





THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
JANUARY, 1957



CALENDAR

JANUARY

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1957

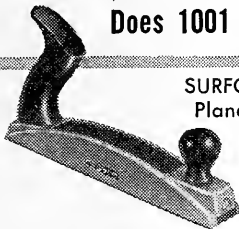


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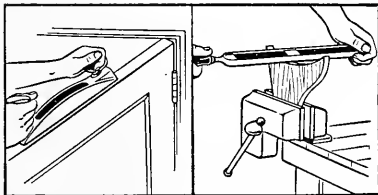


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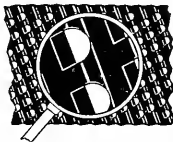


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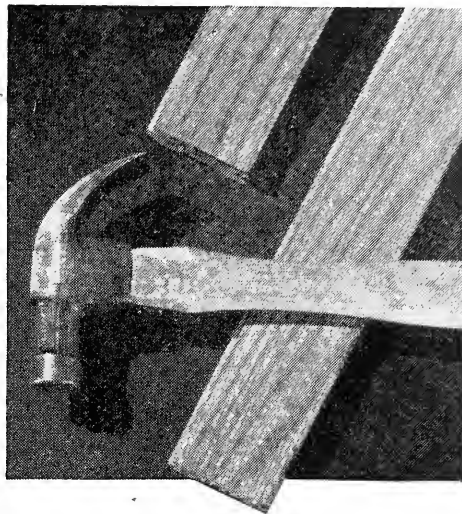


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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
 of America, for its Members of all its Branches.
PETER E. TERZICK, Editor
 Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1957

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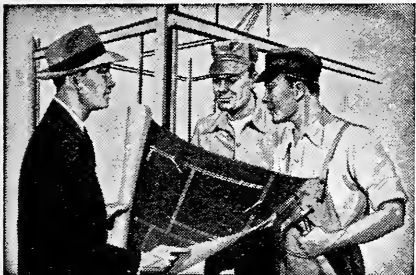
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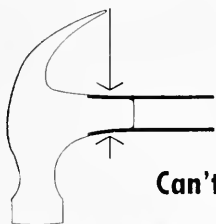
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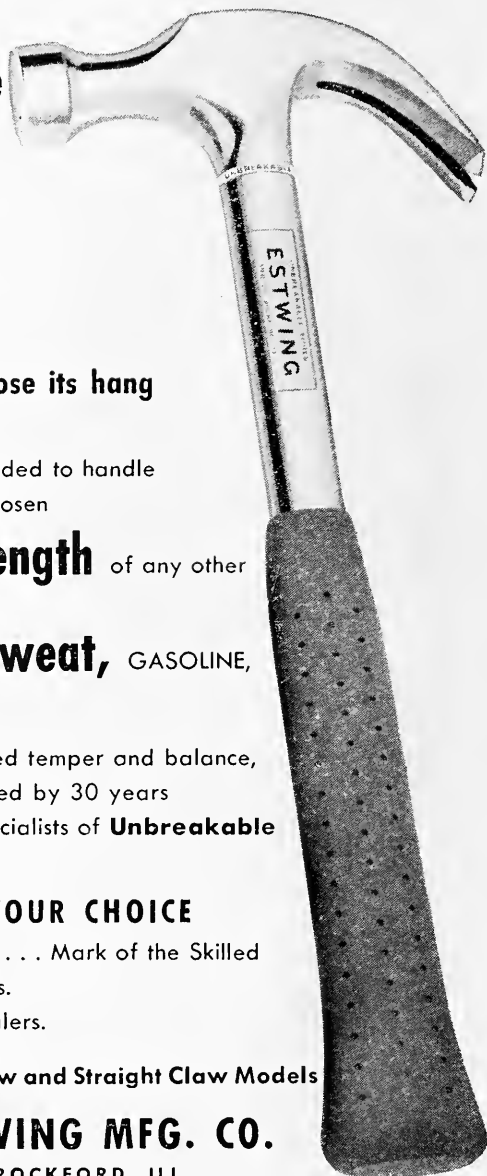
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Hungary—New High In Courage



IN THE PITIFULLY slow and faltering march of mankind toward liberty and freedom, many historic dates stand out. In the year 886, trial by jury became a recognized human right. In 1215, the signing of the Magna Charta ended forever the divine right of kings. In 1294 an elected parliament became the accepted seat of government in England. The freedom of the press became an established right by the Toleration Act of 1689.

Events in Hungary in recent weeks indicate that the year 1956 must be added to the list of stand-out years by which human progress toward complete self-determination is measured. Whatever else the brave patriots in Hungary have done, they have served notice on totalitarian forces of the world that



Hungarians swarm over a truck loaded with vegetables as it reaches a market place in Budapest. The picture was taken by a refugee who fled to Austria.—*World Wide Photos, Inc.*

neither bullets nor bayonets can expunge the basic desire of human beings to stand tall and free.

For a dozen years the people of Hungary have been chaffing under a yoke of Russian domination. All the totalitarian techniques invented by Hitler and Mussolini—the secret police, the knock on the door at midnight, the vicious work norm—were

utilized by the Communists in refined form to keep Hungarians under control. Spies, guns, and whips hemmed in the Hungarians on every side. But for all these brutal and inhuman totalitarian vehicles, the Hungarian people rebelled two months ago.

With clubs and bare hands, with hoe handles and kitchen knives, they turned on their Russian jailers. In the

streets and in the buildings of Budapest, chanting the words of their national anthem, "It Is Now Or Never For Freedom," they stood up to the might of the vaunted Russian military machine. Some 25,000 fell prey to the cold-blooded fury of Russian tanks and machine guns, but the unequal fight went on uninterrupted for weeks.

breaking point. Within a matter of hours the rebellion became a workers' rebellion. The Central Workers Council, the closest Hungarian equivalent of a labor movement, took over leadership of the revolt. For a while it appeared that some sort of a negotiated settlement might be reached; but Premier Janos Kadar rejected a series of workers' demands for greater free-



Mute, but graphic evidence to the violence of the fight that occurred in Budapest are these overturned railroad cars in the city's South Station.—*World Wide Photos, Inc.*

Men and women never died more heroically for the cause of freedom. It was naked hands against war machines of 1956. The ultimate outcome was never in doubt, but the Hungarian people wrote a chapter into human history that must rank with the greatest stands for liberty of all time.

In the beginning the rebellion was sparked by the refusal of Russian commissars to grant an audience to a group of students. But it soon spread to factories and mills where long-smoldering resentments against the autocratic Russian bosses were at the

dom. Instead, he announced that all resistance would be crushed.

Therein Premier Kadar made his fatal mistake. Like many cold-blooded dictators before him, Kadar misjudged or misunderstood the depths to which the love of freedom is embedded in the human heart.

His refusal to bargain touched off the heaviest wave of fighting in the entire revolt. Students and liberals rallied behind the workers' leadership, and the unequal struggle reached its bloody climax. As one unarmed Hungarian fell victim to Russian fire pow-

er, two others stepped up to take his place. Day and night for the better

But the Hungarian workers were not through. When hand-to-tank com-



Freedom's Road Is Often Hard

World Wide Photos, Inc.

part of two weeks the furious fighting continued. In the end, fighting hearts were no match for tanks and machine guns. One by one the pockets of Hungarian resistance were overrun.

bat became pointless, the workers resorted to another weapon—strike. All through the city workers laid down their tools and walked out of the factories. Neither threats nor prom-

ises could entice them back. Life in the city came to a standstill.

However, the human body can stand only so much punishment. Food became totally unavailable. Men began seeing their wives and children passing out from sheer starvation. So starvation succeeded where Russian threats and bluster failed. Starvation drove the men back to their machines.

But not all of them. Thousands upon thousands of them defied Russian guns and border guards to cross over into Austria. With only the clothes they had on their backs, they walked into the terrors of an unknown future rather than remain under the domination of their Communist masters. At last count, some 140,000 Hungarians had crossed over into freedom. How many more Russian guns mowed down while attempting to walk out of Hungary, no one will ever know definitely.

The Hungarian revolt is quelled, but its repercussions will go on for generations. The hatred which the Hungarians formerly had for their oppressors is not dead. It is only being held in check by the most ruthless program of dictatorship yet imposed on a

modern nation. It will remain in check only so long as the Red storm troopers keep an iron grip on the activities of the Hungarian people. On its very face, it is a self-defeating proposition. The Hungarian people rebelled because they resented relatively mild controls. The tighter the new controls become, the faster will the resentment grow. In the end, the Kremlin can only lose.

And the Kremlin can only lose everywhere throughout the world by its bloody, barbarian slaughter of Hungarian patriots. The butchery at Budapest exposes for the fraud it is the new smiling mask Krushchev and his henchmen put on at Geneva.

In the meantime, the Hungarian victims of Communist ruthlessness are getting badly needed aid from the AFL-CIO International Free Labor Fund. Local Unions throughout the United States and Canada are arranging special meetings to raise funds for Hungarian relief and demonstrate American labor's complete sympathy with the Hungarian people. Contributions to Hungarian relief may be sent to AFL-CIO Int. Free Labor Fund, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

WOOD SIGNIFICANT IN U. S. HISTORY

Trees have played an important role in the growth and development of the United States. Besides providing lumber for building of homes, stores, churches, schools and factories, trees have had a special historical significance.

The Charter Oak in Hartford, Conn., for example, helped that state maintain its independence from England. In 1687, when James II sought to revoke the local sovereignty of Connecticut, the giant oak was used as a hiding place for a charter which guaranteed the state its freedom from British Colonialism. The charter remained secreted in the trunk of the oak until 1689 when, during the reign of William and Mary, it was brought out with safety.

Other trees with a prominent role in American history include the Washington Elm at Cambridge, Mass., under which George Washington took command on the Continental Army in 1775, and the Liberty Tree in Boston where the Sons of Liberty held meetings.

Promoting Wood Is Everyone's Job

(From NLMA News Service)



THE HEAD of the nation's largest Carpenters' Union proposed last month that lumber manufacturers and union leaders join in a "vigorous campaign" to wipe out "restrictions" against the use of lumber and wood products in building construction.

Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, invited the lumber industry to work with his 850,000 members in a cooperative program aimed at stepping up the promotion of lumber and wood products in all phases of the building picture.



One of the principal speakers at the 1956 annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association was General President M. A. Hutcheson (center). With him are NLMA board chairman Lawrence D. Kellogg (left) and Richard G. Kimbell, NLMA vice president in charge of technical affairs.

Addressing the 1956 annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Hutcheson called for immediate action to correct "outmoded building codes and prohibitive insurance rates" as they relate to lumber and wood products. Hutcheson declared that his union is as interested as lumber manufacturers in eliminating these "restrictions and legal impediments," adding:

"Some building codes . . . date back as much as a half a century. We need up-to-date codes which recognize all the improvements in both product and technique that have been developed in wood construction in the past 50 years.

"Case histories prove that fire losses are lower for wood structures than for buildings containing metal members which buckle and warp under mod-

erate heat conditions. Yet wood has been penalized in both building codes and fire insurance rates. It is in this area that the Brotherhood can make its real contribution."

Hutcheson described his invitation to address the lumber association meeting as "the first effective step in breaking down barriers of communication" between lumber manufacturers and the Carpenters' Union.

Closer cooperation between these groups, he insisted, is a matter of "mutual survival."

Referring to work done by various lumber groups to improve lumber grading rules and "enhance the attractiveness of wood as a building material," Hutcheson continued:

"Now that buyers can obtain exactly the grade and quality of lumber they need for specific use, and more impor-

tant, understand what they are buying—I am confident that the wood market will gain in popularity. This is the kind of favorable action we need. . ."

Hutcheson identified low-wage imports as another problem facing U.S. lumber manufacturers and the unions dependent upon the industry's production.

In many areas, he pointed out, these imports have caused "a good deal of localized distress" and a "rise in unemployment."

Hutcheson called for a "more realistic and more enlightened tariff policy" to protect domestic lumber producers. But he said the final solution to these and other difficulties being encountered lies in continued "technical improvement, a rise in productivity and in greater consumption of wood products."

Less Haircuts, More Motorbikes

A new report of the French National Institute of Statistics provides the latest picture of "the way they live in France." Out of every 1,000 francs of expenditure, says the Institute, the average Frenchman spends 492 for food, 240 for manufactured products, 182 on services (including rent), 59 for light and heat and 27 for tobacco, newspapers, etc. In general, life in France is becoming more liquid and mobile. The amount spent on drinks—wines, beers, aperitifs, brandies and liqueurs—has gone up from 7.5 percent to 11 percent of the Frenchman's total budget. And purchases of "personal means of transport"—bikes, motorbikes, motorcycles and automobiles—have jumped from 0.5 percent to 4 percent of the average Frenchman's expenditure. More is being spent on housing and clothing, less for haircuts and hairdos. Government statisticians are now adding cognac, aperitifs, chickens, motorscooters and beer as staples among the 213 items used to compute the official cost-of-living index.

Giant Timbers Man Made

Man is no longer dependent upon nature to grow giant timbers. By gluing together small pieces of seasoned lumber, timber fabricators can produce "factory grown" timbers of virtually any size or shape. Only limiting factor is the size of timber that can be handled in transport from the fabricating plant to the building site.

Glued laminated timbers are used in practically every type of construction today. Two of the largest timbers ever laminated were produced recently for use as bridge girders in Manitoba, Canada. Each timber, weighing more than 11 tons, was about one foot thick, six feet deep and 103 feet long.

General Secretary Fischer Passes Away

DEATH LAID a heavy hand on the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America when General Secretary Albert E. Fischer passed away suddenly at his home in Indianapolis at 11:30 p.m., December 22nd. Although only 57 at the time of his passing, Brother Fischer compiled a record of 33 years of outstanding service to the labor movement.



Well done, good and faithful servant.

January 22, 1923 marked the beginning of Brother Fischer's career in our Brotherhood. At that time he was initiated in Local Union No. 1602 of Cincinnati. Although only in his twenties, his abilities were quickly recognized by

the carpenters of the Queen City. After serving in several elective capacities in his Local Union and District Council, he was elevated to the position of Secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council in 1933. He was re-elected to that post continually until called to the General Office in Indianapolis in 1941.

Brother Fischer moved to Indianapolis in 1941 to assume the directorship of the research department at the invitation of the late General President William L. Hutcheson. As director of research Brother Fischer built up a sound and efficient department. Under his guidance the research department became a great asset to our organization.

However, by 1943, the advent of World War II had thrown such a heavy load on the General Secretary's department that one man was no longer able to carry the burden single-handedly. In November of that year, Brother Fischer was named assistant to General Secretary Frank Duffy. He served in that capacity for some five years.

In August of 1948, upon the retirement of venerable General Secretary Duffy, Brother Fischer was appointed Acting General Secretary. He served in that capacity until 1950, when the Twenty-sixth General Convention nominated him General Secretary without opposition.

Four years later, the Twenty-seventh General Convention again nominated him General Secretary without opposition—a tribute to the high quality of his stewardship.

As Acting General Secretary, Brother Fischer performed a herculean task in streamlining the record keeping procedures at the General Office. Under his direction, the old hand written system, which served the organization well when the membership was small

and comparatively stable, was replaced by the present IBM system. Only those who were around the General Office at the time can appreciate the work involved in the changeover. A million or more records had to be transferred from the old system to the new, but thanks to the efficiency and hard work of Brother Fischer, the changeover was made with a minimum of confusion.

Brother Fischer also supervised the installation of the microfilming department, without which the General Office long since would have run out of space to store old records.

Although in failing health for a number of years, Brother Fischer never spared himself or shirked his duties. Until the very end he spent a full day at the office carrying on his duties with his usual efficiency. He gave his union the very last ounce of his loyalty, devotion and ability. His passing leaves a gap that will be difficult to fill completely.

Funeral service for Brother Fischer were held at Flanner and Buchanan Mortuary, Indianapolis, at 10 a.m. Wednesday morning, December 26th. The remains were transported to Cincinnati where services were also held at Spring Grove Cemetery Chapel to permit his many Cincinnati friends to pay their respects. Interment was at Spring Grove Cemetery.

Although heavy holiday traffic made travel difficult, many prominent officials in and out of labor attended the funeral. General officers and General Executive Board members acted as honorary pallbearers. Office employes at the General Office who had worked closely with Brother Fischer over the years served as active pallbearers.

Brother Fischer is survived by his wife, Martha, and two brothers, Arthur G. and Elmer H., both of Cincinnati.

To enshrine the richness of our background, we need an

American Museum Of Immigration



FOR 70 YEARS a huge bronze goddess, the torch of liberty held high in her right hand, has welcomed immigrants to these shores. Under the beneficent light of her lamp have passed untold millions of every race, creed and color. Some had calluses on their hands; a few merely larceny in their hearts. Some were old and some were young, some were rich and many were poor; but old or young, rich or poor, they had one thing in common—a love of liberty and a burning desire to build a better life in a great new land of infinite promise.

These are the people who built America. They pushed the railroads through the swamps and over the mountains. They dammed the rivers and erected the cities. They hacked down the forests and brought life to the deserts, these people who were welcomed to America by the warm smile of the Statue of Liberty.

Today their sons and daughters sit in Congress and on the bench. They heal the sick and write the books on law. They are plumbers and pile drivers; merchants and mayors, lawyers and laborers. Together they make up the might and the glory of America.

The men and women whose first glimpse of America was the Statue of Liberty, brought with them a thousand different skills. But they also brought much more—customs, traditions, and heritages as old as time and as diversified as man himself. Over the years these customs and traditions became firmly woven into the warp and woof of American life—each enriching and strengthening the fabric of our culture.

Such is the amalgam of which America is shaped. It is a blend of all that is good borrowed from many races and many creeds. The Poles and the Swedes, the Puerto Ricans and the Turks all contributed to it and helped

make it work. If there is any one item which truly symbolizes the diversity of the roots which nurture the



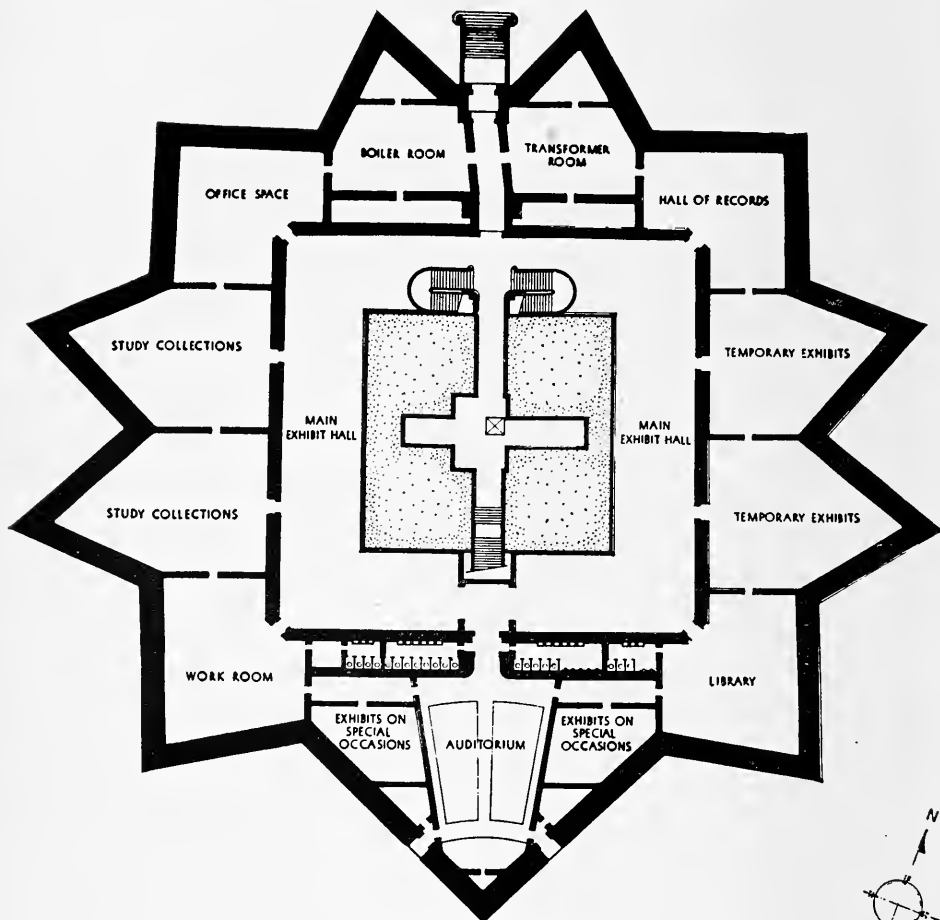
Gary Moore, famous T-V personality, with Mrs. Dorothy Bartholdi, Rock Springs, Wyoming, direct descendant of the model of the Statue of Liberty, and a photograph of the Statue itself as it was nearing completion in Paris three quarters of a century ago. Mrs. Bartholdi was Gary Moore's guest on a recent telecast.

American culture, it is the Statue of Liberty. Through its shadow passed millions upon millions of immigrants who had the courage and ambition to seek freedom and opportunity in a new world.

Now it is proposed to erect a great Museum of Immigration at the base of the Statue of Liberty. The object of the American Museum of Immigration is to bring into focus, now and for posterity, the story of the part immi-

women of many different cultural backgrounds.

Fittingly, the Museum is to be built by funds contributed by citizens and the organizations to which they belong. The Statue of Liberty itself was built



THE PROPOSED
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF IMMIGRATION
STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

gration played in the building of America. It will put new life and meaning into the American motto, *E Pluribus Unum*, highlighting the harmony that our form of government has facilitated among men and

by funds donated by the French people. Hundreds of thousands of them donated small sums to make the statue possible. Pennies from school children and egg money from farm wives went into the financing of the statue,

which the French people presented to the United States in 1886.

Since the object of the proposed Museum is to pay tribute to the immigrant blood which flows in practically all of us, all of us have an interest in seeing the Museum campaign succeed. When completed, the Museum will house exhibits demonstrating the cultural heritages of various ethnic groups which make up America.

In addition to giving Americans a better chance to understand the cultural backgrounds which contributed to our development, the Museum will stand as a living warning to totalitarian overlords that the spirit of freedom is so deeply ingrained in all people that neither bayonets, tanks nor whips can extinguish it permanently.

Some \$5,000,000 is needed to erect the kind of structure the Museum deserves. Organized labor has already thrown its weight behind the project. The AFL-CIO has become one of the very first Group Founders. General President Maurice A. Hutcheson is a member of the labor committee backing the Museum.

Last month the General Executive Board voted to contribute \$5,000 to the Museum as a memorial to Frank Duffy, who served some 47 years as General Secretary. A bronze plaque to the memory of Brother Duffy, himself an immigrant from Ireland, will be erected as part of the structure.

Although the appeals for funds to build the Museum have met with a

widespread response, there still remains a long way to go. Local Unions, District or State Councils, or individual members interested in furthering the project may contribute directly to the committee.



The now famous home-made Hungarian flag, which flew for a short time from the Statue of Liberty in protest of Soviet murder of Hungarian citizens, is kissed by a young woman of Hungarian descent.

Holding the flag, in the shadow of Miss Liberty, are, from the left, Father Imre Slezak, O. F. M.; Mrs. Dorothy Bartholdi and William H. Baldwin, vice chairman of the committee raising funds for the proposed museum.

Contributions should be mailed to: The American Museum of Immigration, 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. However, the General Office would appreciate notification of all such contributions so that a record may be kept of the donations which the organization may make.

"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp." cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor.
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me;
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

"The New Colossus" by Emma Lazarus

PLANE GOSSIP

THE OLD ROUTINE

If any one group of Americans should be in clover, it is the professional engineers. There are at least 50% more jobs than men for them. Companies are vying with each other trying to give the big sell to engineers working for the other fellow. In spite of all this, however, engineers are none too happy. More and more of them are joining the Engineers Union. Apparently many companies are long on promises and short on performance, the usual situation when there is no union to see that promises are kept.

Sort of reminds us of the guy who had a weakness for the bottle. About the third time in a week he came home in his cups, his wife said:

"John, if you come home drunk again I'm going to divorce you."

To which John replied:

"Promises! promises! That's all I get is promises."

★ ★ ★

A GOOD BET

When a man says "I run things at our house" he probably does—the vacuum cleaner, washing machine, electric iron, etc.



"If you were working under a Union contract, you wouldn't hate the boss so much!"

ONE HORSE AND ONE RABBIT

Every year, about the time Congress is ready to go into session, daily papers break out in a rash of editorials praising the Taft-Hartley Law and pointing out how "fair" it is. This year is no exception. Lately we have encountered a number of editorials pointing out how the Taft-Hartley Law has "equalized" bargaining positions between labor and management.

The Taft-Hartley Law is a fifty-fifty proposition, all right. Just like a favorite story of ours illustrates.

It was at an Army training camp that a big, raw-boned sergeant was giving his trainees some instructions as to their method of conduct at an important inspection to be held the following day.

"Boys," said the sergeant, "tomorrow a new major general is taking command of this base, and he's going to have an inspection. But I don't want none of you boys to get flustered if he asks you any questions. You buck privates just got to remember that you and the general are fifty-fifty."

"What do you mean by that?" asked a rookie.

"Just this," explained the sergeant. "You can't reduce him, and he can't reduce you."

★ ★ ★

KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING

Stock brokers are preparing to put on the greatest advertising program in history during 1957. They will push the idea that anybody can make money by playing the market. Actually, the only people who are a cinch to make money on stock transactions are the brokers; they get their cut whether a stock goes up or down after you buy it.

There is nothing wrong with investing in stocks,—provided you know what you are doing. Stocks provide the money which keeps our economy expanding. Many of them pay handsome returns to those who buy wisely and can ride out financial storms without having to liquidate. But the uninitiated can lose their shirts.

A long time ago, Mark Twain said: "There are two times in life when a man should not speculate; when he can't afford it, and when he can."

IT AIN'T THE INTENT THAT COUNTS

Under the "hard money" policy of the Federal Reserve Board, installment buying is slowing down steadily. Finance charges are soaring. The lending institutions may not be loaning as much money as they used to but they are getting a much higher rate of interest on the money they do put out. So they are doing O. K.

The guy who is getting hurt is the worker. Slowed down sales mean less work for him, on the one hand; and higher finance charges mean he must pay more for the things he buys, on the other. Yet he is the guy whom hard money is supposed to help.

Sort of reminds us of the court case in Kentucky where one man was accused of kicking another in the stomach.

The defense lawyer argued there was no real evil intent. When the accused was put on the stand, the prosecutor shouted at him: "How can you possibly say you delivered this vicious kick to the stomach without intending to?"

The accused pondered a moment, then he replied:

"He must have turned around too quick."

★ ★ ★

SIGN OF THE TIMES

In Chicago, Ill., a confidential newsletter published by an employers' association recently warned executives not to allow their labor relations managers or personnel directors to take tranquilizer drugs. These drugs, the publication pointed out, make people amiable, and amiable executives might be tempted to agree with the union once in a while.

We only wish we were a chemist. It's plain to see there is a million dollars waiting for the man who can invent a drug to make employer negotiators mean and surly. Come to think of it, though, a good many of those we had dealings with didn't need much help from drugs to act tough.

Speaking of acting tough, did you hear the one about the man who decided he was going to rule the roost at home? After fortifying himself with a little liquid courage at a couple of bars, he marched up to his front door, gave it a vicious kick, and announced to his wife:

"From now on I'm boss around this joint. To show you I mean it, I'm going to spit right in the middle of the living room rug. And do you know who is going to wipe my chin?"

"You bet I do," replied the wife, "the undertaker."

IT'S ALL IN THE POINT OF VIEW

Noting that profits for the second half of 1956 showed a healthy increase over expectations, a business publication headlined: "Things Are Getting Better And Better."

For the housewife who had to feed, clothe and house a family of four or five on \$80 a week, the last half of 1956 was no promised land. Prices showed a steady upswing throughout most of the period while wages remained relatively stationary. Many families gave up trying to make ends meet; all they could hope to do was keep them within shouting distance of each other.

From the wage earner's point of view the situation reminds us of a story about two partners in business.

"We have our ups and downs," the businessman told a friend as his partner stood nearby, "but we get along well."

After the friend left the other partner came over and punched his associate in the nose.

"Why did you do that?" he asked, bewildered.

"You scoundrel, you've been holding out on me; when did we have any ups?"

★ ★ ★

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

An Indianapolis poultry market displays the following sign in its front window:

"Dressed poultry is up two cents a pound, but live pigeons continue to drop a little."



"That new Employers' Representative won't last long!..He says he isn't going to waste words when negotiating!"

How Was Right-To-Work Born?



WHERE and how did right-to-work legislation get its start? Was it the outgrowth of a great hue and cry by masses of indignant workers whose rights to have and hold a job were being tampered with by union contracts—as right-to-work promoters would have you believe? Or was it the result of carefully laid plans by anti-labor professionals?

A study which Public Affairs Institute has been working on for a long time soon will provide some answers.

The granddaddy and forerunner of all so-called state “right-to-work” laws—the statute passed in Florida in 1944—was carefully manipulated by a coalition of vested interests, the new study reveals.

The worker was, as usual, significantly missing from among those crying for legislation to wipe out union security and allegedly protect the “right-to-work.”

The study by labor economist John Shott, entitled “The Right-to-Work Legislation in Florida,” will be released soon by the Public Affairs Institute in Washington.

For the first time, Shott’s study presents a factual account of the make-up of the forces which pushed the “work” legislation in one of the states even before the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Florida action blazed a new path of anti-unionism which in the last 12 years has developed into a major threat to organized labor.

This is the way Shott describes the national background of the early forties which led to passage of the “work” law in Florida.

“The evidence indicates that the agitations against requirement of union membership for defense and World War II employment did not spring from any general antipathy toward unions. The ‘grass roots’ out-

breaks against the closed shop were carefully manipulated affairs, in many instances instigated from the headquarters of national employer organizations.”

The author takes you into a man-made atmosphere in the pre-World War II period. Not just in Florida, but throughout the nation, newspapers, radio commentators and other so-called opinion-makers joined to throw-up gigantic smoke-screens to create confusion and arouse antagonism against organized labor.

“The camouflage had two branches: the ‘right-to-work’ term and the charges of racketeering,” writes Shott, adding, “The hyphenated term ‘right-to-work’ is a catchword description of the effort to bring back the open shop. It is a catchword with a double advantage: it gets the movement for the return of the open shop away from the reminder of private warfare so long conducted by employers and it serves to turn the attention of the public away from the employer objective of weakening trade unions to a concern for the rights of the employees.”

The author also examined the widespread charges of union “racketeer-

ing" and reached this conclusion: "In general, the charges were founded on nothing more substantial than the collection by union officials of fees and dues as provided by union security regulations. The methods of these allegations, both nationally and in Florida, are an example of the big lie technique."

Shott provides illustration after citing examples to show how this "big lie technique" operated. He also explains why it was not an accident that the Florida Farm Bureau Federation was a major force in the campaign for the "work" law and most readily spread the charges against the unions. The author says that in rural areas it was more difficult for unions to counteract the "big lie technique" and "work" law proponents apparently "believed the absence of supporting evidence could be concealed if the language of the criminal element of society were invoked to describe union activities."

Into this atmosphere of confusion and "groundless charges" stepped the late Florida Attorney General Tom Watson who was the single most important character in securing first legislative approval and later a referendum to make the anti-labor law a constitutional amendment.

The forces behind Watson are revealed clearly by the author. In addition to the Associated Industries of Florida, the Florida Farm Bureau, Florida State Hotel Association (currently in a bitter fight against unionization of Miami Beach hotels) and a number of growers, shipper and trade associations, led the fight for passage of the work law.

It was Watson, along with Rep. Joe Jenkins, who obtained what may have been the first charter for a "Right-to-Work Committee" on record. This was in August, 1944.

When the "work" law was finally passed Watson admitted that he was finding it difficult to enforce, since under the union security provisions many unions and employers had excellent relationships.

Watson then imported from Arkansas a group known as the Veterans Industrial Association. The head of the group was quoted as saying that if the law refused the VIA aid in fighting against the closed shop "we will do it our own way, by strong-arm methods or any other way it takes." There was no evidence that there were any veterans connected with the association.

This period, when out-and-out Fascist elements threatened the labor movement and others in Florida, is graphically described by the author.

John Shott met with representatives of employer and union groups in Florida and carefully examined newspapers and other contemporary sources to ascertain what really happened in the period 1939 through 1942. He found that many Florida "work" law proponents were far more ready to talk than are those from states where the anti-union proposal has been a hot issue only recently.

The result is a pioneer study in one of the states with "right-to-work" legislation, of the individuals, forces and organizations seeking restrictions on union activities.

FIRST FLIGHT BEGAN ON WOOD

The first successful airplane flights by the Wright brothers in 1903 were made from a wooden track laid at the base of Kill Devil Hill, N. C.; a fact contrary to the popular notion that the flights were made by takeoff from the hill itself.

Accidents



Aren't Funny

EVEN WHEN THE DEER SHOOTS THE MAN

By PAUL JONES, National Safety Council

Are you the adventurous type?

Do you yearn for the unusual, the new and different?

Then you may find just what you are dreaming of in the odd happenings rounded up by the National Safety Council in its annual search for freak accidents.

Would you like, for example, to toss a time bomb back and forth with a gopher?

OR TO BE SHOT by a moody dog? Or by a deer?

Would you care to smoke a firecracker instead of a cigarette?

Or would you prefer to have a house run into your car?

Those and many other dizzy doings were turned up by the Council. To wit:

The gopher that kept pestering farmer Paul Thomas, of Las Vegas, Nev., was no fool. When Thomas shoved a lighted concussion bomb down the gopher hole, the gopher shoved it right back. Thomas frantically hurled the bomb away. It landed near his barn, exploded and burned up 12 tons of hay. The gopher loved every minute of it.

YOU CAN hardly blame the dog that shot John Beyreis in Pawnee City, Neb. After all, Beyreis, the city dog-catcher, was taking the pooch to the pound to shoot him. Riding morosely in the back of the panel truck, the dog looked meditatively at Beyreis' shot gun, reached out a paw, discharged the gun and shot the dog catcher in the foot.

Neither can you be too harsh on the deer that shot Ed Stanley, of Weed Heights, Nev. For hunter Stanley had drawn the first blood by shooting the deer. As Stanley bent over his prey, the deer gave a lusty kick, hit the rifle



and—bang! Down went Stanley with a bullet in his knee.

Roger Cole, of Alpena, Mich., wishes people who drive houses on public highways would stay on their own side of the road. Cole's car was parked on the shoulder of U.S. 23 when a house-moving crew approached. The side of the house clipped the side of Cole's car.

In Dallas, Mrs. Edward Lee Cowart investigated a noise in the bedroom, reported back to her husband, "Honey, there's a car in your bed." There was, too! The auto had missed a turn in a skyscraper parking garage next to the hotel where the Cowarts lived, leaped six feet through space and crashed through the wall of the third-floor bedroom. No one was injured, but Cowart made the car get out.

Mrs. Mary Hastings Bradley, author and big game hunter, survived six African safaris without injury. But in the calm of the trophy room of her own home in Chicago she tripped over a lion's head and broke her arm. The lion had been shot by her husband, without incident.

Eugene Cromwell, of Milwaukee, was uninjured when his auto swerved off the highway. He stepped out to survey the wreckage, fell into a 50-foot limestone quarry and broke his arm.

Leroy Henderson, a janitor at the Wyoming Statehouse in Cheyenne, had always felt he was a pretty good window polisher. But he never realized how good until, just after diligently cleaning a window, he saw some boys running through the Statehouse lawn, stuck his head out to yell at them and poked it through the spotless pane.

Two-year-old Jeffrey McGuire should have been the dryest boy in Cleveland, but he wasn't because of his tears. That was the day he crawled into the family laundry dryer and his young brother obligingly flicked the switch. Mrs. McGuire, making the usual rounds to see what her sons were up to, found and rescued Jeff in the nick of time.

IN CHICAGO, Earle Heffley cut himself while opening a Christmas

package he had received in the mail. He found it contained a first-aid kit.

AND IN KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Golden Gibson reached absent-mindedly for a cigarette, stuck a two-inch fire-



cracker in his mouth and lit it. From his hospital bed he announced he had given up smoking.

On an icy highway near Richmond, Ind., Mrs. Pauline Ellison crashed into a truck, was thrown from her car, and cozily and securely skidded 200 feet on her briefcase.

And it wouldn't be a vintage year for odd accidents if a certain gentleman in Los Angeles didn't make the news. This time he was charged with driving through a red light. His name? No kidding, it's Safety First!

Still think you're the adventurous type? Or would you just as soon go back to your chess game?

AN OLD, OLD FABLE FINALLY IS SQUELCHED

The old fable about high labor costs leading to the failure of business enterprises has been finally killed. The executioner was no less an authority than a major Canadian bank.

In its November newsletter, the Royal Bank of Canada dealt with the "tragically large proportion of our wealth" that is wasted by Canadians every day of the year. The Royal Bank notes that "our prodigality extends from the massive waste of forest fires to the dribble of waste in our kitchens." It cites a study by the Federated American Engineering Societies which revealed that waste in the metal trade accounted for 29% loss, in boot and shoe manufacturing the loss was 41%, in textile, 49%, in building, 53%, in printing, 58%, and in men's clothing, 64%.

Dealing with the managerial responsibility for checking waste, the newsletter proclaims: "More businesses fail or lose money from managerial oversight or shortcomings than from any other single cause."

GEB member Cooper helps Canadian labor promote

A Lesson In Public Relations



INDUSTRIAL workers receive a far smaller share of the retail cost of the goods they produce than most people imagine. This fact was clearly revealed by figures gathered by the Canadian Labor Congress from farmers—and the public generally—who made up the more than 20,000 visitors to the CLC exhibit at Ontario farm fairs last fall.

The Congress, as part of a project to create greater understanding between industrial workers and farmers, sent an educational exhibit round to a number of fairs this year. The tent housing the exhibit contained chairs for resting fair-weary feet and cool water for wetting dry throats. In addition, pamphlets, a farm edition of the CLC's newspaper and labor officials told visitors of the

guesses at the direct labor cost were made.

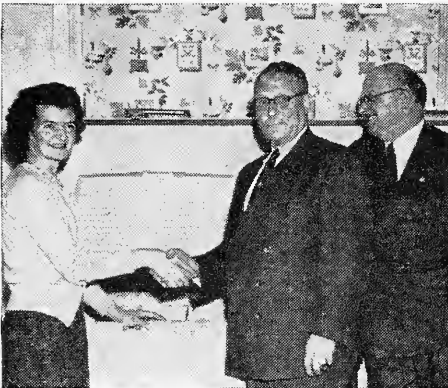
More than 30% of the guesses were in excess of \$300. Nearly 75 out of every 100 guesses erred on the high side; more than half the guesses were over \$100 too much. The direct labor cost of the \$619.50 freezer was only \$91.84.

A farm housewife, Mrs. Kilburn Beal of Cainsville, Ontario, near Brantford, hardly believed that her guess of \$91.82 was the closest.

Representatives of the Canadian Labor Congress, headed by CLC Vice President Andrew Cooper, who is also a General Executive Board Member of our Brotherhood, and the Hamilton Labor Council made up the convoy which escorted the freezer to the Beal farm home on Rural Route No. 3 at Cainsville. There Mr. Cooper, on behalf of Canadian labor, made the presentation.

The charming winner, having solved the problem of the labor cost of her prize at the Ancaster fair, still had to solve the problem of housing the seven-foot long freezer in her home.

Howard Conquergood, CLC Director of Political Education, who was responsible for the labor exhibit, de-



Board Member Cooper is shown congratulating Mrs. Kilburn Beal, of Cainsville, Ontario, who won the giant-size freezer at the first Farm Fair project undertaken by CLC in Ontario. Looking on is Political Education Director Howard Conquergood who arranged the tour of the exhibit.

common interests of farmers and labor. They corrected some of the misconceptions that are spread by people trying to divide the two groups.

A 20-cubic foot food freezer was on display and visitors to the CLC stand were asked to guess the direct labor cost involved in its production.

The freezer, which retails for \$619.50, was made by members of Local 3564 of the United Steelworkers. The huge, white, shiny cabinet attracted much attention and nearly 20,000

scribed the first farm-fair project as "an outstanding success." He said that Ontario farmers had gained a greater appreciation of the role of labor in the community, and plans soon would be formulated for a possible repeat of the farmer-labor get-together in the future. The CLC official stressed that the cooperation of local labor councils was essential for the success of projects such as the traveling farm fair exhibit.

The reception by the public was generally good with the question of the price spread between what the farmer gets for his product and what the worker pays, being uppermost in the minds of questioners.

In Canada, as in the United States, there are those who seek to drive a wedge between the farmer and the worker. To the worker they peddle the propaganda that food prices are high because farmers are getting rich. To the farmer they switch the propaganda line—manufactured goods are expensive because industrial wages are so high. Every time a group of workers gets an additional few cents

an hour, the increase is used as propaganda material.

The cost-guessing gimmick used by the Canadian Labor Congress forcefully brought home to the farmers and workers alike the fact that prime producers are not the culprits in constantly climbing living costs. Industrial wages are not the main cause of the farmer's unhappy plight; neither can the city worker blame the high cost of foodstuffs on the farmer.

The truth of the matter is that the farmer and the city worker have a very common bond. Well-paid industrial workers are the farmer's greatest guarantee of continued prosperity, for the more city workers earn, the better they eat and dress. Conversely, the more purchasing power farmers have, the greater is the demand for manufactured products. In the final analysis, farmer and city worker must rise or fall together.

Congratulations to the Canadian Labor Congress for devising a splendid public relations scheme for focusing public attention on this simple but often misunderstood truth.

SAFETY COUNCIL PREDICTS 42,000 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN 1957

This year, nearly 42,000 men, women and children will drive to their deaths—or will be run down, crashed into, and killed in highway tragedies, according to the present mounting rate," states the National Safety Council in its current advertising campaign to cut down on traffic deaths.

Four rules are offered by the Council to make driving safer and more pleasant for all Americans:

- (1) Drive safely and courteously yourself. Observe speed limits and warning signs.
- (2) Insist on strict enforcement of all traffic laws. Traffic regulations works for you, not against you.
- (3) Work through your church, PTA or civic group for extra policing where needed, better streets lights and signals, and a school safety program.
- (4) Call on your local or state safety council for help in promoting better laws and uniform enforcement.

Where Everyone Understands The Law, Deaths Go Down!

In city after city, day after day, it's been proved over and over again—
WHERE TRAFFIC LAWS ARE OBEYED—DEATHS GO DOWN!

Editorial



President Hutcheson Points The Way

In an address before the 1956 convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, General President Maurice A. Hutcheson last month proposed that the Association and our Brotherhood join forces to underwrite a great promotional program to increase the popularity of wood in all phases of construction. That such a campaign is overdue goes without saying.

Wood, once the most popular building material in the world, has lost ground steadily to substitute materials over the past several generations. The losses came not because substitutes were better than wood, but rather because the manufacturers really pushed their products through high-powered promotional campaigns. Now the time has come for wood to really fight back.

For all the advances that have been made in plastics, metals and other substitute materials, wood essentially is still the most satisfactory building material in the world. It is the most versatile, workable and, in the long run, economical, building material in existence. It possesses a warmth and a beauty that nothing else can match. Thanks to generations of effective conservation work, it is plentiful, too.

But working against wood are a host of outmoded and anachronistic superstitions and misconceptions. President Hutcheson spelled out some of these in detail to the lumber manufacturers' convention.

Take, for example, the unfair manner in which insurance rate makers treat wood construction. Because steel is supposedly non-combustible, steel structures get insurance rates considerably lower than wood construction. Yet actual fires (as well as laboratory tests) prove that steel beams will buckle and fail even under moderate heat conditions, whereas wood in dimension sizes will withstand subjection to high heats for relatively long periods of time.

In a recent test, a glued, laminated beam was subjected to a one hour, open fire test. Average temperature throughout the period was 1270° F. At the start of the test, the wooden beam measured 9 inches by 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. When the fire was extinguished the beam was down to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 26 inches. In other words, the fire burned away in the neighborhood of $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch all around the piece. The point is that, even after an hour of 1270 degree temperatures, the piece was still capable of continuing in service with a safety factor greater than two to one, based on the ultimate strength of the material.

On the other hand, steel subjected to 1000 degree temperatures loses about half of its compression and tensile strength in a relatively short time. At 1200 degrees the figure drops to one fourth. This explains why bare steel members buckle and warp in a matter of minutes under high heats—heats that are usually attained within the first ten minutes of a fire.

Yet for all this evidence, insurance rates on structures with steel skeletons run from 50% to 100% lower than on similar buildings with heavy timber beams and arches. The American Institute of Timber Construction has a new

book coming off the press citing a number of examples wherein the difference in insurance rates froze timber construction out of definite markets. A commercial building in Illinois, a huge tea warehouse in New Jersey and a major garage job in Minnesota all switched from wood to so-called non-combustible materials because of the insurance savings involved.

Obsolete building codes also work against timber construction. Some codes date back generations and ignore all the great improvements that have been made in both product and technique in timber construction.

Against these inhibiting factors, based as much on superstition as on ignorance, enlightened education is the answer. President Hutcheson recognized this fact when he enlisted our Brotherhood to actively cooperate in any program designed to enhance the value of wood as a building material.

Our Brotherhood has good reasons for being interested in stepping up the use of wood: first, because many of our members work directly in the wood producing industry, and second, because wood is one material which belongs completely to carpenters insofar as jurisdiction is concerned.

No miracles are going to be accomplished overnight in elevating wood to its proper status as No. 1 building material in the world. But anything and everything that works toward that end is of benefit to all of us. President Hutcheson is to be congratulated on his far-sightedness in taking the initiative to step up the promotional activities of wood construction.

The \$64,000,000,000 Question

For a guy who can't remember whether Peoria or Springfield is the Capital of Illinois, there is nothing quite so bruising to the ego as listening to a quiz program such as the "\$64,000 Question." It is pure murder. People who know what the average annual rainfall is in Zanzibar, or the number of bases that were stolen in the 1909 World Series leave us gasping.

That people should have such a store of knowledge is amazing. Yet even more amazing are the people themselves. A taxi driver who can answer questions on the English language few English professors could cope with is but one example. A \$60 a week clerk who can out-answer a couple of Rhodes scholars is another. Apparently the Lord is no respecter of class or background in passing out brains. In His wisdom He is as inclined to instill exceptional brains in babes born in humble surroundings fully as often as in youngsters born with silver spoons in their mouths.

In addition to giving us ordinary Joes a bad inferiority complex, the super quiz programs do something else; they emphasize the fact that something must be wrong with our educational system when so much brain power is allowed to go to waste.

* * * *

In this day and age, when science is becoming so complex and the horizons of knowledge are receding so rapidly, our nation desperately needs all the brain power it can muster. No man who has the capacity to store knowledge like a sponge stores water should be driving a hack or filing papers in an office.

Don't get us wrong. There is nothing wrong with driving a taxi or clerking in an office. They are necessary and self-respecting occupations. People who follow them can build full and rich lives for themselves. The only point we

make is that something is amiss somewhere when people of exceptional brain power do not get the opportunity to utilize that brain power to its utmost.

* * * *

It is the nation and not the individuals who lose thereby. The individuals can build good lives for themselves in any occupation which is honest and essential. There are times when a cab driver is the most important person in the world to somebody; when getting to a hospital is a matter of life or death, or catching a train or a plane involves multi-million-dollar deals. In the same sense, office workers sometimes can be more important than corporation presidents.

So there is no need to shed any tears over the kind of work particularly gifted people may be doing. There is happiness, contentment and self-respect to be found in any kind of work that is useful and honest. It is the nation which loses when a citizen blessed with the capacity to become a fine scientist or a great teacher is allowed to dissipate his potential in some other field.

Next fall the nation's school system will go into operation nearly 300,000 school rooms short. The shortage of qualified teachers will top 800,000. Therein probably lies a good deal of the trouble. Our educational system is not yet geared to meet the responsibilities which rest on its doorstep. Until such time as it provides every youngster an opportunity to develop his inherent potentialities to their utmost, it will never be fulfilling its obligations adequately.

Postal Service Is Too Vital For False Economy

At last month's convention of the International Labor Press Association a number of labor publications complained that the Post Office Department was according labor papers very poor service. A number of labor editors cited supposed examples of their publications being delayed days and even weeks while commercial magazines went through right on schedule.

If such a thing is going on, it is high time the Post Office Department called a halt to it. Labor publications pay the same rate as other periodicals. They ought to get the same service. If they do not, the Post Office Department is exercising something akin to censorship—something it has absolutely no authority to do. If magazines such as News Week, Time, Life and the Post go through every week right on schedule, there is no reason why labor publications should not do the same.

The truth of the matter is that the service provided by the Post Office Department has deteriorated sadly during recent years; and it certainly is not the fault of the hard-working postal employes. Their work loads have been upped time and again. They do a remarkable job under the conditions imposed on them by the Big Brass.

Economy seemingly has become a fetish with the Post Office Brass. The aim has become not to see how to see how good the service can be made, but rather how cheaply the department can be run by cutting corners, curtailing services, etc. With a function vital as mail handling, this penny ante economy is picayunish.

All mail should get prompt, efficient handling. And all mail in all classes should get exactly the same treatment. If any discrimination against labor mail does exist anywhere, it had better be rooted out immediately or the Post Office Department will stir up a hornet's nest such as it never knew existed.

St. Louis Holds 10th Venison Feed



For the past 10 years the mighty hunters of the St. Louis District Council (who serve as officers of the Council or affiliates when the hunting season isn't



Above, Ted Mueller with the results of the kill.



Left, the Dead-eye Dicks of the St. Louis District Council; Ted Mueller, Dick Adams, Bud Stocker, Floyd Carr, Pleasant Jenkins, Bob Saunders and Erv Meinert, reading from left to right.

Below, A typical scene that greeted the announcement "soup's on."



on) have sponsored an annual venison feed for the labor movement of the river metropolis. This year some 750 guests put away 2,300 pounds of elk and antelope steaks provided by the intrepid woodsmen as the result of a hunting trip to Montana.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

(2) Birth of the Constitution

THE CRITICAL PERIOD. After the firing of the shot heard round the world and the defiant stand at Burker Hill, the Second Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, assumed the role of provisional government of the thirteen rebellious colonies to direct the War for Independence. In June, 1775, it elected Washington as Commander in Chief of the American Army. In the following year it adopted the Declaration of Independence and delegated a committee to draft a compact for a permanent form of government, which resulted in the "first constitution," (the Articles of Confederation) and the official establishment of the United States of America.

On March 1, 1781, after the thirteenth state, Maryland, had signed the Articles, the new Confederation Congress took over the reigns of government. Soon after, the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation became increasingly evident. Congress could not levy taxes or regulate commerce. States were assessed for national revenue in ratio to land value, but there was no compulsion—some contributed, some did not. Each state had one vote, the assent of nine being needed to pass any measure. Amendments required the unanimous consent of all thirteen states. It was just a friendly league of sovereign states with no executive or judicial authority. Continental paper money was next to worthless, one-thousandth its face value. Heavily in debt, with no central control, the country muddled through the critical period, 1781 to 1789. Leading statesmen, concerned about this chaotic situation, declared the Articles of Confederation an impediment to the nation's welfare. It was time for a change.

THE ANNAPOLIS CONVENTION. Early in 1786, the Virginia legislature, influenced by James Madison, issued invitations to all states to send delegates to a convention for the purpose of discussing interstate trade grievances. Five states complied—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and Delaware—meeting in Annapolis in September, 1786. Because of the poor attendance the business for which they met was not taken up. Seizing the golden opportunity, Alexander Hamilton cleverly put through a resolution calling for an all-state convention to be held in May the next year in Philadelphia "to consider the critical situation of the United States and to correct the constitution to make it fit the needs of the Union." In February, 1787, Congress gave its approval to the proposed convention with this restriction: "For the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. The convention met in Independence Hall, all states being represented except Rhode Island. Sixty-five delegates were issued credentials, of whom only 55 signed in. Among them were lawyers, financiers, educators, merchants, planters—predominantly men of substance and high intelligence. Not one of them worked for wages or grubbed the soil for a living. Prominent delegates were: the aloof and dignified Washington, 55, called from retirement to once again serve his country; the small, shy Madison, 36-year-old Father of the Constitution; the young aristocratic New Yorker, Hamilton, 30; the venerable Franklin, 81; the Bronx-born scholar, Gouverneur Morris, 35; the Scottish-born James Wilson, 45; the people's champion, James Mason, 62; the Irish-born Paterson, 62. Conspicuously absent were: John Adams and Jefferson, serving as Ministers to Great Britain and France—Sam Adams and Hancock, who chose to stay home in Boston—Richard Henry Lee and Patrick Henry, both of whom declined Virginia appointments. Average delegate's age, 42. Oldest, Franklin. Youngest, Drayton, N. J., 26.

Lacking a quorum, the convention was not called to order until May 25. Washington was unanimously elected presiding officer, taking no other active part in the proceedings. A rule calling for absolute secrecy was adopted. Seven states were needed for a quorum, a majority to decide a question, each state having but one vote. Madison selected a seat central in the front row from where he took notes in shorthand of what transpired, never being absent from any session. These notes are the only comprehensive record of the Convention. They were purchased by Congress from the Madison family and published in 1840. Preliminaries being taken care of, the Constitutional Convention was ready to go. Two main plans were submitted.

THE VIRGINIA PLAN. Conceived by Madison and presented by Governor Randolph, this was the basis for the Constitution's final form. Its main features were: three separate

branches of national government, legislative, judicial, executive; a two-house Congress, upper and lower; representation in each house to be in ratio to either population or national taxes paid; members of lower house to be elected by popular vote; members of upper house to be chosen by lower house from a list of state legislature nominees; a one-term executive chosen by Congress; a supreme and lesser federal courts; Congress to pass on all state laws and enforce observance of all federal laws; state officers to take oath supporting the federal constitution.

THE NEW JERSEY PLAN. Presented by William Paterson. Main features: retain the Articles of Confederation, amending where necessary; a one-house Congress; regardless of size or wealth, one state, one vote; increase powers of taxation and trade control; an executive council chosen by the states; a supreme court; all acts of Congress to be the supreme law of the land.

FRAMING OUT. Sitting in Committee of the Whole, the Virginia Plan was bitterly debated in open, free-for-all fashion for two weeks. This was the large-state scheme, the leaders being Virginia and Pennsylvania. They demanded representation in both houses in ratio to size of population and national taxes paid—we pay the fiddler, we call the tune. Led by Connecticut and New Jersey, the small states fiercely objected—big or small, one state, one vote—that was their demand. After going over the Virginia Plan, 23 resolutions were accepted for full, formal consideration by the convention. Then the New Jersey Plan was debated on for three days, after which it was voted to report the Virginia Plan as the basis for further discussion.

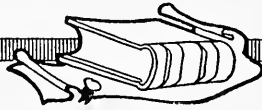
For three weeks the delegates argued on representation as favored by the large states, according to size, and, as firmly favored by the small states, equal representation for all. On this issue the convention seemed doomed to collapse. The the "Connecticut Compromise" broke down the roadblock. Lower house representation to be according to size—upper house representation to be equal, regardless of size. No one was fully satisfied, but the compromise was reluctantly accepted.

More debating, amending and compromising for four stifling weeks until a pile of resolutions, proposals and suggestions had accumulated. This bundle of compromises was handed to a Committee on Detail whose task it was to somehow or other put it into the form of a rough draft of something looking like a working constitution and report back in ten days with enough printed copies to go around. The Committee's submitted draft of 23 articles was deliberated on item by item, for five weeks until the convention had a blocked-out version of the new Constitution. On September 8, this was given to a Committee on Style to revise, edit and rearrange in a final polished form. The elegant English phrasing of the constitution as we read it today is the work of Gouverneur Morris who is alleged to have taken a few liberties with the text submitted to his Committee on Style. Three days later, printed copies of the proposed constitution were distributed among the delegates, and its seven articles received a final going over. On September 15, the finished constitution was voted acceptable and a pen-and-ink copy on parchment was ordered to be made. The four sheets of the engrossed Constitution were presented for signing on Monday afternoon, September 17. After some minor inserted corrections the president, George Washington, signed first under the last paragraph, which begins, "Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the 17th day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven . . ." Following the North-to-South order of their states, 38 other delegates subscribed their names to history. The Convention, called to revise the Articles of Confederation, had produced an entirely new Constitution!

Of the 55 accredited delegates only 39 signed. The Virginians, Mason and Randolph, and Gerry from Massachusetts held back in protest. Mason made a last-minute motion that the Constitution be submitted for criticism, any proposed changes to be taken up at another convention. The delegates had sat throughout the whole summer with closed windows for about 90 working days with one ten-day recess. They were exhausted to the point of physical collapse. Another convention! The motion was lost by a unanimous vote.

William E. Gladstone, British Prime Minister for eleven years, and the Grand Old Man of the Liberal Party, said of our Constitution, "The most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." Well we know it! In any conceivable measure of time, whatever the tribute, this country could never repay its debt to the Founding Fathers whose perseverance and unselfish devotion to duty gave us our most precious possession; the Constitution of the United States.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

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

GENERAL SECRETARY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

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111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

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1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
ALBERT E. FISCHER, Secretary

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The membership, for the individual's protection, should be urged to familiarize itself with Section 45 of our General Laws. (See front page, due book). Also, to prevent misunderstandings they should verify their status in the Local Union.

If all members would remain in good standing, it would decrease the work and overhead of the Local Union office, as well as the General Office.

It should be understood by the individual, who goes in arrears, that his account must be handled differently and separately from the members who consistently remain in good standing.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months January, February and March, 1957, 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 the General Secretary's Department, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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.*

- R. F. AGNEW, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
SAM AGRONOVITZ, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Cal.
V. R. ALEXANDER, L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
CARL AMMEND, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
AUGUST B. ANDERSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. S. ANDERSON, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
CARL W. ANDERSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK O. ANDERSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
FRED ANDERSON, L. U. 391, Hoboken, N. J.
JOHN ANDERSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
M. I. ANDERSON, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
NORMAN O. ANDERSON, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
W. A. ANDERSON, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
WILLIAM BACH, SR., L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
WILLIAM BALDWIN, L. U. 620, Madison, N. J.
LELAND L. BARNES, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
JOHN BELL, L. U. 620, Madison, N. J.
B. C. BENNETT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JAMES A. BENNETT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
W. E. BENNETT, L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
ROBERT BLESHE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
JOHN F. BOWEN, JR., L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
WILLIAM T. BOYKIN, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
L. C. BRENZ, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
EARL E. BUERKENS, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
M. G. BURNETT, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
THOMAS L. BURNS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
J. O. CATO, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
WILLIAM G. CLARKSON, L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas
ANTHONY COMFORT, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN F. CONNELLY, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
E. D. COOTS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
EUGENE CORKERY, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
J. H. CORLEY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
CARL W. CROISSANT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
C. S. CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CECIL J. CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
JOHN E. DILLON, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
HARRY M. DOERR, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
L. P. DURBIN, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
CLAUDE DYE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
HENRY ECKHARDT, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
MARTIN A. EIDE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
W. V. ELLIS, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
T. W. ELLSBERRY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
ANDREW ELLWANGER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ROBERT H. ERICKSON, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
LORENTZ EYDE, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
THOMAS FADEL, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALBERT E. FISCHER, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
ALEXANDER FRACASSA, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
LINCOLN Y. FRASER, L. U. 3154, Monticello, Ind.
ROLLA D. FULK, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
ROBERT O. GARDNER, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
ARCHIE GIBSON, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
E. D. GILBERT, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CHARLES F. GODDARD, L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.
THOMAS W. GRACIE, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
L. B. GREER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
BERNARD GUSTAFSON, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
GEORGE HAAG, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
EDWARD HADERLEIN, L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
JOSEPH HADRABA, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
OLAF K. HAGEN, L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
ROYCE C. HAMIL, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
PAUL HAMILTON, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
R. P. HANOVER, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
L. A. HAYS, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
M. HENDERSON, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
JOHN E. HENDRICKSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
HANS HENRIKSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
JAMES P. HIDE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FRANK A. HILL, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
J. I. HOLLOWAY, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
JACOB HORN, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Cal.
ARTHUR S. HOYT, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
ALBERT F. JESCKHE, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
HOWARD JOHNSON, L. U. 2083, Red Wing, Minn.
JOHN JOHNSON, L. U. 594, Dover, N. J.
TONY JOHNSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
J. JONKERS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
JOSEPH KALINA, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
JOHANNES KAPTEIN, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
JOHN H. KARR, JR., L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
C. L. KATSENBERGER, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
EVERT A. KEENEY, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
THOMAS W. KENDALL, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
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- GEORGE KESSLER, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
 JOSEPH KINGSLEY, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
 RUDOLPH KLUBALL, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 HERMAN KOESTER, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
 VINCENC KOLINEK, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
 WILLIAM KUMMEROW, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
 STEPHEN LADZINSKI, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
 J. W. LAMBERT, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
 E. H. LAMPKIN, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
 DANIEL C. LEFLIEF, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
 ELMER LONG, L. U. 336, La Salle, Ill.
 NEIL H. MacDONALD, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
 LARRY C. MAGIN, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 ARVEL MANGOLD, L. U. 795, St. Louis, Mo.
 JOSEPH D. MAPLE, L. U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio
 RAYMOND MARCHEWKA, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 G. L. MARSHALL, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
 JAMES K. MARTIN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 LEE MARTIN, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
 MENDALL MARTIN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 ANGUS MATHESON, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
 PETER MATHIAS, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
 KARL E. MATTSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
 J. B. MAULDIN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 GLADSTONE MAYS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 HERBERT McCARTHY, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
 O. C. McCULLOUGH, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
 WILLIAM R. McKINNON, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
 A. F. McMILLAN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
 WILLIAM McNAMARA, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
 HERBERT A. MILLER, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
 RALPH H. MILLER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
 M. S. MONCRIEF, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Cal.
 D. R. MONTFORD, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
 WILLIAM MUNRO, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
 LEON MURLIN, L. U. 3154, Monticello, Ind.
 ALBION E. NELSON, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
 HARRY NELSON, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
 JOHN NELSON, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CORNELIUS L. NESS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
 J. NEWTON, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
 DAVID NIXON, L. U. 1976, Los Angeles, Cal.
 ERICK NORDBLOM, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
 GEORGE NORMAND, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
 ALEXANDER NYBERG, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
 VICTOR E. NYGARD, L. U. 2065, Iron Mountain, Mich.
 G. W. OLSON, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
 CHARLES OWENS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
 CLAUDE E. OWSLEY, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
 ALVIN B. PARKER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 HANS C. PETERS, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 JOHN PIFF, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
 W. C. PITTARD, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 MAURICE E. POE, L. U. 3154, Monticello, Ind.
 EMIL J. POLZIN, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 J. C. PRUITT, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 ODA A. RAMSEY, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
 G. A. REDMAN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
 JOSEPH W. REVELL, L. U. 528, Washington, D. C.
 W. E. REYNOLDS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
 S. J. RICHARDS, L. U. 2046, Martinez, Cal.
 PAUL RIEDEL, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 GEORGE S. ROBERTS, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
 HYMAN ROMAN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
 ARVID ROOS, L. U. 2065, Iron Mountain, Mich.
 M. C. ROUSH, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 CLIFFORD A. ROWFS, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
 E. E. RUTLAND, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 H. V. RYE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 LOUIS ST. JEAN, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
 T. SALONEN, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
 J. N. SAMFORD, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
 J. Q. SANDERS, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
 PATRICK SCAROLA, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
 CONRAD SCHREIBER, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
 JOSEPH F. SCHROER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
 MAX SCHUETTE, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
 ALBERT B. SCHUMACHER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
 PAUL SCHWIEN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
 CHARLES SEGUINE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
 OLAF SHEPARD, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
 H. M. SHEPPARD, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
 GEORGE SIMONEAUX, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
 ANTHONY SKVARCH, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. Y.
 MICHAEL F. SLAVICEK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
 WILLIAM O. SMEDUL, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 ALBERT C. SMITH, L. U. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
 CLARENCE D. SMITH, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
 J. M. SMITH, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
 J. W. SMITH, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
 WESLEY W. SMITH, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
 ADOLPHUS SPEIGHTS, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
 JOHN STEFKOVIC, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
 THOMAS STEPHENSON, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 W. B. STOTTS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
 JAMES D. SWEARINGIN, L. U. 1281, Anchorage, Alaska
 HENRY SWENSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
 ARTHUR TAPPERSON, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
 A. E. THOMAN, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
 F. D. THOMAS, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 FRANK THOMPSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
 NORRIS E. THOMPSON, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
 A. G. THURMAN, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 EARL R. TIMMIS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
 HARRY D. URBAN, L. U. 3154, Monticello, Ind.
 E. D. VICKERY, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 CHARLES VILIMOVSKY, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
 DOUGLAS VON ATKINSON, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
 FRED WACKENHUT, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 E. B. WALMER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
 P. H. WARD, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
 WILLIAM WATLING, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ESSEX COUNTY D. C. HOLDS ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

A Diamond Jubilee dinner was held by the Essex County (N. J.) District Council in observance of the United Brotherhood's 75th anniversary. Nearly 1,000 guests were in attendance at the Terrace Ballroom, Newark, New Jersey, for the celebration.

Second General Vice President O. William Blaier served as Master of Ceremonies and introduced the following speakers: Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member, Second District; Leo P. Carlin, Mayor of Newark; Vincent J. Murphy, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and former mayor of Newark; Peter W. Rodino, 10th District Congressman (N. J.); and Hugh Addonizio, 11th District Congressman (N. J.).



Guests at the Essex County D. C.'s Diamond Jubilee dinner.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from many representatives of government, labor and business, including one from Robert B. Meyner, Governor of New Jersey.

Among the guests were 102 members of Locals which are affiliated with the District Council, each of whom has maintained his membership for a continuous period of 50 or more years. Each of the old-timers was presented with a gold lapel pin in recognition of his half-century of service.

Following the dinner and speech making a floor show was presented and the evening was concluded with dancing.

BANQUET HONORS DECEASED ALASKAN APPRENTICE

Recently the Fairbanks, Alaska, Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee sponsored a banquet for the graduating apprentices of the 1956 class. One of the apprentices, a member of the 1956 class, M. Patrick Hamill, had died shortly prior to being graduated, and the banquet was held in his memory.

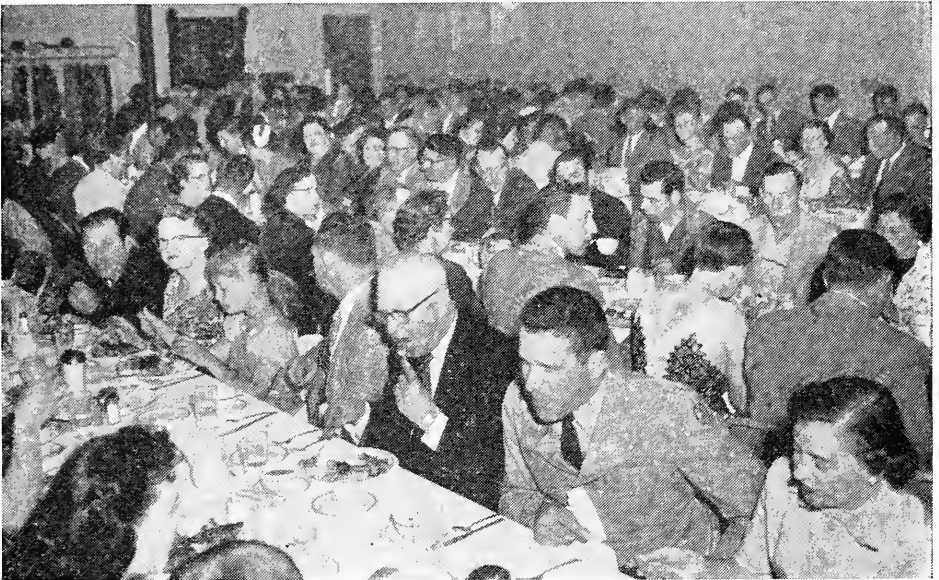
An Alaskan publication, the Fairbanks Daily News Miner, reported the banquet and made very laudatory comments concerning the apprenticeship program as it is being carried on there. We are reprinting portions of its article in the following paragraphs:

Apprentice Programs

Recently, figures have shown that the cost of man-hour production on Alaskan construction projects has been reduced 25 per cent in less than three years . . .

That is a rather amazing reduction in costs in a day and age where expenses are soaring. Why has labor become more productive per man hour in Alaska? There are a number of reasons, and one of the most important of all is the apprentice training program being conducted jointly by the Department of Labor, the unions and the Alaskan contractors . . .

In the years since the end of the war, unions, contractors and the Department of Labor have worked cooperatively to increase the efficiency of Alaskan workmen. The



Guests at the Fairbanks apprenticeship banquet.

goal isn't to make the laborer some kind of a serf from whom constantly increasing production is demanded. The goal is to make the laborer more able to produce what is needed efficiently, and with no more energy expended than usual on a normal shift . . .

Alaska has always had a nucleus of capable, experienced construction men. The goal of the apprentice program has been to pass on the knowledge possessed by Alaska's top workers to . . . young people who are entering the construction field.

There is evidence that this goal is being achieved. The striking reduction in labor costs testifies to the fact that Alaskan union men as a whole are steadily increasing their efficiency. The apprentices' programs are confined mainly to the building trades at present, but the program is open to other fields . . .

The welfare of our country—our great economy and our national security—depends on the productivity of our workers. The United States is fortunate indeed that it has the most productive skilled workers in the world . . .

We add our congratulations to those of the "News Miner" to the Fairbanks Joint Committee for its outstanding contribution to the economy of Alaska. The article gives definite evidence that the apprenticeship program is paying off there as it has throughout the United States in constantly producing a steady stream of qualified men who are able to

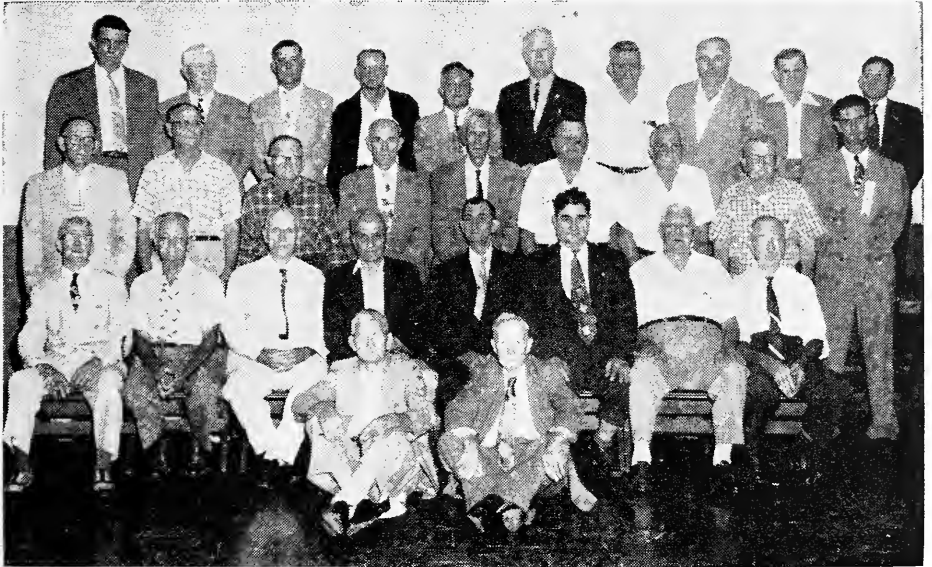
give Americans the best products in the world and in the largest quantity. When the story of Alaskan industrial development is told to future generations, we are sure that there will be a need for much credit to be given to the apprenticeship program.

NEW ORLEANS LOCAL MAKES AWARDS TO OLD-TIMERS

Members of Local Union No. 1846, of New Orleans, Louisiana, with 25 or more years of continuous membership, were recently presented with appropriate pins in recognition of their long periods of service to the United Brotherhood. There are 43 Brothers on the rolls of this southern local who have passed the 25 year mark in membership.

Local 1846 was chartered in May, 1914, and since that time has been one of the bulwarks of the South against anti-labor movements. Its record as a champion of the rights of workingmen is unsurpassed due mainly to the courage and faithfulness of men such as these.

Among those honored by the New Orleans Local are two 50 year men: C. C. Miller, 54 years membership; and Frank Peterson, 52 years.



Veteran members of Local 1846, left to right, on floor: Brothers Miller and Peterson.
 First row: Brothers G. Babin, E. Babin, Brown, Buehler, Catching, Donnels, Dourrieu and Evans.
 Second row: Brothers Goggans, J. Herbert, Henry, P. Herbert, Landenwetsch, Law, Lemley, McMahon and Anthony Pohlmann, president, Local 1846.
 Back row: Brothers Munn, Nichols, Richards, Sanchez, Schellinger, Schnadelbach, A. Smith, Spier and Thonn.

Members with 40 or more years membership include: L. Christiansen, 49 years; John H. Law, 47 years; W. L. Donnels, 46 years; Allen W. Dozier, 45 years; Louis Dourrieu, 43 years; N. O. Brown, George W. Moore and J. M. Smith, 42 years; Fred Buehler and J. F. Reeks, 41 years; C. A. Evans, and Louis Miller, 40 years.

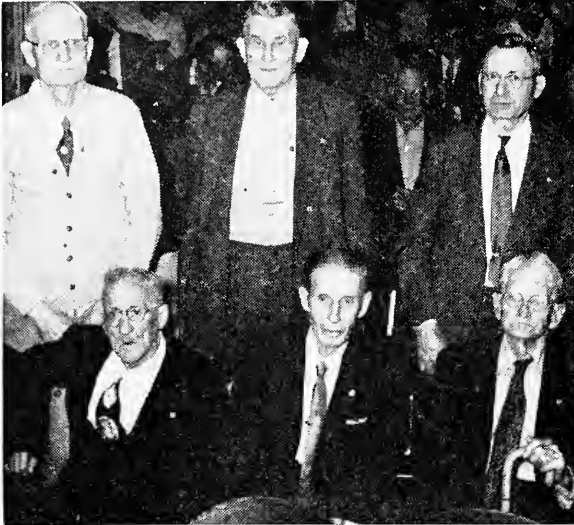
Thirty or more years membership is credited to: C. J. Schnadelbach, 39 years; George Babin, John A. Kampmann, Albert B. Lemley and Milton McMahon, 38 years; John Henry, Joseph Landenwetsch, Joseph Sanchez, J. W. Smith, W. F. Spier and L. C. Thonn, 37 years; E. J. Gaudin, Z. D. Nichols, Sr. and H. J. Richardson, 36 years.

Over twenty-five years service has been completed by: A. C. Guwang and A. W. Munn, 34 years; A. C. Smith, 31 years; R. L. Goggans and Philip Herbert 31 years; Porter B. Bahm, John Cefalu, Joseph Garlepied, C. H. Gravois, Jr., R. J. Schellinger, Jr., 30 years; George Gunn, J. L. Herbert and David R. Salley, 29 years; E. D. Catching, 28 years; and Ernest Babin, 27 years.

Following the presentation of pins members and their families were served a seafood luncheon.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA LOCAL PRESENTS PINS TO EIGHT OLD-TIMERS

Tribute was paid to eight old-timers of Local Union No. 44, of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, recently when six of them were presented with gold lapel pins denoting 50 or more



Left to right, standing are Brothers Jenkins, Everman and Ealey.

Seated are Brothers Cloud, Deem and Campbell.

years of continuous membership. Among those honored were Roy Cloud, 73, 51 years membership; Martin Marr, 80, 52 years; W. J. Marr, 75, 51 years; James A. Everman, 83, 50 years; Elmer Ealey, 74, 51 years; Wesley M. Campbell, 93, 54 years; William R. Deem, 78, 53 years; and G. B. Jenkins, 83, 50 years.

Each of the veterans was presented with his pin and received the plaudits of the members at a special meeting of the Local. W. J. Marr and Martin Marr were unable to attend due to illness.

Local 44 is justly proud of these men and their accomplishments in the service of labor. Each has been steadfast and true to a cause in which he

believes for a longer period than many men live; surely a tribute not only to themselves and the United Brotherhood but all organized labor in America.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY HONORED FOR 44 YEARS SERVICE

An outstanding record of service in the United Brotherhood was brought to an end in October with the retirement of Henry Scharfenberg. He had served as financial secretary of Local Union No. 641, Fort Dodge, Iowa, for 44 years.

When his fellow officers learned that Brother Scharfenberg was planning to retire, they were amazed, having coming to regard him as necessary to the Local's operation as they were amazed, having coming to regard him as necessary to the Local's operation as they were amazed, having coming to regard him as necessary to the Local's operation as

Soon afterward a special meeting was called. Many members were in attendance when Tom Williamson presented the old-timer with a plaque and a check for \$100, gifts from the members.

Brother Scharfenberg had devoted nearly a half-century of effort to the betterment of his fellow workers. His real reward is not a check worth money, nor a beautiful piece of wood on which there was inscribed a glowing tribute; but the knowledge that he had helped his fellow carpenters rise to a higher economic and social status in the community. He



Tom Williamson, president of Local 641, presents a plaque and check to the retiring financial secretary, Henry Scharfenberg.

will have the memory of their applause and the countless times and ways in which they have voiced their thanks for a job well done.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

ACTIVE WASHINGTON LADIES GIVE A REPORT

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 81, at home in the "Apple Capitol of the World," Wenatchee, Washington.

We extend an open invitation to members of all sister Auxiliaries to visit our meetings. They are held twice each month, (second and fourth Fridays) in the Wenatchee Labor Temple.

We are affiliated with the Washington State Council of Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliaries and this year we were honored at the convention in Tacoma, when one of our members, Mrs. Walter Hodgson, was elected state treasurer. In the past, another of our members, Mrs. Alvin Johnson, served as president of the State Council.

We always try to take an active part in the state conventions and we think we did a pretty good job this year. We have entertained previously with skits and dances, including one entitled "Fashions of Yesteryear," and another called the "Apple Capitol Can Can Dancers." This year we made ceramic apple earrings which were distributed at the convention. It took quite a bit of effort, but we think they were appreciated by the delegates.



"Anything to keep busy and happy" seems to be the motto of the Wenatchee Ladies. Here they are ready for a "hat parade."

Funds are raised by our group through various means, such as cake walks, raffles, bingo parties, birthday banks, progressive dinners, and galloping breakfasts. One of the progressive dinners covered three towns in two different counties. The past presidents of our Auxiliary and Local 2205 always do the honors as pancake turners at the galloping breakfasts.

We have an annual Christmas party and a picnic and at each of these affairs we try to entertain everyone, regardless of age. Our charter date is also time for a big celebration, with a general theme prevailing such as an imaginary trip to Hawaii (with grass skirts, huts and leis), and the Western Scene, complete with barber shop quartets, panto-

mines and Western music. On this occasion last year, the State Council president was our guest.

On the serious side we have an annual project. This year we are sponsoring one of the retarded children at Lakeland Village, Medical Lake, Washington.

We cordially invite wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of United Brotherhood members to join our group and we also would appreciate letters from other auxiliaries.

INDIANA LADIES OBSERVE 10th ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

On October 20, 1956, the 10th anniversary of Ladies Auxiliary 462, of Lafayette,



Officers for 1956-57 of Ladies Auxiliary 462: Seated, from the left, Mesdams Foster, Leaf, Runkle and Hayes. Standing: Mesdames Acker, Johnson, Heide and Keith.

Indiana, was observed by the members and their husbands at a banquet. Each of our six past presidents was in attendance and each was presented with a corsage. They include Mesdames Philip Eylens, Harry Ford, Enos Houmard, Harry Wingard, Frank Johnson and Harold Oland.

At present there are 50 members on our rolls and we are constantly busy trying to encourage, wives, sisters, daughters and mothers of United Brotherhood members to join our ranks.

Officers for the current year include: Mesdames Kenneth Runkle, president; Keith Carr, vice president, Raymond Haynes, secretary; Charles Leaf, treasurer; William Foster, conductress; Ralph Nelson, warden; John Acker, Frank Johnson and Richard Heide, trustees; Alva Nichols, chaplain; Harry Wingard, flower fund chairman; and Hillard Hurst, historian.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Raymond Haynes, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA LADIES REPORT ACTIVITIES

To the Editor:

We have been quite busy lately and regret that we have neglected to write. At present we have 20 members in good standing. We meet twice each month, in the evening on the first Wednesday for business and later at a member's home for our social meeting, usually consisting of a potluck luncheon.

In August we held a rummage sale which netted us \$100. This is the third such sale we have held this year and each has brought in nearly this amount. The money is being used to further our community swimming pool project. We are accepting the responsibility of installing bleachers and providing a cover for them.

Three years ago we took the responsibility of providing for the care of a polio patient. The patient was a young lady, for whom we tried to provide all necessities and any luxuries which we were able. She really appreciated our help and the membership got almost as much good out of it as she did, knowing they were helping someone less fortunate than themselves.

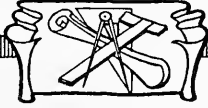
In 1951 we sponsored a drive for the purchase of a portable iron lung. Our members visited all business houses and all organizations, (religious, fraternal, trade unions, etc.) in Placer County and they donated more than the \$1,600 necessary for the purchase of the iron lung. The device was presented to the Placer County Hospital and on many occasions has been instrumental in helping to save the lives of patients.

As long as we can help the Local Union and further the cause of Brotherhood we will continue to work in our Auxiliary.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Edna M. Wait,
Recording Secretary
Route 1, Box 1292, Auburn, Cal.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 338

Why Not Again?—In the days when open stairways served almost as much for show places as for means of ascending and descending from one floor level to the other, the bullnose step was indeed an outstanding part of many of those stairways. In

slack times, when the contractor is unable to keep his men busy all the time. Whatever the situation, it is always to the ad-

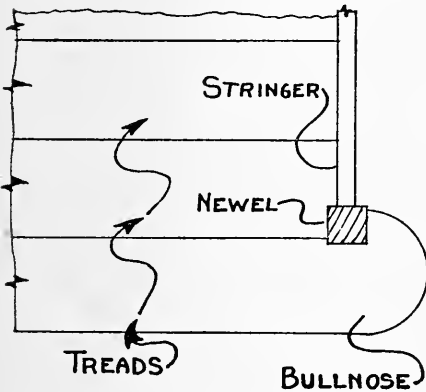
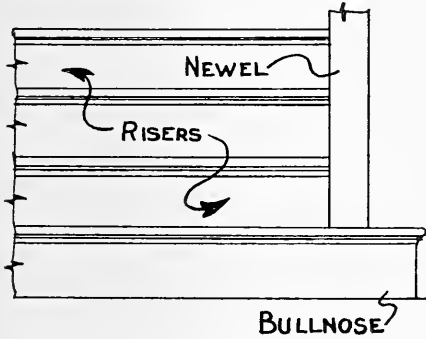
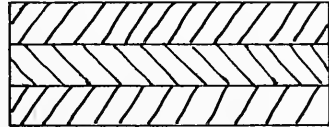
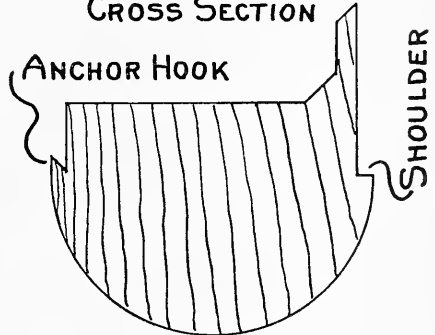


Fig. 1

those days a great deal of the stair material was prepared on the job or in the carpenter shop. But the mills are doing most of it now. However, highly improved power-driven tools, together with similarly improved hand tools, are bringing at least some of that kind of work back to the job or to the carpenter shop. Carpenters and builders are discovering that, in many instances, it is not only practical but profitable to do just that. Especially is this true in



CROSS SECTION



PLAN

Fig. 2

vantage of carpenters to be able to do all kinds of stair work, both on the job or in the carpenter shop.

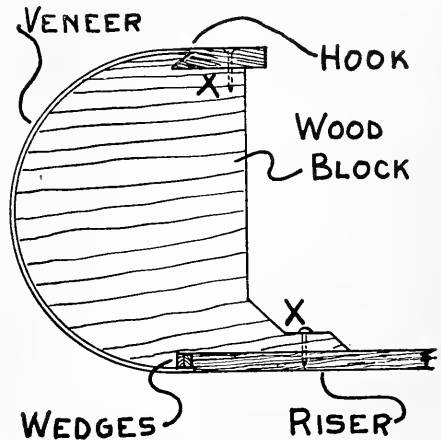


Fig. 3

Bullnose step.—Fig. 1 shows by the top drawing the elevation of what is shown in plan at the bottom. The newel and risers are pointed out in this drawing. The nos-

ings of the treads, together with the cove moldings under them, are shown for the four treads which are given in part on the plan. The purpose in showing the two illustrations is the bullnose step. That step has top priority here.

Bullnose Core.—Fig. 2 shows a cross section of the core block at the top, and a plan at the bottom. No figures are given here as to thickness of the block or the radius necessary to strike the half-circle curve. These things must be determined by the rise and the run of the step. The important thing to remember is that the core block is a form for the bullnose, onto which the veneer riser is glued. To the left is pointed out a hook, and to the right a shoulder. Both are worked onto the block. The half-circle curve must be true, so that when the veneer is bent over it and clamped, the veneered part will be perfectly circular in form. Fig. 3 shows the veneer in place, and wedged so as to hold it tight to the wood block. The wedges are pointed out at the bottom, and the hook is shown at the top. At X X are shown screws that hold the full-sized riser to the core until the glue has set.

It is important that a good quality of glue is used on this work.

Making Veneer Riser.—Fig. 4, to the left, gives an edge view of a piece of riser, with

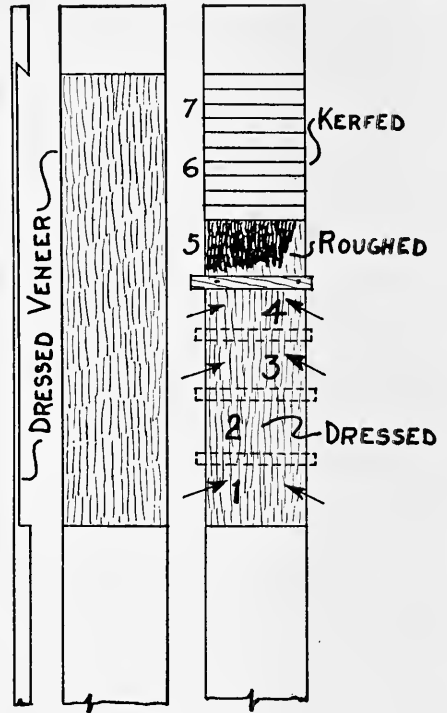


Fig. 4

a part of it reduced to a veneer thickness. This is just enough to bend around the core shown in the two previous illustrations. The same riser with the back side of the veneer,

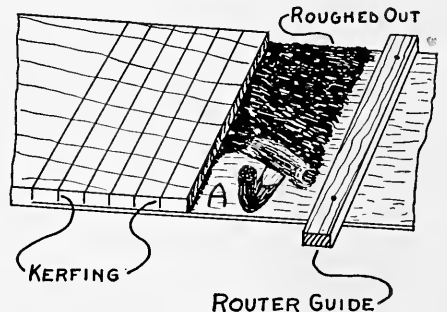


Fig. 5

shown somewhat shaded, is at the center. To the right is shown a good way to make the veneer. First the riser material is kerfed, as pointed out toward the top, 6, and 7. At 5 the heavy shading indicates a spot that has been roughed out, ready to be sized

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with the router plane. The way this is done is illustrated by dotted lines at 1, 2, 3, etc. For instance, starting at 1, rough out just enough so that it can be sized with the

as indicated by the small arrows, never from the inside out. The purpose of this is to

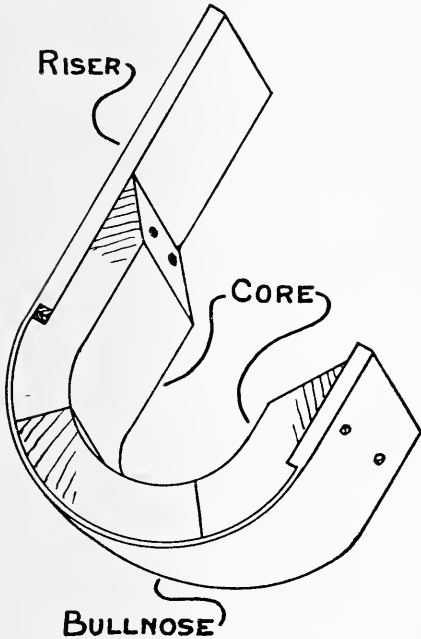


Fig. 6

router, guided by the back of the riser. Now tack a gauge strip of wood, where the dotted lines are between 1 and 2. This strip should be as thick as the depth of the router plane. Again rough out, say, a strip across the board, so that the router plane will easily reach from the gauge strip to the

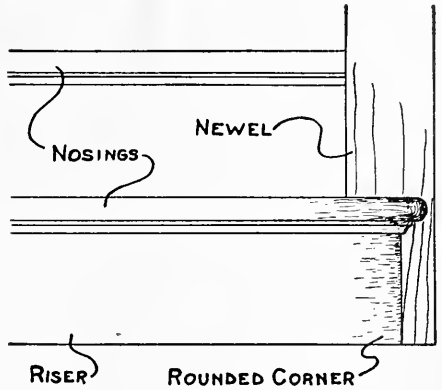


Fig. 8

protect the edges of the veneer. Fig. 5 shows a part of a piece of riser in a little

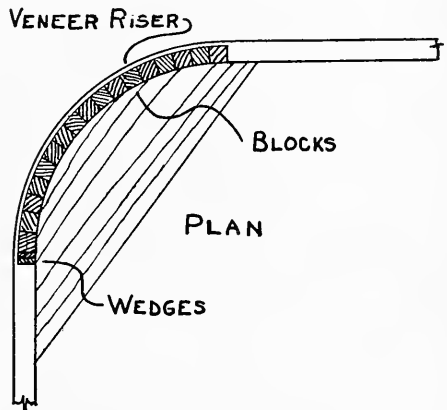


Fig. 9

larger scale. Here the kerfing is pointed out—also the roughed-out part and the gauge strip, called a router guide. At A can be

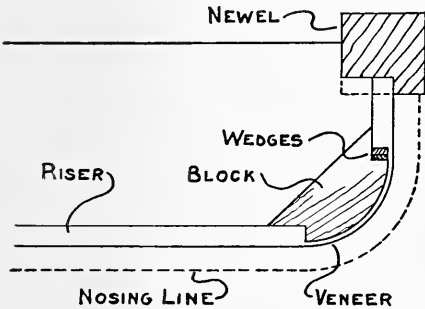


Fig. 7

kerfed part of the board. With the router, size that spot also. Repeat this at 3, 4, 5, and so forth, until the part of the riser that is to make the veneer is sized throughout to the desired thickness. In routing the roughed-out spots, care must be taken that the edges will be routed from the outside in,

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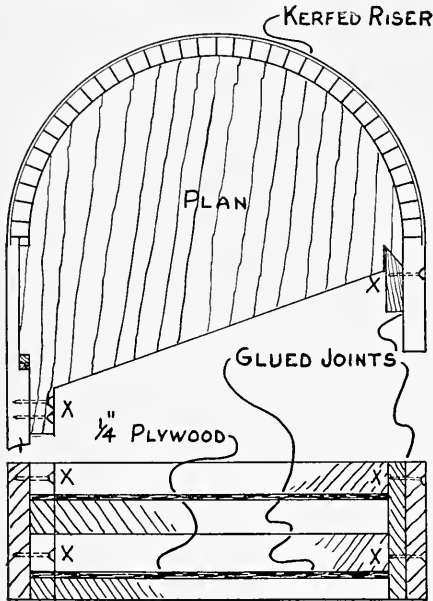
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seen the router bit in position for routing. The router frame is not shown, so as not to obstruct the views of the other points. The kerfing, it should be noted, is just a little less than the depth of the routing. When the roughed-out part is sized with the



SECTION
Fig. 10

router plane, reset the gauge strip and rough out another section for sizing. Repeat this operation until the job is done. Remember, the routing at the edges should always be from outside in.

A Lighter Core. Another way to make a core for a bullnose step, is shown by Fig. 6. As shown here the core is made of three pieces of wood. These are doweled at the

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joints and glued together. As in the other core, the half-round part that forms the bullnose, must have a perfect half-circle curve. Before the veneer is bent in place, the glue should be applied, and the starting end should be held in place with a clamp, or with screws. When the wedges are tight-

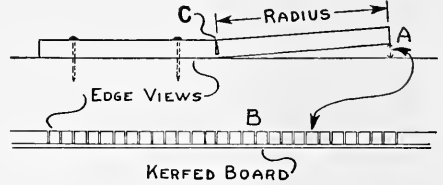
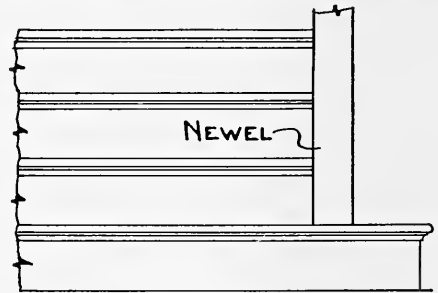


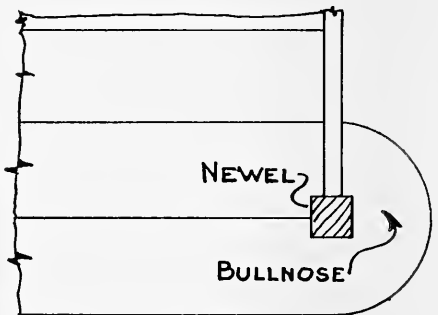
Fig. 11

ened, a clamp should be used to hold the riser to the core until the glue is thoroughly set.

Quarter-Round Veneer.—Fig 7 shows a part of a riser and newel in plan. By dotted line the nosing of the omitted tread is indicated. Notice the block that forms the



ELEVATION

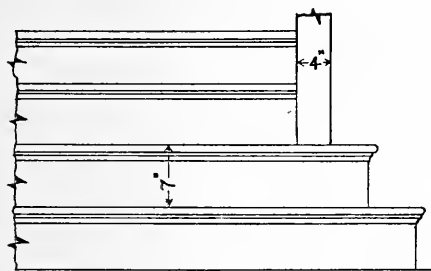


PLAN
Fig. 12

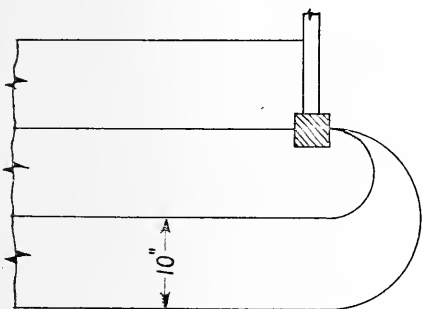
quarter-round for the veneer—also the wedges. Here, as in the other cases, good glue should be used, reinforced with screws. An elevation of what is shown by Fig. 7, is shown by Fig. 8, excepting that the tread is in place, with a cove molding under the nosing. The cove molding should be kerfed

so that it can be bent around the quarter circle. The saw kerfs should be filled with glue and then sandpapered to conceal the kerfing.

Another way to make the quarter-round form for veneer is shown by Fig. 9. The drawing shows a plan of the layout. Two



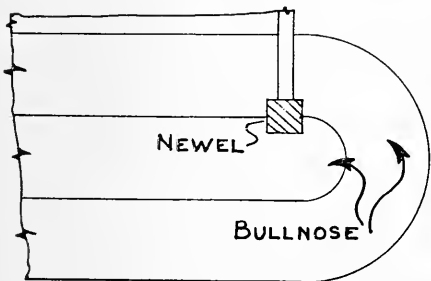
ELEVATION



PLAN

Fig. 13

pieces of plank are cut to the proper circular curve, and then little square blocks, as long as the height of the riser, are nailed on in such a manner that they will make a form for the veneer. The veneer is glued

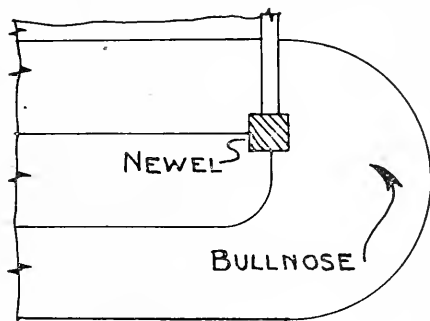


PLAN

Fig. 14

and pulled to the form with wedges, as indicated on the drawing. The fastening of the form to the riser should be reinforced with screws, as soon as the veneer is wedged in place.

Kerfing to Bend Riser.—Fig. 10 shows at the top a plan of a bullnose, with a riser that was bent around it by means of kerfing. At the bottom is shown a cross section. Notice the plywood reinforcing of the form. This makes it impossible to split or shrink much in seasoning. How reinforcing with screws is done here is indicated at the X's, both on the plan and on the cross section. How to determine the spacing of the saw kerfs, is illustrated by Fig. 11. The upper drawing shows a piece of riser material nailed to a bench. Make the distance from point A to point C equal to the radius of



PLAN

Fig. 15

the circle curve. Cut a saw kerf at C to the established depth. Now lift the end of the board at point A until the kerf is closed. The distance at A, between the bench and the end of the board, establishes the spacing for the saw kerfs.

To obtain a good job of kerfing, the spacing of the kerfs must be carefully done, and the depth of the kerfs must be exactly the same throughout. The kind of saw that is used for kerfing will make a difference. If a fine saw is used, the kerfs will come closer together, than when a course saw is

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used. Also, if the kerfs are cut deep, the spacing will be less than if the kerfs are rather shallow. Accuracy, though, is the secret of a good job of kerfing. Glue should be worked into the kerfs, as well as applied to the back of the kerfed riser. It should also be noted that the material used for kerfing should be carefully selected. The grain should be straight and without flaws of any kind.

Bullnose Designs.—An elevation at the top and a plan at the bottom of a large bullnose step is shown by Fig. 12. Fig. 13 shows an elevation and plan of a large bullnose for the first step and a smaller one for the second step. Notice how they join the newel. Fig. 14 shows a still different design for a combination of one large and one small bullnose steps, while Fig. 15 shows a large bullnose first step and a quarter-round second step dying into the newel.



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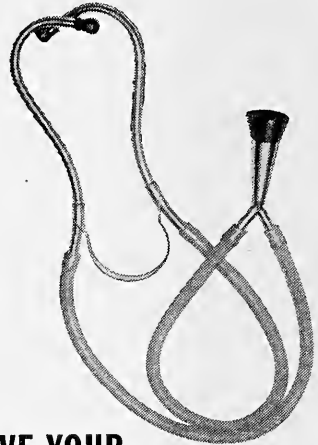
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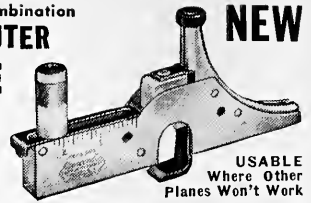
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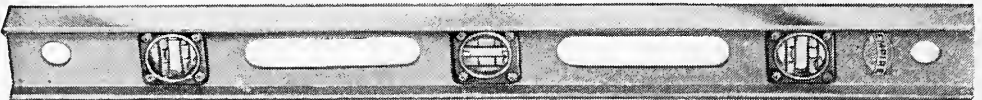
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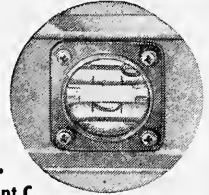
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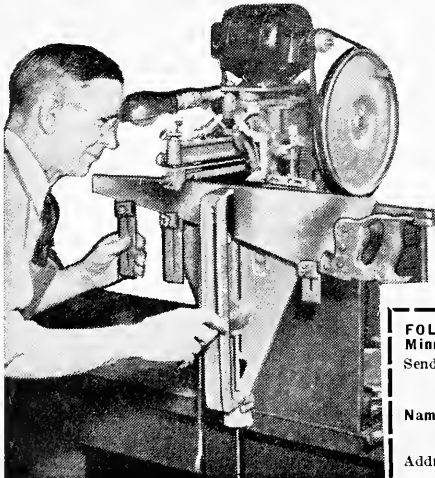
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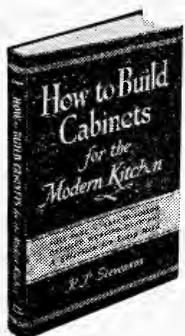
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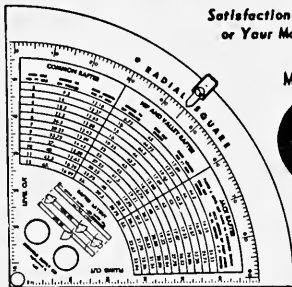
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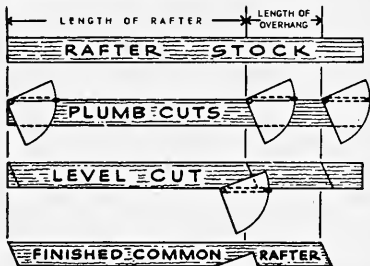


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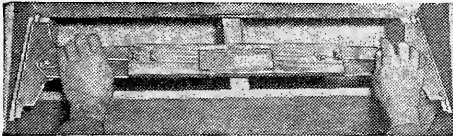
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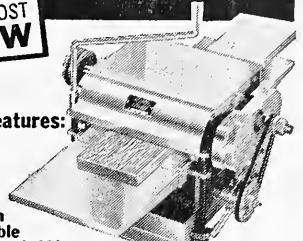
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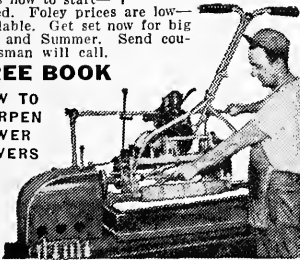
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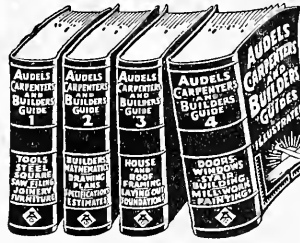


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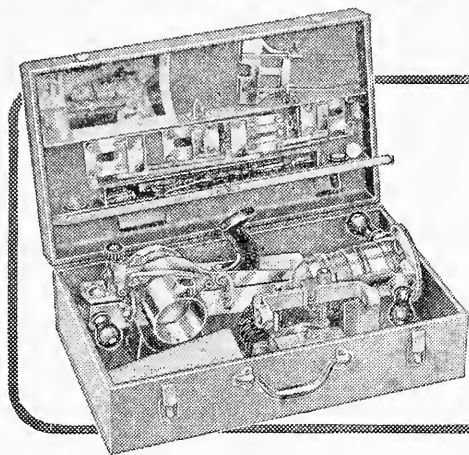
FOUNDED 1881

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FEBRUARY, 1957



The Case of the Carefree Carpenter



Here's the case and what's in it for you!

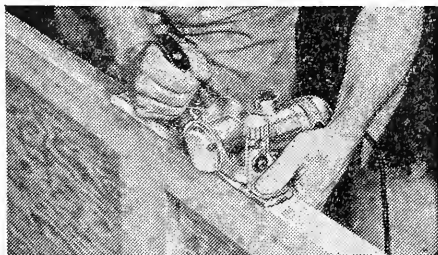
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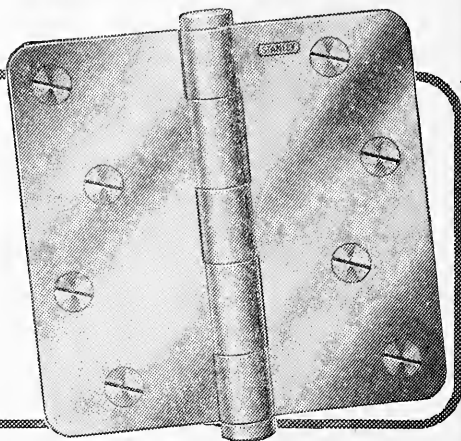
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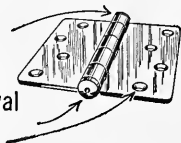
... and the Round Cornered Hinge



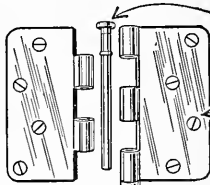
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Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1957

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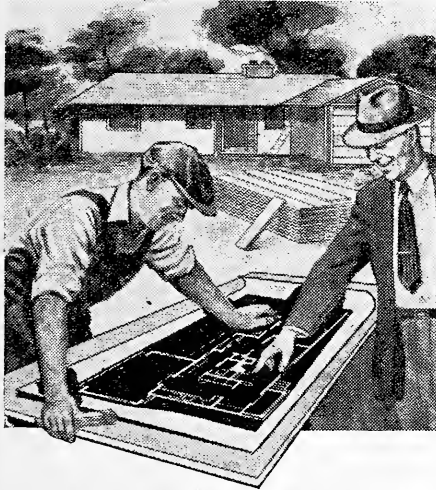


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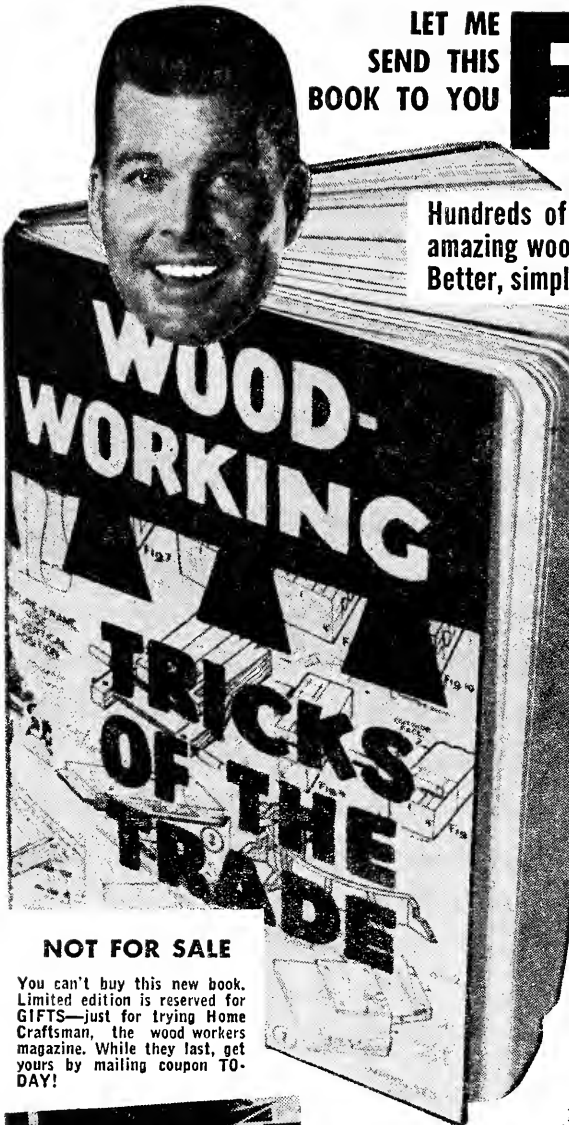
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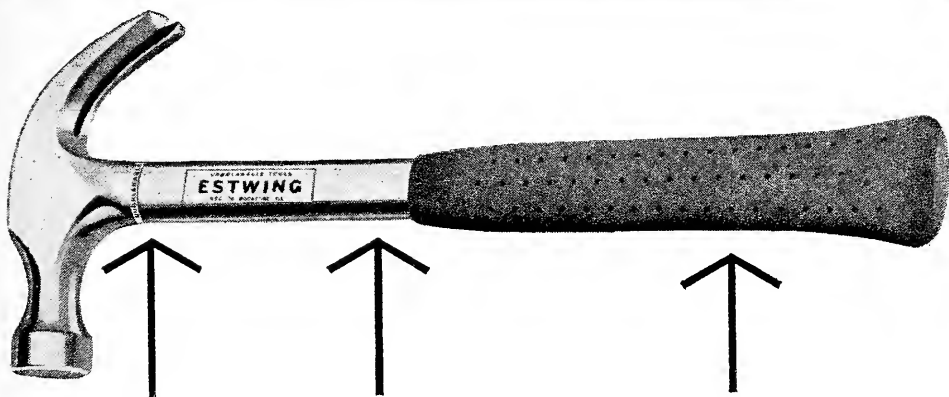
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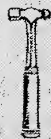
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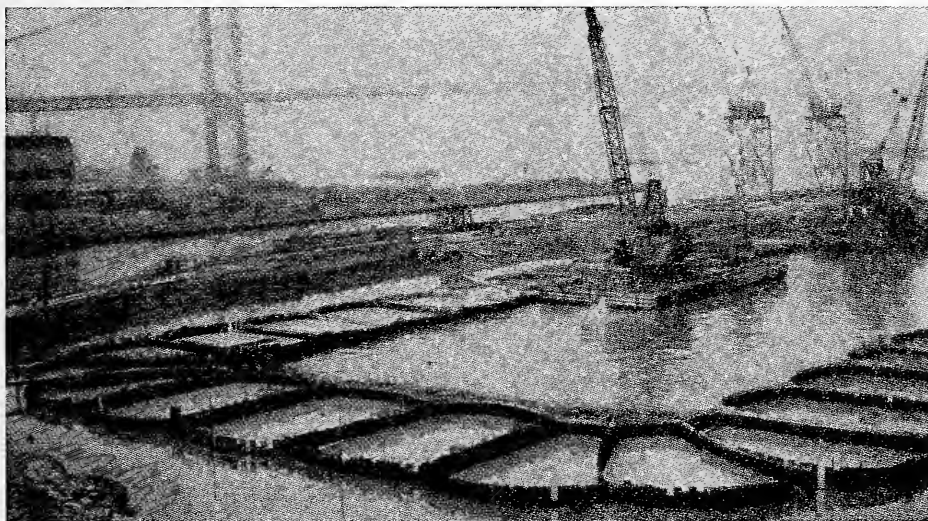
Philadelphia dock builders prove—

It's Know-How That Counts

★ ★ ★

A LONG about mid-summer of 1959 a huge new airplane carrier of the Forrestal class will join the U. S. Navy. When it does, the American people will breathe a bit easier, for the defenses of the United States will be beefed up considerably thereby.

Flash bulbs will pop, flags will fly, and the traditional champagne bottle will shatter as the ship hits the water. But between now and then, the brains, talent and skill of untold thousands of people will be required to transform drawings and blueprints into a mighty floating fortress of armor plate, hardwood, aluminum and steel.



The inter-locking cells which make up the walls of the dock required miles of sheet piling.

When the carrier finally takes its proud place in our formidable line of fighting ships, to whom will the credit go? To the designers and naval architects? To a large extent, yes. Their ingenuity and genius for design proved the project possible on paper.

To the expeditors, engineers, and specialists? Again, yes, in part. Their know-how and technical knowledge must play a vital part. To machinists, shipwrights, metal workers and other craftsmen? Definitely. Without their

skills for milling, machining, fitting, etc., nothing much would be accomplished.

But when the credits are being passed out, the chances are the wharf and dock builders will be overlooked. Yet the dock men had to get in some mighty big licks before the project could even get under way. Briefly, the story was this:

Late in 1955, the New York Ship Company signed a \$120 million contract with the Navy for constructing

the carrier. A provision of the contract specified the keel had to be laid by the end of December, 1956.

The only difficulty was that New York Ship did not have a graving dock large enough to handle the job. What it did have, though, was plenty of space for building such a dock; a waste area on the south end of its three-mile long riverfront on the Delaware River at Philadelphia.

project was completed they had driven miles upon miles of this piling.

To build the graving yard, a series of interlocking coffer dam cells, each 54 feet, 6 inches in height and 35 feet, 8 inches in width, was constructed completely around the dry dock area. The sheet piles were driven to El 55 and were cut off at El 107.5. As each cell was completed, it was filled with sandy material. Circular cells at the



Filled with trap rock and sandy material, the cells make sturdy walls.

What the shipbuilding company asked of its parent company—Merritt, Chapman & Scott, New York—was a mighty big order; a graving dock 1,100 feet long, 150 feet wide, with a maximum depth of 43 feet below the river's mean high water line. It wanted this dock to cost no more than \$10 million and to be completed in 12 months.

That is the man-sized order Merritt, Chapman & Scott took on.

First the engineers designed a cellular, diaphragm-type coffer dam of sheet pile to enclose the area. This is where the wharf and dock builders came in. With the cooperation of Local Union No. 454, Philadelphia, scores of them were put on the project. They began driving sheet piling 15 inches wide and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch thick. Before the

river end were constructed so that they could be removed and replaced by reinforced concrete floor and end walls to contain the caisson (gate) seat and pumping equipment.

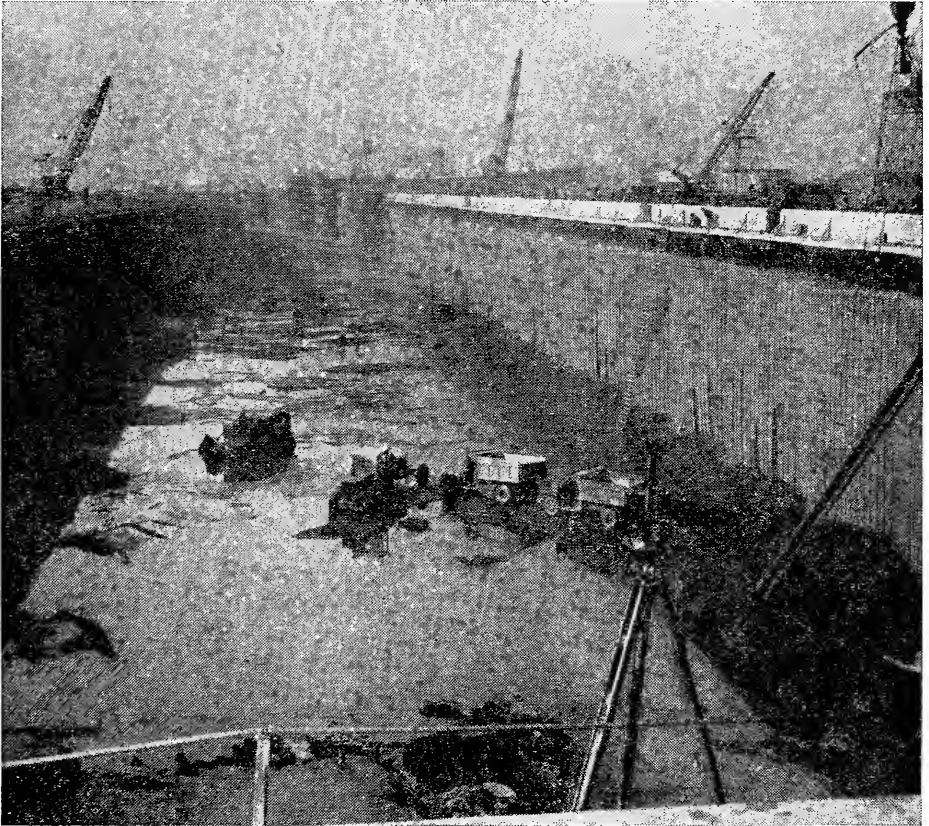
At first glance, a relieved-type floor slab, with a sand and gravel underlay, was proposed. However, subsequent study revealed that the water table was so high that such a floor was not feasible. Pumping would have to be continuous to prevent damage from uplift pressure. Worse yet, such heavy pumping might well weaken foundations of surrounding commercial structures and seriously interfere with their groundwater supplies.

The answer had to be a gravity slab, held in place by a combination of its own weight, friction on the steel

sidewalls, plus some allowance for reduced hydrostatic head due to impidence of groundwater moving through surrounding strata.

Final design called for an unreinforced concrete slab, roughly trapezoidal in section, varying from 23 to 25 feet thick at the centerline and falling away to a thickness of 16 to 18

the dock men driving the sheet piles had a mighty big problem of their own to lick. Cemented river sand of the consistency of lean concrete had to be fought in some areas. In these areas it took about 1,800 blows on a standard two-inch spoon to penetrate one foot. As a result, all but a few of the sheets had to be jetted into place.



Three football games could be played simultaneously inside the huge graving dock.

feet at the sides. The slab had to be laid under water its full length of 1,100 feet. In all, 140,000 cubic yards of finished concrete had to be laid in some nine fathoms of water; no mean feat, as any construction worker well knows.

However, the job was done, and done approximately on schedule.

But before the floors or the gates or anything else became a problem,

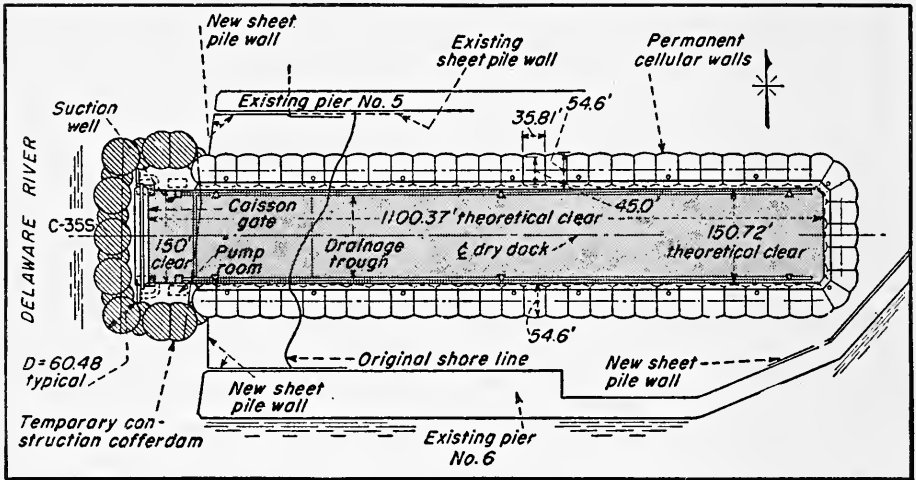
Yet even under these adverse conditions the crew drove home the 8,400 pieces of piling on the button.

Working but a jump behind the dock men, the contractor began bringing in traprock by barge and preparing reinforcing cages made of 18 inch I-beams to be filled with rock and sunk at the river edge of the drydock to give the dock stability and prevent uplift.

A batching plant served both by barge and railroad was erected at the site. At its peak it was turning out 5,000 cubic yards of grout per 24-hour day.

Placing of the grout to form the floor slab was in itself something of an engineering feat. The aggregate was

over each other as slab sections were completed. In this way the floor of the dock became one continuous slab, without seams or joints. The mortar mix consisted of three parts cement, two parts fly ash, eight parts blended sand, an intrusion aid and water. Designed for a 2,500 psi strength in



first dumped in and leveled. The mortar placing was done by means of two-inch pipes placed in casings driven through the aggregate on 10-foot centers and connected to the secondary pumping station by rubber pressure hoses. The casings were removed as soon as the pipe was inserted, and the pipes were raised as the mortar rose in the rock, being entirely removed at the end of the operation.

Placement of mortar began at the head end. The hoses were leap-frogged

28 days, samples taken indicated a strength in excess of 4,000 psi.

Thus, by the amalgamation of hundreds of different skills and engineering know-how, was born the great new graving yard in which will be built one of the mightiest ships of all time. When the proud carrier steams down the river out to sea the members of Local Union No. 454 can take pride in the fact that their savvy played a big part in making it possible.

WOOD IMPROVES ACOUSTICS

More than one million feet of lumber was used in building the roof of the world famous Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah. This is largely responsible for the remarkable acoustical properties of the Tabernacle, explains the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. The Tabernacle organ, famed for its deep, rich tone, is constructed of yellow pine and mountain mahogany, woods that were hauled some 300 miles by ox-team from southwestern Utah nearly a century ago.

In the long run—

Union Victories Are Inevitable



THOUSANDS of years ago some astute Greek observed: "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine."

Like the mills of the ancient Greek gods, the gears of organized labor sometimes seem to turn slowly, but they usually grind on relentlessly until the desired objectives are achieved.

Last month the mills of organized labor turned out some grist that was years in the making. In St. Helens, Oregon, our Brotherhood signed an agreement that brought to a successful conclusion a strike of some 19 months duration. In Miami Beach, Florida, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers signed a master agreement with the Miami Beach Hotel Association to bring to the workers in the plush hostelry their first taste of union protection in history.

Away back in the spring of 1955, Brotherhood members working at the Fir-Tex plant in St. Helens were forced to go on strike when all efforts to induce management to meet conditions established in other parts of the Northwest lumber industry failed. Month in and month out, Fir-Tex management arrogantly refused to get down off its high horse. "Come back on our terms or not at all," was their ultimatum.

The union accepted the challenge. For nearly 20 months the union carried on its strike against the insulating board firm. Neither imported strike breakers nor court actions nor dozens of different kinds of insidious economic pressure could break down their determination to stick by sound union principles.

In the end the company found that it was butting its head against a stone wall. Recently it sold out to the Kaiser Gypsum Company. Last month our Brotherhood and the Kaiser Company signed a long-term agreement satisfactory to both sides. Thus ended one of the longest and bitterest strikes in recent Brotherhood history. It took a

new management, imbued with a spirit of fair play, only a couple of weeks to settle a dispute that the high-handed Fir-Tex management dragged on for nearly two years.

In a press release announcing the signing of the agreement, the Kaiser Gypsum Company said:

"The agreement entered into today is mutually fair, and we intend, as always, to observe not only the letter but the spirit. We believe that as long as we deserve it, we shall have the willing cooperation and loyalty of our employees necessary to make our joint efforts more successful.

"The way is now clear to resume the main business at hand—production of a fine, nationally-recognized product—with the enthusiasm and efficiency that a stable labor agreement should bring. It is this spirit that will encourage future growth and expansion."

Five thousand miles from St. Helens, at Miami Beach in Florida, organized labor signed another historic agreement last month. The Hotel and Restaurant Workers, after some 20

months of ceaseless effort and the expenditure of some \$2,000,000 in organizing and strike expenses, finally succeeded in winning recognition in the luxury hotels that make Miami Beach one of the swankiest winter playgrounds in the world. And a mighty sweet victory it was, too.

For years the personnel in the super hotels was among the most exploited in the nation. Hotels that unblushingly asked \$25 to \$30 a day for a room thought nothing of paying chamber maids, elevator operators and other hotel help \$20 and \$25 a week for anywhere from 60 to 72 hours of work. Tipping jobs drew anywhere from \$1 per day to \$2.25 for the same long work week, although tips varied greatly from hotel to hotel, job to job, and even station to station. Kick-backs and fee hiring agency rackets flourished everywhere.

For years the Miami Beach hotel workers chafed under such harsh conditions, but every effort to organize was thwarted by hotel owners who were not above using intimidation and coercion wherever possible.

Two years ago the Hotel Workers Union made a stand. Chief issue at stake was simple recognition of the union as collective bargaining agent so that an orderly approach might be made to correcting the many serious economic injustices.

Although the Florida law regulating unions requires an employer to recognize and bargain with a union representing a majority of his employees, it does not indicate how a majority can be proved. Authorization cards, do-it-yourself elections and all the other devices the union could think up for proving a majority, the employers refused to accept.

Finally the workers voted in the only way that was left to them—with their feet. They walked out on strike.

For nearly two years the union stayed out on strike, injunctions, lawsuits, and numerous harrassments to the contrary not withstanding. Finally, last month, the hotel owners' association signed an agreement with the union. While the agreement hardly sets a new high for the industry, it does give the union recognition and a firm basis from which to begin chipping away at the gross injustices which exist.

In the meantime another major strike is grinding on into its fourth year. Up in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, the strike of the UAW against the Kohler Plumbing Ware Co. is rolling along in high gear despite its long duration. Products are backing up in the warehouses as buyers everywhere refuse to use plumbing items turned out by strikebreakers. The greatest publicity campaign in union history is jerking the welcome mat out from under Kohler products from Coast to Coast. Yet the company, at this writing, was still refusing to grant its workers conditions which have been standard in other parts of the industry for years.

So the gears of unionism continue grinding away. It may take months and it may take years, but eventually Kohler, too, will fall into line and achieve the "efficiency that a stable labor movement should bring"—as the Kaiser publicity release put it.

To stay on strike for months (let alone years) in this day and age when living costs are so high, requires real courage and a high degree of true union spirit. Our Brotherhood members at St. Helens and the Hotel Workers in Florida and the Auto Workers in Wisconsin have proved that they have this courage and spirit in more than ample quantities.

Strikes are not popular with anyone—least of all with workers who suffer

most when involved in them. But when employers bow their necks, when they refuse to listen to reason or consider compromise, strike must become the last ditch stand of any union that refuses to be trampled into the dust.

Fortunately such arrogant employers are few and far between. The

vast majority of employers are fair-minded and willing to operate in a give-and-take atmosphere. That is why long-drawn-out battles make news. They are rare. When they do develop, it is the spirit which our members at St. Helens and the Hotel Workers at Miami Beach showed that keeps the standard of unionism flying over the breastworks of the labor movement.

KEEP PAPPY AT HOME WITH WOOD

Psychologists who recently completed a study of male behavior offer this suggestion for keeping husbands at home more: panel at least one room of the house with the same type of rich wood paneling found in exclusive men's clubs.

GET YOUR POLIO VACCINE SHOTS NOW!

Who should have vaccine first?

Children, young people through 19, and expectant mothers. These are the people most apt to get paralytic polio, so they should have vaccine shots first. But the vaccine must be widely used before polio really is overcome. Eventually, everyone up to at least 45 years of age should be vaccinated.

Where do you get it?

From your doctor, or if you are in the eligible age groups, at local public vaccination clinics. Ask your doctor or health officer.

How does the vaccine give protection?

It causes a person to develop polio-fighting particles, (called antibodies) in his bloodstream. Enough antibodies prevent the polio virus from causing paralysis.

How many vaccine shots are needed?

THREE. The first shot should be given at once; the second shot, two to six weeks after the first; the third, seven months to a year after the second shot.

How soon does the vaccine work?

The first shot begins to take effect seven to 10 days after it is given. The second shot brings a sharper rise in antibodies. With two shots a person should have protection against paralytic polio for at least one polio season. But don't stop with two shots.

Why is the third shot necessary?

To give better and longer-lasting protection. Antibodies increase sharply after the third shot. Be sure the third shot is given no earlier than seven months after the second. Remember, full vaccination means all three shots.

Is there much polio now?

Yes, thousands of cases still occur, largely among the age groups that have not received vaccine. If people rapidly take advantage of the vaccine's protection, we should soon see a marked decline in paralytic polio. In the meantime, the March of Dimes continues to aid all polio patients who cannot pay full costs of care.

**HELP LICK POLIO, GET VACCINE SHOTS NOW... DON'T WAIT
ASK YOUR DOCTOR OR HEALTH OFFICER RIGHT AWAY.**

PLANE GOSSIP

THE HARD SELL

Although gasoline reserves were the highest in history, the major oil companies last month announced an increase in gas prices, simply because the Suez situation gave them an excuse for doing so. Apparently the oil companies are firm believers in the law of supply and demand; when you have the supply demand all the public will hold still for.

Look for the oil companies to start buying full page ads to sell the public on "need" for higher gas prices.

Brings to mind the old one about the clothing merchant who left the store in charge of his ambitious nephew one noon hour. When he returned from his lunch, his nephew was jubilant.

"You know that green suit with the purple stripes you have been trying to get rid of for years? Well, I just sold it."

"Fine," replied the merchant, "but look at you, your clothes are all torn and your hair is mussed. Did the customer give you any trouble?"

"Not a bit," retorted the lad, "the customer was perfectly satisfied, but you should have seen the fight I had with his seeing-eye dog."



384.
157
"Take your father's lunch to him. I put just dry bread crusts in it today to remind him to ask for that raise!"

LIKE WRONG-WAY CORRIGAN

A team of AFL-CIO researchers recently went to Asheville, N. C., to study what effects the raising of the federal minimum wage from 75c to \$1.00 last year had on the community. They found about what they expected. The workers covered by the increase are living better than they did. They are eating better food and wearing better clothes. Consequently business is better too. Merchants and farmers are making more money than they did.

On the other hand, they also found that the people not working in establishments covered by the federal minimum wage law are having a desperate time trying to make ends meet on wages of 35c to 70c an hour.

Asheville is typical of many parts of the South. Many southern states have benefited from the raising of the minimum wage from 75c to \$1.00. But when the present Congress debates a measure to increase coverage of the minimum wage law to include more lines of business, many of the states will oppose the move and set up a hue and cry about "states' rights."

From where we sit, it is time someone spoke up for "states' wrongs" too. Allowing people to be exploited for 40c an hour is just plain wrong.

States that oppose liberalized minimum wage legislation sort of remind us of the drunk who was picked up by a traffic policeman for driving the wrong way on a one-way street.

"And where do you think you're going?" growled the cop.

"I don't know," replied the lush, "but wherever it is I must be late because everybody is coming back."

★ ★ ★

FAIR AWARD

An Illinois jury recently awarded \$10,000 to a woman who lost a thumb while working at her job in a laundry. The attorney for the insurance company screamed to high heaven that the award was excessive and unjustified.

To our way of thinking, no amount of money can actually compensate for permanent physical impairment. Besides, who knows but what that was the thumb she kept her husband under?

THINK IT OVER

Up to now, you may never have suspected:

That there is freedom in Russia, but it is one country where a citizen can really talk his head off.

That an old maid is one who spent too much time chinning and not enough time necking.

That Haig and Haig are about the only enemies that mankind generally has learned to love.

That a college diploma is the receipt a young man gets for the bills paid by his father.

That a professor is a man who goes to college but never graduates.



ANOTHER PAUP PEARLY GEM

"Whoever started calling what young people do in parked cars 'necking' isn't too well read on the subject of anatomy," observed Joe Paup after a recent visit to a drive-in theater.



YOU CAN'T WIN

A tight-fisted old miser who was feeling very ill asked a friend to recommend a physician. The friend named a noted specialist, known not only for his professional skill but for his wit.

Miser: "Is he expensive?"

Friend: "Well, not so very. He'll charge you \$10 for the first visit and \$5 for each one thereafter."

The miser soon after waddled into the doctor's office, laid down \$5 and said:

"Well, Doctor, here I am again."

The physician calmly picked up the money and put it into a drawer which he locked securely. The sick man looked on expectantly, awaiting the next move.

After a long wait, the miser exclaimed:

"Well, I'm ready to be examined."

The physician said:

"I don't think it is necessary. There's no need to do it again. Keep right on taking the same medicine. Good day, sir."

Although the present session of Congress is only a few weeks old, all indications are that pro-labor legislation is going to have tough sledding. Many of the Congressmen who were such great friends of labor on November 5th are looking the other way today. Like the doctor in the story, they are prescribing the same old Taft-Hartley medicine for us.

BEST ADVICE YET

In connection with the celebration of his 62nd wedding anniversary, an 86-year-old citizen of a midwestern city was asked by a reporter if he had any pertinent advice to pass on to the younger generation.

"Look, son," he replied, "Don't ask me. I already got enough troubles of my own."



SO SAYS JOE

"Nonchalance," proclaims Joe Paup, "is the ability to look like an owl while behaving like a jackass."



IT WORKS TWO WAYS

Look for the Texas tycoons to start agitating for drastic new amendments to the State's right-to-wreck law. They must have been jolted to their shoe tops recently when the State's Supreme Court decided that the law could be construed as giving protection to a union member against discharge for union activity. Think of it! The law keeping a man in a union instead of driving him out. That kind of foolishness cannot be allowed to stand unchallenged.

Sort of reminds us of the businessman who was urged to advertise as a means of building his business. He took the advice, and the results were not slow in coming. In the morning paper he advertised for a night watchman; that evening his place was robbed.



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"The government is trying out a new type of labor mediator!"

Atomic Safety —

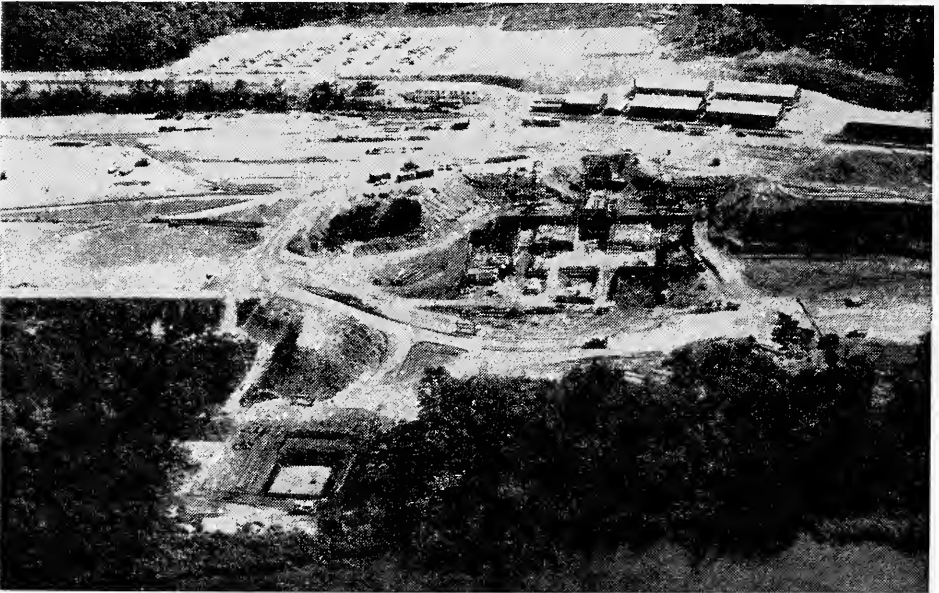
*Something The Nation
Can No Longer Ignore*

★ ★ ★

AT LONG LAST definite steps are under way to establish an adequate, workable set of safety standards for work in and around establishments utilizing nuclear energy. On December 8 the American Standards Association sponsored a general con-

ference on the subject. Some 120 individuals, representing an equal number of interested organizations, attended. After prolonged discussion it was unanimously agreed that there was a great need for the development of standards to govern both the design of nuclear mechanisms and the safeguards provided for men operating them. It was further agreed that

the American Standards Association should establish a planning committee to delve into the matter further. Ever since the first atomic plants were built, organized labor has been greatly perturbed over the new health hazards created thereby. Radiation is a deadly killer. However, it is an invisible one. You can neither see, hear nor feel it. Furthermore, its evil effects are cumulative—that is they build up in the body over a long period of time



Central station nuclear power plant under construction at Shippingport, Pa., near Pittsburgh. A joint project of the USAEC and the Duquesne Light Company. Westinghouse Electric Corporation will develop and build the reactor portion of the plant for the AEC. The Duquesne Light Company has designed and is constructing the steam-electric portion of the plant.

Photo courtesy of Westinghouse Atomic Power Div.

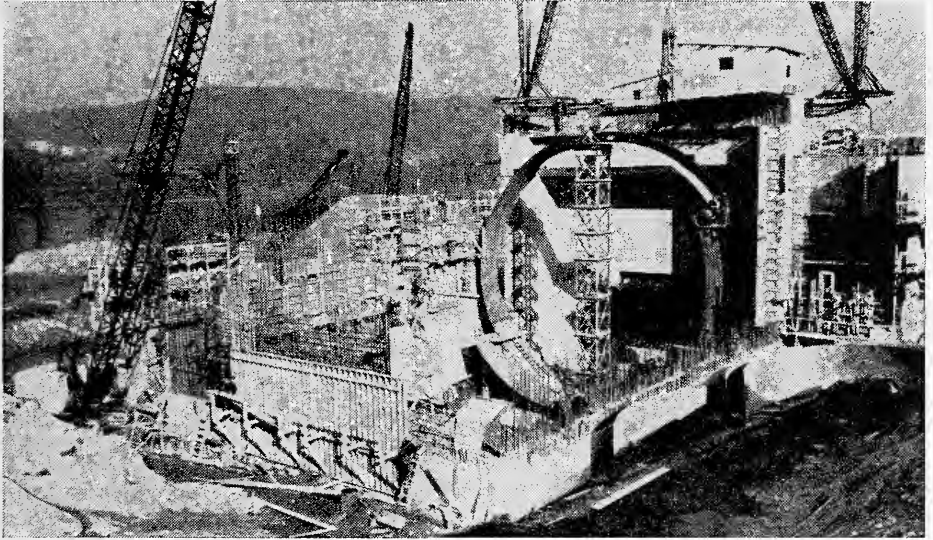
ference on the subject. Some 120 individuals, representing an equal number of interested organizations, attended. After prolonged discussion it was unanimously agreed that there was a great need for the development of standards to govern both the design of nuclear mechanisms and the safeguards provided for men operating them. It was further agreed that

so that years may elapse before damage becomes apparent. Furthermore, comparatively little is known about radiation. Scientists are learning more every day, but there is still a great deal that medical science does not know about how and why radiation breaks down human organs.

For all these reasons, labor has persistently pushed for a comprehensive

code covering atomic health hazards. Now that atomic power plants are scheduled for erection in residential districts, the need for adequate safeguards is increased materially, for soon workers will face atomic dangers in their homes as well as on the job. So the ASA endeavor has no more enthusiastic support than that of organized labor.

ergy. There is hardly a segment of American industrial life where applications of atomic energy are not contemplated in the near future. Even agriculture is not immune. All sorts of promising experiments are pointing to the day when atomic energy will be used on the farm and in the packing plant to increase food and fiber output.



Construction progress photo of the pressurized water reactor now being built at Shippingport, Pa., by Westinghouse and the Duquesne Power & Light Company.

Photo courtesy of Westinghouse Atomic Power Div.

Nuclear standardization is needed now—not at some future date when thousands of people have already become victims of radiation's deadly effects. Protection against radiation and safeguards against reactors are vital needs of our time if the atomic age is to reach its full potential.

Up until comparatively recently, atomic energy has been pretty much a government monopoly. For reasons of national security, the government will probably continue to keep relatively tight strings on atomic development.

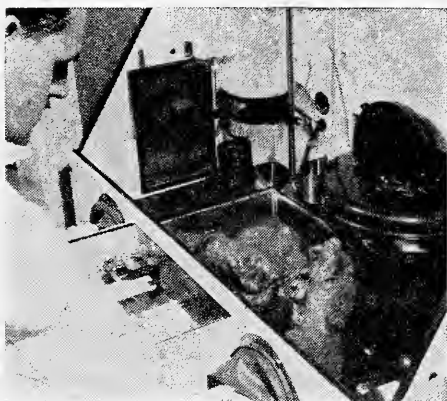
However, industry is now becoming more and more involved in atomic en-

ergy. In its own way—considering the fact it has been working in an entirely new field—the government has done a fairly good job of protecting workers against atomic hazards. Through trial and error methods it has evolved safeguards that have kept injury rates low. But the government has had a big advantage that industry may not have; the government has not been concerned with costs. It has been able to install safeguards where needed regardless of the cost involved.

Now that industry is working with atomic energy, the picture becomes a totally different one. Industry is cost conscious at all times. Safeguards

which are too costly or too cumbersome can only tend to slow down the application of atomic energy to industrial production.

The corollary is that industry may be tempted to gamble with safety when profits are involved. There are always a few unscrupulous employers who are willing to jeopardize safety in a gamble for fatter investment returns. So long as no carefully spelled out safety standards exist, they have little to worry about if their experiments go wrong.



Protection for radiochemists: Materials that have been bombarded by neutrons inside a nuclear reactor, or by charged particles in an accelerator, become radioactive, emitting alpha and beta particles and gamma rays. Alpha particles cannot penetrate the skin but alpha-emitting substances are highly damaging if they get inside the body. The rubber-glove box is designed to prevent this, being tightly sealed and ventilated by a strong current of air.

Photo courtesy of University of California.

Fortunately many of the government's facilities in which nuclear energy has been developed to the present peak were operated by private firms under contract. In this way, many corporations have gathered a wealth of important atomic experience while actually working for Uncle Sam. This experience can form the basis for developing realistic atomic standards. Standards need to be drawn up for the whole field of atomic energy. A main objective, of course, is to protect the health of workers in plants em-

ploying atomic energy. But this is only part of the problem. There needs to be strict safeguards regulating when and where and how and where nuclear reactors can be erected in residential districts where a serious blow-up could endanger thousands of lives.

Standards are needed to cover procedures for disposing of atomic waste safely. Minimum specifications for reactor components and fuels are another must. Standards are also needed in such allied fields as chemistry, metallurgy, metallography and the fabrication of processed fuels.

Scientists are still trying to discover what effect radiation has on electrical equipment and electronic devices. As answers are found, the need will be

CONFERENCE CALLED

Just before press time, the AFL-CIO announced the calling of a special conference on radiation hazards. The conference will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., February 27 and 28.

for standards which will prevent the breakdown of such devices when human life may be at stake.

The number of reactors being built—both for research and power—is growing rapidly. The establishment of adequate standards cannot be delayed any longer.

There are those who argue that atomic energy is such a new field that any standards adopted now may turn out to be half-baked when more is known about it. It is true that ill-conceived standards could inhibit progress and development. But the thing at stake is human life. Standards are needed now. As conditions change, the standards could change too. Hu-

man life is too precious to gamble with.

Unless national standards are developed now, states will begin moving into the picture. The need being as great as it is, they will begin developing their own standards. If they do, the end result may be a different set of standards in each state, ranging all the way from very good to very bad. Under such circumstances the manufacturers of reactors could be driven crazy or out of business trying to operate on a national scale with a different set of standards for each state.

The emergence of state standards is no idle threat. Some states already have enabling legislation; but they have no standards to adopt.

The American Standards Association—a voluntary association of all segments of society interested in greater standardization—has taken the first big step toward making the atomic age a safe one. Labor can be counted on to do its full share in pushing the work to its much-needed conclusion—the elimination of all needless risk from atomic energy.

STATES START JOBLESS PAY DRIVES

Topping organized labor's legislative activities in many states this year will be strong drives to halt the steadily increasing lag in the ratio of unemployment and workmen's compensation payments to rising wages and living costs.

Even in most of the states where "token" improvements were voted at 1955 and 1956 sessions of the legislature, labor-backed bills for additional changes in these two areas are being introduced in an effort to bring the laws up to minimum standards recommended by President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor Mitchell.

State labor organizations in Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Washington and West Virginia definitely have drives to improve compensation standards scheduled, and many other states are expected to announce similar plans soon.

North Dakota labor, however, is rallying its forces against a business-backed drive to weaken workmen's compensation under the guise of a "complete revision" of existing laws.

In general, labor is seeking to establish maximum benefit payments of at least two-thirds of average wages for workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance programs. In addition, major drives are underway in several states to provide adequate benefits for non-occupational disability under the unemployment compensation structure.

A major battle in connection with the latter proposal looms over labor's insistence that temporary disability insurance programs should not be handled by private insurance companies. Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Connecticut are among the states where such fights are likely.

Labor also is fighting in many areas to provide longer duration of benefits and complete coverage to remove unfair eligibility requirements, and to plug loopholes such as the lack of radiation hazards for workers in atomic industries.

Although President Eisenhower called on the states to enact voluntarily long overdue improvements in these fields, Secretary of Labor James Mitchell recently complained that the states were not improving social legislation satisfactorily.

1957 Picture Looks Bright



AS OUR BROTHERHOOD enters its 76th year of service to the carpenters of the nation, there is every reason for facing the future with confidence. Indications are that construction will set a new record in 1957. Our membership is the highest figure in history. Thanks to the tireless efforts of our General President Maurice A. Hutcheson and his fellow officers, constant progress is being made in reducing jurisdictional differences with other trades. On all fronts, our Brotherhood is operating at a new high of effectiveness.

The year 1956, our Diamond Jubilee Year, is a year to remember. From coast to coast, in both the United States and Canada, the citizens of the two great nations paid tribute to the proud 75-year history of our organization. Mayors, governors, and high officials in all walks of life publicly acknowledged the many contributions which our Brotherhood has made over the years to the building of a safer, stronger and healthier America. On October 23, the President of the United States spent an entire evening with our Brotherhood at a memorable 75th Anniversary banquet at Washington, D. C. Everywhere—in tiny hamlets and major cities—Local Unions and District Councils sponsored 75th Anniversary banquets of their own. As a result of all these special affairs, the general public gained a better understanding of the aims and goals of our organization.

During the year, too, our General Officers held "Operation Workshop" conferences in each of the seven districts in our Brotherhood. Delegates from Local Unions and District Councils brought their problems and their ideas to these district conferences where they could discuss them face to face with their General Officers. A new era of greater understanding was thus developed. Delegates had an opportunity to lay their problems directly before the General Officers,

and the General Officers had an opportunity to learn first hand the problems and fears that plague members at the local level. Better coordination of Brotherhood activities at all levels is bound to result.

So our Brotherhood enters its second 75 years of service bigger, stronger, and more united than ever before in history; a far cry from the 14 local unions and 2,000 members who started the first 75 years. And the picture is made even brighter by the fact that all indications point to a prosperous construction industry for the next decade.

Dollar volume of construction awards in 1957 will set a new record 7 per cent above this year's total, according to estimates released by F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news and marketing specialists.

In its annual outlook for the construction industry, the Dodge organization said that physical volume of construction would not rise as rapidly as the dollar volume, because of rising construction costs.

Contracts for total building in the 37 eastern states next year are esti-

mated at \$20,393,000,000, the highest in history and 6 per cent above the estimate for 1956. Physical volume, as measured by floor area, may be up only one per cent, but again this will be the highest level in history, according to the statement.

Contracts for total construction, which includes heavy engineering as well as residential and non-residential building, are estimated at \$26,783,000,000, or 7 per cent above the 1956 total. No comparable floor area figure is reported, since floor area is not a measure for such major engineering projects as highways and dams.

The residential outlook is for a small increase in the number of new non-farm dwelling units started, to about 1,125,000 units, according to the outlook statement. This would be reflected in a six per cent increase in dollar volume, due to rising cost, and no increase in total floor area, because of the likelihood of a slightly smaller average house this year.

The outlook statement, prepared by Dodge vice chairman Thomas S. Hol-

den in collaboration with other Dodge staff members, says that "In 1957 there may be some relaxation of financial brakes, but financial authorities will again be alert to the possibility of runaway trends; there will likely be further expansion progress, with moderately increased construction volume, but no rapid overall acceleration. The estimates assume a nominal increase in physical volume of building with a somewhat larger percentage increase in dollar volume of building contracts, the latter based on an expectation of rising construction costs. For heavy engineering projects substantial increases in physical volume, also accompanied by rising costs, are anticipated in the indicated overall rise of 10 per cent over 1956 levels.

"In the general group under the nonresidential building heading, moderate declines in physical volume of commercial buildings and manufacturing buildings are estimated. Both of these classes of building operations ran to very high totals in 1955 and 1956; their dollar totals may very well increase a little in 1957."

ESTIMATED PHYSICAL VOLUME OF BUILDING

(in accordance with contract records for 37 eastern states;
figures in millions of sq. ft.)

BUILDING CLASSIFICATION	Year 1956 Estimate*	Year 1957 Estimate	Percentage Change**
Commercial -----	167	160	- 4
Manufacturing -----	148	145	- 2
Educational and Science-----	157	165	+ 5
Hospitals and Institutions-----	25	25	+ 0
Public -----	19	20	+ 5
Religious -----	40	44	+10
Social and Recreational-----	22	24	+ 9
Miscellaneous Nonresidential -----	61	65	+ 7
Total Nonresidential -----	639	648	+ 1
Residential -----	986	986	+ 0
Total Building -----	1625	1634	+ 1
<hr/>			
New Non-farm Dwelling Unit			
Starts (BLS Basis)-----	1,100,000	1,125,000	+ 2

*Nine months actual, last three months estimated.

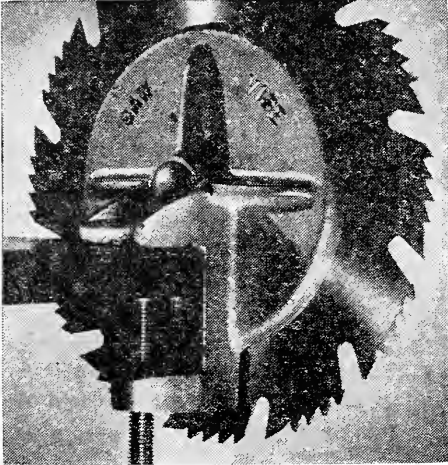
**Percentages rounded to nearest whole number

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

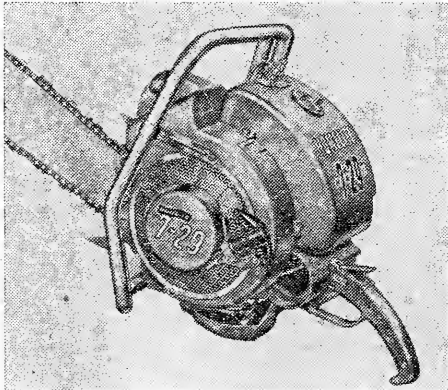
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

New low cost saw vise clamps anywhere, for hand sharpening circular saw blades and dados right on the job. Said to hold blades (6" to 10" in diameter) rigidly at proper fil-



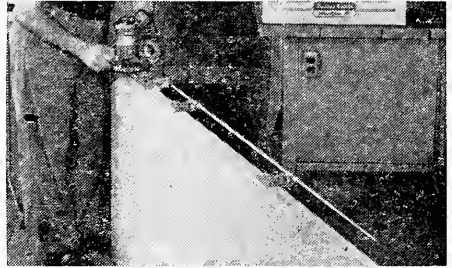
ing angle. Made of aluminum, it weighs only 1½ lbs. Obtainable from Black & Skinner, 8116 Tomahawk Rd., Kansas City 15, Mo.

A gasoline powered, one-man chain saw, said to fell trees up to 10 feet in diameter. Manufacturer claims saw will deliver seven



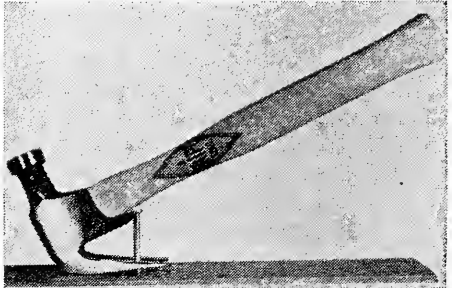
horsepower and weighs only 29 pounds. Made by Homelite, 75 Riverdale Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.

A complete door hanging kit. Includes a portable router, plane attachment, hinge butt templet, templet guide and carrying



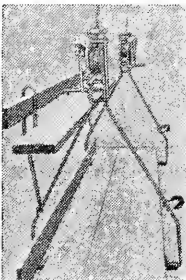
case. Made by Porter-Cable Machine Co., 90 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y. (In Canada, Porter-Cable Tools, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ontario.)

A hammer which is said to eliminate need for a block for leverage in pulling heavy



nails. Available in 16 oz. size from A. Cripe Tool Mfg. Corp., Box 155, Holly, Mich.

A light duty swing stage, said to offer three-way fall protection. Includes two winches with removable stirrup and guard rail attachment. Mechanical brake in gear mechanism, spring-loaded pawl engaging winch drum and handle stop each prevent slippage or falling. Made by Safway Steel Products, Inc.,



6324 W. State St., Milwaukee, 13, Wis.

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.*

- EARL ALEXANDER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
S. W. ANDREASON, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
ELBERT T. ARNOLD, L. U. 1556, Huntsville, Ala.
WILLIAM BANKS, L. U. 1137, Jackson, Miss.
GEORGE J. BARNECOTT, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT J. BARRIOS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
J. W. BEETH, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ELOI D. BELLIVEAU, L. U. 885, Woburn, Mass.
W. O. BENNETT, L. U. 1556, Huntsville, Ala.
ANTONIO J. BIVIANO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE W. BLAKER, L. U. 478, Oakland, Cal.
JOHN BLOCH, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
LESTER R. BROWN, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
JOHN T. CAMBRE, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
THEODORE E. COOK, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.
G. C. CURTIS, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
VINCENT DE ANGELIS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES DENZIEN, L. U. 105, East Cleveland, Ohio
JAMES DINGWALL, SR., L. U. 1845, Snoqualmie, Wash.
EUSTUS DUCOTE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
S. E. DUNBAR, L. U. 2151, Charleston, S. Car.
JOHN H. ELLIOT, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES FITZPATRICK, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK FLUDD, L. U. 52, Charleston, S. Car.
JOHN FORREST, L. U. 52, Charleston, S. Car.
H. N. GAINS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
DANIEL GOUGH, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
CHRISTIAN GLANZ, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN A. GUSTAFSON, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.
ALVIN HARRIS, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
RUDOLPH H. HESSELL, L. U. 1946, London, Ont.
E. R. HOUSE, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.
CHARLES JOHNSON, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HUGO E. JOHNSON, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
J. B. JOHNSON, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JACOB JORGENSEN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
LUDWIG KALEMBA, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
OLIVER J. LEBBEN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
E. L. LEESE, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
ARCHIE MacKENZIE, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
MICHAEL MARTIN, L. U. 257, N. Y., N. Y.
WILLIAM O. MARTIN, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
DONALD McLEOD, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
TEOFIL MIKLOSZIESKI, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES D. MITCHELL, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
SAMUEL MORGAN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
A. J. NAQUIN, SR., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ANTHONY NOVAK, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
J. W. OVERTURF, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
THEODORE RHODUS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. H. ROBERTS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN W. ROBERTS, L. U. 105, East Cleveland, Ohio
CHARLES F. ROLLINS, L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas
ELLIS ROSENBERY, L. U. 616, Chambersburg, Pa.
HENRY SCHMIDT, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
JOSEPH SCHOLZ, L. U. 885, Woburn, Mass.
FLOYD SHAW, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. E. STAFFORD, L. U. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.
JOHN STRAND, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
L. C. TENNISON, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
WILLIAM TOCHER, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man. Canada.
EMIL TRABER, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
H. H. TWONEY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ROSS WAPPLES, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
CARL B. WATSON, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
HOWARD WATTS, L. U. 377, Detroit, Mich.
BENJAMIN WEAST, L. U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
SOLOMAN B. WEAVER, L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kansas
FRANKLIN R. WEBB, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CHALES H. WEEKS, L. U. 971, Reno, Nev.
JOHN WEST, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
FRANK WHITNEY, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
FRED WICKSTROM, L. U. 1437, Compton, Cal.
TED WILHELMS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ADOLPH WILHELMSSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BERNHARD WILKENS, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
D. C. WILLIAMS, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
JOHN WILWOL, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
GEORGE WINGFIELD, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
FERD R. WOLCOTT, L. U. 1276, Central Valley, N. Y.
JOHN WUERKER, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
DOCK H. WYATT, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
WILLIAM WYMAN, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
SERGY YANCHUCK, L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J.
JOSEPH ZECCA, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.

Editorial



There Is No Substitute For Skill

It is not often that this journal can see eye-to-eye with literature published by the National Association of Manufacturers. In fact, we have often criticized the efforts of NAM to swamp our schools with pro-management propaganda which plays down or ignores completely the part labor contributes in making our economy the productive miracle it is.

Recently, however, NAM released a new "educational aid" booklet which does a better job of properly evaluating the role of skilled craftsmanship in today's industry. The pamphlet stresses the fact that the skilled craftsman is the "anchor man" on today's technological team. Without his skills and know-how, the theoretical advances of scientists could never be translated into effective productive techniques to make living easier and better for all the people.

In the chapter entitled "Opportunities in Atomic Energy," it notes that "from three to six skilled craftsmen are needed for every scientist and engineer of the atomic team." Wood craftsmen, core makers, plumbers, steamfitters, welders, mechanics, glass blowers and electronics specialists are needed to transform into working models the mechanisms scientists and engineers dream up in their laboratories and on their drawing boards. Without an adequate supply of skilled mechanics to back them up, the scientists and engineers would soon be slowed down to a crawl.

"There is no shortcut to acquiring a skill," the pamphlet emphasizes. "You can't acquire it simply by reading textbooks or listening to lectures. It takes aptitude, courage, ambition, months of study, on-the-job training and related technical instruction."

All these things organized labor has pointed out repeatedly. That is why an apprenticeship training system second to none exists in the United States and Canada today. Unions such as our Brotherhood have devoted much time and energy to pushing apprenticeship training. Without their persistent pushing for better apprenticeship training over the years, the supply of skilled mechanics today might well be an insurmountable bottleneck to further progress.

But getting back to the NAM pamphlet, it emphasizes the fact that true craftsmanship is worth all the sacrifice, time and study it demands during learning years. To make this point, the pamphlet quotes Dr. James Bryant Conant, former president of Harvard University. Dr. Conant recently said: "In the whole range of scientific and technological activities, there is no substitute for a first-rate man. Ten second-rate men cannot replace him."

Opportunities open to truly skilled men are increasing rather than decreasing, for all the automation and electronic advances that are taking place. Nothing will reverse that trend. The man who knows the theory as well as the mechanical side of his trade is going to be in demand regardless of how many half-mechanics are walking the streets.

What is happening in a Pennsylvania electronics plant may be a foretaste of what is coming. This particular plant, which long has been plagued by a shortage of graduate engineers, last year turned to its skilled craftsmen for an answer to its manpower problems.

Instead of turning over all its problems to the engineering department, the firm now takes many of them directly to its skilled craftsmen.

"Look, fellows," it says, "we want a gadget to do this and this, but it must fit in a space of such and such a size."

The woodworkers, metal workers, tinsmiths, etc., take it from there. In a few weeks they come up with a working model. The model is then turned over to the engineering department for refining. In this way the firm gets a great deal more mileage out of its technical staff. It can do this because it has a full crew of really skilled craftsmen.

Dr. Conant probably summed it all up when he said that 10 second-rate men cannot replace one first-class man.

U. S. Needs Forest Products Week

Reprinted from November, 1956

WOOD and WOOD PRODUCTS

"We Americans are a strange people. We devote a whole week to 'honoring' pickles and only one day to Mother."

From the witty tongue of Groucho Marx, via television, came that gem the other evening. To which Groucho might have added that among our many special events are "weeks" for potato chips, for peanuts, for popcorn, for sauerkraut and frankfurters, for can openers and for a host of other products and causes.

Subjects of some "weeks" and "days" border on the ridiculous; many others do make sense. Remarkably few, however, have much to do with our great natural resources or the products which stem from them. Yes, oil has a week, and so does cotton, and there is a week devoted to "conservation"—period. But nowhere in a list of some 20 special weeks, days and even months do we find a single reference to the products or by-products of our forests.

Despite the large number of special days and weeks that are now observed to a greater or lesser degree, there would still seem to be room—and a legitimate need—for an annual national event or program recognizing the importance of forest products.

Dynamic progress has been made in this field about which the public knows virtually nothing—and there's much more to come: New and revolutionary products . . . better ways to utilize more of the tree . . . startling combinations of wood and paper and plastics . . . a return to wood in many areas of construction where striking progress in laminating is crowding steel and concrete . . . new developments in plywood, hardboard, particle board, other wood composition boards . . . new chemicals from wood . . . new and better wood preservatives and wood finishes . . . new methods and machines for working wood, for converting scrap into salable products—in fact, a great renaissance of wood which the public is entitled to know about. And by public we mean not only

those outside the world of forest products but, just as important, all those who earn their living in this field.

How to do it? Apparently the industry is not ready for a co-ordinated national advertising and promotion program such as was proposed and discussed at various times during the past few years. But the industry could be ready for a "National Forest Products Week" which, planned and conducted under the proper auspices, annually would bring to the attention of all Americans the great asset we as a nation have in our forests and the progress we have made in conservation and replenishment of those forests through modern enlightened management; the variety of useful products which we derive, directly and indirectly, from our forests; the size and scope of the forest products industries and their importance in our national economy; and finally, what all of these things mean to our local communities or areas and the people and businesses in them.

Such an annual national event would involve considerable organization and planning. It would require intelligent, aggressive leadership with a purpose. Without broad, industry-wide participation the results would hardly be worth the effort. But, once properly organized, co-ordinated and directed, a National Forest Products Week would go far toward unifying the many widely scattered elements of the industry. It would win greater recognition of the industry as a vital force in the national economy. It would contribute heavily to the further recovery and broadening of wood's markets. It would merit the active, enthusiastic support of everyone who has a stake in wood and other products of our forests.

What do *you* think? Would you co-operate to make such a week a success? Let's hear from *you*!

They Have Earned Consideration

Throughout the free world, there is widespread belief that the courageous rebellion of the Hungarian working people marked the turning point in the war against Communism. Never again will the Kremlin be able to depend on hand-picked native stooges to hold a dominated nation in line. From now on it will require Russian troops. Troops destroy any illusion of freedom. Also troops breed resentments that multiply with time.

Too, never again will the Kremlin be able to sell the line to unsuspecting people that Communism is synonymous with liberation. From now on Red advances will have to be bought with naked force. The coups, the bloodless revolutions are a thing of the past, for Hungarian workers who preferred to risk death rather than continue under Communist control once and for all gave the lie to Communism's pretention of democracy.

In short, the Hungarian revolution has exposed Communism for the sterile, brutal, cold-blooded dictatorship that it is. All people who love freedom owe the Hungarian rebels a debt of gratitude.

Thousands of Hungarian freedom fighters have been given refuge in the United States and Canada. They are strangers in a new land. They face the frightening prospect of building new lives for themselves and their families in an alien environment.

Many of them are union men. After a recent visit to a refugee reception center, AFL-CIO President George Meany said:

"I find they are all trade union conscious. Practically every refugee I talked to, upon finding I was a representative of the American trade union movement, produced a union card which was displayed with evident pride."

These workers now need to be integrated into the American economy. They need to find jobs at the trades for which they are trained. In this regard, the American labor movement has both an opportunity and an obligation to help these people adjust themselves to our way of life. As many obstacles as possible should be removed from their pathways. They have earned such consideration.

Liberty Thrives In A Glass House

A report of the Advancement of Freedom of Information Committee of Sigma Delta Chi, a journalist's honor fraternity, showed that freedom of information is not what it seems in this country. We are not referring to the Federal Government which in recent years has been concealing scandals and misdemeanors the people are entitled to know about by "classifying" such information as secret.

We refer to 26 states where it is possible for a politician, at his will, to close the records of the government at any time; and in 38 states where it is possible for a politician or politicians to conduct the business of the people in secret sessions behind locked doors.

The investigation showed that only 22 states have statutes guaranteeing their citizens the right to inspect records of their governments. These are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

And only 10 states have statutes stipulating that meetings of governmental bodies must be open. These are Alabama, California, Indiana, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Washington and Utah.

The Sigma Delta Chi committee rightly concluded that:

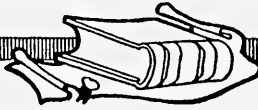
"When a free people bestow freedom upon its press they also bestow the great obligation and responsibility of printing all the facts of the free government at the time and not after the fact when too often it is too late. . . . And when the politician foists his secret procedures upon the free people, he prevents the free press from living up to its obligation and responsibility. And any student of history soon learns that freedom cannot last long in the secret procedures of government."—*St. Louis Labor Tribune*

More Crystal-Balls Needed?

Crystal-gazers and their clan have not been held in very high repute in recent years. Maybe this is a mistake, because English practitioners recently looked into their crystal balls and came up with a sound forecast. They decided they needed a union to elevate their scales, which range as low as 70c. Some 200 "journeymen" attended the first meeting.

Perhaps it is time for our unions to start buying crystal balls for some of the misguided workers in our midst who think they can make the grade without belonging to a union.

Official Information



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**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary's Dept.

Important Notice

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Regarding the issuance of clearance cards, all dues paid by the member in excess of the current month shall be refunded and he should be informed that said clearance card shall expire one month from date of issue and must be deposited within that time.

Otherwise a clearance card becomes void. When a clearance card expires the member is required to redeposit same in the Local Union which issued the clearance, inasmuch as he is still a member of that Local Union which issued the clearance.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE 47th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AFL-CIO

Greetings:

On September 24, 1956, the 47th Annual Convention of the Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO, convened in the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey, James A. Brownlow, president, presiding. In attendance were 91 delegates, representing 20 national and international unions and 17 metal trades councils. Organizations represented and the number of delegates in attendance were as follows:

	Delegates
American Federation of Technical Engineers.....	1
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers.....	6
Building Service Employes Union.....	1
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.....	4
International Chemical Workers Union.....	2
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.....	6
International Union of Operating Engineers.....	5
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.....	1
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union.....	5
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.....	7
International Association of Machinists.....	6
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Helpers International Union.....	3
International Moulders and Foundry Workers' Union of North America.....	6
Office Employes International Union.....	1
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.....	4
Patternmakers League of North America.....	1
United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada.....	5
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.....	5
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	3
Upholsterers International Union of North America.....	2
Metal Trades Councils.....	17
Total delegates	91

Several distinguished speakers addressed the delegates, including William F. Paterson, Director of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor; Rear Admiral R. E. Cronin, Chief of Industrial Relations, U. S. Department of Navy; James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Oscar S. Smith, Director, Organization and Personnel Division, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

In his report to the convention, President Brownlow discussed the effects of the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations on the Metal Trades Department, citing the necessity for a workable plan to lessen the incidence of conflicts in organizing while still preserving the identity of each individual craft.

He announced that four international unions had become affiliated with the Department since the preceding convention. The new affiliates are the Building Service Employes Union, International Chemical Workers Union, Office Employes International Union and the Upholsterers Union of North America. The affiliation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, shortly prior to the New York City Convention, in 1955, was also mentioned.

Special attention was given in the report to the subject of atomic energy. In part, it said:

"In previous years we have reported in some detail on the peculiarly difficult problems faced in collective bargaining with private corporations operating the AEC installations. We are pleased to note that, despite these particularly difficult problems, our various Metal Trades Councils and our affiliated and cooperating National and International unions have achieved very substantial further improvements in wage rates and working conditions in their respective negotiations with the operators of the various AEC installations.

"In only two instances since our last convention, has it been necessary for the Department to request the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel to take jurisdiction over collective bargaining disputes which could not be directly resolved with the operating company."

Included in the report is a chart which lists the various atomic projects throughout the nation, the operating contractor at each, the number of workers employed and the unions which represent them.

"Shipbuilding and the Merchant Marine," is the title of another important section of the report. This section discusses, in detail, the position of the United States Maritime Fleet in relation to that of other nations. The following reflects the tenor of the president's report on this subject:

"While our progress toward improvement of our position has not been all that we desired, it is encouraging to note the substantial improvement of new merchant ship construction under way or on order in our United States yards on July 1, 1956, as compared with July 1, a year ago. A year ago the Shipbuilders' council figure reported only 14 vessels of 214,000 gross tons under construction or on order. As of July, 1956, the same report shows 36 vessels with a gross tonnage of more than 565,000 tons. The total cost of the new construction underway or on order July 1, this year, is around 350 million dollars. The heavy concentration of this work lies in East Coast yards which hold orders for 27 vessels totaling 462,000 gross tons. On July 1, 1956, the Gulf Coast yards had orders for eight vessels of more than 94,000 gross tons. On the same date only one new merchant vessel was on order in the Pacific Coast yards, this being a special produce tanker of 8,200 gross tons, at the Bethlehem Pacific yard. No new merchant ship work was underway or on order as of July 1, of this year, in the Great Lakes yards.

"In addition to this new ship construction, Maritime Administration figures reveal about 84 million dollars of ship conversion contracts in effect as of July 1, this year. These involved a total of 20 vessels and two of these conversions . . . are in the Pacific Coast. . . All of the remaining conversions are in the East Coast yards."

Other portions of the report deal with such subjects as Metal Mining, District and Local Metal Trades Councils, International Metal Workers' Federation, Relations with the Building and Construction Trades Department, Relations with the Navy Department, Canada and Raiding Activities.

Submitted to the convention were 51 resolutions dealing with many subjects of importance to the Department. Among these were: World Trade, Shipbuilding, American Fishing Industry, Navy Yard Wages, 35-Hour Work Week for Navy Yard Employees, Recognition of Labor Unions by Federal Agencies, "Right-to-Work" Bills, and Military Labor Performing Civilian Work.

The business of the convention concluded, it was adjourned sine die on September 25, 1956.

Respectfully submitted,
 John R. Stevenson
 Ted Kenney
 Robert Johnson
 Don Cameron

CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES ORDERED TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES

A recent ruling by the Federal Court of Appeals at Atlanta, Ga., stated that employes of construction companies must be paid in accordance with Federal Wages and Hours Standards because of the interstate character of their work. A similar decision was handed down in the case of a lumber mill providing timber for a road construction company. The Department of Labor, which brought up the cases, declared that the decision would be of great importance in this controversial field.

Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ILLINOIS LOCAL HONORS FOUR OLD-TIMERS

Deeds of union men seldom can be enumerated categorically, as can the treaties of statesmen, battles won by soldiers or legislation passed by politicians. Their acts can only be remembered by the men who benefitted by them. Individually they might seem very insignificant to the average citizen, but the man who brought coal for the empty stove during a prolonged strike, negotiated a contract or helped win a court case, has been very important to those in the labor movement.

Over the past 50 years there have been many men who have performed such seemingly insignificant tasks as these. They helped fellow members in good and bad times. They may have been business representatives, presidents, financial or recording secretaries or rank and file members who never held an office, but contributed freely to the betterment of their organization.



Seated, on the left is Ben Michael, as he watches G. P. Williams, vice president of Local 367, pin the 50 year emblem on Brother Kell's lapel. Standing behind Brother Michael is C. L. Stinson, president of the Local.

Local Union No. 367, of Centralia, Illinois, recently honored four men such as these. They presented them with the most coveted award a Brotherhood Local can bestow; a 50-year pin, a little gold emblem displaying the insignia of the organization.

Recipients of these gold pins were Ben Michael, A. W. Kell, A. C. Schnake and E. I. Thomas. The latter two brothers were unable to attend the presentation ceremony as they are now residing in Lakeland, Florida, and Portland, Oregon, respectively.

Brother Kell's record is typical of the devotion of these four men. He has been a Brotherhood member for 55 years and has served in every elective capacity in the Local other than recording secretary. He was treasurer for 13 years and business agent for five, serving ably and devotedly in each position. His great interest in the affairs of his Local is indicated by his attendance at every meeting in the past 13 years. He and his three fellow-members are now retired from active carpentry, but they have not laid aside their interest in the organization, still contributing their time to any worthwhile cause in the fight for the betterment of the carpenter.

HARRISBURG, PA., BROTHER HONORED

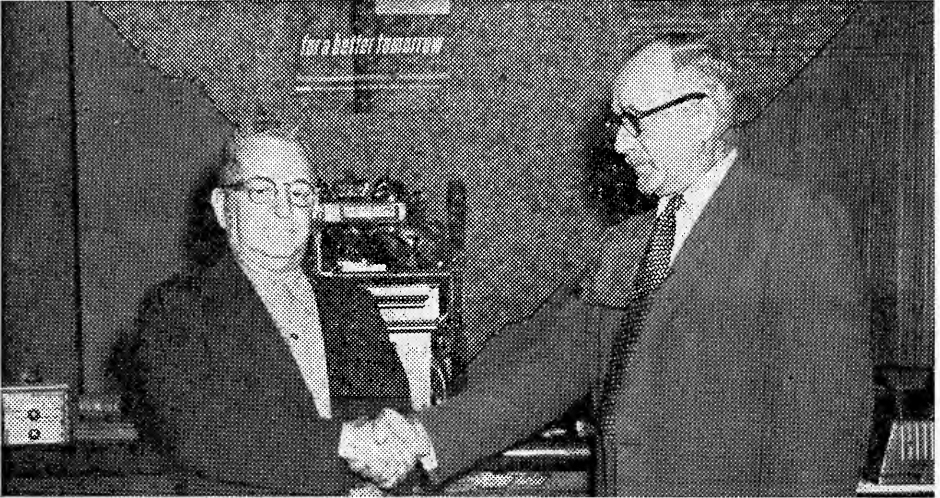
Fifty years of good citizenship. This is the record of Ralph Baumhoyer, who recently was honored by the membership of Local Union No. 287 of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with a 50-year button.

Brother Baumhoyer first joined old Local No. 494, which is now Local 200, Columbus, Ohio, on September 21, 1906.

Many of the buildings in the Harrisburg area contains the results of his skill and craftsmanship, such as the Farm Show Building, the Catholic Cathedral and many others.

"When I came back to Harrisburg in 1924," says Ralph, "our local union was made up of a handful of faithful members. Wages were extremely low and we had little protection. Those of us who stuck by the cause of unionism and our local have cause to be very grati-

fied with the growth of our union and what has been done for our craft. It gives me a deep sense of pride and satisfaction to see carpenters today receive decent wages under improved working conditions."



Ralph Bauchmoyer, left, receives congratulations from Charles Kitzmiller, president of Local 287, after presenting him with a 50-year pin.

Charles Kitzmiller, president of Local 287, in making the presentation of the 50-year button said, "Your devotion to the labor movement and your perfect record as a member of our organization for more than 50 years serves as an inspiration to the young members of our union. We are proud to be brothers and trust that you will be with us for many years to come."

CINCINNATIANS TRAVEL 1000 MILES TO PRESENT 50-YEAR PIN

In January, 1939, shortly after he had retired as an active carpenter, Butler McClintic left his home town of Cincinnati and traveled to Lakeland, Florida, to enter the Home. He enjoyed the many fine facilities of the resort-like establishment on the shores of beautiful Lake Gibson, and stayed.

Now in his 17th year as an occupant there, no doubt at times he has grown homesick for his many friends back in the hilly, old Queen City.

He probably missed seeing his favorite baseball team, the Red-legs, performing at Crosley Field, but at least television brought them to him on occasions.



At the entrance to the Home are, left to right, R. W. Samuels, Brother McClintic and Ernest Neubauer.

All his wants and needs were provided, but still there was a longing to see some of the old buddies from Local 854. His desires were granted recently when two familiar faces appeared at the gates of the Home. R. W. Samuels former financial secretary, and Ernest Neubauer, former president of the Local were there with a gift for him.

The day he joined the United Brotherhood had been all but forgotten, but soon the memory of the occasion returned when the two brothers presented him with a pin symbolic

of 50 years of continuous membership. He had recently celebrated his 83rd birthday and the gold pin added to the luster of the occasion.

Brother Samuels and Neubauer had made the trip especially to present him with the pin and afterwards, along with their wives, took Brother McClintic out to dinner and talked over old times back in Cincinnati. It was a fitting climax to a wonderful day for an old gentleman, and one he will treasure for many years.

BANQUET HONORS ILLINOIS TRIO



Local 195 honors its 50 year men. Left to right are Harry Hundt, Earl Welch, Charles Schultz, Otto Belz and John Swanson.

A testimonial banquet recently was held by Local Union No. 195, of Peru, Illinois, in honor of three of its veteran members. They are Otto Belz, Charles Schultz and John Swanson, each having a record of 50 years of continuous membership.

Earl Welch, president of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, gave the principal address at the dinner and Harry Hundt, president of Local 195, presented gold pins to each of the honored brothers.

CONNECTICUT LOCAL HONORS CHARTER MEMBER

Hobart Waters, 80 year-old charter member of Local Union No. 409, New Canaan, Connecticut, was recently presented with a pin in recognition of his 46 years of service. He was not only a founding member but served as business representative of the Local at one time.



Shown here, at the presentation of the lapel pin are, from the left: Paul Rohacik, David N. Moore, recording secretary, W. P. Byrne, president, Clifford Webb, Sr., Waters, David Broadway, Bert Vansciver, business representative, L. C. Brown, financial secretary, Clarence Wakeman and Francis Offen.

BANQUET AND PINS FOR RENO OLD-TIMERS

Veteran members were recently guests of honor of Local Union No. 971, of Reno, Nevada, at a banquet. Ross Stoltz, president of the Local, presented 50-year pins to Robert C. Mabson and Nils T. Njos. Brother Mabson's membership dates back to January, 1897, and Brother Njos was initiated in August, 1906. Each was presented with a key to the city by the Mayor of Reno, Len Harris.



Honored guests at Local 971's banquet for old-timers included, from left to right: Allen Stillwell, Robert Mabson, Nils Njos, Ross Stolz, Mayor and Mrs. Harris, John Mormon, Jr. (business representative) and Mrs. Mormon and Ernie Reynolds.

Other 50-year members of the Local are William Hughes and Frank Laws who were unable to attend the banquet. Pins and keys were presented to them at a later date.

Veteran members also honored at the celebration included Fred Newmarker, Allen C. Stillwell, Frank Nuttall, John Hicks, Ernie Reynolds and John Mormon, Sr.

BANQUET IN GARY, INDIANA, HONORS 25 APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATES

Early this year the Lake County District Council held a banquet in Gary, Indiana, honoring 25 carpentry apprentices who have successfully concluded their training course.

More than 100 guests and members of locals in the Council assembled in the Crystal Ballroom of the Gary Hotel, observing presentation of completion certificates from the General Office and similar documents from the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U.S. Department of Labor. Each of the men was presented with a tie clasp, a gift from the District Council.

Each of the 25 young men completed an on-the-job training course and attended a certified apprenticeship training course four hours each week for a four year period.

All of the local unions represented by the graduates are in Indiana. Graduates who were honored are: Local Union 985, Gary; Herman Kidwell, Earl Sabo, Gerald Snodgrass, George Nahod, Frederick Krieg and Carl Cauley. Local 599, Hammond; James Wood, Robert Hahn, Harold Neil, Walter A. Bukowski, Robert Hanson, Fred Humble, Robert Washington, Robert Heimie, Donald Koedyker, Roy Tanis and Robert Ried. Local 1899, Hobart; Arlen Davis. Local 1236, Michigan City; Stanley Yagelski, Ronald Benz and Richard M. Simon. Local 1485, La Porte; Robert Lewis. Local 1938, Crown Point; Ralph Brockman and Giles Hall. Local 1873, Valparaiso; James Principe.

Speakers at the banquet included A. L. Cunningham, director of industrial education for Gary schools; Hugh Washburn, United Brotherhood representative; Charles Coombes, president of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters; O. A. Wihsmann, U.S. Dept. of Labor; William Beard, Indiana State Dept. of Labor; and E. E. Clarkson, apprenticeship instructor.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

PHILADELPHIA LADIES PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 35, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, extends greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

At this time we are making preparation for a big Christmas season. We are selling tickets for a drawing for a U. S. Savings Bond. The proceeds from the sale are to be used to help any of our needy members' families during the holiday season.

A giant Christmas party is also being planned. As usual, we will invite all of our members and their families. We will present our "secret pal" with a gift at that time and let each other in on the big secret, which has been the subject of great speculation for some time.



Members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 35, Philadelphia, Pa.

In May, 1957, we will hold our annual anniversary banquet. This event is something to which all our members look forward as our husbands join us in the celebration and we all have a very enjoyable time. We have had great success in maintaining our old members and gaining new ones. It is thought that the reason for our success is due to the idea that each and every member has not only a right, but a duty to participate in all of our activities. By keeping everyone busy we keep everyone happy.

Prospective new members, and any old ones who have dropped out, are cordially invited to attend our meetings.

Our present officers include: Helen Grovenor, president; Mildred Bush, vice president; Francis Severino, recording secretary; Marjorie Driggers, corresponding secretary; Honora Cregan, treasurer; Anna Kane, conductress; Minnie Evans, warden; and Rose Turco, Tess Becky and Jean Cole, trustees.

We would be very happy to correspond with other auxiliaries if they would drop us a line.

Frances Severino, recording secretary,
7647 Brentwood Road
Philadelphia 31, Pa.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegle

Editor's Note—This lesson is a continuation of Lesson No. 338, which appeared in our January, 1957 issue, thus the illustrations begin with Figure 16.

LESSON 339

Tangent.—This term is used in connection with stair building, especially in laying out, making and installing handrails, wreaths, etc.

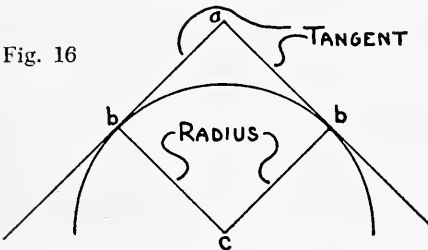


Fig. 16

Fig. 16 is a diagram showing what is meant by the term tangent. Point c is the

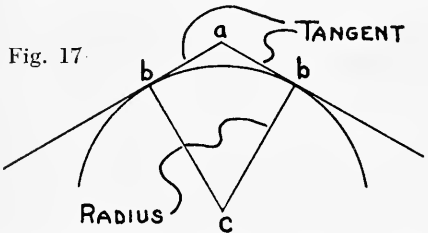


Fig. 17

center of a circle, part of which is shown. The radius of this circle is shown in two

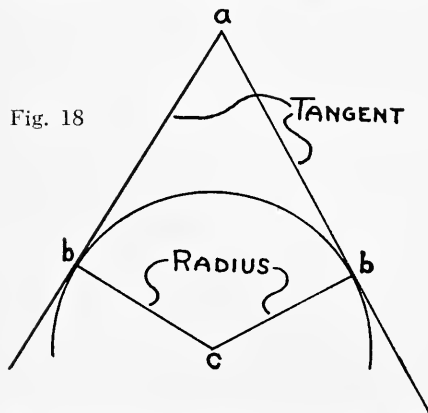
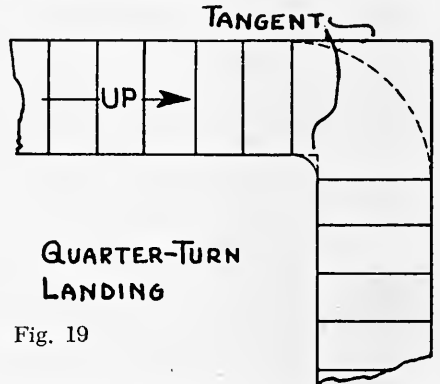


Fig. 18

places—both are pointed out on the drawing. The tangent relative to a circle is al-

ways at a right angle to the radius. In general terms, the tangent is a straight line that touches a circle, but does not cut into it. When the term is used in connection with stair building and roof framing, the



QUARTER-TURN LANDING

Fig. 19

tangent is the same as the line from a to b, in Figs. 16, 17, and 18, either to the right

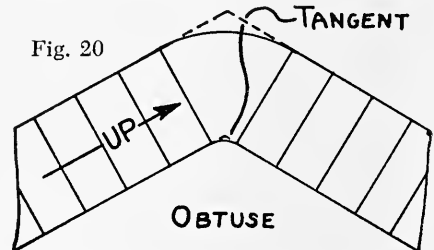


Fig. 20

OBTUSE

or to the left. In Fig. 16 the two tangents meet at a right angle at point a, but in this

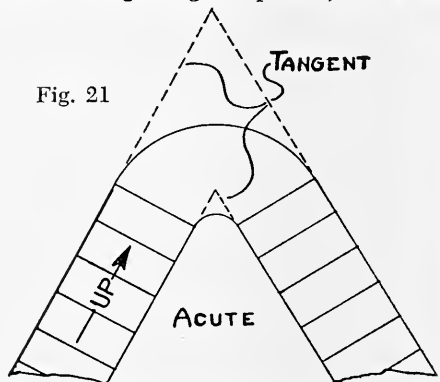
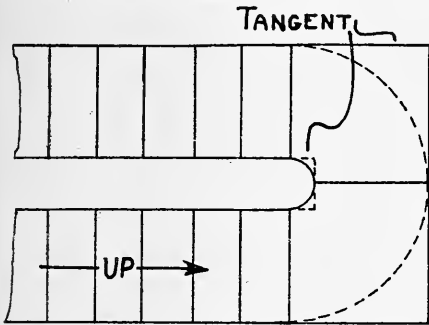


Fig. 21

ACUTE

case they form an obtuse, or dull angle. It will be noted that in this diagram, as in the

other two, the tangent and the radius forms a perfect right angle. Fig. 18 is a diagram in which the two tangents at point a form



TWO RIGHT ANGLE LANDINGS

Fig. 22

an acute, or sharp angle. The reference letters in the three diagrams are the same, and mark, relatively, the same points.

Tangent applied.—Fig. 19 is a one-line drawing of a quarter-turn landing on a two-flight stairway. Two pairs of tangents are shown on the drawing. Each pair forms a right angle where the tangents meet. The tangents shown by Fig. 20 form an obtuse angle where they meet, while Fig. 21 shows

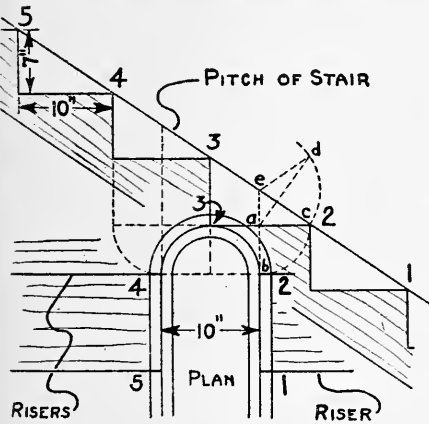


Fig. 23

two pairs of tangents, that meet at an acute angle. Fig. 22 shows a stairway with two quarter-turn landings, separated by a riser at the center. These two landings show four pairs of tangents, each pair forming a right angle where the tangents meet.

Half-Cylinder Stringer Stretchout.—Fig. 23 shows the half-cylinder of the stairway given in Fig. 22, but in a larger scale. A plan is shown at the bottom, and a stretchout directly above it. If the student will imagine the stretchout bent around the half

cylinder in such a manner that 1 on the stretchout will be directly over 1 of the plan, and in the same way 2 over 2, 3 over 3, and so on, he will have a pretty good idea of what is meant by the stretchout. In fact, a stretchout is a drawing of a stringer that when in place is not straight, but is shown in a straight line by the stretchout. To

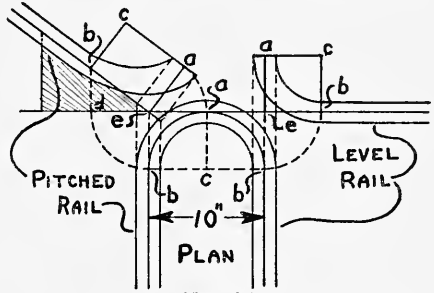


Fig. 24

obtain the pitch of the stair on the drawing, after the plan is drawn, as shown in Fig. 23, make the distance between points 3 and 3 equal to the rise, which in this case is 7 inches, as shown to the upper left. Then make the distance between points 3 on the plan and 2 on the stretchout equal

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to the run of a step, which, as shown to the upper left, is 10 inches. This done, draw

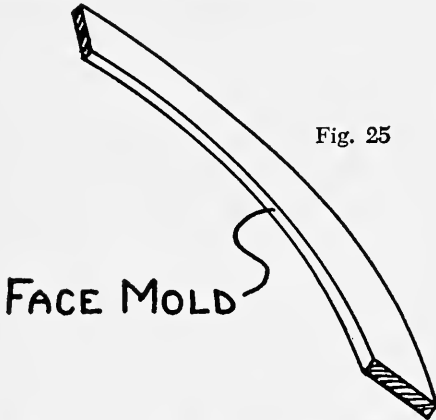


Fig. 25

the pitch line so that it will cross these two points. Now draw in the runs and rises of

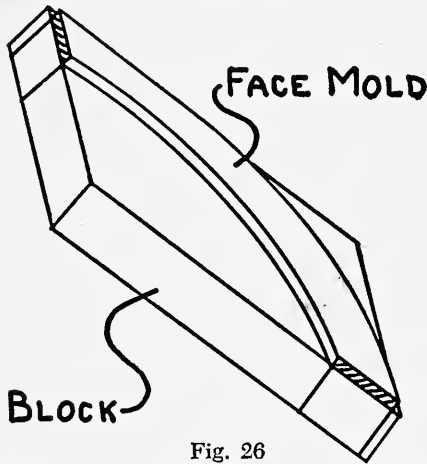


Fig. 26

the other steps, and the bottom line of the stringer, and you will have the stretchout of the steps that are shown by the plan.

To get the cut for the handrail around the half cylinder, or the wreath, first draw the dotted line from b to e, and the horizontal line from 3 to 2. Now set the compass at a and strike the arc from b to c, as shown by dotted lines. Also strike the arc c-d from point e. At a right angle to the pitch line,

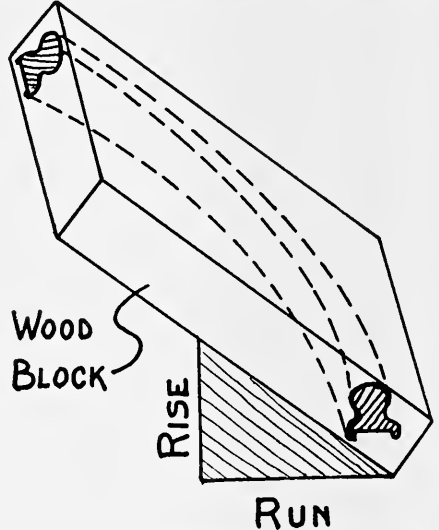


Fig. 27

strike the dotted line a-d, and join d-e. The angle at point e will give the true butt-joint cut for the wreath.

Diagram.—Fig. 24 shows an unfolded diagram of a half-cylinder well. The purpose here is to get the student to be able to fold and unfold this diagram in his imagination. To the upper right is shown a diagram of the under side of a level handrail—part of it is straight and part of it is in the form of a quarter circle. In connection with

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the rail is shown a square, the corners of which are marked a, b, c, e. On the plan will be found the same sized square, partly by dotted lines, with the corners marked in the same way. Now if the two squares were hinged at point e, where they join, and the

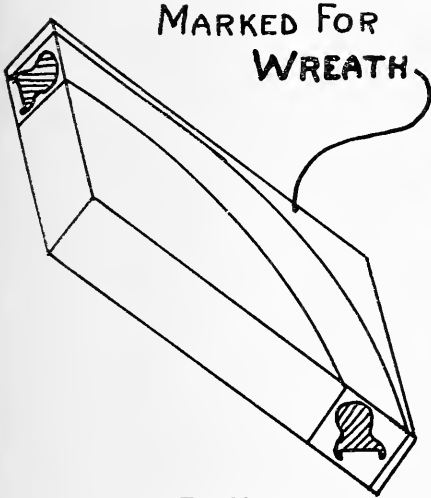


Fig. 28

student could fold the upper square directly over the square of the plan, then the letters a and a, b and b, c and c would be directly over each other. The diagram of the straight rail, shown to the upper right would fit

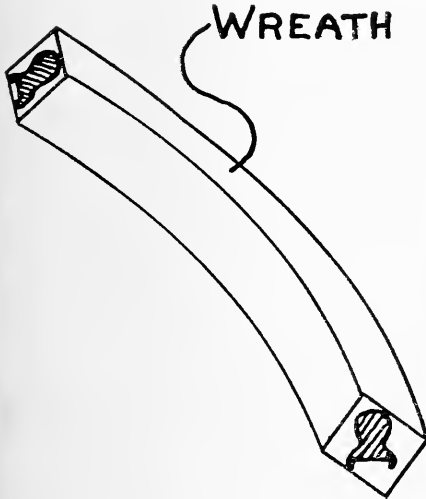


Fig. 29

exactly over the straight rail shown on the plan to the right. It is suggested that the student visualize folding and unfolding this part of the diagram until he really understands it. Now the left side of the plan is marked just like the right side, but the dia-

gram to the upper left, is set at a pitch equal to the pitch of the stair, which is indicated by the slightly shaded pitch board to the left. Here as in the other case, the corner of the square on the plan and the corner of the rectangle to the upper left, join at point e. The other three corners are marked just like the corresponding corners of the diagram to the right. To fold and unfold the diagram at the upper left, you proceed just as you did before, excepting

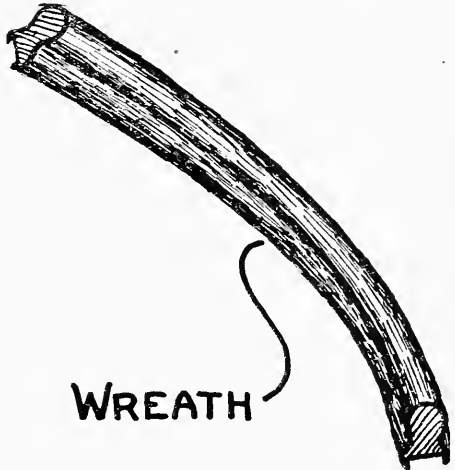


Fig. 30

that the rectangle, or oblong figure, must be set at a pitch equal to the pitch of the stair. When that is done, the reference letters at the corners of the rectangle will be directly over the corresponding letters of the square on the plan. It is important that the reader understands the folding and unfolding of the diagram thoroughly before going on to other similar problems. The curved parts of the two upper drawings are called face molds. In simple language, a

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face mold in stair building is a pattern that is used for marking the rough wreath, as shown by Figs. 25, 26, etc.

Face Mold.—Fig. 25 shows a sort of perspective view of a face mold, or pattern for marking the block of wood from which a wreath of a handrail is to be made. Fig. 26 shows the face mold applied to a block of wood for marking it. The block is shown sloping at the pitch of the stair on which the handrail is to be used. This should be remembered to more readily understand the drawings. Fig. 27 shows the same block of wood with a pitch board placed under it to hold it in the right sloping position. Here the two ends of the wreath are shown, and by dotted lines, a general outline of the curve is given. Fig. 28 shows the block marked for the rough wreath, which is shown cut out by Fig. 29. Fig. 30 shows a perspective view of the wreath as it will appear when finished.

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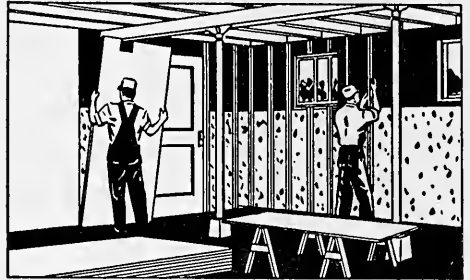
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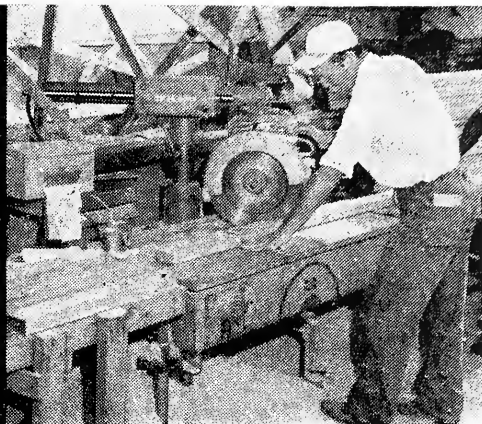
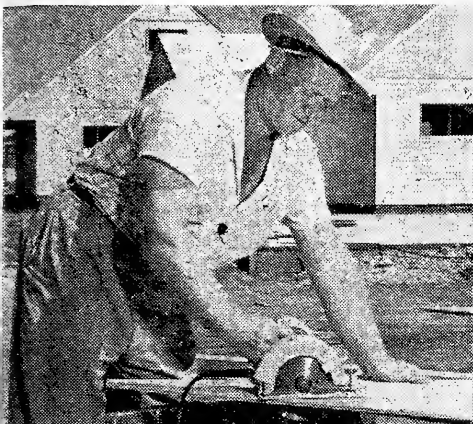
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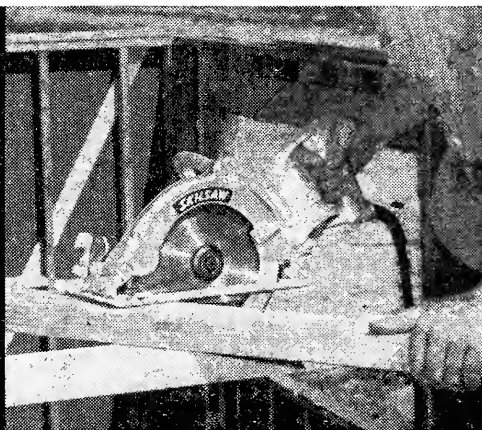
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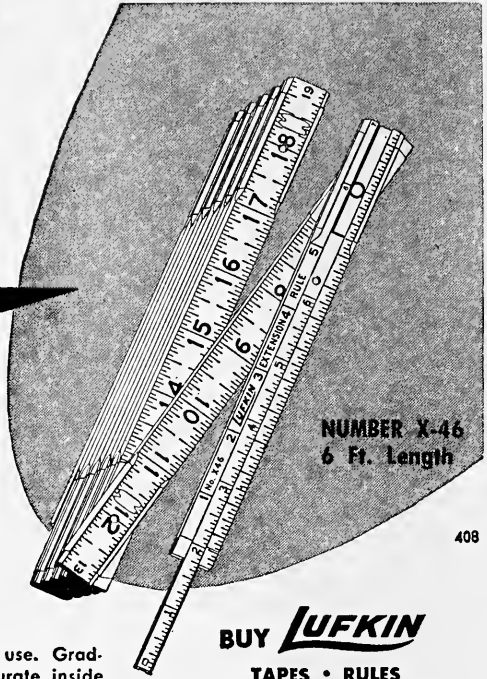
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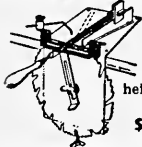
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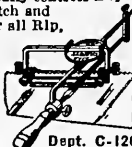
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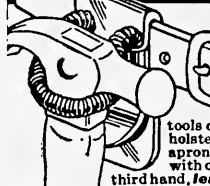


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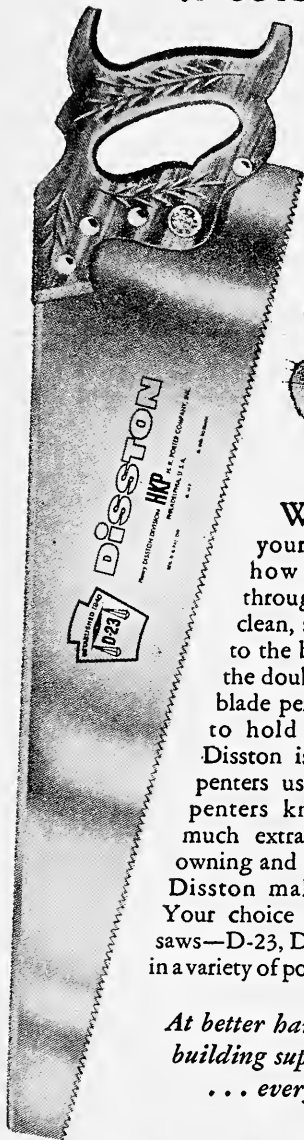
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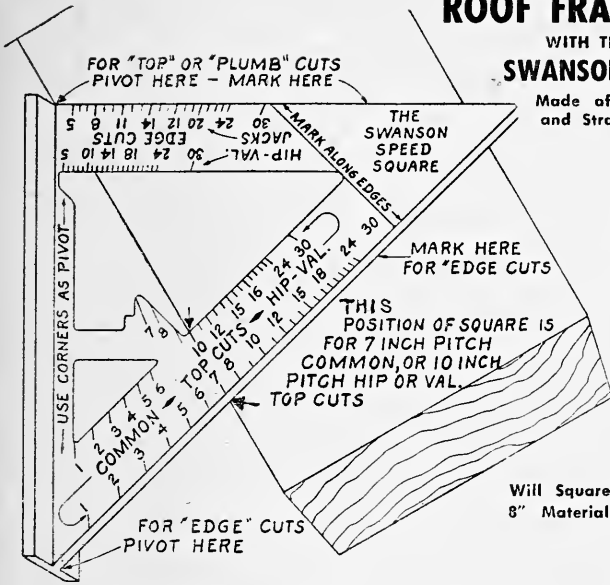
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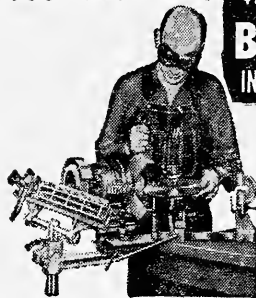
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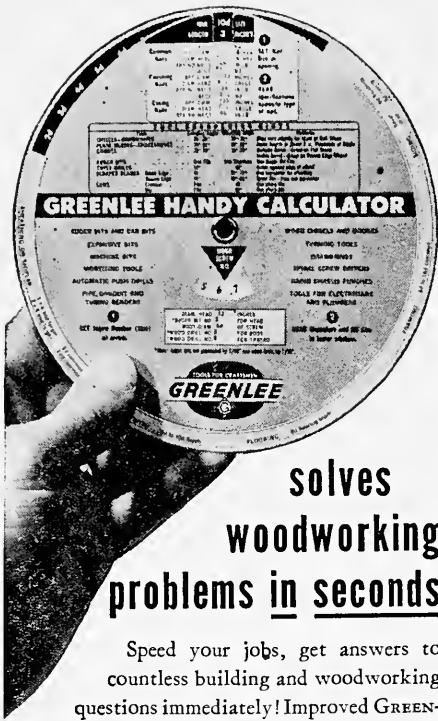
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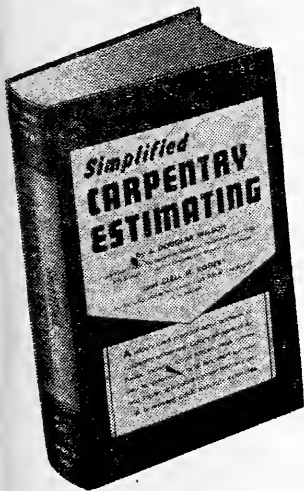
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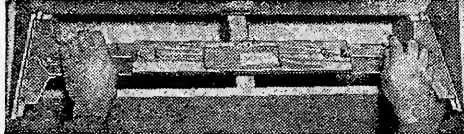
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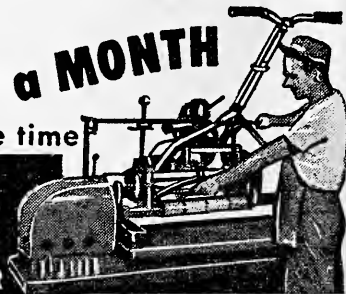
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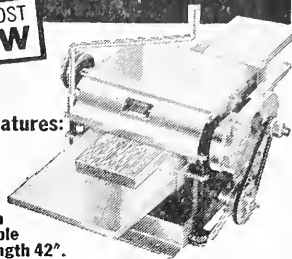
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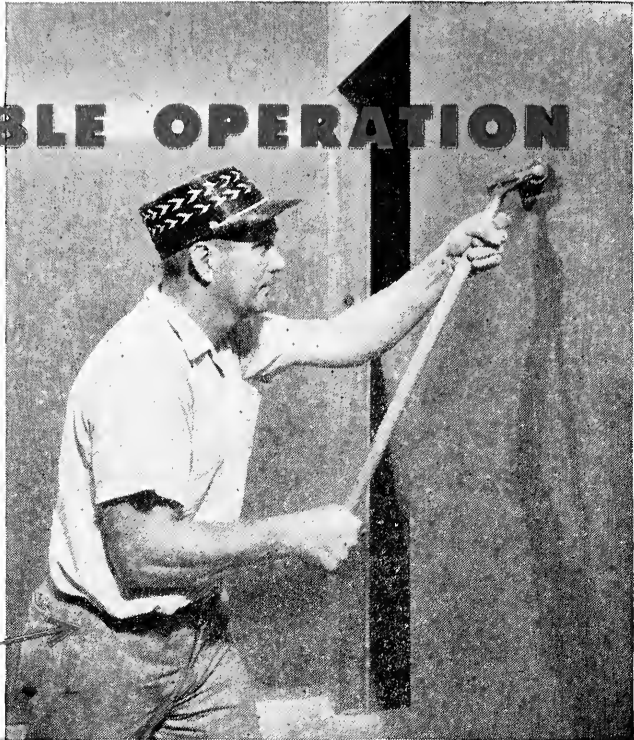
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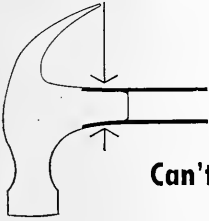


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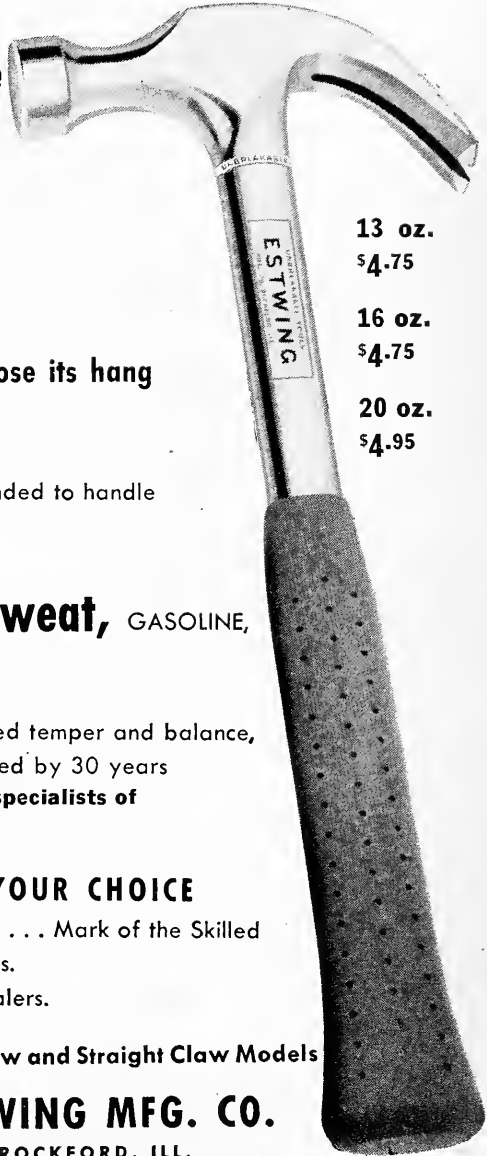
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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

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

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1957

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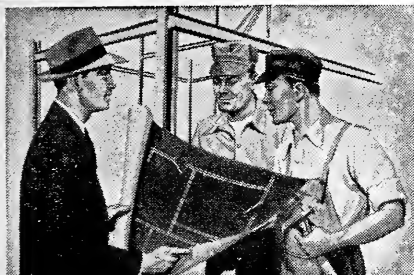
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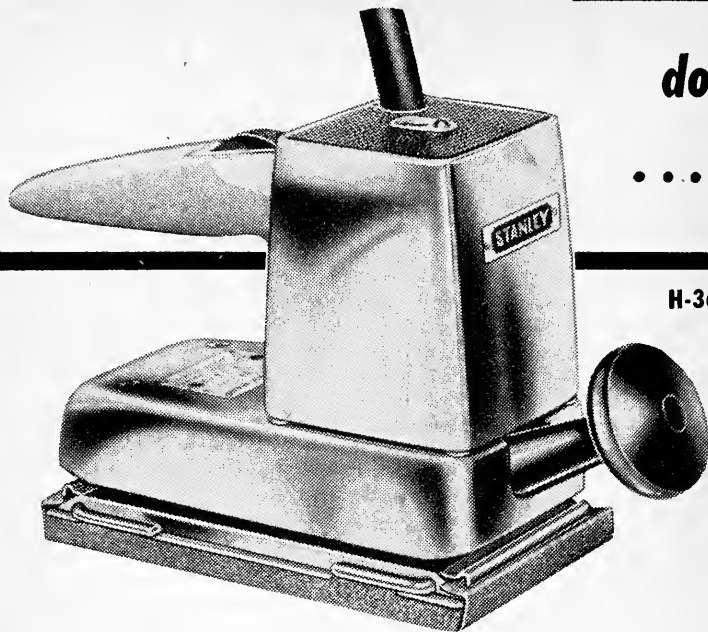
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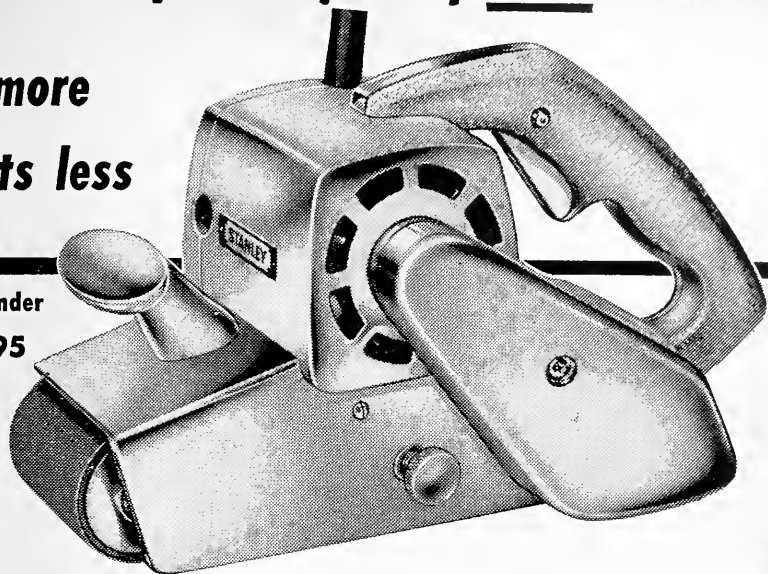
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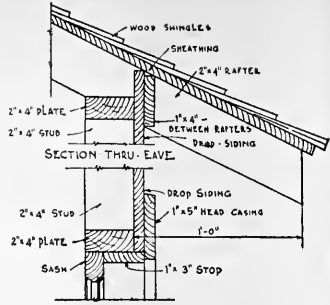
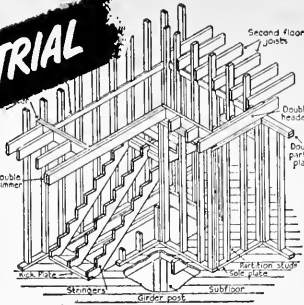
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Right-To-Work—Huckster's Dream



WRITING in the February issue of the American Federationist, Averell Harriman, Governor of New York, declared that right-to-work laws are a fraud. "... Right-to-work laws sustain the power to fire rather than the right to work," he said. "Such laws are thus a hoax."

Unfortunately, however, hoaxes can be sold to the American people. It takes money and Madison Avenue advertising techniques, but the job can be done. All of us are familiar with some of the more classic examples: that there is a relationship between the purity of a soap and its ability to float; that wheat shot from guns is endowed with additional health-building properties; that "irium" (whatever that is) prevents tooth decay.

Hoaxes such as these may not be strictly honest, but the harm they do is negligible. But from selling little hoaxes, the Homburg Hat boys have moved on to selling vicious and dangerous ones. Many of them are now beating the drums for right-to-work laws.

By the time this issue of the journal reaches the press, Indiana may become the 18th state to buy the right-to-work pig-in-a-poke. As this was being written, the Indiana Legislature was kicking around a right-to-work bill which had plenty of Madison Avenue huckstering behind it. And the huckstering was fooling a lot of citizens, union people among them.

In view of cold, hard facts and figures, it seems almost incredible that any working people, farmers, or small businessmen could favor the measure, but such is the cleverness of the Madison Avenue boys that black can be made to look like grey, if not pure white.

Consider the following facts:

As of January 1, 1957, the average hourly earnings of production workers in Indiana stood at \$2.11 an hour. In contrast, the weighted hourly earn-

ings of production workers in all states having right-to-work laws averaged \$1.55 per hour.

In the past five years, average hourly earnings in states without right-to-work laws increased 31% faster than they did in states with such laws. Average wages in non-right-to-work states increased by 48c while the average increase in right-to-work states was only 35c, a difference of 13c an hour. In the case of Indiana, with its million and a half workers, this could mean a loss in buying power of approximately \$7,800,000 per week.

Since the last census in 1950, Indiana increased its population by an estimated 390,000 citizens. During the same period, 12 of the 17 right-to-work states *LOST* population. The population of Arkansas decreased by 283,000. Mississippi was down an estimated 282,000; Alabama, 256,000; Tennessee, 171,000; Iowa, 147,000; Virginia, 83,000.

In economic growth, the right-to-work states lagged far behind the states unencumbered by such restrictive legislation. A survey prepared by the Research Department of our

Brotherhood for the years 1947-1953 indicates that non-right-to-work states increased non-agricultural employment 27% more than right-to-work states. The average non-right-to-work state increased manufacturing employment 97% more than the average right-to-work state.

Retail sales in the average unencumbered state increased 49% more than in the average right-to-work state. Passenger car registrations in the average free state increased 27% more than in the average right-to-work state. Construction employment increased 36% more. Average income payments to individuals increased 98% more.

Still the hucksters were able to sell many Indiana citizens on the idea that a right-to-work law would benefit the State. If the bill is defeated in Indiana, it will be only because organized labor, without funds and without sympathetic newspapers or broadcasting stations, was able to bring the truth to the people.

In common with labor in Indiana, some 10 or 12 states are fighting right-to-work laws coming before their legislatures this year. Unhappily, even some union members are being fooled by the high-powered right-to-work propaganda. They seem to think that right-to-work laws actually contain some right to work, when, as Governor Harriman pointed out, they really contain only the right to fire without union interference. Governor Harriman puts it this way:

"There are two effective ways to place reasonable limits on the employer's exercise of the power to fire. One way is by statute. The other is by contract. A state law, for example, may prohibit discriminatory dismissal. . . . A union contract may require the employer to go to arbitration in order to prove just cause for the dismissal.

"Clearly, in the absence of state laws the union contract is virtually the sole method of controlling capricious discharges. . . .

"Such protection can be assured to workers by unions which have strong membership support. Weak organization of employes, on the other hand, frequently means futile collective bargaining."

Governor Harriman might have expanded on the dangers of right-to-work legislation even further. Right-to-work laws endanger wage scales. The chiseler can work for less than the scale and thumb his nose at the union.

Right-to-work laws undermine seniority in that they undermine the effectiveness of the union to enforce seniority clauses. Right-to-work laws endanger fringe benefits by undercutting the will of the majority.

But, worst of all, right-to-work laws enthrone the chiseler and the free rider at the expense of the conscientious and loyal union member.

The figures quoted above reflect the results—lower wages, declining population, lower living standards, and poorer business.

Of all people in our society, union members have the greatest obligation and responsibility to understand all the implications inherent in right-to-work laws. They stand to lose most from passage of such laws. So naturally they are the persons at whom the Madison Avenue boys direct their slickest shafts.

The very fact that Madison Avenue boys are behind such laws ought to be proof enough the laws are not designed to help working people. Attorneys, industrialists, public relations men and other upper crust citizens all appeared at the right-to-work hearings in Indiana to testify for the bill. To a man they all testified that their sole

interest was in "protecting" the down-trodden worker. Yet less than 100 miles from the Indiana State Capitol there are men and women working for as little as 59c an hour. Why are their hearts not bleeding for these true victims of the imbalances in our economy? How many of them would back a bill to establish a State minimum of \$1.00 an hour? The answer is; none.

Another group of Indiana citizens being discriminated against is workers over 40. Many firms refuse to hire persons over 40. Here is a group of people really in need of legislative

help. Yet, strangely, not one of the bigwigs boosting right-to-work uttered a word in behalf of a State law to end discrimination in hiring against older workers.

Governor Harriman summed it all up when he said right-to-work laws are a hoax. If working people want to believe that there is a connection between the ability of a soap to float and its purity, little harm is done. But they ought not to be taken in by any claims that right-to-work laws are designed to help wage earners. That kind of a hoax can cost them dearly.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS REOPENER CLAUSES

The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that a union can legally strike, under the Taft-Hartley Act, to support demands for contract changes under a reopener clause.

The decision reversed a Circuit Court of Appeals, which had held that the strike was illegal unless the total contract had been terminated. The effect of the high court's ruling was to restore an original decision in favor of the Oil Workers against the Lion Oil Co.

The Oil Workers contract with the company by its terms was to continue until terminated by either party but also provided for negotiation of changes after 60-day notice by either party.

The union gave notice of desired changes on August 24, 1951. It did not officially terminate the contract but, after months of fruitless negotiations and three postponements, went on strike April 30, 1952.

The company signed a new contract on August 3, 1952, and the labor board, following union charges, said the company had been guilty of unfair labor practices. The employer argued, in turn, that the union by acting "illegally" had lost its right to protection.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, for the court, held that the effect of upholding the company would be to discourage unions from signing long-term contracts with mere clauses providing for re-opening on notice.

The union's 60-day notice to the company of a desire to amend the contract was sufficient to restore its freedom of economic action, the court said.



Fight Cerebral Palsy!
 Join the
GOLDEN DEED CRUSADE



Send Your Gift to Your Local United Cerebral Palsy Affiliate

Look What Wood Is Doing

By O. Wm. BLAIER, 2nd General Vice President



WHEN BEAUTY and economy are the yardsticks, it is impossible to surpass wood construction. We knew this all along, but architects, builders and engineers are just beginning to really appreciate the fact.

A spectacular all-timber gymnasium just completed at Bozeman, Mont., bears eloquent testimony to this fact. The Bozeman structure is the newest record-breaker among wood structures being built throughout the country to provide large areas of post-free space for shops, sports or meeting places. It dramatically demonstrates what can be accomplished when new construction techniques are employed to take advantage of the inherent warmth and durability of wood.

The building is the new Montana State College physical education center. It has a 300-foot, post-free playing area. No posts or girders obstruct the spectators view of any part of the playing area. The 300-foot unsupported span constitutes a record for this type of construction.

Large enough for football and baseball practice, the building seats up to 15,000 persons for other sports.

The dome structure is a dramatic webbing of glued laminated arches and purlins soaring to 90 feet at the center. It rests on columns standing outside the perimeter wall of the arena. Lumber required for the dome system, which was fabricated and erected by Timber Structures, Inc., Portland, Ore., amounted to 150,000 board feet, or enough to build 15 average size homes. The giant arches were manufactured in segments 51 feet long and shipped by rail.

Economy was a major factor in selecting glued laminated wood construction, according to the architects,



Fred Willson and Oswald Berg, Jr., of Bozeman, since the nearest bid in another material was nine per cent higher.

“Other factors in favor of wood were its beauty in its final form and color, low maintenance, fire resistance of heavy timber construction, permanency and ease of erection,” they reported. “Still other points we had to consider were humidity effects on the structure, dimensional stability and changing temperatures, elimination of painting maintenance by prestaining, time factors in erection and availability of material.”

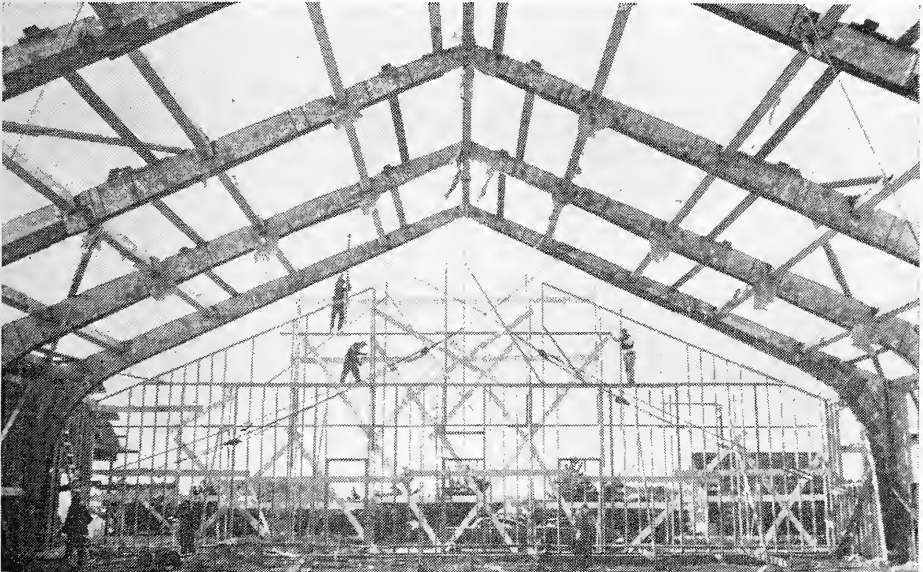
Construction of the arena met a fast-paced nine-month schedule so that it could be ready for the opening of the 1957 basketball season. Erection of the dome itself took only ten weeks. The arches were assembled on the ground in pairs with purlins, sub-

The labor movement from coast to coast will be glad to hear that Brother Blaiier has completely recovered from his recent illness and is once more back at his desk. As this article definitely proves, he has lost none of his punch or dynamic vitality.

purlins and cross bracing in place. The pie-cut shaped sections were then hoisted to position by two 100-foot boom cranes.

Cost of the structural glued laminated dome in place was \$2.20 per square foot. Total cost of the main arena, including balcony, locker rooms, floors, concourse, heating and ventilating and special facilities, was \$1,222,206, or \$9.90 per square foot. In addition to

ture of classic lines and esthetic appeal on both exterior and interior. This is acknowledged as one of the most difficult problems confronting architects in designing fieldhouses for the nation's schools and colleges. Glued laminated construction is currently being used for many types of large buildings, including sports arenas, schools, churches, hangars, warehouses and supermarkets.



The thrifty Yankees of Nantucket, Mass., know that nothing can compete with all-wood construction when it comes to flexibility, low upkeep cost and ability to stand up under extreme weather conditions.

the main arena, the project includes a two-story wing, housing administrative offices and an entrance lobby, to be completed by June 1.

After discarding other types of construction as too heavy, too slow in construction to meet the deadline or too costly to meet the budget of the student-body sponsors, architects Willson and Berg studied several types of wood designs.

"We settled on the one we used as being as economical as any of the other wood systems studied, yet simpler to erect," they said.

In addition to practical values, the timber dome system produced a struc-

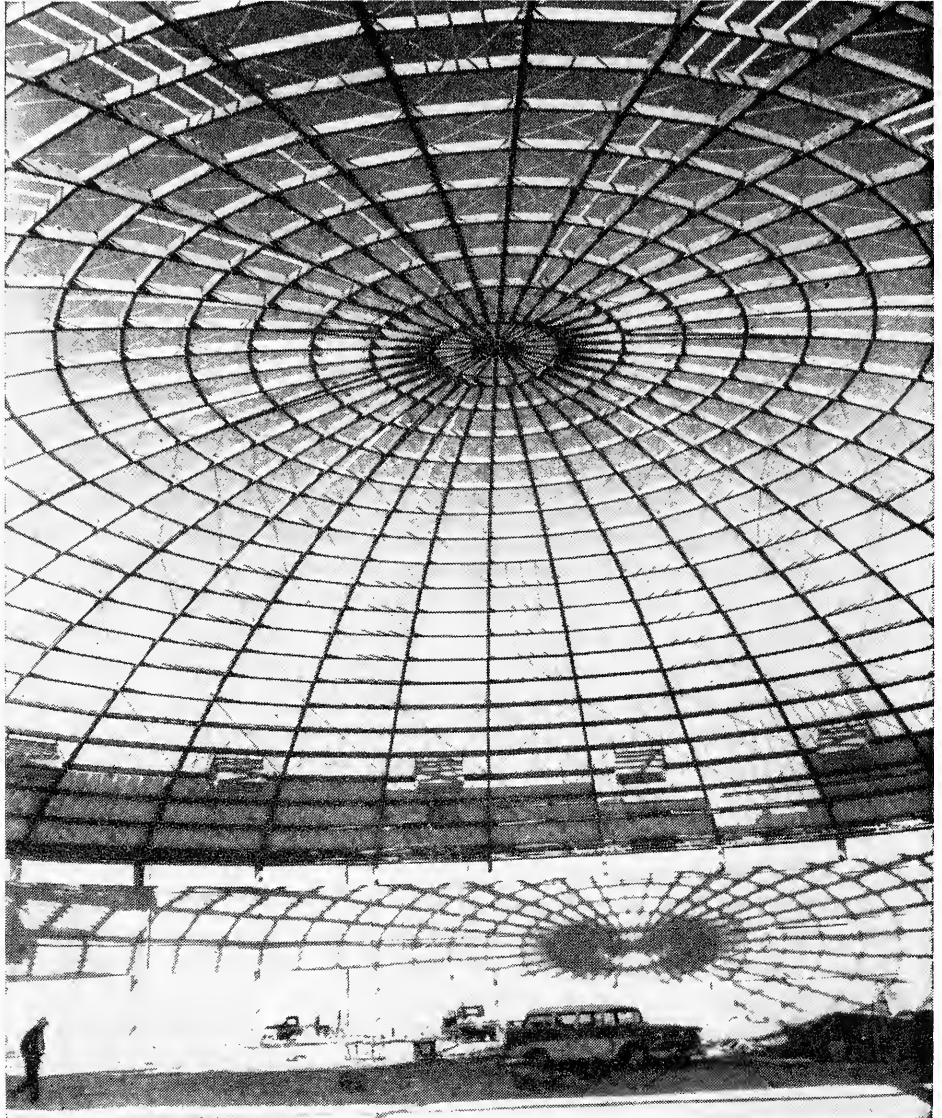
ture clear across the nation, at Nantucket, Mass., a brand new school building emphasizes the fact that nothing can touch all-wood construction where extreme conditions exist. When Nantucket decided to build its new school, wood construction was an almost automatic choice.

Why? Because transportation costs are a major factor, and because horizontal rain is a common winter occurrence.

To solve these twin problems, Nantucket settled on all-wood construction. Glued laminated members make up the shell of the structure. White cedar shingles provide the skin be-

cause only wooden shingles can cope with the driving Nantucket rains. Furthermore the dollar-conscious citizens of Nantucket wanted a building

struction is only partly developed. The wood structure makes sense in many ways. It may well be that many of our school structures of heavy con-



The laminated arches which make up the framework of the new Montana State College gymnasium make an interesting pattern and demonstrate the ability of wood members to span vast spaces without view-obscuring posts or uprights.

with maximum flexibility which could be expanded easily as needs dictate.

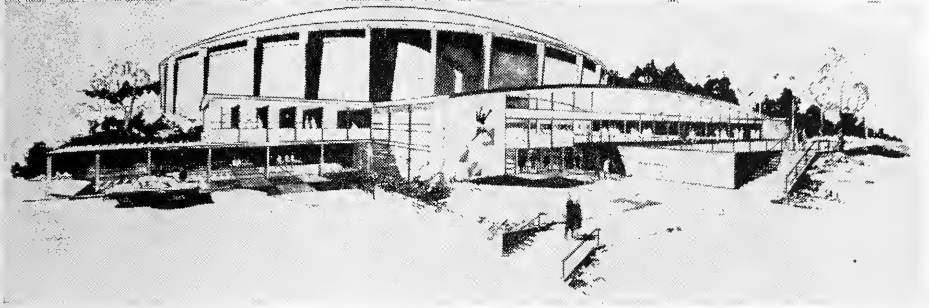
"The trend to modern one-story wood schools has unlimited possibilities," says architect William Tallman. "Full wood use in single story con-

struction built of relatively high cost materials and difficult to alter, will prove embarrassing from a maintenance and obsolescence standpoint. This may be particularly the case if teaching methods continue their pres-

ent rapid change of pace over the next decade or two.”

For years, wood construction has taken a back seat to metals and other substitute materials. But the completion of the Montana State College

given a chance, wood construction can compete with any other material in the world. And the big bonus it gives is unsurpassed warmth and beauty at no extra cost. The Bozeman job is just another bit of evidence pointing up this fact. It well may



Architect's drawing of the Montana State College gym, which sets a new record for unsupported spans.

physical education center and Nantucket School with all-wood members is dramatic proof that wood construction is bouncing back. When

prove to be the forerunner of a big swing back to the original (and still most versatile) building material of all time—wood.

Harry Lundeberg, Seafarer's Leader, Dies

Sailors everywhere lost a friend and champion with the death of Harry Lundeberg, on January 28. The 56 year-old president of the Seafarer's International Union died of a heart attack in Peninsula Hospital, San Francisco, just eight days after a collapse.

He was born in Oslo, Norway, and his accent was his trade mark. Although he was noted for his violent and constant attacks on communism, Lundeberg rightfully should be remembered for the part he played in bringing about the end of the shape-up system on West Coast docks. In 1935 he was instrumental in ending a big strike on West Coast docks and one of the gains was the demise of the shape-up, a devise which encourages corruptness and favoritism on the docks.

Shortly after the end of the strike he was chosen as the president of the Maritime Federation and soon founded the Sailor's Union of the Pacific, which was later to become an affiliate of the Seafarer's Union. He retained his connection with the SUP until his death, still serving as its secretary-treasurer.

He was also the president of the Maritime Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, and, since 1938, a vice president of the California State Federation of Labor. His loss will be deeply felt by his many friends throughout the labor movement. Brother Lundeberg was noted for having the courage of his convictions, and, though often many disagreed with him, he was widely respected throughout his career as a labor leader.

PLANE GOSSIP

SORT OF MUDDLED

Despite a half-dozen different "plans" by England, France, U. S. and UN, the situation in the Middle East continues deteriorating. Tensions are growing rather than decreasing.

It all sort of reminds us of the football coach whose star player flunked. The coach approached the professor who flunked his all-star back with a request for a special examination to get the lad off the ineligible list. After some argument, the prof finally agreed.

Came the day of the examination, and the prof was fit to be tied. No matter how simple a question he asked the gridiron hero, he could not get a correct answer. In desperation, he finally said:

"I'll ask you one more question. If you answer it correctly I'll give you a passing grade. How much is six and six?"

"Thirteen," promptly answered the boy.

Before the prof could say anything, the coach piped up:

"Aw, professor, let the lad pass. After all, he only missed it by two."



379.

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"Well, which do I call this time after you're through repairing—a carpenter, plumber, or electrician?"

QUOTABLE QUOTES

(A few pearly gems rounded up by Pete Tromza, a union miner from Barking, Pa., as reported in the UMW Journal.)

H. L. Mencken: "Bachelors know more about women than married men. If they didn't, they'd be married, too."

Thomas Carlyle: "I don't like to talk much with people who always agree with me. It is amusing to coquet with an echo for a little while, but one soon tires of it."

Mary Alkus: "Some women work so hard to make good husbands that they never quite manage to make good wives."

Samuel Butler: "The public may not know enough to be experts but they know enough to decide between them."

Anon: Women have a keen sense of humor. The more you humor them the better they like it.

President George L. Cross of Oklahoma University, asking the state legislature for bigger appropriations: "We're working to develop a university the football team can be proud of."

Columnist Robert Bendiner, on the Russian claim they invented television years ago: "That was smart enough, mind you, but to have suppressed it all this time—that was sheer genius."

★ ★ ★

ACCURATE DESCRIPTION

"Conflict of interest" is a phrase that has become an accepted part of our language. It all started right after World War II when businessmen appointed to government jobs began using their positions to favor their partners and pals in private corporations. Dozens of them have gotten the bum's rush for such shenanigans in recent years.

Now the AFL-CIO has set up a "conflict of interest" yardstick to govern union officials who might be tempted to use their posts for personal gain.

And this reminds us of an old one about a Hollywood producer who wanted his writers to put more conflict into a script.

"And just to make sure you know the meaning of conflict, listen to this," said the producer.

"One guy wants to be a jet pilot, the other wants to be a concert violinist and they're Siamese twins. That's conflict."

INTESTINAL FORTITUDE NEEDED

The Congressional investigation of the oil industry—which started out with much fanfare—seems to have bogged down. The industry is still lagging badly in its commitments to supply oil and gas to Europe but upping prices at home in the meantime. Unless the probers make more of an attempt to put the industry on the investigative griddle, there is little likelihood the situation will improve. Somebody must be scared.

What is needed is a little of the intestinal fortitude a wife displayed in one of our favorite stories. It seems her husband was constantly coming home in his cups. In desperation, she finally warned him the next time he came home potted the door would be locked.

A few nights later the old boy lurched home lit to the gills. Sure enough the door was locked. After all his entreaties proved unavailing, he finally threatened:

"If you don't unlock the door, I'm going to start down the street yelling at the top of my lungs 'my name is Sam Zilch and I slept with my wife before we were married.'"

"You do," she replied, "and I'll be right behind you yelling 'and he's not the only one.'"



WE LOSE ANYWAY

A Congressional subcommittee prying into election expenditures came to the conclusion that total money expended last November came to at least 50c per vote.

However, elections are like marriage—it's not the initial expense that hurts, it's the upkeep that kills you off. Seems like all that elections are any more are contests to see which side gets to spend our money.



TOUGH SLEDDING

As this was being written, some half dozen state legislatures were toying with right-to-work bills. Between fighting such vicious state measures and trying to get some relief from the unfair Taft-Hartley Law, organized labor is up to its neck in political activity.

Sort of like the grandma who was telling about her 60 years of married life.

"All my married life I had two burdens to bear," she said, "Pa and the fire. The minute I gave my attention to one, the other went out."

STERN WARNING

Corruption on the part of a few labor officials long has been giving all labor a black eye. With the aid of the Ethical Practices Committee, the AFL-CIO is embarked on a hard-hitting program to eliminate the evil-doers. At its midwinter meeting last month, the Executive Council gave three unions 90 days to clean house or suffer drastic consequences.

Sort of reminds us of the western farmer who got married. After the rural wedding, the bride and groom climbed aboard their wagon and started for home. About a mile from town, the horse stumbled.

"That's one," shouted the groom.

A little bit farther on, the horse stumbled again.

"That's two," shouted the groom.

As they neared the farm, the horse stumbled again.

"That's three," again shouted the groom, and seizing a gun from behind the seat, he put a bullet through the horse's head.

The bride was aghast. In no uncertain terms she told her husband what she thought of his bullheadedness and vile temper. He sat quietly until she simmered down, then he shouted, "That's one!"

The couple lived happily for 61 years.

Let's hope the Executive Council's action proves as effective.



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Carl's
Spain's
1951

"If you'd join the union, you wouldn't have that feeling that the whole world is against you."

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

WHO SAID THAT?

Thirty-six men have been elected Vice President of the United States, ten of whom eventually became President and thereby achieved a certain amount of fame. Most of the remaining twenty-six are gathering dust in the remote pigeonholes of history, unwept, unhonored and unsung. There is, however, one outstanding exception. A former Vice President has taken a place in the long list of renowned Americans simply because in a moment of absolute boredom he concocted a wisecrack which will be quoted till the end of time.

Thomas R. Marshall, Wilson's V.P., was presiding over the Senate one day, wearily listening to a debate on the economic condition of the nation. Each Senator's diagnosis indicated a different ailment. After enduring the droning oratory for most of a sultry afternoon, Marshall caught the eye of Chief Clerk Crockett and beckoning for him to come to the rostrum, he leaned over and said, "What this country really needs is a good five-cent cigar." And by that caustic remark Thomas Marshall won for himself a unique distinction—a Vice President whose name is familiar to all Americans. Another lesser known saying by Marshall is worth quoting here: "Once there were two brothers. One ran away to sea, the other was elected Vice President, and nothing was heard of either of them again."

Thirty more or less well-known sayings are listed below. Who are the authors? If anyone wishes to make a game of it go right ahead. Roll, bowl, or pitch, and there's no charge to play. Answers are on page 30.

	Point value
1. I never met a man I didn't like.....	2
2. And a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke.....	2
3. Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.....	2
4. Men seldom makes passes at girls who wear glasses.....	2
5. All I know is just what I read in the papers.....	2
6. These are the times that try men's souls.....	2
7. I am the State.....	2
8. The world must be made safe for democracy.....	2
9. Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.....	2
10. The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.....	2
11. Now he belongs to the ages.....	3
12. O Liberty! Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!.....	3
13. No matter how thin you slice it, it's still baloney.....	3
14. If nominated I will not accept; if elected I will not serve.....	3
15. Trifles make perfection and perfection is no trifle.....	3
16. Put your trust in God, but mind to keep your powder dry.....	3
17. Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.....	3
18. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight.....	3
19. The public be damned!.....	3
20. Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute.....	3
21. There never was a good war or a bad peace.....	5
22. Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it.....	5
23. What's the Constitution between friends?.....	5
24. The bigger they come, the harder they fall.....	5
25. Genius is one per cent inspiration and ninety-nine per cent perspiration.....	5
26. So little done—so much to do.....	5
27. Go West, young man.....	5
28. First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.....	5
29. We are not amused.....	5
30. What this country needs is a good five-cent nickel.....	5

Possible score—100

The Growing Importance of Skill



IN THE NEXT decade, the importance of skill is going to grow by leaps and bounds, a new study by the Department of Labor finds. By 1965 the number of workers in the labor force will be sufficient to meet the needs of our expanding economy, but the pinch will be in manpower with the high degrees of skill that a souped-up production machine will demand.

“Radical changes due to take place in our population and labor force during the next 10 years present serious problems which must be faced by industry, government and our educational institutions,” Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell declared recently in releasing the new publication of the Department of Labor, “Our Manpower Future—1955-65.”

This publication contains a series of 14 charts showing population and labor force trends during the next decade as well as the impact of these trends upon the school system.

“While our population growth during the next 10 years will provide a labor force that is numerically adequate to meet future labor requirements in our expanding economy,” the Secretary said, “this Nation must make a substantially greater effort to improve the skills and ability of the labor force so that it will be capable of meeting the skill requirements of the future. Technological developments alone will necessitate significant realignments in occupations in the labor force, and will create an ever increasing demand for workers with a high degree of education, skill and creativeness.”

The chartbook shows that by 1965 there will be approximately 79 million people in our labor force, 10 million more than in 1955. The Secretary pointed out, however, that this 10 million increase will be made up mostly of workers under 25 years of age, who are new to the labor force and generally inexperienced, plus workers over 45 years of age. By 1965 there

will actually be a decrease of about three-quarters of a million in the number of men in the working age group of 24-34, in contrast to the previous 10 years during which there was a substantial increase in this group.

“This means,” the Secretary pointed out, “that industry will have to revise its present personnel policies which today keep many workers over 45 from making full use of their abilities. Our country can no longer afford this prejudice, or any other, which prevents a segment of the labor force from realizing its fullest potential.”

A chart shows that half of the 10 million increase in the labor force will be women, meaning that in the next ten years industry will be calling on the services of more women in a greater variety of occupations than at present.

“In view of the increased need for many more professional, technical and skilled workers by 1965,” the Secretary said, “industry will need to train many more workers on the job if these new skill requirements are to be met. This means expansion in apprenticeship and other forms of job training. Industry must also make sure that the

men and women they have are effectively used. In addition, our schools and colleges will be faced with an ever increasing task of preparing additional millions of young workers for the new jobs which lie ahead."

Other charts show the implications of population changes during the next 10 years for our school system. High school enrollments, for example, which rose only 20% in the decade 1945-1955 will increase 60% between 1955 and 1965. College enrollments are expected to increase 75% over the next 10 years.

"Adding all these facts together," the Secretary concluded, "it becomes clear that if we are to increase our standard of living, maintain our national defense and generally meet the needs of our expanding economy there must be quick action taken: to enlarge and improve our school system so that our young people will have the basic education upon which skills can be built; to improve the training programs of industry and labor so as to ensure an adequate, skilled and versatile work force; to eliminate all forms of discrimination, whether on the basis of age, sex, race, religion or place of national origin, so as to give

the fullest possible opportunity to every worker to develop his capabilities."

Government, labor, industry and the schools have a responsibility in the matter of turning out better-trained people, but essentially the chief responsibility rests with the individuals themselves. The schools and apprenticeship programs can provide the facilities and techniques for developing skills, but unless the individual workers are willing to take advantage of the opportunities offered them, the whole program will go for naught. It is possible to lead a horse to water, but he has to do his own drinking. Nobody else can do it for him. Even the National Association of Manufacturers recently pointed out that skills can be acquired only by hard work and application.

For the young men of today who are still in school or trying to get by as half-trained mechanics, the Department of Labor pamphlet is literally the "handwriting on the wall." The smart ones will get all the learning and diversified experience they can; the complacent ones will drift along until changing times force them into the technological scrap-heap.

WOOD POPULARITY ON INCREASE

Modern homes are featuring more design and pattern, reports the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Evidence of this trend, according to the lumbermen, shows up in greater use of wood paneling in family rooms and other living areas. On the outside of new homes, builders are using more board-and-batten, wood shingles and patterned woods.

A hardwood floor is rated tops by interior decorators for lending beauty, warmth and color to a room. A new FHA-approved building technique permits strip flooring to be laid over concrete without use of sub-flooring. This system, featuring the use of 2 x 4-inch lumber screeds embedded in mastic, was designed originally for new homes erected on concrete slabs. But many home owners are adopting the principle to convert dreary basements into cheerful recreation rooms.

Tax ruling emphasizes that it pays to—

Know Your Rights on Expenses



APRIL 15 being the deadline for the payment of 1956 federal income taxes, many members must be scratching their heads regarding expenses incurred while working away from home. Last Spring a court decision clarifying the issue was handed down in a case involving several building tradesmen from North Carolina. This was reported on in the Current Information Bulletin No. 73, dated June 22, 1956.

Written by Judge Atkins, the decision established two important guideposts; 1. in all except unusual cases, out-of-town and away-from-home expenses are deductible for building tradesmen when the job is of a temporary nature, 2. each case must be decided on its merits.

Since all construction jobs are essentially "temporary" in that they cease when the structure is completed, it would appear that building tradesmen are entitled to transportation and away-from-home expenses in all but unusual cases. However, the decision is emphatic that each case must be decided on its own particular set of circumstances. For the benefit of our members, the decision is herewith reprinted in its entirety.

OPINION

ATKINS, Judge: The question presented is whether the expenses incurred by the petitioners for meals and lodging while engaged in work at the duPont plant at Kingston, and the cost of returning therefrom, upon termination of their employment, to the places of their residence, constitute allowable deductions under the provisions of section 22 (n) and 23 (a) (1) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, or whether they are nondeductible personal, living or family expenses within the meaning of section 24 (a) (1).

There remains no controversy as to the amounts of any of the expenditures. The stipulation fixes some of the

amounts and the parties on brief agree as to others. The amounts of expenditures which we have set forth in our Findings of Fact are limited to the amounts now claimed by the petitioners on brief, they having therein waived any claim of deductibility of certain expenditures.

Ordinarily the cost of meals and lodging is personal and therefore not deductible in arriving at net income. Congress has specifically provided in section 24 (a) (1) that personal, living or family expenses are not deductible. And commuting expenses to and from work have always been treated as nondeductible. *Frank H. Sullivan*, 1 B.T.A. 993. Thus, it has been held that if a taxpayer chooses for reasons personal to him to maintain his residence at a place other than the place of his employment, his personal or living expenses at the place of employment do not lose their character as nondeductible personal expenditures. *Commissioner v. Flowers*, 326 U.S. 465. See also *Barnhill v. Commissioner* (C.A. 4), 148 F. 2d 913; *Ford v. Commissioner* (C.A. 4), 227 F. 2d 297; and *Andrews v. Commissioner* (C.A. 4), 179 F. 2d 502, each affirming a decision of this Court.

In the *Flowers* case, *supra*, the Supreme Court stated that "business trips are to be identified in relation to business demands and the traveler's business headquarters. The exigencies of the business rather than the personal conveniences and necessities of the traveler must be the motivating factors." The Supreme Court there also stated that whether particular expenditures fulfill the conditions so as to entitle a taxpayer to a deduction is purely a question of fact in most instances. In the *Barnhill* case, *supra*, the Court stated:

It is clear in the first place that Congress, in prescribing the rules for the computation of net income, intended to confine the deductions for business expenses to those which are ordinary and necessary, and to prohibit the deduction of personal living or family expenses. It was recognized that the taxpayer must maintain a home for his family at his own expense even when he is absent on business, and that his personal expenses during his absence on business may fairly be regarded as expenses of the business. But it is not reasonable to suppose that Congress intended to allow as a business expense those outlays which are not caused by the exigencies of the business but by the action of the taxpayer in having his home, for his own convenience, at a distance from his business. Such expenditures are not essential to the prosecution of the business and were not within the contemplation of Congress which proceeded on the assumption that a business man would live within reasonable proximity to his business. * * *

As we view the situation here, we do not have the case of a taxpayer who for personal reasons, as distinguished from the requirements of his

business, maintains his residence at a place other than that of his actual employment. Each of the petitioners before us is a construction worker and each maintained a residence at a particular place, Peurifoy at Kure Beach, near Wilmington, North Carolina, and Stines and Hall at Raleigh, North Carolina. Each of them belonged to a local union at or near the place of his residence and each obtained employment through that union. The stipulated facts show that throughout a number of years, including the taxable year before us, they have worked at various job sites both at or near their residences and at distant points, sometimes in other states, for varying periods of time. There was no particular place where any one of them principally had employment, although each of them at times worked at or near the place where he maintained his residence. The record indicates that each was accustomed to return to the place of his residence upon the completion of a job. Impelling reasons for the acceptance of employment away from the place of residence readily come to mind, such as the availability of work, the current pay scale, or working conditions.

In this situation we are of the opinion that when any of the petitioners accepted temporary employment away from the places of their residence, they reasonably could not have been expected to establish a residence at the places of employment. In those instances the expenses incurred at the place of employment are considered as being due to the exigencies of the trade or business. That was the situation in *Harry F. Schurer*, 3 T.C. 544, and *E. G. Leach*, 12 T.C. 20, in which we held the traveling expenses to be deductible. The respondent recognizes that this is the proper view and concedes that the employment of the

petitioner Paul V. Stines at Charleston, South Carolina, for about 3 weeks and at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, for about 7½ weeks was temporary and that expenses incurred by him in traveling to those places to accept employment and returning to Raleigh and the cost of board and lodging while at those places are deductible.

On the other hand, he contends that the expenses incurred by each of the petitioners in connection with employment at the duPont plant at Kinston, North Carolina, are not deductible. He argues that that job was not temporary, but was of indefinite or indeterminate duration, relying principally upon the length of time the petitioners were employed there, Peurifoy for about 20½ months, Paul V. Stines for about 12½ months, and John S. Hall for about 8½ months, portions of which periods fell within the taxable year. He relies upon the line of cases in which the position has been taken that if the employment is of indefinite duration, the additional living costs and the transportation costs incurred because of failure to bring together the place of residence and the place of employment are deemed to have been occasioned by reasons of personal choice or convenience, resulting in the nondeductibility of the expenses. See *Willard S. Jones*, 13 T.C. 880; *Beatrice H. Albert*, 13 T.C. 129; *Commissioner v. Andrew*, *supra*, and *Ford v. Commissioner*, *supra*.

The principal factor upon which those cases turned was the nature of the employment. In the *Albert* case we said that the employment "was not the sort of employment in which termination within a short period could be foreseen, as was the situation in *Harry F. Schurer*, 3 T.C. 544, and *E. G. Leach*, 12 T.C. 20." In the *Jones* case the taxpayer was required to work for his employer until released

and he could not obtain other work without a release. In the *Andrews* case the employment was "for the duration of the war" and was characterized by the court as being "of indefinite tenure." In the *Ford* case the taxpayer had a regular and continuing employment with one employer over a number of years as subforeman and later as piping superintendent.

The petitioners argue that any employment upon a construction project is temporary in that by its very nature it is terminable, and that hence any expense in connection therewith should be considered as deductible business expense. We think it obvious that such a flat rule cannot be adopted. Each case must be decided upon the basis of its own facts and circumstances, including those relating to the known or contemplated duration of the work, the taxpayer's intent with regard to the maintenance or establishment of business headquarters, and any facts that develop during the course of the employment. Employment which may appear to be temporary in character at the start may ripen into employment of indefinite duration. See *Arnold P. Bark*, 6 T.C. 851. Furthermore, employment may be of such relatively, long actual duration as to indicate, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the employment was either indefinite at the start or developed into indefinite employment.

Upon the record in the instant cases, we think that the employment at Kinston was of the same general nature as that involved in the *Schurer* and *Leach* cases, *supra*. The petitioner Hall testified that when they entered upon a job at a particular site, including the Kinston job, they were not guaranteed the job for any specified time and did not know how long they would be employed there, although

there was usually some hearsay information as to the duration of the work. Thus, as to all three of the petitioners, there was no reason for them to believe that the nature of the job would be any different from that of other jobs which formed the general pattern of their employment. Each of the petitioners did, upon termination of his work at Kinston, return to the place of his residence and take employment there. On these facts the employment in question is properly to be considered as temporary in nature. In such a situation it would not be reasonable to expect them to shift their residences to the place of employment or to re-

gard Kinston as their "home" for tax purposes.

We conclude that the cost of board and lodging of each of the petitioners at Kinston and the cost of their transportation from Kinston to Raleigh and Kure Beach, respectively, upon termination of this particular employment constitute traveling expenses incurred while away from home in the pursuit of his trade within the intendment of section 23 (a) (1) (A), and that they are deductible under section 22 (n). See *Carroll B. Mershon*, 17 T.C. 861.

Review by the Court. *Decisions will be entered under Rule 50.*

Death Takes Ex-General Officer

Arthur A. Quinn, devoted member of the United Brotherhood for 56 years, and former Second General Vice President, passed away February 2nd at Roosevelt Hospital, Menlo Park, New Jersey. The 90 year old labor veteran succumbed after a protracted illness.

He joined Local Union No. 65, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, on September 10, 1900, and two years later was appointed as a Brotherhood General Representative. Able and conscientious, he was nominated and elected to the post of Second General Vice President at the Fourteenth General Convention, in 1906. He took office in January, 1907 and was reelected until the press of duties in his home State necessitated his retirement from the office in May, 1915.

From 1913 to 1933 Brother Quinn served as president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, when he was appointed to the position of Controller of Customs of New York, serving until 1951, then retiring from public life.

He was also elected to the New Jersey State Senate and served from 1929 to 1933.

Last year Brother Quinn was the guest of honor at a celebration of Local 65. He, along with several other veteran members of the Local, were presented with gold emblems signifying 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood.

He will be long remembered, not only by labor men in New Jersey, but throughout the nation, as a man who devoted his life to the cause of the workingman. His death is a great loss, for with his passing, labor loses another true friend and champion.

WOOD HAS MANY USES

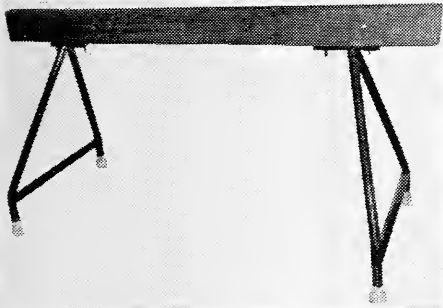
While lumber is the best known wood product in the U.S., Americans use more than 5,000 other articles which have their origin in the tree, including wooden nickels. Many of the old gags about wooden nickels were revived recently when a West Coast mail-order house announced it would send one wooden nickel with each \$2 purchase—20 "nickels" being redeemable for \$1 in merchandise.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

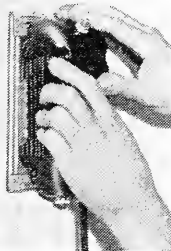
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A light-weight knock-down trestle. Weight 12 pounds, consisting of two steel tube "A" frames attached to 2 x 4. Easily knocked

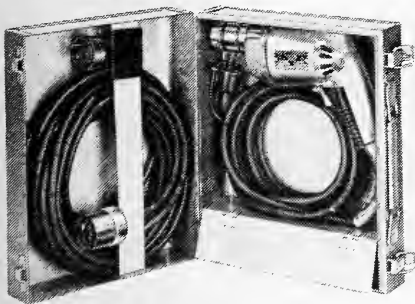


down for moving or storage. Marketed by Metal Products Co., Quincy, Ill.

An extra-light sander, for fine finishing. Adapted for smoothing plaster repairs and plaster finishing, final cabinet and door finishing and cleaning up on furniture work. Made by Weller Electric Corp., 601 Stone's Crossing Rd., Easton, Pa.

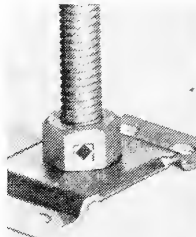


A heavy-duty, ¼" drill kit, including industrial type drill, a 25-foot, three-wire ex-

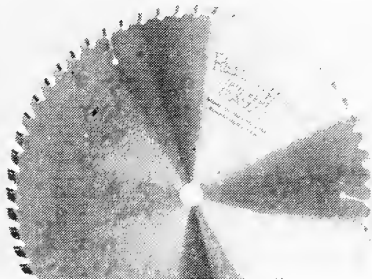


tentation cord with two prong adapter and steel carrying case. Made by Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.

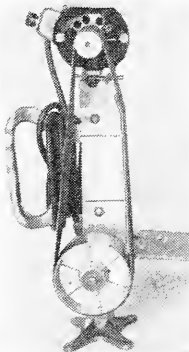
A self-locking clinch nut to make easy adjustments on roller-equipped sliding doors. Allows 1½" of vertical adjustment by means of turning nut on threaded shank riveted to trolley. Nut is said to hold position on bolt without a jamb nut. Manufactured by Acme Appliance Mfg. Co., Pasadena 1, Cal.



Saw blades said to eliminate need for sanding and other finishing operations. Designed for use in thermosetting and thermoplastic materials, printed circuitry, fine



woods, plywood and light gauge, non-ferrous metals. Manufactured by Radial Cutter Mfg. Corp., 831 Bond St., Elizabeth, N. J.



A direct-drive, belt driven sander. Said to be practical in sanding wood, metals, plastics and stone, grinding and drilling, sharpening tools and drill bits, and sanding vertically or horizontally. Distributed by Mal Goodman & Co., 580 S. Alameda St., Los Angeles 13, Cal.

Editorial



Putting The Shoe On The Right Foot

Prices are going up while employment is going down. This unhappy combination of cold economic facts is creating considerable high-level concern throughout the nation. And justly so. The last time an equally unbalanced situation existed was in 1928, just before the omlette hit the fan.

Latest figures released by the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce indicate that unemployment increased by about 500,000 between December and January, bringing to 2,900,000 the number of people looking for work. Meanwhile, prices have been rising slowly but steadily for the past year. They now stand at a new peak.

Of course, newspapers, industrialists and commentators have been quick to place the responsibility for the whole situation on labor's doorstep. "Labor costs are to blame" is the theme of their plaint. As they see the situation, a whopping reduction in wages would immediately put things right.

In view of the fact that labor is already unable to buy back the products of the machines it operates because wages are too low, it is difficult to see how reducing wages still more would increase purchasing power, but that is what they preach.

The plain fact of the matter is that returns on capital (including financing costs) have run prices so high that the average worker can no longer buy a lot of things he needs. Luxury items he would like to have are completely out of reach.

At its recent meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council took notice of the economic imbalance which has developed. However, as the result of considerable study, the AFL-CIO has concluded that most price hikes "are overwhelmingly unrelated to wage increases." Using the steel industry as an example, the AFL-CIO pointed out that "increased revenue from price rises exceeded labor costs (of the new contract) by nearly three to one."

A similar conclusion was reached by economist Leon Keyserling, former president of the Council of Economic Advisers. Mr. Keyserling pointed out that between 1953 and 1956 dividend income has been advancing about 75% faster than wages. Corporation profits have been climbing 29% faster than the income of the people as a whole.

"Under these circumstances," Keyserling concluded, "it is a complete misreading of the situation to complain that wages have been advancing too fast, or to assert this is the central cause of price inflation."

As far as we can see, Mr. Keyserling is 100% right. Capital's share of the fruits of production has climbed far faster than labor's. Hard money has stepped up the pace. The result has been that people have been priced out of the market.

Take the matter of housing. Housing is a slipping industry. Why? Because too many people can no longer afford the total prices being asked. Put-

ting the blame on building trades' wages is a simple conclusion, but a look at all the facts soon proves it is an erroneous one.

The first step in building a house is acquiring the land on which it will stand. In virtually every town, city and hamlet, land speculators have grabbed up all the available land and are sitting on it. Taxes on idle land being negligible, they can afford to do so. Through this process they have made desirable building lots a virtual monopoly. To secure a lot, the prospective builder has to pay the speculator's price. The cost of a half-way decent lot in most communities now is twice as much as the total direct labor costs that will be involved in erecting the house.

Finance charges take even a bigger bite of the final cost of a home. Recently mortgage rates went up one per cent under the hard money policy. This does not sound like much, but on the average mortgage, the additional one per cent will total up to more than all the wages building trades workers get out of erecting the house. Items such as these are the real culprits in the unhappy housing picture. Building trades wages make up so small a part of the final cost of acquiring a home that their effect on housing costs is next to negligible.

We are pretty sure that the same sort of a situation exists in most industries. The money boys are riding high. By the time they take their various cuts, commissions, dividends, finance charges, etc., the price is jacked up so high that most people are priced out of the market. If there is any cure for the situation it is higher wages for labor to beef up purchasing power and lower returns for the speculators, financiers, middlemen and other divers and sundry individuals who take a bite out of the pie on its way from the producer to the consumer. That's our story and we stand by it.

Ghana, Freedom's Refreshing New Breeze

In this era of international tensions, atom bomb threats, etc., news of an encouraging nature is exceedingly rare. The headlines are more and more given over to violence, bloodshed and man's inhumanity to man. In many parts of the world the flame of human freedom is flickering but feebly in the sterile and stultifying atmosphere of dictatorship. Not in 200 years has man's innate yearning for freedom been under assault from so many sides at once.

Yet lost in the shuffle of ominous news is an item that indicates the march of mankind toward a place in the sun can never be stopped regardless of the twists and the turns and the setbacks the human spirit may suffer. On March 6th a new autonomous state will spring into being on the Gold Coast of Africa. Its name is Ghana. It is destined to be the first all-African member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Smaller than the State of Connecticut, Ghana will make no great impact on world affairs. But it will mark another important milestone in the tortuous pathway toward destiny mankind has been trudging along for thousands of years. Another small segment of the human race will achieve self-determination.

Ghana will be a land ruled by laws and not men, for the cornerstone of its government will be a constitution patterned closely after our own. Significantly, organized labor played a major role in the establishment of Ghana as an autonomous state.

It was the labor movement—the Trade Union Congress—which sparked the struggle for independence. It was the general strike called by the TUC in January of 1950 that crystallized the independence movement. It was the trade unions which inspired and prodded Kwame Nkrumah, great independence leader, to positive action.

In a call for definite action at the start of the general strike in 1950, Kwame Nkrumah wrote in an editorial:

“People of the Gold Coast get ready, be prepared; save and spend wisely and wait for the day should it come.

“As regards the stooges and traitors as well as the blacklegs and strike-breakers, leave them alone. They shall go to work and come back to meet us at home, but when the stock-taking thus comes, they shall account for their deeds.”

Needless to say, organized labor is destined to have its full rights in Ghana, if Kwame Nkrumah is not sidetracked and silenced by selfish interests.

The freedom road is not always easy or smooth; it does not always operate in a climate free of inequities and imbalances; but, in the long run, it is the only system under which men with humanitarian hearts and independent minds can live comfortably.

Good luck to the people of Ghana! May their bold new step bring inspiration and hope to people everywhere who still struggle under despotic yokes.

8 Hours Should Give Every Man A Good Living

Recently the Cincinnati Building Trades Council put its finger on a sore spot that is plaguing many communities—namely the practice of permitting municipal employes to take outside jobs on their days off. The Cincinnati Council listed over 600 instances of men already holding city jobs doubling in brass by doing everything from painting, wiring houses, clerking, trucking, and installing furnaces in their off time. All of them had official city permits to engage in such work. How many more were doing outside work without permits could not even be guessed at. Furthermore, some of the city employes were doing their outside work behind legitimate picket lines.

While these city employes were holding down two jobs, some 17,000 citizens of Cincinnati were jobless. Also some 3,161 families, involving some 9,359 people, were on relief.

This, the Council pointed out, is not a healthy situation. It petitioned the mayor for a termination of the practice which allows city employes to double in brass. The Council pointed out:

(1) It is a dangerous policy to have employes who are agents of the City in positions of trust put in positions where there may be a diversity of interests and conflict of duties and loyalties.

(2) It has been proven that an individual's efficiency goes down when permitted or required to work a great number of hours in one week. The additional hours worked in outside employment, therefore, decrease their efficiency as city employes.

(3) The wholesale issuance of work permits makes a travesty out of the permit system as so many have been issued that it's impossible to check whether

all employes have secured a permit or not, and it appears that few, if any, applications are refused.

(4) An agent should not compete against the principal. It is wrong for agents or employes of the City to compete with the taxpayer citizens, who are their indirect employers, for the limited jobs available.

(5) City employes holding outside jobs are increasing the relief rolls and thus increasing taxes.

(6) City employes holding outside jobs are competing with and taking jobs which would be available to our 17,000 unemployed citizens and increasing the tax burden for unemployment insurance.

It is a well-known fact that most municipal employes are grossly underpaid, although sometimes they have security and retirement benefits far superior to anything known in industry. If they are not paid a living wage, the answer lies in getting their pay increased rather than in permitting them to undercut other jobs. It is just as unfair for policemen and firemen to lay bricks or paint houses in their spare time as it would be for bricklayers and painters to serve as policemen and firemen on a part time basis.

Fortunately, many progressive cities prohibit this sort of shenanigan. All cities should follow their lead. As for the underpaid city workers, the best way they can elevate their wages to the point where they can live on them comfortably is by becoming part of the labor movement.

To Keep From Becoming A Statistic, Practice Safety

During 1956 over 14,300 breadwinners who left home with hope in their hearts never returned to the family hearth. Instead they were carted off to a mortuary.

Figures just released reveal that industrial accidents cost 14,300 lives in 1956, an increase of 100 over 1955. Disabling injuries from on-the-job accidents totaled more than 2,000,000. Economic loss added up to nearly four billion dollars.

Worker deaths from accidental causes were estimated at 45,000; 14,300 on-the-job and 30,800 off-the-job. Total injuries exceeded 4,350,000. Total time lost in 1956 due to accidents amounted to 295,000,000 man-days; the equivalent of 1,000,000 being laid off for an entire year.

These are cold statistics that measure time and dollars. No way has been devised for measuring the pain, misery and suffering brought on by industrial accidents.

The moral should be obvious: it is impossible to work too safely. Probably most of the 14,300 struck down during 1956 thought they were immune from accidents. The safety rules were for the other fellow. The only way to keep from becoming a 1957 statistic is to follow safety rules religiously. They are made for your protection. If obeyed they may save you from the loss of an eye, a hand, an arm or even your life. Even by being as careful as you know how, you still are in danger whenever you are around machinery or power tools or other workers. The most careful workmen can make a mistake, so obey the rules and keep the odds in your favor.

Canada

Storm Signal In Housing



By MORDEN LAZARUS

EARLY in January the largest real estate firm in Canada and one of the largest in the world was declared bankrupt. The stated cause was "tight money."

Ridout Real Estate Ltd., of Toronto, did a business of \$80 million a year and employed 500 people with 25 branches in the Province of Ontario alone. Yet a few months after the so-called credit squeeze, it was forced to close its doors when several of its key salesmen charged that their commission checks were a few days overdue.

It's easy to blame "tight money" for this debacle which is tying up all kinds of development projects including a multi-million dollar redevelopment scheme in the heart of Toronto. But it is more constructive to look at the effect these huge real estate operators have had on the housing market and on housing costs.

Metropolitan Toronto—in fact the whole 75-mile-long stretch between Oshawa and Hamilton which embraces Toronto—has been in throes of a spectacular land boom for half a dozen years. Big speculators—aided and abetted by many small ones—have bought up almost all the available land in the area and have been holding it for increased prices. Some of it has been gradually serviced and has trickled onto the market. But the total effect has been extraordinarily high prices for building lots, and haphazard and unplanned developments. All this has substantially raised taxes for homeowners in most of the 13 municipalities making up metropolitan Toronto, and in many other urban areas.

The speculators have had to have a relatively small investment to carry their land holdings. Ten or twenty per

cent down would be enough to obtain a mortgage to carry the balance. When services are installed and the land value thereby augmented, the land is sold to builders, while the speculator gets out with a cozy profit. One hundred per cent profit is not abnormal. Land bought say, at \$100 to \$200 an acre, will go for \$400 or more when subdivided into 40 to 60 foot lots (serviced).

Naturally this unhealthy situation has had an inflationary effect on housing costs and on living costs. When an average suburban home sells for \$14,000 to \$20,000, the workingman has virtually been priced out of the market. But he has had to buy anyway, if he is in need of a home for his family, and too often he has saddled himself with a lifetime mortgage. Monthly payments are usually such a large percentage of income that even a short lay-off is intolerable.

This is just one of the serious problems which the high-and-higher interest rates are supposed to correct. The

bankruptcy of the Ridout firm and the squeeze on many others might have a salutary effect if it forces land held for speculative purposes back on the housing market.

But it is soon to say whether or not this or any other beneficial result will be achieved at all. What is evident at the moment is that home-building in Canada has slowed down. But authorities say that the demand for *moderate*-prices homes still exists. The big question that arises therefore is, how can you stem inflation if you cut home-building with the demand still pressing? Won't demand help to keep prices high when the stock of houses is not being replenished?

It looks as though, paradoxically, high interest rates by cutting down on home building will keep prices high, and will certainly increase carrying charges. In this kind of game, the workingman can't win.

It is true that builders have started to worry about what they consider to be the large number of housing units built in the last four years. For example, from 1953-56 inclusive, 461,000 units have been built while only 341,000 new families have been formed. This looks like an excess supply of 120,000 units in four years.

But the fact is that by 1953 there was already a backlog of demand in Canada amounting to at least 500,000 dwellings. Deducting the so-called excess, there should still be a backlog of 380,000 units at 1953 figures. But since 1953 we've had just about the heaviest immigration in Canada's history. Where is the housing for these families?

Added to these major problems is the matter of rental housing. Canada by and large is a nation of home-owners. Few peoples in the world own as large a percentage of homes as Canadians. This has its good and bad aspects too. A man tied to a home can't move his job readily even if he wants to or has to. Rental units which are available are high-priced. In fact apart from a few dwellings built with government participation, all rental units (chiefly apartments) being built are far beyond the means of the average family. Ninety dollars a month is just about the minimum for minimum accommodations. In the Toronto area nothing less than \$110 a month will get you a home for a family. Yet the average industrial wage is not much above \$60 a week. Sure there are workers getting \$75 to \$100 a week, but there are also plenty getting \$40 to \$60. How would you like to buy a \$15,000 home on \$60 a week and then spend up to \$5 a week on transportation? Maybe you have.

Anyway, all this is part of the dilemma we're facing across Canada today. Some housing is being built at reasonable cost, as I've said, with governmental participation. But the quantity is still far too small in the total picture to be significant. But it could revolutionize the housing situation if these joint federal-provincial-municipal plans were gone ahead with on a nationwide scale. Such plans would add to the housing supply, lower costs and maintain full employment in the construction industry. But all this is another story.

WOOD CABINETS SELL HOUSES

Most builders regard wood kitchen cabinets as a "secret weapon" for making their homes more saleable. The ability of wood kitchen cabinets to withstand heavy abuse is only one feature, they point out. Equally important is the tendency of wood cabinets to liven up a kitchen area, giving even the modestly-priced development home a custom touch.

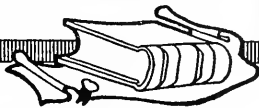
ANSWERS TO THE LOCKER

1. **Will Rogers.** America's best loved humorist. He even liked the politicians.
2. **Rudyard Kipling.** British poet. From his poem "The Betrothed."
3. **Robert Burns.** The Bard of Ayrshire. From his poem "Man Was Made to Mourne."
4. **Dorothy Parker.** New York cynic, writer and poet.
5. **Will Rogers.**
6. **Thomas Paine.** English-born writer. Fanned the flame of the American Revolution.
7. **Louis XIV.** King of France 1643-1715. An absolute monarch if ever there was one.
8. **Woodrow Wilson.** In declaration of war address to Congress, April 2, 1917.
9. **William Shakespeare.** Spoken by Marcellus in the play "Hamlet."
10. **Franklin Delano Roosevelt.** In his first inaugural address, March 4, 1933.
11. **Edwin M. Stanton.** Secretary of War. Said at deathbed of Lincoln, April 15, 1865.
12. **Madame Roland.** French aristocrat. Spoken just before being guillotined while looking at a statue of liberty erected during the Reign of Terror.
13. **Al Smith.** Democratic presidential candidate, 1928.
14. **General William T. Sherman.** Offered the Republican presidential nomination in 1884, he so answered in a telegram. Hated politics and politicians.
15. **Michelangelo.** Italian painter, sculptor, poet, architect, engineer.
16. **Oliver Cromwell.** English general. Puritan dictator of England 1653-1658.
17. **Samuel Johnson.** English writer, 1709-1784. Better known as Doctor Johnson.
18. **Woodrow Wilson.** From a speech made in Philadelphia, May 10, 1915.
19. **William H. Vanderbilt.** Railroad tycoon. Said to a reporter when questioned about the public's right to be considered in the operation of his railroad.
20. **Robert Harper.** His toast at a dinner given to John Marshall in 1798. Credited to Charles Pinckney, envoy to France, 1797, as his reply to \$250,000 French shakedown. He denied saying it. His reply was, "No, not a sixpence." That's all.
21. **Benjamin Franklin.**
22. **Charles D. Warner.** From an editorial in a Connecticut newspaper, 1890. This saying is wrongly attributed to Mark Twain.
23. **Timothy Campbell.** Tammany Congressman. Said to President Cleveland when trying to blarney him into signing a favored bill which Cleveland considered to be against the Constitution.
24. **Bob Fitzsimmons.** Heavyweight champ. Said before his fight with Jim Jeffries in 1902. Weights; Jeffries, 216—Fitzsimmons, 167. The big fellow won by a K.O.
25. **Thomas A. Edison.** Remark made in a newspaper interview.
26. **Cecil Rhodes.** British Empire Builder. Founder of Rhodes scholarships. Those were his last words. Died in South Africa, 1903, aged 49.
27. **John Babson Soule.** Written in 1851 in an article in an Indiana newspaper. Horace Greeley used his saying and wrongly is credited for its origin.
28. **Henry Lee.** Light-Horse Harry. From Lee's resolution on the death of Washington read to Congress by John Marshall, December 26, 1799.
29. **Queen Victoria.** By the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Queen . . . Defender of the Faith . . . Empress of India. The lady who bore this ponderous title observed with an icy look the good-natured impersonation of Her Majesty by a gentleman-in-waiting at an afternoon tea. When he finished she said in a frigid voice, "We are not amused." The only quotable phrase bequeathed to posterity by the Widow of Windsor.
30. **Franklin Pierce Adams.** New York columnist (F.P.A.) Well-known panel member of radio's "Information Please."

 AND THEY STILL SAY "IT WON'T LAST"

Recent excavations in Egypt uncovered in the tomb of one of the first Pharaohs a wooden floor 5,000 years old. The floor was reported to be in excellent condition, as were several wooden beams used to support the roof of the crypt.

Official Information



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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
RICHARD E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

New Local Unions Chartered

2775 Fort Smith, Arkansas	2822 St. Helens, Oregon
3224 Monroe, Wisconsin	1261 Jackson, Wyoming
2786 Summit Station, Pennsylvania	3054 London, Ontario, Canada
3225 Devils Lake, North Dakota	1414 Peru, Indiana
3226 Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada	2824 Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
3228 Winchester, Indiana	3169 Owensboro, Kentucky
3227 Brampton, Ontario, Canada	2828 Josup, Georgia
2788 Charleston, South Carolina	2826 Bristol, Virginia
3229 Shawsville, Quebec, Canada	2831 Calmar, Iowa
2795 Statesville, North Carolina	

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly accounts sheets.

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.*

- ERNEST ALLARD, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
JOEL E. ALLISON, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
CARL AMMEND, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM J. ARWOOD, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
BENJAMIN A. AUGENSTEIN, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN AZON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
MAURICE BAKKILA, L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn.
M. Q. BINGMAN, L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn.
ALEXANDER BOUDREAU, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
H. G. BRADLEY, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
H. L. BRASSFIELD, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
CHARLES BREEDE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
LEMUEL BROCK, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
WILLIAM E. BRYSON, SR., L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
J. J. BUCH, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
A. J. BUCKLEY, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
MICHAEL BUTT, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ERIC CARLSON, L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn.
THOMAS CASHIN, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
J. F. CHUNN, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
J. F. CRADDOCK, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
IRA P. DAVIS, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
MARK L. DEETER, L. U. 971, Reno, Nev.
MIKE DESISTO, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
L. R. DOTSON, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
WALTER DRIUER, L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn.
J. B. EDWARDS, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
JOHN J. ENGELTHALER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
SIDERO FONT, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
AUTHUR FOSTER, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JOE HAMMERMAN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
FRANK HAYNES, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
WILLIAM J. HAYNES, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
ALOUIS HEBEIN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
C. O. HICKS, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
H. C. HOOPER, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
CHARLES JAKUS, L. U. 2345, Inglewood, Cal.
C. H. JOHNSON, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
JESS L. JOHNSON, L. U. 971, Reno, Nev.
B. L. JONES, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
FRANK JULIEN, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
LEOPOLDO JURADO, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
ALLEN KENNEDY, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
HOMER T. KILEY, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
LAWRENCE KOLB, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE KROMIS, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
BATES KYLE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
GEORGE LADWIG, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
AMEDIE LAMONTHE, L. U. 920, Meriden, Conn.
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HAROLD F. LEE, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
ARTHUR J. LONG, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
THOMAS MacLEARN, L. U. 1052, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. C. MANN, L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
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JOHN NEVES, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
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F. H. RITTENOUR, L. U. 201, Wichita, Kans.
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Correspondence

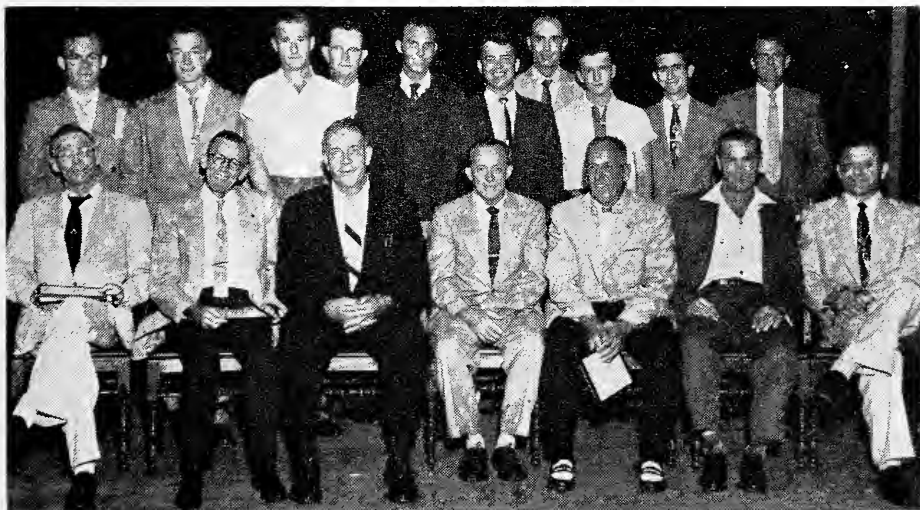


This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

FLORIDA APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATES HONORED

Since it was organized in 1949, the Jacksonville (Fla.) General Apprenticeship Committee has presented completion certificates to 408 graduating apprentices. State figures show that of this number 60 per cent are now employed in supervisory or executive capacities.

The 1956 group marked the seventh to have been trained in all the phases of carpentry and related fields by the Jacksonville Committee. Early this year the 11 members of the class were feted at a banquet held at the George Washington Hotel there. Each was presented with a completion certificate signifying that he had successfully completed the four-year course.



Graduates of the Jacksonville Apprenticeship training course and a few of the men who are responsible for its success. Seated, left to right are A. A. Pittman, business representative, Jacksonville D. C.; Clyde McQuerry, instructor; Charles Howell, Joint Committee member; L. W. Piper, J. T. Meyer and Albert Carver, instructors; and John Maxim, board member, Florida apprenticeship committee.

Standing, left to right: Apprentice graduates Kight, Olsen, Akins, Sidney Bigham, director, Florida Dept. of Apprenticeship; Bramlitt, Meyer, Bivins, Justice, Shivers and Moore. Three of the graduates were unable to attend the banquet.

Included among the 1956 graduating class are John Shivers, Lawrence Moody, Mack Baldwin, T. J. Burton, O. K. Akins, Gerald Olsen, Russell Kight, A. L. Bivins, Sherman Justice, Glenn Bramlitt, Martin Meyer, F. M. Moore and Carl Shelton.

Included among the speakers were Van Pittman, General Representative; and Haydon Burns, Mayor of Jacksonville. Guests included representatives of state and local government and business, all interested in helping to continue the progressive program of the Jacksonville Apprenticeship Committee.

CANADIAN LOCAL'S CHARTER MEMBER FETED

The story of a Canadian Brother's life as a United Brotherhood member paints a pretty clear picture of the early development of the United Brotherhood. Although George Scott's story is rather similar to that of many early member's it may prove interesting and enlightening to some of our younger Brothers in the Northwest.

The Amalgamated Society was the first labor organization of which Brother Scott was a member. He joined in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1904. Two years later he emigrated to

Canada and shortly thereafter came to the United States where he was initiated into Local Union No. 361, in Duluth, Minnesota. Wanderlust caused him to move to San Francisco shortly after the earthquake and from there his trail led to the Canadian Pacific Northwest.

A tent town was the first thing he saw in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, but, uninviting as it must have been, he stayed to help build permanent homes and places of business. Men drifted down from Alaska as the lure of gold waned and the town began to boom.

Wages were \$5.00 for a nine-hour day and many different labor organizations were representing the workers.

Several of the men got together and decided the United Brotherhood was the best of the lot so they applied for a charter. It was granted on August 3, 1909, and George Scott was enrolled as a charter member of Local Union No. 1735, of Prince Rupert, B. C.

One of the first official acts of the Local was the passage of a resolution for the building of a hall. Each member agreed to donate either a day's pay or a day's labor and the building was quickly erected. For many years it was the headquarters of the northernmost Local in the entire Brotherhood. The building still stands today and is used regularly not only by Local 1735, but by many other labor organizations of Prince Rupert.

In the first year of its existence, the Local won the eight hour day, and retained the \$5.00 wage rate for the reduced hours. That first strike convinced not only the employers but many non-union carpenters that the United Brotherhood members meant business. The Local flourished as a result.

No little part of the success was due to Brother Scott. Through the years he has served as its president and, for many years, as treasurer. In recognition of this long service and his record of honesty and craftsmanship, he was honored by the Local recently when he was presented with a United Brotherhood gold lapel pin, signifying a half-century of continuous membership.

CALIFORNIA LOCAL HOLDS OPEN HOUSE

At noon, on August 25, 1956, a ribbon was cut by the officers of Local Union No. 1913, Van Nuys, California, assisted by Miss Ree Regul, "Miss Van Nuys of 1955-56" and the new offices of the Local were officially opened to the public.

When the Local was chartered, in 1934, its facilities were housed in a building where there were 600 square feet of floor space and it was thought it would be suitable for their activities for some time to come. As the membership grew in number, new files and additional employes required greater space, so the office moved to still larger headquarters. But when these also proved unsatisfactory a building committee was formed and plans were made for the construction of an office to meet the growing needs of the Local. In 1946 a satisfactory piece of property was purchased and, as funds became available, the building was constructed.

Now completed, it has approximately 11,500 square feet of floor space, which includes sufficient room for administrative offices, a day room, modern kitchen, business and social quarters for the Auxiliary group and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 750. There are, also, off-the-street parking facilities for 75 cars.



Officers of Local 1735 extend congratulations to charter member George Scott. From the left: A. C. Cameron, vice president; J. S. Black, business representative; John West, president, Scott, E. Carlson, executive board member; and M. Matthews, treasurer.

The office building is located in the heart of Van Nuys Township, which has a population of approximately 100,000. As the community has grown the Local has grown, and



The officers of Local 1913 pose proudly for the first official picture inside their new building: Seated, left to right, front row, are M. E. Whitney, financial secretary; John McCombs, vice president; G. S. Holloway, president; G. W. Collins, recording secretary; and J. D. Curryer, treasurer. Second row, from the left: T. R. Moline, Samuel Cowan and G. A. Papp, trustees. Back row: Oliver Owens, business representative; Kenneth Karr, warden; and Art Goodwin, conductor.

now its members are proud that they have such fine, modern and centrally-located facilities so that they may be of greater service to the membership and the community. Members and officers alike are agreed that the construction of the new office building was a far-sighted move and one which will be of great benefit to them in the future, and allow them to grow and progress even more in years to come.

METROPOLITAN D. C. REPRESENTED AT DIAMOND JUBILEE BANQUET



Members of each of the Local Unions affiliated with the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity at the Diamond Jubilee Banquet in Washington, D. C., October 23rd.

JOPLIN, MISSOURI, LOCAL HONORS FOUR BROTHERS



At Local 311's presentation ceremonies are the four recipients of pins for long, continuous service. From left to right: G. F. Meers, E. D. Patrick, J. C. Crabaugh and J. F. Lewellyn.

Last August, Local Union No. 311, of Joplin, Missouri, honored its members with 25 or more years of continuous membership with a supper and presentation of appropriate pins.

Apprentices made the presentations to the old-timers, each of whom was asked to describe something of his experience since becoming a member of the United Brotherhood.

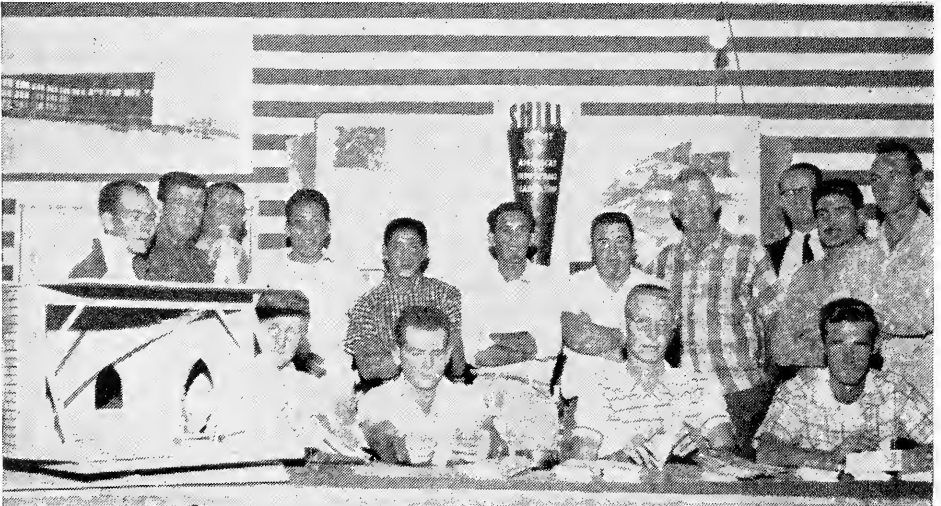
Recipients of pins were G. F. Meers, E. D. Patrick and J. F. Lewellyn, 25 years membership; and J. C. Crabaugh, 50 years membership.

The Local is extremely proud of these members and hopes that their example will serve as a guide for all other members so that they too long may be counted among those of faithful and devoted service.

NEW MEXICO LOCAL STAGES EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

Members of Local Union No. 1319, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, were very happy about their exhibit at the 1956 New Mexico State Fair. They had a booth only 10 feet by 40 feet, but it was well occupied throughout the fair, both by interested visitors and the men who worked there on behalf of the Local.

Included in Local 1319's exhibit was a model house, 10 foot x 12 foot, built to scale; a nine foot kitchen cabinet; and four pair of saw horses. All the models in the exhibit were built by members of the apprenticeship training class sponsored by the Local.

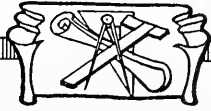


Instructors and apprentices who served at Local 1319's booth at the New Mexico State Fair.

Several pictures of buildings on which the Local's members worked were also on display. They graphically demonstrated the great variety of tasks which Brotherhood members are qualified to perform. Some pictures depicted the apprentices in class work, ably demonstrating the background necessary for becoming a qualified craftsman.

Approximately 11,000 booklets on apprenticeship were distributed during the fair and gifts of 30 gross of suitably inscribed pencils were handed out to the visitors; a fine step in the right direction toward sound public relations.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 340

Editor's Note—This lesson is a continuation of Lessons 338 and 339, which appeared in the January and February, 1957, issues, respectively. The numbers of the illustrations are continued from the February issue, to make comprehension easier for the reader.

How to Describe Ellipses.—In order to be able to lay out a pattern or templet, called face mold, for marking a wreath, it is necessary to be able to describe different ellipses. There are a great many ways to do this. A few practical methods are explained in this chapter.

Practical Method.—An easy way to describe an ellipse is shown by Fig. 31. Here the length of the ellipse is given between A and B, and the width between D and E, crossing A-B at C. These are center lines.

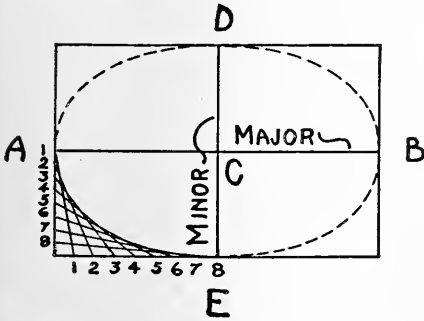


Fig. 31

The long one is called the major axis, and the short one is the minor axis. The first thing to do, after you have the major and minor axes, is to draw a rectangle, marking it as long as the major axis and as wide as the minor axis, as shown by the drawing. Now divide one side and one end of a quarter of the rectangle, into equal number of spaces, as shown at the bottom left. The more spaces that are used the more accurate will be the results. In this case, one end and one side of a quarter are divided into eight equal spaces. These are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. This done, join 1 and 1, 2 and 2, 3 and 3, etc. The curve that these lines make gives one-quarter of the ellipse you want. It is not necessary to go through this process for each quarter of the ellipse. If the drawing is

made on stiff paper, it can be cut out and used as a pattern to mark the whole ellipse. In making different face molds, all that is needed is one-fourth of an ellipse, as will be discovered in the examples that will be given in this work:

Need of Ellipse.—Fig. 32 is a diagram showing at the bottom a plan of a well that makes a half-circle turn. To begin, draw the plan of the well, as shown. To get the half-

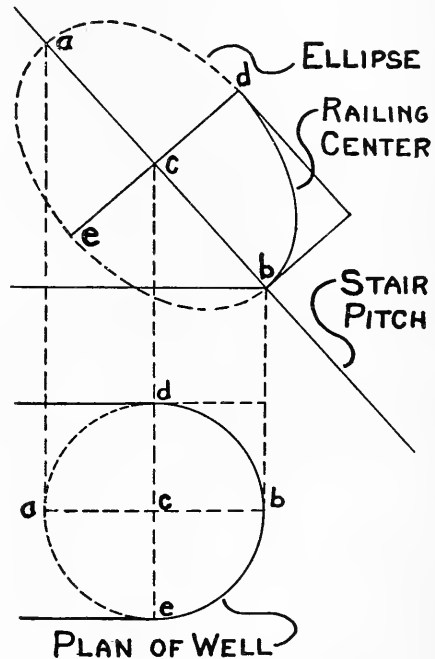


Fig. 32

circle turn, draw a complete circle, making the left half by dotted line. The radius of this circle should be assumed by the student, and whatever scale is used for the radius should be used throughout the diagram. Now strike the horizontal and perpendicular dotted lines, from a to b and from d to e, crossing at the center, c. Also draw the line that gives the pitch of the stair, marked on the diagram, "Stair Pitch." Raise the dotted lines from a, c and b to the pitch line, and mark them respectively a, c and b. Draw the minor axis, making it as long as the distance between d and e of the plan.

In this case the quarter of the ellipse farthest to the right is used, showing only the railing center.

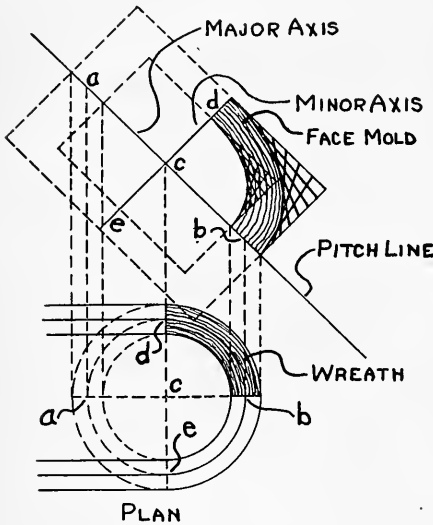


Fig. 33

Describing Face Mold.—Fig. 33 shows a drawing in which the railing is shown by

three lines, the center line and the two side lines. In making this drawing proceed as explained in the diagram shown by Fig. 32, but the lines that give the points to work from in marking the face mold are the ones

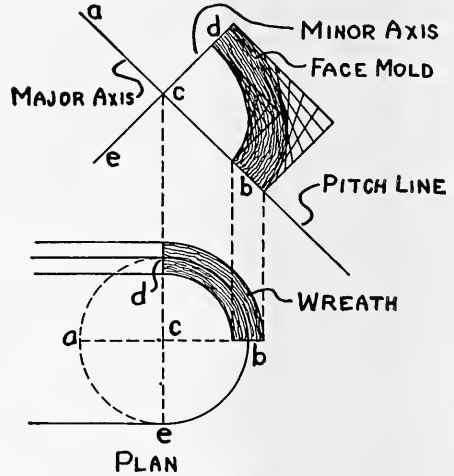


Fig. 34

that represent the sides of the wreath, or curved railing, rather than the center line. After the plan is completed, draw the pitch line, as shown. Then raise the center and side lines of the wreath, as shown by dotted lines. Also raise the line from c on the plan to c on the pitch line. Draw the minor axis as shown, making it as long as the diameter of the outside circle on the plan, which also gives the width of the larger rectangle. The diameter of the smallest circle on the plan gives the width of the smaller rectangle. The lengths of the two rectangles are governed by the points where the dotted lines,

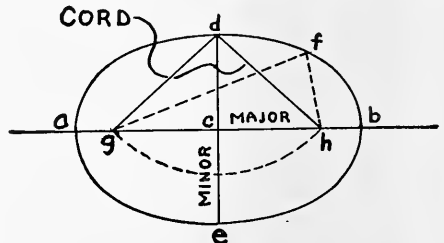


Fig. 35

representing the out- and insides of the railing join the pitch line. The part of the curved railing, or wreath, that we are concerned with here, is shown shaded on the plan. The shaded part of the drawing directly above the plan, is the templet, or face mold, that is needed for marking the block of wood for the wreath. The face mold that will mark the wreath for the

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railing that runs from the landing up, will also mark the wreath for the railing that runs from the landing down, provided the pitch is the same. This should be remembered, as we go along.

Omitting Unnecessary Lines. Fig. 34 shows the layout shown by Fig. 33, excepting that most of the unnecessary lines have been omitted, which is to say, that when the

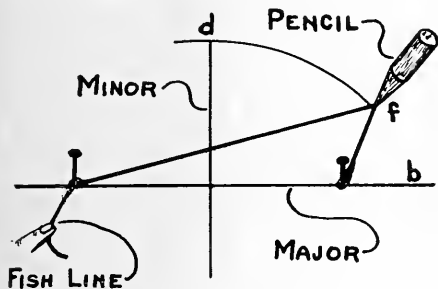


Fig. 36

student once understands exactly why he is doing what he is doing, not even all of the lines and reference letters shown on this drawing will be needed for him to describe a face mold. Study the three previous figures along with this one. The object in giving these four illustrations is to be able to draw the form of the face mold by means

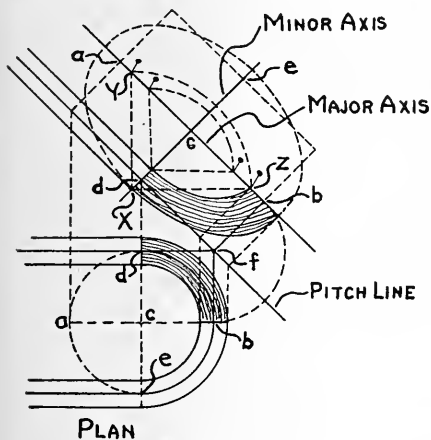


Fig. 37

of a simple method. The face mold shown by the upper drawing, is in a right-side-up position.

Ellipse by Cord Method.—Fig. 35 is a diagram showing how an ellipse can be described by means of a cord. A fish line, perhaps, will give the best results, especially for larger ellipses. The line between a and b, at the points where the oval crosses the

line, is called the major axis, and the line between d and e, crossing at the center, c, is the minor axis. Now take one-half of the major axis on the compass and from point d strike the arc g-h. Stick a brad at point g and another brad at point h. With a loop fasten the line to the brad at h and bring the line around the brad at g so it can be adjusted. With a pencil point carry the cord up to point d. Pull the cord at point g un-

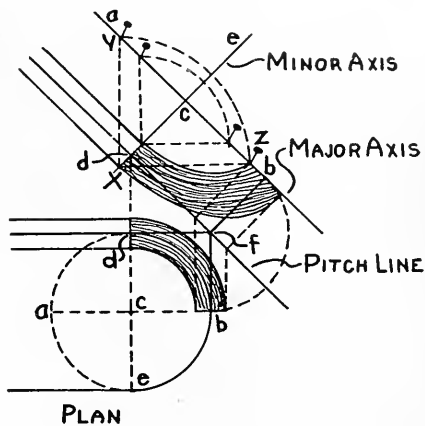
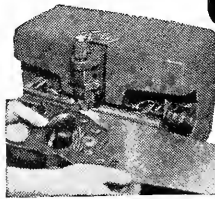


Fig. 38

til it is tight, and hold it with thumb or finger. The cord tight, move the pencil point from d to f and on to b, at the same time making a pencil mark. In the same way mark the curved line from d to a, a to e, e to b, which completes the ellipse. To supplement Fig. 35, turn to Fig. 36, where are shown the major and minor axes, the two brads with the cord fastened to them, and the pencil in process of describing the ellipse. The starting point is at d. From this point, with the pencil, draw the curved line to point f, and continue to point b. The other three quarters of the ellipse, if needed,

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can be described in the same way. However, in marking a face mold one-quarter of the ellipse is all that is necessary.

Marking Face Mold.—Fig 37 shows at the bottom a plan of a semi-circular well, the circular part is described from point c. The pitch line is drawn through point f, and represents the pitch of the stair. By dotted lines is shown how the four principal points of the plan are transferred to the drawing above, which is made to show how to describe the face mold. The width of the face mold at point b, upper drawing, is pro-

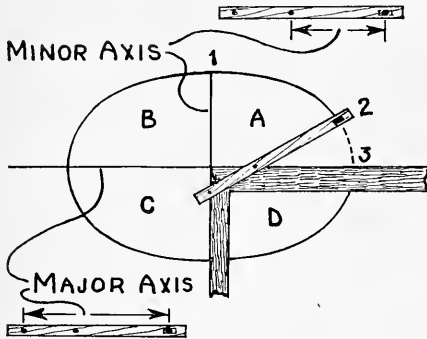


Fig. 39

jected from point b on the plan, as shown by dotted lines, while the width at point d above, is the same as the width shown at point d on the plan. Two ovals are necessary to mark the face mold, the larger of the two is shown by the upper drawing, while only enough of the smaller oval is shown, to mark the inside edge of the face mold. To mark the outside edge of the face mold, set the legs of the compass as wide apart as half the length of the major axis. Then pivot the compass at X, and strike the arc Y-Z. With a cord and pencil mark the outside edge of the face mold, which is shown shaded on the upper drawing. In the same

way mark the inside edge of the face mold, by taking half the length of the major axis of the small oval c-Z, and striking the small arc, which corresponds with the large arc Y-Z. Be sure you understand the two previous illustrations. Fig. 38 shows the layout shown by Fig. 37, excepting that most of the unnecessary lines have been omitted. Study this drawing in keeping with the three previous figures. The face mold as shown by the last two illustrations is in a bottom-side-up position, and will have to be turned over to get the right side up.

Square and Trammel Method.—One of the most practical methods of describing an ellipse is shown by Fig. 39. How this method

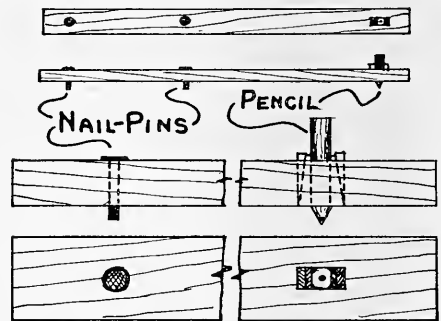


Fig. 40

is applied to handrailing and other practical problems, involving the ellipse, will be explained in this discussion.

The oval shown in Fig. 39 shows a square in part, applied to one end of the oval in such a way, that the quarter of the oval marked A can be described with a trammel. In the drawing of the trammel to the upper right, is indicated the part that relates to the minor axis. At the bottom left, is shown the part that relates to the major axis. Only one quarter of the oval needs to be described

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with the trammel, for example, the quarter marked A. This is described by starting the pencil at point 1 and drawing the curved line to point 2, and then on to point 3. In doing this the two pins, indicated by dots on the trammel, must be kept against the edge of the square constantly, in order to obtain a quarter oval curve. When one quarter is marked, say, on stiff paper, it is cut out, and with it the whole oval is

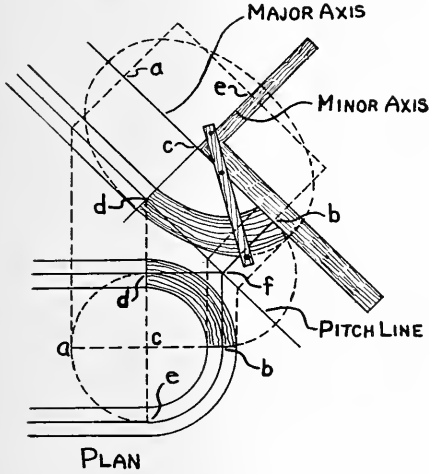


Fig. 41

marked about in the order indicated by A, B, C and D. Fig. 40 gives details of the trammel. At the top is shown a top view and an edge view, with the pins and pencil pointed out. At the bottom, in a larger scale, a pin and the pencil are shown. How the pencil is fastened with wedges is illustrated here. The two sets of wedges make it possible to adjust the pencil so as to make the distances to the two pins exactly right. Study these details along with what is shown by Fig. 39.

Marking Face Mold.—Fig. 41 shows at the bottom a plan of a semi-circular well. The shaded part of the handrail is the part we are particularly concerned with here. The upper drawing shows the face mold, shaded, which is bottom side up. For instance, if the upper drawing were pivoted at point f, and swung around in such a way that points a, b, c, d, and e would be directly above the corresponding points of the plan, you would have a good idea of what is shown by the upper drawing. The oval, of course, would slope in keeping with the pitch line, and would then appear like the plan at the bottom. The trammel and square in this drawing are in position for marking the outside edge of the face mold. How the inside edge is marked is shown by Fig. 42,

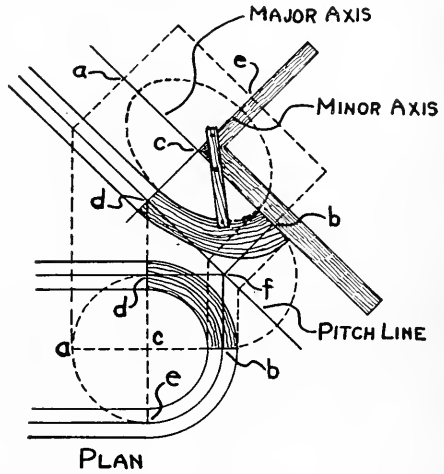


Fig. 42

which gives the same layout, excepting that the large oval is omitted, and the small one is shown. The face mold in the upper drawing again is shown shaded. The plan is the same as in the previous figure.

It should be kept in mind that the four illustrations covering the square and trammel method of describing an oval, cover most of the important points necessary to understand the method. Of course, the student is expected to read many things between the lines. Covering too many of the details in a drawing, often tends to confuse rather than to clarify. Too few details, on the other hand, are equally puzzling.

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Fig. 1 shows a floor plan that could be for a garage, a basement, or for some other building. The upper section is numbered 1, 1, 1. This section is shown with the pipe-screeds in place, resting on stakes. These stakes should be set with an instrument, so that the surface of the floor will come exactly where it is intended to come. If it is a basement floor, the stakes should be set in such a manner that the floor will

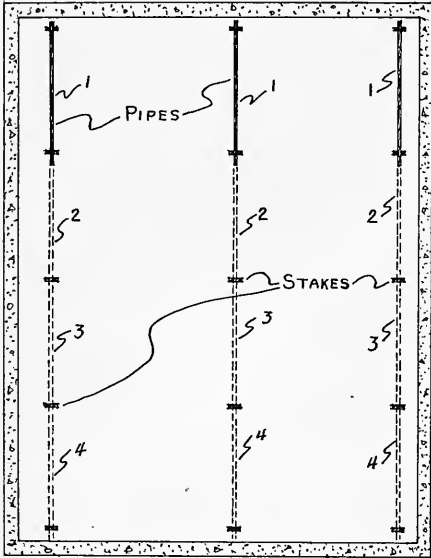


Fig. 1

have a gradual fall toward the drain. If the screeds are for a garage floor, they should also be set so that there will be a slight slope toward the drain, if there is a drain. If there is no drain, the screed-stakes should be set so as to fulfill the floor requirements.

Fig. 2 shows a cross section of the pipe-screed to the left, resting on a stake, and held in place by two nails. To the right is shown a side view of one end of the

pipe screed. The screed here is set for a 5-inch slab, as the figures will show.

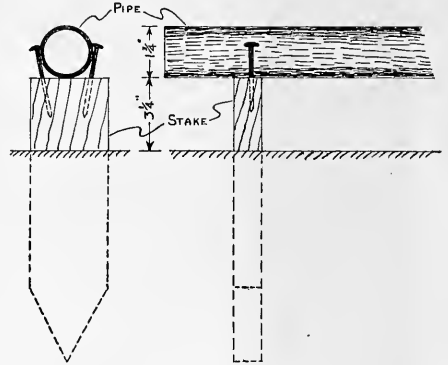
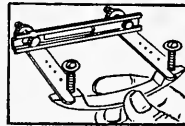


Fig. 2

When section 1 has been poured up to the second row of stakes, the pipe-screeds are carried forward to section 2, which shows the location of the screeds by dotted lines, numbered 2, 2, 2. After section 2 has been poured, the screeds are again moved forward to section 3. This process is repeated for section 4, and so on, for as many sections as there are to be poured.

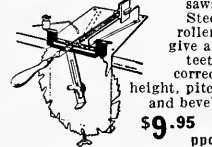
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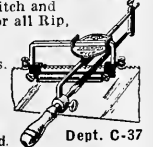


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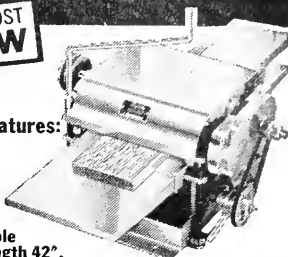
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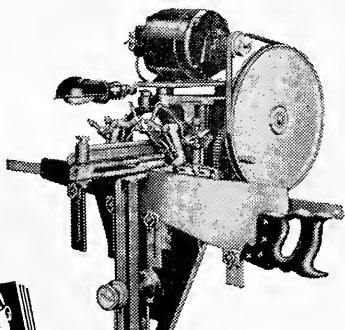
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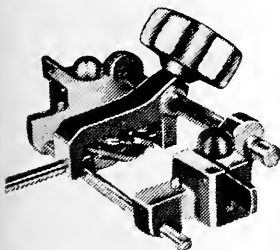
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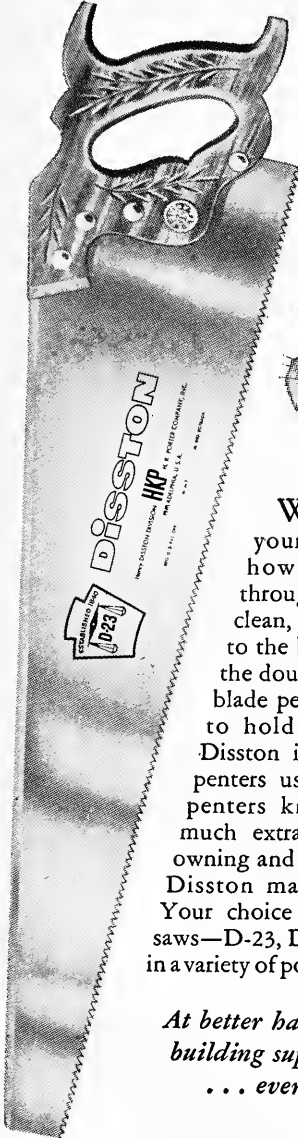
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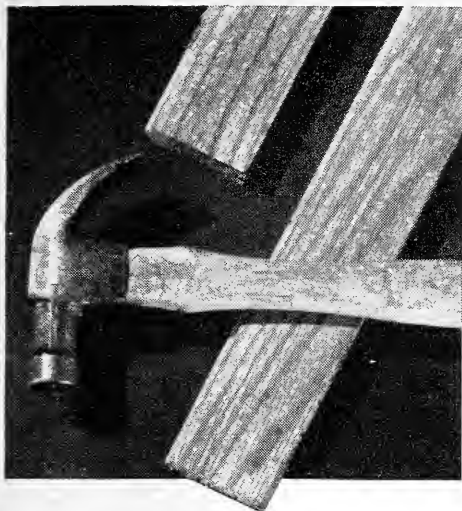
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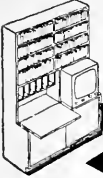
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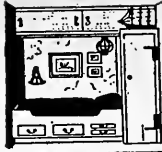
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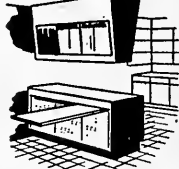
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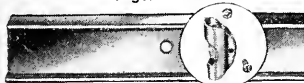
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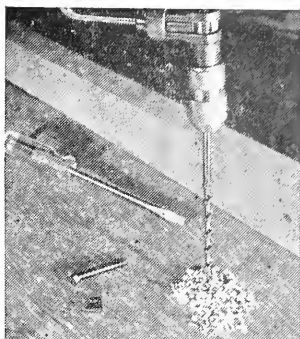
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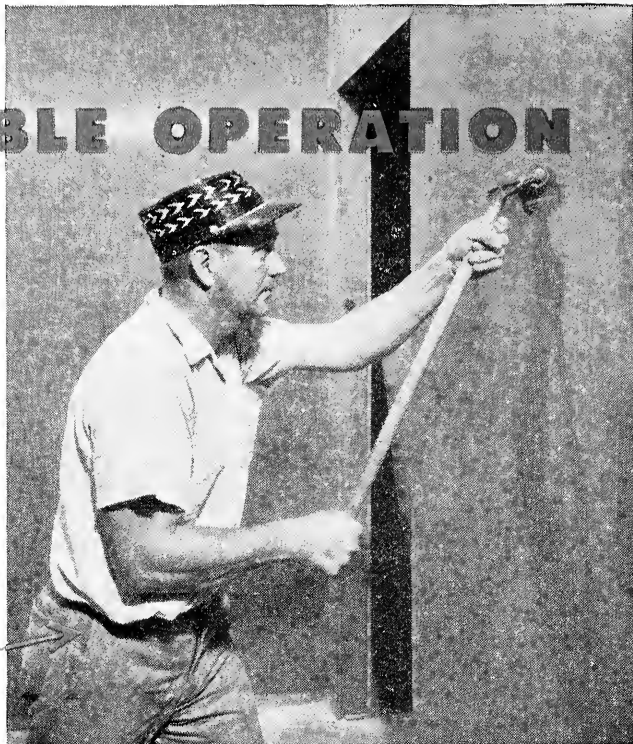
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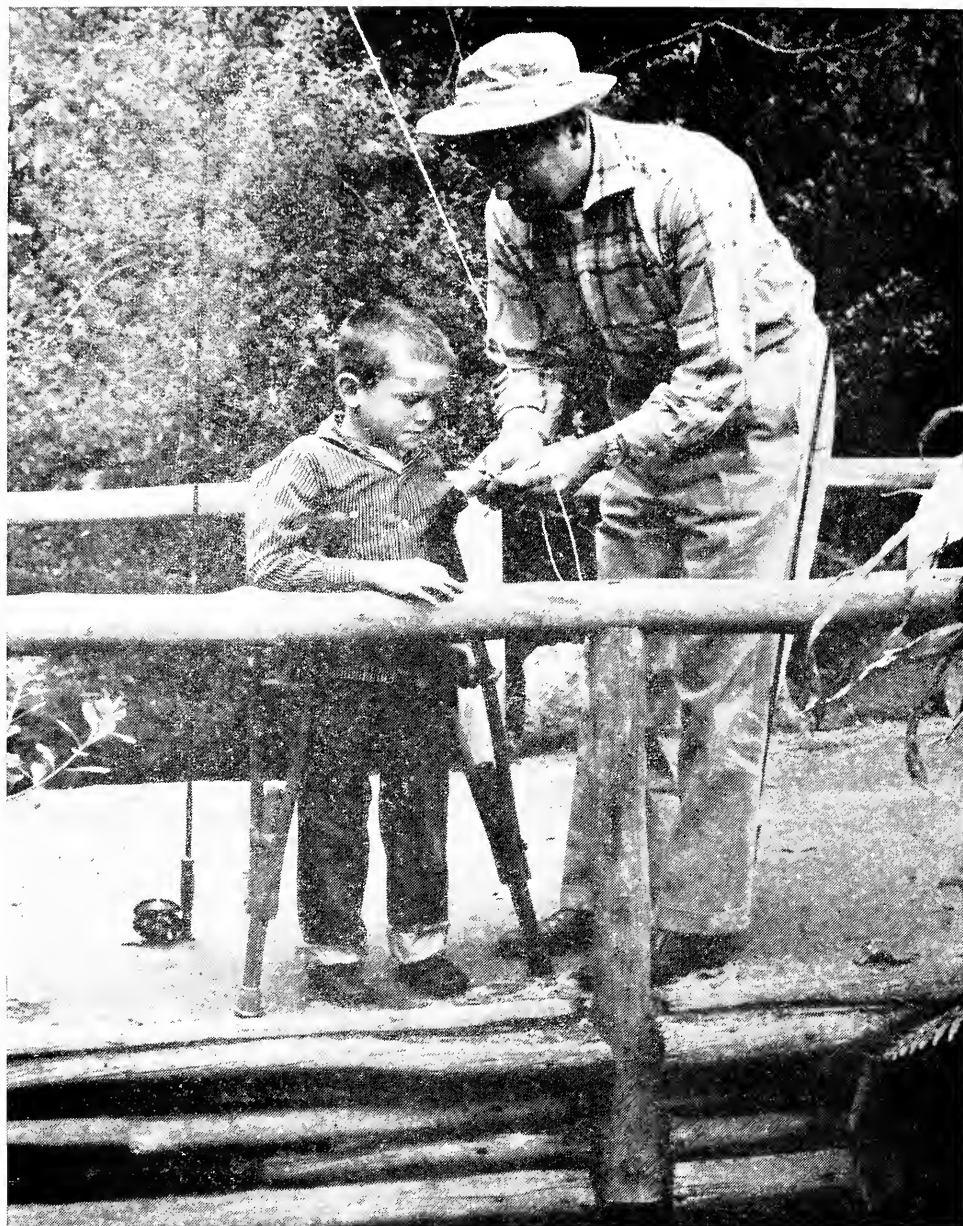
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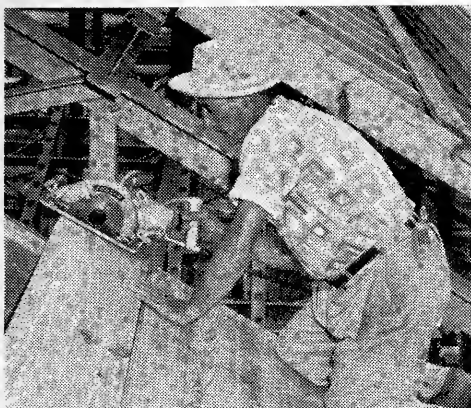
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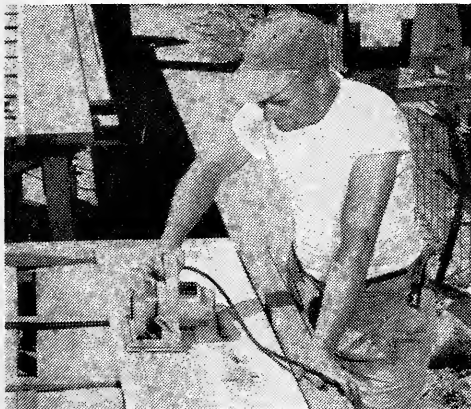


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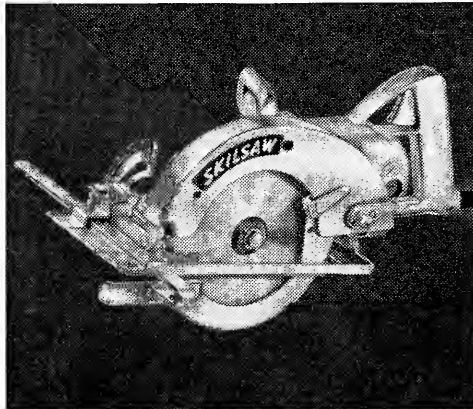
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

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

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1957

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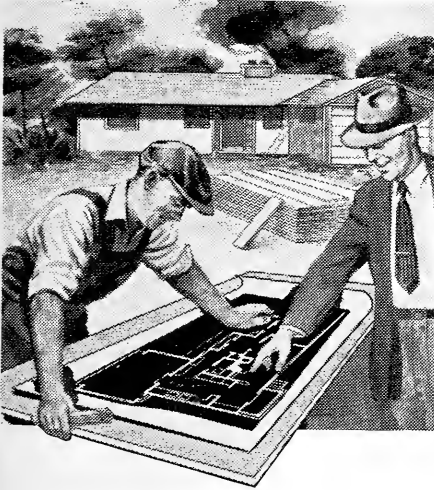


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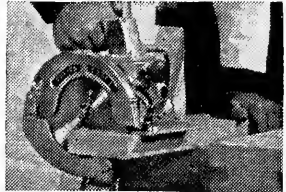
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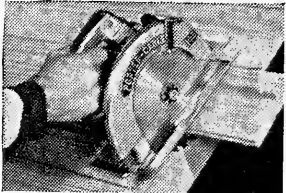
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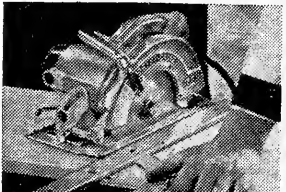
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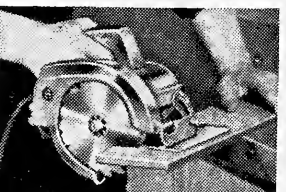
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If promises made to Building Trades are true—

Taft-Hartley Changes Are Coming



AFTER 10 YEARS of unremitting effort, there are strong indications that organized labor may succeed this year in getting some amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law. That is the word that came out of the third Annual Legislative Conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department held last month.

Some 2,200 building tradesmen, from all crafts and all parts of the country, converged on Washington, D. C. from March 11, to March 14 for the Conference. The main plank in the legislative program drawn up by the Department was the enactment of corrective amendments to the infamous Taft-Hartley Law.



The Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel is scarcely large enough to hold all the Conference delegates.

At the beginning of the Conference, Secretary of Labor Mitchell informed the delegates that he was in favor of three specific amendments. Before the conference was over, he again appeared before the conference to inform the delegates that the President had just sent down to Congress a bill embodying the proposed amendments. With the President and the Secretary

of Labor both behind the bill, there is every reason for believing it will pass.

Primarily the amendments proposed in the bill are aimed at correcting inequities which accrue to the Building Trades under the Taft-Hartley Law.

One amendment will permit certification without NLRB elections. Building trades workers have been

seriously handicapped by this section of the law, since it has kept pre-hire agreements in questionable status. Under this amendment, employers and workers will be permitted to sign agreements without election procedures where there is a specific history of collective bargaining relationship.

A second amendment will permit the establishment of jointly administered trust funds for carrying on ap-



General President Maurice A. Hutcheson and Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers president, confer during the Conference.

prenticeship training. Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Law cast serious doubts on the legality of such trust funds. If adopted, this amendment will validate them.

The third proposed amendment will define the word "employer" to include an association of employers where member firms have voluntarily associated themselves for the purpose of collective bargaining, among other things. Multi-employer contracts (long-standing fixtures in parts of the construction industry) will be legalized by this amendment.

The proposed amendments were not picked out of thin air. Rather they were agreed upon by a committee of employer and union representatives

which has been meeting on the problem for many months. This committee was set up by President Eisenhower, and our own General President Maurice A. Hutcheson served on it. Ever since last November the committee has been meeting periodically to study what should be done with the Taft-Hartley Law. A few weeks ago the committee recommended the amendments which are embodied in the President's bill.

While the amendments do not encompass all the changes organized labor would like to see adopted, nevertheless, they provide a very important step in the right direction. If they are passed, it will be the first time the Taft-Hartley Law has been breached. For 10 long years organized labor has been fighting to wipe out at least some of the more glaring inequities in the act. Up to now all such efforts have failed. If these amendments are successfully pushed through, organized labor will get a foot in the door. From this position, further corrective amendments could be pushed more effectively.

Credit for the progress made must go in large measure to the study committee which held many meetings between November, 1956, and February, 1957. Secretary of Labor Mitchell was chairman of this committee. In addition to our own General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, the committee consisted of the following members:

Employer representatives Frank Rooney (President, Associated General Contractors of America); Charles Haxby (President, National Constructors Association); Paul Geary (Executive Vice President, National Electrical Contractors Association); and Rodney Lockwood (Past President, National Association of Home Builders). Labor representatives were Richard J. Gray (President, Building and Con-

struction Trades Department); Peter Schoemann (President, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters); and John Lyons (President, Iron Workers International Union).

In addition to the Taft-Hartley amendments enumerated above, the legislative program of the Building Trades Conference contained three other important objectives. One objective seeks to modernize and broaden the scope of the Davis-Bacon (prevailing wage) Act. As matters now stand, prevailing wage provisions are included in construction programs authorized by Congress only when they are specifically voted in. This necessitates a hard fight every time Congress votes a construction aid program. For example, prevailing wage provisions were included in the recent highway construction bill only after a heroic fight by labor's friends in Congress. At one stage, a single switched vote could have defeated the prevailing wage clause.

The Building Trades Department's program calls for the automatic application of prevailing wage provisions to all construction work financed in whole or in part by Federal funds. It also calls for recognition of fringe benefits in establishing the prevailing wage, a practice that up to now has not been rigidly adhered to in some areas.

Another plank in the Building Trades Department's legislative program calls for the application of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage principles to any Federal-aid school construction program passed this year. Two school construction programs are pending before Congress. The Department is interested in obtaining a prevailing wage provision in whichever one is finally passed.

The final plank in the Department's program calls for passage of a com-

prehensive housing program to snap the home building industry out of its current doldrums. House building is declining month by month while the unfilled demand for housing is growing. A comprehensive program to get home building off dead center is needed. The Department feels that a far-reaching Federal housing program can provide the impetus to get home building rolling again.



Leon Chitwood, business agent of Local Union No. 1664, Bloomington, Ind., (left), and Peter E. Terzick, editor of *THE CARPENTER*, (right), discuss the Building Trades legislative program with Congressman Bray of Indiana.

As in previous years, the first day of the Building Trades Legislative Conference was spent in explaining the Department's program. For the next two days, the 2,200 delegates divided up into committees to call on their representatives in Congress. Virtually every Congressman and Senator was called on by building tradesmen from his own district. The program was explained to him and he was asked to give his position on each of the four program planks.

The final day the delegates reported back to the Conference regarding the reception they received from the Congressmen and Senators they called on. When the reports were tallied, it was found that a vast majority of them

agreed to go along with the Taft-Hartley amendments; a majority favored modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act; a great many indicated willingness to back prevailing wage provisions in any school construction bill passed; but the idea of a comprehensive housing bill received only moderate support.

If Congressmen live up to the promises they made to Conference delegates, much of the Building Trades Department's program has a good chance of passing this year. Two thousand delegates calling on Congress-

sional representatives to explain in detail the measures needed by labor cannot help but be effective.

Many Congressmen admit that had it not been for the effective work done by the Department's legislative conference of 1956, the prevailing wage provision might never have been included in the highway program. In legislative matters, there is many a slip twixt cup and lip; but to whatever extent the 1957 program of the Building Trades Department succeeds in Congress, much of the credit for that success must go to the Conference.

\$1 Minimum Hasn't Hurt—Effect Felt Mostly In South

All that talk about what a catastrophe the \$1-an-hour minimum wage would be for American business isn't turning out to be true.

Preliminary studies by the Department of Labor show that even the South, where the \$1 an hour was supposed to be particularly perilous, has suffered very little.

"The expectation by some that business failures would increase significantly as a result of the minimum has not up to this time been confirmed by the available statistics for the South," said the Department report.

Nationwide surveys were made of five manufacturing groups. They were food, textiles, apparel, furniture and leather products—all in the low wage groups.

"Because of the concentration of low-wage industries in the Southern States," says the report, "the economic effects of the \$1 minimum wage were greatest there. Consequently general wage levels in the South were raised relatively more than in the rest of the country by the higher minimum wage."

By and large, however, there were no startling results of the new \$1 minimum which apparently has been absorbed by industry without too much difficulty. Here are the conclusions of the report so far:

"There was some evidence of a small amount of unemployment resulting from the minimum wage, particularly in the southern sawmill and apparel industries, but no indication of the overall extent of such loss; and also there was evidence of reductions in hours of work to reduce overtime premium pay.

"Price increases for some products of low-wage industries appear to be attributable, at least in part, to the minimum wage increase.

"A few employers reported improvements in plant efficiency resulting from higher costs per hour of labor. A small number of employers interviewed said the minimum wage increase caused them to be more selective in hiring new workers.

"In the short run, in the industries surveyed, the \$1.00 minimum apparently resulted in some increases in earnings of workers previously paid \$1.00 an hour or more. It also resulted in a general narrowing of wage differentials in the industries surveyed, particularly among regions, occupations and plants of different sizes."

The report draws two general conclusions as to effects that the new minimum wage did NOT have.

First, the increase had not, by December 1956, resulted in any substantial changes in the national economy as a whole, as measured by trends in employment, price levels, and other economic indicators. Second, it had not resulted in an increase in hourly earnings of high-paid employes proportionate to the increase in earnings of workers previously paid less than \$1.00 an hour.

Russian Roulette On The Highways



WITH THE ADVENT of Spring, man's blood seems to flow a little faster. Regardless of age, when the sun warms up the earth, all males seem to want to frolic, to get out of doors, to find adventure. You can find adventure almost everywhere, but don't look for it on the highways.

For the next few weeks you will probably spend as much time out of doors as you possibly can. Even if your job is on outside work, the idea of taking the wife and kids for a spin will hold an added attraction at this time of year.

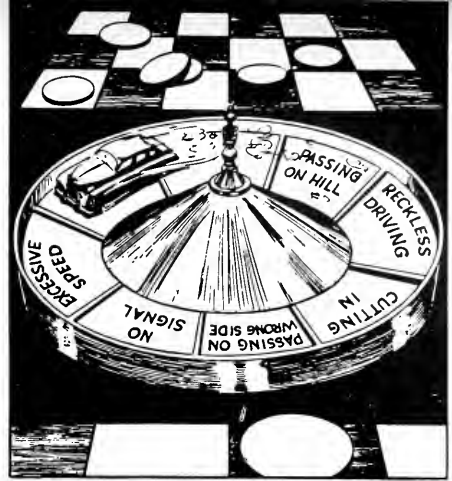
Before you rush the family out to the car, let us offer a few grim words of warning. Life is a tough proposition, but you probably enjoy it enough to want to stick around a little longer, so take care; heed these words:

What does the bend in the road have in store for you?



During the time it took you to eat breakfast this morning, someone died on the highway. While you draw your next three breaths, somebody will be injured by an automobile.

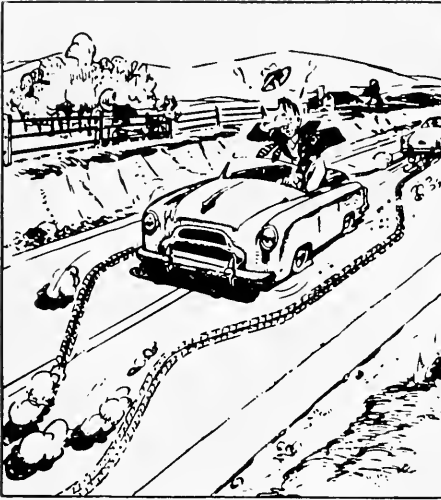
Each year the United States loses more than 35,000 citizens through traffic accidents and suffers 1,500,000



Why play "road roulette?"

injuries in automobile mishaps—a death every 14 minutes, an injury every 15 seconds. The automobile stands fourth among the causes of death in America, and it is the chief killer of people under 44.

So—what can *you*, as an individual, do about it?



"Right of way" looks different from a hospital bed

To get the answer, we checked with the National Safety Council, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories, the safety departments of leading oil and tire companies, a man from the telephone company in charge of more than 1,000 vehicles, and other experts. "What causes auto accidents?" we asked. "What can an individual do to avoid one?"

One important fact that came to light is that most accidents are *not* caused by "bad" drivers... nor by drunken drivers (who aren't very numerous)... nor by youngsters, old folks or flighty women. The plain fact is that the "average" driver—the man or woman who is fairly good at driving and has learned the rules—is by far the biggest booster of highway accident statistics.

"Speed kills!" You read that all the time. But did you know that *you* probably speed far more than you realize? If you've ever owned an older, lighter car than the one you drive now, it's likely that 55 or 60 in your newer and heavier model feels like 40 felt in the old one. And it's an established fact that the more years you've been driv-

ing, the less you tend to look at your speedometer. You rely more and more on the "feel of the road"—a sensation that can be very tricky.

Proof of this is offered by an insurance company which found that in 1955, drivers with three to six months of experience had *more* fatal accidents than those driving three months or less! And more than 98% of all accidents, the company found, were caused by drivers with more than a year of experience.

"One big problem," a safety man explained, "is that most of us tend to regard the state motor vehicle code—the laws we have to memorize before getting a driver's license—as just so many words to be learned by heart. We regard speed signs as a kind of aid in our game with police. Too often, driving evokes only the sentiments of a participant in an athletic contest, or a soldier at war: accomplish the objective with a minimum of delay."

Few experienced drivers, repeated tests have proved, remember as much as they should about the laws of the road. Many pay for their faulty memory with their lives. Conclusion: One thing you can do to avoid accidents is to send for a copy of the state motor vehicle code, then read it. Later, if you decide to disregard the rules of the game, you may be "disqualified."

Faulty memory is only one of three major accident causes. The second: Emotion.

No one knows the exact statistic, for people hate to talk about their weaknesses, but "teaching the other guy a lesson" on the road is perhaps the most expensive form of "instruction" known to man. The desire to get even is more common among the younger drivers, but many an old-timer is still immature.

The problem is, this desire for revenge is a difficult one to assuage. The other driver has cut you off. He nearly caused an accident. He nearly killed you. So what to do do? Get him? It may sound silly, but people do it—and sooner or later pay plenty for re-establishing their ego.

Emotion is also responsible for much of the speeding you see—maybe even for the driver who cut you off. Driving gives many people—perhaps most of us—a sense of power. It seems that the faster we drive, the more powerful we feel. And during periods of emotional stress—times when we are least able to concentrate on driving—we feel the greatest need for that sense of power.

Thus the second rule: If you can possibly avoid it, don't drive when you're emotionally upset. If you must drive, go at least ten miles an hour slower than you would ordinarily.

The third big cause of highway accidents is faulty mechanical equipment. More than 70,000 mishaps will be caused this year by mechanical defects which impair the safe operation of cars. Auto manufacturers are doing all they can, which is plenty. But proper car *maintenance* is up to you. Here's a checklist:

Windshield wipers—They should work easily, clean quickly. If they stop functioning "now and then," fix them; accidents only happen "now and then."

Rear-view mirror—Free from cracks and chips? Good reflection? To avoid vibration and blurred images, be sure it's secure and properly adjusted. Clean it regularly, too.

Horn—If it's too loud, that can be dangerous, for some pedestrians "freeze" when frightened. Test to see

if there are any "dead spots" when you press your horn.

Steering wheel—Some "free play" is normal, but more than two inches of play at the rim of the wheel indicates loose or worn parts.

Tires—Check treads and sidewalls for bald spots and breaks. Free from bulges, cuts, cracks, uneven wear? There are lots of fads in tire cords, but rayon is still your best buy, it gives you the most mileage per dollar and is the only tire cord that grows stronger as tire heat builds up—a safety advantage that may save your life.

Brakes—Over-economy here is bad business. Have brakes adjusted *before* the pedal nearly touches the floor. To avoid skids, be sure brakes are balanced. When you need a relining, get one. And remember that the cheapest lining may turn out to be the most expensive.

Exhaust system—Make sure it's tight, quiet and free from leaks so that carbon monoxide can't seep into the car.

Engine—A car that stalls is accident prone, and clogged radiators are a big



"The nut" that holds the steering wheel is the part of a car that causes the most accidents

cause of stalling. So before summer heat sets in, flush the radiator thoroughly and add an anti-rust compound. Flush again before adding anti-freeze come winter.

Lights and turn signals—Do they work properly? Are headlights aimed



One is one too many . . . when driving

to avoid glare? Does the dimmer switch work correctly?

Windows—Keep them clean. If they become cracked or discolored, replace the glass. If you *must* display stickers to show where you've been, wear them on your hat; on the windows they're a hazard.

Nearly 10 million accidents will mar driving pleasure this year. More than 35,000 will be killed, 1,500 injured. But the driver who knows and observes the rules, stays off the road when upset, and gives his car proper

maintenance, is the least likely to suffer.

If these words haven't made an impression on you as yet, perhaps it is futile for you to read further. According to the National Safety Council's estimates, of the 95,000 people whose death resulted from all accidents which occurred last year, 40,000 resulted from motor vehicles. That averages nearly 110 persons per day. This will be very close to the all-time high of 39,969, which resulted in 1941.

There is no way you can be taught or made to be a safe driver. You can pay traffic fines, attend a traffic school, or even spend time in jail, but you won't be a good, courteous, safe driver unless you want to be.

Each time you do something stupid on the road, you're actually more than doubling your chances of being involved in an accident. You not only are making it harder for other drivers to avoid your car, but you may infuriate one of them to the point that he or she will do something foolish.

We know autos can't think, and yet after we have driven a considerable length of time we seem to have the utmost confidence in the cars we drive. Strange isn't it? And they could be carrying us to our death or at least a serious injury at any moment.

Driving a car can be pleasant if everyone uses common sense and obeys all of the rules of the road. And the penalty for disobedience can be much more serious than a traffic ticket. It can be your life.

DRIVE AS IF YOUR LIFE DEPENDS UPON IT, BECAUSE IT DOES!

CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES ORDERED TO PAY MINIMUM WAGES

A recent ruling by the Federal Court of Appeals at Atlanta, Ga., stated that employes of construction companies must be paid in accordance with Federal Wages and Hours standards because of the interstate character of their work. A similar decision was handed down in the case of a lumber mill providing timber for a road construction company. The Department of Labor, which brought up the cases, declared that the decision would be of great importance in this controversial field.

Meet General Secretary Livingston



GENERAL PRESIDENT Maurice A. Hutcheson, with the unanimous approval of the General Executive Board, on March 1st, appointed Richard E. Livingston General Secretary to succeed the universally-mourned late Albert E. Fischer.

A member of Local Union No. 9, Buffalo, New York, one of the original unions which helped to organize our Brotherhood in 1881, Brother Livingston brings a rich and varied union experience to his new post.

Born in Falls View, Ontario, of American parents, 50 years ago, Brother Livingston was brought to the United States by his parents when only seven



R. E. LIVINGSTON

days old. He lived in Rochester, N. Y., until he was 11, at which time his parents moved to Buffalo. After attending grade school and high school there, he entered the construction field in the employ of his maternal grandfather, Alexander McLeod, an old line union contractor. In 1928 an injury forced him to give up construction work for a number of years. In 1937 he re-entered the field.

Brother Livingston took an active interest in union affairs from the very beginning. After serving his union in various capacities for a number of years, he was finally appointed business agent in 1946. Two years later he was elevated to the position of president and business manager of the Buffalo and Vicinity District Council, a position he was re-elected to repeatedly and still held at the time of his appointment as General Secretary.

In 1954, Brother Livingston was appointed a General Representative by General President Hutcheson and placed in charge of all Brotherhood activities on the huge St. Lawrence Seaway Project. In that capacity he represented our Brotherhood's interests with efficiency and great skill.

In view of his outstanding achievements on the complicated Seaway project, his selection as General Secretary was a natural.

Brother Livingston is a big man in many ways. He is big in physical stature; but he is also big in ability, in capacity for hard work and in dedication to the cause of organized labor.

On behalf of all members everywhere we wish him well in his new post.

PLANE GOSSIP

HOW THE MIGHTY ARE FALLEN

A news item in a financial paper says that car dealers' inventories of unsold autos climbed from 550,000 to 750,000 in the first two months of this year.

That's a far cry from the situation which existed 10 years ago, when dealers unblushingly asked for \$250 under the table before they would make a deal. Salesmen who used to insult ordinary customers are getting a taste of what it is like to have to be nice to everyone.

Sort of reminds us of the husband who was something of a rounder. Night after night he went out only to come home plastered.

One night he took his wife along. They stopped at a tavern. The man ordered a bourbon on the rocks. The wife, being no drinker, ordered the same. When the drinks came, the wife took a stiff swig. Immediately she began hacking and coughing. Her throat burned and her eyes watered.

"There you are," said the husband, "all these years you've been accusing me of having fun while out."



FAIR DEFINITION

"Reputation," says Joe Paup, Aristotle of Joe's Bar and Grille, "is character minus what you've been caught doing."



"May I borrow your pen, Fred?
A friend wants my autograph!"

SCIENCE MARCHES ON!

The following memo first appeared in the RCA Amplifier, Indianapolis. A lot of us old timers hope it is more than a mere spoof.

L. & R. Company
Indianapolis, Indiana
Gentlemen:

Realizing that your firm is always open for new ideas for development, we are advancing to you one of our latest scientific end products which is now on the proving ground.

We are endeavoring to get the "Bugs" out of a new type ball bearing false teeth, carboly tipped. This highly engineered Food Chopper will, no doubt, need your help.

These China Clippers of advanced styling and versatility, will be in the first line of attack in restaurants for quick, heat-treated bull muscle. This will put the wearer immediately on the offensive and will not need to save face.

We have designed a set of molars to slide into second gear for soups and other "high fidelity" vitamins, lowering the feed back to 50 decibels or more. So far they can handle spaghetti, vermicelli and large bore macaroni without readjustment. To add to the splendor of this application, they have that Forward Look but are retractable for kissing and are guaranteed Non-Slurping.

A small, non-chattering mute is standard equipment for bass singers. These grinders are also self-centering and interlocking for public speakers with that "Blasting Take-Off." We will supply a can of fine oil for the fish bone segregator whereby each conversion will include a mustache interceptor and degreaser. The outstanding feature is the coupled range finder for absolute marksmanship of "stove door spitters" or spittoon squirters.

We are, at present, working on the final phase of these revolutionary choo choos, which is an instantaneous calculator for Brinnell rating of Braised chops and welded steaks. We haven't gummed up the works, so far, and look forward to chewing the rag with you.

Sincerely yours,
Livenspire Machine Company
Dorr W. Livenspire

APPEARANCES CAN BE DECEIVING

The 1957 General Assembly last month saddled a right-to-work law on the workers of Indiana. Indiana thus gained the dubious distinction of becoming the first truly industrial state to enact such a law.

Indiana labor made a valiant effort to prevent passage of the bill, but the cards were already stacked. The issue was decided at the November election when too many reactionary candidates were voted into office.

"Labor Vote a Myth" Indiana newspapers crowed after the ballots were counted. But judging from the reaction of Indiana workers to passage of the right-to-work law, some of these same newspapers may be eating crow along about November, 1958. "Wait till '58" is the motto of Indiana unions. There will be no pooh poohing the labor vote then.

It brings to mind the story of the tough little guy who took his wife to the beach. His wife became googley-eyed over a broad-shouldered, strapping life-guard. The husband stood it as long as he could. Finally he said:

"Don't forget, Honey, Jones, our neighbor, has a big, fine two-car garage and all he keeps in it is a bicycle."



NO FOOLING

Taking "one for the road" may seem like an innocent pastime, but sometimes it can turn out to be a "grave" offense.



A MATTER OF POINT OF VIEW

A bill to broaden the coverage of the minimum wage law was last month given to a Senate labor subcommittee. While the new bill would bring more people under the law, it would relieve their employers from having to pay overtime for work in excess of 40 hours per week.

A tricky proposition; and it reminds us of the fellow who sued a department store for injuries. He, of course, hired an attorney. The attorney fought the case through legal channels and won.

The trouble was that when the settlement was made the attorney took 70%. When the man protested, the attorney pointed out he had to go to school for years to acquire his legal training.

"But I supplied the case and suffered the injuries," protested the client.

"Look," said the lawyer, "I supplied the brains, strategy and legal know-how. Anybody can fall down an elevator shaft."

LONG ON PROMISES

Unions must have set a new sales record last month as some 2,000 Building Trades workers from all parts of the nation legged it all over Capitol Hill for four days, trying to convince Congressmen that corrective amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law are overdue. The occasion was the Third Legislative Conference sponsored by the Building Trades Department.

As usual, the delegates got lots of glowing promises from Congressmen, but when the chips are down probably only a corporal's guard will put up a fight for ending the inequities in the law. Labor has had lots of promises before without getting any positive action.

Sort of reminds us of the new groom who didn't know what to get his wife for her birthday. He thought about the matter without being able to come up with a decent idea. In desperation, he decided to ask a pal who had been married for a long time.

"How do you find out what your wife wants for her birthday?" he asked.

"Oh, I just get the conversation around to birthdays, and pretty soon she tells me what she wants," replied the friend.

"Does it work?" continued the lad.

"Sure," answered the veteran, "the last 17 years running she's told me she wants a fur coat."



405.

Carl Sanowitz

"I say we should organize!...That box is a poor substitute for a Union Grievance Committee!"

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

&—That little jigger over there to the left, which looks like a pretzel with a list to port, is the character for and. That's not news to anyone. It is called an ampersand, which item of information is not exactly top secret either. How it got this name is, however, not known to most persons who make frequent use of this short-cutting curlicue. To anyone with a curiosity complex the story of its origin should be interesting, being typical of the peculiar way many English words are fabricated and accepted into our hybrid language.

In the early years of our nation's history the system of education as practiced in the one-room school house was, by today's standards, cumbersome and elementary. The first thing taught to the infant scholar in that ingenuous period was the alphabet. Under our modern sophisticated form of education the alphabet is ridiculed by progressive educationalists as a Mother-Goose gimmick of minor importance in this streamlined age. Many of our upper-grade pupils don't know what letter follows G. The early American scholar was as proud as a pup with two tails the day he ran all the way home from school to announce with pride that now he could say the alphabet.

Because school primers were scarce and expensive, the alphabet was printed on squares of cardboard, along with the digits and most often the Lord's Prayer. This was an adaptation of the clumsy, old-time English horn book, which was a flat handled board on which was mounted the alphabet printed on parchment, protected by a thin transparent layer of horn. A leather thong ran through a hole in the handle, for convenient attachment at the pupil's waist.

On the alphabet card, called a hornbook, the character & followed the last letter, included because of its common usage. As enunciated by the teacher the alphabet ended, "X, Y, Z, and per se, and." "Per se" is Latin for "by itself." What was meant, but by no means understood, was the character & was not part of the alphabet, but stood by itself representing and. Of course the young pupils knew nothing at all about this per se business—probably the teacher himself didn't know. So they repeated parrot-like what they heard, with the result that each one's definition of the tail-end symbol was different—ampusand, amprezand, ampussyand, ampersyand, ampersand—everything but "and per se, and." The consensus of all this gibberish seemed to be ampersand and eventually the teachers themselves surrendered and started calling the character ampersand also. That's how ampersand became a respectable word in our dictionary defined as the character and. When you can't lick 'em, join 'em.

Sticklers for good English prescribe these rules for the proper use of the ampersand: Used when personal names are in a company's title as, Pratt & Lambert, Inc. Used in all abbreviations as, Int. Tel. & Tel. Corp. Spelled out in railroads as, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Also spelled when company names indicate materials or places as, Revere Copper and Brass, Inc.; Ashton and Baytown Gas Company.

No one should stay up late memorizing these rules. These days, anything goes. Most people don't know the difference, and those who do know are not getting paid enough to worry about it.

* * * *

Paper Cats—A national news magazine recently carried an article severely criticizing the deficiencies of our American school system. To show the variance between our 6th-grade requirements and those of the Swiss, two problems were given, one from the Swiss school texts, one from ours. Here is the Swiss problem:

A stack of pamphlets is in three piles. The first pile contains one-sixth of them, the second pile several fifths of them, and the third pile contains six. What is the total number of pamphlets?

By comparison the American problem is absurdly simple—a cream puff with jam on it. Here it is:

It took Ted one and two-thirds minutes to cut out a paper cat. At that rate how many could he cut out in half an hour? HELPER: First think "One half hour equals how many minutes?"

So what does this prove? Either our system of mathematical education is enormously inferior to that of the Swiss or else Swiss pupils spend their spare time stacking pamphlets in piles while our kids boondoggle around cutting out paper cats.

(Continued on page 28)

The Very Important Men



THROUGH the years historians have chronicled the lives of men who have led troops into battles, amassed great fortunes, or championed popular causes. They have told stories about educators, men of science and medicine, of inventors, industrialists and politicians. But they have seldom written of the seemingly insignificant man of America; the craftsman, the real giant of American industry.

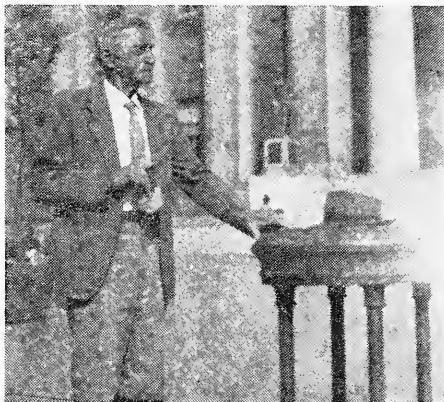
The accounts of two United Brotherhood member's histories seem to fit the mold as typical of many who have helped to shape our organization and our nation. Their stories tell of no single event of great magnitude, no one exceptional achievement which shaped our course, but of exceptionally long years of contributing their time and efforts; of outstanding devotion to our cause.

Just four years after the United Brotherhood was founded, a young man, recently emigrated from Germany, was initiated into Local Union No. 2, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Today, nearly 72 years later, he is still a member in good standing. Although Florenz Heddergott is now on the rolls of Local 224, also of Cincinnati, his record of membership has remained unbroken since September 8, 1885.

In Omaha, Nebraska, John Melleen was initiated into Local Union No. 427 at the age of 22. The date was March 9, 1887, 70 years ago, and he also is still in good standing. Today he is a member of Local Union No. 25, of Los Angeles, which he helped found in June, 1930.

The first job which Brother Heddergott held in Cincinnati paid him \$12.00 for a 60 hour work week. Although he was unfamiliar with American custom and habit, he was sure that this was not fair pay for his work. He cast his lot with the Brotherhood to secure more equitable wages and decent working conditions.

But this young man from Saxony did not rely entirely upon his union



Although he doesn't have a copyright on devotion, his friends consider Florenz Heddergott's big, black cigar his trademark.

membership. There were no apprenticeship training programs then, so he enrolled in night school where he learned blueprint reading and detailing. This training proved very helpful in later years when, as a foreman, he supervised carpentry apprentices. Most of his working years were spent in this capacity, devoting his skills to teaching the trade to youngsters.

In 1935 he laid down his tools for well deserved rest, but his connections with his Local have not been severed. He is still active in its affairs and is an avid reader of THE CARPENTER. One of his most treasured

possessions is the working card which was granted to him when he was initiated in 1885.

John Melleen has set a fine example for the membership of Local 25 and he has been faithfully followed by 20 of his Brothers who have 50 or more years of continuous membership.

Brother Melleen retired from the trade some 26 years ago. He was on the pension rolls the first year it was in effect and since that time has re-



John Melleen rests contentedly in his rocker, after 70 years of devoted membership in the United Brotherhood.

ceived \$3219 in pension payments. But this more tangible reward for his long membership is not a true indication of what he has derived from his association with the United Brotherhood.

Like Brother Heddergott, John Melleen quickly realized there were many benefits to be derived from union membership. Through his union mem-

bership he has seen wages improved and conditions bettered year by year.

Both men have been faithful through three wars and the inevitable depressed periods which followed. They saw and participated in the struggles which eventually resulted in better working conditions and higher wage standards. What would have been miraculous in the 19th century became commonplace in the 20th, and it was due to these men and many thousands like them.

If you analyze each little thing they have done, their contributions seem to grow and grow. They walked the picket lines in cold and heat to improve conditions; paid their dues each month so that the union could carry on its never-ending fight against exploitation and substandard wages; attended meetings to keep up with union affairs; served on committees to get things done.

American labor has come a long way since the turn of the century. In the late 1800's it was twisted and torn by a hodgepodge of heterogenous political and economic beliefs and principles. But eventually it became one firm, strong, united movement because of men like Brothers Melleen and Heddergott. Their faith and courage is typical of the men who helped hold not only our Brotherhood, but all American labor together in its times of peril.

WOOD USE INCREASED IN 1956

Wood, the most popular material in home construction, registered new gains during 1956, according to a nationwide survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey disclosed, for example, that lumber was used structurally in the exterior walls of 83 per cent of the single-family houses built during the first quarter of 1956. This compared with 77 per cent a year earlier.

The survey also revealed an overwhelming preference for wood kitchen cabinets. Eighty-eight per cent of the first quarter houses featured kitchen cabinets built entirely of wood, according to the survey's findings.

Whenever you buy on the installment plan—

Know What You Are Signing



ONE DAY recently a laborer on an Indianapolis construction project looked up just in time to see a man jimmy the door of his car, climb in, and drive away. The laborer took off in hot pursuit. Of course, he had no chance of catching the car. When he got back to the job, a fellow worker asked him:

“Somebody steal your car?”

“Naw,” replied the guy, “it was only the finance company repossessing the car.”

“Then what did you expect to do if you caught him?” the friend continued.

“Oh, I knew the car was gone,” the laborer retorted, “but my lunch was in it.”

This incident actually happened. Before you shed any tears for the building tradesman who lost only his lunch, consider some of the things that might have happened. Writing in the March issue of *Coronet Magazine*, famed labor economist Sidney Margolius illustrated some of the joops working people have gotten themselves into by being careless about what they sign when buying articles on time-payment plans. Margolius said:

“A man bought a car from a Washington, D. C., dealer recently, made a down-payment that left an \$850 balance to be financed, signed the contract and happily drove off.

“When he received his payment book from a local finance company, his wife noticed that it called for payments totaling \$1,300 over the next 12 months. This meant the charge was \$450, a true annual interest rate of 98%. But the man couldn’t do a thing about it, for the charge was perfectly legal.

“In Boston, another man signed up for a widely ballyhooed food-freezer

plan. Soon thereafter, the food plan went out of business; and after four months, by which time he had paid \$250, he let the finance company repossess the freezer.

“To his amazement, the finance company got a court judgement against him for \$400 more, even though it now had the freezer. The man did not know that he was legally responsible for any difference between his remaining debt and the present second-hand value of the freezer.

“These are but two of thousands of instances of credit gougers milking purchasers in the greatest wave of credit buying—and abuses—this installment-minded country has ever known. Incredibly, American families now pay a total of \$3,500,000,000 a year in various types of finance and interest—and this is not even counting hidden credit costs such as inflated insurance charges on cars bought on time, exaggerated prices of some credit goods, and excessive repossession charges.

“Finance gougers mock every effort of Federal and local authorities to stop

them. In 1951, for instance, the Federal Trade Commission worked out a voluntary agreement to eliminate the 'pack,' the deceptive practice of lumping finance and other costs together. Now, five years later, it is so widespread that a Federal Reserve Board economist calls it the No. 1 problem of the auto trade. As a leading Legal Aid counsel puts it. 'Yesterday's rackets have become today's established practice in the trade.'

In view of all this, it is easy to see why the laborer who only lost his lunch was lucky. Thousands have been gouged and bilked unmercifully—all within the law.

Properly used, credit buying is a boon both to the buyer and the seller. Credit enables the working man to buy items he would never be able to acquire otherwise. At the same time, it also enables merchants to sell goods to him when he does not actually have all the necessary cash. The wheels of industry are thus kept turning steadily.

But credit—once a straight-forward and simple matter—has been surrounded by a thousand and one pitfalls for the unwary. There are charges and surcharges, interest rates and discounts, penalties and clearance fees, handling charges and closing costs. The fine print in contracts can fill pages and pages. A trusting soul buying a washing machine or TV set on "easy payment" plans can wind up owing more for finance charges than the actual cost of the appliance, if he does not know what he is doing.

There are car dealers and appliance merchants who are willing to sell merchandise at little or no real "profit" so long as they can hook suckers to contracts that call for finance charges of 16% to 18%. They do not need much actual mark-up—they can get rich off the finance charges.

Finance gouging, as some companies practice it, becomes something akin to extortion. And it has the big advantage of being legal. Few people know it, but the finance gougers have a powerful club over the heads of their victims. Many states have laws that expose hooked victims to financial damage the next time they try to make a legitimate credit purchase after wiggling out from under an unsavory contract.

Most of the trouble stems from the fact that few states have laws imposing limits on finance charges. Dealers are pretty much free to set up their own terms for credit selling. Even in states where limitations on credit charges exist, there are so many loopholes that the statutes are pretty much meaningless. Sharp dealers up their take by adding investigation charges, clearance fees, handling fees, etc., to the interest charges which can run as high as 16% anyway. Chicago's legal aid officials have uncovered finance charges as high as 85% on used cars.

Most states do not even require finance companies to obtain licenses. As a result, victimized citizens do not even have this meager assurance of protection. Unlike the loan companies, the finance companies can fly high, wide and handsome. Restrictions on loan companies are loose enough (most states allow up to 18% or 20%) but finance companies do not have even these meager limitations on their operations. Small wonder that a Pittsburgh citizen winds up paying \$611 in all for a \$259.00 TV set, or a Cincinnati man pays double before he gets ownership of a second hand car.

One of the main reasons why credit rackets can flourish is because banks and commercial credit institutions are getting into the act via the back door. Dealers often sell their "paper" to such institutions. These institutions divest

themselves of any responsibility for the selling methods employed by dealers. But they maintain a direct call on the earnings of the buyer as prescribed in the contract. Most banks scrutinize the paper they buy, but the business is so profitable some will take anything.

As a result, the buyer puts himself in a very awkward position if he wants to toss over a bank-owned contract he finds to be exorbitant. His future credit rating with honest firms is jeopardized by any "breach of contract" with a shyster who sold his paper to a bank regardless of how unfair it may be.

Futhermore, most states make a buyer responsible for repossession costs, plus any difference between original sales price and present value. This can make repossession very expensive.

The moral is that any person buying an item on time should be very careful about the contract he signs. Fortunately, nearly all department stores and a good many car and appliance dealers are honest. They charge a fixed interest rate on time payments. These sometimes may be high but at least they are honest.

States need to pass legislation fixing maximum terms for contract buying. Until such time as these laws are passed, however, citizens need to know something about the rudiments of finance.

In his *Coronet* article, Sidney Margolius offers some good advice for people who buy on time. Among other things, he says:

"Remember that any conditional sales contract means the seller keeps title to the goods and can take them back even if you owe only one payment. Read the contract to see what it obligates you for; and, preferably, have a lawyer read it.

"Insist all spaces be filled in before you sign a contract, and that it itemizes the cash price, finance charges, insurance premium, total purchase price, down payment, allowances, other credits and the balance payable in installments.

"Compare both cash and time prices for the same goods among several dealers. Sometimes a credit may be hidden in a high 'cash' price; or a seemingly low cash price, 'discount' or extra trade-in allowance may be offset by a steep finance charge.

"Beware of any dealer who insists you finance through him, or pressures you to use time payments when you want to pay cash. He may be measuring you for a sizeable finance charge.

"How to know the true annual interest rate:

"In buying on credit, here is how to compare finance charges. If the charge is quoted as a percentage of the balance to be financed, the true annual rate is approximately twice as much. That is because you are paying back part of it each month, and as a result your average debt is about half the original amount. For example, a charge of six per cent of the original amount is a true rate of about 12%. If the charge is quoted as a monthly percentage of the declining balance, the true annual rate is 12 times the monthly rate. Thus a rate of one per cent a month on the declining balance is an annual rate of 12% a year."

Bearing all these things in mind, use your credit, but use it wisely. Properly applied, credit buying can be a useful tool for both buyer and seller. But be wary of the high-powered guy who talks of super trade-ins or discounts. Above all, make sure you know what you are signing when you sign a conditional sales contract.

Editorial



Keeping The Proper Perspective Is The Important Thing

Muck-raking magazines such as "Confidential," introduced a vicious new brand of journalism to the United States. Its hallmark is suggestion, innuendo, and ambiguous insinuation.

"Handsome Harry Visited Busty Betty's Apartment For Cocktails But Stayed For Capers" is the sort of come-on reporting the scandal magazines rely on. Capers is an ambiguous word. If you have a dirty mind, you can interpret it as being synonymous with adultery. On the other hand, however, the publishers can ascribe to it a meaning as innocuous as "dancing" in case a libel suit should develop. This is a sort of hit-and-run reporting that relies on the imagination of the reader to supply the guilt and leaves the victim powerless to fight back.

To our way of thinking, the daily papers have adopted this sort of reporting technique in covering the Senate investigations of labor. Too often the headlines imply sins which are not borne out by the meat of the story or the testimony on which it was based.

* * * *

Now do not get us wrong; papers have both a right and a duty to publicize wrong-doings in unions. If there are thieves and embezzlers in labor, the sooner they are exposed, the better. But there is a long-standing American tradition that every man should be considered innocent until proved guilty. Law courts seldom give much credence to the testimony of panders, procurers, prostitutes and other dregs of the human cesspool. Yet somehow or other the evidence this scum has given makes all the headlines. The bums themselves emerge as heroes. And all unions are tarred with the same brush of innuendo.

If ever there was a time when rank and file members needed to maintain perspective on union matters, it is right now. A lot of dirty linen is being exposed to the breezes. The papers are making sure that the dirtiest side faces the street.

There are laws in this country to punish people who misappropriate other peoples' property. When a man is tried and convicted under such laws is the proper time to condemn and criticize him. Trying and convicting any man in the newspapers is as dangerous as it is un-American.

Senator Mundt, a member of the Senate Investigating Committee, last month revealed which way the wind is blowing when he said that what was needed was a national right-to-work law to keep union officers honest.

There is real significance to this utterance by Senator Mundt. The right-to-workers have desperately strived to twist every adverse reflection on unions into a need for a right-to-work law. The technique was adequately demonstrated in the Indiana situation where a right-to-work law was recently passed. More of the same can be expected in other states.

Rank and filers are entitled to expect (and to get) honest administration of union affairs and union funds. In the overwhelming majority of cases they get just that. Little sympathy can be wasted on the union official who betrays his trust. There is something particularly reprehensible about the union official who sells his membership down the river for his own personal gain. A man who has other peoples' money entrusted to his care has a deep moral obligation under any circumstances. But when it is union money the obligation runs considerably deeper.

* * * *

The man who mulcts a bank or a railroad is guilty of moral turpitude. He betrays a trust. But there is this to be said for him—banks and railroads are not always too careful about how they accumulate their funds. Some of the practices they indulge in are questionable on moral if not legal grounds.

But union funds come from the sweat and the strain of working people. They are all honest dollars honestly earned. They represent something a little bit special. Misappropriating them is just a little bit worse than taking ordinary funds.

On the other hand, union funds should be spent for the benefit of union members. Sometimes funds can be spent for the benefit of members without a public accounting being possible or advisable.

The union official who is doing a real job for his members needs to have public office holders on his side. The business agent who expects to get all the minor municipal or county work let union needs to "know Joe." The only way you get to know Joe is by doing Joe some favors.

Joe can come in handy when it comes to getting a member released from jail after a Saturday night toot or a donnebrook with the little woman. Joe sees to it that one of our members gets the cushy job in the new building or department. Joe is a very, very handy man to have an in with, and the "in" does not come from kicking his dog or bumming his cigarettes. It may be a sad commentary on human nature that such conditions exist, but that is the way things are. And the union official who fails to go along is passing up a good bet.

The higher up you go in union echelons, the more important knowing Joe becomes. And the more expensive it becomes to win his favor.

After all, only a few months ago an oil official was exposed for trying to give a \$2,500 "campaign contribution" to a Senator. (And, by the way, whatever became of that rip-snorting investigation of the oil industry that was going to take place after the numerous \$2,500 "contributions" were uncovered?)

Oil companies do not part with thousands easily. But they know knowing Joe pays dividends in the long run. So they shell out. And if any oil company financial statements contain entries entitled "trying to influence Joe" we have failed to see them.

Like union funds, company funds are something special. They represent invested dollars stockholders accumulated by doing without things. Stockholders are entitled to honest administration fully as much as union members; and when the investigating committee has milked the labor investigations of all their headline material, it is sincerely hoped that corporations will get the same scrutiny.

The tragedy of the present union investigations is not that a few rotten apples may be turned up in the labor apple barrel. There are wormy apples in all lines of human endeavor—the clergy, lodges, politics, business and education. So long as human nature remains what it is, there always will be.

What must be borne in mind is that religion and fraternal orders and democracy and free enterprise and learning are all bigger than the few weaklings who undermine them through gluttony and greed.

Therein lies the crux of the present situation. The labor movement is bigger than any few individuals in it. The principles it represents are far more important than this man or that man.

Two real and pressing dangers are involved in the present investigations. The first is that anti-labor forces may capitalize on the adverse publicity to put over restrictive labor legislation which will make unions impotent. The second danger is that union members may lose perspective to the point where they forget the things for which they are organized in their preoccupation with newspaper innuendo and scandal-mongering.

Either way, the man who drives the nails or runs the machine or carries the bale eventually may find himself relegated to the "good old days" of the 1890's when a 60-hour week brought the magnificent sum of \$18.

Through their unions, American workers elevated themselves from wage slaves and human chattels to independent, self-respecting citizens capable of buying back a fair share of the goods they produce. They will be able to maintain that status only so long as they keep their unions strong and militant.

* * * *

In this nation there are those who have opposed the labor movement from its very inception. They fought it every inch of the way and are still fighting it. Any dirty linen that may be exposed by the investigations they will use for promoting labor-shackling legislation. Until unions are reduced to glorified debating societies, they will never rest satisfied. They must not be allowed to capitalize on labor's current low estate.

In the final analysis, the most important man in the labor movement is the man who pays his dues. The whole movement is predicated on the theory that it gives him an opportunity to help himself. If the investigations end up by saddling on him restrictive legislation which undercuts the effectiveness of his union, he is the man hurt most. Similarly, if through newspaper propaganda he is warped to the point where he cannot see the forest for the trees, he is also the main loser.

A Monument To All Bernard Osterhauses

If you have traveled in the New England States you are well aware of the numerous shrines and monuments which have been erected to the heroes who fought the revolutionary war in order that we might have an independent nation. The same is true of areas which figured prominently in the War Between the States and other historic struggles in American history.

Unfortunately, monuments in the labor movement are very rare; yet all the improvements in wages and working conditions we enjoy today were bought and paid for by men who put principle before anything else. There have been thousands upon thousands of them—unknown, unhonored and unsung.

A reminder of one of these recently came to light when members of Local Union No. 1254, of Red Bluff, California, were tearing down an old building. Behind a wall they found a copy of an old newspaper brittle and yellowed with time. The paper was so old it literally fell apart. Not even the name of the paper could be deciphered, although the date (April 5, 1898) and the word "Minnesota" were legible.

What interested the men who found the paper was a small item bearing the head: "First Strike Arrest." In part, the article said:

"As a result of the Carpenters' strike, Bernard Osterhouse is locked up at the Central Police Station. He was arrested by Officer Bruton and is charged with assault and battery and inciting a riot.

"Osterhouse, it is alleged, is a striking Carpenter. The complainant in the case is A. J. Nelson, who is said to be a non-union man, employed in the renovation of the building at 64 Adams St. It is charged that Osterhouse went to this building this morning with some other men attempting to induce Nelson to cease work. His attempts failed and trouble ensued, during which Nelson alleges Osterhouse assaulted him."

No monument stands to mark the exploits of Brother Osterhouse. But our union exists in its present state of well-being because of many pioneers like him. Our wages and working conditions are at their present peak because untold thousands of "Osterhouses" walked the picket lines while the chisellers were content to grub a few dollars for themselves at the expense of their fellow workers.

That little clipping from the unknown paper is going to become a monument to all the "Osterhouses" who built our organization. Encased in plastic, it is going into the General Office archives where succeeding generations will be able to read how Bernard Osterhouse, somewhere in Minnesota in 1898, risked jail upholding a union principle.

Depression, Not Inflation, Is The Headache In Housing

Several years ago the Federal Reserve instituted the current "tight money" policy to check inflation. Whatever this policy may have done for other parts of our economy, it has knocked the props out from under house building. In the past two years, our gross national product climbed nearly 10%. In the same period, housing starts declined by roughly 25%, even though the number of people wanting decent housing has declined little, if any.

So what we have in the housing industry is a depression—the exact opposite of inflation. There is more productive capacity than there are customers under the tight money policy.

Regardless of the need there may be for tight money in other segments of our economy, housing does not need it to halt inflation. Inflation comes from goods being scarcer than customers. In housing we have more house building capacity than we have customers who can meet current financial requirements.

From where we sit, it appears high time to get housing out from under tight money policies. The danger that exists in the current housing situation is not that it will contribute to inflation, but rather that it will bring on depression.

(Continued from page 18)

Rhodes Scholar—Wherever a Rhodes Scholar sits, that's the head of the table, by which is meant a Rhodes Scholar has got all his buttons and a hatful to spare. The founder of this gilt-edged scholarship was an Englishman, Cecil Rhodes, born in 1853, who at the age of seventeen, forsook what he called the cold-mutton environment of his native land and sought fame and fortune in the vastness of South Africa, where he attained it in no time at all. Striking it rich in the diamond fields of Kimberley, he was a dollar millionaire at nineteen, a Member of Parliament at twenty-seven and the Prime Minister of Cape Colony at thirty-seven.

Rhodes was an Imperialist with a capital I. Believing that British rule should be extended throughout the world, he worked persistently to accomplish it. He is accountable for a good-sized patch of that British-Empire red splashed all over the world maps not so long ago. Through his efforts, Bechuanaland's 275,000 square miles was added to the Empire in 1885. His British South Africa Company, chartered in 1889, took over another 450,000 square miles of Africa now named in his honor, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.

After the Empire, Rhodes' greatest love was Oxford University, his view being that wherever British rule operated an Oxford man was at the top of the tree. Shuttling the 6,000 miles between Capetown and London, he studied fitfully at Oxford from 1873 to 1881 when he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. In the interval between his studies, he accumulated a fabulous fortune. Being unmarried, the disposition of his estate after his death plagued him. His first will, made at the age of twenty-four, left everything for the establishment of a secret society for the extension of the British Empire throughout the world, the U.S.A. included. Six more experimental wills were made, the last of which founded the Rhodes Scholarships.

Rhodes believed the greatest service he could render the Empire was to send its youth to Oxford. His scholarships were restricted to worthy students from the British Dominions, the United States and Germany. He thought "the civilizing influence of Oxford would encourage in American students an attachment to the land of their origin and tighten the links binding the English-speaking people." His friendship with Kaiser Wilhelm II prompted his inclusion of the Germans, who were dropped in World War I, reinstated, and again dropped in World War II.

Cecil Rhodes, the last of the Empire builders, died in 1902 at the age of forty-seven. His last words were, "So little done, so much to do." Mourned by an Empire, he was buried in a tomb hewn in the boulder-strewn tops of a granite hill in Rhodesia overlooking the country he won for the greater glory of England.

The Rhodes Scholarships allow the United States a yearly quota of 32 students, who receive free tuition for two (possibly three) years at Oxford University valued at about \$1,800 annually. The country is divided into eight districts, each comprising six states. A committee composed of former Rhodes Scholars chooses two candidates from each state. From the twelve district candidates the four winners are selected. Since the inception of the scholarships in 1903 about 1,500 Americans have been privileged to study in "the civilizing influence of Oxford." American candidates must be male, 19 to 24 years inclusive, citizens for at least five years with two years of study at a reputable college. These four necessary qualities were laid down by Rhodes in his will: (1) Literary and scholastic attainments. (2) Fitness for and success in manly outdoor sports. (3) Qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship. (4) Exhibition during school days of moral force of character and instincts to lead and take an interest in schoolmates. Needless to say, these demands have been somewhat subdued. When these 32 young demi-gods are finally chosen this dazzling array of moral, physical and learned paragons must of a certainty be the elite of the American student body for that particular year.

Most of our American Rhodes Scholars have entered the fields of education, law and business, in that order. Not many have sought prominence in the limelight of public affairs, no doubt preferring to hide their bright light under a bushel, perhaps thereby showing their acquired wisdom. Some Rhodes Scholars who are generally well known are: Supreme Court Justice Harlan, Senator Fulbright, Dr. Bergen Evans, Elmer Davis, Christopher Morley, Charles Collingwood, Colonel Eddie Eagan and Arthur Larson. A casual look through Who's Who in America will disclose several hundred more.

Official Information



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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months April, May and June, 1957, 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 the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The membership, for the individual's protection, should be urged to familiarize itself with Section 45 of our General Laws. (See front page, due book). Also, to prevent misunderstandings they should verify their status in the Local Union.

If all members would remain in good standing, it would decrease the work and overhead of the Local Union office, as well as the General Office.

It should be understood by the individual who goes in arrears, that his account must be handled differently and separately from the members who consistently remain in good standing.

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.*

- TONY AMBRO, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
C. A. ANDERSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN L. ANDERSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PERCY BABCOCK, L. U. 1019, Cortland, N. Y.
J. B. BAILEY, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.
CLINTON R. BAINES, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM BEACH, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
FRED BELKE, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
KENVIN BENVIN, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
HARRY BERG, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM P. BETTS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
WASIL BOLDEREV, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES BORGSTROM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ROY BOYER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. J. BOYKIN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
WILLIAM H. BOYLES, L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa.
RALPH BURGER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
FELIX R. BUSH, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
LOUIS CAMP, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
ELMER COTE, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
GEDEON COUTURE, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
WILLIAM CRAWFORD, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
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FRANK HAFER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
GEORGE HARKIN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE A. HAVER, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
WILLIAM HEERHOLD, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES T. HENDERSON, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
HANNES HENDRICKSON, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN C. HERN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN HILBILINK, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WILLIAM HINZ, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
GEORGE H. HOFFECKER, L. U. 528, Washington, D. C.
WALTER HOFFMAN, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
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H. B. HUNT, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.
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OSCAR JOHNSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
L. A. JONES, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
ANDREW JYLAND, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
P. KADYLO, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
PHILIP KALENIK, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN B. KELLY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
DONALD KERR, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
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ANDREW KOPZIK, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
OTTO KOSELLECK, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
KALLE KOSKI, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
THEODORE KRUG, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
JOHN KRUSCZELNICKI, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH LABRIE, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
M. S. LARGY, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
BEN LARSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ED LAUGER, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.
L. P. LEMAIRE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JOHN R. LEMKE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
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JAMES LINDSAY, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
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VICTOR LONN, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ARAM LUCAS, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
KARL LUND, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
ALEXANDER F. Mac RAE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
JOHN MAKI, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
MICHAEL MALONEY, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
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JOHN McDONELL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
DONALD J. McKEEVER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
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- RONALD F. McKENNA, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
 F. McLEOD, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
 HENRY MEIER, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
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 GORDON G. ROSE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
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 JOHN SALVESON, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
 CHARLES L. SCHIESS, L. U. 2315, Jersey City, N. J.
 JULIUS SHOENROCK, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GEORGE SCHROADER, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 DAVID SCHYMAN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 CLIFFORD SHERMAN, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 CASSIUS SHOEMAKER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 EVERETT SKELTON, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
 CARL T. SMITH, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 EVERETT SMITH, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
 FREDERICK H. SMITH, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
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 SVEN TVEIT, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
 ANTON URBANIAK, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 FELIX URBANOVICH, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EMERY WAKEFIELD, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 ARTHUR WATSON, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
 H. A. WESTMARK, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 JOHN WOJTCOWICZ, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
 FRED WRIGHT, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.

GO TO THE 1957 UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW—KANSAS CITY, MAY 16-21

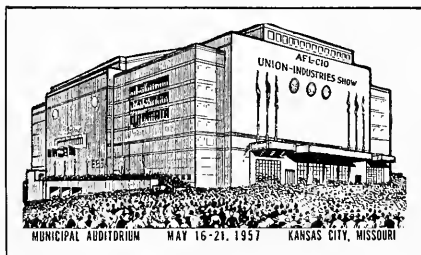
Labor's greatest spectacle, the AFL-CIO Union Industries Show, will be held May 16-21, this year at Kansas City, Missouri, in the Municipal Auditorium.

During the six days of the show, visitors will have the opportunity to see union made products from all segments of American industry. Many affiliates of the AFL-CIO will have exhibits in which their members actually demonstrate the skills of their crafts. One of these will be the United Brotherhood's, pre-

pared with the cooperation of the Kansas City District Council.

There will be something of interest for visitors of all ages. In the past professional entertainers and celebrities have lent their talents to the show, thus demonstrating the wide scope of AFL-CIO membership.

There is no admission charge and thousands of dollars in prizes and gifts are given away to visitors each year. If in Kansas City in May be sure to drop in on the show. Everyone is welcome.



Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CALIFORNIA PICNIC COMMEMORATES 75th ANNIVERSARY

While most of the country was beginning to feel the first cold of winter, California was basking in the warm sun last November, and members of Local 235, of Riverside, California, were observing the 75th anniversary of the United Brotherhood at a giant picnic.



More than 1200 members and their families traveled to Perris Hill Park, at San Bernardino, for the festivities. No one was disappointed, young or old. The day was well planned and everyone was entertained, from the toddlers to the oldsters.

Is it determination or fear which adds wings to the feet of the little girl? The clown looks ominous, but competition is also close behind.

Races, both the unencumbered type and with an egg on a spoon or carrying a bowl of water, were held for the ladies from five years of age upwards. Similar events were held for men and boys. Milk drinking,

balloon breaking, nail driving and wood sawing contests were also held. It was a toss-up whether the women's wood sawing or the fat men's race captivated the audience most.



It's lots of fun to watch, but for a little girl, it's better to participate in the race.

After the younger children had quieted down from the day's activities and the fine barbecue dinner, the adults relaxed and listened to several fine speakers talking on the

future of labor in California. Included among those who gave addresses were, General Representatives Don Cameron and H. H. Williams and business representatives Arthur Jensen, Local 1046, Palm Springs; Guy Marquand, Local 235; L. B. Cassell, Local 1025, Indio; H. H. Morrison, Local 944, Fontana; J. D. Smith, Local 1343, Redlands; H. E. Boone, Local 2134, Beaumont; James Rigney, Local 1959, Riverside; and J. W. Howard, of the San Bernardino-Riverside County D. C.

John H. Allen, secretary of Local 235, shook many hands before the end of the day as many well-wishers offered congratulations for the fine job he did as general chairman of the picnic.

The event made many friends for Local 235 and the United Brotherhood as the guests went home feeling tired but happy after a very enjoyable day.

CONNECTICUT MAYOR RECEIVES P. J. McGUIRE AWARD

For the past three years the Connecticut State Council has presented the Peter J. McGuire Award to a public figure who has distinguished himself as a friend of the working men and women of the State. The Council established the award, not only to honor the memory of the great founder of the United Brotherhood, but to bring public attention to the friends of labor.

In 1956 a committee of eight received various names in nomination and finally decided that the most deserving was Richard C. Lee, Mayor of New Haven.

In making the award to Mayor Lee, the committee felt that it was undoubtedly deserved due to his outstanding contributions to the welfare of the average citizen, devotion to



The committee which selects the Peter J. McGuire Award recipient poses with the 1956 winner. From the left are: Francis Jones, vice president, State Federation of Labor; Michael Barry, president, State Building Trades Council; William J. Smith, State Federation vice president; Timothy M. Collins, CFL president; Mayor Lee, William J. Sullivan, Brotherhood General Representative; Robert McLevy, State Council of Carpenters; and Dennis M. Carroll, State Federation vice president.

public life and his attempts to provide better educational and recreational facilities for the children of his city.

Among Mayor Lee's accomplishments are widespread redevelopment plans for New Haven, construction of two new high schools and expansion of facilities in existing elementary schools, development of playgrounds and other recreational facilities and a constant vigilance to guarantee the welfare, happiness and education of all of New Haven's children.

The award, presented by Albert E. Green, president of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, is in the form of a medal, embedded in lucite, plus a scroll citing the recipient's individual accomplishments.

TWO OLD-TIMERS HONORED BY LOCAL 216

On July 1, 1901, Frederick Stone joined the United Brotherhood in the little town of Putnum, Connecticut. He was taking a big chance that his employer might fire him if the word of his joining a union got out, but that didn't stop him. It was the beginning of a membership that was to last more than half a century and longer than the lifetime of many men of his time. In August, this year he observed his 92nd birthday and he is still proud to be a member of the United Brotherhood.



Two old timers reflecting on a half century of Brotherhood membership. Seated are Brothers Stone, (left) and Belli. Standing behind them is John Vanicky and, beside his father, Silvio Belli, recording secretary of Local 216.

Gioconde Belli, who is a youngster compared to Brother Stone, being only 74 years of age, joined the Brotherhood at Local 490, Passaic, New Jersey, on August 17, 1903. He, like Brother Stone, is still a member in good standing today.

Both men are on the rolls of Local Union No. 216, of Torrington, Connecticut, and have seen the status of union membership grow from something which had to be hidden from neighbors to a place where it commands respect among fellow members in the community.

Brothers Belli and Stone were recently presented 50 year pins by John Vanicky, financial secretary of Local 216. They are proud to wear the small, gold lapel pins and the community in which they live looks upon the little insignia as a badge of honor and respect. The change that has occurred in public opinion has not been by chance, but due mainly to respected men like these who have served the Brotherhood faithfully for half a century.

HOOSIER LOCAL HONORS FIVE OLD-TIMERS

Five veteran members of Local Union No. 274, of Vincennes, Indiana, were recently honored for their long years of service, not only as dues paying members, but due to the fact that each had held every elective or appointive office in their organization during his career.

The honored old-timers include Thomas Hickman, 70, 51 years membership; Ed C. Fisher, 82, 52 years; Fred Sterns, 80, 53 years; August Thais, 81, 55 years; and E. M. De Luryea, 74, 53 years membership.

Brother Hickman held every office, from president down, in Local 1188, Mt. Carmel, Ill., before clearing into the Hoosier Local some years ago. Each of the other Brothers served nearly all of his membership in Local 274, officiating in one or more capacities at one time during his years in the Brotherhood. Brother De Luryea is still active in the service of his Local, now in the capacity of recording secretary.

Each of the oldsters was presented with a gold 50-year pin at a special meeting of the Local.



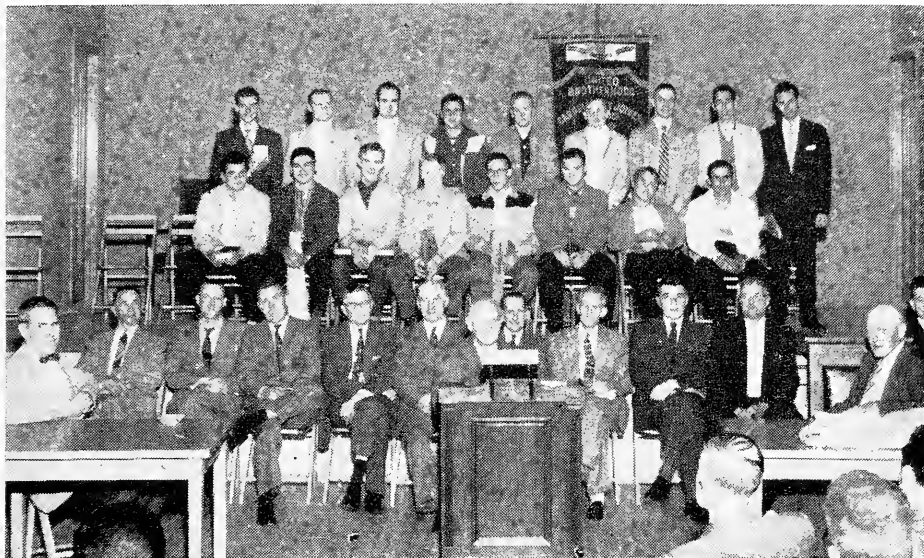
Valiant old-timers of Local 274 are still very active. From the left are Thomas Hickman, E. C. Fisher, Fred Sterns, August Thais and E. M. De Luryea.

NEW YORK D. C. AFFILIATES HONOR APPRENTICES

Apprentices were the guests of honor at a recent celebration of the New York District Council affiliates. The occasion was the graduation ceremonies staged by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Council.

Participating Local Unions included Numbers 787, 791, 808, 1204 and 2305. The Locals presented the outstanding graduates with appropriate gifts, such as saws, hammers, squares, levels and savings bonds to give them a good start on their new careers.

Edward McLaughlin, apprentice co-ordinator of the New York D. C., acted as Toastmaster and made the presentation of the gifts and journeyman certificates to the new journeymen.



Officers and graduating apprentices at the New York District Council's completion ceremonies.

More than 400 members of the various Locals were on hand for the ceremonies and were served refreshments after the presentations were completed. The affair also served as a get-together for old-timers and a pleasant evening of reminiscing was enjoyed by the guests.

ALBERTA COUNCIL HONORS "OUTSTANDING APPRENTICE"

An award was recently established to honor the outstanding first-year apprentice of the



Alberta's top first-year apprentices and the men who are responsible for the Council's fine training course. In the front row are, from the left: Brothers Stilwell and Bokenfohr, James Johnston, apprentice instructor; Audy and J. Gordon Troyer, secretary-treasurer of the Alberta Provincial Council. Standing are other members of the Council who are active in the work of the training school.

Alberta Provincial Council, but when the time came to make the first presentation, there was a big surprise for the Council members. Two young men were ranked at the top of the class, so duplicate prizes were presented.

Recipients of the awards for 1956 are Viateur Audy and John Bokenfohr, of Local Union No. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta. Each received a diploma of merit and a check for \$25.00.

T. E. Stilwell, president of the Council made the presentations and stated the hope that the awards would encourage "striving for the highest standards of craftsmanship."

KANSAS CITY MEMBERS CELEBRATE 75th ANNIVERSARY

One of the final diamond anniversary celebrations of 1956 was staged by Local Union 61, of Kansas City, Missouri, last December. More than 4,000 Brotherhood members and their guests attended the affair, held in the Arena of the Municipal Auditorium, in Kansas City.

Principal speaker of the evening was ex-President of the United States Harry Truman, who discussed the great gains made by organized labor over the past 20 years and warned them of complacency in the future.

R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board member from the Fifth District, also spoke to the vast assemblage, discussing the history of Local 61 and praising it for the part it has played in the Brotherhood's success during the past 75 years.

Kansas City's Mayor H. Roe Bartle presented the keys to the City to J. O. Mack, president of the Kansas City D. C.; O. E. Masoner, president of Local 61; and Board member Roberts.

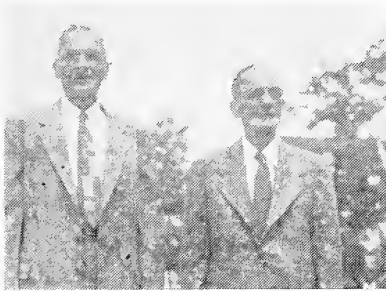
Also introduced to the gathering was Governor George Docking, of Kansas, and veteran members of the Local with 30 to 50 years of continuous membership.

Following introductions and speeches the guests were further entertained by numerous performers. All in all the affair was a fitting climax to the year's celebrations.



On the platform at Local 61's Diamond Jubilee celebration, as each received the keys to the City from Kansas City's Mayor are, from left to right: O. E. Masoner, Board member Roberts, Mayor Bartle and J. O. Mack.

DINNER HONORS VIRGINIA OLD-TIMERS



J. B. Perkinson, left, and Dan C. Bailey were recently honored at a dinner by Local Union No. 388, of Richmond, Virginia, for having completed 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. Each was presented with a gold lapel pin signifying a half-century of continuous membership in good standing.

Brother Bailey joined the United Brotherhood on October 16, 1900. The membership of Brother Perkinson, who is still active at the trade, dates back to April 10, 1906.

FOUR OLD-TIMERS HONORED AT BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

Four retired members of Local Union 116, Bay City, Michigan, have a total of 193 years of continuous membership to their combined credit. Shown, from the left, with the president of the Local, are: Joseph Deuschler, 46 years; John Sitterding, 44 years; Joseph Roth, 57 years; Morris Harbourne, president, Local 116; and George W. Fry, 46 years. The four veteran members were honored at the annual Christmas party of Ladies Auxiliary 468, also of Bay City.





OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

TENNESSEE LADIES RECEIVE CHARTER

Another group was recently added to the growing list of Ladies Auxiliaries, with the chartering of Ladies Auxiliary 746, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, late last year.

Assisting with the installation was Henry W. Chandler, General Executive Board member from the Fourth District. A total of 41 Ladies were obligated as charter members; a fine start for the new organization. Sponsor of the group is Local Union 507, of Chattanooga.



Brother Chandler presents the new charter to the proud members of Ladies Auxiliary 746.

Charter officers of the Auxiliary include Pauline Wright, president; Robbie Taylor, vice president; Mildred Johnson, recording secretary; Frances L. York, financial secretary-treasurer; Mary L. Spain, warden; Edith Wright, conductress; and Mildred Faust, Edna Gatlin and Mildred Sweeney, trustees.

NEW AUXILIARY FORMED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

To the Editor:

In June, 1956, Ladies Auxiliary 738, of Chilliwack, British Columbia, came into being. The charter was presented to the membership with the names of 27 Ladies starting things off and since that time several new members have been initiated.

Our charter officers are Ede Bell, president; Madge Norlen, vice president; Dolly Young, secretary; Lillian Bradwell, treasurer; Lilly Goddard, warden; Jessie Cameron, conductress; Evelyn Toews, Jean Braun and Dorothy Ives, trustees.

One of our first social activities was a picnic for members and their families at nearby Cultus Lake. A Christmas party was also held for our members' children.

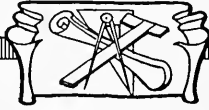
We have a sick committee which visits our members when they are ill and helps out if necessary and presents small gifts of cigarettes and fruit.

Although our organization is very young it has lots of enthusiasm, but we don't know exactly how to use it to our best advantage. We would greatly appreciate hearing from other auxiliaries, especially about their charitable activities and other community work.

Fraternally,

Dorothy Wolfe.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegle

LESSON 341

Editor's Note: This lesson is a continuation of the series which began with Lesson 338, which appeared in the January, 1957 issue. The numbers of the figures are continuous for the convenience of the reader.

Parallel Method.—This method is easy to understand, and is as accurate as the draftsman who makes the drawing; that is, if the draftsman is accurate the results as well will be accurate.

Making Diagram for Face Mold.—Fig. 43 is a simple diagram, showing at the bottom one-half of a semicircle, or a plan of one-half of a semicircular well. After the plan is drawn, divide the quarter circle into any convenient number of approximately equal spaces. The diagram shows six spaces.

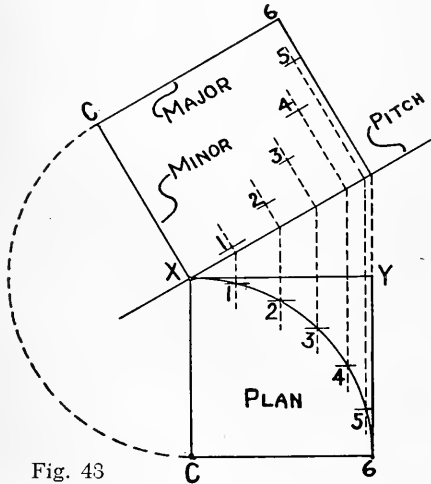


Fig. 43

These are numbered 1, 2, 3, and so on up to 6. Now draw the pitch line, making the slope equal to the pitch of the stair, and draw the five parallel dotted lines at right angles to line X-Y. Where these lines intersect the pitch line, draw the upper five parallel dotted lines perpendicular to the pitch line. Mark, as shown, the upper five parallel dotted lines, as far up from the pitch line, as the parallel lines of the plan are marked down from line X-Y. The marking done, draw a curved line, starting at point 6 and running through the intersecting

points at 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, and X. If this is carefully done, you will have a curved line like

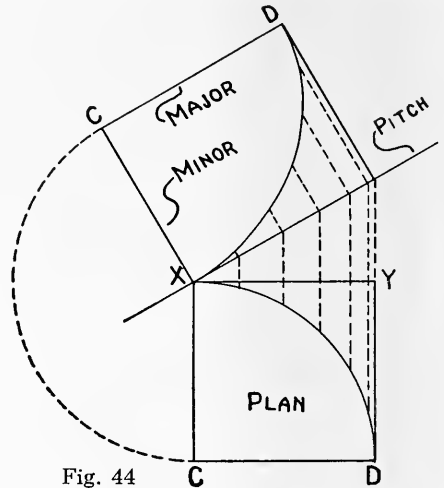


Fig. 44

the one shown toward the top of Fig. 44. This curve is the same as the center line of a face mold (bottom side up) for the curved railing shown in plan at the bottom. If the

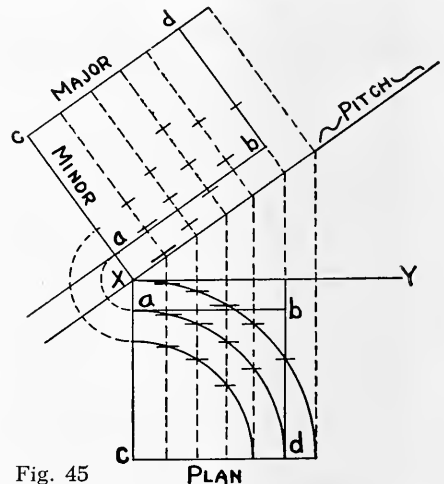


Fig. 45

reader will imagine the upper part of the drawing pivoted at X and folded over the plan in such a way that the upper points C and D will be directly over C and D of the plan, he will have the right conception of the illustration. Of course that would

bring the upper part of the drawing to a slope equal to the pitch of the stair.

Parallel Method Applied.—Fig. 45 and 46 show the parallel method applied to a diagram. First draw the plan as shown by Fig. 45, excepting the dotted parallel lines. Then draw the pitch line, making it equal to the

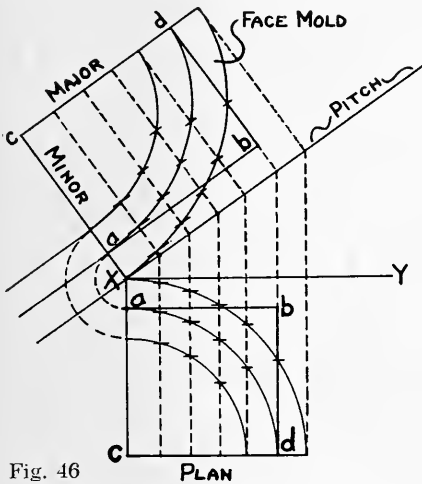


Fig. 46

pitch of the stair. Divide the plan into any convenient number of approximately equal spaces. These spaces are shown by the parallel lines at right angles to line X-Y. Where these parallel lines intersect the pitch line, draw the upper parallel dotted lines at right angles to the pitch line. Make the width of the upper part of the drawing equal to c-X of the plan. From point X, strike the two arcs shown to the left. This done, make the marks shown on the parallel lines of the upper part of the drawing, harmonize with the marks shown on the plan. That is to say, make the upper marks as far from the pitch line, as the corresponding marks on the plan are from line X-Y. Then draw lines

through these intersecting points and you will have what is shown by Fig. 46, or a face mold, bottom side up.

Diagram with Lines Reduced.—The parallel method applied with fewer lines is

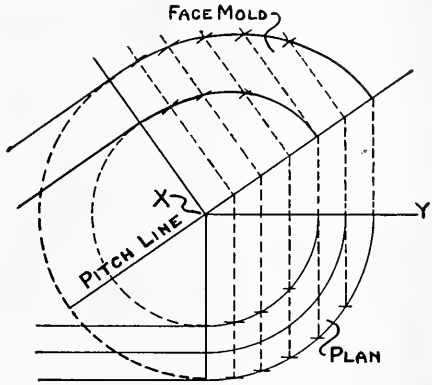


Fig. 47

shown by Fig. 47. Here the plan again is shown below the line X-Y, and the developed face mold is shown above. With the compass set at point X, the two sides of the railing are projected to the diagram of the face mold, as indicated by the dotted-line

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arcs to the left. Make these respective distances from the intersecting marks of the upper parallel lines, equal to the corresponding distances of the parallel lines of the plan. This can be done by taking the different distances on the compass and transferring them to the respective parallel lines of the upper part of the illustration. The marking done, draw the curved lines through the intersecting points, as shown by the upper part of the diagram.

Another Diagram.—Fig. 48 shows a simple diagram for obtaining the form of a face mold. From the plan at the bottom, the different necessary points are projected to the pitch line of the upper drawing, which establishes the length of the rectangle. The width is obtained by making a-c of the upper drawing equal to a-c of the plan. To draw the face mold, use the method explained

in the first part of this chapter. If the reader will imagine the upper drawing folded over the plan so that a and a, b and b, c and c, d and d of the two respective

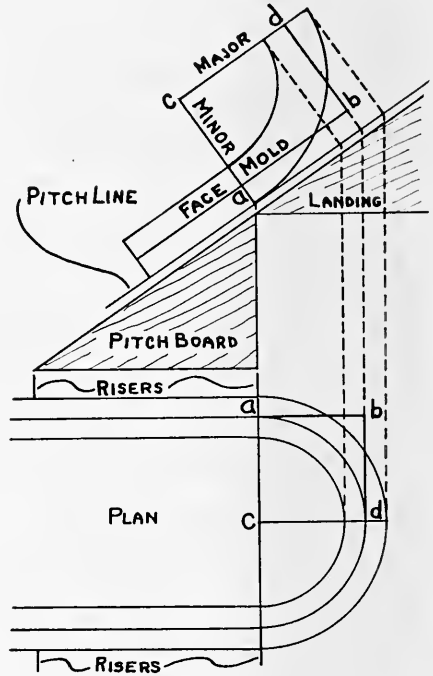


Fig. 48

drawings will come directly over each other, it will help him to understand the diagram. This would mean that the upper drawing would have to be on a slope equal to the pitch of the stair, and the face side of the drawing would be folded down.

A similar diagram for obtaining the form of face molds is shown by Fig. 49. To the left is shown a face mold, that can be folded over the plan in such a manner that a will come over a, b over b and c over c. In the

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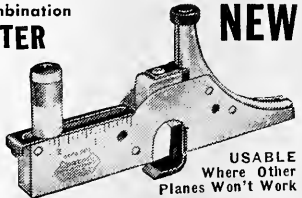


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same way the railing shown to the right, when in position, would fold over the right

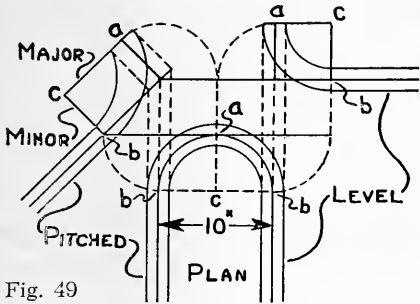


Fig. 49

side of the plan. As indicated by the drawing, this is a level railing.

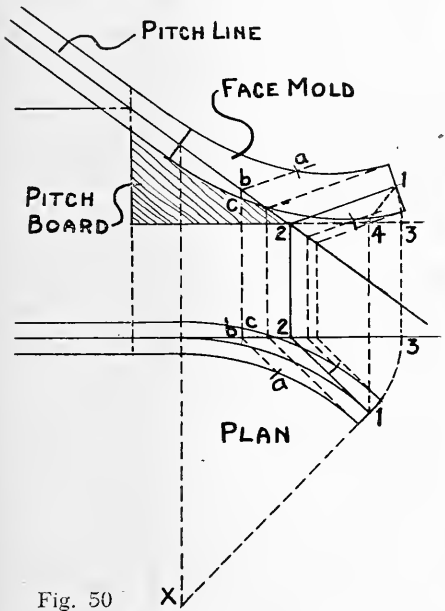


Fig. 50

Flareout Face Mold.—Fig. 50 shows at the bottom a plan of a flareout. The upper

drawing shows the face mold, bottom side up. The pitch board is shown shaded, by which the pitch line is obtained. To draw the plan of the flareout, set the compass at X and draw the center and two side lines of the railing, as shown. To establish point 1 of the upper drawing, set the compass at point 2 of the plan and strike the arc 1-3. Raise the dotted line from 3 on the plan to 3 on the upper drawing. Now set the compass at point 2, upper drawing, and strike

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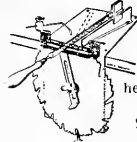
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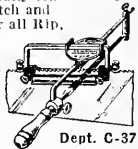
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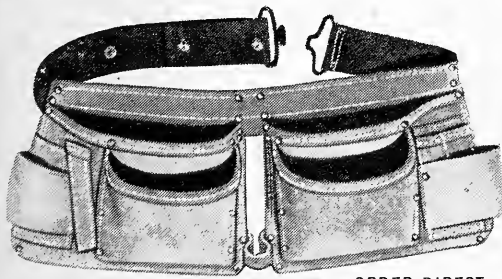
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the arc 3-1. Next raise the dotted line from 1 on the plan to 4. At a right angle to the pitch line draw the dotted line 4-1, upper drawing, which establishes point 1 of the face mold. This done, draw line 1-2. Make a-b and b-c of the upper drawing equal in length to a-b and b-c of the plan. The lines a-b in both drawings, are parallel with the lines 1-2, and lines b-c in both drawings are parallel with the line 2-2. Draw the face mold by means of the parallel method, using as many parallel lines as needed to obtain accurate results.

How to draw an elevation of the flareout is shown by Fig. 51. The plan here is the same as the one shown in Fig. 50. The part of the plan representing the flareout has been divided into three spaces. (The more spaces, the more accurate will be the results.) For each of these spaces there is a rise of 3 inches, as shown by the drawing. Now raise the dotted lines from the plan to

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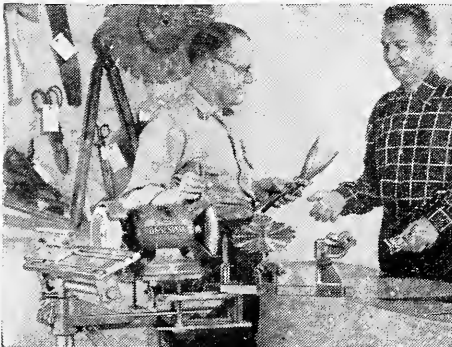
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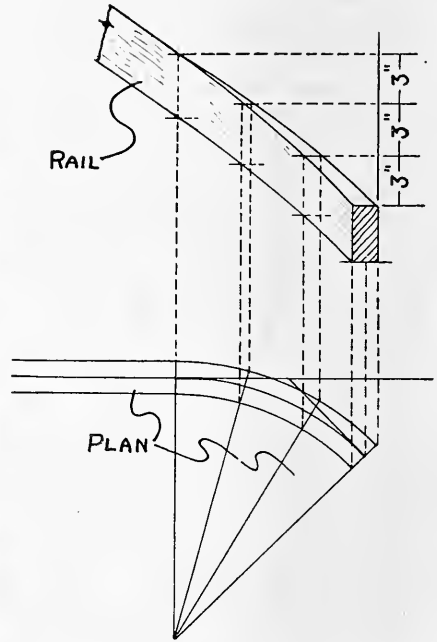


Fig. 51

the upper drawing—also draw the horizontal dotted lines from the 3-inch points that give the rise. Where the dotted horizontal lines intersect the perpendicular dotted lines, are the points through which the railing lines are to be drawn. Having the two upper lines of the railing, set the compass by the

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end of the railing and mark the points through which the bottom line is to be drawn. This is a simple way to draw the elevation of a curved railing, whether it is a quarter, half, or any other part of a circle in plan.



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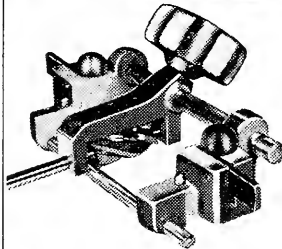
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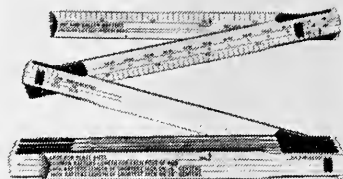
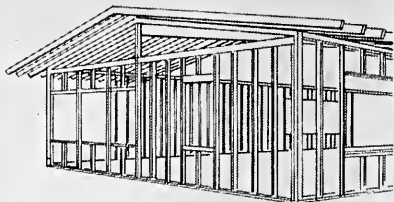
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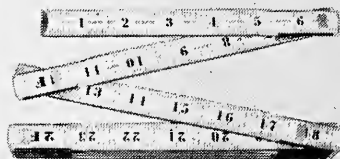
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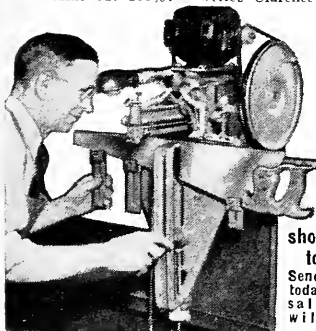
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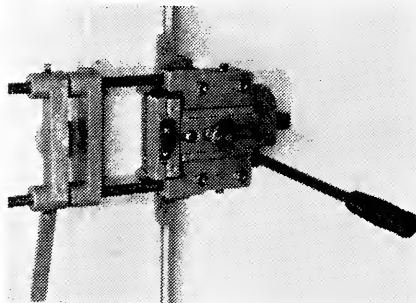


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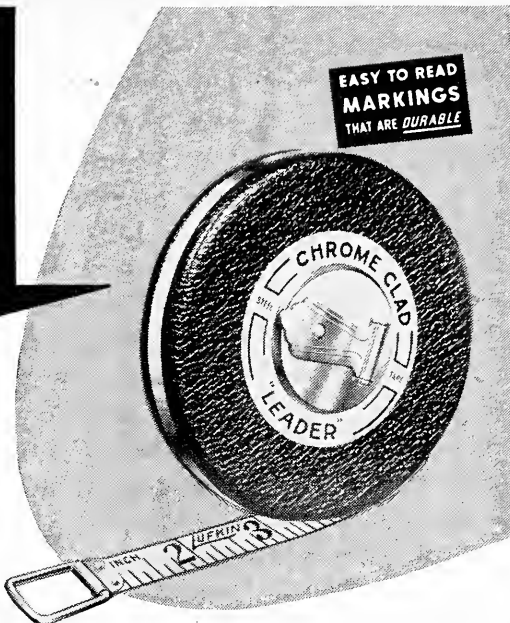
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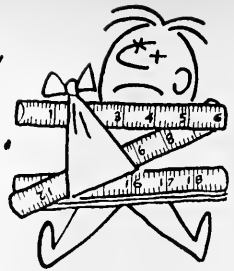
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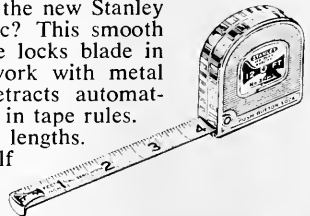


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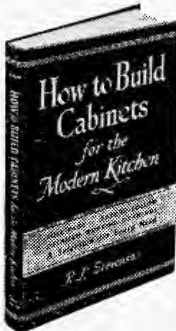
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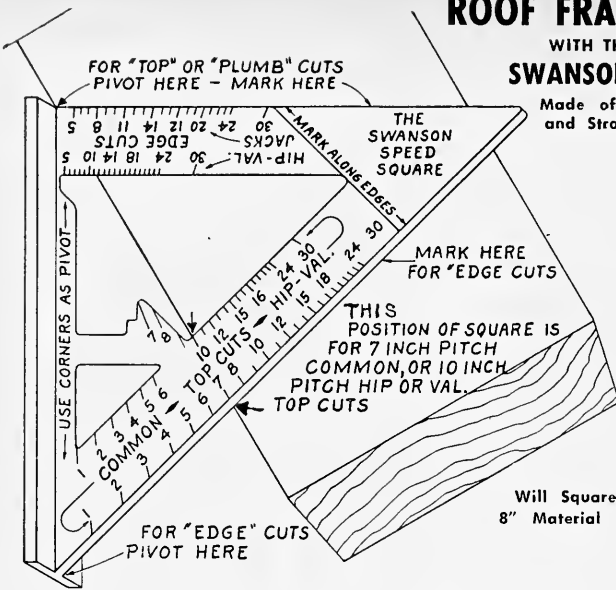
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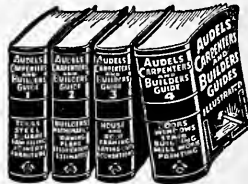
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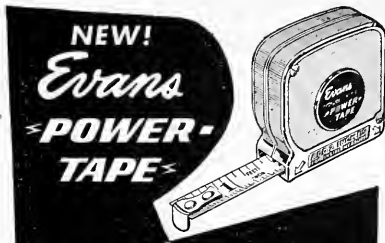
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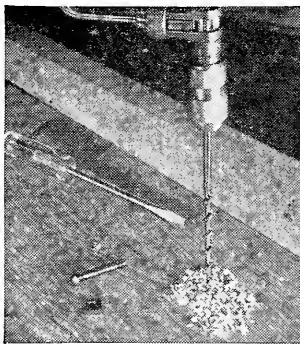
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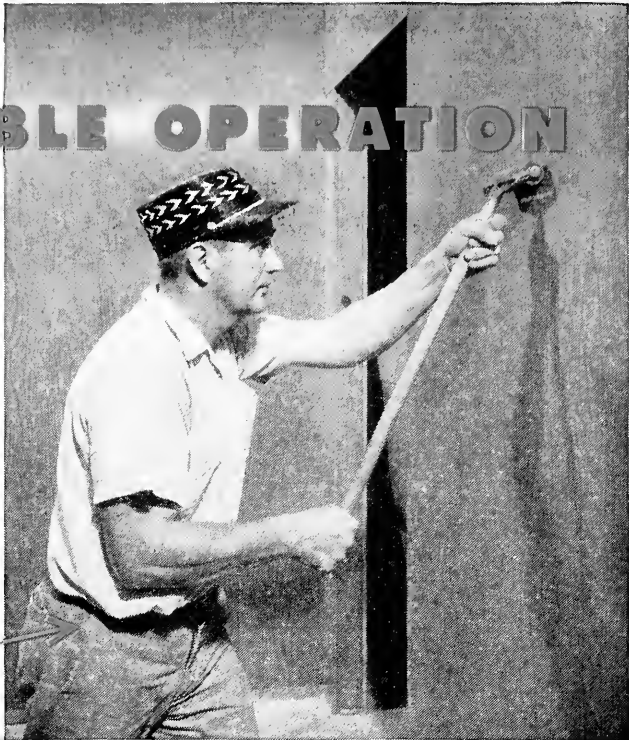
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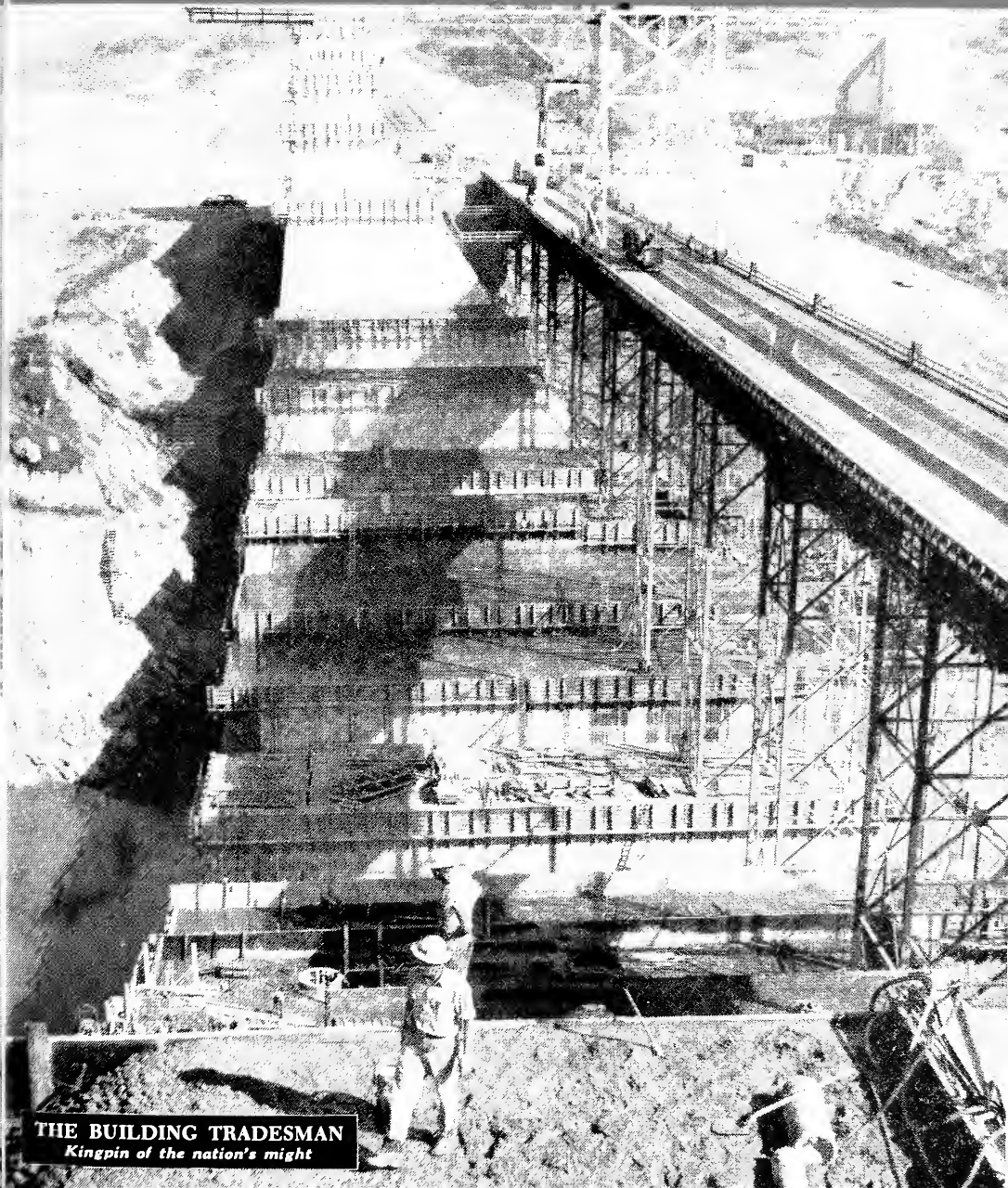
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

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

MAY, 1957



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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

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

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1957

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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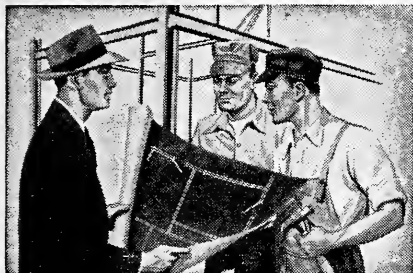
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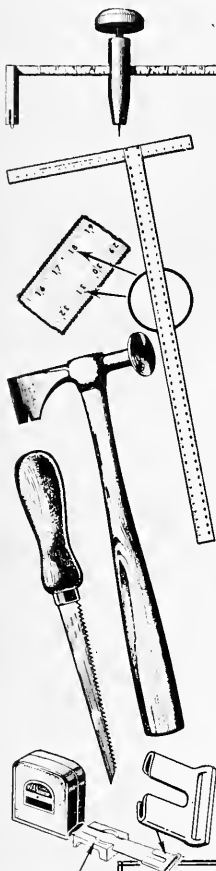
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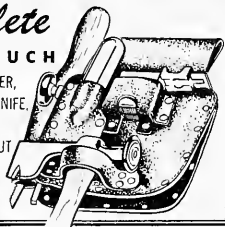
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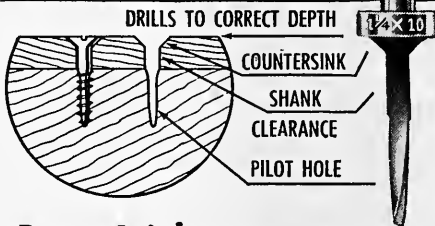
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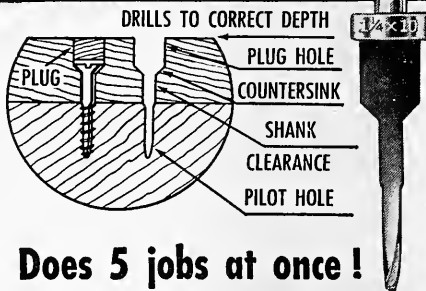


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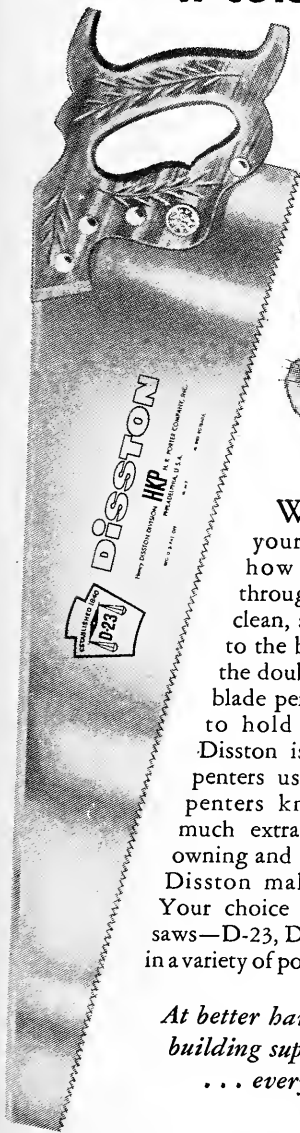
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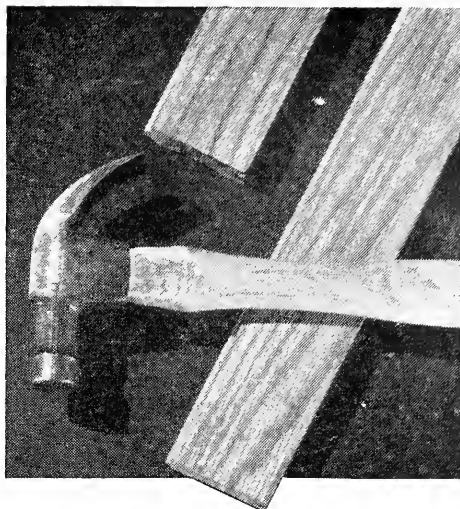
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Housing Can Be Stepped Up



By MAURICE A. HUTCHESON, General President

AFTER 12 years of uninterrupted expansion, our economy shows signs of becoming stalled on dead center. This is particularly true of housing. For the first time since the end of World War II, home building is showing serious symptoms of economic malaise. Some pessimists are inclined to think that new home construction has reached the saturation point.

Such thinking is pure poppycock. For all the marvelous strides the home building industry has made since 1945, the demand for decent homes is still far from met. Consider a few statistics:

Nearly half the homes in the nation are 30 years old or better. One home in six is totally inadequate for the size family it now houses. There were 50 obsolete houses in use for every new house built in 1956. Within two years the rate of family formation will jump substantially as the vanguard of the "war babies" begins reaching marriageable age. From then on the explosive birth rate increase of the early 1940's will reflect itself in ever-increasing demand for more housing.

All these things point up one fact—the demand for homes is far from satisfied. If the demand is there, and if the construction industry is in a position to meet that demand, (which it is) why should there be jitters in the home building field?

I wish I knew all the answers. Unfortunately I do not. However, I do see a number of corrective measures that need to be applied to get the home building industry really rolling again.

As I see it, the home building industry needs two programs—a bold emergency one to give the industry a quick shot in the arm, and a long



range one to eliminate some of its chronic woes.

Tight money dealt home construction a blow to the solar plexus. In the last two years, while the gross national product has been climbing nearly 10 per cent, housing starts have declined by better than 25 per cent. The annual rate of starts has dropped from 1,350,000 in 1955 to a predicted 1,000,000 this year. Employment in house construction has declined by over five per cent while employment in industry generally was increasing six per cent.

There is little doubt but that tight money triggered the precipitous decline in housing. However, house building was showing signs of malaise even before the hard money policy went into effect. Tight money only accentuated the trend. A long, hard look at the whole picture—financing procedures, selling procedures, and taxing methods, as well as construction methods—is very definitely

in order. The whole process whereby Americans acquire and pay off homes has changed little in a hundred years. By way of contrast, the automobile industry has evolved a flexible, highly-specialized merchandising program which serves its needs well. Eventually the home industry must create a tailor-made plan of its own.

However, the immediate problem is to get the home construction industry back in high gear.

Starting from that basis, I think there are many things we can do to stimulate building in a tight money market. For one thing, FHA insur-



Wages of building tradesmen are a small factor in the high cost of housing.

ance premiums are too high. A reduction of FHA insurance charges to a more realistic figure could make home ownership a little bit easier.

Experience shows such a reduction is practical. FHA insurance now costs so much that the FHA has piled up reserves 70 times greater than all its losses. It costs so much that FHA could comfortably meet an economic collapse of 1933 proportions without having to resort to its most important safety valve—the right to pay off in debentures instead of cash.

FHA insurance in the United States costs twice as much as similar govern-

ment insurance in Canada. It costs more than twice as much as Englishmen have to pay private insurance companies which have no government backing at all.

The reason why FHA premiums appear so modest is that FHA insures not only the actual risk portion of the mortgage but also the portion on which no insurance is really needed.

Actually a two per cent premium on all of a 90% mortgage looks small, but it adds up to about the same as eight per cent on the risk portion above the conventional 67%. It is the equivalent of 18% on the risk portion above the 80% ceiling generally maintained by savings and loan institutions. By way of contrast, only the risk portion above 80% is insured in England.

Furthermore home ownership could be made easier by adding the premium to the mortgage rather than the down payment. Such a system seems to be working satisfactorily in Canada.

Another stimulant might be the adoption of the English plan—that is, insuring only the risk portion. A five per cent single premium for the excess up to 80% seems reasonable; then 10% on the excess from 80% to 90%; and 15% on the excess over 90% seems both feasible and reasonable.

Under such a program, FHA mortgages would be more attractive without costing the home buyer a penny more. However, ability of citizens to purchase homes would be enhanced.

It also seems to me that the home building industry could take a page from the merchandising methods of the automobile industry. Cars are sold on a basis of optional equipment. It seems to work well. The buyer who wants everything can get it in the original package deal.

Home buying is not quite that simple. Rugs and drapes are essential parts of a home. Yet most home buy-

ers are too poor to buy these items once they have made a down payment on a home. Stoves and refrigerators fall in the same category. Therefore, home ownership might be made more simple by providing completely equipped homes.

Many speculative builders already include stoves and washers in their offerings. Carpeting and drapes could also be included. Buyers ought to have the opportunity to buy completely equipped homes for one basic down

so much of it, and bonds, stocks and commercial loans are all competing for it just as much as mortgages are. In the scramble, mortgages are losing out. Investment firms and individuals with money are finding other investments more attractive than mortgages.

Since the government deems it inadvisable to increase the supply of money (or credit), the problem becomes one of making mortgage invest-



Luxury homes are monopolizing the house construction industry, forcing the average worker out of the new home market.

payment. The auto industry hardly could be expected to keep up its phenomenal sales if it sold cars without tires or steering wheels.

However, these things can stimulate housing only to a limited degree. Until mortgage money at a reasonable rate is readily available, home building will never reach its full potential. Therefore, the \$64,000 question remains, how can the supply of mortgage money be increased?

Money is a commodity just as much as shoes or tractors. There is only

ing more attractive. I believe something can be done along this line.

For one thing, returns from mortgage investments can be given some special tax consideration. Several years ago Congress used this device to make investments in stocks more attractive. The first \$50 in dividends from stocks is now tax free. For example, if a man and his wife receive \$500 this year from stock dividends they can each write off \$50 as tax free. This naturally makes investment in stocks more profitable.

Municipal bonds, too, have a tax-free angle. Most municipal bonds pay only three to four per cent interest. In a tight money market such as exists now, that kind of return is piddling. But the fact that the interest is tax exempt makes the bonds attractive. Similar tax consideration undoubtedly could attract more money to mortgage lending—particularly if some sort of investment trust arrangement permitting small investors to channel their money into this type of investment could be worked out.

Risk, too, is a strong factor in the investment field. The less the risk, the greater the incentive to invest. Through FHA, Veterans Housing, etc., government is now underwriting a sizeable portion of the risk mortgage lenders assume. However, risk is still involved. I believe it is time Uncle Sam took a long, hard look at the picture, with the aim of reducing the risk involved in lending for mortgage purposes. With risk reduced, prevailing rates of return on mortgages increase in attractiveness.

Over the long haul, it seems to me the housing industry needs to develop an entirely new program for financing, selling, taxing and encouraging home ownership; a program specifically designed to meet the needs of the housing field. Financing methods are cumbersome. Selling methods are obsolete and expensive. Taxing methods are a carryover from the day when real estate constituted practically all wealth. The enormous increase in real estate tax rates in itself constitutes a tremendous roadblock to home ownership. The housing field needs to develop an entirely new approach to building and merchandising homes.

It has become popular to blame building trades wages for today's seemingly high costs of housing. Yet in the average house, the cost of land

is twice as high as the cost of building trades labor that went into it. The building trades' share of the selling price dollar is constantly going down while the price of homes is increasing. New techniques and new materials are raising productivity of building trades labor month by month. Even if all building trades wages were eliminated, the cost of housing would not be affected very much.

But pointing the finger does not offer a solution to the current housing dilemma. Attacking the obstacles that stand in the way of wider home ownership does.

The Federal government is constantly reiterating that it wants to do something to stimulate home construction. I think the suggestions which I outlined here offer a concrete starting place. Tight money is not going to last forever. If some stopgap measures can be devised to get the industry off dead center, I believe it can keep rolling along merrily for years to come.

After all, housing is the hard core of our entire economic picture. Housing, of course, is a very substantial industry in its own right. It not only employs hundreds of thousands of men directly, but it also utilizes vast quantities of lumber, bricks, hardware, etc. Many of these lines depend almost entirely on the home construction industry for their prosperity. When home construction sags, they sag too.

But the stimulating effect of new housing is not confined to building materials or allied lines. People who move into a new house generally buy new furniture and equipment. They spend money for garden implements, nursery stocks, seeds, etc. They entertain oftener and consequently buy greater amounts of better quality foods and beverages. There is hardly

an industry in the country which does not depend, to some extent at least, on a healthy housing industry for its prosperity.

With the proper amount of coordinated effort, the faltering housing industry can be shifted back into high gear. All of us have a stake in getting the job done promptly.

There was never a time when this wonderful free enterprise system of ours could not come up with an answer to a pressing need. It will come up with an answer to the housing dilemma too, given half a chance. All it needs is a quick shot in the arm to overcome the inertia which has slowed it down to a walk through lack of attention.

A HEEL OF A DEAL

On May 13, 1957, a first anniversary will be observed in Winchester, Virginia, but it is not expected to be a particularly happy occasion. It will mark one year of striking by the 350 members of the United Rubber Workers' Local 511 against the O'Sullivan Rubber Corporation.

The company is a manufacturer of rubber heels and soles and plastic products. During the past 12 months it has refused to bargain with the Rubber Workers, refused to meet with the Federal Mediation Board, has imported strike-breakers and has caused Virginia's "right-to-work" law to be used to harass the strikers.

Because the company has refused to discuss the fundamental issue of reinstating strikers, the United Rubber Workers' Union has launched a nationwide boycott of O'Sullivan heels and plastic products and asks the support of all organized labor.

The following comparison of conditions at O'Sullivan's and organized plants shows the causes of the strike.

CONDITIONS AT O'SULLIVAN'S Compared To Organized Heel Plants

O'SULLIVAN	5c an hour increase in 3 years
OTHERS .	25c an hour increase in 3 years
O'SULLIVAN	No paid holidays
OTHERS .	Six to eight paid holidays
O'SULLIVAN	1 week vacation for 1 year service, 2 weeks for 5 years
OTHERS .	1 week for one year, 2 weeks for 3 years, 3 weeks for 15 years
O'SULLIVAN	\$1,000 Life Insurance (worker contributes)
OTHERS .	\$2,000 to \$5,000 Life Insurance—all company paid
O'SULLIVAN	Sickness and accident: \$15 a week, worker pays one half the premium
OTHERS .	\$25.00 to \$35.00 a week, company paid
O'SULLIVAN	Pensions to salaried employes only
OTHERS .	Pensions for all employes.

WAGES: O'Sullivan's is one of the lowest paying heel and sole plants in the country. O'Sullivan pays 40 to 50 cents an hour less than most URW organized plants.

CARPENTERS WALK AMONG THE STARS



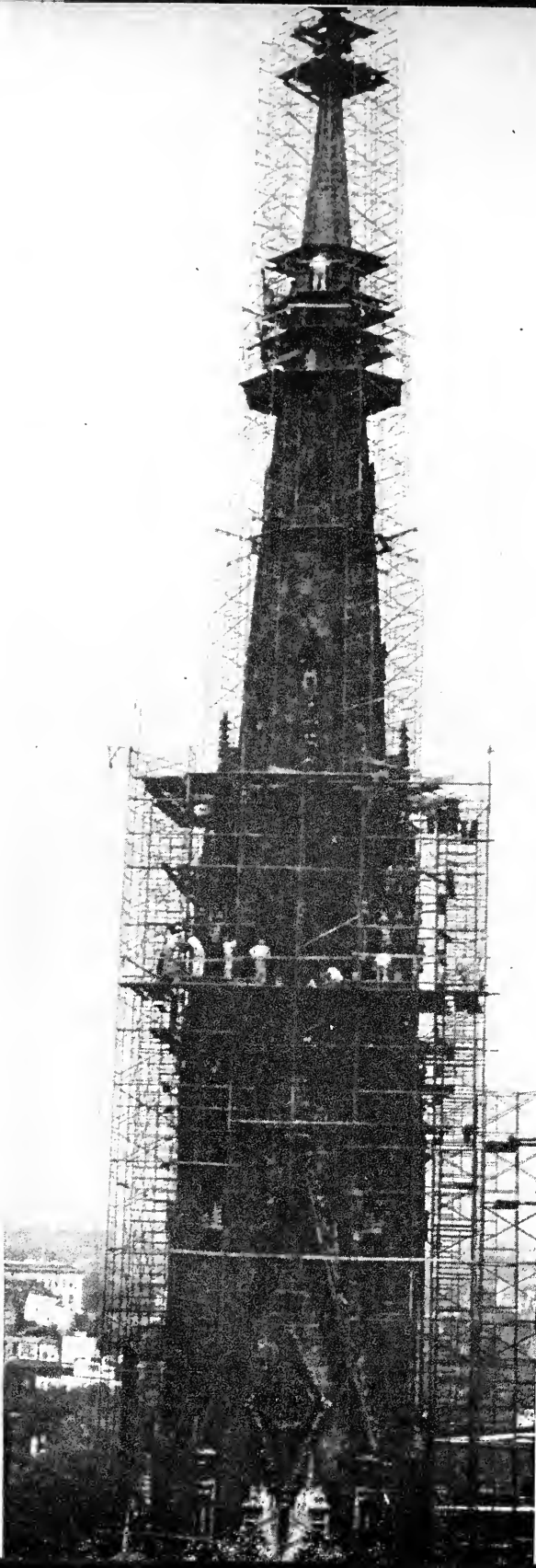
Next to an elevator operator, a carpenter probably has more ups and downs in his career than any man alive. Carpenters often work 80 or 90 feet down in a hole making forms for footings. On the other hand, one carpenter, Brother Mike Kelpy of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., achieved some sort of record when he supervised erection of 273 feet of scaffold around First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

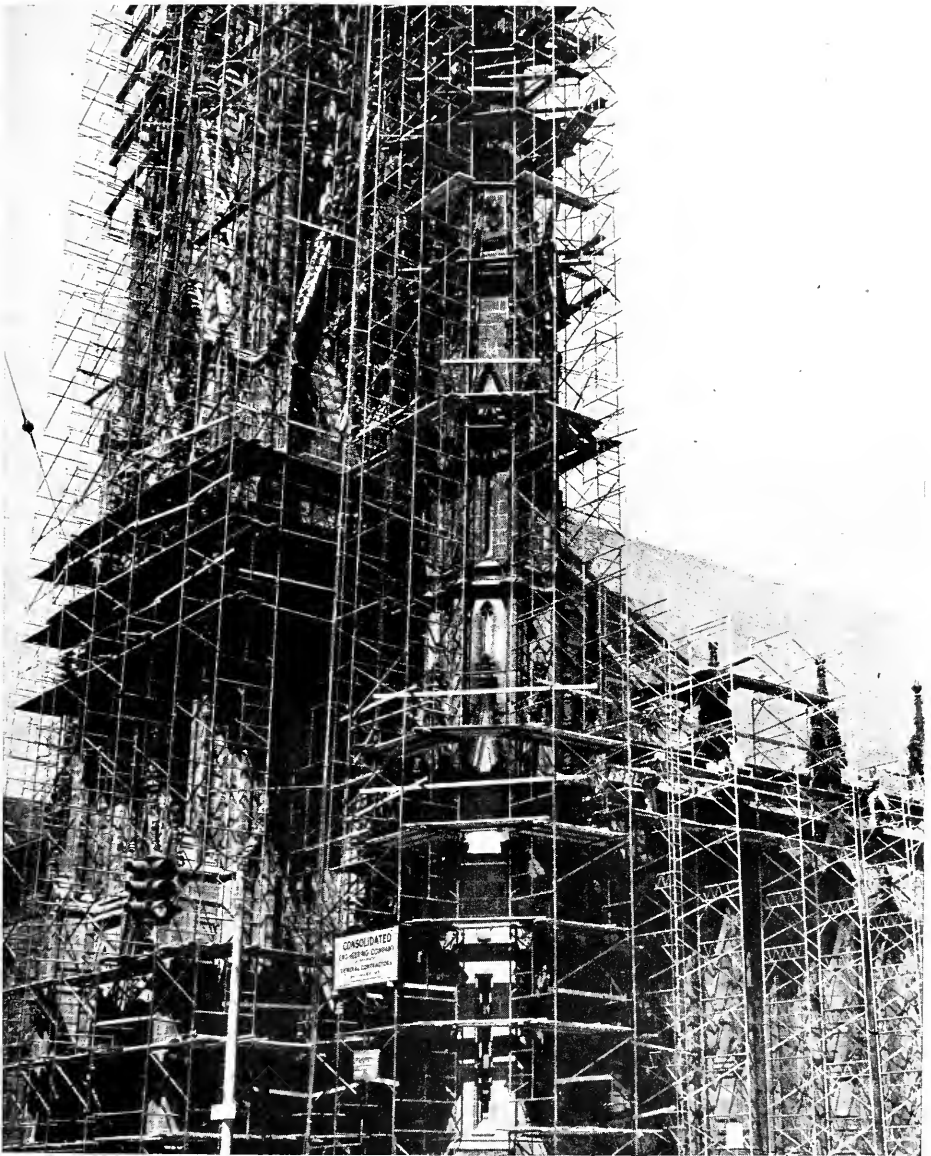
The scaffold job on the Baltimore church constituted a record for jobs of its kind. A higher scaffolding was once erected around St. Paul's Cathedral, New York, but it proved to be impractical and subsequently was abandoned.

It took eight weeks to erect the Baltimore scaffold. Over 1,200 pieces of tubular steel were fitted together to make the completed job. The scaffold had to be tied to the building every 30 feet. Erection and dismantling of the scaffold cost close to \$20,000. However, it enabled workmen to make the necessary repairs to the church structure clear to the top of the spire.

Working with Brother Kelpy on the unique job was a 22-year-old ex-Marine, Brother Bruce Personen of Local Union 101, Baltimore, who had no previous experience working at such heights. Before the job was completed, however, he became a confirmed high scaffold man and hopes to make such work his career.

In theory, at least, tubular steel scaffolding can be erected to a height of 3,000 feet. However, if a conservative safety factor is figured in, about 750 is the practical limit. But there is little chance that a scaffold higher than the Balti-





more job will be erected in the near future because of the cost involved.

However, if and when higher scaffolds are built, Brotherhood members will build them.

In a real sense, the scaffold is a measuring stick of human progress. Scaffolds rose from the sands of Egypt before the Pyramids could be built. Greek carpenters built the Parthenon from scaffolds they erected first. The same can be said for all the cathedrals and structures that come down to us

from bygone ages. The scaffold made them all possible.

A thousand years from now there may exist a civilization exceeding in grandeur and might our wildest dreams. Whether or not scaffolds will still be in existence is anyone's guess. But one thing is certain; the sinews of that civilization will be fashioned and erected by untold generations of carpenters plying their skills from scaffolds they put together with their own hands.

It takes all kinds to make a world or a union

Recognize Any Of These?

SOMEONE once said "It takes all kinds to make a world." A union must be a world of its own, for, seemingly, it takes all kinds to make a union. A few "types" are herewith delineated. We are sure, however, that your union is an exception. None of these characters can be found among your membership. They exist only in other locals. So this is merely to acquaint you with what other locals have put up with at various times.

THE VISITING FIREMAN

This guy transferred in from Kokomo or Azusa or Pawtucket. "That ain't the way we did it in Kokomo (or Azusa or Pawtucket)" is his opening gambit every time he takes the floor. Whatever the motion or proposition before the union, he is good for a 15-minute rundown of how the thing was handled "back home." Before he is half way through, three-fourths of the membership wonders why in Hell he ever left home if things were so wonderful. One or two members even mull over the idea of taking up a collection to ship him back.



THE CURBSTONE LAWYER

This is the frustrated attorney whose battle cry is: "It ain't legal." He knows all about Hapus Capus and In Hoc Signo. He takes half an hour to confuse an already confused issue. He always "just read" something in a paper or magazine that he really doesn't understand himself, but thinks might have application to the matter on the floor. Usually sits back



smugly while the debate drags on, then rises pompously to blow the thing sky high (he hopes) with his withering legal logic. He can cite you a legal precedent that makes breathing illegal.

THE PROMOTER

This is the guy who always has an angle. In fact, he has more angles than a protractor. Is the union going to buy something? He can get it wholesale. Is the union in need of guidance? He knows a politician. Has an individual member a few extra bucks? He can tell him how to make a killing. There is hardly anything he cannot buy, beg, borrow, fix, or give advice on, according to his story. Matters turned over to him seldom are carried through to a successful conclusion. But a long list of



failures to produce does not dampen his enthusiasm for the next project. Leave it to him. He's got angles.

THE WOUNDED SOUL

In this guy's opinion, the union is ruled by a clique. Aren't the same guys always running things? Of course, every time he is asked to serve on a committee or devote a little time to union affairs he has a thousand and one different excuses. Him run for an office? Heck Man, he just doesn't have the time. But he has plenty of time to criticize the men who run for office and spend a great deal of time and effort in keeping the union rolling. He wants new blood, but he makes darn sure none of it is his. He doesn't like a clique running the organization but he goes to any lengths to insure that the "clique" isn't expanded to the point where he will be included.



THE OUTSIDE ORATOR

Most local unions have one or more of these. He has absolutely nothing to say in the meeting, but out on the sidewalk or on the job next day he can tell you exactly where the union made its mistakes. In fact, he insists on doing so. He could have told "those guys" they were barking up the wrong tree. "That president's got rocks in his head!" "The union is going to be sorry it ever fell for such poppycock." "Things are really going to the dogs with the kind of leadership the union is depending on." That's Mr. Orator on the job; in the union meeting he becomes Mr. Clam.



THE SAD SACK

To this guy, everything is wrong. The union hall is too far uptown or too far downtown. If the president runs a tight meeting he is trying to be a dictator. If he doesn't exercise rigid control he is a weak sister and unfit to hold the office. If the union is forced to strike for better wages it is an outrage.



If the negotiating committee can't get all the increase he would like to see without a strike, all its members are bums and nincompoops. The union meets too often or not often enough. The hall is too warm or too cold. There are too many items on the agenda or not enough. Whatever the majority is for, he's against.

These are only some of the types most unions have. It is a good thing you and I aren't that way. We are good, solid members. Everything we say is logical, clear-cut and wise. We don't have any prejudices, faults or failings. Isn't the union lucky to have men of our caliber in it—men with good heads on their shoulders and their feet on the ground?

PLANE GOSSIP

JOE PAUP, POOR MAN'S DIOR

All adither and aflutter, a women's magazine of slick paper variety announces that Italian originals (dresses thunk up by the hand-on-hip boys, if you didn't already know it) can now be had for as little as \$295.00. We reprint this earth-shattering news for the benefit of carpenters' wives so they can beat the rush. The magazine didn't say whether or not there are special discounts for quantity purchases.

After looking over the window displays of Spring styles, Italian and otherwise, our favorite historian and faithful commentator, Joe Paup, had this to say:

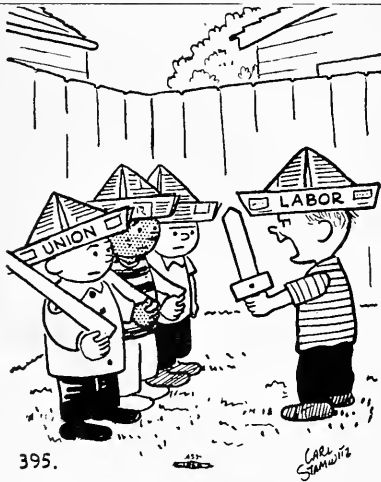
"Barb wire models seem to be back in vogue. A barb wire dress is one that protects the property without obstructing the view."



THE REAL NEED

For all the billions that have been poured into foreign aid programs, military programs, doctrines, treaties, alliances and what have you, the world still totters on the brink of cataclysmic war and utter extinction.

It seems to us what this world needs is guns of smaller and men of larger caliber.



395.

"Remember—It's us labor papers against the enemy dailies — so watch out for their mud slinging!"

AUTOMATION

Some of the fantastic claims currently made for automation bring to mind the case of the test pilot who visited a large plant to see the latest concepts in automatic controls. "Young man," said one of the design engineers, "your days are numbered. We have a new control coming along that will run your plane from takeoff to landing. You'd better hunt yourself a nice soft job elsewhere."

"I'm not so sure about that," replied the pilot. "Have you come up with a control mechanism that weighs less than 200 lbs.; has 5 senses, 6 degrees of freedom; that is completely self lubricated? Not only that, have you come up with a control device that is so readily and easily produced by inexperienced labor?"



LABOR HOLDS THE DOOR OPEN

A financial magazine recently devoted a full issue to the wonders of the American free enterprise system. The magazine spelled out all the miraculous achievements in productivity which have made possible our constantly rising standard of living.

However, the magazine gave all the credit to management; labor was not even mentioned. Somehow or other this brought to mind Marty McIntyre's story of the guy who made good:

A man, down on his luck, reached the point where he didn't even have a nickel for the pay toilet. A friendly bartender loaned him the coin.

As he entered the men's room, another fellow was emerging from a pay booth and kindly held the door open.

Later, still having his nickel, the man saw a slot machine, put in the nickel and hit the jackpot. With the \$5 he won, he went to see a bookie, parlayed his bets and that evening had over \$1,000.

Investing this money in some mining stock, he returned to see the bartender a few months later with a fortune of over \$50,000.

"Don't you think I'm entitled to half the profits?" asked the bartender. "I gave you the nickel that started it all."

"Give you half!" exclaimed the big winner. "The fellow who should get half is the guy who held the door open for me!"

EVEN IN THOSE DAYS?

In Miami Beach, members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council learned that probably the earliest known strike in American history occurred in Florida. Historian B. J. Combs said that his anthropological researches has established that a tribe of Indians—ancestors of the Seminoles—had gone on strike repeatedly in the 50 years before Columbus discovered America. The strikers were skilled canoe builders and fishermen and they struck against the refusal of northern tribes to pay them "double the weight in grain of each canoe."

If the scientists dig a little deeper they probably will come upon some anti-labor literature predicting that this country will never amount to a shucks unless labor organizations are curbed by drastic laws.

★ ★ ★

THE COME-ON

An enterprising book store owner, whose shop is located hard by a Philadelphia theater showing "The Ten Commandments," has his window filled with Bibles plus a sign saying:

"You've seen the movie—now read the book."

★ ★ ★

LITTLE CHOICE

For eight or nine months in a row the cost of living index has been climbing steadily. The government's only answer to date has been a decision to revise the cost of living index maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Whether the Department of Labor employs calculus, trigonometry or plain seventh-grade arithmetic, the results will be the same. The index may be made more complicated, but the housewife still will have to shell out more money for beans and bacon each month.

Although food prices are climbing at the retail level, the farmer's share of the food dollar is barely holding its own. In farm circles they are telling about the farmer who finally gave up. He sold his farm, moved to the city. The only employment he could find was selling can openers from door to door. The only trouble was that the can openers cost him \$1.00 while all he could get for them was 75c.

"You can't make any money that way," a friend told him.

"I know, I know," replied the farmer, "but it's still a Hell of a lot more profitable than farming."

LONG ON PROMISES

Management is fighting a losing battle in its determined stand to halt the spread of unionism among white collar workers. However, business is not giving up. A speaker at the NAM's 29th Industrial Relations Institute told the delegates that the way to stop the organizing of clerical employees is to provide prestige, congenial work surroundings, and a feeling of belonging on the management team for white collar workers.

In spite of all these things, white collar workers are turning to unionism more and more. Somehow or other the sugary promise campaign of business reminds us of the two girls discussing marriage.

"When I find the right man," said one of them, "I'll cook him wonderful meals, wash and darn his clothes, listen to his troubles, bring his pipe and slippers to him when he gets home. What more could a man ask for?"

"Nothing," replied the friend, "unless he has an evil mind."

★ ★ ★

ALL TOO TRUE

"Man is a conceited creature," Joe Paup maintains. In the last 2,000 years he has written over 32,000,000 laws without even coming close to improving on the Ten Commandments."



403.

"That union pin you're wearing doesn't frighten me! I happen to know you've been suspended for non-payment of dues!"

Unionism Improves Professional Status



WHEN General President Maurice A. Hutcheson last year was asked to submit a 50-year forecast of unionism's future, for inclusion in the time capsule placed in the cornerstone of the new AFL-CIO Building, he predicted that the nation would be 90% organized by the year 2000. Is such a conclusion reasonable in view of the fact that in 75 years organized labor has been able to organize only 25% of the existing work force?

If the overall experience of the past three-quarters of a century is used as the yardstick, such a prediction may seem questionable. However, developments of the past few years indicate that unionism is only now entering its golden age.

For a long time unionism was a virtual monopoly of production workers. A pair of overalls was as much a badge of union membership as a union card. But all that has changed. Professional people and white collar workers have seen production workers, through their unions, gradually elevate their wage standards, improve their working conditions and establish job security beyond anything unorganized employes could ever hope to achieve.

This has changed the attitude of white collar people considerably. The old stigma surrounding union membership is fast disappearing. Professional societies simply have not been able to provide their members with the advantages trade unions gain for their members day in and day out. Consequently, more and more white collar people are giving straight trade unionism a long, hard look.

The old idea that professionalism and unionism are incompatible is fast dying out. Today movie and TV stars are making millions of dollars a year carrying union cards. So do many engineers, scientists and professors.

Recently the American Teacher, official publication of the Teachers' Union, asked the presidents of three unions representing professional people to summarize how the white collar people they represent fared since they turned to trade unionism. Their replies, herewith reprinted in part, indicate why unionism is bound to grow.

NEWSPAPER MEN

*by Joseph F. Collis, president
American Newspaper Guild*

Improved professional standards are a natural by-product of strong, democratic trade unionism.

This was the belief of the reporters, columnists and editorial workers who organized the American Newspaper Guild 23 years ago. And looking back at the change for the better which

newspapers have shown in the past 25 years, we in the industry can appreciate how right they were.

In the early 30's, before the Guild, reporters salaries averaged less than \$30 a week, and the seven-day week was not uncommon. Few newspapers observed or gave paid vacations, and fringe benefits like paid health insurance were unknown.

Is it any wonder that ethics and standards were low? Many of the

most skilled and talented newspapermen were forced to seek other work to provide adequately for their families. Those who remained in the industry did so out of passion for their work and in spite of the conditions that went with it.

But 23 years of collective bargaining by the Guild has brought great changes. Minimum wages are approaching realistic levels—as high as \$141.50 for a 35-hour, five-day week in some contracts. And since employers demand more when they must pay more, today's reporter is an abler practitioner of his work than was his predecessor of 25 years ago.

Whereas not too many years ago the journalism school graduate was looked upon with suspicion by many editors, today a college degree is a pre-requisite to a job on most papers.

The newspaper industry, in short, now employs more talented people simply because it is more attractive to them—and the Guild has helped to make it so.

One publisher, William Block of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, put it this way when speaking at a Guild meeting:

"The Guild has raised the standards and wages of workers in departments the Guild covers. As a direct result you have improved competency inasmuch as management asks more competency when it has to pay more. Your staffs now are more proficient and better than ever, and on this matter I feel we have made progress with the Guild's help."

In addition to these material improvements and the higher standards that have accompanied them, the Guild also has pursued its secondary purpose "to guarantee, as far as it is able, constant honesty in the news, to raise the standards of journalism and ethics of the industry."

Any organization of people employed in the same profession has, it seems to me, a vested interest in maintaining and advancing the standards of ethics under which they work. And this is no less true because the organization is a trade union.

The Guild adopted a code of ethics for the guidance of newspapermen at its first constitutional convention in 1934. In other areas, it presents annually the Heywood Broun Memorial Award for journalistic enterprise and initiative in the spirit of its founder. Many of its Locals conduct advanced classes and workshops in reporting, writing and editing; sponsor lectures on press performance, and award scholarships in journalism to deserving high school graduates.

In its contracts, the Guild protects reporters against the use of their by-lines over their objections, encourages leaves of absence for professional fellowships and scholarships and guarantees the writer or photographer a share of the proceeds from the re-use or syndication of his work.

There is, of course, still much to be done—both in improving wages and conditions and in elevating the standards of the industry. But as the Guild grows, it will continue to pursue its twin purposes.

* * * *

AIR LINE PILOTS

by C. N. Sayen, president
Air Line Pilots Association

A question which arises frequently among professional and semi-professional people is: *Are unionism and professions compatible?* An objective analysis of this question will provide an affirmative answer. An exploration of the basic reasons for development in the pursuit of common objectives, both historical and in our current political and economic institutions, leads to the conclusion that unionism is not

only compatible with the professions but is an urgent necessity.

All levels of society and civilization throughout the years have accepted some form of unionism in principle, as vital to their well-being.

After all, what is a union? Basically, it is exactly what its name implies—a matter of unity. An examination of all forms of currently existing unions indicate they all have a common denominator. They are all organizations of people with common problems established for the purpose of pursuing common objectives.

Trade unions are merely a form of organizational unity, well-accepted as a part of our way of life. It makes little difference whether unified groups are organized primarily for the purpose of collective bargaining in order to raise income and standards of working conditions, as many craft and industrial unions are, or some other common and legitimate purpose.

By now, most professional or semi-professional groups have realized the necessity for some sort of an organization or union. In the past, many unions strictly identified as trade unions confined themselves solely to the problems of rates of compensation and working conditions of their members. They have now found it necessary to enlarge their functions in such a way as to concern themselves with the promotion of standards of their particular group, political functions, and many other activities once beyond the scope of trade unionism.

My own organization, the Air Line Pilots Association, International, represents the professional air line pilot in all his relations with his employer, the public, governmental agencies, and all other phases of his professional career.

This year we celebrated our 25th anniversary. Based on our experience during this quarter-century, we are of the opinion that, not only are unionism and the professions compatible, but unions are a necessity to professional development.

A union of professional employes is an essential vehicle for identifying its members as professional people. This is accomplished in several ways, one of which is by providing the means of meeting a basic requirement of a profession: that it contribute to society and social advancement. Such a group is capable of performing essential public services by bringing to the attention of society, the critical problems which exist in their particular line of endeavor.

For example: The Air Line Pilots Association has always been very active in the promotion of air safety and has been a strong, independent voice in the development of the standards maintained by civil air transport today. It has also insisted in maintaining high standards for the air line pilot, and has, therefore, drawn competent and responsible people into this work and retained them in the profession with resultant benefits to the industry and the public.

The day is rapidly fading when membership in a trade union carries the stigma which many people attempted to attach to labor's first organizing and representing efforts. Outdated, too, is the school of thought that professional prestige must be sublimated to the economic realities of trade unionism, and, therefore, be detrimentally affected. Indeed, to the contrary, history has proven that labor organizations can and do provide a vehicle for enhancement of professional prestige and the increased earning power merited by that profession.

The question facing professional people is not really whether or not they should be organized. More important are the questions: What should be our objective in organizing? What type of organization will best represent us?

* * * *

MUSICIANS

by James C. Petrillo, president
Musicians' Union

In briefly outlining the growth and progress of the American Federation of Musicians and the many ways in which our organization has helped the musician in his profession, I must first point with pride to the fact that ours was one of the earliest trade unions to join with the American Federation of Labor. Today I am also privileged to represent our union on the executive council of the AFL-CIO.

Our American Federation of Musicians was organized in Indianapolis in 1896, ten years after the formation of the AFL, with which it affiliated one year later. It was the outgrowth of an organization of some 100 music clubs in various cities, the members of which originally considered themselves artists, not craftsmen.

These musicians had flourished as artists until the great influx of immigration in the eighties, which brought with it a surplus of proficient musicians. Many unscrupulous employers exploited them. They were quickly subjected to price cutting among themselves for engagements, and some were reduced to playing for pennies in the streets. It wasn't long before the whole profession found itself in a highly uneconomic position.

A group of midwestern musicians' organizations decided their only recourse was in the true principles of trade unionism; the promotion of good working conditions, at a fair rate of pay, to maintain the high standards

of the profession. Thus the American Federation of Musicians was born with a membership of some 6,000 persons.

Today, the AFM has more than 252,000 members in some 700 locals in the United States, Canada, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. They are instrumentalists, great and small, all over this country of ours—and thousands of teachers devoted to instruction in every musical instrument imaginable.

Included are the musicians in the great Boston Symphony Orchestra, as well as in small chamber groups. Drummers and trumpet players in the big name bands belong as well as the young, struggling musician in the small town orchestra. Membership also includes such prominent concert artists as the internationally known violinists, Erica Morini and the famous San Francisco born pianist, Vera Franceschi.

The Musicians' Union has grown in the past 20 years despite its inability to insure complete economic security for a majority of its members. Love for music and the desire to have a part in the fight for its survival has caused musicians to seek strength in numbers.

Although prosperity followed the formation of the Musician's Union clear through to the late *twenties*, a serious unemployment crisis arose hand-in-hand with the great depression. Trouble developed in the form of the sound movies and from the exploitation of the phonograph record for commercial purposes. Thousands of musicians were displaced by mechanical music and they turned again to their Union for support.

When I became president in 1940, conditions were so bad that drastic steps had to be taken. I reasoned that those who exploited the machine had

a financial obligation to the workers who were exploited by the machine, even if it were only a token obligation.

Today economists recognize this problem as *Automation*, but to us it is known as *Canned Music*. There was a long period of strife between the industry and the musician's union before we realized our objective.

Out of this reasoning was born our great free public music program, paid for out of small contributions from sales of products of the music industry. It serves a double purpose. It provides employment for musicians

who need it and it brings free live music to people who love it and appreciate it.

As a result of these funds, more than a million music lovers in some 700 communities in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and the Virgin Islands this last year enjoyed 24,000 free, live, public music programs. They ranged from symphony concerts to be-bop, cost nearly \$3 million and provided 200,000 single engagements for professional musicians—without anyone paying a single penny for admission.

GO TO THE 1957 UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW—KANSAS CITY, MAY 16-21

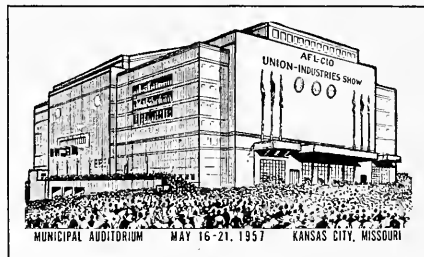
Labor's greatest spectacle, the AFL-CIO Union Industries Show, will be held May 16-21, this year at Kansas City, Missouri, in the Municipal Auditorium.

During the six days of the show, visitors will have the opportunity to see union made products from all segments of American industry. Many affiliates of the AFL-CIO will have exhibits in which their members actually demonstrate the skills of their crafts. One of these will be the United Brotherhood's, pre-

pared with the cooperation of the Kansas City District Council.

There will be something of interest for visitors of all ages. In the past professional entertainers and celebrities have lent their talents to the show, thus demonstrating the wide scope of AFL-CIO membership.

There is no admission charge and thousands of dollars in prizes and gifts are given away to visitors each year. If in Kansas City in May be sure to drop in on the show. Everyone is welcome.



WOOD HAS MANY USES

Because of its exceptional durability and the fact that it can be machined to exacting specifications, maple is being used for propellers of the Marine Corps' new turborotor helicopter. Because of the high technical skill required, a piano manufacturer was picked to shape the rough-hewn maple into finished blades.

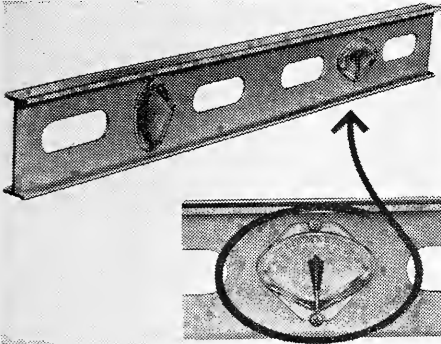
Trailer manufacturers continue to prefer wood for the interior walls of house trailers. Wood's strength and stability make it an ideal material structurally, while its beauty and ease of maintenance have strong appeal to trailer purchasers.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

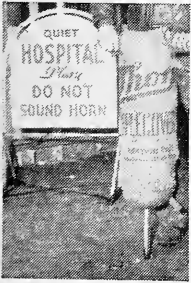
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A level which is said to read all angles, slopes, pitches, plus verticals and horizontals. Has a semi-floating plumb-bob which is



sealed in non-freezing plastic liquid. Sold by Pickett Products, Inc., 1109 S. Fremont Ave., Alhambra, Cal.

An air hammer said to be quiet enough for practical use in hospital zones. Muffle cover is said to reduce sound intensity up to 55 per cent. Consists of double layer of sound-proofing material zipped around the air hammer. Developed by Thor Power Tools, Aurora, Ill.

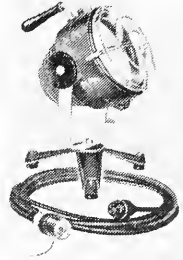


A tubular steel hammer with a handle shaped like a conventional wooden hammer handle. Head is locked to handle by 3000

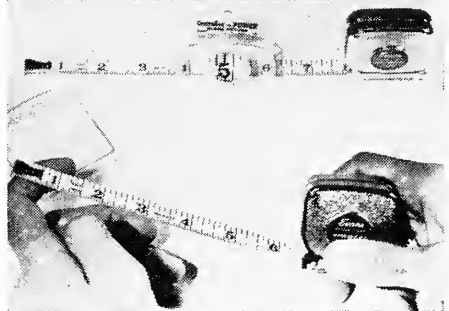


pounds of hydraulic pressure. Rubber grip covers steel handle. Manufactured by Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

A portable floodlight, said to be the highest powered portable unit ever made for its size and weight. Manufacturer claims it produces 121,500 candle-power with only a 500 watt rating. Product of Stonco Electric Products Co., 333 Monroe Ave., Kenilworth, N. J.



A pocket-size steel white-tape which may be controlled on return to case by means of push button. When button is released blade is held in place for accurate measurement. Comes packaged in transparent Te-



nite box which has a built-in magnifying glass to make reading easier. Made by Evans Rule Co., 400-416 Trumbull St., Elizabeth, N. J.

A seven-piece, power screwdriver drill kit. Includes a 1/4" drill, screw setter and screwdriver attachment, three twist drills and a carrying case. Used by holding attachment onto drill chuck. For literature, write to: Porter-Cable Co., 99 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y. (In Canada, Porter-Cable Power Tools, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ontario.)



Editorial



Human Depreciation Merits Consideration Too

One of these days human beings may be considered as valuable as machines in our society. At least one Congressman already thinks so.

Representative Zelenko, of New York, recently introduced a bill which would allow older citizens a tax deduction for "depletion of human resources" just as industry now enjoys tax relief for depletion of machinery and property.

Representative Zelenko's measure would allow taxpayers over 45 years of age to claim a special deduction for depletion of their skills and muscles.

"There is no reason why there should be a distinction between the present tax deductions for the depletion of natural resources, machinery and property, and that of the depletion of the most important resource of all—the human one."

As we understand the New York Congressman's proposal, the deduction for "human depreciation" would be figured by subtracting 44 from the age of the taxpayer and multiplying the resultant figure by one per cent of his earned income for the tax year. In other words, as the taxpayer grew older, he would be allowed to deduct one per cent additional each year after 45. Thus a worker aged 66 would have 22% deduction coming to him.

There probably is little chance that Representative Zelenko's measure will pass in the immediate future, but it does focus attention on a vital problem. Older citizens in our society are losing out.

First, there is discrimination in employment of people over 40. There is no statistical evidence to prove that older workers are less productive than younger ones. On the other hand, there is a good deal of evidence showing that older employes are more reliable, loyal and conscientious than their younger brethren. However, a great deal of industry still refuses to hire people over 40.

Second, retirement is becoming increasingly expensive. There was a time when a man who had a house paid for could get along fairly well on a small pension. Today real estate taxes are so high housing is a financial burden even if a man owns his house free and clear. Real estate tax rates of seven and eight dollars per \$100 of valuation are very common. This means that \$25 to \$50 a month is needed just to keep the taxes paid.

Medical services also have skyrocketed to the point where oldsters with limited incomes are hard hit. Keeping healthy is a major item in the budgets of retired people.

So some sort of special tax consideration for people beyond their working years is overdue. To our way of thinking, this particularly true in the matter of real estate taxes. Older people have no children in school. Thus they do not add anything to the cost of maintaining schools—the major expense item in any community. Yet they pay the full tax rate. With our older population growing by leaps and bounds, a reappraisal of our tax structure cannot be delayed much longer.

So Representative Zelenko's recognition that older people ought to be considered as important as natural resources or machinery is a step in the right direction.

A Prime Example Of False Economy

No peacetime budget in the history of the nation created quite so much furor as the present 71 billion dollar one proposed by President Eisenhower. The budget is being attacked from all sides—with some justification, we may add. Seventy-one billion dollars is a tremendous amount of money to siphon out of the mass purchasing power of the nation. It means nearly \$1,500 deducted from the income of every family in the country. With that kind of money being skimmed from the income of American families, it is small wonder that home sales and car sales and furniture sales are lagging.

A cut in the budget is desirable. Perhaps a cut is even possible. But the only way significant reductions in the budget can be achieved is by pruning items which account for the vast bulk of the money. For example, national security alone demands 64% of the budget.

This, however, is not the approach of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce. Their hue and cry is that "welfare state" activities must be cut down or eliminated. The writer of this editorial sat in the House Gallery recently and heard a notoriously right-wing Representative proclaim that the way to cut the budget is by reducing spending in the fields of social security, public assistance, the school lunch program and public health activities. Yet the entire appropriation for labor and welfare activities in the new budget amounts to only 3.5 billion dollars—less than 5 per cent of the total. Any cut in this area would not save any significant amount of money but it would seriously curtail the services which the government provides for ordinary people.

The 1958 appropriation for labor and welfare activities is actually smaller than the 1939 appropriation, despite the fact that population has increased by a third in the interim. In terms of 1956 dollars, the 1939 appropriation is roughly three times higher than the 1958 appropriation. The following table tells the story:

Government Expenditures For Labor and Welfare

Fiscal year	Budget Expenditures For Labor and Welfare	In 1956 Dollars	Per Capita Expenditures For Labor and Welfare	In 1956 Dollars
1939	\$3,924 Million	\$9,104 Million	\$29.95	\$69.48
1940	3,079 Million	7,127 Million	23.30	53.94
1950	1,963 Million	2,388 Million	12.94	15.74
1952	2,168 Million	2,398 Million	13.81	15.28
1954	2,485 Million	2,689 Million	15.30	16.56
1956	2,776 Million	2,776 Million	16.51	16.51
1957	3,032 Million	3,032 Million	17.76	17.76
1958	3,538 Million	3,538 Million	20.31	20.31

Consider this fact also: in 1939, when the nation was spending 3.9 billion dollars on labor and welfare activities, the national economy was producing 90 billion dollars worth of goods and services; today, when a 3.5 billion dollar

budget is being attacked, our economy is rolling along at a 440 billion dollar clip.

It also is interesting to note that interest on the nation's debt will cost \$900,000,000 more this year than it did last, even though the national debt is 2.1 billion dollars smaller this year than it was last. What made the difference? The tight money policy. Who is reaping the reward? The bankers and lending institutions.

But that is the way things always go; the items that help the little people are always socialistic or welfare statism, the items that help those who already have plenty are rugged individualism or free enterprise or something equally high-sounding.

The labor and welfare portion of the budget is so important it ought not even be tinkered with. Vocational training, safety, rehabilitation, assistance to the blind and indigent, administration of unemployment insurance and employment services, public health, hospital and school aid are all involved. And even if the entire appropriation were eliminated, the overall budget would be reduced by less than five per cent.

There is such a thing as false economy. In our opinion, worrying about a 3.5 billion dollar labor and welfare budget when national security is accounting for 12 times that much and interest charges are accounting for twice that much is a prime example.

Unionism Holds The Real Key

In the tugging and hauling that make up daily existence, important landmarks sometimes slip by unnoticed. The American economy (and probably labor's part in it) reached such a landmark last month without any fanfare or bugle-blowing.

According to men who spend their time figuring such things, some time last month the number of people employed in the production of goods fell below the number employed in service trades for the first time in history. In other words, there now are more people earning their bread in government, finance, transportation, utilities, etc., than there are on production lines.

Figures show that since 1947 the total production of goods in the United States increased 45%. However, the number of employes engaged in production increased by only three per cent during that time. And the whole thing was accomplished on a slightly shorter work week, too.

With statistics like these staring it in the face, labor no longer needs to waste time worrying about the coming of automation. It is already here. And the implications are far-reaching.

As productivity increases and each individual worker can turn out more goods, the demand for production labor will naturally decrease correspondingly. Therefore shorter hours must become a prime objective of labor unions if unemployment is not to dog the footsteps of many trained workers. Part of the fruits of increased productivity must be taken in the form of greater leisure.

However, earnings must be kept high, too. As fewer and fewer people are required to man the production lines, more and more people must find their livelihoods in the service trades—in dry cleaning establishments and beauty

parlors and retail stores. But all these services cost money. If the production workers do not have the income to buy such services, the economy cannot hold up. So in addition to shorter hours, production workers must constantly keep pushing for higher pay.

Therein lies labor's answer to automation—shorter hours to spread the work, and higher pay to provide the necessary purchasing power for buying an ever-growing list of new services. Over the years this is the program organized labor successfully used in overcoming the effects of better and faster machines. It is the formula that will keep the working man from being overwhelmed by automation.

In the final analysis, the strength and effectiveness of American unions will determine whether the effects of automation are good or evil. If all the fruits of automation go to the owners of the machines, rough days are ahead for wage earners. On the other hand, if a reasonable share of the fruits are won for workers through militant unionism, automation can lead to a better life for all. It is as simple as that, and unions hold the real key.

Engineers And Unions

You've probably read the lush offers made to lure engineers to various firms—mostly in the trade of making gadgets for defense agencies. You'd think that an engineer's degree was a passport to top-notch earnings, security and recognition.

Well—it seems the boys and girls who ply slide-rules and electronic mysteries for their livelihood have as many grievances as you'll find at the next meeting of your local union. The engineers' major gripe: money.

It seems that engineers' salaries in industry haven't kept pace with wages of lesser workers. The Engineers' Joint Council, maintained by 13 engineering societies, surveyed the pay of about 93,000 people in the profession. Here's the report:

A typical engineer in the middle of his career earns \$10,000 a year. If the typical engineer's salary since 1939 had kept pace with industrial workers' wages it would be \$16,000. Half the engineers in industry are at this level or below it.

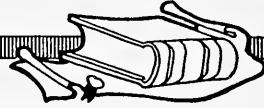
It takes about 20 years' experience for an engineer to get into the upper 10 per cent in terms of pay.

The survey contrasted the annual earnings of engineers with the annual straight-time rate of carpenters and electricians and of plumbers and bricklayers. Of engineers, 10 per cent in all levels of experience are paid less than the craftsmen's rate and 25 per cent are paid the same or more after 23 years' experience.

These figures tell a simple story: the craftsmen are organized into strong unions. The engineer is trained to feel he's a cut or two above the people who build the gadgets he dreams up—and his professional pride gets in the way of his economic needs.

It's no doubt pleasant for engineers to get together over the luncheon table at their professional society meetings to discuss technical developments. However, they also have complaints that need handling if they are to get an attractive return on their investment in engineering education. Engineers belong in unions. We welcome their inquiries.—*Chicago Federation News.*

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

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

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
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Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
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1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

Local Unions Chartered

2992	Port Orford, Oregon	2854	Doaktown, New Brunswick
1091	Bismarck and Mandan, North Dakota	2856	Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania
2996	Raton, New Mexico	2862	Indianapolis, Indiana
2833	Cranbrook, British Columbia	3230	Stuart, Florida
2866	Gold Beach, Oregon	3231	Bathurst, New Brunswick
2835	New York, New York	2997	Gwinn, Michigan
2837	Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania	2884	Ketchikan, Alaska
2840	Ashland, Wisconsin	3232	Bay Comeau, Quebec
2848	Dallas, Texas	3233	Richmond Hill, Ontario
		1079	Steubenville, Ohio

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

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.*

- HORACE H. ANDREWS, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
EDWARD C. BARNHART, L. U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio
PHILIP BELLIVEAU, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
JOHN F. BERGFORS, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass.
HARRY L. BERNARD, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
JULES BISSON, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
S. M. BLAIR, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
VALENTINE BOJANSKI, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
CHARLES BOLM, L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
ERNEST BOUCHES, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
JOSEPH A. BRENNAN, L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa
HENRY E. BREWER, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
FRANK BUCCO, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
ELMER BURTELOW, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
O. L. BYE, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
JOHN E. CARLSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JULIUS C. CHANDLER, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
WILLIAM R. CHASE, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
HERMAN CHRISTENSEN, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
THOMAS CIMARUSTI, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
EDGAR J. CLARK, L. U. 1570, Marysville, Cal.
HERBERT COCKS, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
MELVIN L. CONSTANTINE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JAMES COWNDEN, L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio
FRED H. CRISMAN, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
WILLIAM DALLAS, L. U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio
WILLIAM DEHLER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
JOHN DENHOLM, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
STEVE DEVEAU, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
JOHN DEXHEIMER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WILLIAM R. DIKES, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
JOSEPH DREVO, L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
ADOLPH DREYER, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
EDWARD DWYER, L. U. 1296, San Diego, Cal.
FRED ERICKSON, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass.
FRANZ EGGERT, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
JAMES FALLON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
JAMES L. FLOYD, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
W. J. FLYNN, L. U. 1383, Sarasota, Fla.
FELIX G. FOSTER, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
CLIFFORD FREELIN, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
AUGUST C. FREGIN, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis.
WALTER GAMACHE, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
A. R. GIBSON, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
WILLIAM GILL, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
TROY W. GOLLODAY, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
PAUL J. GUNN, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
ROSS HAMOND, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
THOMAS D. HARRIS, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
FRANK HASECOSTER, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
C. F. HENRY, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
CHESTER L. HERR, L. U. 59, Lancaster, Pa.
ALVIN HUTCHINGS, L. U. 633, Granite City, Ill.
JOHN JACOBSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBERT M. JONES, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES KEITCH, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
C. J. KEIZER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
PETER KELGARD, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
LESLIE I. KELLOW, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
ABRAM KING, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GEORGE KRONAU, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
PAUL LANGENDORF, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
JOSEPH LAYSON, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
WILLIAM LEE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
FRANCIS LICATA, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
EDGAR C. LINDSEY, L. U. 1052, Los Angeles, Cal.
TOM LISCHKO, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
DONALD LOCKWOOD, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
JAMES MALONE, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
MAURICE M. MALONEY, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
THEODORE W. MALOTT, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
CLARENCE MARKHAM, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
SALAMON MILLER, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
DAVID MINARD, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD R. MITCHELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
W. J. MOSER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
MICHAEL J. MUELLER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
HARRY B. NASON, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
HENRY E. NEUBAUM, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES B. NEWMAN, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
ALFRED H. OLSEN, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
CARL J. OLSEN, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ANTON OPPERGARD, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
CLIFFORD M. PALM, L. U. 947, Dubuque, Iowa
WILLIAM R. PARKER, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
ARTHUR PEER, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
MARIUS PENBO, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WALTER POWERS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
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- JOHN PRINE, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
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 HOMER J. RICHARDS, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
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 JOHN E. SMITH, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
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 EARL E. THOMAS, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
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 JOHN VIERLING, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
 MICHAEL WAGNER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
 ANTON WERTHEIM, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
 ALFRED T. WIDDOWSON, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
 ARTHUR G. WOODMAN, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
 ALFORD ZANETTI, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
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February Housing Starts Lowest in Eight Years

February housing starts, with 65,000 units of non-farm houses, was the lowest February figure since 1949, representing a drop of 17 per cent from a year ago.

The 62,500 private houses and apartments begun in February, 1957, represented a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 910,000 units, marking the first time since December, 1951 that the seasonally adjusted annual rate of private housing starts dropped below 1,000,000.

About 2,500 units of new public housing were reported in February, 1957—slightly less than in January. Units started under the Capehart military housing program made up a large share of the February total, which also included about 1,000 units of federally aided low-rent housing and some units started under the College Housing Loan Program.

In the first 2 months of 1957, a total of 130,000 dwelling units were placed under construction, or 15 per cent less than the the 153,000 begun in the same period of 1956.

Preliminary results from building-permit reports indicated January-to-February gains in the amount of new housing authorized in the Northeast and North Central Regions, but volume was off in the South and showed little change over the month in the West. A year ago building-permit authorizations rose from January to February in all four regions.

WOOD BEST FOR KIDS

Architects advise house hunting couples with pre-teenage children to seek out homes which feature wood paneled walls in living and dining areas. Such walls offer the best protection against wear and tear from active youngsters, the architects point out. Wood also is considered an ideal material for the quick and economical remodeling of older homes.

Social security disability benefits start in July, but

Claims Must be Filed by June 30



ABOUT 400,000 disabled workers over 50 will be eligible for social security disability insurance benefits beginning with July. The amount of the benefit will be just the same as the regular old-age insurance payment they would be eligible for if they were 65.

However, many disabled persons are failing to take advantage of these provisions. Workers who have been disabled for some time, and who have not worked since September, 1954, will not be able to qualify to have their social security records frozen or to be paid disability insurance benefits at or after age 50 if they do not apply before June 30, 1957. Failure to file an application with their social security district office before the end of June will mean the loss of all their social security disability, and for some it will also mean the loss of their rights to any old-age and survivors' insurance benefits for themselves and their families in the future.

Requirements for the Disability Freeze

A person who is totally and permanently disabled may have his earnings record "frozen." This establishes his average monthly wage, the basis for determining the amount of his social security benefits, as of the time he became disabled. The period of time in which he is not able to work and has no income is then disregarded in arriving at his monthly average.

Here, briefly, are the requirements you must meet to have year earnings record "frozen."

You must have a disability which is so severe that it prevents you from doing any kind of work. This does not mean you can qualify because you are not able to do the kind of work you had in your last job or in other jobs you may have had in the past. You can not qualify if you are able to participate in *any* substantially gainful employment.

The disability must be of indefinite duration—you cannot qualify if your

disability is temporary and expected to improve so that you will be able to return to work.

You must be able to submit medical proof of your disability. Whether your disability resulted from an injury or illness, it must be a condition which will show up in medical examinations and tests; also the disability must have existed for at least 6 months.

You must have social security credit for at least 5 years. These 5 years must have been within a 10 year period ending when you became disabled, and at least a year and a half of your social security credits must have been earned during the last 3 years of that 10 year period.

A worker may have social security credits by working as an employe or by running his own business, and in certain cases social security credit can be received for past railroad employment or active military service.

Disability Insurance Payments

To qualify for the cash disability insurance benefit payments you must have met all the qualifications for a disability freeze, including the filing

of an application. If you are between the ages of 50 and 65, and can meet these various requirements, you can start drawing cash disability payments with the month of July and they will be continued until you become 65, recover from your disability, or until your death.

But remember—even if you meet all the qualifications outlined, you still cannot qualify for the disability freeze or the cash disability payments unless and until you have filed a formal application with your social security office to have your benefit established. If you file before June 30, it is possible to establish your disability even if it occurred back as far as October, 1941. But if you wait until after that date, the application can be retroactive only one year. You may lose everything if you wait too long.

To apply for disability insurance benefits or to have your social security record frozen, get in touch with your social security district office. If you can't get out to go yourself, write a letter or phone. If necessary, have a friend or relative inquire for you. Don't wait to collect any proofs you think you might need. They will advise you as to the proofs you must submit and the best way to get them.

The Social Security Administration has an office in every large city. If you live in a small town, it is probable

that a representative from the nearest office makes regular trips to your town. If you don't have an office in your town, check with your postmaster. He'll tell you when and where you can contact the nearest office.

However, the purpose of this article is to call attention to the fact that social security disability claims must be filed by June 30 if the disabled worker expects to start drawing benefits in July. The same is true of workers who may wish to "freeze" their benefits because of permanent physical disability.

If a worker's social security account is not officially "frozen," all the time he is unable to work will operate against him in figuring his average monthly earnings. Since his average monthly earnings are the yardstick used for figuring his retirement benefits, every month not worked decreases his old age benefits. By freezing his account, the worker can avoid this unhappy situation. A frozen account keeps average monthly earnings at the figure that was in effect when he made application for the freeze.

It is hard to explain the whole situation in a short article. Therefore, totally and permanently disabled readers are advised to contact the closest Social Security office as soon as possible. Delay may prove costly.

WOOD RESISTS FIRE

The fact that heavy timbers burn very slowly—and sometimes not at all—is one of the most important advantages of heavy timber construction. This feature has been credited with saving many lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. But wood's built-in safety has created problems too, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association which cites this example:

The city of Vallejo, Calif., was stumped recently when it set out to apply the torch to a 65-year-old wood wharf that had outlived its usefulness. The deck and timbers of the wharf resisted repeated incendiary efforts. At last reports, city burning crews were still determined to set fire to the ancient pier—even if it requires saturating the wood with kerosene and other fuels.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

GET THE WORD RIGHT

The latest report issued by the Department of Commerce indicated there were 170,024,801 persons in the United States. The latest report of the Educational Research Association of America disclosed that only twenty-seven of them spoke precise English. The rest of us just muck around with the language, doing the best we can. This selection of words with confusing definitions is offered as concrete evidence of the difficulty involved in complying with correct English usage. Only conscientious students of English will pay any attention to it.

presently—at present. Presently means soon, by and by. I hope to visit you presently. Wrong: Presently I am unemployed. Correct: At present I am unemployed.

skilled—skilful. Skilled applies to workers. Jones is a skilled carpenter. Skilful is used in all other instances. Toscanini was a skilful conductor. (Brown, who is a skilled bricklayer, has a son who is a skilful pianist.)

biannual—biennial. Biannual means twice a year. Biannual reports are issued in June and December. Biennial means occurring every two years. (The Connecticut Legislature meets biennially in the odd years.)

refute—deny. Refute means to disprove an accusation. I intend to refute the charge that I am a Communist at our next meeting. Deny means to simply declare something untrue. I deny I am a Communist. Wrong: I refute your request for a loan.

debar—disbar. Debar means to exclude. Honorary members are debarred from holding office. Disbar means to deny a lawyer the right to plead in court. An attorney, found guilty of embezzlement, is disbarred. Wrong: Members in arrears are disbarred from voting. (They are debarred.)

Surpass—supersede. Surpass means to excel, do better than. New York surpasses Paris in population. Supersede means to replace, take the place of. Harold MacMillan superseded Sir Anthony Eden as British Prime Minister. Wrong: Ty Cobb supersedes Babe Ruth in lifetime batting average. (He surpasses him.)

childish—childlike. Childish is a derogatory term meaning silly, babyish. That's a childish way to eat your food. Childlike means having the innocent qualities of a child. He has a childlike affection for everyone. Wrong: He has an innocent, childish belief in everyone's honesty. (He has a childlike belief.)

legible—readable. Legible means written clearly, easy to distinguish. John Hancock's signature is certainly legible. Readable means pleasant to read, not boring or ponderous. "A Night to Remember" is a readable account of the sinking of the Titanic. Wrong: His handwriting is not readable. (It's illegible.)

ex officio—ex-officio. Both mean because of office. The hyphen is very important. The president is a member of the committee, ex officio. No hyphen. When used as an adjective the hyphen is required. (The president is an ex-officio member of the committee.)

uninterested—disinterested. Uninterested means bored, heedless. I was an uninterested member of the audience at last night's campaign rally. Disinterested means impartial, unconcerned. Not belonging to either party, I was a disinterested member of the audience. Wrong: I was completely disinterested by all the long, windy speeches. (You were uninterested.)

eldest—oldest. Eldest is used only of persons, strictly of members of a family. Mary is the eldest of Smith's three daughters. Oldest is applied to either persons or things. Jones is the oldest member of the Local. Those fussy about English never say the oldest daughter, the older son. They say, eldest, elder. They constitute an imperceptible minority.

judicial—judicious. Judicial refers to judges, law courts. Supreme Court Justices are not required to have judicial experience although most of them have been judges in lower courts. Judicious means wise, showing good judgment. (The President made a judicious decision in appointing Earl Warren Chief Justice even though he had no previous judicial experience.)

credible—creditable. Credible means worthy of belief. That sounds like a credible excuse. Creditable means worthy of credit or esteem. He showed a creditable knowledge of

his trade. Wrong: His account of the fight is not creditable. The pianist gave a very credible performance. (Creditable performance, incredible account)

allege—assert. Allege means to state without proof. He alleged he was elsewhere at the time of the robbery. Assert means to declare positively, assuredly. He asserted repeatedly that he was innocent. (The cops alleged he was the robber.)

exceptional—exceptionable. Exceptional means out of the ordinary, unusual. He received an exceptional reception from the audience. Exceptionable means objectionable. He was reprimanded for his exceptionable conduct. Wrong: The President made an exceptionable speech. (It was a very good speech, an exceptional one.)

prescribe—proscribe. Prescribe means to order, to lay out as a rule or guide. A good citizen obeys whatever the law prescribes. Proscribe means to outlaw, to forbid. Smoking is proscribed in all New York department stores. Wrong: The Constitution proscribes the way a Senator is elected. (It prescribes it.)

same—similar. Same means exactly alike. Two Presidents since 1900 had the same surnames, Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt. Similar means much the same, nearly alike. Two Presidents had similar names, Tyler and Taylor. Wrong: There are 31 days in July and a similar number in August. (The same number.)

deduce—deduct. Deduce means to infer from reasoning or figuring out. I deduce from your accent that you are from the South. Deduct means to subtract, take away. I do not deduct a word from my statement. Wrong: I deduct from the way he handles his tools that he is not a skilled mechanic. (You deduce it.)

contemptible—contemptuous. Contemptible means deserving of contempt. Striking a child is a contemptible act. Contemptuous means showing contempt, scornful. He has a contemptuous opinion of his neighbors. (Profanity is a contemptible offense and we all have a contemptuous dislike for those who practice it.)

rebellion—revolution. A rebellion is an organized revolt against government. A revolution is a rebellion which has succeeded. (The Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794 came 19 years after the American Revolution.)

artisan—artist. An artisan is a mechanic. An artist is one who practices one of the fine arts. (Painters, sculptors, composers, are artists. Carpenters, plumbers, stonecutters, are artisans.)

testament—testimony. A testament is a will. Testimony is evidence. Wrong: His election is a testament of his popularity. (It's a testimony to his popularity)

economic—economical. Economic refers to economics: The economic state of the country in 1932. Economic means thrifty. Wrong: The economical condition of our country is of great interest to all economic persons. (Switch them around)

ingenious—ingenuous. Ingenious means skilful, clever. The ingenious mind of Thomas Edison. Ingenuous means frank, artless, unsophisticated. The ingenuous years of childhood. Wrong: An ingenuous mechanic is one exceptionally skilled at his trade. An ingenious knowledge of the facts of life is rarely found among adults. (Ingenious mechanic—ingenuous knowledge.)

ARTIFICIAL BEAMS STRONGER

Ways have been found to make lumber, man's most popular building material for centuries, even stronger and more versatile. A laminated wood beam, for example, has greater strength and flexibility than a solid member of the same size, grade and species, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

The added strength results from the fact that in the gluing together of several small wood pieces to make one large laminated unit, there is a dispersion of knots and similar growth characteristics. Also, tests have shown that the glue lines in a laminated member will withstand at least as much punishment as the wood itself.

Laminated beams, left exposed, have gained tremendously in popularity in recent years for churches and other buildings where esthetics are an important consideration.

Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LATE GENERAL SECRETARY HONORED WINNIPEG BROTHER

Shortly prior to his death last December, our late General Secretary Albert E. Fischer attended a banquet held by Local Union No. 343, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The occasion was the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the United Brotherhood. Not only did he attend as an honored guest, but took part in presentation ceremonies honoring Frank H. Chambers, financial secretary of Local 343 for 30 years.

Brother Chambers was presented with a 50-year emblem on the occasion by the former General Secretary. In making the presentation the late Brother Fischer remarked on the Canadian Brother's outstanding service to his Local and the United Brotherhood.

Frank Chambers was initiated into a lodge of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers in Winnipeg on August 16, 1906. Even though a young man of 24, he quickly rose in Canadian labor circles. In 1907 he was elected vice president of his organization and the following year became its president. He was also instrumental in activities leading to the consolidation of the Amalgamated Society and the United Brotherhood, in 1924.



The late Albert E. Fischer (left) presents a 50-year pin to Frank H. Chambers, 30-year financial secretary of Local 343.

Other positions he has held include secretary of the Winnipeg Building Trades Council and an executive post in the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council.

CHICAGO D. C. FETES COMPLETING APPRENTICES

Carpenter Council Building, in Chicago, was the scene of a recent banquet honoring more than 100 graduating apprentices. Among the guests was First General Vice president John R. Stevenson, Harold Kellogg, of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Dept. of Labor, and numerous dignitaries representing labor organizations, the State of Illinois, the U. S. Department of Labor and the trade schools which train the apprentices.

Each of the new journeymen has successfully completed a four year course in the practical and technical aspects of carpentry. They attended classes at one of the four trade schools in the Chicago area; Washburne, Highland, Parke and Downers Grove.

The apprenticeship program of the Chicago District Council is under the supervision of Charles A. Thompson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago D. C., and its president, Ted Kenney.

Each of the young men trained for a specific number of hours at one of the schools, plus a rigorous practical course on actual jobs. At all times they were under the supervision of well-schooled competent instructors, with whose help the Chicago Council has developed one of the nation's most thorough apprenticeship training programs.

ONE LOCAL, ONE JOB, FOR 41 YEARS

Last September a member of Local Union No. 1343, of Redlands, California, was presented with a 50-year pin by General Representative H. H. Williams. The Brother, L. C. Nodurth, had a little more than one month to go before he had completed 50 years of continuous membership, but the members of his Local decided to overlook just a few weeks so that the presentation could be held in conjunction with the celebration of his 84th birthday.

Brother Nodurfth joined Local 1343 just four years after it was chartered, in November 1906. His first elected capacity in the group was as a trustee, but after he had been a member for less than four years he was elected financial secretary. The members must have thought he had done a good job after his first term was completed for they re-elected him, and continued to do so until 1951, when he retired.

When he first joined the California Local, this fine old timer recalls that the scale in Redlands was the magnificent sum of \$3.50 per nine-hour day. Overtime was unheard of and working conditions were in great need of improvement. The day of the "enlightened" employer had not yet arrived.

At one time things got so bad in the community that the Local had only seven members in good standing and the financial secretary was known to have paid their dues on more than one occasion.

In view of this fine record it seems justifiable for the Local members to have overlooked a few short weeks in making the presentation of the pin, especially since they at least owe him credit for the continuous existence of Local 1343.

IN DEATH HE STILL SERVES

On the West Coast, the name of David H. Ryan was long synonymous with devoted service to organized labor. On his death, in July, 1955, there were few men of labor in and around San Francisco who did not realize that a great gap had been made in their ranks. With his passing they remembered long hours which he spent in their service and felt their loss deeply.

In a field where devotion to duty has become rather commonplace, labor lost an exceptional man with the death of Brother Ryan. As a member of Local Union No. 483, of San Francisco, he was noted for his leadership and determination, his intense desire and willingness to work hard to see that his fellow members got a fair shake.



C. R. Bartalini, left, and C. A. Clancy, right, present the check from David H. Ryan Memorial Fund to Father Regan and one of the boys of Hanna School.

He lived to the ripe old age of 83 years, 51 of which were as a member of the United Brotherhood. When he became eligible for a Brotherhood pension he refused to spend the money, insisting that it be used to further labor's cause after his death.

For 22 years he served as secretary-treasurer of the Bay Counties District Council and early this year it set up a fund to honor his memory. With his unspent pension checks as a basis, a fund was established as a memorial to him. A suitable purpose was recently found and it is now in use, serving the aims of the United Brotherhood now and in the future.

The fund was recently contributed to Hanna Boys' Center,

the "Boys' Town of the West." It will be used to equip a woodworking shop there for the training of the 110 boys who are residents.

Located at Sonoma, California, in Jack London's Valley of the Moon, the school has been in existence for 10 years. It has a full scale training program for the boys, teaching carpentry, painting, machine and electrical crafts, plumbing and auto mechanics.

Members of the Bay Counties, D. C., led by C. A. Clancy, president, and C. R. Bartalini, who succeeded Ryan as secretary-treasurer, voted to establish the memorial fund.

A plaque honoring the memory of Brother Ryan has been installed at the school.

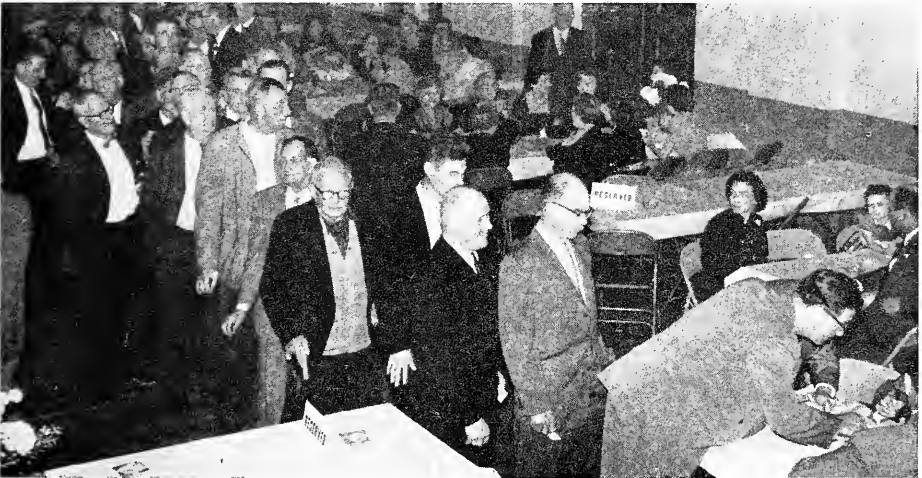
In accepting the gift for Hanna School, Reverend Thomas F. Regan said: "With the kind of help you have given to us, we believe that we can make a dozen good citizens for the cost of just one criminal." We are sure that this would be in keeping with Brother Ryan's wishes.

LOCAL 5 STAGES "OLD-TIMERS' NIGHT"

Many times each year we hear of Local Unions and Councils holding dinners and ceremonies in honor of their long-time members, but the one recently held by Local Union No. 5, of St. Louis, Missouri, beats them all. They have a way of doing things big in St. Louis and they didn't want their "old-timers' night" to be an exception.

More than 200 veteran members of the Local were presented with pins signifying 25 and 50 or more years of continuous service in the United Brotherhood. To the best of our knowledge this is a record.

Pins designating 50 years of consecutive membership were presented to eight veteran members. They bring the total of 50 year men in the Local to 20. Included among these exceptionally faithful Brothers are Oscar Miller, Sr., William Kreher, C. F. Gruet, William



St. Louis Labor Tribune photo

The line is long at Local 5's celebration as more than 200 of its members receive United Brotherhood emblems for 25 and 50 years of continuous membership.

Dehler, Martin Erd, Louis Pitzer, Ed. Erbs, A. E. Pappert, Harry Uhlinger, William Berger, Marcus Fank, Charles Knittel, Rudolph Knoll, Henry Peterkort, Andrew Schuessler and Albert Wamser.

A total of 196 members of the Local were presented with pins denoting 25 or more years of continuous membership. This is believed to be the largest group of such long membership in any Local within the United Brotherhood.

Following the long presentation of emblems to the deserving old-timers, the assemblage was entertained by a dance band. They were served a buffet supper late in the evening and the many guests mingled and discussed old times.

One of the speakers of the evening probably gave the greatest tribute to the veteran members. In discussing the battles they had fought over the years, and the many difficulties which had been encountered in acquiring present day wages and working conditions, E. C. Meinert, secretary of the St. Louis D. C., stopped for a minute, then spoke sagaciously in connection with the emblems: "You can't buy these pins; you have to earn them."

The pins were earned, and in all cases, the "hard way," but during the banquet one oldster might have remarked, "For another night like this, I'd consider another 25 years like we went through."

GEORGIA BROTHER NAMED "UNION MAN OF THE YEAR"

"Union Man of the Year" is the title proudly borne by Brother Elam R. Culpepper. This honor was bestowed upon him by the Savannah, Georgia, Trades and Labor Assembly, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to organized labor in Georgia, during 1956.

Brother Culpepper, a member of Local Union No. 256, of Savannah, serves his City's carpenters as a delegate to the Assembly, as chaplain, trustee and ex-officio board member of his Local Union. He also served as chairman of the Union Label and Service Trades Committee during the past year, and while in this capacity, directed the establishment of a union label exhibit at the Coastal Empire Fair.



The brain child of E. R. Culpepper; Savannah, Georgia's "Union Man of the Year."

The exhibit featured all union made products, manufactured by the skilled craftsmen of the 125 unions in the coastal area. The booth emphasized the union label, shop card and button, found on goods and services produced under fair practices, benefitting labor and management alike.

This display marked the first time that a union label exhibit was shown in the fair.

NEW JERSEY LOCAL PRESENTS PINS TO 50-YEAR PAIR

A celebration was recently held by the membership of Local Union No. 1179, of Cliffside Park, New Jersey, in honor of two of their members with 50 years of continuous membership to their credit. The 50-year men are Henry Freund and Edward Favre.

Albert Beck, business representative of the Hudson County D. C., and Hubert Oates, president of Local 1179, presented the gold pins to the two faithful members.

From the left are: Mrs. Albert Beck, Mrs. Freund and Henry Freund, Brothers Beck, Oates and Favre, Mrs. W. Bridenburg and Mrs. Oates.





OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

GREETINGS FROM TEMPLE, TEXAS

To the Editor:

We bring you greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 596, Temple, Texas, in the heart of the Lone Star State.

Our Auxiliary has just completed its sixth year, having been chartered on October 10, 1950, with 22 charter members. Our membership now includes 27 very active Ladies.

Although our group is comparatively young, we feel we have been very successful in retaining our members. Most of our charter members are still with us. This is probably due to the fact that we try to let every member take as great a part in each of our activities as possible. If you are a part of something you are sure to be interested in its continued existence.

Business meetings are held in Carpenters Hall on the second Tuesday of each month. We also hold social meetings regularly, inviting our families and friends. We are well-equipped for these affairs due to the modern kitchen supplied by our generous husbands.



Officers of Auxiliary 596 include, from left to right, seated: Mesdames C. R. Hooks, Fred Williams, H. E. Roper, Joe Pyeatt, A. C. Gibson and Durwood Ross. Standing, from the left, are: Mesdames Floyd Rogers, W. T. Sumrall, H. E. Cook and Oliver Bell.

During the past year we have held quilting bees, collected Christmas baskets for the needy and conducted other fund raising projects. We have used the money to help support the United Fund and Polio Drives in our community. Our members are remembered when they are ill with flowers and "get well" cards.

We have had our trials during the few years of our existence and have come through successfully. Letters from other Auxiliaries would be welcome as we are interested in learning of new activities.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Durwood Ross,
1508 E. Ave., D, Temple, Texas

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 342

Editor's Note: This lesson is a continuation of the series which began with Lesson 338, which appeared in the January, 1957 issue. The numbers of the figures are continuous for the convenience of the reader.

Cylinders.—One of the problems that frequently comes up in stair building, is the making of cylinders for semicircular wells. The question is how to obtain a perfectly smooth and circular cylinder to which the

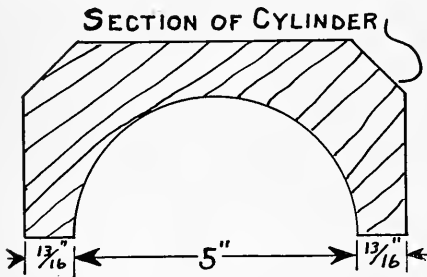


Fig. 52

stringers of the stair are joined. There are a great many sizes of cylinders that might be used, running all the way from small to rather large. A few of these will be covered in this chapter.

Small Cylinders.—Fig. 52 shows a good way to make a small cylinder. The half-circle section shown here has a diameter of only 5 inches. The cylinder is made of one piece, with the grain of the wood run-

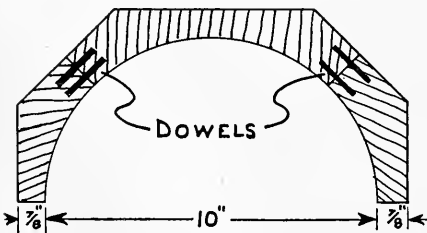


Fig. 53

ning up and down. This is set in the well in such a manner that the stringers of the stair can easily be joined to it. Sometimes a stringer joins one side and the fascia of the well the other. The wood for such cylinders should be carefully chosen, and the work-

manship should be first class. A larger cylinder with a 10-inch diameter is shown by Fig. 53. This cylinder is built-up. The joints are made with dowels and glue. The material used in making this cylinder should be of a quality that will not warp, while the joints and the circular face should be as nearly perfect as possible.

Quarter Cylinder.—Fig. 54 shows how to join two stringers, or a stringer and a fascia by using a quarter cylinder to turn the corner. The stringers (or fascia) are glued and wedged to this quarter cylinder, as shown at W W. The two pieces of which this quarter cylinder is made are joined with dowels and glue.

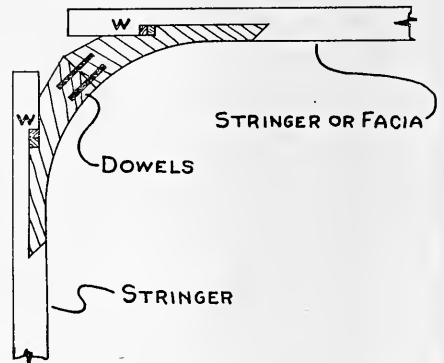


Fig. 54

Drum for Bending Veneer.—Fig. 55 shows an elevation in part at the bottom, and a plan above, of a drum for bending veneer of a stringer around. Fig. 56 shows the same drum in plan, with the veneer bent around it, and the staves in place. Notice the nailers for the drum in these illustrations, and the construction of the half-circle part of the drum. An elevation of what is shown in Fig. 56 is shown by Fig. 57. Here the form, or drum, around which the veneer is bent is pointed out—also one end of the stringer. The staves, a, b, c, etc., are shown in place. These staves are glued to the back of the veneer, and must be fitted perfectly to make a good job. A good way to hold the staves in place until the glue has had time to set, is shown by Fig. 58, where the same layout is shown. The staves in this case

are left a little longer so they can be held in place with screws, as shown, until the

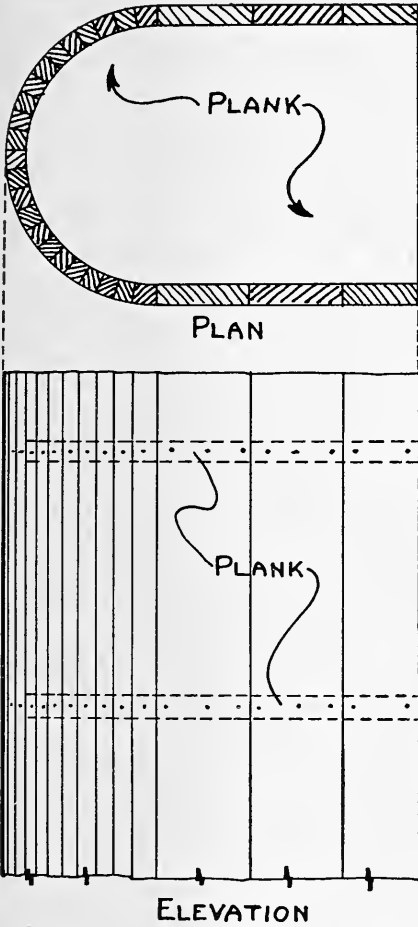
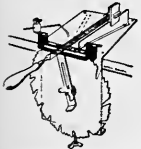


Fig. 55

glue is set. To remove the veneered stringer, take out the screws and the stringer will



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come off. Then the ends of the staves are sawed off, leaving the stringer somewhat as shown by Fig. 59, which is a sort of per-

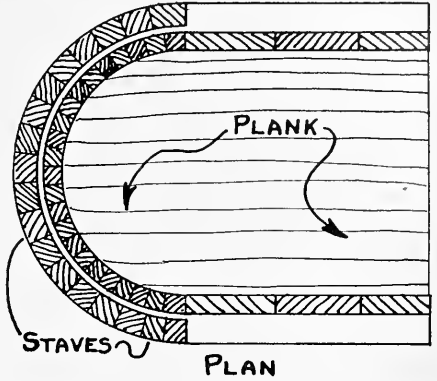


Fig. 56

spective view of the upper edge. This view is responsible for the tapering-off effect of the staves and veneer. A top view of this veneered stringer, still on the drum, is shown by Fig. 56. To prevent the veneered stringer from being glued to the drum, a sheet of good building paper should be placed between the stringer and the drum to hold the

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glue that is squeezed out when the staves are fastened.

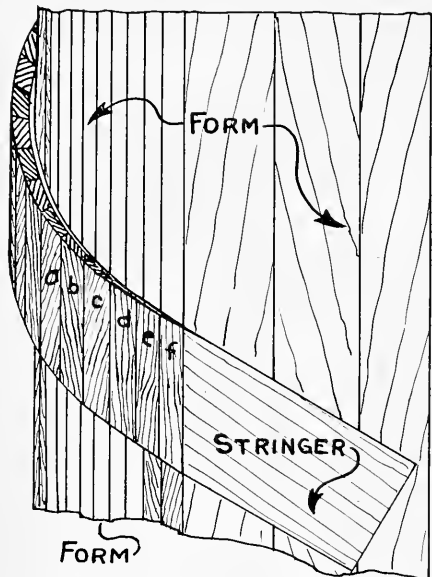


Fig. 57 **ELEVATION**
Preparing the Veneer.—Fig. 60 shows the back side of a stringer, with about half of

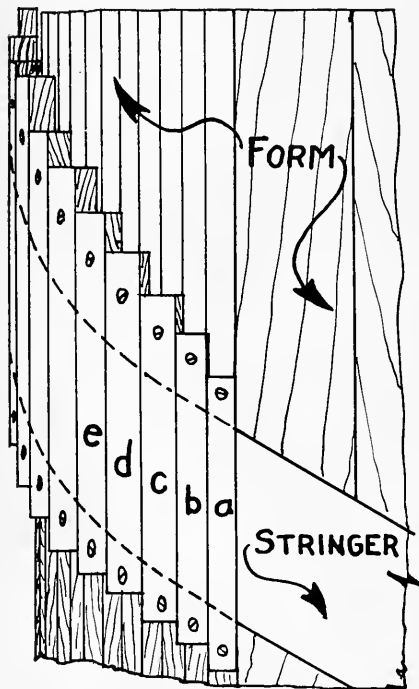


Fig. 58
the veneer ready, as indicated by the light shading to the left. The heavily shaded

part at the center is roughed out, ready for routing. To the right, marked 1, 2, 3, and so forth, is shown how the back of the stringer is kerfed in preparation for roughing-out the wood with a chisel. Then the veneer is sized with a router plane. In

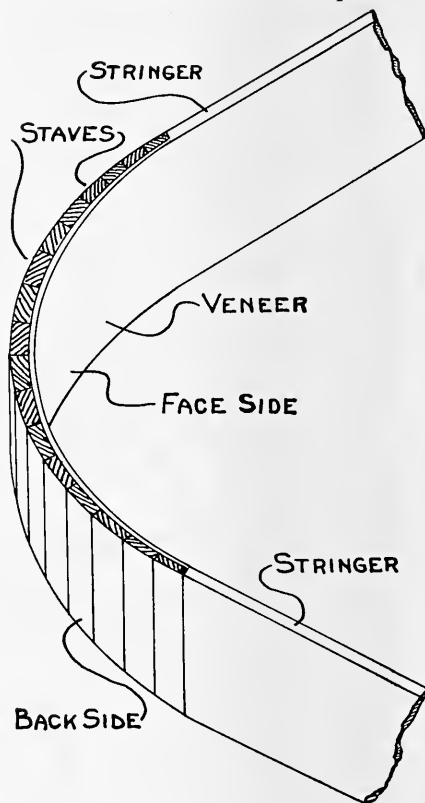


Fig. 59

doing the routing, the edges must be done from the outside in, as indicated by the short arrows on the drawing. Fig. 61 shows how to do the routing in order to obtain an

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evenly sized veneer. Start by roughing out about three sections of kerfed wood. When this is sized with the router plane, rough out three more sections, and fasten a gauge strip, as shown, to guide one end of the router plane, while the other end is guided

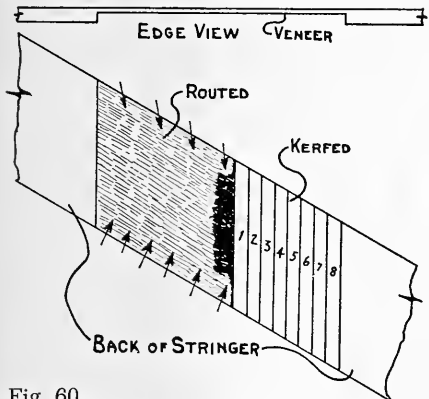
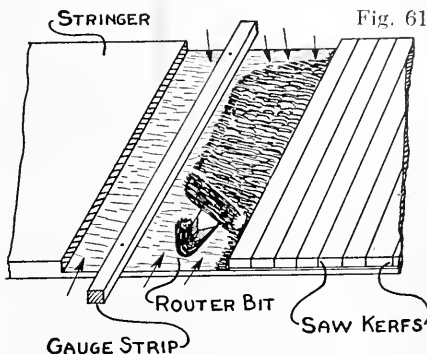


Fig. 60

by the remaining kerfed wood. The guides are necessary to gauge the router to the right depth. A router bit somewhat enlarged, with the frame of the router omitted, is shown in position for routing, on the drawing. When the veneer is sized between the

gauge strip and the kerfed wood, reset the gauge strip, and with a chisel rough out another section of kerfed wood. Then pro-



ceed with the routing, as before. Repeat this until the job is done. The kerfing should not be as deep as the depth of the routing. This is indicated to the right with the two lines, one showing the depth of the kerfing, and the other the depth of the routing. The arrows, again, show how the routing at the edges should be done, from the outside in, rather than from the inside out, to protect the edges of the veneer.

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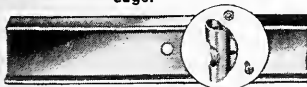
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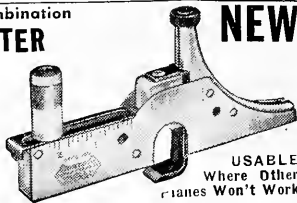
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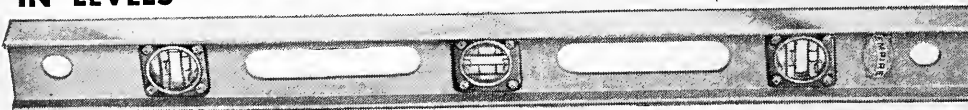
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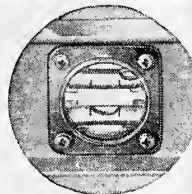


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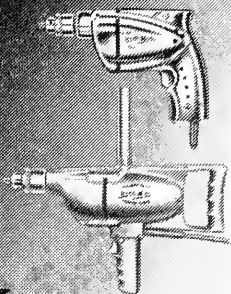
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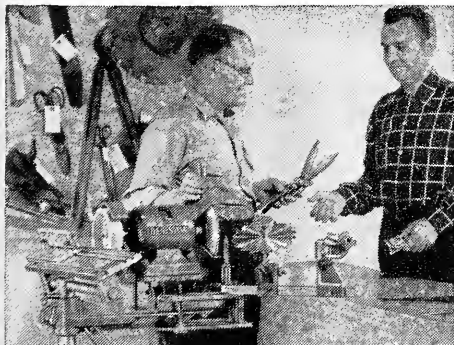
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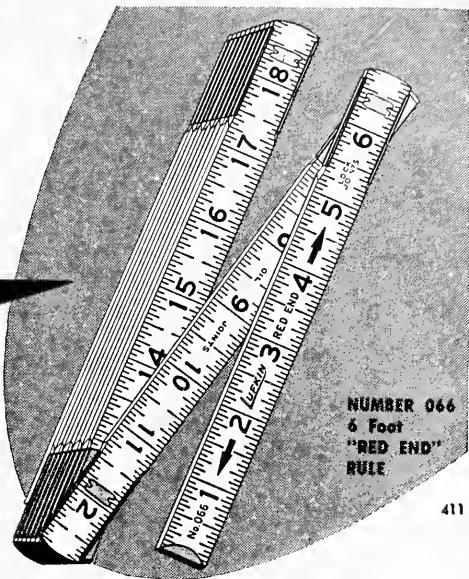
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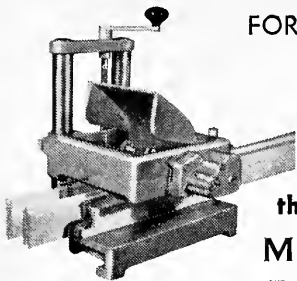
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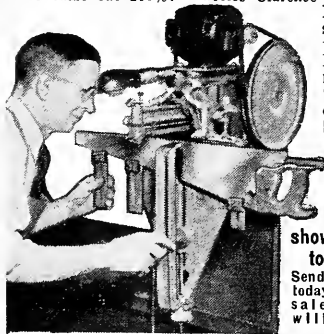
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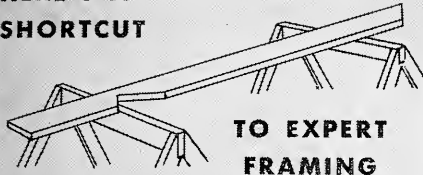
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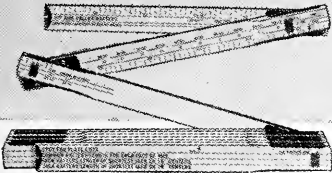
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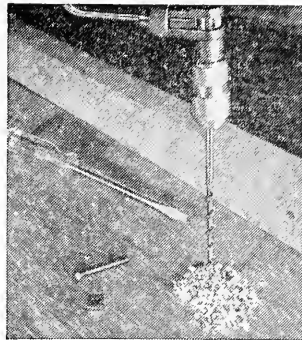
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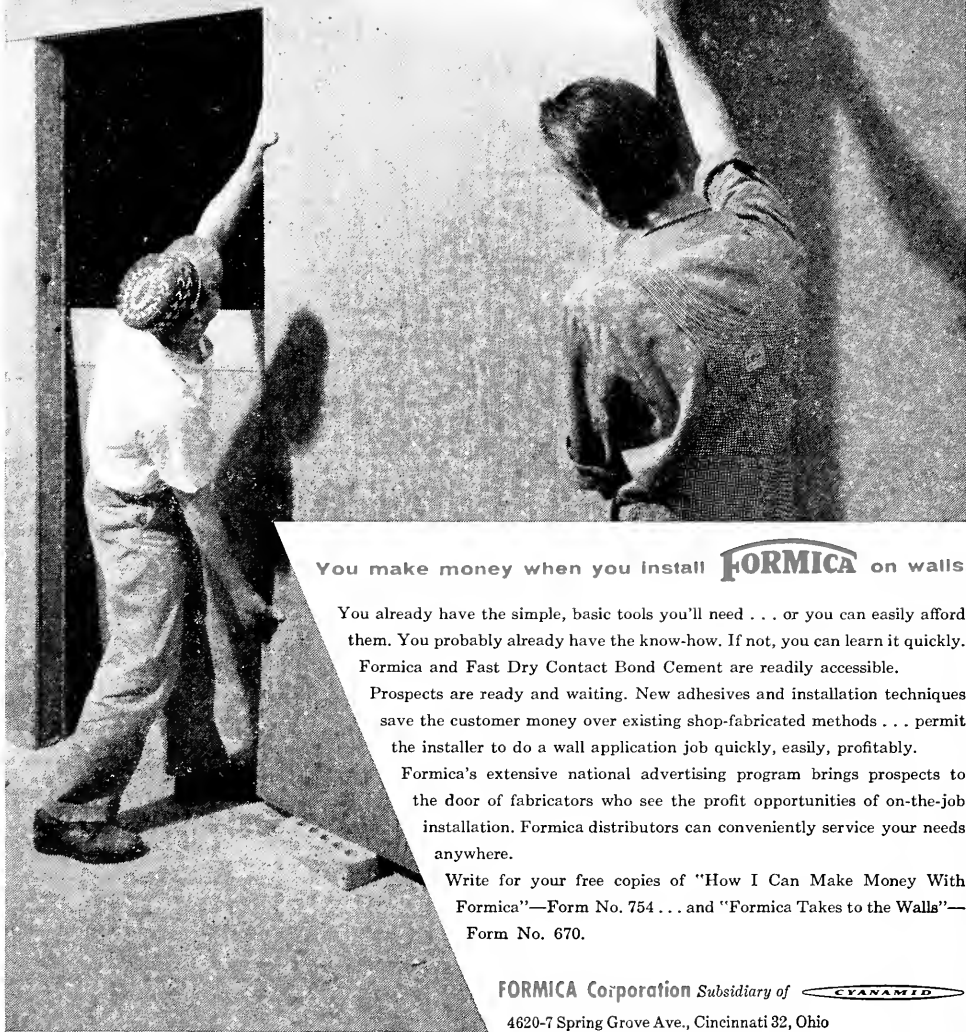
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

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

JUNE, 1957



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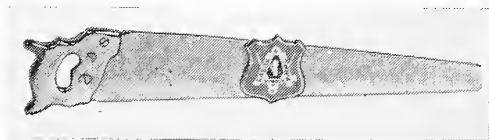


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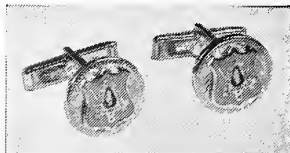


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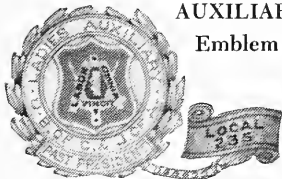
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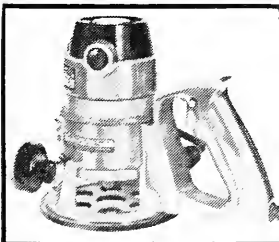
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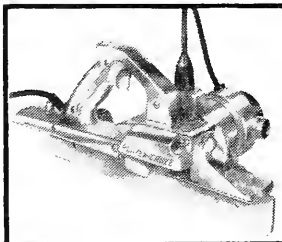
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1 1/4 h.p. Router

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

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



Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1957

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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One of the greatest construction projects the world has ever known will be completed about three years from now. When the Seaway is opened the St. Lawrence Valley may become the new frontier for industry and transportation, and surely it will mark the beginning of Canada's most rapid period of expansion.

The House Of The Future - - - 18

An expert on housing expresses his opinion on the problems now facing house-builders and paints a glowing picture of tomorrow's home plus the problems it will bring.



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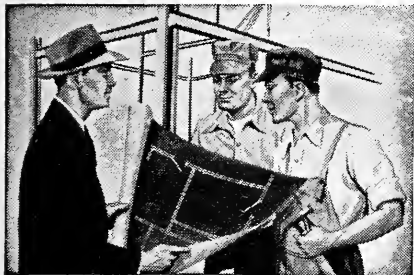
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Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

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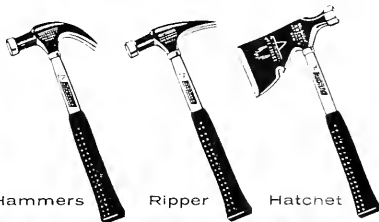
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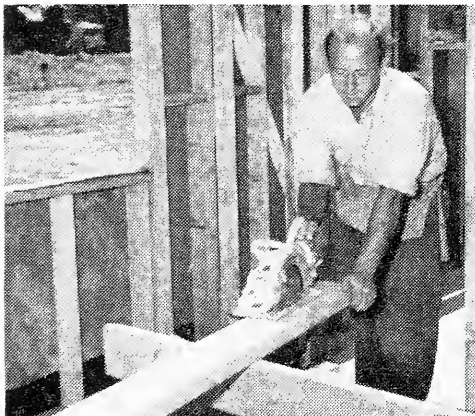


Saves one-third cutting time. Monarch Mobil Homes, Inc., St. Paul, put a SKIL Model 299 Router to an unusual test with successful savings. Trials with other routers proved the tool would do the job but soon burned out under the strain of production cutting. SKIL Model 299 not only did the cutting perfectly but saved one-third cutting time. And it holds up!

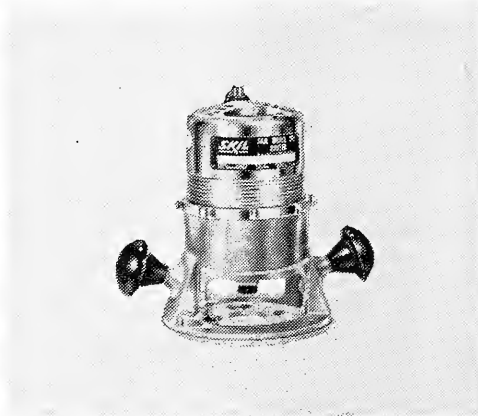


Saves 6 times production costs. "I would hate to think of doing the job of hanging 500 solid birch flush doors without the SKIL Model 100 plane," states E. C. Conrad, Superintendent, V & M Construction Company, St. Louis. "Several planes were tried when we were in the market, but we chose the SKIL and are happy that we did. It has cut our production costs at least six times."

On job after job, SAVE with SKIL Tools



Saves a year's maintenance costs. "I use SKIL Saws exclusively," says Mr. Edward Liepens, partner, Ozols & Liepens, Indianapolis. "We can build our houses faster with SKIL Saws and their rear handle push. Other makes have been tried, but they always feel out of balance. We built 100 houses last year with our SKIL Saws—and had no maintenance all year."



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ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY— *Bright Beacon In A Gloomy World*



WE LIVE in an era of international tension and mistrust. All over the world—in Europe, Asia and Africa—neighbor looks at neighbor down a gun barrel and across barbed wire entanglements and mine fields. Though the cry is “peace” in many tongues and many dialects, there is no real peace—only a nervous waiting and watching.

Yet in all the ominous sea of suspicion that seemingly engulfs the world, the brightest chapter of international cooperation in human history is being written along the St. Lawrence River from Ogdensburg to Montreal. There, from 6,000 to 8,000 building tradesmen—Canadians and citizens of the United States—are working side by side on the mammoth St. Lawrence Seaway project.

In their hands they hold not hand grenades and rifles, but saws and wrenches. They look at each other not through gun sights or bomb sights but through gun sights and levels. Together they are embarked on one of the mightiest development programs yet conceived by the minds of men.

From the fruits of their labors, gardens will bloom where deserts once flourished. Ocean liners will carry the goods of the world to and from inland ports. New power will flow into undeveloped areas to turn the wheels of industry. When the St. Lawrence Seaway project is finally completed (about 1960) the industrial might and the national security of both the United States and Canada will be greatly enhanced.

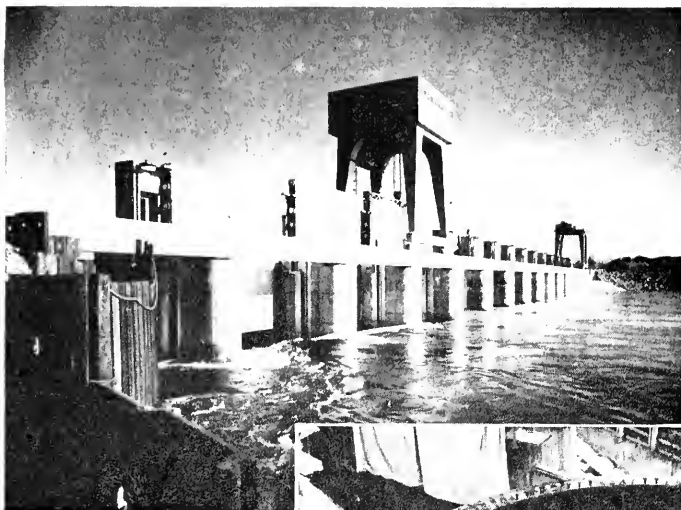
When the last bolt is tightened and the last nail driven on the project, some 1,825,000 kilowatts of new electricity will be available to the surrounding areas. A new era of cheap transportation for the plain states and provinces will be opened up and a great new era of industrial development will dawn for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River area. Before the job is completed, however, building tradesmen will have poured nearly

three million cubic yards of concrete into forms of various kinds. They will have used up about 125 million pounds of reinforcing steel and 20 million pounds of structural steel. They will have erected miles of dikes and coffer dams involving astronomical footages of sheet piling and other types of piling. But, above all, it will have called on the skill and know-how of thousands upon thousands of building tradesmen of all crafts.

By the end of this summer, only two years after the job started, the St. Lawrence Seaway will be well on its way toward completion. But it has been nearly 40 years in the planning stage. Every president of the United States since World War I has been in favor of construction of the Seaway. Nevertheless it took to May, 1954, to get the project authorized.

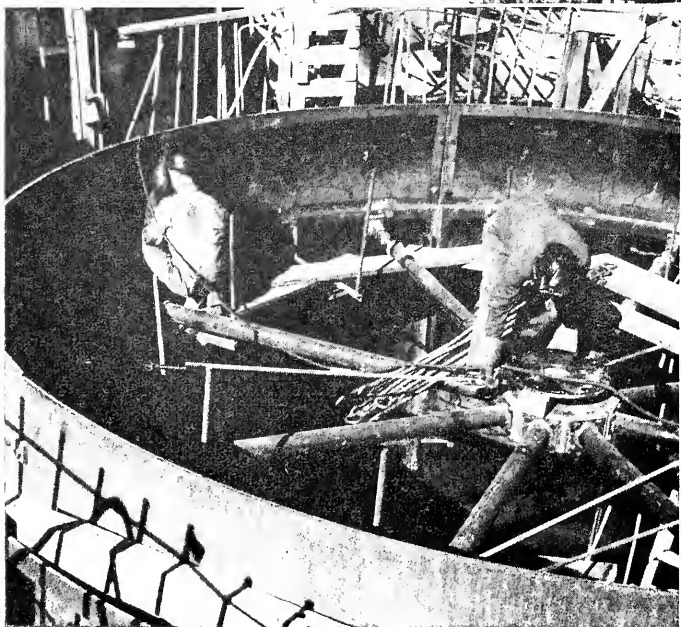
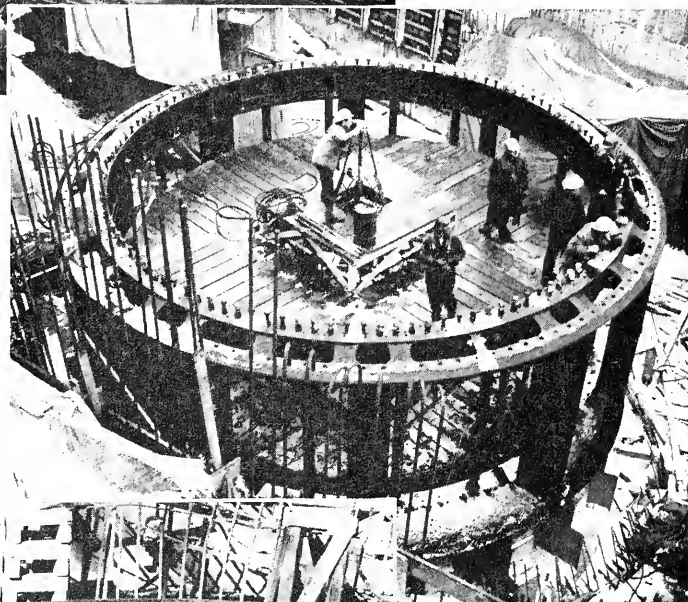
Why the dawdling on the Seaway project?

The answer lies in the quantity and quality of opposition which existed in the United States. Joint U.S.-Canadian commissions proved the feasibility of the Seaway project as far back as 1920. However, every effort to get



**Sluiceways
divert
the river
at Iroquois
Dam**

**Stay
rings are
leveled
and aligned
with
meticulous
precision**



**Draft
tube liners
are trued
to an
accurate
circle for
welding**

the project authorized by Congress ran into heavy opposition from the railroads, which feared loss of freight revenue, and the coal interests, which looked askance at the development of any additional hydro-electric power. Some momentous battles were waged in Congress over the Seaway in the past three decades. Time after time the backers of the Seaway lost.

The matter came to a head in 1954 when Canada threatened to undertake the project alone and establish control of the waterway, including the establishment of shipping tolls. The 83rd Congress passed Public Law 358 and on May 13, 1954, President Eisenhower affixed his signature to the bill authorizing United States participation in the project.

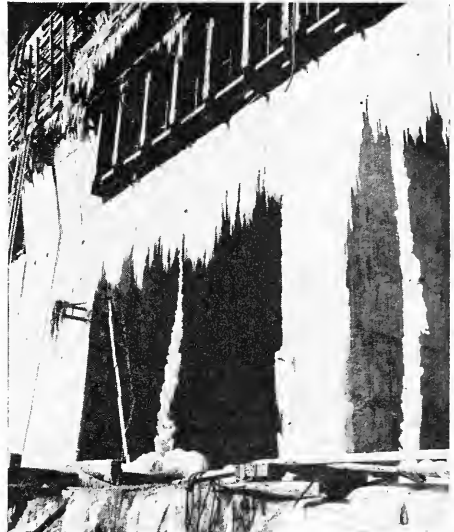
When completed, the Seaway is expected to handle up to 50 million tons of shipping between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean—about 35% more tonnage than the Panama Canal is presently handling.

In all, the project is expected to cost close to a billion dollars by the time it is completed. It will provide a deep ship channel from Lake Erie to the Atlantic, eliminating the 14-foot bottleneck which exists between Ogdensburg and Montreal (114 miles).

That 14-foot bottleneck has been the barrier to the development of the St. Lawrence to its full potential as a shipping lane. On the Ogdensburg side, ships capable of carrying 20,000 tons long have shuttled between lake ports. On the Montreal side, ocean liners have been able to move freely through the 35-foot channel. The 14-foot channel between Ogdensburg and Montreal effectively kept the lake ships confined to the Great Lakes and the ocean carriers limited to trips to Montreal. Once the Seaway project is finished, all but a few of the very largest ships will be able to navigate

from the Atlantic Ocean to Great Lakes ports.

The amount of construction work involved in the Seaway project almost staggers the imagination. Two main dams—Long Sault and Iroquois are being built. A power house across the north central channel connecting the lower end of Barnhart Island is part of the program. Numerous locks and canals must be built or dredged. There are highways and railroads to be relocated. The table on Page 15 estimates the pyramids of steel which



Despite ice and below zero weather, the work went on all last winter.

must be used, the mountains of dirt which must be removed, and the trainloads of concrete which must be poured before the job is finished. When completed it may rank as one of the wonders of the world.

Thus the future growth of America (a word that encompasses Canada as well as the United States) is assured. From the energy of pent up waters will come power to turn the wheels of new industries. From the locks and channels will come a shipping route capable of taking the products of those industries to all parts of the world swiftly and cheap-



Barnhart Power Dam at Night

ly. While neighboring countries in Europe and Asia scowl at each other over borders bristling with armaments, the United and Canada cooperatively build for a better tomorrow for all their citizens.

Where fewer than 300,000 mechanics, farmers, and businessmen now live, close to a million may crowd the landscape along the St. Lawrence Valley once the Seaway project is finished. The potential is there awaiting only the development of cheap power and an outlet to the Atlantic.

Completion of the Seaway will be only one phase of the great expansion program that must surely come to the St. Lawrence Valley. Expansion of transportation facilities—docks, rail terminals, airports, and highways—is inevitable.

For the new industries that will gravitate toward ample power and cheap transportation, new factories will have to be built. With the influx of workers that will follow, new homes and apartments will become necessary. So will schools, churches, shopping centers and all the other facilities that go to make up our way of life.

A hundred years ago, Horace Greeley became famous for saying "Go West, young man, go West." By 1960, "Go North, young man, go North" may become more appropriate.

To many it may seem strange that two nations can undertake such a gigantic task as the seaway with assurance that their friendship will last and the project will be completed. But the background of historic cooperation that has existed between them makes the idea understandable.

More than 100 years ago, in 1842, the Webster-Ashburton treaty was signed. It settled for all time a long-standing boundary dispute between the United States and Canada. Among

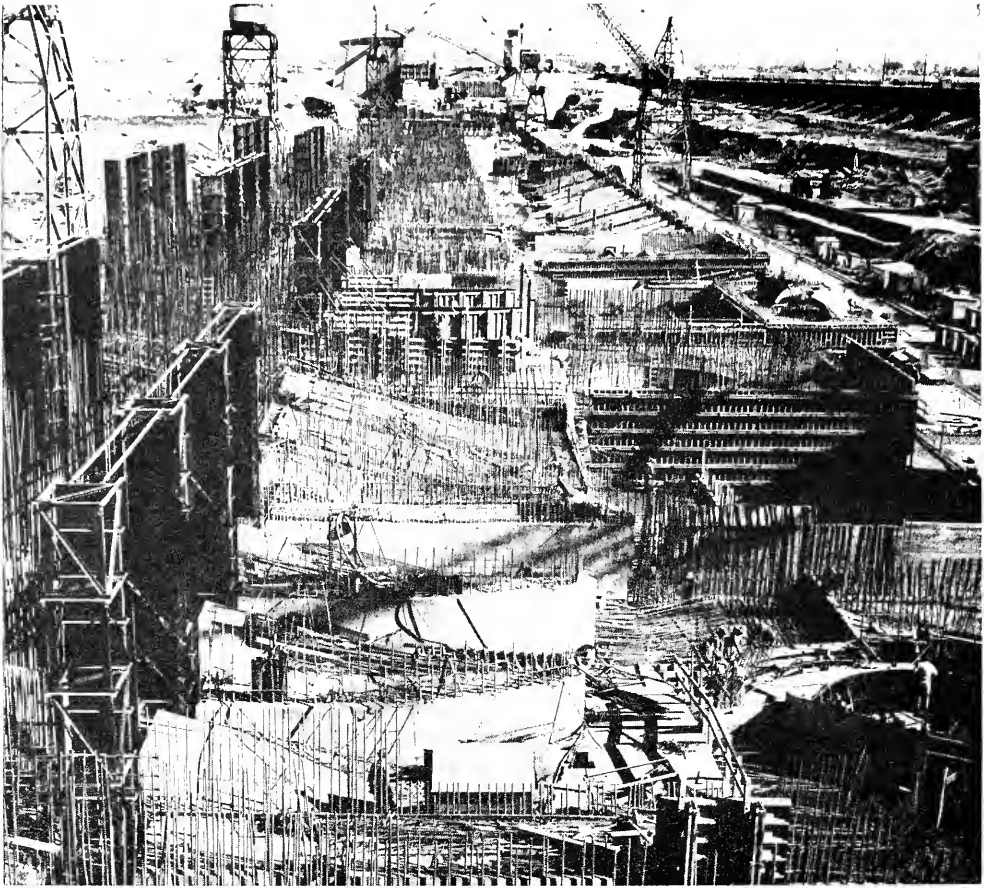
its provisions were ones calling for the removal of all forts and armaments, and each country agreed to mount no stronger forces on the border than the other.

During the intervening 115 years since then, the treaty has never been abrogated; something unprecedented in world history. These two great nations have lived side by side in peace, neither giving a second thought to the idea its neighbor might suddenly mount an attack across the unguarded border.

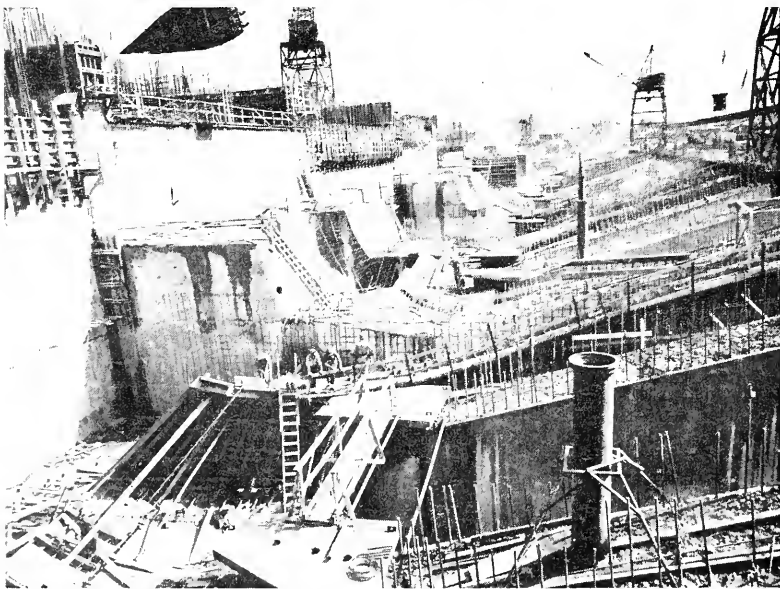
In 1960 another era of the ultimate in cooperation will begin. It will also undoubtedly serve as a test of the friendship between the two nations. They will administer the operation of the seaway jointly and there is no doubt that differences will arise. But if past experience holds true for the future, such differences will be settled quickly and amicably for both sides.

When the waterway is opened it will be a moment of great importance to both nations, but especially so for Canada. The new route of oceanic transportation will serve as a link between two geographically distinct sections of the country; the east coast and the plains provinces. They have always been separated to some extent by topography, but now the barrier will be easily by-passed. No longer will the Canadian shield of rocks, lakes and muskeg serve as a natural border between the east and the interior of Canada.

It has been said that, if in the great nation's periods of development, the 19th century belonged to the U. S., then the 20th surely will belong to Canada. Markets will be more available, potential resort areas can open up and the north country may not only become one of the greatest industrial nations but the world's playground as well.

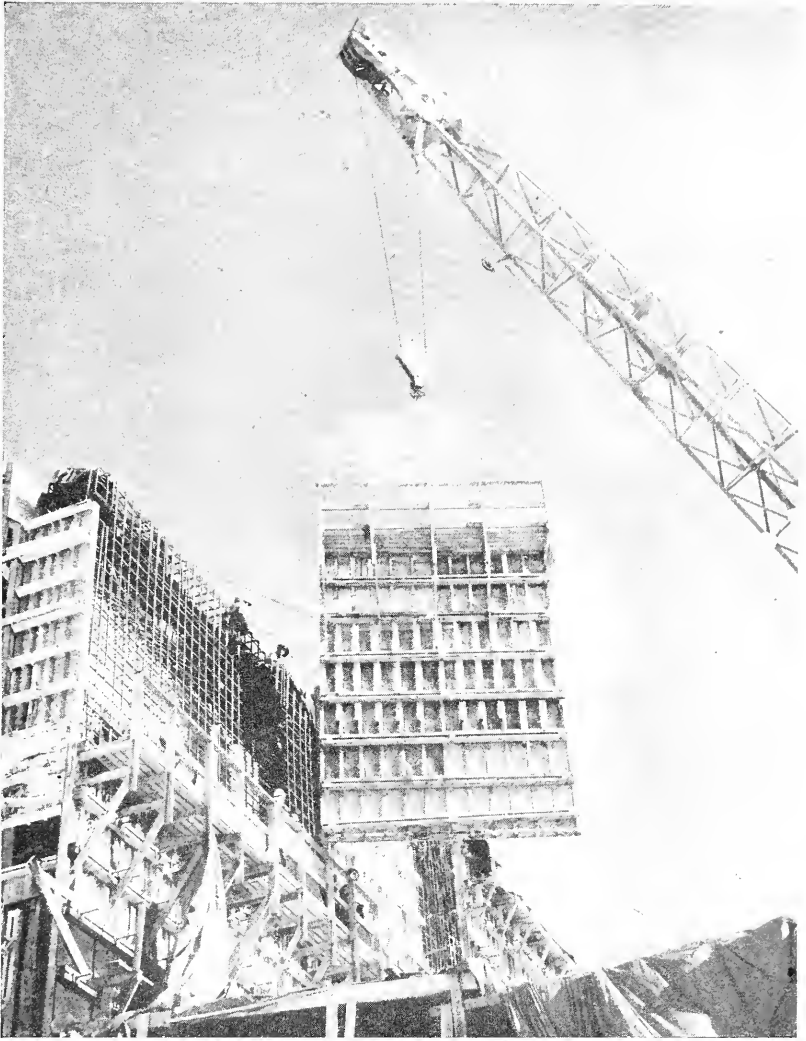


A forest of reinforcing rods make the St. Lawrence Power Dam look like a huge curry comb



**General
view of
Barnhart
Power
Dam
looking
toward
the
Canadian
side**

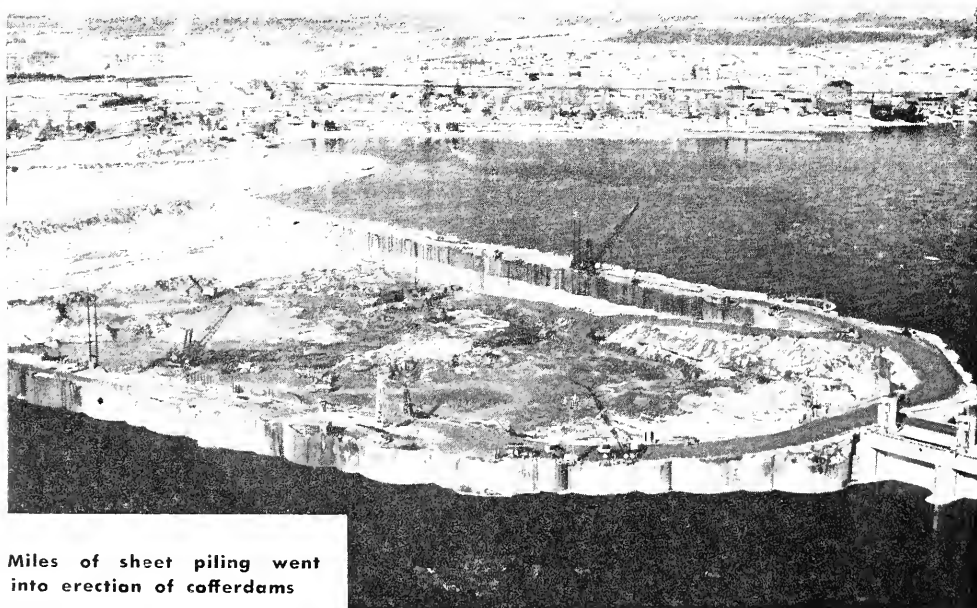
A section
of form
work
swings
into
place



Scroll
case
forms
call
for
real
know-
how



A mighty river is gradually tamed



Miles of sheet piling went into erection of cofferdams

Material and Quantity Estimates of St. Lawrence Power Project

Powerhouse

Length of powerhouse structure—3,120 feet
 Maximum height from foundation to intake deck—158 feet
 Cubic yards of concrete—1,890,000
 Pounds of reinforcing steel—116,000,000
 Pounds of structural steel—15,000,000
 Pounds of steel gates and hoists—17,000,000

Long Sault Dam

Length of concrete dam between earth wings—2,890 feet
 Total length of concrete and earth sections—7,340 feet
 Maximum height from foundation to deck—145 feet
 Cubic yards of concrete—584,000
 Pounds of reinforcing steel—5,000,000
 Pounds of structural steel—7,500,000
 Pounds of spillway gates—15,000,000

Iroquois Control Dam

Length of concrete dam between wing dams—2,776 feet
 Total length of concrete and earth sections—3,600 feet
 Maximum height from foundation to deck—118 feet
 Cubic yards of concrete—244,000
 Pounds of reinforcing steel—6,000,000
 Pounds of structural steel—6,800,000
 Pounds of spillway gates—23,000,000

Dikes

Type—Earth embankment.

Description: Heavily compacted center section. Land-side filter blanket with rock toe. Poolside slopes riprapped. Land-side slope seeded.

Length of dikes (total for all features)—19 miles

Maximum heights—55 feet at north side of powerhouse and 95 feet across Massena Canal and 90 feet across Cornwall Canal.

Material in dikes—Earth fill	-----	21,000,000	cu. yds.
Riprap	-----	960,000	cu. yds.
Filter	-----	355,000	cu. yds.
Sand and gravel backing	-----	316,000	cu. yds.

Channel Enlargement (cu. yds.)

	*Wet Earth	Dry Earth	Wet Rock	Dry Rock
Galop Cut	8,823,000	20,603,000	—	4,999,000
Sparrowhawk Point				
Toussaints Island	2,590,000	3,751,000	—	—
Point Three Points				
Canada Island	6,858,000	8,428,000	270,000	273,000
South Channel at				
Cornwall Island	5,130,000	1,270,000	—	—
Cornwall Channel				
enlargement	1,277,000	619,000	—	72,000
Channel improvement				
below powerhouse	2,856,000	—	—	—

*Includes dipper dredging

PLANE GOSSIP

THEY DON'T FIT

During the same week last month, the Heller Committee in San Francisco was announcing that a reasonable family budget for four people required a minimum income of \$5,592 (a figure only 24% of American workers achieve), and the United States Steel Company in New York was announcing its earnings for the first quarter in 1957 were the highest in company history.

Somehow or other we feel there should be a bang-up moral in these two widely-separated stories, but it escapes us for the moment. About all we can think of is the old story about the young man who became a foreign correspondent.

A big radio network took on this 23-year-old lad as a foreign correspondent. However, it felt his age was against him, so in its news release the network gave his age as 29.

As would be expected, the boy's home town paper gave the story a big play. Unfortunately, however, an inside page of the same issue carried another story announcing the boy's parents were celebrating their 25th wedding anniversary.



396.

"I don't get near the mileage out of your paycheck that I used to!"

PROGRESS MARCHES ON

General Foods, in its magazine called "Unquote," figures that the average American housewife controls 65 horsepower in her home just by flicking switches. Allowing 22 men to one horse, they figure she controls the equivalent of 1,429 men.

That's in addition to her husband, of course.

★ ★ ★

JUMPING THE GUN

Although the recently passed right-to-work law in Indiana will not become effective until some time this Fall, the right-to-work committee already is sending representatives around the state to advise employers on how they can capitalize on the law. From where we sit, this reminds us of nothing quite so much as it does the old story about the traveling salesman.

The salesman was just about to sign his name on the hotel register when a bedbug crawled across the page.

"Well, I'll be dog-goned," exclaimed the salesman. "I've been bitten by fleas in Arkansas, mosquitoes in New Jersey, chiggers in Texas, but this is the first place where a bug has checked the register to find the number of my room."

★ ★ ★

DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW

As this was being written, the economy wave which hit Congress in February seemed destined to kill the school construction aid bill.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other employer organizations wanted it killed anyway.

It is interesting to note how points of view can differ. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare contends the nation needs several hundred thousand new classrooms. The Chamber of Commerce insists schools are being built fast enough.

The situation reminds us of the two shoe salesmen—one English and one American—who were sent to Africa. After they sized up the situation, the Englishman wired home: "Cancel order, am returning on next boat, Africans don't wear shoes."

The American wired his company: "Double order, there ain't a shoe in the country."

HARD MONEY SUICIDE

Organized labor, contractors' associations and many interested groups have urged the government to get house building out from under the tight money policy. They all point out that depression and not inflation is the real danger in the housing industry.

To date, however, all pleas have fallen on deaf ears. Continuing to strangle the housing industry with hard money at a time when complete collapse seems just around the corner reminds us of the old story about the mother taking a train trip with her daughter.

As the mother settled herself in a seat, a very disreputable looking character sat down beside her. Dreading the idea of having to ride with him all day, the mother leaned over and said:

"Pardon me, but for your own safety I think I ought to tell you that my daughter is just getting over a severe case of scarlet fever that may still be catching."

"That's all right, lady," replied the character, "don't worry about me. I'm committing suicide at the next tunnel anyway."

To our way of thinking, the "scarlet fever" of inflation is less dangerous than the "suicide" of tight money as far as housing is concerned.

★ ★ ★

TIME TO WAKE UP

Maybe a more appropriate one to have applied to the above situation would have been the one about the guy who visited his psychiatrist.

The man consulted his psychiatrist because he couldn't get to sleep at night. The head shrinker told the fellow to "talk" himself to sleep. "First say toes, go to sleep; then legs go to sleep; then body, go to sleep, and so on until you are completely relaxed and you fall asleep," advised the doctor.

That night the man did as directed. Starting with his toes, he said: "Toes go to sleep, legs go to sleep, etc." However, just as he was about to doze off, his wife walked in wearing an extremely chic nightgown. Sitting up and violently slapping himself, the man shouted: "Wake up, everybody, wake up."

★ ★ ★

YOU CAN'T BELIEVE ALL YOU HEAR

When they had to ration milk in England, here are some of the replies that came in to the Milk Control Board:

1. Please send me a form for cheap milk as I am expecting mother.

2. Please send me a form for supply of milk for having children at reduced prices.

3. I posted the form by mistake before my child was filled in properly.

4. I have a baby 18 months old— thank you for the same.

5. Will you please send me a form for cheap milk. I have a baby 2 months old and did not know anything about it till a friend told me.

6. I had intended coming to the Milk Office today, but had 15 children this morning.

7. I have a child nearly 2 years old and looking forward to an increase in November. Hoping this will suit your kind approval.

8. I have a baby 2 years old fed entirely on cows and another 4 months old.

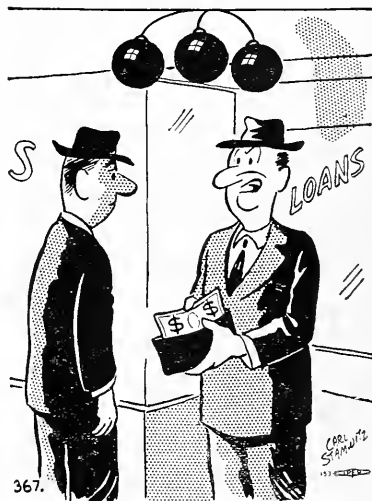
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NO OBJECTION

Since the valiant Hungarian revolution has been smothered by brutal Russian force, new statues of Communist heroes are beginning to pop up again in Hungarian cities.

A story goes that two Hungarians, watching the erection of one of these, had nothing to say until the workmen departed. Then one of them opined:

"I don't mind them erecting another statue of a Red hero. After all it will give us shade in summer, shelter in winter, and an opportunity for the birds to speak for all of us all year round."



"My boss and I both have brokers — only his is a stock, while mine is a pawn!"

The House Of The Future

By WILLIAM H. SCHEICK, Executive Director, Building Research Institute,
Washington, D. C.



WHAT THE HOUSE of the future will be like will be decided by two things: (1) the way people want to live and (2) the ability of the home building industry to meet these desires. Many secondary influences will have a part in rounding out the picture. Certainly there is good reason to believe that the next 25 years will see changes in houses far greater than anything seen before. The forces for change, perhaps even revolutionary change, are even now shaping up.

First, let's take a quick flash-back on the past 25 years. Between the depression and World War II some really new ideas were developed: the principles of prefabrication—new concepts of planning and orientation—new kitchen planning—new heating systems—and insulation for new standards of comfort.

Then, after the war, circumstances worked *against* innovation. The need for housing was so great that people would buy almost anything and the capacity of the industry could scarcely meet the demand. F.H.A. and V.A. encouraged minimums in construction. Cities grew without rhyme or reason with little thought for urban problems beyond those of the sub-division itself. One leading magazine this year accused the home building industry of having no new idea other than the split-level house.

This isn't true, of course, but the post-war decade has not stimulated rapid technical progress because it was unnecessary competitively.

Now the picture has changed. During the boom years the home building industry *did* grow up into a giant and now comes to the predicted few years of low family formation with a tremendous potential for competition. The stage is set for some bold and constructive new thinking which will decide which parts of the industry

will win the big markets ahead for the bumper growth of the '60's and '70's.

Here are some of the over-all factors forcing change in the house itself:

Family living habits will change. We assume a continued rise in standards of living, more leisure time for all income groups, more diversified activities in the home.

The family will expect higher standards of comfort and convenience in houses of all price classes.

Sources of energy will increase and more energy will be used.

New industries will make strong bids to capture major shares of the market for housing products—notably the chemicals, electronics and metals industries. These industries know how to achieve change through research.

The home building industry proper will move farther and farther into mass production techniques and factory assembly of major components of houses.

Other forces arising from great urban growth will also have marked influence upon the house of the future.

The over-riding problem may well be the scarcity of land, forcing us to find ways of disposing of the quickly obsolete, undersized post-war houses which occupy land too good for them.

The mushrooming growth on the perimeters of cities will force rehabilitation of the central city itself, but this will result chiefly in multi-family dwellings.

A big question mark will be the success in solving transportation problems. Americans want to be more and more mobile—in their daily lives, their week-ends, and vacations, and in their work opportunities. If transportation facilities of all kinds can keep pace with urban growth, then the single family house on a fair-sized piece of land will remain the favorite. Many families will maintain a *second* abode for recreation.

On the assumption that the single family dwelling is your favorite subject, and that millions more of them will be built, let's spend the rest of our time discussing them.

We will continue to build high-priced houses for a relatively small and select market, and medium-priced houses for a constantly greater market. For the first time, the industry will produce good houses for the low income market. (No matter what anyone says, we have never produced adequate homes in any quantity for lower income groups).

Higher-priced houses may change the least from today's houses, because of greater selectivity of materials by the home owner. He will demand everything new in comfort and convenience equipment, but will also favor traditional materials for many uses.

The industry generally will be interested chiefly in middle and low-priced houses because they will offer the huge markets. The ingenuity of

the industry will be focused on these two classes of houses in a constant battle to reduce production costs and at the same time give the home buyer a more appealing product. The hammer-and-saw contractor will disappear from the scene.

Research and development will divide its attention between the "shell" (or house proper) and the service systems—but with much effort given to their integration into a complete "package for sale."

Goals for the shell will be an easy-to-assemble structure having for selling points minimum maintenance, good planning and attractive styling. Yearly changes in the "model" of house will tend to make older houses obsolete more quickly than today.

Goals for the service systems and other equipment and appliances which mechanize the house will be to provide maximum comfort and convenience. Again emphasis on new developments will be publicized on an annual basis.

The structure of many mass-produced houses will probably be frameless. Many types of panels will be available which can be combined in many ways to give far greater variety to the pre-fab house than we know today. Most panels will consist of exterior and interior "skins" bonded to "cores" of honeycomb or foamed materials. The skins may be of plastics, metal, hardboards, chipboards or plywoods processed to give the best performance for exterior or interior conditions. Permanent films may take the place of paints or "natural" finishes.

The panels will have all of the properties necessary for strength, low thermal conductivity, and moisture control. All engineering will be for maximum economy for air conditioning as well as heating, and thanks to compe-

tion, insulation will be more complete and effective than today.

Quite possibly, the most advanced forms of structure will resemble the pioneer Monsanto plastic House of Tomorrow. Large molded sections of a sandwich material will perform as the "universal material" suitable for walls, floor and roof.

There is reason to believe that the house structure may be divorced from the ground, so to speak, by having the floor panels out of contact with the ground and supported on pins. The battle with mud is a nuisance during construction, and the battle with ground moisture and termites goes on and on for houses in or upon the earth. If exterior walls can be comfortable, so can floors off the ground.

The architecture of the house will make very free use of transparent or translucent walls of glass or plastic. Most of this will be double glazing, fixed in place, except for the occasional opening of an entire wall to the garden for purposes of indoor-outdoor recreation or entertainment.

The developments I have indicated for the structure may well be slower in coming than equally surprising progress with the service systems.

Year-round air conditioning looks like a sure bet considering the standards of comfort demanded by the public. With many types of structures the panels will be built to include integral duct spaces for air distribution. The well insulated shell will permit the use of relatively small air conditioning plants.

The designer will not want the mechanical unit to occupy any valuable floor space, nor to have a position in the plan that might interfere with rearrangement of space units within the house. Evidently the air conditioner will have to be above or below and outside of the living space. Wherever

it is, it must be a get-at-able unit, because improved models will be in demand as the industry makes progress.

Both architects and engineers might be put in the shade by the aggressive and progressive appliance industry. Some of the miracles of electronics planned for tomorrow are even being shown in films today by some of the companies. The entire kitchen, including automatic laundry, will be installed in the home as a complete unit produced by one manufacturer. The home-making area for the low-cost home will be smaller than the higher-priced models, and lacking some of the luxury features for entertaining. Both low and high cost units will be notable for beautiful design and skillful engineering. Because of new advances in the preparation and packaging of foods, the storage portions of the kitchen will be simplified, with emphasis on cold storage.

For the house in its entirety, the problem to be solved in the future will be the provision of adequate space. Too many families in the mid-twentieth century had to live in too little space, with no flexibility and poor possibilities for expansion.

The family of the future, with more leisure time, will have more activities, and will put a greater premium on the needs of *individuals* of the family to be following different pursuits at the same time. We can expect to see some ingeniously planned storage units to be used as space dividers with many built-in specialties to take care of the space served. These units will take care of all of the belongings of an individual, from clothes to sports equipment, and will contain such built-ins as dressing tables and desks. Such units are likely to be made of plastics which offer stick-proof drawers, and easy demountability for rearrangement of living areas.

In fact, all of the areas of the house will be designed for great versatility in use, size and arrangement to accommodate various group activities of the family—grown-ups, teen-agers, or children. Easy to clean, relatively damage-proof finished surface materials will be generally used on the interior.

In meeting the requirements of tomorrow's families, the industry will shoot for 2000 square feet of living space for the middle income market. Each unit will offer 3 or 4 rooms of a "private" nature for the family of four or more.

Finally, a most interesting development—late in the century perhaps—will be "keeping the market up-to-date." The industry will find ways to prevent obsolete houses from remaining on highly valuable suburban residential sites convenient to the cities and major shopping centers.

The goal will be to be able to sell new models to replace outdated ones on the same piece of land. Houses will be built so that they can be added to or subtracted from, according to the owners living requirements, and ultimately sold second-hand to another home owner for *use somewhere else*.

The technical problems in reaching this goal will be much simpler than some of the problems of codes, tax-

tion, finance and economics. All problems can and will be solved, however, because both the home building industry and the public will recognize the marketing advantages in a changeable and movable house. With this type of house, the land in choice subdivisions, instead of gradually deteriorating to slums, will continually improve as successive owners develop gardens and outdoor recreational facilities. No longer will a good site have to be occupied by one house its full cycle of life and into its obsolescent years.

You may decide that this has been a "blue-sky" talk—somewhat beyond the range of probability for the foreseeable future. Let me remind you that many of the things I have mentioned are already invented, though not fully developed. Some things I have mentioned have already appeared in modern mid-century homes, but rarely altogether in even the most luxurious demonstration homes. The forces needed to cause the actual development of these ideas are here—an ingenious, competitive industry with huge markets just far enough ahead to make a good technological race out of it. The manufacture of houses has not enjoyed the revolutionary progress of some of our other industries. We're over-due and we're bound to achieve it.

Tyler Had To Be Farsighted

One of the outstanding advantages of a home with lumber framing and wood siding is that it can be easily and economically expanded. No one realized this more than John Tyler, 10th President of the United States.

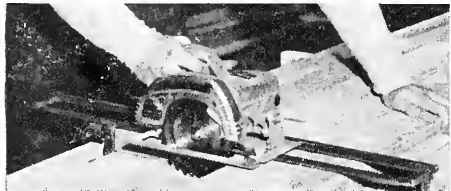
When Tyler purchased a wood home some 30 miles from Richmond, Va., in 1842, he proceeded to more than double its size until it was 300 feet long, one room deep throughout, with the main portion two and a-half stories high. The Tyler mansion, now occupied by a grandson, is believed to be the longest dwelling in the world. But Tyler had a real need for such a large home, being the father of 14 children.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A power saw guide said to permit easy gang cutting with any hand power saw. Light weight, fits in most tool boxes and

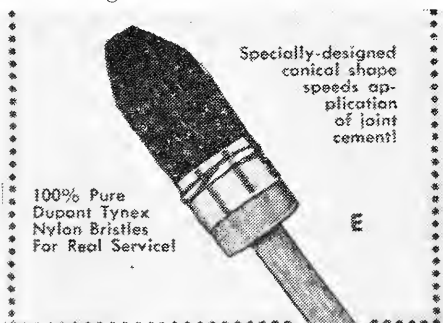


easy to set up. For literature, write to Power Saw Guide, Babcock Blvd., R. D. 4, Gibsonia, Pa.



A piston-driven, powder-actuated fastening tool, claimed to be the first of its kind to be introduced. Said to be safer and more economical with no accidental firing. Fires blank cartridges. Ask for Bulletin 1401-6 when writing to manufacturer for information at Velocity Power Tool Co., 201 N. Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh 8, Pa.

A brush, specially designed to apply joint cement into corners when applying dry wall. Conically shaped brush is made of nylon, 3½ inches long and set in a two inch round



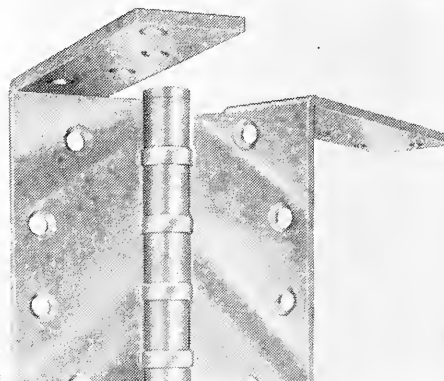
block. Two handles, two and four feet in length, supplied with brush. Product of Goldblatt Tool Co., 1960 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Insulation in the form of aluminum hard-board. Material is comprised of two outer layers of aluminum foil, laminated with a waterproof adhesive to three inner layers of hard-sized wood fiber board, the latter



bonded with four layers of waterproof adhesive. For additional information write to manufacturer; Denny Paper & Board Co., in care of Elkman Co., Suburban Station Bldg., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

A new, heavy duty anchor hinge designed especially for commercial doors. Said to be able to support unusually heavy weight and take severe strains due to excessive



wear. Hinge is made of .190 gauge wrought steel, 5" x 4½", and is adaptable to any door which is from 1¾" to 2¼" in thickness. For further information on the hinge write to the McKinney Mfg. Co., 1715 Liverpool St., Pittsburgh 23, Pa.

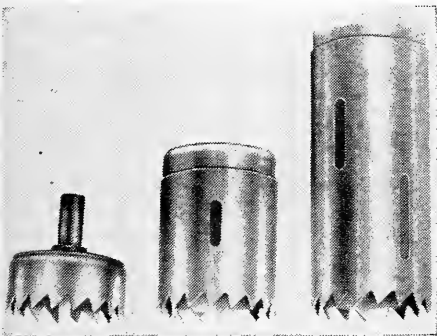
A lightweight, plastic ladder, made of glass fiber and LAMINAC Polyester Resin. Glass fiber is molded over a balsa wood core.



Manufacturer claims tests show the ladder withstands 650 pounds resistance to rotation in the side rail up to an applied torque of 718 pound inches. Approximate weight is two pounds per foot, available in sizes from eight to 40 feet. Made by Putnam Rolling Ladder Co. For further information contact Mason Gould, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 30, N. Y.

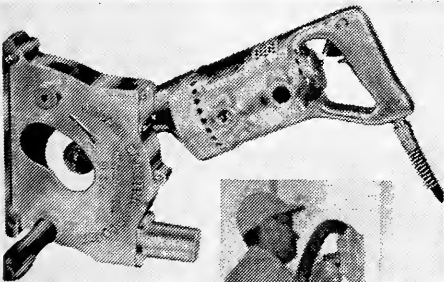
information contact Mason Gould, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 30, N. Y.

A hole saw said to cut 2 1/2" diameter holes up to depths of nine inches. Available in three lengths: 1", 2 1/2" and 5". Designed



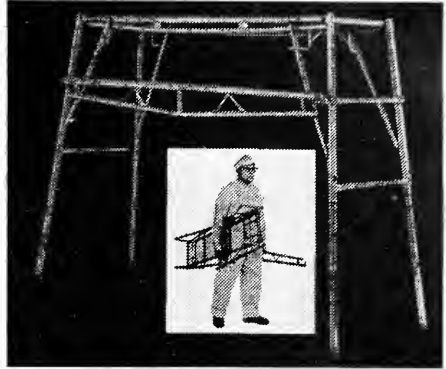
for use with most 1/2" electric drills. Introduced by Midget Louver Co., 6 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn.

Tool for cutting grooves in plastered walls has attachment for vacuum cleaner, thus solving dust problem. Equipped with six



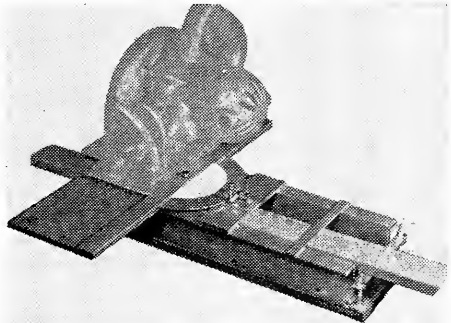
inch abrasive cutting wheel, said to cut up to 1 3/4 inches in depth, through plaster, lath, brick or concrete. Product of Wodack Electric Tool Corp., 4627 W. Huron St., Chicago 44, Ill.

A portable steel scaffold said to telescope down so that it will fit in your car trunk. Made of aircraft alloy steel tubing, weighing



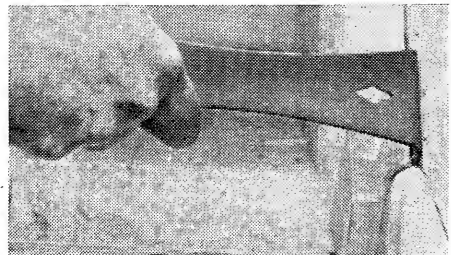
25 to 34 lbs., depending on size of model. Product of Goldblatt Tool Co., Dept. AB, 1910 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

A miter box for right hand, portable electric saws. Known as the "FORTY-FIVE 90," said to be equally practical on small mold-



ings or 2 x 4s. Designed to cut any angle from 0 to 45 degrees. Covers a full 110 degree sweep. Made by Neilson Mfg. Co., P.O. Box 41, Eugene, Ore.

A small, handy tool to be used for removing moldings, loosening windows, fitting doors, etc. Has a small hole for pulling



nails. Made of 1/8 inch high carbon tool steel by Red Devil Tools, Union, N. J.

Editorial



Few Achieve "American" Living Standards

By ALEXANDER UHL

There are few issues of the publications of the National Association of Manufacturers or the U. S. Chamber of Commerce or the Farm Bureau Federation that do not blame high wages for increases in the cost-of-living.

Yet analysis of the basic needs of American workers and their actual annual earnings shows that the vast majority earn far from what might be called "commonly accepted" standard of living.

Indeed, from the viewpoint of labor economists, the average American worker, far from getting "too much," actually is by no means getting enough to support the kind of living standard that we like to believe most Americans have. In fact, statistics show that 75 per cent are not.

Latest proof of this is a report of the highly respected Heller Committee at the University of California which shows that a family of four, consisting of father, mother and two children 8 and 13, and which rents its home, needs an income of \$5,592.59 a year or about \$107 a week to provide for the "commonly accepted" standard of living.

This represents the sum of "those goods and services that public opinion currently recognizes as necessary to health and a reasonably comfortable living."

San Francisco is a high-cost town as compared with most of the rest of the country. But even if allowance is made for this, the weekly income for wage earners with three dependents in most of the rest of the country would have to average about \$104 a week in order to meet the Heller budget.

How many workers, who have been getting the "soft" wage boosts about which business publications have been complaining, make that kind of money?

Latest statistics show that factory production workers with record high incomes have been averaging \$82.41 a week or \$4,285 on a full-time year which is by no means universal.

Temporary layoffs in many industries bring down the annual average.

In any event America's 15,000,000 or so factory production workers average far below the Heller "reasonably comfortable" budget. Actually, average factory earnings fall short of the Heller budget by roughly \$22 a week.

In all the broad sweep of American business and industry only a comparatively small segment of workers is paid enough to reach Heller standards.

Based on latest earnings figures of the Department of Labor, workers who reach the Heller standard include bituminous coal miners, special trade contractors, plumbing and heating workers, electrical workers and those engaged in miscellaneous publishing and printing services, synthetic rubber, products of petroleum and coal, flint glass, iron and steel forgings and machine tools.

Outside of these classifications the vast majority of American workers drop below the Heller budget. Late February, 1957 figures show average earnings

in durable goods at \$89.16 with a high average of \$99.79 in primary metals and a low average of \$69.32 in furniture and fixtures.

In non-durable goods the high average was \$103.94 in products of petroleum and coal with a low average of \$54.17 in finished textile products.

Put it another way. The Bureau of the Census in its latest report on U. S. incomes said:

"About four-fifths of all men who worked in 1955 were employed at full time jobs. The median income of these men was \$3,900."

The Heller Committee report calls for an income of more than \$5,000 a year. About 24 per cent of all Americans had such an income. More than three-fourths did not.

Break this down into trades and professions. In mining there were 72.3 per cent with less than \$5,000 a year income; in general construction, 71.5 per cent; in manufacturing, 67.5 per cent; in transportation and communications, 69.5 per cent; in retail trade, 74.7 per cent; in personal services, 87.4.

Thus roughly 75 per cent of American workers have incomes that fall below the latest Heller budget.

And the 25 to 30 per cent that have adequate or more than adequate incomes under Heller standards include professional workers whose salaries tend to lift the average.—PAI

Learning Begins At Birth, Ends At Death

Thirty years ago researchers determined that a high school diploma was worth \$25,000. This figure was arrived at by comparing the average annual earnings of high school graduates and those who did not go beyond the eighth grade. Giving each group the same life expectancy, it was found the average high school graduate could be expected to earn about \$25,000 more in his lifetime than his less educated brother.

Now the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare find that a high school diploma is worth at least \$50,000 in today's souped-up technological society. In a pamphlet "National Stay-in-school Handbook" the government agencies point out that a high school diploma is fast becoming the young job seeker's minimum credential. Job advancement without the background of a high school diploma is getting to be increasingly difficult. Consequently the high school graduate of today can confidently look forward to earning \$50,000 more in his lifetime than he could earn without his diploma.

The increasing worth of a high school diploma is a reflection of the technological revolution which is remaking our economy. In this age of ever-increasing mechanization, the demand for unskilled or semi-skilled labor is shrinking rapidly.

The editor of your journal had the privilege of participating in the midwest conference of the President's Committee on Education Beyond High School last month. What he learned there is enlightening.

For example, the next 20 years will see a 25% decrease in the demand for unskilled and semi-skilled labor. On the other hand, the demand for craftsmen will increase 45% in the same period. Machines simply are going to displace all muscle power and a good many of today's operations that are repetitive, be they drilling, sorting, measuring, or grinding. The chances are good that

any job existing today which requires the operator to do one thing all day long will be eliminated before 1975. A machine will come along to do it faster and cheaper.

However, as the demand for unskilled and semi-skilled labor shrinks, the demand for really skilled labor will grow apace. The men who know theory as well as practice will never be a drug on the market for long.

The more complicated our economy becomes, the more advantageous will all-around education become. Machines may change, but the principles of geometry will not. Undreamed of techniques may develop, but they will still depend on the same fundamentals of mathematics. In the construction industry, solidified air eventually may become a building material but the man who has the background in geometry and mathematics still will be needed to lay out the work.

It all points up to one thing—the young man of today needs to be much better trained than his father was, if he expects to hold his own in the years ahead.

Of course there is no way of arriving at the figures, but it would be very interesting to compare the lifetime earnings of the average man who completed apprenticeship training and those of the fellow who backed into his trade. Whatever the spread may be in today's economy, it is bound to increase as mechanization grows.

There is only one moral—every father should encourage his children to get all the education they can absorb. And every member—regardless of age—should never stop trying to improve his knowledge of and proficiency in his trade. Learning is a process that begins at birth and ends at death.

A Good Question

The Wall Street Journal is not exactly a paper you read to obtain a union viewpoint on things. However, even in the WSJ you occasionally find some pearly gems of wisdom that might well befit the most partisan labor paper in the nation.

For example, take the letter-to-the-editor which appeared in a recent issue of the New York edition of the Journal. In part, it said:

“But is this (union racketeering) any worse than some of the current practices of big business? Unconscionable salaries (some approaching a million dollars a year), incentive compensation, bonuses, pensions, stock options and many other hidden prerequisites are common.

“And now the latest gimmick is the Florida vacation—at stockholders expense. At Bahia Mar, the big yacht basin at Fort Lauderdale, last winter there were between 400 and 500 yachts.

“A survey showed that approximately 80% were owned by corporations, the directors and officers and their wives and friends having a wonderful vacation. Can the Internal Revenue Service be fatuous enough to allow such expense as a business deduction?”

“And now it is extending from yachts to houses. Florida houses, in many instances costing over \$100,000, are owned by corporations and used by the officers and directors—again at the expense of the stockholder.

"Unless business will police its own house, a way will have to be found to police it for them—perhaps by legislation imposing personal liability on directors who permit expenditures for other than strictly corporate purposes.

"Possibly Congress, through the Securities and Exchange Commission could put a stop to these corporate shenanigans. Certainly the legislatures of the several states could do so with respect to corporations chartered by them.

"Racketeering is still racketeering, whether practiced by unions or management."

"Amen" is about all this journal can add to the sentiments expressed above.

And this brings up the \$64,000 question; when is the McClellan Committee going to start investigating corporations as well as unions? The committee was set up to look into the practices of unions AND corporations. To date the committee has concentrated all its efforts on unions. But, as the writer in the Wall Street Journal so eloquently points out, the odor emanating from the high altars of big business is not exactly Chanel No. 5.

Racketeering indeed is racketeering whether it occurs in corporations or unions. It needs to be weeded out at all levels. The question is, will the committee delve into corporate practices as zealously as it is now digging into union affairs? And if so, when?

Lopsided Income Distribution

"Of all ways to safeguard American prosperity, one of the greatest is to increase the buying power of the lowest 40 per cent of our population," suggests the Progressive Farmer, a leading Southern farm journal, in a recent issue.

The farm paper quotes government figures showing the vast inequality of incomes even in these supposed boom times. The latest edition of the official Statistical Abstract of the United States, the Progressive Farmer points out, shows the following breakdown of the nation's money income by each fifth of the population:

Lowest fifth gets 4.2 per cent; second fifth, 10.5 per cent; third fifth, 16.1 per cent; fourth fifth, 22.3 per cent; highest fifth, 46.9 per cent.

It will thus be seen," the Progressive Farmer noted, "that of the total income received by all our people, the highest fifth of the population gets nearly 50 per cent, while the lowest two-fifths receive less than 15 per cent."

LABOR has been critical of some reactionary farm publications, but it is glad to congratulate the Progressive Farmer for its forward-looking approach.

Clearly, one of the best ways to raise the income of the lowest fifth of the population is for Congress to enact pending legislation which would increase the pay "floor" under the Wage-Hour Act from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and broaden the coverage to millions of workers excluded from that act's protection.—*Labor*

The Crux Of The Problem

After four years of study, the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency has come up with a report. It fills many pages, but the meat of it is contained in one single sentence: "Better children can come only from better parents."

To that we would like to add our favorite definition of juvenile delinquents: "They are youngsters trying to act like their elders."

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

SIDEWALK SUPERINTENDENTS, UNINC.

A typical New Yorker is a fellow who walks up an escalator, crosses the street on the "Don't Walk" signal, and suffers the Iron Maiden torture of the jampacked express to save two and a half minutes getting home to his TV dinner. Only one thing stops this souped-up personification of supersonic locomotion dead in his tracks and that is a hole in the ground—any kind of a hole—an open, sewer manhole or a block-square building excavation. Given a fair-sized cavity to gape into, he will kill the better part of a forenoon in blissful observation of whatever operation happens to be going on. Construction workers have long been familiar with this type of curious spectator known as a sidewalk superintendent, who has a sort of honorary affiliation with the building trades.

In the year immediately following the Wall Street crash of 1929 the building industry of New York City was motionless in the doldrums of the Great Depression. Construction, valued at \$988 million in 1926, slumped to a puny \$50 million in 1933. Two-thirds of the building trades workers were either idle or in business as curbstome apple peddlers. The wages of all building trades were slashed two dollars a day, and the sidewalk superintendents, with an abundance of idle time on their hands, had nothing at all to supervise. So, when the Radio City development got under way in the fall of 1931 and the big dig started, the S.S. boys were back on the job, their curiosity intensified by a long period of hibernation.

One morning, late in 1931, a well-dressed, solid-looking gentleman stopped at the open gate of the fenced-in excavation of the RKO Building, the first Radio City structure erected, now called the Americas Building. Quite evidently a sidewalk superintendent of long standing, he was watching the loading of a dump truck sixty feet below when he felt a sharp jab in his ribs. Turning around, he faced a watchman swinging a sawed-off broomstick. "Move along, buddy," the rib-tickler ordered gruffly. "You can't stand loafin' round here all day. Get goin'." The dignified gentleman stole a last quick look into the big hole and then moved obediently away. He was Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the man whose millions made possible the building operation he was just forbidden to look at. One quick stroke of his pen could stop the whole Radio City project and bounce the broomstick twirler back on the Home Relief rolls.

In 1928 the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House induced John D., Jr. to join them in a scheme to erect a new building farther uptown and fronting on a public square off Fifth Avenue. Early in 1929 he acquired (by lease from Columbia University) the roughly three-block area from 48th Street to 51st Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. This property, consisting of about 230 brownstone houses—every other one a speakeasy—was deeded by the State to Columbia in 1814. The agreed yearly rental was \$3,300,000 and the lease ran to 2015, at which time the property and all buildings erected on it reverted to Columbia free and clear. This 13-acre plot was to be named Metropolitan Square and given as a gift to the city by John D., Jr. except for the space rented to the new Met.

In October, 1929, came the Wall Street crack-up and the Met eventually backed out of the plan, leaving John D., Jr. holding the bag. In mid-1930, realizing he was now personally obligated to the extent of \$3 million a year plus taxes, he decided to gamble on developing the property commercially, in defiance of the depression and as evidence of his confidence in American business. The big affiliates of the new radio industry, RCA, NBC and RKO, were willing to replace the Met as the principal tenants and the development was renamed Radio City. Three architectural firms combined to draw up plans for two theaters, an International Center and various commercial buildings. Soon after, RKO went into receivership and John D., Jr. had its two theaters and office building thrown into his lap. Still confident, he kept on signing checks until the fourteenth building was completed in 1940. Two years afterwards he was operating in the black, and black it has been ever since. A fifteenth building has been added and one theater torn down and replaced by an office structure. Still another is on the planning board. Rockefeller Center, as it is now officially known, is the eighth wonder of the world, every cubic foot of it erected completely in conformity with union conditions.

Following his insolent eviction, John D., Jr. told the story to the field engineer. He said that any citizen so interested should be permitted to view the progress of the construction work of Radio City. He was aware that certain precautions were necessary, but surely something could be devised to accommodate the natural curiosity of persons such as himself who merely wanted to look. He furthermore suggested that the said citizens be treated more tolerantly, and that clubs and suchlike persuaders were not conducive to public goodwill. The engineer replied to the effect that the request and suggestions would be given his immediate attention.

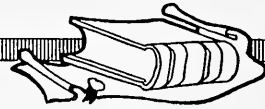
A week or so afterward, as John D., Jr. neared the RKO Building site, he saw that the fence had been repainted a bright Holland blue. On it, lettered in white, he read, THE SIDEWALK SUPERINTENDENTS' CLUB under which was the Club's motto, an old Dutch proverb, "De Beste Stuurlui Aan Wal," for which the English translation was thoughtfully provided, "The Best Pilots Stand On The Shore." Arranged around the fence at eye level were several foot-square, wire-covered peepholes, each one engaged by an engrossed sidewalk superintendent. Mr. Rockefeller luckily found a vacated look-in and was absorbed by the convolutions of a hustling bulldozer when he felt a light tap on his shoulder and turning, he saw the rib-tickling guard behind him, now minus his scepter of authority. "How's that hole for height, mister?" he asked politely. John D., Jr. assured him it was just about right and resumed his inspection under the new-found privileges of the Sidewalk Superintendents' Club of which he was both founder and charter member.

After Radio City's completion the sidewalk superintendents acquired a position of high prestige. Any building operator having regard for his firm's reputation took into consideration the rights of the club whenever a large construction job started. Fence peepholes were provided for the tall, the short and the middle-sized and on some fussy jobs, foot-high holes for the benefit of the club members' dogs. Because of these concessions, the Sidewalk Superintendents Club rapidly increased in membership. But still more favors were to come.

When the 38-story House of Seagram was started on swanky Park Avenue last year, elaborate arrangements were made for the East Side Chapter of the Club, among whose many distinguished members were the Duke of Windsor and former President Hoover. Six sets of plexiglass bulls-eye portholes were distributed around the fence which was decorated on the Park Avenue side with a painting of a luxuriant flower garden. There were three portholes of varying heights to a set, and a man was specially detailed to keep them clean. Over each set a loud speaker was installed, from which, at fifteen-minute intervals, came a tape-recorded description of the building operation by some top-notch TV celebrity. The sidewalk superintendents could now function more efficiently, being informed of all the essential details of the building—its height, total steel tonnage, depth and cubic yardage of the excavation, acreage of office space—everything an alert sidewalk superintendent would be eager to know. What more could anyone ask?

The last irregular meeting of the East Side Chapter of the Sidewalk Superintendents Club was held, during a summer shower, on the canopied stoop of the Bessie La Valle Beauty Salon, across the street from the newly-started Ritz Plaza project. Aloysius McCann, superannuated milkman, being first man up, presided from the top step. The various conditions existing on the East Side building jobs as affecting the membership were freely discussed. It was voted that plexiglass portholes should be standard equipment on all fences and maintained in clean condition at all times. Objection was voiced by some old-time members to loud speakers as an intrusion, on the grounds that they preferred to figure out for themselves what was going on behind the fence. On a motion by Philip Stillman, Western Union messenger, it was voted that during winter building operations, hot coffee should be supplied to the members either by automatic canteen or by personal service. Complaint was made that the geraniums around the bridge of the 666 Fifth Avenue Building were wilting. A motion by a man in a Panama hat that the books be closed was not entertained, the chair ruling that there being no books in the organization, there was nothing to close. The shower having stopped, a hasty vote of thanks was tendered Bessie for the use of her stoop and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

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111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

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

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

Important Notice

The membership, for the individual's protection, should be urged to familiarize itself with Section 45 of our General Laws. (See front page, due book). Also, to prevent misunderstandings they should verify their status in the Local Union.

If all members would remain in good standing, it would decrease the work and overhead of the Local Union office, as well as the General Office.

It should be understood by the individual who goes in arrears, that his account must be handled differently and separately from the members who consistently remain in good standing.

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

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.*

- E. O. ALLEN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
RINALDO AMICUCCI, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
R. E. ANGELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
NEELY ARRINGTON, L. U. 201, Wichita, Kansas
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Wood Most Popular Housing Material

Definite gains for wood in house framing, flooring and kitchen cabinets and the continuing predominance of wood for windows, sheathing and subflooring are reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

The NLMA based its report on surveys of new one-family houses made for the last three years by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Eighty-three per cent of new houses were of frame construction, as shown by the latest BLS survey," the lumber association said. "The sharpest gain for frame construction was in the South, where there was a rise of 16 percentage points between 1955 and 1956.

"Hardwood flooring kept its great lead over all other types. Hardwood floors in 1956 were used in 84 per cent of living rooms, 85 per cent of bedrooms and 81 per cent of dining rooms.

"Kitchen cabinets were of wood in 88 per cent of the houses, according to the BLS survey. This is a significant increase from 1950, when a Housing and Home Finance Agency survey showed wood cabinets in 75 per cent of new houses."

The proportion of houses built on slabs remained stationary at 16 per cent between 1955 and 1956 while those with basements gained slightly. Since a total of 82 per cent of houses either had basements or were built with crawl spaces, greater use of lumber for wood floor construction was indicated.

Wood windows continued as the favorite, being installed in 57 per cent of the houses in both 1955 and 1956. Wood plank outranked other sheathing materials, and softwood boards had a big lead over other materials for subflooring, in the 1956 BLS survey.

The survey showed wood paneling had its greatest popularity in family rooms, being used in 31 per cent. Wood siding alone was used on 24 per cent of the houses, and on another seven per cent in combination with brick facing.

Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LOS ANGELES APPRENTICES GRADUATES FETED

More than 850 friends of labor were present at the Biltmore Bowl in Los Angeles for a banquet held recently in honor of 165 new journeymen, graduates of the training program sponsored by the Los Angeles County (Cal.) Joint Apprenticeship Committee. The



Graduating apprentices of Los Angeles area at banquet in Biltmore Bowl. committee is made up of members of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, the Associated General Contractors, the Building Contractor's Association and the Home Builder's Institute.



Achievement awards were presented to 18 apprentices who were outstanding in their respective Local Unions: Front row, seated, left to right: Edmundo Rodriguez, William G. Blythe, Ray L. Huffman, Wayne H. Clyde, Robert J. Salke, John R. Mareoevich, Darold H. Slaamod, Lee E. Percy and Edwin T. Muldrow. Standing, from the left: C. M. Sanford, apprentice coordinator for the Los Angeles D. C., Ronald Hoffman, Ted A. Namore, James Herington, Donald Goldenberg, Doyle White, Dean Moran and V. C. Mathis, Secretary of the Los Angeles County Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Charles F. Hanna, chief of the California Division of Apprenticeship Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, and Charles M. Sanford, apprenticeship coordinator of the Los Angeles D. C., presented journeymen certificates to each of the graduates and 18 special awards to the outstanding members of the class.

Chosen as the top member of the class was William G. Blythe, Local 563, Glendale. Runner-up was Ray L. Huffman, Local 769, Pasadena, and third prize went to James W. Herington, Local 1752, Pomona. Awards of cash prizes and plaques were presented to each of these men.

Plaques were also presented to the outstanding apprentice from each Local Union. The winners of these awards were Edmundo Rodriguez, Local 25, Los Angeles; Wayne H. Clyde, 844, Reseda; Robert J. Salke, 929, Los Angeles; Roswell B. Hunt, 1052, Hollywood; John R. Marovich, 1140, San Pedro; Darold H. Slaamod, 1400, Santa Monica; Lee E. Percy, 1437, Compton; Edwin T. Muldrow, 1478, Redondo Beach; Ronald Hoffman, 1497, East Los Angeles; Ted A. Namore, 1507, El Monte; Donald Goldenberg, 1913, San Fernando; Doyle White, 2185, Palmdale; Dean Moran, 2435, Inglewood; Frederick A. Nelson, 721, Los Angeles; and Arnold Wagner, 1607, Los Angeles.

CHARTER MEMBER HONORED AT LOUISVILLE



Carl Davidson, left, presents a 50-year emblem to charter member R. F. Kirk, center, as John McKiernan, president of the Kentucky State Federation, beams in approval.

It is now one of the largest Locals of the Brotherhood in the State of Kentucky. Brother Kirk was originally initiated into Local 1369.

Presentation of a 50-year pin was recently made to R. F. Kirk, of Local Union No. 64, Louisville, Kentucky, at a special Constitutional Convention of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor. Brother Kirk, who was initiated into Local 64 on February 2, 1906, was presented with the emblem by Carl M. Davidson, financial secretary of the Local, in a ceremony held in the Grand Ballroom of the Seelbach Hotel.

The charter for Local 64 was granted on April 1, 1909. It resulted from a consolidation of Local 1369, founded in Louisville in December, 1902.

NEW HOME DEDICATED BY LOCAL 633

After 56 years of existence, Local Union No. 633, of Granite City, Illinois, finally has a home it can call its own. The Local was founded in August, 1900, but never before had an office for its exclusive use. Its members rented space in the buildings of other labor organizations and occasionally were required to move, due to a sale of a building or need for the space by the owner. Now, at last, it has its own office, free and clear.

The new Local Hall is not elaborate, a former storeroom which was gutted by fire, but the members remodeled the interior and it serves their needs very well. Quite a few improvements were made and the 40 by 80 foot building has sufficient office space for business and an auditorium which seats approximately 400, for social gatherings and other special events.

Shortly after the remodeling work was completed, the newly refurbished auditorium was filled to capacity when the building was rededicated. Each of the Local's officers gave a short talk to the gathering and Cletus Wheeler, General Representative and a member of Local 633, also spoke briefly.

Ralph Greider, a 50-year member, was presented with a Brotherhood emblem by Wheeler and was also feted as the guest of honor at the dedication ceremonies.

Following the ceremonies the guests were served a fine dinner, which was topped off with cakes bearing the United Brotherhood's emblem.

A TOUGH RECORD TO BEAT

Eben B. Ellis joined Local No. 483, of San Francisco, in June, 1903. The following year he cleared into Local 1158, of nearby Berkeley. He not only has retained his membership in the latter Local for the past 53 years, but held every office within its jurisdiction. For the past 27 years he has served continuously as its financial secretary.

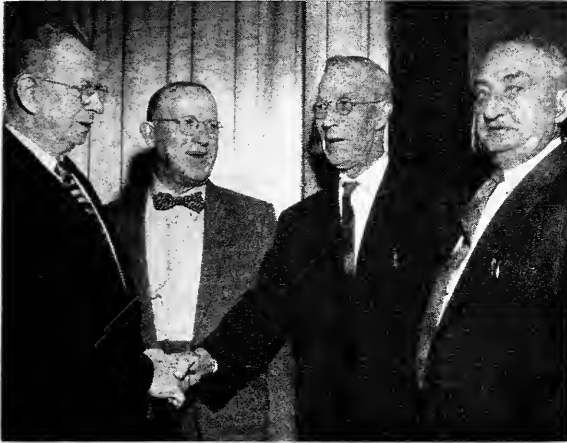
In addition to his activities in the United Brotherhood, Brother Ellis has been active in the Boy Scouts for nearly 30 years and has served his community's school system in shop maintenance and manual training for the past 28 years.



Eben B. Ellis

CANADIAN LOCAL CELEBRATES ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

Three-quarters of a century of devotion to the cause of labor was celebrated by the members of Local Union No. 18, of Hamilton, Ontario, at a recent banquet and dance.



Vice president Stevenson congratulates officers of Local 18 for their fine record of loyal service. To his left are James Webb, vice president; Fred Hume, president; and W. H. Anderson, recording secretary.

Vice president Stevenson spoke to the assemblage, telling of the early months of the United Brotherhood, shortly after Local 18 was chartered. Later he presented a 50-year pin to a member of the Local, Brother John W. Craven, and congratulated him for emulating the spirit of good union men who have made up the Canadian group for the past 75 years.

More than 400 guests were in attendance to honor members of the Local, past and present, for their fine record.

Local 18 is one of the early organizations which helped breath life into the United Brotherhood in its early years. It was founded on December 18, 1881, and has remained steadfast and loyal ever since.

Included among the speakers and honored guests were First General Vice president John R. Stevenson, General Executive Board member Andrew V. Cooper, General Representative William Stefanovitch and Wilf Hoult, president of the Ontario Provincial Council.

MASSACHUSETTS LOCAL HONORS OLDEST MEMBER

Members of Local Union No. 685, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, recently took time out from one of their meetings to honor one of the oldest members of their group. Moise Beaulieu was presented a gold 50-year pin by Frank Wilson, president of Local 685, and received the congratulations of the assemblage. Brother Beaulieu, now 74 years of age, has 55 years of continuous membership to his credit.

At the left, center, Frank Wilson presents a 50-year pin to Moise Beaulieu.

Local 685 was chartered on November 1, 1900, and, like Brother Beaulieu, is still going strong.



WINDY CITY LOCAL CELEBRATES 60 YEARS

Despite its so-called "bad luck" number, Local Union No. 13, of Chicago, recently celebrated its 60th anniversary with a banquet at the Midwest Hotel in the Windy City. More than 2,200 members and their guests were in attendance and three ballrooms were needed to accommodate the crowd.



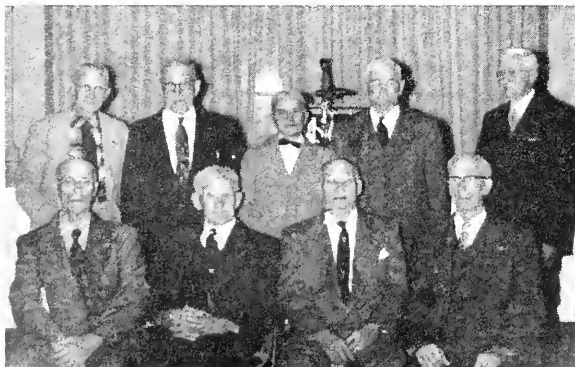
A few of the guests and the speaker's table at Local 13's giant 60th anniversary banquet.

Although all the guests seemed to have a fine time, approximately 100 went home especially happy as winners of door prizes consisting of electrical home appliances and carpenter's tools. Families of members now serving in the armed forces were presented with \$50.00 U. S. Savings Bonds.

Following dinner and refreshments, dancing was the order of the evening until the banquet's end.

75th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION HONORS OLD-TIMERS

Members of Local Union No. 12, of Syracuse, New York, recently observed the diamond



Old-timers who were honored recently by Local 12 are, front row, from the left: Allen Potter, Jacob Fralic, Laurence Blair and A. J. Lamirande. Back row: Alfred Petrie, Ray Vickery, Barney Ellison, Henry Wiegand, Sr. and Roy Austin.

anniversary of the United Brotherhood with a banquet, at which they honored their members of 50 years continuous membership. Only 9 of the old timers were able to be present, but the remaining seven 50-year men received their gold pins at a later date.

Among the loyal veterans are Fred Traub, Edwin C. Hill, Albert C. Fisher, Herman Phillips, Lee H. Martin, William S. Quinn, Alfred Lamontagne, Roy Austin, Henry Wiegand, Sr., Ray Vickery, Barney Ellison, Alfred Petrie, Laurence Blair, Jacob Fralic, Arthur J. Lamirande and Allen Potter.



MICHIGAN LADIES REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

To the Editor:

Greeting to all sister auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary 468, of Bay City, Michigan. We like to write a few lines occasionally just to let everyone know how we are coming along with our organization.

There are about 30 Ladies in our Auxiliary, all of whom are active and seem to enjoy the work in which we are involved. Our business meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month and afterward we hold a social hour.

Of late we have concentrated our charitable program on deserving organized groups, such as the Red Cross, March of Dimes, Kiwanis Dress Drive and the Girl Scout Mitten Tree. At Christmas time we donated \$25.00 to a local welfare organization for the purchase of food baskets for the needy.

Our installation programs are held in July and are followed by a dinner and various other social activities. Our present officers include Mrs. Dorthy Binkley, president; Mrs. Agnes Ruhlig, vice president; Mrs. Irene Hewitt, second vice president; Mrs. Grace Lange, recording secretary; Mrs. Nellie Grover, financial secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Bertha Motin, conductress; Mrs. Alice Schnell, Mrs. Edna Friebe and Mrs. Dolly Fry, trustees; and Mrs. Rose Barnikow, chaplain.

Our Christmas party last year was a great success. Our husbands were present and we exchanged gifts and spent a pleasant evening dancing. Four veteran members of Local 116 were guests of honor at the party.

In its early years our organization encountered quite a few serious problems in its fight for survival, but it was a successful struggle and we feel a great deal of the credit is due to the exceptional cooperation we have received from our sponsor; Local 116.

We would be very happy to correspond with other Ladies groups.

Best wishes to all union members in the years to come.

Fraternally, Grace Lange

103 N. Walnut St. Bay City, Mich.

JUST A FEW LINES FROM THE TACOMA LADIES

To the Editor:

We're pretty proud of our group and like to write a few lines occasionally to let the other auxiliaries know how we are doing. We think we have been exceptionally active during our 21 years as a chartered auxiliary. During most of this time we have had between 65 and 75 Ladies on our roster, about 40 of which have always been exceptionally faithful in attending meetings. In a group as large as ours we feel that is a pretty good record.

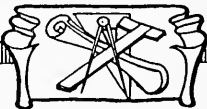
Our meetings are held in Carpenters Hall, 1322 Fawcett Avenue. We have 12 elected officers and five standing committees. Our membership includes 12 charter members and 10 past presidents, all of whom are very active in the work of the organization.

Social affairs are held regularly, the usual ones on the various holidays. We have tried several types of money making ventures and have found such things as rumage sales, carnivals, bingo games and the like the most productive.

One of our most enthusiastic groups is the Drill Team. It consists of from 14 to 18 Ladies who drill regularly and participate in as many other Auxiliary affairs as their time will permit. They have special projects to earn their expenses as they perform each year at State conventions and quite often participate in installations.

We contribute to all of the local health projects, but our special one is the sponsorship of three children at the Rainier State School for retarded children. We help purchase their clothing, toys and try to provide something extra for special entertainment.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

LESSON 343

By H. H. Siegele

Garage a Necessity.—A modern home without a garage is, indeed, a rare thing. The automobile is so widely used, and is to so great an extent a necessity, that planning a home without making provisions for a garage would be unthinkable. A number

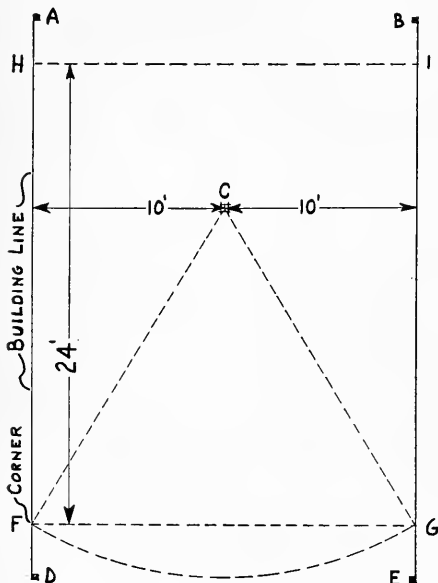


Fig. 1

of things should be pointed out here: A modern garage must be large enough to accommodate, if at all possible, two cars. In addition, it should have ample room for a workbench, and for storage purposes. Many builders make the garage a part of the house. Others connect the garage with the house by means of a breezeway, which is a good arrangement, where the buildings are put on a, say, 100-foot lot. On a 50-foot lot, the combined house and garage gives better service. The garage separated from the house is favored less and less.

Staking Out and Squaring.—Fig. 1 gives a simple method of staking out and squaring a small building, such as a garage. First, establish the building line, as at A-D. Par-

allel to and 20 feet from the building line, set line B-E. Now drive a stake at any convenient point, halfway between the two

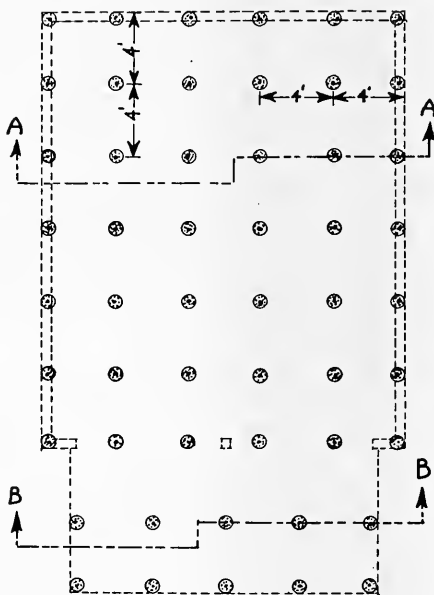
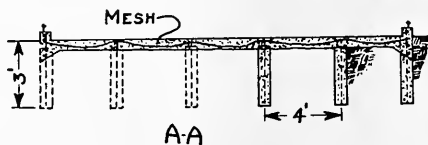


Fig. 2

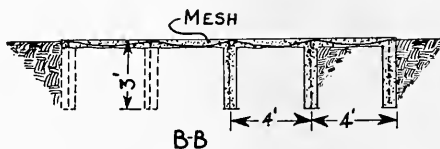
lines, as at C. Into the top of this stake drive a nail, exactly halfway between the two lines. Establish one corner, as at F.



A-A

Fig. 3

With the tape hooked onto the nail at C, carry point F to point G, establishing it. Then connect the two points, as shown by



B-B

Fig. 4

dotted line. Parallel to and 24 feet from line F-G, strike H-I. This completes the squaring. A line should be set at H-I, and

another at F-G, fastened to stakes. The use of batter boards, instead of stakes, is better, but for small buildings, stakes can be made to answer the purpose. It should be remembered, that in staking out and squaring a building, accuracy is absolutely necessary.

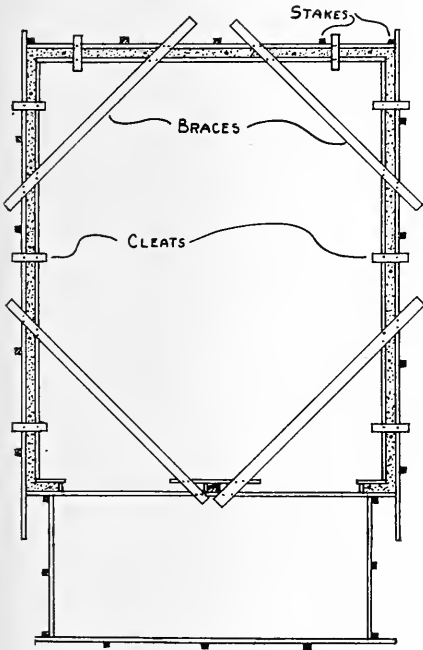


Fig. 5

Concrete-Pile Support.—Fig. 2 shows a plan of a system of concrete piles, spaced 4 feet on center, both ways. The holes are bored with a post auger, and should go down below frost line. Reinforcing rods should be placed in the holes when they are filled with concrete. These rods should project above the concrete enough to bend the end into a hook, so that the slab, when

is poured, will be thoroughly anchored to the piles. Figs. 3 and 4 shows sections through A-A and B-B, after the concrete is poured. The sections show the depth of the

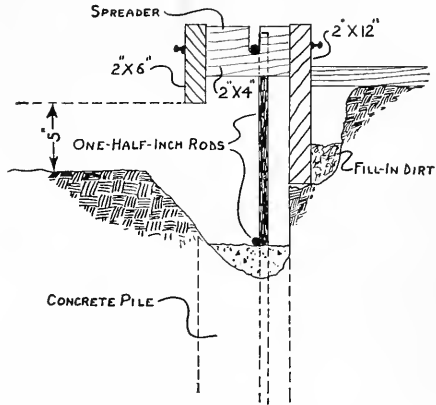


Fig. 6

concrete piles as 3 feet, but the condition of the soil and the frost line of the locality must be taken into consideration, when the depth of the piles is determined.

Forms.—Fig. 5 shows a plan of the concrete floor and the curb, with the forms in

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place. Notice the placing of the braces, cleats, and stakes. Fig. 6 gives a cross section of the curb form, giving the dimensions of the material used. The spreader is made of 2x4 stuff, and held in place with double-headed nails. A slot is cut into the upper

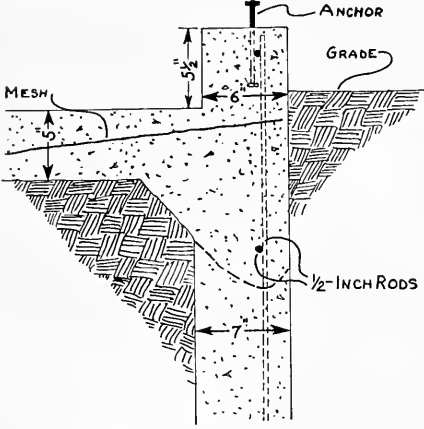


Fig. 7

edge of the 2x4 spreader, into which the upper reinforcing rod is placed. The forms are held together by means of the braces and cleats, well reinforced with wire ties. When the curb forms are filled with concrete, the nails that hold the spreaders in place are pulled, and the spreaders are removed. Fig. 7 shows a cross section of what is shown in Fig. 6, after the concrete is

poured, and the forms are removed. Study Figs. 6 and 7 in connection with Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a plan of the layout after the

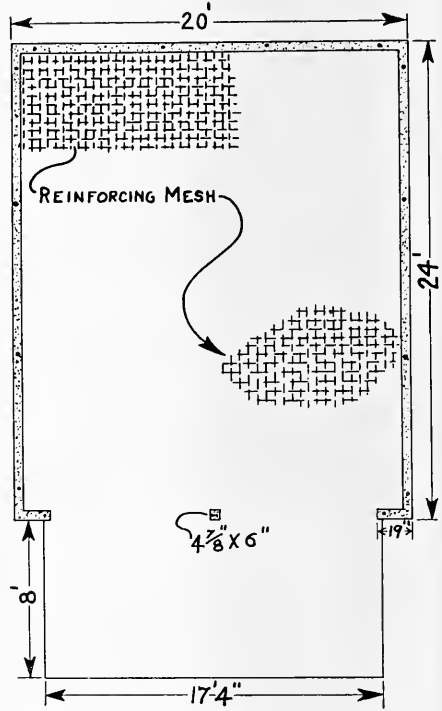
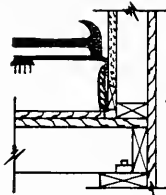


Fig. 8

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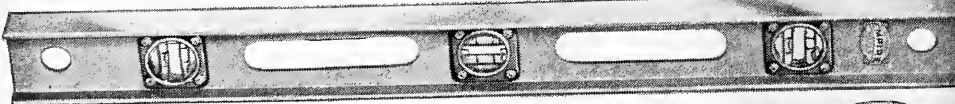
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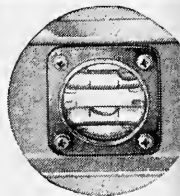
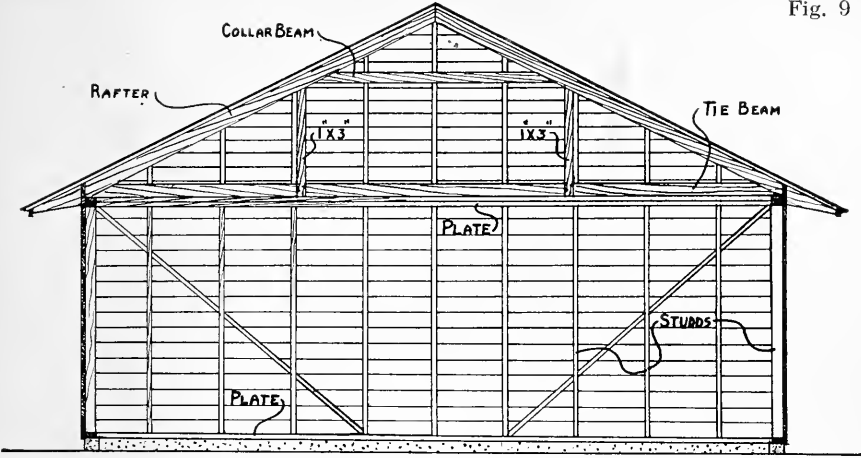


Fig. 9



forms have been taken off. The reinforcing mesh is indicated in two places.

Cross and Longway Sections.—Fig. 9 shows a cross section of the garage, giving an inside view of the back of the building. The construction of the walls and roof are

shown, aided by the notes. The rafters can be 2x4's. The collar beam is of 1-inch stuff, either 1x4 or 1x6. The tie beams are 2x4's, as also are the studding and plates. The hangers that support the tie beams are 1x3's. Fig. 10 shows the longway section.

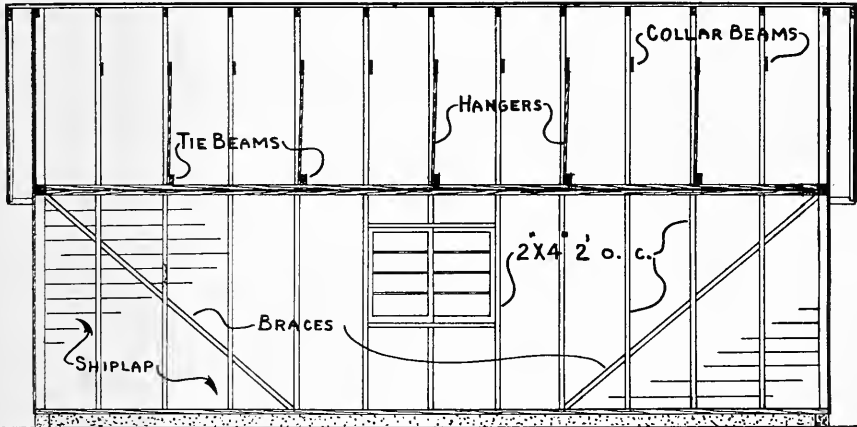
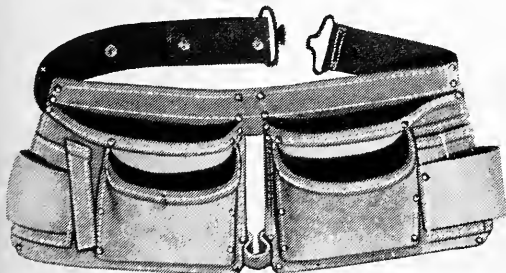


Fig. 10

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Pointed out are the collar beams, hangers, tie beams, braces, shiplap, and the spacing of the studding.

Shiplap Siding. Fig. 11, gives a cross section of the shiplap siding. This makes a

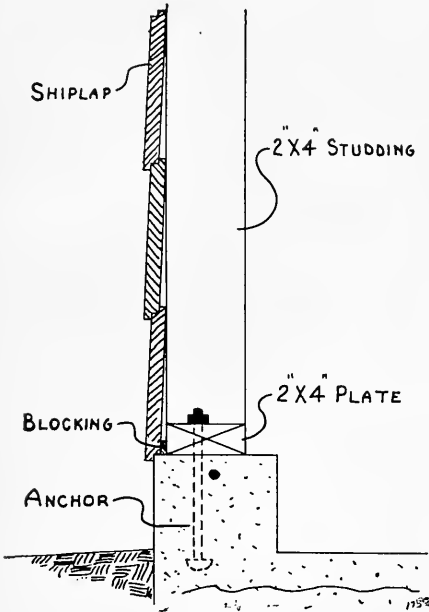


Fig. 11

nice appearing outside finish, which does not look bad on the inside. A good quality of shiplap is an important requirement. The boards should be straight enough so that

the lines can be kept straight when the siding is put on. Loose knots should not be permitted, and not too many of the other kind.

The garage that is used here as a basis for the illustrations, is being built just as the drawings are prepared. This garage will be used as a separate unit, until the house that will be built later is finished, when the two buildings will be connected by means of a breezeway.

Makes Suggestions

By H. H. Siegle

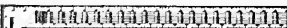
A reader wants to pass on to the membership his pipe-screeding method. He says that he uses one-inch pipe, so that 1"x2" furring strips can be used for making the stakes. (This is in answer to the article that appeared in the March issue, page 42.)

Instead of using a straightedge for rodding the concrete, he uses a three-inch pipe. The concrete is dumped in, and the pipe is rolled forward once, and back again. Of course, the concrete should be roughly leveled off with a shovel, before the pipe is used.



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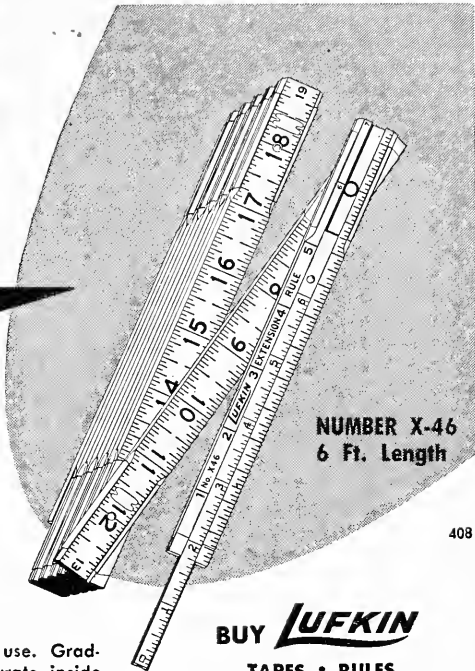
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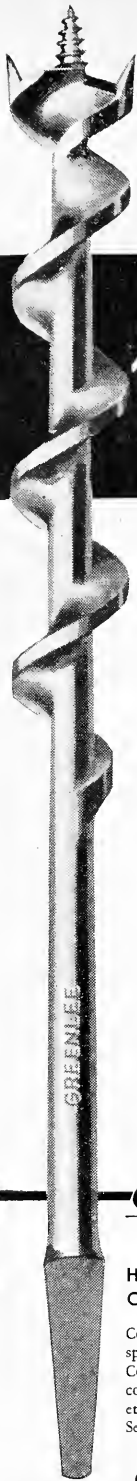
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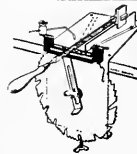
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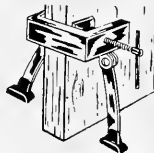
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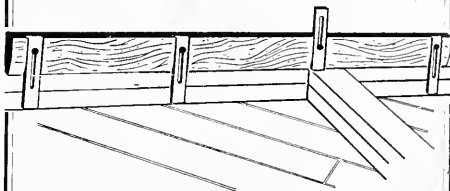
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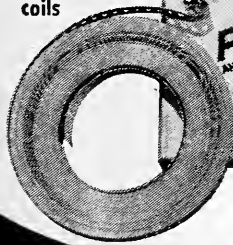
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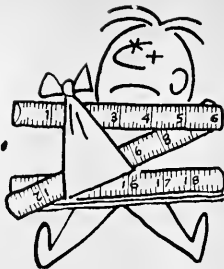
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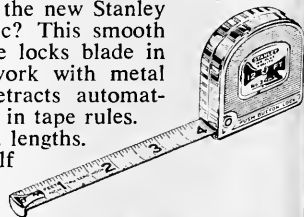


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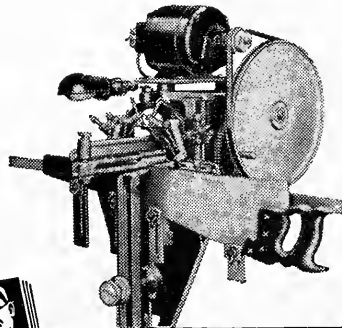
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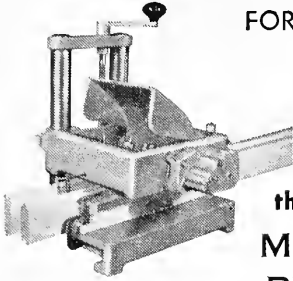
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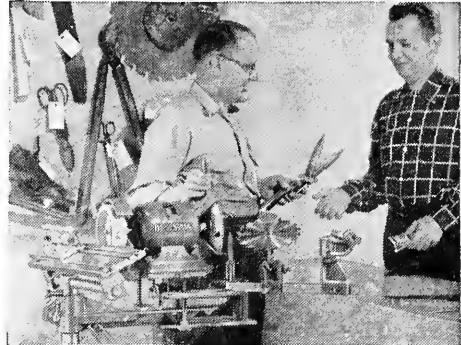
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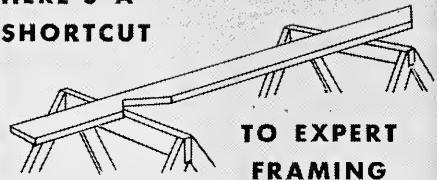


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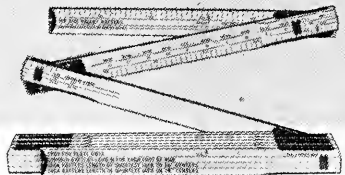
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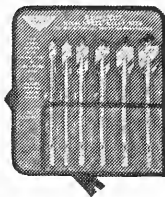
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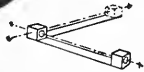
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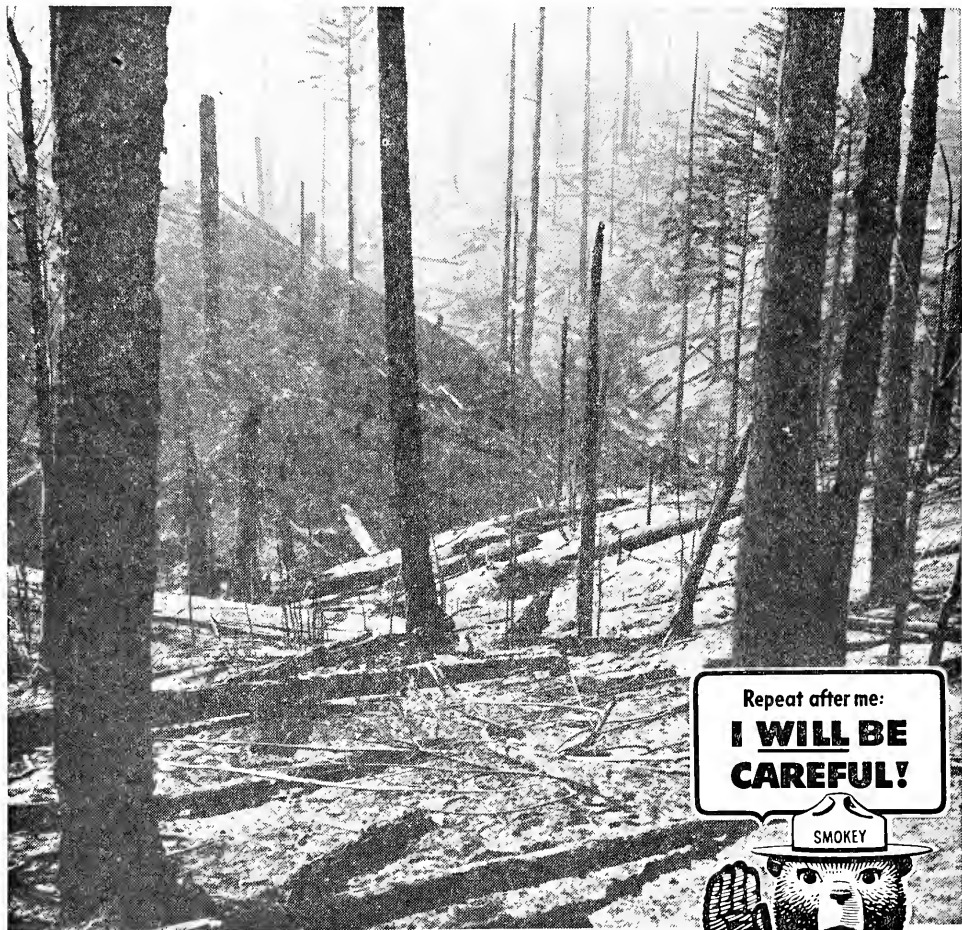
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JULY, 1957



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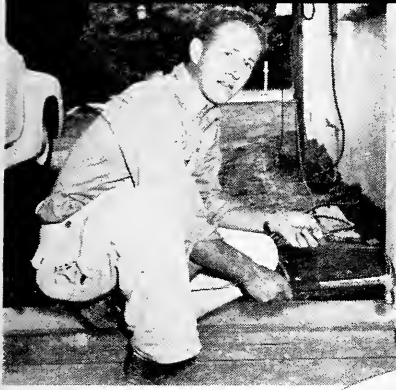
Be careful in the woods this year. Be sure every flame, every spark is *dead out*. Crush your smokes, drown your campfires. When you drive use the ash tray in your car. *Be careful. Please.*

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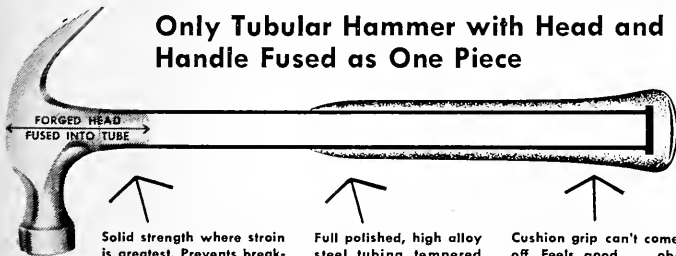
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Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

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



Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1957

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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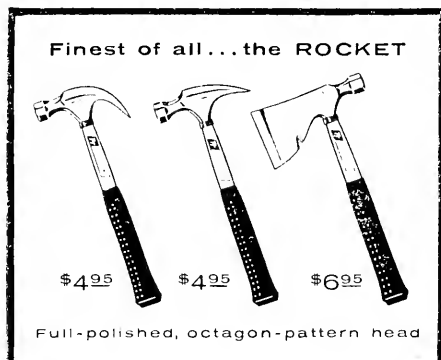
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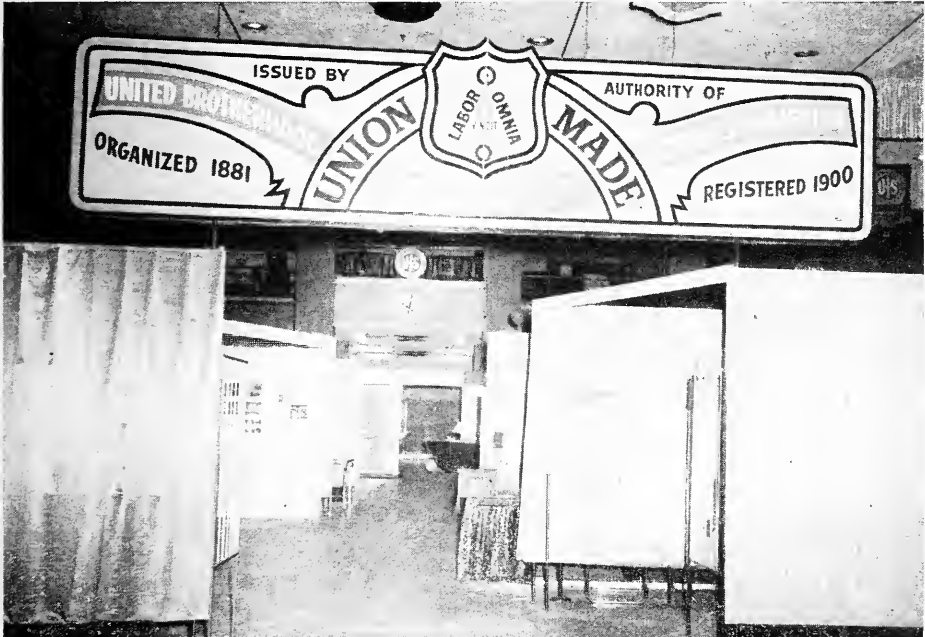
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KANSAS CITY SHOW IS TOPS



“EVERYTHING’S UP TO DATE In Kansas City,” goes a hit song from the great musical, “Oklahoma.”

Never were those words truer than they were during the period May 16 to May 21 when Kansas City played host to the Union Industries Show. For six days the magnificent Kansas City Auditorium, a civic structure second to none in the world, bulged with examples of the most up to date products turned out by skilled union craftsmen and their employers. Thousands jammed the auditorium daily to look, to admire, and to marvel at the diversity and artistry of American craftsmanship as exemplified by the union-made products on display.



A “king size” facsimile of our Brotherhood’s label dominated the ground floor of the Kansas City Auditorium during the Union Industries Show, where hundreds of thousands of visitors saw and marveled at the infinite variety of goods and services American craftsmanship can produce when management and labor work together harmoniously.

From sheep shearing to printing, from glass blowing to boat building, America’s wizardry with tools and know-how was pinpointed dramatically by the show. All the products that make life richer, fuller and less tedious were there in profusion—power mowers, electrical appliances, pot-

tery and sports equipment—all made by craftsmen carrying union cards. In all, some 200 exhibits filled all floors of the auditorium.

Year by year the Union Industries Show, sponsored and administered by the AFL-CIO Union Label Department, has grown in popularity and

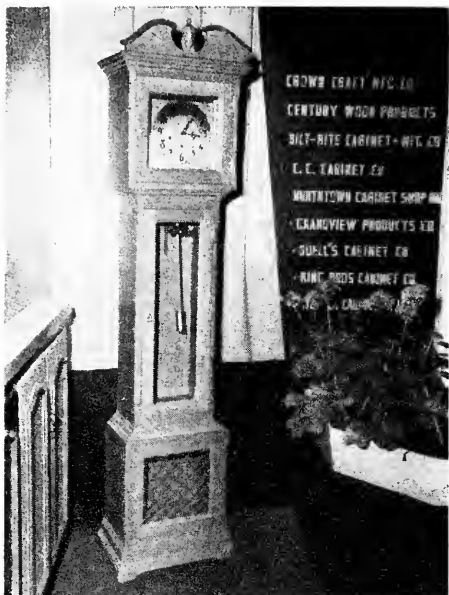
stature. The Kansas City show added to the luster. Several hundred thousand citizens of Kansas City and vicinity came, saw, and received a liberal education in the part that union

craftsmanship plays in the achievement of the American standard of living.

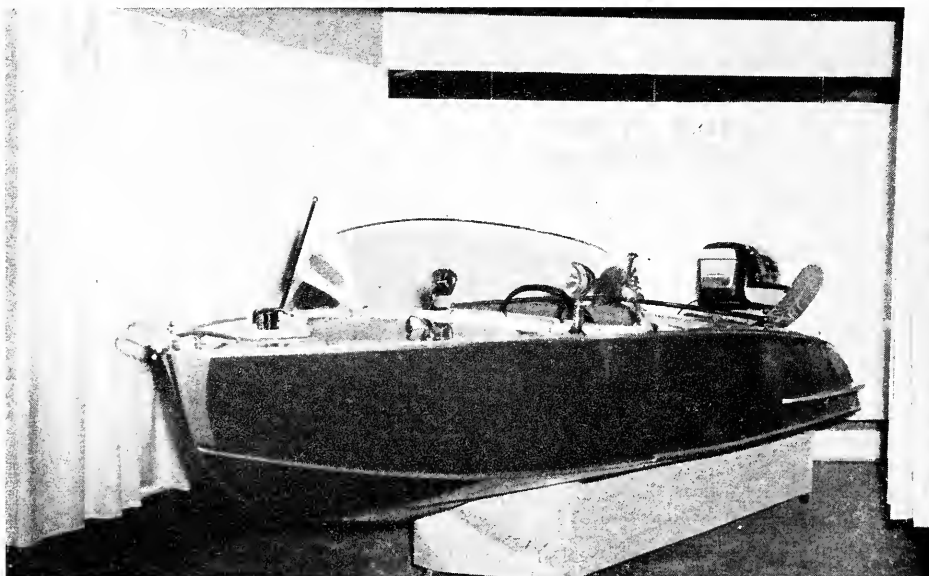
Once more our Brotherhood's exhibit, this time jointly sponsored by the General Office and the Kansas City District Council, was among the largest and most impressive in the show. Occupying some 2,000 square feet of floor space in the center of the ground floor, our Brotherhood's exhibit contained choice examples of the kind of craftsmanship only our members possess.

A racy cruiser, resplendent in varnish and brass, emphasized that the age-old art of boat building has not vanished but rather it has been refined and improved upon until today's product far surpasses anything previous generations could boast.

Precision-built cabinets emphasized the same point—that today's craftsmen, using modern tools, can turn out products that combine beauty and utility with a price range



A union-made clock, combining qualities of heirloom workmanship and modern technology, fascinated many visitors. It was raffled off on the closing night of the show.

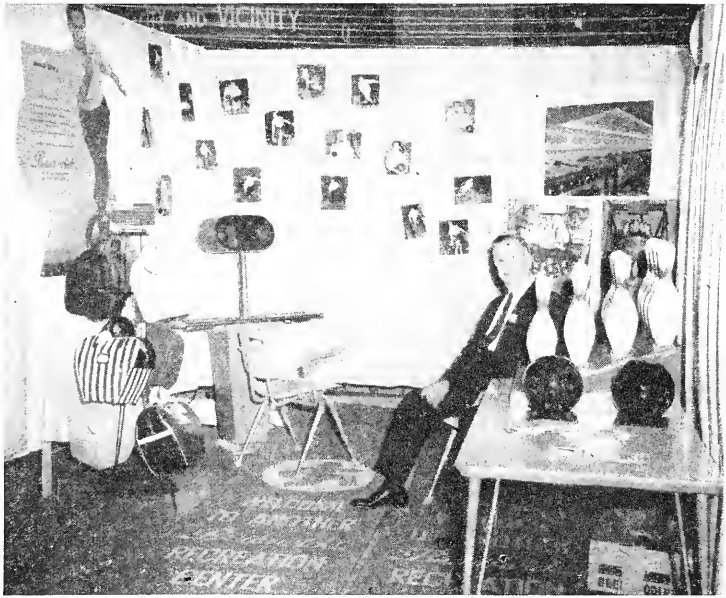


In quiet lagoons and lazy rivers, boats like the above, put together by union hands which have perpetuated time-honored skills of boat building, will bring people relaxation and pleasure for years to come.



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bear our
label.

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Vice President
Stevenson
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moment in the
midst of a dis-
play of bowling
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made by our
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millwork and
millwork calls for
skill that only our
members, made
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supply.

in reach of all. Grandfather clocks, with an heirloom look, made by Brotherhood members added emphasis to the thought further.

Millwork, bowling equipment, doors, hardwood floors, and a host of other products exemplifying the skills and know-how our members utilize in the pursuit of their daily jobs caught the eye of thousands of visitors. A scale model house showing all the details of first class construction piqued the curiosity of many. With the cooperation of the Missouri Conservation Commission, Smokey Bear called attention to the need for protecting our natural resources and keeping fire out of growing timber.

All in all, our Brotherhood's exhibit reflected the important part which our members play in making America the strong and prosperous nation which it is. Primarily the emphasis was on the fact that there is no substitute for craftsmanship, and that craftsmanship and union membership go hand in hand. Because of the show, untold thousands of Kansas City citizens now know that the members of our Brotherhood possess skills of the highest order, and that those skills are being passed on to younger men through apprenticeship training. For that reason the officers and members of the Kansas City District Council who worked so hard to put the exhibit together are entitled to sincere congratulations.

Supreme Court Undermines Picketing Rights

The Supreme Court, by a slim 5-3 margin, has opened the door to stricter state supervision of picketing than has existed in the past. The liberal wing of the court voted against the decision.

The decision gave the states "wide discretion" to prohibit picketing. While admitting that states cannot impose a blanket ban on all picketing, the majority of five held that states have police power to prohibit picketing in many cases "after an investigation into the picketing's conduct and purposes."

The case grew out of a complaint by the Teamsters, the Operating Engineers and the Construction Laborers that a Wisconsin court injunction against an organizational picket line deprived the unions of the right of free speech. The employer asked an injunction against the picketing. This was granted on the grounds that no labor dispute as defined by Wisconsin law, existed.

The Supreme Court's support for this position was based on the argument that states could establish a broad field in which they might enforce public policy and that the free speech curtailment involved did not include its "obvious and accepted scope."

The three dissenters were Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Justices William Douglas and Hugo Black. They declared that the decision now leaves the state free to ban virtually any kind of picketing. They held that "picketing can be regulated or prohibited only to the extent that it forms an essential part of a course of conduct which the state can regulate or prohibit."

They contended that the Wisconsin case did not fall within this rule and that therefore the Wisconsin courts should not have been upheld. (PAI)

Mr. Basketball Forms A Union



By JOHN F. BURNS

A LITTLE MORE than three years ago Bob Cousy of the Boston Celtics professional basketball team—Mr. Basketball to thousands of American court fans—decided he was going to do something about what he describes as the “evils” of the National Basketball Association, the pro hoop league. The other day he won the first phase of this struggle when club owners agreed to bargain with a union of their players.

It goes almost without saying that Bob Cousy is a dedicated man. If he weren't, he never would have started his one-man crusade in the first place—much less pursue it doggedly down through the years in the teeth of all manner of pressure.

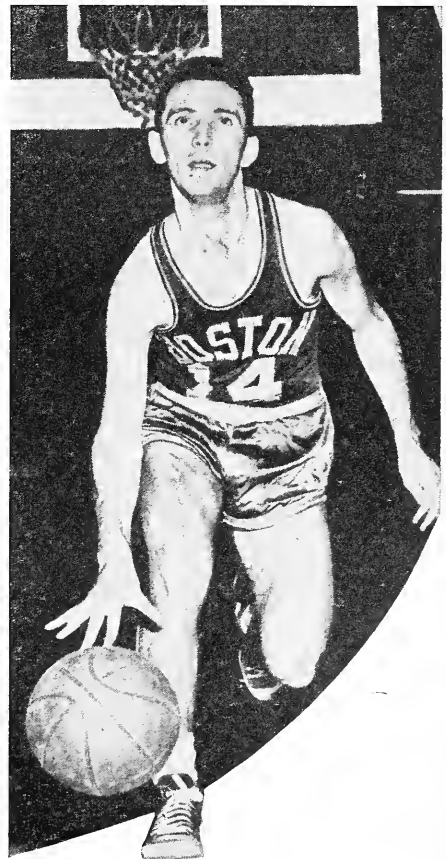
For Bob Cousy, with his \$25,000 annual salary, is the highest-paid basketball player in the U. S. and, no doubt, that is why many people find it difficult to comprehend how “La Cous” could ever come up with the proposition that *professional basketball players should form a union to obtain fair treatment.*

At the suggestion of Textile Labor, I went to Bob Cousy's comfortable, middle-class home in Worcester, Mass., to take a look at what kind of man this was and what makes him tick. A tall, lithe, springy fellow, Bob Cousy has the eyes of an idealist and the jaw of a man who, knowing what he wants, won't be sidetracked until he gets it. Yet he speaks with the soft tongue of a fair man who appreciates the problems of management as well as labor.

“All we want to do is sit down with the owners and discuss these things,” said Mr. Basketball. “That's what we've been trying to do for three years. Once they were confronted with unionization they agreed to sit down.”

The National Basketball Association is controlled by an eight-man board

Bob Cousy—“Mr. Basketball”



of governors comprising an owner or one representative of the controlling corporation from each of the eight teams in the eastern and western divisions of the league. To discuss their grievances Bob Cousy & Co. tried for months on end, to no avail, to gain recognition. They could get as far as Maurice Podoloff, league president, and no further.

Finally the players enlisted the aid of the American Guild of Variety Artists, AFL-CIO, and invited Jackie Bright, national administrator for AGVA, to address the annual meeting of their association—the National Basketball Players Association—in Boston last January. Ten minutes before the meeting was to begin, Podoloff told Cousy the league's board of governors would sit down with player representatives at the board's annual meeting in mid-April. Hence it is apparently with good reason that AGVA now claims credit for opening the door for the players to the league's board of governors.

Mr. Basketball did a lot of soul-searching before he decided he personally must take up the cudgels in behalf of the lesser luminaries in the pro hoop league. Here he was with a dollar-fat contract and additional green stuff rolling in from other enterprises. Here he was with the Boston Celtics—a club that treats its athletes with dignity and understanding, known among the players as the best in the circuit to work for. Plainly, the best Bob Cousy could get out of solo-dribbling the labor-management ball was a crop of headaches for himself. These he admits he got along the bumpy course of his crusade.

"Frankly, I got into this thing one summer in camp," Bob said. "I was just a little fed up, you see, with the way things were going in the league."

There were injustices, and there was the Cousy conscience, and somebody had to do something about it. Besides, Cousy was pretty well convinced that, as pro basketball's big name, he wouldn't get fired. By the same token, *he wasn't so sure, however, what might happen to some of the lower-paid athletes if they were to beat the drums for a player movement.* So he sat down and wrote letters to the other players concerning the advisability of forming a players' association. The reaction was good and pretty soon the National Basketball Players' Association was born.

At that time Bob Cousy had no idea of forming a players' union. What he did have in the back of his head was a conviction that basketball players would have to bargain collectively with the owners if they were to get written guarantees of fair treatment; that is to say, bargain reasonably with intelligent appreciation of, and consideration for, the rights and problems of the owners, *but bargain they must.*

Cousy, rated by Joe Lapchick, ex-coach of the New York Knickerbockers, as the greatest basketball player of all time, was once asked by reporters why he showed such interest in other players: He told the writers: "Because most of the other fellows would jeopardize their standing with their clubs if they speak out as I am doing now." To Textile Labor he put it this way: "Even if the worst comes to the worst, and they fire me, I believe I'll be able to do all right, anyway."

AGVA's Bright sees Cousy's interest in the other players as "a tribute to his standing as a human being and a man." Bob Cousy, he added, "*does not stand to gain a thing by this except the respect and understanding of the general public and the players.*"

Professional basketball players have a score of grievances they would like NBA's board of governors to adjudicate. Among their major objectives are (1) a 20-game limit on exhibition games, for which they receive no contractual remuneration, even though owners charge admission; (2) a \$25 expense fee to be paid by the owners when players appear for promotional purposes in behalf of the league before national organizations without treasuries, and (3) a three-man arbitration board to settle deadlocks in player-management relations. Club owners have agreed to the last.

Cousy explained some of the clubs work their athletes in as many as 25 exhibition games (for free) during the regular basketball season. Add these to the 72 regular league games and you have a schedule that even professional athletes in first-class physical condition consider grueling.

When he discusses the arbitration board to handle player grievances, Cousy's idealism again comes to the fore.

"We don't care who appoints the members," he said, "as long as they are respectable men."

The players want the clubs to pay moving expenses whenever an athlete is sold or traded from one club to another. They feel it's unfair to ask the player, who had little voice in the trade itself, to assume the burden. Some of the owners picked up this tab, but others didn't. A concession has been made here, too. Also won was an end to the "whispering fine," in which the referee sidles up to an offending player and whispers in his ear: "*That'll cost you \$10,*" or "*That'll cost you \$15.*" Such fines usually follow vocal protests by the players in a pitch plainly above a whisper. Cousy believes some court arbiters at times abuse their authority in this connec-

tion, in the way some policemen abuse the authority of the badge on the street corner. From now on officials must openly call technical fouls (price tag, \$25) instead of hacking away at the players in this fashion.

Although Mr. Basketball draws a \$25,000 annual salary, he estimates run-of-the-mill salaries of professional basketball players range close to \$7,500 or \$8,000 per annum. Some few players, he gathers, are getting \$4,000 or \$4,500.

"We have been thinking along the lines of some day asking for a minimum salary of \$6,000," said Cousy, and then to add weight to his mus-
ing, "You know these are all specialized men; at their particular trade they are the best in the world."

Cousy notes that the pro league is still pretty much of a fledgling organization and that three of the eight clubs are not making money. This is the sort of situation, he says, that calls for some responsible thinking.

"We have to make up our minds what effect our actions may have on both the players and the NBA," he said. "I don't think the NBA, at this point, could stand too much. You see, it is a case of looking at the problem as a whole. We are just as interested in seeing the league make a go of it as the owners—*probably more so because the owners, unlike many of the players, have businesses on the side.*"

"La Cous" was born in St. Albans, N. Y., the son of a union taxi driver. There was nothing in his boyhood days that angled his thinking either toward or away from unions. His father simply was convinced that working people needed unions and young Bob accepted that principle as one needing neither support or defense. Likewise at Holy Cross, where

he majored in business administration, Bob Cousy was oriented neither toward nor away from trade unionism. The feasibility of organizing professional basketball players into a trade union simply grew up like Topsy when club owners first refused to recognize the players' association.

All the players in the league belong to the Cousy-sponsored National Basketball Players' Association, except the Fort Wayne Pistons who will move to Detroit this fall. Fred Zollner, Pistons' president, has forbidden his players to attend any of the players' association meetings. Zollner, an industrialist, boasts that none of his enterprises is unionized. The players charge Zollner uses the

team as a personal hobby which he threatens to cast aside should they become unionized.

When AGVA's Bright addressed the players in January he advised them to defer AGVA affiliation and wait to see whether the owners will bargain in good faith.

"If the owners want to do the right thing by the players they'll listen to their grievances and give them those things to which they are properly entitled," Bright said. If they don't, he said, *AGVA stands ready to give the 70 or 80 players a home* even though such action, dues-wise, probably would entail a financial loss to the union for the next four or five years.—*From Textile Labor.*

FREE MEDICAL CARE FOR AGED PREDICTED

Dr. Robert D. McCullough, president of the American Osteopathic Association, predicted in Los Angeles that the Federal Government will be "picking up the tab" in five or ten years for elderly persons receiving medical treatment.

Stating that it's "something I don't care for, but that's the trend," McCullough predicted that some form of socialized medicine would be in effect in the United States in the next decade.

He pointed out that new steps will be taken since eight million American families are in debt for medical care. This, he said, is in spite of the fact that 60 per cent of the population subscribes to voluntary health insurance.

"Socialized medicine—not really a good wording, it will be different than in England—will be put into practice in the same way as social security, at first," he declared.

McCullough said that "the government will pay medical bills of the aged. The people will be able to select their own doctors—but the government will pay all the bills."—(PAI)

MATHEMATICS FOR CARPENTRY NOW AVAILABLE

A new apprenticeship booklet entitled "Mathematics For Carpentry," has been prepared by the General Office and is now available. Dealing with basic mathematics, including fractions, decimals, percentages, ratio and proportion and measuring methods and information, especially as they apply to carpentry, the material will be valuable to both apprentices and journeymen.

This booklet was compiled especially for apprentices, to introduce them to mathematics as it is applied in the carpentry field, but will also serve the journeyman well as he refreshes himself on this vital subject.

Copies may be ordered for 75c each from General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

A UNION MADE DREAM BOAT



THE beautiful schooner on the cover is the Cecilia J. of Marion, a product of the skills of members of Local 2468, of Quincy, Massachusetts. She was built in the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard with materials and under conditions approved by the United Brotherhood; a fine example of the craftsmanship of union labor.

Measuring 82 feet in length, the Cecilia J. has a beam 20 feet wide and a draft of 10 feet. She is the largest wooden pleasure ship to have been built in New England yards since the end of World War II.

Fine woods are found throughout the ship. The framing is white oak, as are the deck beams. Mahogany was used for the planking and the cap rail around the ship, while teak covers the decks and makes up much of the trim. The master's quarters are trimmed in cherry. Two tall, hollow masts of Sitka spruce bear the sails, the taller towering 81 feet from the keel.

Most of the work was done with hand tools, just as it was 150 or more years ago. The adze shaped the stem and keel members as machinery has not been designed which can equal the quality of the craftsmanship of skilled ship carpenters.

Although she looks much like her sister ships of long ago, the Cecilia J. has many modern conveniences. The seven passengers and crew of five know their safety is enhanced by such navigation aids as Radar and Sonar. A 175 horsepower diesel motor backs up the dacron sails. A stainless steel fireplace warms the main salon and ship-to-shore telephone keeps all in constant touch with land.



Like the horse and buggy, the sailing schooner has almost become a thing of the past, except as a pleasure craft. It is still used as a vessel of commerce in the remote corners of the world, but for the most part, its day has gone.

But the skills which produced it, and once made it the pride of the world's great merchant fleets, are still available in United Brotherhood members. Today Brotherhood shipbuilders usually work on ships framed in metal, although they are still plying their ancient trade and using the skills handed down for centuries.

One newspaper article describing the ship stated "If the Gloucester seaman of a century ago could see the Cecilia J. under sail today, he might nod sagaciously at the trim of her sail and the lines of her hull. He might wonder, from a distance, as to her home port and owner and cargo. He would be almost certain to recognize in her all of the characteristics of a deep-water boat built to the demanding specifications of the earth's oceans."

The author might have also acknowledged shipbuilder's Local 2468.

PLANE GOSSIP

SURE TICKET

Some day soon the great powers of the world are going to have to reach an agreement on curbing atom bomb tests. More and more scientists are becoming alarmed at the rate which the atmosphere is being poisoned by atomic fall-out.

Even more alarming to us than the scientists' predictions is the stubborn attitude of Atomic Energy Commissioner Strauss, who insists there is no danger from atomic fall-out, but refuses to back up his statement with factual proof. If there really is no danger, he ought to spell out exactly why. If there is danger, he ought to be frank enough to give the people the straight dope.

One thing we are certain of: when Strauss passes away he is sure to go to heaven. Why? Because he has scared more hell out of people than a dozen preachers.

★ ★ ★

PAUP KNOWS BEST

"What this country needs," says Joe Paup in his latest outburst, "is a dollar that is less elastic and more adhesive."



"We will now hear a few words from a young man in support of our new 'Right-to-Work' bill."

GREAT "FRIENDS" OF LABOR

The big insurance companies have joined the NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in opposing the Douglas and Ives Bill which would open all welfare and pension plans to public scrutiny. The insurance men and NAM heads are all in favor of legislation giving Uncle Sam the right to look at welfare plans administered exclusively by unions, but they claim it would be "unwarranted interference" to make welfare plans administered by employers or by employers and unions jointly subject to the same scrutiny. In other words, its all right for them union lugs but lay off us.

By and large, the same big wigs who want the deuces dealt to labor and the aces reserved for themselves are the same ones who want a national right-to-work bill to "protect" the working man. All the crocodile tears they are shedding for the working man brings to mind a favorite story of ours we may have told before:

At the bedside of the dying dictator the second in command stood with tears streaming down his face.

"Don't take on so," whispered the dictator, "because of your concern, I want you to know that I am leaving you all my estates, bank accounts, cars and planes."

"Thank you, thank you," cried the lieutenant. "Oh, if there were only some way I could show you my appreciation."

"There is, there is," panted the dying one, "take your big foot off the oxygen tube."

★ ★ ★

A REAL PEARLY GEM

This month several hundred thousand young men and young women with college diplomas will start looking for jobs. Words of wisdom from deans, professors and commencement speakers will still be ringing in their ears.

To our way of thinking, the best of them were uttered by a Hunter College professor a few years ago. He said:

"Taking my course in economic theory may not keep you off the breadline but at least you will know why you are there."

ANXIOUS TO GET GOING

News reports from Europe indicate that trouble is brewing in Poland again. Rioting swept most of Poland last year when workers got fed up to the breaking point with Russian domination.

To placate the Poles, the Russians introduced a number of "reforms" and drew up a new set of ground rules which were supposed to give the people more freedom and higher living standards. Like most Russian promises, however, they apparently turned out to be flops. Now revolt is in the air again. The Poles want action, and they want it fast.

The situation reminds us of the enlisted men's soccer team which was to play a game with an MP team during World War II. Soccer was a new game to the GI's so an enlisted man was explaining it to his teammates.

"If you can't kick the ball, kick one of the opposing players," he said. "Now where's the ball?"

"To Hell with the ball," shouted a husky young PFC, "let's get on with the game."



PROVING THE POINT

The cost of living index has climbed steadily for the past eight or nine months despite the fact that average weekly earnings of production workers changed very little during that time. Still business publications try to pin the blame for creeping inflation on wages.

Some day labor is going to rise up in indignant wrath and force a Congressional investigation of the whole pricing structure in American industry. Then the real fall guy will be uncovered.

The situation sort of reminds us of Joe Benjamin, old time San Francisco lightweight. Like all sports figures, Benjamin was constantly harassed by drunks who wanted to challenge him or "show him up." Joe usually held his temper, but on one occasion he was goaded too far.

"I saw Ace Hudkins beat you," the drunk started out.

"That's right; it's in the book," Benjamin replied.

"I saw Billy Dowd beat you too."

"That's right; it's in the book also."

"I saw you clobbered lots of times."

"Listen, friend," Benjamin remonstrated gently, "I fought 126 fights and won 116 of them. And still you never saw me win a fight?"

"That's right. I never saw you win a fight."

"Well," said the patient Joe as he let fly a right hook, "you will tonight."



TIT FOR TAT

The natural gas bill, which got knocked in the head a couple of years ago when the shenanigans of the oil companies got too sticky, is destined to be revived soon. This is a plum the oil companies want desperately, since it would remove federal authority to regulate natural gas prices. Oil tycoons poured money into the last election to get their "boys" elected and now they want a little reciprocity.

It sort of reminds us of the two fellows who ate in a swanky restaurant. As they walked out into the street, one man said:

"That was a mighty big tip you gave the hat check girl."

"Not at all," replied the friend, "look at the wonderful overcoat she handed me."



DANGEROUS TRIO

An insurance company recently released a statistical study which shows drinking, hitchhiking and necking are three of the greatest highway menaces.

In other words, beware of Hic, Hike & Hug.



372.

"The wife works days, and I'm working nights. How else do you think we could afford an heir?"

Watch For The Featherbedding Cry



ABOUT THE TURN of the century a railroad union business representative complained to a Rock Island trainmaster that the corn shuck mattresses provided by the company on cabooses for layovers were uncomfortable and unsanitary.

“What do your blasted brakemen want,” roared the official, “featherbeds?”

Then and there was born a term (featherbedding) that labor has heard often since, and is probably destined to hear even more frequently in the future. Already a number of articles in business publications point up the fact that any efforts on the part of unions to keep their members from being arbitrarily forced on the breadlines by automatic machinery will be labeled “featherbedding” and strenuously opposed by employers.

A recent informative article in the New York Times by veteran labor editor A. A. Raskin takes a comprehensive look at the picture. Entitled “Automation Stirs A Fear Of Waste,” the article describes in detail some of the “dangers” industrialists foresee if labor does not meekly accept workloads and other conditions introduced by management concurrently with the installation of automatic machines.

“Industrialists are fearful that labor demands for assignment of unneeded workers—a practice known as featherbedding—will put a brake on the installation of equipment that could materially cut production costs,” is the way Raskin summed up employer sentiment.

Old-timers know there is nothing new in this attitude. It has existed ever since new machines began appearing on the market. Brakemen who wanted decent mattresses on cabooses were “featherbedding.” So were the machine operators who first wanted guards on their machines. So were the men who opposed speed-ups and quotas. In fact, every move union

members ever made for safer working conditions or more humane workloads wound up being damned by management as “featherbedding.”

As labor prepares to meet the impact of automation with demands for measures to ameliorate the effects of electronic machinery, management seems prepared to label job retraining, longer vacations, earlier retirement, etc., as featherbedding. If an employer thinks a worker ought to tend five automatic machines and the union insists three are all a man can handle without impairing health and sanity, Mr. Boss is sure to cuss the union as featherbedders.

This whole field of what constitutes a fair day's production is a complicated one. It has been present ever since machines first put in an appearance, and it probably will be with us until the last improvement has been made on a machine. The man who sits on an upholstered chair in an air-conditioned office is bound to have a different idea of what constitutes a day's work from the man who has to stand at the machine eight hours, day in and day out, month in and month out. So long as the man doing the

work does not produce as much as the man in the upholstered chair thinks he should, workers will be charged with featherbedding.

In the past 10 years, employers have managed to get three anti-featherbedding measures enacted into law; the Hobbs Act, the Lea Act and a clause in the Taft-Hartley Law. But still they are not satisfied. Pressure on Congress for still further anti-featherbedding legislation is mounting.

Newspapers, for example, are particularly vociferous in denouncing the typographical unions for not accepting work loads the big brass deems proper. In New York, a dispute is raging over the manning of automatic typesetters. By one means or another, these machines automatically set type from ribbons or other devices. The union does not say that these machines cannot be used, but it does say that the number of machines one man can be expected to attend should be subject to negotiation. The publishers insist one man can tend four machines, the union knows from experience that two machines are all a man can reasonably be expected to tend day in and day out.

So charges of featherbedding are being made against the New York printers despite the fact the union maintains a school for teaching its members how to operate automatic machines.

This dispute pretty much summarizes the whole area of conflict that automation is certain to produce. Employers feel they should be the sole judges of what constitutes a fair work load on new machines; unions feel they should have a say in the matter. That is what it boils down to.

So unions can expect to hear the cry of "featherbedding" whenever they take any steps to insure that automation is used in part to elevate the

social, economic or cultural life of all people.

Any move for shorter hours can expect to raise a cry of "featherbedding" from some employers. The same is true of longer vacations, earlier retirement and any other benefits that labor reasonably may expect to reap from automation.

But charges and counter-charges are not going to solve the problems of automation. It is going to take patience, cooperation and genuine collective bargaining.

Whether automation is a boom or a boomerang depends on one thing and one thing only—how fairly its fruits are distributed. If workers, consumers and management all share in the advantages of higher productivity, the whole nation will benefit. On the other hand, if the end product is unemployment for workers and continued high prices for consumers, automation can end up a Frankenstein rather than a blessing.

Coal mining and farming are two industries which have already felt the full impact of great mechanization. In neither case have the results been too happy for workers. Thousands upon thousands of coal miners are existing on doles of one kind or another because work is not available for them. Family farmers are leaving the land by the thousands each year because farming is no longer profitable for them. Mechanization has brought the workers only misery and grief.

Not so for the coal companies and factory farms. Coal company earnings are holding up well, and factory farms are growing by leaps and bounds. These lessons are not lost on organized labor.

On this question of automation, Second General Vice president Blaier had some pertinent words to say in this journal last year. In part, he said:

"The problems of automation are not problems which will catch up with us at some indefinite future date, they are problems we are faced with here and now. When we put into effect a health and welfare plan or send a good man to Congress or back a forward-looking piece of legislation, we are providing an answer to automation.

"It is our shoulders the burdens of automation will fall upon. Installing a machine which will replace manpower and reduce payroll costs is no problem for industry. It is the thing they do best. But seeing to it that the men who stay on the machine get a fair share of the fruits of their labor and the displaced men get a

chance to use their talents elsewhere is a nut we must crack.

"To me it all adds up to one thing—under automation American workers are going to be more dependent on their unions than they ever have been. The moral is obvious too—all of us in labor unions have a moral obligation to build up and strengthen and expand our movement as rapidly and as broadly as possible. In no other way can we be sure that automation will be a benefit and not a Frankenstein."

The employers' anguished cries of featherbedding cannot be allowed to dissuade us or turn us from our course of working to make automation the dynamic thing it can be.

MAJOR WAGE AGREEMENTS BOOST HOURLY PAY FOR THREE MILLION

During the first nine months of 1956, more than three million American workers received wage increases as a result of 854 major collective bargaining agreements reached by their unions. Only 36,000 workers, or one per cent, failed to receive increases, as compared with 3,731,000 who got raises.

In addition, three out of four agreements, covering 3,300,000 workers, included more liberal fringe benefits, such as health and welfare plans, vacation pay, holidays and pensions.

According to the Department of Labor survey of wages, raises tended to be larger during the first nine months of 1956 than during the corresponding period for 1955.

Here is how the 1956 wage agreement picture shaped up:

	Workers Involved
No. wage boost	36,000
Under 5 cents	36,000
5 and under 7 cents.....	320,000
7 and under 9 cents.....	441,000
9 and under 11 cents.....	1,283,000
11 and under 13 cents.....	773,000
13 and under 15 cents.....	239,000
15 and under 17 cents.....	154,000
17 and under 19 cents.....	120,000
19 cents and over.....	235,000

There were no decreases in wages in any of the agreements reached.

WOOD MORE POPULAR IN NEW HOMES

The popularity of wood-paneled walls in modern homes stems largely from wood's ability to resist abuse from today's hard-playing younger set, reports the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Also, wood-paneling, with a natural finish, requires little of the homemaker's attention. A quick wipe with a waxed cloth removes marks and restores the original luster of the finish.

Other advantages of wood-paneled walls are that they give a room a warm, inviting look, keep redecorating expenses to a minimum and increase the resale value of a home.

Neglect Threatens Forest Playgrounds



FOR THE tensions and frustrations that make up modern living, nothing in the medical books can equal a visit to nature for soothing jangled nerves, rebuilding the spirit and reviving the will to carry on. That this is no medical secret is attested to by the fact that millions upon millions of citizens annually are visiting our National Parks and National Forests.

In the past 20 years, the number of people visiting our National Forests has quadrupled. In the next 20 years it could conceivably double again. Are our parks and forests in a position to cope with this tremendous load? Unfortunately the answer is "no" at this juncture. Neglect during the war years and economy-mindedness in the years since have taken their toll in worn out facilities, inadequate expansion of play areas, etc.



God's voice is echoed in the roar of falling waters and the sigh of wind through hemlocks.

The U. S. Forest Service has developed a five-year program of management and expansion that sets up minimum standards for meeting the expected load of visitors in 1960. It entails expenditure of some \$85 million for capital investments, sanitation improvements and general refurbishing. In the economy climate of Washington today, completing the

program will require considerable pressure to sell Congress on the idea that the money constitutes a sound investment in the future of our nation.

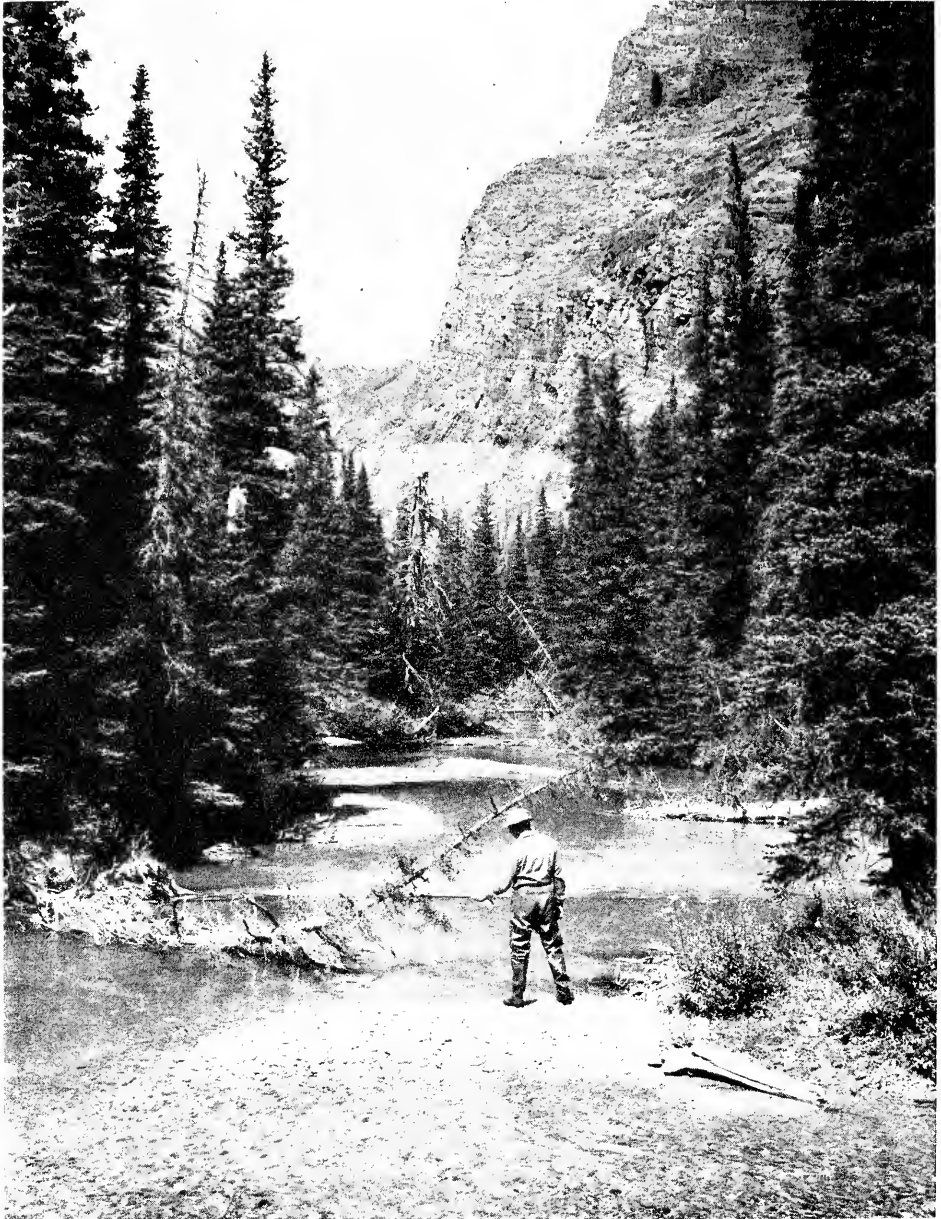
Many important things seem to get lost in the shuffle in the complexity of operating the United States government, and one of these seems to be the National Forests. They consist of 180 million acres in 38 states, Alaska and Puerto Rico and are efficiently operated by the "forgotten men" who make up the U. S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. Considering their problems and compensation, probably no more devoted group than the U. S. forest rangers exists in any government's service in the world today.

Always hampered by an extremely tight budget, the Forest Service has done a remarkable job of keeping up with current problems, especially during the past 10 years. Since the end of World War II the work load of the service has more than doubled due to the ever-increasing number of visits to the nation's forests.

Operation of National Forests has been in line with the multiple-use principle of forest management for many years. These federal lands have been maintained by the Forest Service

in the best interests of water conservation, forest recreation, grazing and mining and wild-life management.

end of World War II the burden of maintaining the forests has been the rangers' sole responsibility. Now time



Frustration and fishing are incompatible

During the depression years they were given welcome aid by the Civilian Conservation Corps and other emergency programs, but since the

and our growing population are catching up with them and they are facing a very serious manpower problem.

Most people like the out-of-doors, and forest are especially attractive to vacationers. National forests offer their low-expense facilities to many vacationers and an increasing number of people are making use of them. In 1937 our National Forests played host to 12,000,000 visitors. Last year nearly 50,000,000 came to them for relaxation and recreation.

Work done by the CCC, and other emergency programs, is beginning to fall into disrepair due to lack of adequate manpower. Areas for camping, hiking and outdoor sports cannot meet 1957 requirements with areas designed for 1937 crowds.

Population growth is not the only factor putting pressure on National Forest facilities. People are earning more, and so have more money to spend on recreation. Vacations are growing longer too. So we have not only more people in the nation, but also more people with money to spend and the leisure in which to spend it. No wonder the Forest Service looks forward to 70 million visitors only five years from now.

These are the problems of the U. S. Forest Service and they are doing their best to find adequate solutions. They are not standing pat with old methods, but have worked out a two-point program to bring the forests up to the recreational needs of the nation by 1962. Their twin goals are to rehabilitate existing recreation areas so that they will be safe and usable and to develop new areas to alleviate current over-use and accommodate

the growing needs of future visitors as the problems arise.

In line with their program the Forest Service has outlined the policies to be followed in their current information bulletin entitled "Operation Outdoors." A summation of these policies follows:

1. Recreation resources of national forests to be made available to public consistent with best possible overall management, all factors involved being given due consideration.

2. Recreation areas to be maintained to accommodate public safely and in sanitary manner without overcrowding, except in times of peak use.

3. Facilities for recreation not consistent with forest environment will not be provided by the Forest Service.

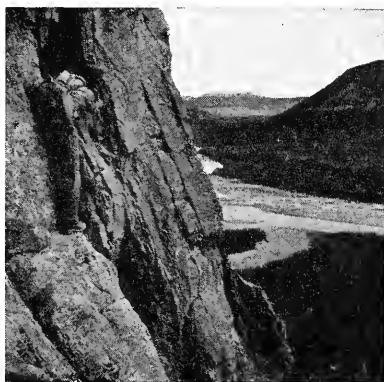
4. Development of special services will not be provided by Forest Service

except where it is practicable to charge for such services. Providing such things as large shelters, amphitheaters, ski shelters, hot showers, electric lights, etc., will be left to private interests.

5. Some public recreation areas to be operated by concessioners under fee system, regulated and supervised by Forest Service.

6. Camps for youth groups will not be constructed by Service but public and nonprofit groups will be encouraged to do so.

7. Public service facilities (filling stations, restaurants, resorts, ski lifts, boat docks, etc.) not to be constructed by Service, but by concessioners un-



Strange are the ways of a man with a mountain.

der special-use permits and Forest Service supervision.

8. Roadside, trailside and waterfront zones maintained in natural condition and preserved for public use.

9. Wilderness and primitive areas reserved for public use and maintained in primitive condition. Other areas studied for classification of this nature.

10. Hunting, fishing, riding and hiking areas will be recognized in re-

must compete with high-paying industries for its personnel. People straying from supervised areas are forever adding to the ranger's troubles.

Several pressing problems are currently the biggest headaches of the service; possibilities of disease from accumulated trash, pollution of streams, growing fire hazards and the possibility of injury to visitors in out-of-the-way, unsupervised areas.

The forests are not now fire traps, trash dumps or breeding grounds for



There is no medicine as good as "getting away from it a'l."

source management and maintained in the public interest.

11. Private recreation use of national-forest lands to be permitted only where land not suitable or needed for public use.

Forests maintained by the service are now badly overcrowded as various facilities have worn out without adequate replacement. Areas for picnics and camping are so widely used that visitors often overflow onto other areas unsuitable and unsafe for these purposes. This also increases the need for more men in the Service, which

disease, but they could develop into such things without the quick action planned by the forest service. The rangers have a big job ahead of them, and they will probably get it done on time if their past record is any indication.

Recreation has been a primary use of the forests for many years and it will continue to be with the hard working forest servicemen on the job as always. All of us have a stake in seeing that they are provided with the tools they need to get an adequate job done.



COOL, MAN, COOL



Twenty-year-old Helmut Frank is a carpenter from Hamburg who is continuing a tradition which dates back to the twelfth century. Following his three-year apprenticeship in Germany, he put on the traditional dress of velour vest and bell-bottomed trousers, white shirt, large black hat and a single earring and started off on foot for a year's tour of Europe, working as he goes. In Geneva, where the Hamburg Carpenters arrive with the Spring each year, he is working on the construction of a new wing at the International Labour Office headquarters. The rules of the trade don't permit him to work within sixty kilometers of Hamburg during this period, the purpose of which is to gain experience abroad and to improve his craftsmanship. In the old days the carpenters of Hamburg carried a hatchet, but that has been discarded with the past.—ILO Photo

Editorial



The Future Belongs To Those Who Prepare For It

The last 20 years have seen a tremendous change in labor-management relations. A generation ago, wages and working conditions were about the only items that occupied bargaining sessions. Today, health and welfare plans, insurance, pensions and other fringe benefits play as important a part in many negotiations as wage rates or hours of employment.

The advent of automation is destined to greatly broaden the scope of collective bargaining. A tip-off is the recent struggle in Detroit between the Auto Workers and Chrysler. Job security was the paramount issue.

Although the dispute came to a head in February, its roots go back several years. Month by month, the company has headed toward full scale automation. Machines needing less tending have been introduced into Detroit operations. But, more important still, the company has opened new, highly-automated manufacturing and assembly plants in other parts of the nation. Naturally job fear has gripped the company employes in Detroit, as it is rumored the company can produce as many cars in 1957 with 110,000 men as it did with 130,000 in 1955.

In mid-February, when the employes of a stamping department were ordered to pack dies and stamps for shipment to a new Ohio plant, the men refused to move the equipment until some agreement was reached as to the rights of displaced Detroit employes to transfer their jobs to Ohio with the equipment. The matter was processed through grievance machinery and, after a prolonged hassle, an agreement was reached providing transfer rights for hourly-rated employes affected by the company's move of operations from Detroit to Ohio.

On the surface, this may appear to be a simple matter, speedily settled. However, the implications are far broader than they appear. Involved are questions which are bound to plague labor-management relations for years to come as automation increases in tempo. Here are but a few:

Does a company have any obligations toward employes put out of work by more efficient machinery?

Do employes—especially those with years of service, have a right to expect first call on jobs transferred to new plants?

If so, does the company have an obligation to share in the expenses involved in moving?

If employes do not want to move, should they be entitled to severance pay in lieu of transferring?

A dozen more questions could be added to this list, but the four above are enough to picture the general idea. From this, it is easy to see that the scope of collective bargaining is going to increase year by year. Job security cannot help but become the central theme of future negotiations.

These particular questions may not affect the Building Trades, but greatly increased mechanization is certain to raise equally thorny ones for construction workers, problems that no one can even visualize today.

What the ultimate outcome will be, probably no one can say definitely at this juncture. However, one thing is certain; if workers are to become the beneficiaries instead of the victims of automation, they will need strong, militant unions more than they ever did.

There was a day when employers bought labor like any other commodity. They hired and fired at will and pitted one man against the other to arrive at the lowest possible wage scale.

That was in the days before unions. Over the years the unions gradually changed the picture. They elevated human labor from the status of a commodity and gave it dignity and stature such as God surely intended.

They were able to do this because industry was relatively stable. But automation is threatening to wipe out old benchmarks and guideposts. Unions will be compelled to plow new furrows. In order to be able to do that, they need to be strong and broad.

Every worker—organized or unorganized—needs to take note. The future belongs to those who prepare for it.

Nobody Here But Us Chickens

Over the past 10 years the menace of Communism has been pretty effectively contained in the United States. However, recent events have conspired to give Communism greater elbow room.

For one thing, Communism has changed its line again. On the orders of Krushev, the party has gone back to "Trojan Horse" policies. Communists are instructed once more to "cooperate" with other liberal groups—in other words to bore from within. Secondly, several new Supreme Court decisions are going to make it harder for authorities to expose and contain Communists.

"Trojan Horse" tactics are nothing new for the Communist Party. They played that game all during World War II. The Communists made like super-patriots all during that period. They joined hands with all the other liberal forces they could hoodwink into taking them in. They literally dripped sweetness and light, but all the time, of course, they kept true to their main objective—destruction of the American way of life.

All that changed with the coming of the Korean War. Communists returned to their traditional role of wrecking liberal groups, including labor unions, openly and defiantly. They fomented trouble and discord whenever and wherever they could. But the unmasking of Stalin as the cruelest butcher since Genghis Khan, and the brutal, ruthless slaughter of Hungarian rebels reduced the Communist party to its lowest estate in years. These two events showed it up for the heartless, sterile, blood-soaked thing it is. Even Communists of long standing could stomach its policies no longer. Died-in-the-wool followers threw in the sponge in droves in all parts of the world, including the United States.

So the line has been changed in an effort to regain lost ground. The line once more is to pose as simple, cooperative liberals.

A few months ago the Commies helped to launch an organization called The American Forum for Socialist Education. A number of liberal groups have been sucked into this "popular front." "There's nobody here but us chickens" is the new approach by which the Reds hope to regain some aura of respectability.

The situation is further complicated by two new Supreme Court decisions which limit the authority of Congressional investigations and curb the right of states to prosecute subversives for sedition against the Federal government. From the standpoint of protecting individual freedom, the Supreme Court decisions may make good sense; but from the standpoint of keeping Communism in check they blunt two major weapons which have been used effectively in keeping Communism under control.

All this means that individual citizens and citizen organizations must once more man the bulwarks against Communist penetration. From now on the Reds will pose as simon-pure liberals. Their praise of Russia and condemnations of the United States and the free world will be soft pedalled. They will align themselves with all good causes, but under the mask of pioussness, their ultimate objective will remain the same—overthrow of our Government and the democratic institutions which make it up.

If history can be used as a guidepost, the Reds will concentrate the bulk of their infiltration efforts on organized labor. A top Commie official once said he would gladly trade ten intellectuals for one good, sound union leader. That policy has not changed. The Reds still look upon organized labor as their main target.

The moral is obvious. Unions must increase their vigilance against Red penetrations. The job will be made doubly difficult by the new mask of respectability the Reds will be wearing from now on. However, of all segments of American society, labor has done the best job of stopping Communism cold. We can do the job again. But we have to step up vigilance from now on.

Housing Slump Hurts Everybody

This journal often has stated that house building is a cornerstone in the whole American economic structure. When housing is prosperous, all business is prosperous, and when housing sags, all business sags. Now there comes definite proof from an unexpected source—Business Week Magazine.

The Economics Department of Business Week recently made a study of the effects of the decline in housing on many lines of business. What the study reveals is enlightening.

Business Week found that for every 100,000 decline in housing starts the following lines of business decreased by the amount indicated:

Paint	1.9 million gal.
Garage doors	
single	19,000
double	23,000

double (2-door)	7,000
Window frames	1.4 million
Air conditioners	7,000
Asphalt Roofing Shingles.....	100 million sq. ft.
Insulation	140 million sq. ft.
Ceramic tile	11 million sq. ft.
Cement	2.4 million sacks
Electric switches	1.1 million
Electric outlets	2.5 million
Doors	1.2 million
Warm Air furnaces.....	73,000
Bath tubs	127,000
Steel	200,000 tons
Bricks	470 million
Lumber	975 million bd. ft.
Plywood	104 million sq. ft.
Wallboard and lath.....	500 million sq. ft.

Current housing starts are running behind 1955 levels by about 400,000 units for the year. This means that the above figures must be multiplied by four to arrive at the true impact lagging house construction is having on these allied industries.

However, the allied industries are not the only ones hurt by the housing slowdown. Electrical appliances, carpet manufacturing, furniture manufacturing and a host of other industries are very sensitive to the state of prosperity in the house building field. When people move into new houses their old furniture and fixtures often look out of place; consequently they buy new goods much sooner than they would otherwise.

Even food and beverage consumption is stimulated by house construction. People moving into new and better homes tend to entertain more. This reflects itself in increased sales of food and drug items. The effect on these lines cannot be measured as precisely as it can on building materials, but the housing decline is making itself felt nevertheless.

In the final analysis, however, it is the building tradesmen who are hardest hit by the housing slump. Shrinking job opportunities attest to this fact. For the first time in many years unemployment is a serious factor in numerous communities which always had their building tradesmen close to 100% employed by this time of the year.

As this was being written Congress was debating HR 6659, a bill designed to stimulate house building. In our opinion, HR 6659 is not the strong medicine that housing needs today, but it might help. If Congress fails to pass a solid housing bill with muscle in it before it adjourns, it will be doing the nation a great dis-service.

The great depression of 1929 was preceded by a major slump in house building. As early as 1927 housing was lagging badly. If the present slump in housing is allowed to deteriorate still further another economic debacle may develop, for—as the above figures indicate—house building is a vital cornerstone in American prosperity.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

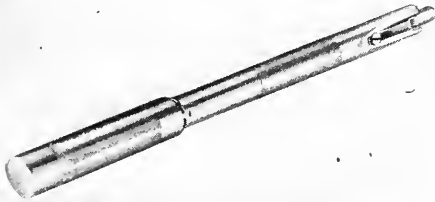
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A reference table in the form of a wall chart, containing all the common, as well as several rarely used, conversion factors. Avail-



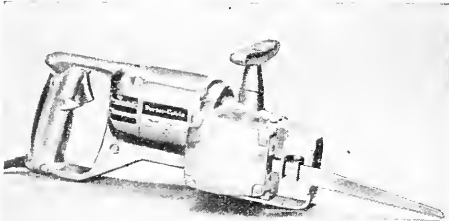
able free by writing to Precision Equipment Co., 3716 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.

A hand nailer for spots where hammer can't be used. Said to be equally efficient driving brads, nails or spikes. Holds nail, prevents bending and eliminates marring of



material. For further information write to: Wm. DeAngelo, Schil-Hall Tool & Mfg. Co., 1621 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.

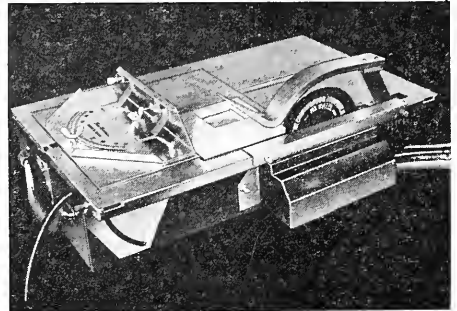
A multiple purpose saw featuring orbital motion. Actually a roughing-in portable power saw, designed especially for carpen-



ters and maintenance men. Said to be useful for cutting hard or soft wood, alumi-

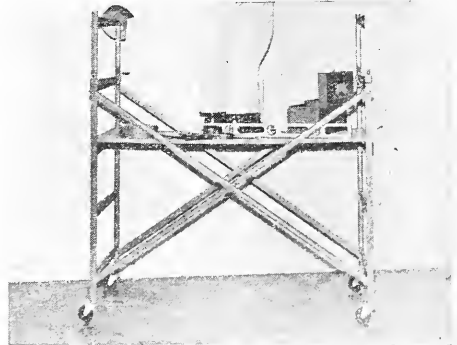
num, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, fiber board, formica, asphalt, plaster, asbestos, conduit or hard rubber. Only eight blades needed to cut all of these materials. Blade teeth in contact with material only on upward stroke, to eliminate blade breaking heat and friction. Blade is located on side of saw to permit closer angle, corner and wall cuts. Cutting capacity up to 11 1/8" in single cut. Product of Porter-Cable Machine Co., 112 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y.

A 24 pound, portable bench saw said to rip, miter, bevel, rabbet and pocket. Will handle lumber up to 2" x 10". Cuts plastic, aluminum, ceramic tile, brass, wood, fiber-



glass and rubber. Operated by foot switch control. Made by Buzzmaster, Inc., 336 N. Central Ave., Chicago 44, Ill.

A folding, rolling scaffold. Can be moved easily without dismantling and said to be easily carried by one man when folded.



Erected it measures 55" high, 21" wide and 48" long. Adjustable for five heights up to maximum of 55". Made by Roll-A-Fold Co., 3533 Stone Way, Seattle, Wash.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

Giotto's "O"

The story of Giotto and his famous "O" should be familiar to everyone whose occupation can be rated as skilled, be he butcher, baker, or cabinetmaker. It goes back several centuries to 1303, when the newly elected Pope announced his proposed plan to redecorate the Papal palace with an elaborate profusion of fresco paintings. Emphasizing his intention to have nothing less than a superperfect job, he ordered his art experts to get together and decide whom should be commissioned to undertake the work. The experts, after a brief discussion, agreed unanimously that Giotto di Bondone, a Florentine fresco painter, was the pre-eminent choice for the job. Doubtful about the reputed qualifications of the experts' nominee, the Pope dispatched a messenger to Florence to negotiate with Giotto and procure a specimen of his work as evidence of his artistic ability.

Ambrogio di Bondone, familiarly known as Giotto, was an architect-painter, and is notable for being the originator of modern painting, his style being later adopted and developed in the Italian Renaissance. The square bell tower of Florence Cathedral, known as Giotto's Tower, is the best known existing example of his architectural proficiency.

The Pope's agent found Giotto busily engaged in his studio, surrounded by portrait paintings, fresco sketches and roughed-out architectural plans. After making known the object of his mission, he suggested that the artist should select something from his finished works best representative of his technique. Giotto was not noticeably impressed by the announcement of his proposed commission. "You wish something to take back to prove my skill," he said. "Wait a minute and you shall have it." He placed a blank canvas on an easel and carefully selected a brush. Dipping it in a bowl of red paint, he swirled it around and then, approaching the easel, he filled the canvas with a large, red O, done with one, continuous, free movement of the forearm. He handed the canvas to the agent who asked, "Is that all?" "That is enough and to spare," Giotto answered. "Show it to your master and tell him all the skill I have is on that canvas."

The Pope was amazed when the sample of the great artist's work was shown to him. "Why, it's nothing but a big "O," he remarked scornfully. The art experts thought otherwise. They had tested the geometric accuracy of the simple-looking specimen of their nominee's great skill. To prove the extraordinary talent of their choice, a sharp-pointed compass was stuck in the pricked center of the O and swung slowly around. The scored line followed the red brush stroke with hair-line exactness! Giotto, the first genius of art of his day, had drawn a perfect O! The Pope was convinced. He conceded the unparalleled technique of the man who drew it and Giotto got the job.

Well, that's the story. But alas, some contemptuous cynic is always ready to take the floor to contradict the veracity of every beautiful, impressionable tale we hear, and Giotto's "O" is no exception. Here's the way this legend-knocker heard the story: On learning of the Pope's request for a sample of his technique, Giotto drew an O with a piece of charcoal on a sheet of paper, just an ordinary, irregular O. He handed it the messenger saying, "Take that back and see if His Holiness can take a hint. As well judge the skill of an architect by a single stone taken from his building as judge the talent of an artist by only one sample of his work." Now that's an altogether different story, isn't it? Most of us will prefer not to believe it. Six hundred and fifty-four years ago, this fellow Giotto drew a perfect O with one stroke of his brush and no one is going to tell us different.



A Very Fussy Man Sam Parker was the best carpenter in Simpson County. He said so himself, and being a man renowned for his integrity of character, there was none to call him liar. He had sawdust in his blood, coming from a pedigreed line of workers in wood whose creations he could observe and admire all over his native county. Like his early ancestors, he was what is known as a rugged individualist, a cocky, independent workman, but a good one. There were very few bosses he considered good enough to write the name Sam Parker on their payroll, and to tell the truth, there were not many who sought that honor. Sam was too damn good, they said, a first class mechanic all right, but independent as a hog

on ice You couldn't tell him anything. He insisted on doing every job his way—the correct mechanical way—and that takes a big bite out of the profits.

The prejudice against hiring Sam was not so widespread as to threaten him with bed and board in the County Home. On the contrary, there was always a certain restricted demand for his services, plenty enough to provide him with a good livelihood. But getting on in years, Sam found out this restricted demand for his superior talents just wasn't there. Seemingly no one was interested in the excellence of a top craftsman's work any more—bosses, architects, or clients. A new era had dawned. Simplification, elimination, and all round make-do had superseded the rigid specifications of Sam's golden age. Stubbornly, he refused to lower his standards to accommodate the prevalent lax conditions. Rather than be a party to any hurry-up, slip-shod system he took it easy, content to relax and reflect on the bygone happy days when a man could put his heart and soul into his work and know it was both recognized and esteemed.

Occasionally, Sam consented to do a job, but only when assured he would not be compelled to surrender his standards of workmanship. On one such infrequent job he was back again in his element—happy as a clam at high tide. An overlarge bedroom closet was fitted ceiling-high with an arrangement of built-in cupboards, drawers, trays and shelving, all in white cedar—a T & M job, which accounts for Sam installing it. It was a beautiful job indeed and Sam felt rather proud of it as, coming to the wind-up, he put the finishing touch on the last drawer, sandpapering the arrises and white-waxing the edges and runners until he had it in such a way that the flutter of a butterfly's wing would send it gliding gently back into place. Then for the first time he noticed a smudge on the hidden side of the drawer-back, probably a weather stain, and not any larger than a quarter. He took his scraper, and after giving it a few rubs of the burnisher, he went to work on the drawer-back. Just then the woman who was paying the bill entered the room and observed what he was doing. Evidently amused, she smiled and said, "You're awfully fussy, Mr. Carpenter. Why, no one would ever know that little spot was back there, no one at all." Sam looked up at her sternly. "Madam," he said, "I'd know it."

That's the kind of mechanic Sam Parker was. If he let that stained drawer-back go unheeded he wouldn't have slept that night. Sam never heard of the great Giotto and his famous O but, nevertheless, he and the Florentine were in the same class. Master of his trade and dead sure of it, with a conscientious regard for the absolute quality of his workmanship, Sam Parker, journeyman carpenter, was an artistic genius in his own right. What man, calling himself a mechanic, would question the truth of that claim?

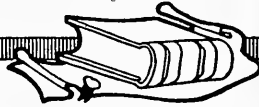


From Sam Parker to Benny the Butch is a long, steep slide from the sublime to the ridiculous. As a carpenter, Benny was like the curate's egg, good in parts, but the parts were few and far between. He was an A-I dayroom carpenter who could talk a first class job and verbally build a skyhook scaffold all the way to the moon without stopping to take a breath. Benny was all right in his own limited field but once in a while he strayed into strange pastures and that's where he was christened Benny the Butch. Being by his own admission an all-round carpenter, he would never concede his weakness as a trim hand and would always gloss over a sloppy job with a smooth, ready-made alibi. His reputation was so firmly established that, wherever a hammer mark or open joint appeared on a trim job, some witty critic wrote beside it BENNY WAS HERE.

Benny once wangled his way into a new hospital job with the old "all-round carpenter" line, and was started laying maple flooring in the accident ward. Some time afterward, and not one minute too soon, the foreman came on the scene. Benny's trademarks were plain to be seen. The foreman pointed them out with his shoe top and then opened up. Benny looked indifferently at the hammer marks and then at the raving foreman. "Heck, you shouldn't get excited about a little thing like that," he said soothingly. "They'll be a bed going there."

A good story should end on the gag line but the foreman's reply to Benny's alibi is too good to omit. What he said was, "You butcherin' so-and-so, if there was a bed there right now you'd be layin' on it."

Official Information



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R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months July, August and September, 1957, 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 the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Important Notice

The membership, for the individual's protection, should be urged to familiarize itself with Section 45 of our General Laws. (See front page, due book). Also, to prevent misunderstandings they should verify their status in the Local Union.

If all members would remain in good standing, it would decrease the work and overhead of the Local Union office, as well as the General Office.

It should be understood by the individual who goes in arrears, that his account must be handled differently and separately from the members who consistently remain in good standing.

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.*

- PASQUALE BABINO, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
- H. M. BAILEY, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
- WALTER BANTA, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
- VINCENT BARTLAW, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
- J. R. BECHTOLD, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
- EIMAR BENSON, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
- LEONARD BERNSTEIN, L. U. 864, Rockland County, N. Y.
- CALVIN BIGGAR, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
- CARL BLYTHE, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
- AUGUST BONAMICI, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
- WILFRED BOUDREAU, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
- BERNARD BRENNAN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
- CHARLES BRENTON, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
- W. R. BUCHHOLZ, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
- GUST BUEHL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
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- E. E. CARNEY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
- H. R. CAVENDER, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
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- WALFRID ERICKSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
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- ERICK FORSTA, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
- PASQUALE GAETANO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
- A. S. GANT, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
- WILLIAM GOCKELMAN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
- J. C. GOLDEN, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
- STANLEY GOODRICH, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
- MILTON GREEN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
- MARTIN GUNDERSON, L. U. 985, Gary, Ind.
- F. E. HAMILTON, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
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- WILLIAM LEHTO, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
- J. W. LILLIE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
- A. A. MADSEN, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
- M. J. MALBROUGH, L. U. 2258, Houma, La.
- JOSEPH MARISCO, L. U. 964, Rockland County, N. Y.
- S. F. McCANN, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
- ALEX McGEORGE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
- J. R. McKENNA, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
- W. MINCKS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
- MICHAEL MOLOUGHNEY, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
- J. M. MOREY, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
- T. J. MOSHIER, L. U. 580, Du Bois, Pa.
- H. B. MURRAY, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
- J. E. MURPHY, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
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 CLIFFORD THRUSH, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
 C. E. VASTINE, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
 DOMENICO VERNA, L. U. 2236, Bronx, N. Y.
 ENRICO VITO, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
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 N. E. WAGNER, Sr., L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
 CRANMER WALDRON, L. U. 964, Rockland County, N. Y.
 T. R. WHALEN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
 W. A. WHITE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.

\$1 MINIMUM HASN'T HURT—EFFECT FELT MOSTLY IN SOUTH

Preliminary studies by the Department of Labor show that even the South, where the \$1 an hour minimum wage was supposed to be particularly perilous, has suffered very little.

Nationwide surveys were made of five manufacturing industry groups. They were food, textiles, apparel, furniture and leather products—all in the low wage groups.

“Because of the concentration of low-wage industries in the Southern states,” says the report, “the economic effects of the \$1 minimum wage were greatest there. Consequently general wage levels in the South were raised relatively more than in the rest of the country by the higher minimum wage.”

By and large, however, there were no startling results of the new \$1 minimum which apparently has been absorbed by industry without too much difficulty. Here are the conclusions of the report so far:

“There was some evidence of a small amount of unemployment resulting from the minimum wage, particularly in the southern sawmill and apparel industries, but no indication of the overall extent of such loss; and also there was evidence of reductions in hours of work to reduce overtime premium pay.

“Price increases for some products of low-wage industries appear to be attributable, at least in part to the minimum wage increase.

“A few employers reported improvements in plant efficiency resulting from higher costs per hour of labor. A small number of employers interviewed said the minimum wage increase caused them to be more selective in hiring new workers.

“In the short run, in the industries surveyed, the \$1.00 minimum apparently resulted in some increases in earnings of workers previously paid \$1.00 an hour or more. It also resulted in a general narrowing of wage differentials in the industries surveyed, particularly among regions, occupations and plants of different sizes.”

The report draws two general conclusions as to effects that the new minimum wage did NOT have.

First, the increase had not, by December 1956, resulted in any substantial changes in the national economy as a whole, as measured by trends in employment, price levels and other economic indicators. Second, it had not resulted in an increase in hourly earnings of high-paid employes proportionate to the increase in earnings of workers previously paid less than \$1.00 per hour.

Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

LOCAL UNION 1115, PRESENTS 50-YEAR PIN TO MEMBER

Officers of Local Union No. 1115, of Pleasantville, New York, pose with a veteran member after presenting him with the emblem signifying 50-years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. From the left, front row, are: E. E. Collier, recording secretary; Solomon Swanson, 50-year man; Harold Wright, trustee; and Corden Erickson, conductor. Back row, from the left: C. B. Baker, trustee; Joseph Aluisio, business representative; C. A. Brundage, vice president; J. V. Passabet, president; and William Kerr, business representative.



RED WING, MINNESOTA PAIR HONORED

A recent social meeting of members of Local Union 2083, of Red Wing, Minnesota, was also attended by contractors, lumber, hardware and building supply dealers of the area. The occasion was a ceremony honoring two 50-year members of the Local, Louis Betcher and Frank Strom.

It may seem slightly unusual for business men to attend gatherings honoring men for long membership in a labor union, but it's understandable if you give it a little thought. Brothers Strom and Betcher were presented with 50-year pins by the Local's president, John Jaquith, and the business leaders applauded as loud and long as any member. They were undoubtedly sincere in their applause for these two fine gentlemen, because they realized that an outstanding contribution had been made not only to the cause of labor, but to the progress of their community.

Betcher recalled starting to work on his first job, receiving 17 cents an hour. He and Brother Strom worked on such projects as the South Dakota state capitol, the town's railroad depot, courthouse, churches, lodge buildings and the theater.

They not only helped to build the town, but helped raise its standard of living, by leading the battle for better wages and working conditions, thus allowing themselves and their fellow members to make a greater contribution to local business and helping it to prosper.

The business men and the union members applauded the men for 50 years of service, but they really didn't need the applause, for the real monument to their efforts is the fine Local Union which exists in Red Wing today, the good wages and working conditions in all trades there and the many fine buildings which they helped erect. They have made a real contribution to the cause of labor and the progress of the community.



John Jaquith, center, presents 50-year pins to Louis Betcher, left, and Frank Strom. Betcher's membership dates back to 1905, while Brother Strom joined the Brotherhood in 1907.

LOCAL 1997 CELEBRATES "75th"

Last October Local Union No. 1997, of Columbia, Illinois, held a banquet and dance in observation of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the United Brotherhood. More than 225 members, their wives and other guests attended.



Officers of Local 1997, observing the 75th birthday of the United Brotherhood. In the front row, from the left are: Walter Wienhoff, trustee; Arnold Trost, conductor; Arthur Beckmann, financial secretary; George Hulsey, vice president; Herbert Wirth, trustee; and Urban Schmidt, business representative. In back row are: Harvey Buettner, president; Eugene Knoke, warden; and Albert H. Cawi, recording secretary.

BALTIMORE LOCAL HOLDS OYSTER ROAST

More than 5,000 members and friends of Local Union No. 101, of Baltimore, Maryland, jammed the Fifth Regiment Armory of that city for an oyster roast recently. It was one of the largest affairs of this kind ever held in the State. Representatives of labor, State and local government and building trades employers were present, as well as many rank and file members of Local 101 and other building trades organizations.



Hard working committee members of Local 101 who planned and supervised the big oyster roast attended by 5,000 guests.

The roast lasted five hours and those in attendance were royally entertained by the music of an orchestra led by State Senator Bertorelli.

The Local's president, Edward C. Niner headed the committee which planned the big evening and all went off smoothly, making many friends for the organization.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS CELEBRATES BROTHERHOOD'S 75th

Officers, members and guests of Local Union No. 272, of Chicago Heights, Illinois, recently attended a banquet observing the 75th anniversary of the United Brotherhood.



Seated, from the left are C. M. Ratledge, president, Local 272; Jacob Kiestra, treasurer; A. Robertson, business representative, Chicago D. C.; Ted Kenney, president, Chicago D. C.; Leon Drues, business representative, Chicago D. C.; Louis Van Zelst, business representative, Local 434, (Chicago); and Charles W. Klemm, financial secretary. Standing, from the left, C. L. Harell, trustee; P. M. Scheidt, recording secretary; Fred Burzlaff, trustee; John Pialenti, warden; Thomas Griffith, vice president; John P. Klein, business representative; and Michael Bender, trustee.

OLD-TIMERS HONORED AT WARREN, OHIO

Veteran members of Local 1438, Warren, Ohio, were honored recently with the presentation of gold and silver pins for 25 and more years of continuous membership. Recipients of gold pins, signifying 50 years membership, were William R. Swab and John Haas.



Seated, front row, left to right, are R. B. Shady, Ben Ferguson, Dean Hayes, James Howe, Jay Webster, Charles Williams and Hjalmar Laakso. Second row, from the left: Guy Hayes, Ray Newton, Blaine Keifer, T. E. McFarland and Marvin Hart.

Standing, from the left: Wm. R. Swab, Howard Linsley, Ray Liby, Earl Collier, Clifton Meigs, Howard Fell, Rex Arnold and William Lohreit.

BUCKEYE LOCAL OBSERVES HALF-CENTURY ANNIVERSARY

The last official event attended by the late General Secretary, Albert E. Fischer, was the 50th anniversary dinner of Local Union No. 868, of Cheviot, Ohio. The banquet, held late last year, was also in observance of the United Brotherhood's 75th anniversary.

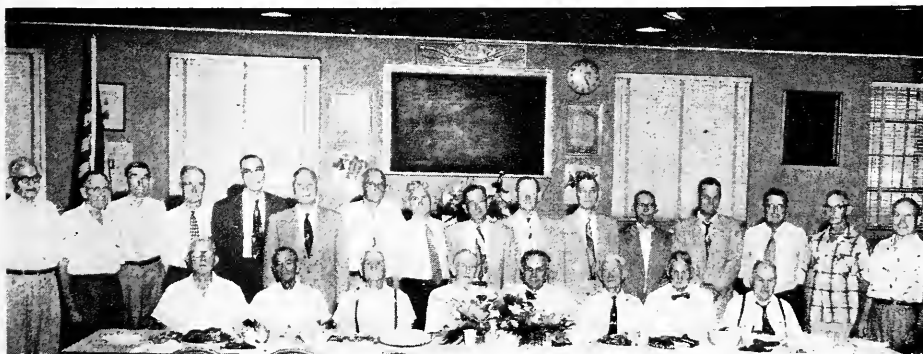


Two of the charter members of Local 863 cut the 50th anniversary cake. Left to right are the late Albert E. Fischer, W. C. Borchers, Charles Siebler and John Hurst. The third charter member, Oscar Borchers, was unable to be present.

More than 230 members and guests were in attendance, including John J. Hurst, president of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council, and William Reed, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters.

ALABAMA LOCAL HONORS OLD-TIMERS

Recently Local Union No. 103 and its Auxiliary, No. 658, of Birmingham, Alabama, held a dinner honoring the members of the Local with 25 or more years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. When they had gathered for the occasion it was learned that 48 members of the organization have passed the quarter-century mark in years of membership.



Veteran members of Local 103 at a dinner held in their honor.

General Executive Board member Henry Chandler attended and presented appropriate pins to the old-timers.

Topping the list of Local 103's roster are J. H. Driver, 56 years membership, Chester Witty, 55 years; L. C. Browning and Vinet Smith, 54 years; W. M. Connor and W. J. Guy, 51 years; and H. D. Cowden, 50 years.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

GARY, INDIANA ASSIST IN 50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

To the Editor:

Members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 471, of Gary, Indiana, recently assisted their sponsoring Local Union No. 985 with the celebration of its 50th anniversary. Among the tasks we performed were taking charge of the cloak room and presenting each lady guest with a corsage. It was a very well attended affair and everyone seemed to have a fine time.



Shown behind the Ladies committee for the celebration are some of the beautiful decorations. From left to right, seated, are: K. Przespolowski, A. Wilson, D. Pierce, G. Higman and C. Ponda. Standing, from the left are: R. J. Smith, M. Dolan, B. Prentiss, R. Benedict and A. Price.

Our present officers include Shorty Book, president; Joan Jenkins, vice president; Mildred Peters, recording secretary; Margaret Denny, treasurer; Alice Nelson, warden; and Argyle Price, conductress.

Fraternally, Mildred Peters, Recording Secretary,
Ogden Dunes, Box 26, Gary, Ind.

HOOSIER LADIES OBSERVE 33rd ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 118, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, recently observed its 33rd anniversary with a banquet attended by members and their families. Each year a similar event is held to continue interest in our organization and help us keep a sense of awareness of our purpose.

Our one remaining charter member, Meda Johnson, attended the dinner and was our guest of honor. Other long time members of our Auxiliary include Irene Sorgen, 32 years membership; Lillian Lucas, 32 years and Hazel Van Horn, 26 years.

Sister Sorgen asked the blessing at the dinner.

A drawing was held following the dinner and prizes were presented to guests and members.

Auxiliary 118 is proud to be one of the oldest auxiliaries in the State of Indiana. Our charter was presented to us on December 29, 1923.

Fraternally, Helen Barry, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

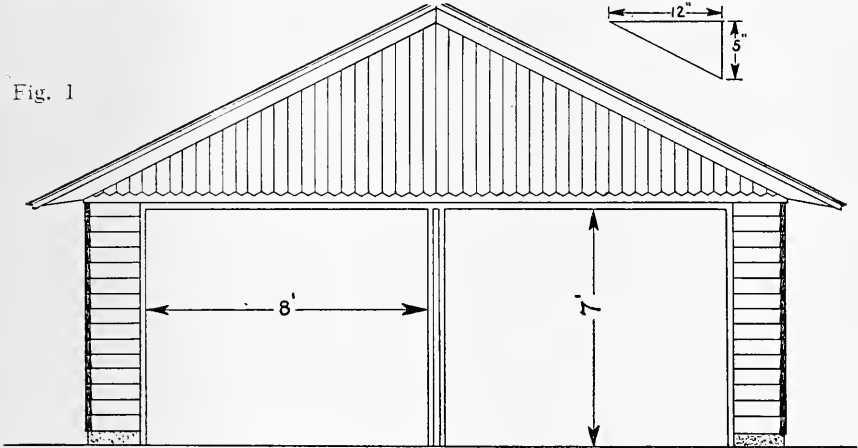
LESSON 344

By H. H. Siegle

Trends in Architecture.—Every architect starts his own little trends, and by the same

a building, because a dehorned cornice, as a rule, does not improve the looks of any building, and for that reason its popularity had to fade away. There is, however, one other reason for using the dehorned cornice,

Fig. 1



token, every community follows some such trends. A number of years ago the dehorned

and that is, it gives the builder a chance to build closer to the lot line, so far as the

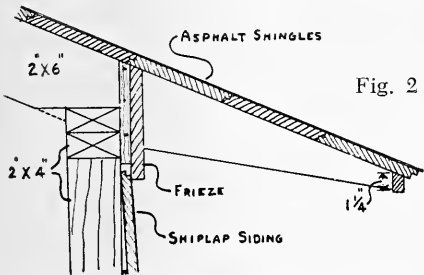


Fig. 2

cornice was widely used. The high cost of building material, perhaps, was partly re-

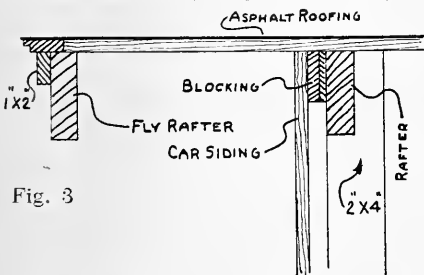


Fig. 3

sponsible for that. It could not have been the effect that it has on the appearance of

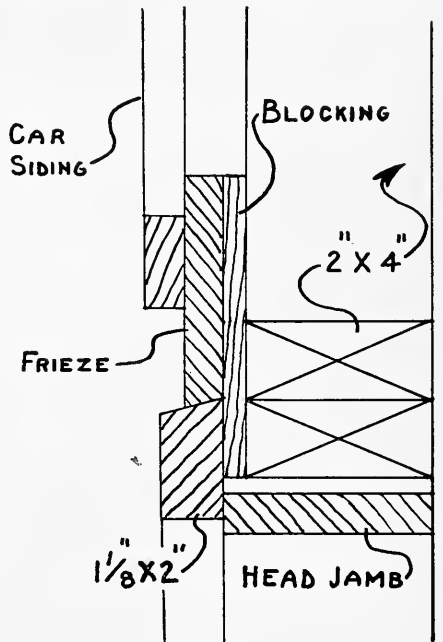


Fig. 4

outside walls are concerned. But notwithstanding this, the trend is back toward the full cornice. The very narrow cornice with just a little overhang, is not much better

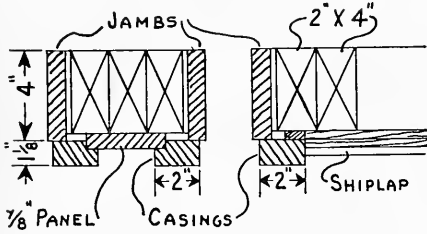


Fig. 5

than the dehorned cornice. At this writing, at least in this writer's vicinity, many of the new homes have full cornices, Fig. 1

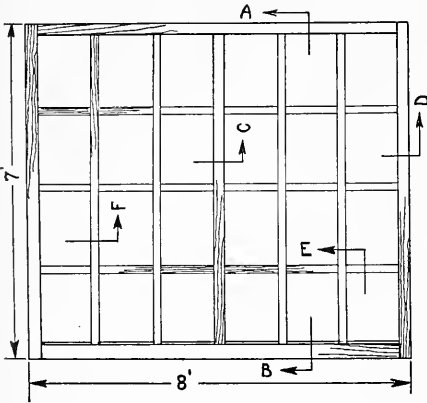


Fig. 6

shows a design of an open cornice for a garage. This design is a little different from the conventional style of open cornices, and

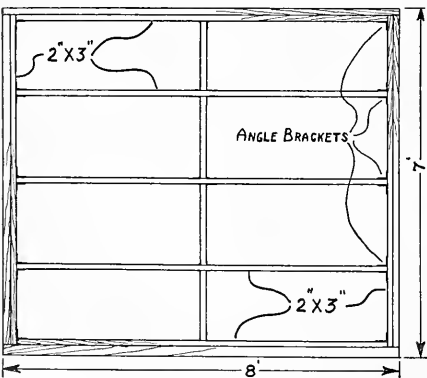


Fig. 7

it lends a pleasing influence to the appearance of the building.

Economical Open Cornice.—A detail of the cornice shown by Fig. 1, is shown by

Fig. 2. Notice that the edge of the ship-lap sheeting makes the drip for the cornice. The tapered tail of the rafter and the little fascia, makes this an easy to paint cornice.

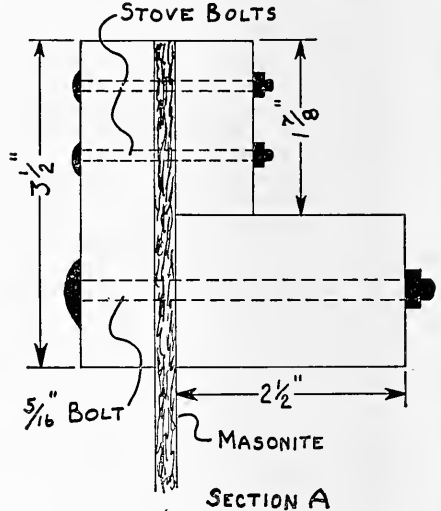
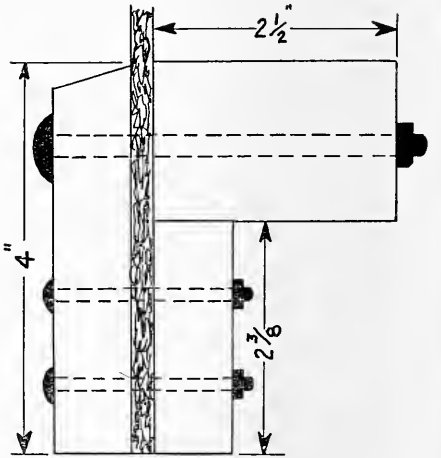


Fig. 8

How the frieze laps onto the shiplap siding is pointed out. Fig. 3 gives a detail of the construction of the rake cornice, which is also very simple.

Door Jamb and Casing.—Fig. 4, in a larger scale, shows the construction of the head of the door opening. The car siding is the



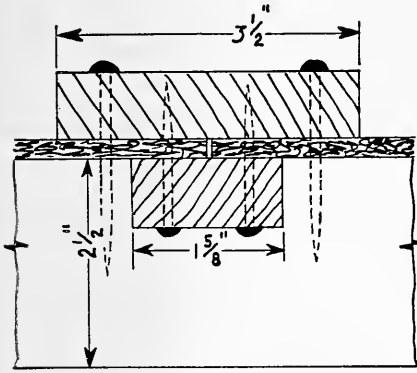
SECTION B

Fig. 9

same as that pointed out in Fig. 3. The frieze is a continuation of the frieze shown by Fig. 2. The head casing and head jamb should be noted. The construction of the

side jambs and the center post is shown by Fig. 5. The casings that are pointed out are mitered to the head casing shown by

masonite. The arrows marked A, B, C, etc., give the direction of the views for the different sectional details of the door construction. Fig. 7 is the back view of the door

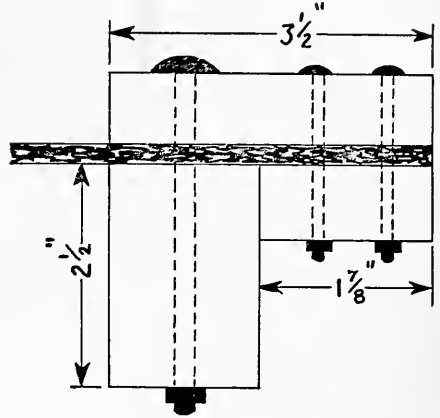


SECTION C

Fig. 10

Fig. 4. Notice how the casing, shown to the right, is blocked out to receive the shiplap siding.

Job-Made door.—Fig. 6 is a face view of one of the doors. The panels are made of



SECTION D

Fig. 11

construction. The outside joints are reinforced with angle brackets, as pointed out.

Details of Door Construction.—Fig. 8 is a detail of the upper rail of the door, sec-

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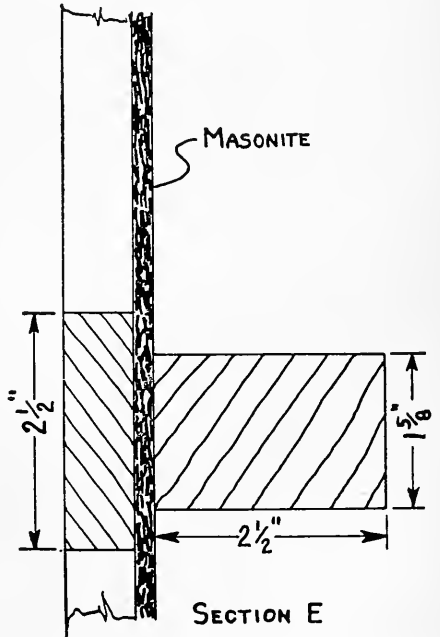
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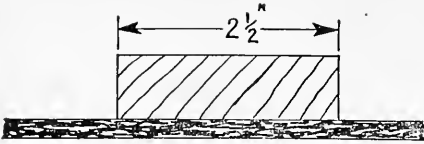
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SECTION E

Fig. 12

tion A, shown by Fig. 6. Fig. 9 shows the construction of the bottom rail of the doors, section B. Fig. 10 is a detail of the center bar of the door, section C. Section D is shown by Fig. 11, section E is shown by



MASONITE

Fig. 13

SECTION F

Fig. 12, and section F by Fig. 13. The fastening of the last two sections, so far as the joint is concerned, is the same as shown by similar sections in previous illustrations of these details.

Side Elevation.—Fig. 14 shows a side elevation of the garage we are concerned with here. The shading at the corners indicates metal corners.

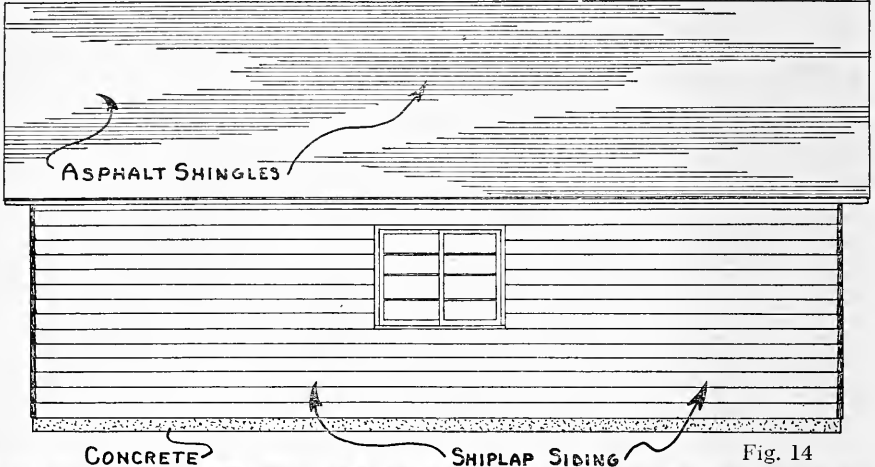


Fig. 14

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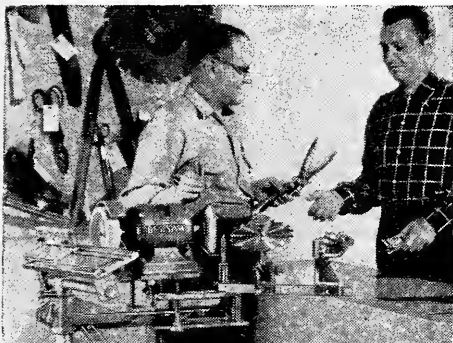
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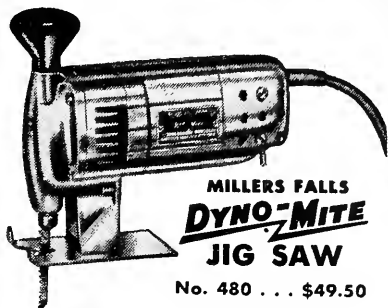
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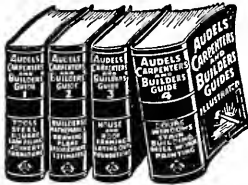


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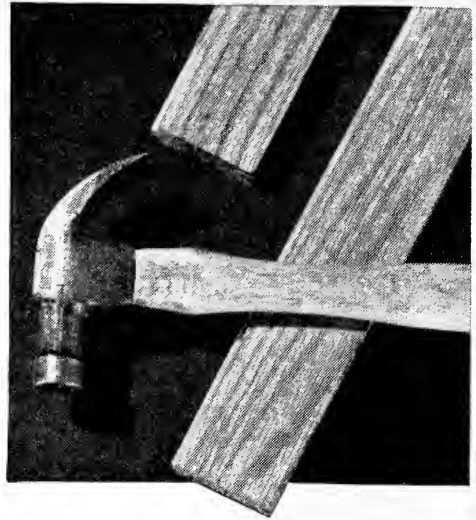
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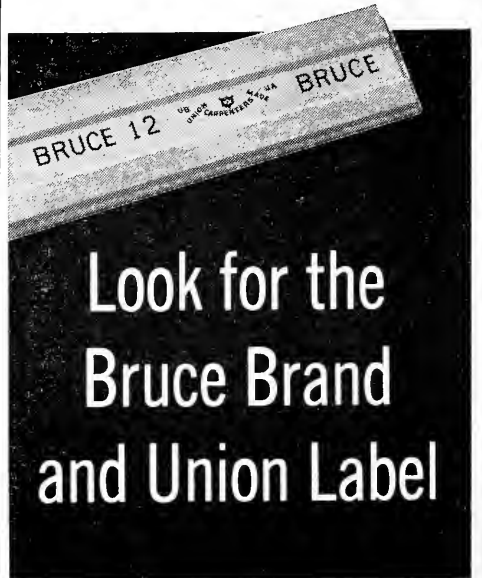
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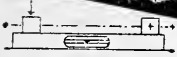
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Less than 1" square yet they do the work of a transit! First, place on level or square. Sight through block with peep hole. A mirror in this block directs your sight through the block with metal crosshair. You can see a stake or line at any distance, and direct its movement until it is at center of crosshair... your transit point!



FIND YOUR LEVELING POINT

Place blocks on each end of level, plumb and true. Put your eye close to the peep hole and crosshair will show you level point, at any distance. Backsight and check by reversing blocks.



TO SQUARE QUICKLY

Set blocks on square that is level and true, with the blocks flush with outer side of square. View through peep hole and crosshair and find transit point. Reverse blocks and check for square.

Precision made \$5.95 with case - order today
Sturdy aluminum construction
Stainless Steel Crosshairs

Manufactured by

ANTHONY MARIOTTI & SONS

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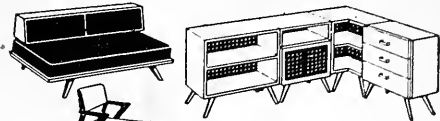
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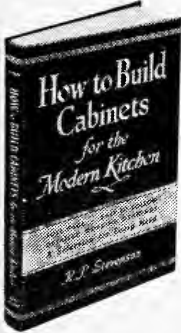
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Asst. Managing Editor, Popular Science

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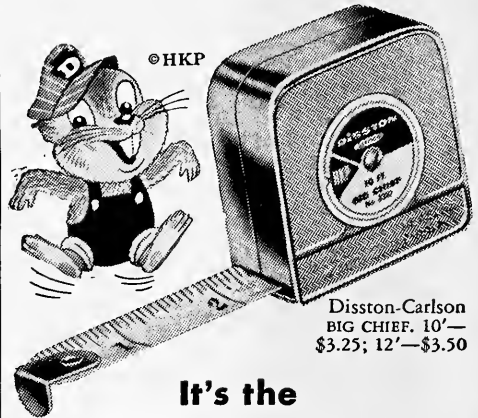
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ADVERTISERS**

STANLEY STEELMASTER

*The Finest Hammer
Ever Made*



Yes,
this is the
finest hammer
ever made

And here's why:

TEMPERED RIM MINIMIZES CHIPPING—An exclusive Stanley feature! Rim of striking face is induction tempered to minimize chipping.

LOCKED-ON HEAD—The head is permanently locked to the handle; it will never come loose.

CHROME ALLOY HANDLE—Special chrome alloy steel handle *will not break!* It flexes a little, it absorbs vibration, but it will not break. Chrome plating prevents rust.

CONTOURED GRIP—Good to the hand neoprene forms a non-slip, cushioned grip. It won't mar either, so the butt end can be used to tap work into place.

Hammers up, men. Use the finest made — the Stanley STEELMASTER. Available in 13, 16 and 20 oz. sizes — curved or ripping claw. Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, 267 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

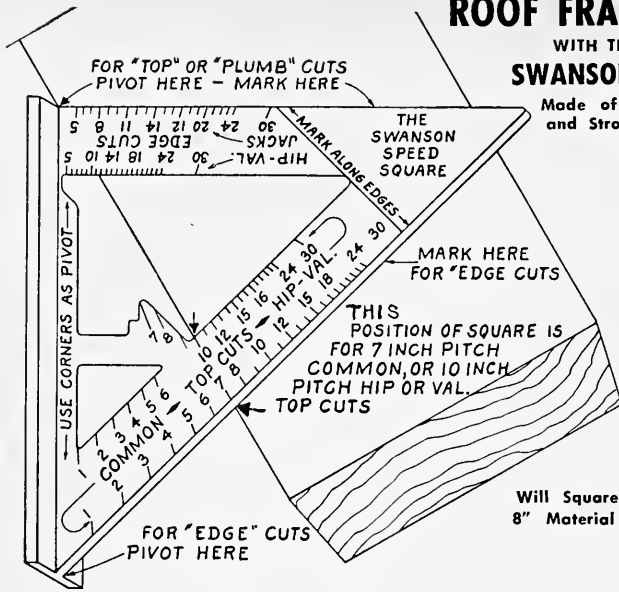
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WITH THE NEW ALL PURPOSE

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Made of Cast Aluminum—Rust Proof—Light and Strong Black Numerals—Easy to Read —Non Glare Finish



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with construction folder.....\$3.25 C.O.D.'s...\$3.60 (Send \$1.00 Deposit with Orders.)

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The perfect tool for cutting in dormers, windows, walls... 100 and 1 uses. 6¾ lbs. 14½" long.

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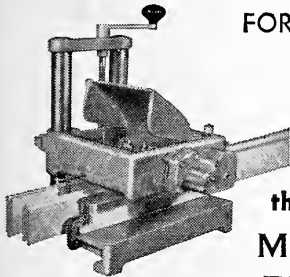
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SAWZALL
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for fast, easy sawing thru:
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• TUBING • PLASTER
and many other materials

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EDGING
JOINING



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A portable power tool that pays for itself on the first few jobs. "Your savings pile up as your shavings pile up"

A 3-in-1 tool: Planes up to 14" wide boards (7" each pass, reversing).
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Rabbets easily made.

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Model W-7 Hand-feed unit is \$79.95

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41 Patterns of standard molding cutters available from stock. For full details write:

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- Finished natural mahogany, chemically sealed.
- Sanded all four sides for highest accuracy.
- Designed with large hand hole, two convenient hang holes.
- Six highest quality annealed Pyrex vials.

SPECIFICATIONS: 5" through center x 1 1/4" x 6'5 3/4" long. Net wt., 9 lbs.



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STERLING, ILLINOIS

7 BESSLER

DISAPPEARING STAIRWAY MODELS

TO MEET
EVERY NEED

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50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube attached to the reservoir of colored water, enables one man to extend an accurate level line almost 100 ft. in each set-up. Complete with compact aluminum container, color, and illustrated instructions for various uses. For over five years, hundreds of builders everywhere have found the advantages of modern liquid leveling. Ask your dealer to order it for you today, or use this handy coupon for quick mail service. Guaranteed.

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The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union.

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10-K Solid Gold—\$16.50 each

Present these special emblems to retiring officers. They will be worn with honor to themselves and the cause of Labor—orders for past officers' buttons accepted only from Locals and Councils of the Brotherhood. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.



OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Screw button back
Attractive small size
14K solid gold

\$2.00 each



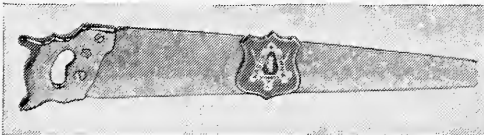
25 AND 50 YEARS SERVICE EMBLEMS

Present them to members of 25 and 50 years standing—Silver for 25 years; Gold for 50 years.

Prices, \$2.50 each for Sterling Silver; \$8.50 each for 10-K Solid Gold. Sold only thru Locals and Councils.

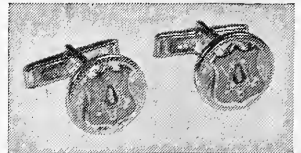


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Holds tie neatly in place—is well made and moderately priced at \$1.50. Members will be proud to wear them.

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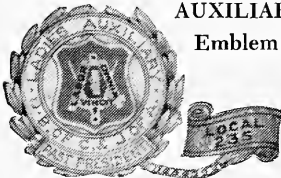


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PAST PRESIDENT LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN

Emblem in colors—(10-K Gold)
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Allow approximately
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Very popular
Solid Gold
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Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary

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222 E. MICHIGAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

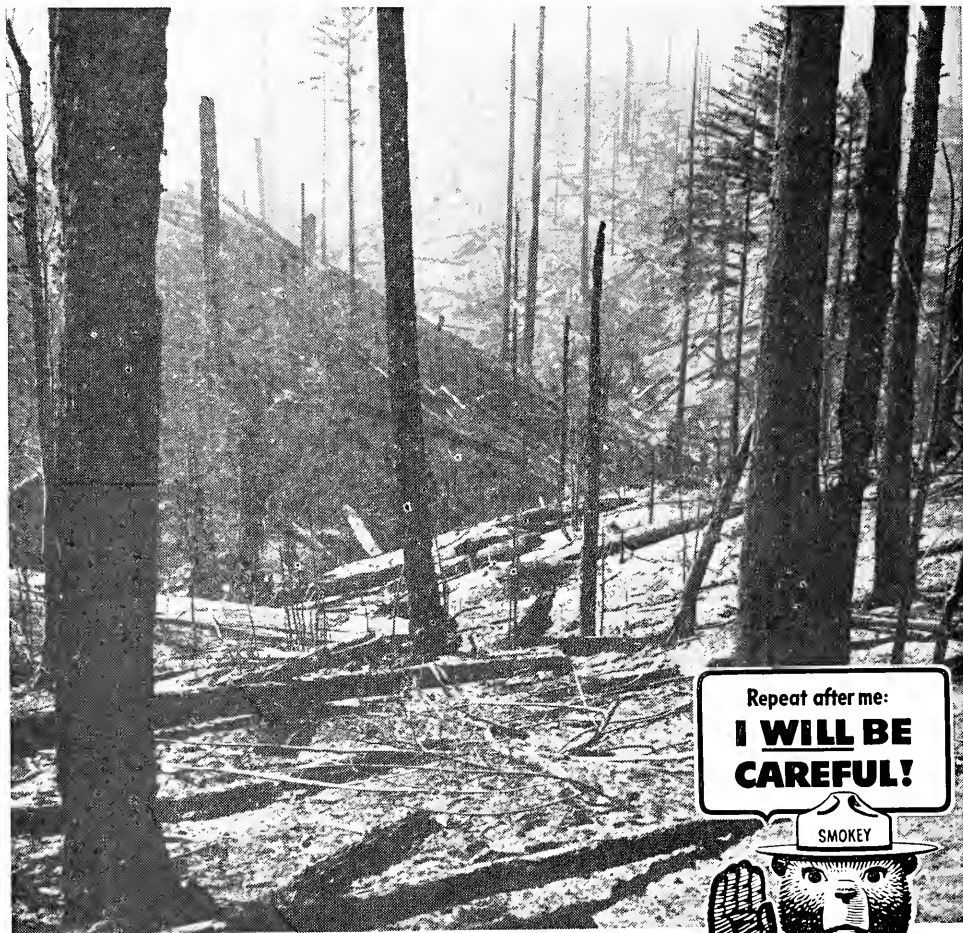
Official Publication of the
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AUGUST, 1957



Cameron Falls, Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Can.

Nice Spot for a Picnic?



Repeat after me:

**I WILL BE
CAREFUL!**

SMOKEY



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But now there is nothing . . . nothing but desolation.

How did this fire get started? It wasn't lightning or some other natural cause. Someone

was careless. Someone flipped a cigarette from a car window, left a campfire smoldering, or tossed away a match that "appeared" to be out.

It's the same story across the nation. Forest fires burned 10 million acres of America's valuable timber last year. And 9 out of 10 of these fires were caused by people . . . mostly

good people like you. One moment of carelessness, in each case, did the job.

Be careful in the woods this year. Be sure every flame, every spark is *dead out*. Crush your smokes, drown your campfires. When you drive use the ash tray in your car. *Be careful. Please.*

Remember—only you can

PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

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handle won't break
head can't loosen
grip won't slip

No. B16
only \$3.95

Built like the famous, original ROCKET, the bell-face design JET ROCKET is the biggest hammer bargain in the business. You'll never bend or break that tubular, boron-alloy steel handle in normal use. The forged-steel, jet-black head is permanently locked on — can't come off. Black cushion grip soaks up shock, won't slip wet or dry or in gloved hand. Perfectly balanced — a pleasure to use. Ask to see all the JET ROCKETS at your hardware or building supply dealer's today. True Temper, 1623 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.



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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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

PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

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



Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1957

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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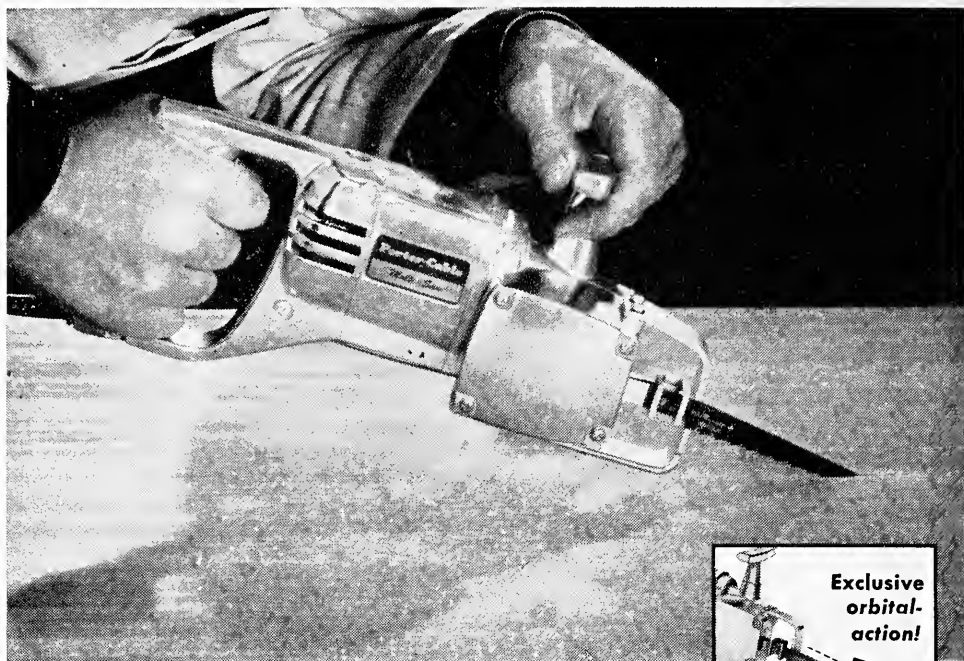
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Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

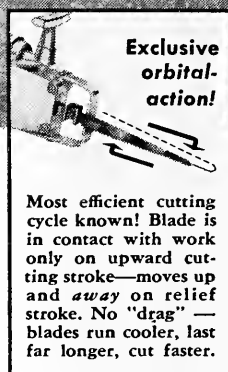
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Brand new— from Porter-Cable!
**greatest all-purpose saw
 ever made!**



**Exclusive
 orbital-
 action!**

Most efficient cutting cycle known! Blade is in contact with work only on upward cutting stroke—moves up and away on relief stroke. No "drag" — blades run cooler, last far longer, cut faster.

—will actually plunge cut right through the side of a house!

Porter-Cable's new Multi-Saw cuts almost *any* "cuttable" material faster! It plunge cuts without a starting hole—has $\frac{3}{4}$ " capacity in aluminum, $\frac{1}{4}$ " in steel.

You get these exclusive features: orbital-action for faster cutting, offset blade to allow "close" cutting within $\frac{5}{8}$ " of walls and uprights, T-shaped forward handle for complete control of tool even in awkward cutting positions. And with precision ball bearings throughout, it operates almost without vibration.

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Quality Power Tools

"This New, Extra-Long Estwing Hammer Makes Sheathing and Framing Easier..."

Leonard Anderson,
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"I'm completely sold on the new extra-long Estwing Tubular. I can nail down sub-floor in two licks with the extra power the long handle gives me. The milled face bites in and makes every blow count."

MILLED FACE

Prevents Glancing Blows. Eliminates Bent or Flying Nails.



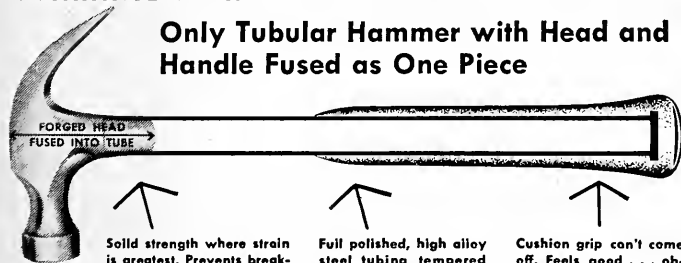
- **Extra Reach**
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Has the balance and feel of a wooden handle hammer.

Show this page to your hardware dealer. Ask for Estwing No. 20 STML.

GUARANTEED UNBREAKABLE IN ALL NORMAL USE

Only Tubular Hammer with Head and Handle Fused as One Piece



Solid strength where strain is greatest. Prevents breakage from misblows.

Full polished, high alloy steel tubing tempered for greatest strength.

Cushion grip can't come off. Feels good . . . absorbs shock.

KING SIZE
Sheathing and Framing
HAMMER

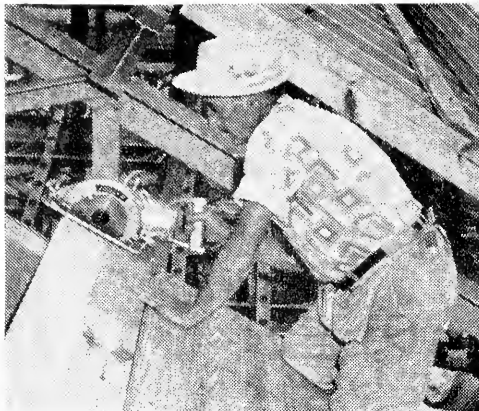
15³/₄" LONG
GIVES
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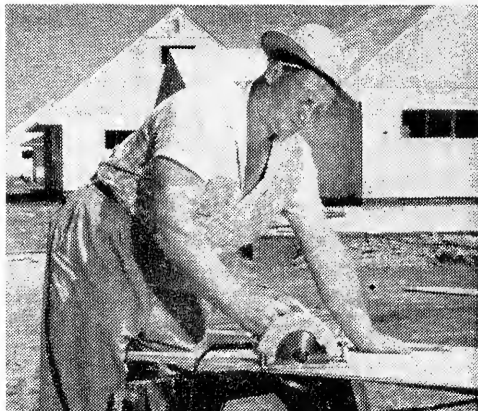


MADE BY THE INVENTORS AND WORLD'S ONLY SPECIALISTS
IN UNBREAKABLE HAMMERS AND HATCHETS

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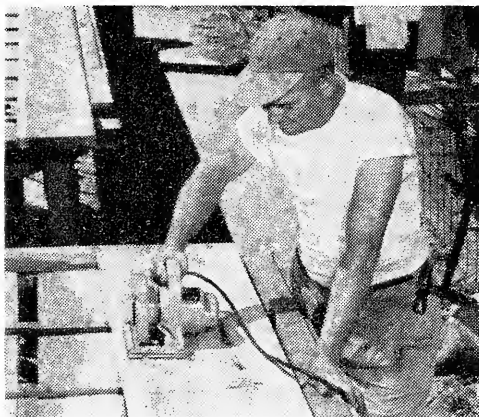


Saves valuable time. "SKIL Saws stay on the job longer and do the job faster with in-line cutting. That saves time. And time is money. SKIL Saws stay on the cut whether we are cutting framing, masonry, sheet metal, timbers, or asbestos and hold up under punishment." That is the experience of J. L. Beverly, job superintendent, Paul Smith Construction Co., Tampa, Fla.

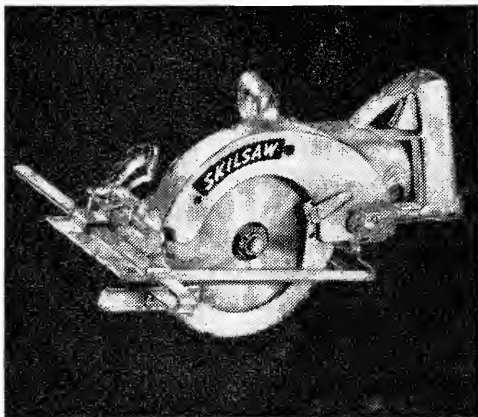


Saves 50% in maintenance cost. "My SKIL Saws have paid for themselves many times. I have shelved all my other power saws. SKIL Saws are at least 33% faster than any other saws we've used. I save another 50% in maintenance cost. *I wouldn't have anything else.*" This is what E. W. Price, superintendent, Franklin Builders, Inc., Columbus, Ohio says about his 4 SKIL Saws.

Carpenters SAVE with SKIL Tools



Each saw pays for itself. Noel Shafer of Frank Messer & Sons, Inc., Cincinnati says this about his power saws: "I have tried them all, but a SKIL Saw is lighter, better balanced and has plenty of power. We use them 8 hours a day, 6 days a week through rough material filled with concrete, nails and dirt. Each SKIL Saw we get pays for itself within a couple of weeks of continuous hard use. *It's the best saw on the market.*"



YOU, TOO, CAN SAVE. NEW, SKIL 6½" super-duty Saw — Model 367. New, powerful motor keeps saw cutting, prevents downtime. Saves job costs. No matter what you have to cut, there's a SKIL Saw for you. It can do the job faster, better, cheaper. Let your SKIL distributor show you why. Let him show you the speed, power, versatility and ease of handling of all SKIL power saws.

Call your SKIL distributor for a FREE demonstration. For new, free booklet about SKIL power tools, write direct.

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Factory branches in all leading cities.

The Rich Can't Lose For Winning



IN THE EARLY days of the automobile, magazines were full of ads selling special gas-saving devices. There were attachments for the ignition system "guaranteed" to save 20% on your gas. There were carburetor attachments and manifold attachments and radical exhaust systems—each of which was supposed to cut down gas consumption from 15% to 40%. The standard joke of the day concerned the optimistic guy who put all the gadgets on his car at once and had to stop every few hundred miles to bail out his gas tank.

Of course, the gas-saving ads were mostly malarkey. The gadgets never lived up to the promises made. The old timer who put them all on his car, hoping to eliminate gas consumption completely, came in for a rude awakening.

However, he has a son or grandson who is cashing in on the technique that the makers of gas-saving gadgets pioneered. Only today the inducement is tax savings, not gas savings.

Business executives today are being flooded with mail from tax consulting firms which claim to be able to save anywhere from 15% to 50% on income taxes. Unlike the gas-saving gadgets the old auto pioneers peddled, the merchandise the tax consultants are peddling is solid. The tax laws are so full of loopholes that an upper-bracket man can reduce his taxes substantially by learning about the loopholes and how they work.

He can name different members of his family as "employees" and thereby effect considerable tax savings. He can charge off part of the cost of operating his home as "business expense" if he knows how. The same goes for his wife's travel expenses in many cases.

At least these are some of the things the tax experts claim they can accom-

plish for upper bracket tycoons who subscribe for their services.

He can divide his income among his relatives for tax purposes. He can shift part of his earnings to capital gains under many circumstances. He can classify himself as a salesman to increase his expense allowances.

On the next three pages is reproduced a letter a tax consulting agency recently sent out to its list of clients. It spells out in detail some 25 or 30 ways in which a man in the upper brackets can whittle down his tax bill. If you earn less than \$25,000 a year, all you can get out of the letter is an idea of how the other half lives. But you had better read it anyway just in case they strike oil in your back yard some day.

If any more loopholes are written into the tax laws, the Big Wheel of tomorrow may have the government owing him tax money instead of the other way around.

In any event, our hearts are going to bleed a lot less in the future when we read all the pathetic stories national magazines are constantly running about how taxes in the upper brackets are killing initiative, confiscating private property, breeding socialism, etc.

How Tax Experts Reduce
Their Personal Tax Bills

(this notice will be of special interest to executives and company owners in the \$25,000 to \$50,000 brackets)

Dear Sir:

Any man who wants to cut his tax bill in a big way should consider the methods tax experts use in handling their own affairs.

We have prepared material showing how the experts handle things in three big tax areas. This material is important because it deals with three spots where many executives are losing out heavily today.

The enclosed card will bring you at once, with our compliments, the three Special Reports described below and will place your advance reservation for the new 1958 Federal Tax Course which will be released next Fall.

Report #1 Maximum Deductions For Travel And Entertainment Expenses

Most executives in their desire to avoid trouble under the Government's tough crackdown on travel and entertainment deductions are passing up thousands of dollars the newest tax rules make legally theirs.

The tax expert knows what is allowable and what is not. He stays on safe ground and he gets the maximum - The Report does these six things for you -

1. It shows how to get the full deductions that can legally be claimed for business expenses on transportation, entertainment, meals, lodging, gifts, theatre tickets, club dues and bills.
2. It tells how to collect on 23 "small" expense items that are legitimately deductible - yet widely overlooked.
3. It shows how to use the new tax code's liberalized travel expense allowance - how to qualify as a "salesman" for an extra break on expenses.
4. It explains what home costs are deductible - under what circumstances you can deduct your wife's expenses if she travels with you - how to handle expenses when you use your car in business.
5. It provides a checklist of the different individual and company expense deductions that have been allowed and those that have been ruled out - and tells how to get the maximum allowance.

6. It tells the simplest way to substantiate your claims - shows how to minimize the bother of record keeping.

Report #2 How To Reduce Taxes By Dividing Income Among The Family

The expert knows that one of the few ways you can do something really big about your tax bill is in dividing income among the family. (Men in the \$20,000 to \$100,000 class can virtually cut their tax in two.)

A man with \$25,000 taxable income can cut his tax bill from \$10,150 to \$5,740 -

A man with \$50,000 taxable income can cut his tax bill from \$26,820 to \$14,460 -

The Report covers the following seven tested ways of dividing income among the family -

1. It explains the simple rule to follow so that income from investments can be taxed to another family member in a lower bracket.
2. It shows how you may turn over to a member of your family property you own and use in your business - and then lease it back. This not only shifts income but gives you the rent deduction.
3. It explains how a man with a son in college (who costs him, say \$2,500 a year) can provide income directly to the son and in this way save more in taxes than the whole \$2,500 a year.
4. It shows how income producing property sold to another member of the family not only shifts income - but gives a big new depreciation advantage as well.
5. It explains a simple arrangement by which income can be transferred to minor children - points out types of income that lend themselves readily to this purpose.
6. It explains how employing members of your family in the business gives them income and gives the business a deduction for their salaries.
7. It tells how to borrow money that you need from a member of your family so as to split income with him. You get the interest deduction. He gets the interest.

Report #3 How To Get Capital Gain Tax Breaks

The big goal of the tax expert is to switch ordinary income over into low-taxed Long Term Capital Gain (on every dollar you switch over the tax is cut in two). If your tax bill is around \$20,000 you can save about

THE CARPENTER

\$5,000 by switching just 30% of ordinary income over to capital gain.

The Report gives the following six ways of switching high-taxed ordinary income over to low-taxed capital gains -

1. It tells you how to draw down a substantial part of your pay from the company as a capital gain - fully approved by the Government.
2. It gives you four foolproof ways to get money out of the company at capital gains rates.
3. It shows you how to pay dividends so that stockholders have no current tax and can pay only a capital gain tax at a later date.
4. It explains how to get capital gain treatment on property you hold or use in the ordinary course of your trade or business.
5. It gives you a way a man's wife can get him an extra \$1,000 deduction that's so easy you'll wonder why you didn't think of it yourself.
6. It explains three kinds of business operations that throw off their profits, not as ordinary income, but as capital gains.

The above three Reports are perhaps the most exciting tax information ever released to top businessmen and are especially valuable in that they point out the critical spots on which an expert's help is needed.

How to get these three great Reports with our compliments -

Simply return the enclosed card and the three Reports will come to you at once and entirely without cost.

You will also receive the new 1958
it's released next Fall -

Federal Tax Course when

The Tax Course is the most widely used Federal tax work in America.

Within one 1400-page binder it covers 500 practical tax problems - just about every kind of personal and company tax question you'll run into.

And it costs only \$17.50 - a price made possible by a nationwide distribution of over 100,000 copies.

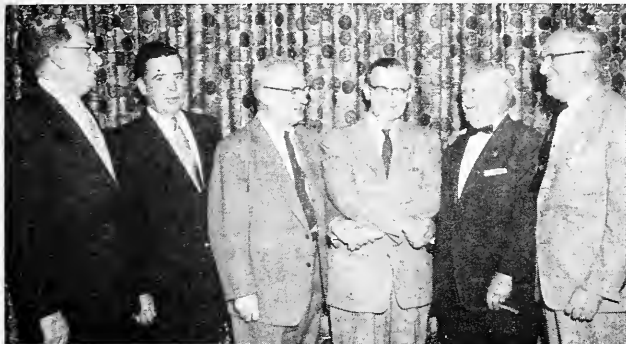
By returning the enclosed card you'll receive at once entirely without cost the three exciting Reports described in this letter - and you'll receive the great new 1958 Federal Tax Course when it's released in October.

Very truly yours,

Mitchell Heads Jurisdiction Board



RICHARD J. MITCHELL, a Pittsburgh construction executive, has been named to succeed John T. Dunlop as chairman of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes by the construction industry organizations sponsoring the Board. Mr. Mitchell is a vice president of the Trimble Company of Pittsburgh and has been an employer representative on the Joint Board for the past six years.



Congratulating Richard J. Mitchell on his appointment as chairman of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes are, from left to right: Maurice A. Hutcheson, General President of our Brotherhood; William Cour, Secretary, Specialty Contractor Employers Association; James Marshall, Executive Director, Associated General Contractors; Mitchell; Dick Gray, President, Building and Construction Trades Department; and Peter T. Schoemann, President, Plumbers International Union.

The selection of Mr. Mitchell to fill the key spot on the Joint Board was made by the Joint Negotiating Committee which is made up of representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, the Associated General Contractors, and the National Specialty Contractors Association, all of whom are sponsors of the Joint Board.

At the same time, the Committee announced that negotiations were under way for changes in the Board's agreement and procedures which will simplify its operations and cut down the number of disputes causing disruption of construction work. The Committee expected to complete its streamlining of Board procedure by August 1st.

Mr. Mitchell assumed chairmanship of the Joint Board on June 15th, and Mr. Dunlop, who had been the impartial chairman since the Board was first established in 1948, will remain in an advisory capacity for a few months.

Filling the shoes of Mr. Dunlop is no easy matter. Throughout the early years of the Joint Board, when the problems were numerous and no backlog of experience existed, Mr. Dunlop performed yeoman service in keeping the Board functioning effectively. But for his patience, farsightedness, and determination, the Board well might have died aborning. Every move the Board made was plowing new furrows in virgin soil, and much of the credit for the solid growth of the Board in stature and recognition must go to the tireless efforts put forth by Mr. Dunlop.

However, there is practically unanimous feeling the choice of Mr. Mitchell to succeed Mr. Dunlop is a propitious one. Mr. Mitchell brings with him to his new job a wealth of sound experience in construction matters.

Nearly 35 years ago, after graduating from Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va., he joined the Trimble Company as an engineer. By 1942 he had worked his way up to General Superintendent. Eight years later he was elevated to General Manager, and three years ago he became Executive Vice President.

As an employer representative on the Joint Board for the past six years he has built up a reputation for insight and capacity to see problems in their overall perspective.

THE CARPENTER joins all segments of the construction industry in wishing him well in his important new post.

Murdock Charges NLRB Favors Employers

The flat charge that the National Labor Relations Board has juggled its rules so as to give employers protection under the same conditions where aid would be denied to labor organizations is contained in the latest dissent by Abe Murdock, last of the Truman appointees to the Board.

Murdock accused the Board majority of taking jurisdiction over a secondary boycott case in a situation where its own rules would prevent it from taking jurisdiction if the employer had been the offender.

He contended that the Board's ruling resulted "in a discriminatory application of the Board's jurisdiction over this particular type of union unfair labor practices, while at the same time the Board is restricting the exercise of its jurisdiction over employer unfair labor practices."

The case was brought by a grocery store of Cleveland against Local 400 of the Teamsters, Local 880 of the Retail Clerks and Local 427 of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The grocery store was not in interstate commerce and so automatically was excluded from NLRB jurisdiction. The unions' involved, however, set up picket lines at 10 suppliers.

On the basis of the individual amount of goods furnished the grocery store there would have been no jurisdiction. But, by adding up all the business done by the suppliers, jurisdiction on a dollar basis was established. The NLRB majority defended this approach on the basis of the Board's "often expressed concern that innocent third parties not be injured by secondary boycotts."

Murdock, in his dissent fired back that he did not believe that the Board's concern "should exceed its concern that innocent employees not be injured by employer unfair labor practices.

"Why should the Board disregard its minimal jurisdiction standards to extend to those employers the protection of Section 8 (b) (4) of the Act against union unfair labor practices when the Board would refuse to protect the employees of these very same employers against employer unfair labor practices under Section 8 (a) of the Act?" Murdock asked.—(PAI)

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL SCAFFOLD DID JOB WELL

In the May, 1957 issue of THE CARPENTER, a story regarding the unusual scaffold used in repairing the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore contained an inaccurate statement. In part it said: "A higher scaffolding was once erected around St. Paul's Cathedral in New York but it proved to be impractical and subsequently was abandoned."

The scaffold in question was erected around St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York to a height of 330 feet. It remained in place throughout the job and satisfactorily accommodated hundreds of workmen and tons of material without incident.

We regret that our information was inaccurate.

Mental Illness Behind The Iron Curtain



What happens to people in a society where no one can trust anybody, and parents fear their own children?

By Ruth Nathan



“UNWITTING SUICIDE,” the psychiatrist’s label for a temporary lack of the will to live, as distinguished from any real mental illness, is one of the most common health problems today among the frustrated citizenry in the Red-ruled satellite countries.

Convincing evidence that the Communist Party system and man’s hair-trigger nervous system were not exactly made for each other comes from a study of information reaching the Crusade for Freedom through Radio Free Europe and Free Europe press overseas.

A devastating sense of personal inadequacy, bitter political resentments, fear and its consequent mounting rate of suicide, have been overwhelming the people. Satirizing this atmosphere a Bulgarian newspaper quipped recently: “A hen was found hanging by the neck from the gates of the Town Hall. It carried a placard which read, ‘I decided to end my days as I found it impossible to lay the number of eggs required by the State...’”

But hens behind the Iron Curtain definitely are in the minority of those who have gone cuckoo for lack of ability to do the impossible. One 47-year-old Rumanian father, who worked as an accountant, thumb-nailed a case history of his own emotional deterioration. This is how he put it, speaking to other citizens in Kremlin-controlled countries over the Radio Free Europe network:

“... Keeping a job was no longer a matter of working well. It became dependent on how many Communist

newspapers I could read; how many propaganda brochures I could learn by heart; how many political meetings I could attend per week. Because I was never much interested in politics, some of my bosses thought I was a capitalist sympathizer. I felt surrounded by agents and spies and trembled every time I spoke to anybody, which became less and less often. I expected to be fired every day because I was unable to really please anybody, and I had a family to support...”

Mr. X., quite prepared and willing at that point to die for his peace of mind, took the risk of escape from Red Rumania. Happily, he and his family won in free Germany what they were after—emotional freedom.

Since stories about suicides reflect discredit on the Kremlin formula for happiness, there is a hard and fast censorship of such news. Questioned on this topical blackout by an American newspaperman, a Red spokes-

man declared: "There are more important things to tell the people about—like industrial production, and the better fruits of their labor. . . ."

When one of the important Kremlin Party officials, however, decides to blow his brains out, it's not so easy to keep it quiet. One of the big post-Stalin suicides in May last year, which not only leaked but spilled, was that of Alexander A. Fadeyev, 55, chief Soviet literary theorist of the Stalin era, who packed a pistol to his head. Tass, the Soviet news agency, backfired that he was a "chronic alcoholic." It was Fadeyev who in 1948, at a conference of intellectuals in Poland, caused a sensation in the international press by declaring: "If hyenas could type and jackals could use fountain pens, they'd write like the poet T. S. Eliot and the playwrights Eugene O'Neill and Jean Paul Sartre." Despite Tass's condemnation of the alcoholic Fadeyev, comrades Khrushchev, Bulganin, Shepilov and Molotov kept vigil at his bier when it lay in state.

The little peoples' suicides not only are squelched in observance of the hear-no-evil policy, but certainly go unmourned by the Commie hierarchy determined to grin and bear the problem privately.

A Czechoslovak defector to the West reported that many people he knew in Prague took their lives out of loneliness. "They were forced to separate from their families, to relocate in employment where the government ordered them to go. . . ." For the past three years, the suicide rate in Czechoslovakia has taken a shaky hike to the roof. The Stromovka, a central park in Prague, attracts a huge number of the despairing for the "place to go and die." So many bodies have been recovered there that of late the park has been surrounded

by barbed wire and no longer is open to bench-and-tree lovers who may turn out to be more in love with death.

Why mental depression, hopelessness and suicide? The reasons are multiple but have one thing in common; they are traced directly to the mental cruelty imposed by the Communist government. For example, a Bulgarian father, whose 12-year-old son had informed on him for listening to free world broadcasts, was so brokenhearted at his son's disloyalty, he shot to death both himself and his boy. . . . A young woman teacher who'd been hospitalized as a "saved suicide" said she had met about twenty other women teachers there who'd failed in the same attempt at self-destruction. "All of us," she reflected, "were unable to adapt to the confusion, the contradictions of the post-Stalin regime" . . . A literary editor who defected to Austria from Poland said that, since the Communists have ruled his country, "neurosis is the number one problem; there is general spiritual exhaustion." . . . An elderly Budapest grandmother whose daughter and grandchild had been under mental care said: "The strengthening of religious belief makes life under Communism easier to bear, but religious freedom is not to be found. People need to pray openly, in groups, in churches. My children didn't dare."

Poland and Hungary continue to be the most incorrigible problem satellites for Red Mother Russia. It may be, though, that the firm hand of the Kremlin is smacking too low and too hard from the point of discipline in dealing with the intransigence of these two most troublesome states.

In Hungary, there is continual beligerence, mocking and violence. After the Reds distributed early this year the beneficent poster: "Man Is The

Most Precious Value In A People's Democracy," it was followed by a new rush of executions of Freedom Fighters, most of them teenagers and young adults.

Janos Kadar, top man of the present Budapest regime, has been described concisely as "no model of mental health." A foreign correspondent who visited with him pictured him as a man "weary of life," who often speaks inaudibly to himself. When the reporter asked him: "Do you realize you are hated by the Hungarian people?" he answered blankly: "Yes, I know . . . yes, I know."

In Poland, where writers nowadays feel freer to discuss more openly the problems of the Polish state, much is being said about what is causing the mental and emotional collapse of its people. Some of the points they've been making: "Trust is degenerating. The people don't know whom to trust. They are also guilt-ridden with 'alibism,' which is the feigned outward faithfulness toward Moscow hiding the disappointments and desolations."

The emotional toll of dishing out the injustices of the Red regime apparently is overwhelming the Red bigwigs themselves. An escaped Rumanian Air Force psychiatrist was able to tell plenty about his treatment of the upper-echelon victims. "Highly placed Party members are tense, tormented, difficult patients," he said, "reluctant to talk freely and hiding the truth even from themselves. They are showing the strain more than the satellite peoples. They are living on large doses of evipan (tranquilizer) and morphine. Some,

like Mr. Khrushchev, prefer to drown themselves in vodka. . ."

So here we have the picture of widespread instability in the Red states, among the pro-consuls of the Kremlin as well as among the enslaved peoples. How, then, emerging from this sick climate, have the recent thousands of Hungarian refugees now in the United States been able to adapt and adjust to their new environment?

Talks with leaders of religious and social welfare agencies reveal what may seem to be a phenomenon—that the need for psychiatric attention among the escapees is almost nil. There are none of the expected and more serious conditions, such as total crackups, resignation, apathy.

In the opinion of this writer, who has interviewed scores of the new arrivals, Americans might best grasp the paradox of their sudden switch to good mental health this way: Just imagine yourself virtually stir-crazy in the enslavement of a captive country. Suddenly you emerge, as if from a vast prison; you are safe across the border; the curtain of fear on your brain is lifted; you see and smell free land; you have hope; you get your bearings; you're miraculously restored.

Then comes kindness and assistance. Reverend Albert Rees Hay of North Haven, Conn., who has worked closely with the Church World Service in rehabilitating Iron Curtain refugees, told me:

"I have been in close personal contact with about fifty of these young people, aged 16 to 28. Nearly all suffered from anxiety, exhaustion, suspicion, fearfulness, bewilderment, nervousness. After about two weeks in town, they began to throw off initial fright. They were placed in friendly surroundings; kept busy. I remember the day I worked near a group of

**You can help free a captive mind.
Send what you can afford to: Crusade
for Freedom, 345 E. 46th Street, New
York 17, N. Y.**

them and heard what I thought was a strange sound. It was laughter! Laughter, to which I am ordinarily so accustomed, rushed in on me like a shock when I heard it for the first time from these youngsters. Then I watched them, day to day, emerge as strong-willed, self-respecting, independent individuals . . . even hard to mold, I would say. American people should know this and not treat them as poor cousins."

I spoke with one of the young men who had been settled in a home and given a temporary breadwinner job through Father Hay. He had been a Freedom Fighter, he said, and he was twenty-five years old. He was a graduate lawyer, the son of a well-known family that remained behind in Hungary. He hesitated to talk to me of his background because he "trusted only science reporters," and was afraid I might distort his thoughts or reveal his name. When I assured him I would not, this handsome youth, who could speak English, told me slowly and philosophically: "I have never experienced individual love. This is my first experience with a community of love. I'm convinced there is an absolute need to have this sense of relations with groups to sustain you with a love of humanity and reason for living."

Lyon Mearson, public relations official of the United Hebrew Immigrant

Aid Society, (HIAS), asserted that not a single one of the many hundreds of Hungarian refugees his organization helped to transport and settle during the tumultuous days of the rebellion was found to be in need of psychiatric help. "There were reports," he said, "that some were ailing with nervous conditions while still in detention camps overseas. But once they got here they seemed to be in excellent shape, physically as well as mentally. I think," he said, "that the sight of that Statue of Liberty probably has great therapeutic value."

Cordelia Cox, director of the Lutheran Refugee Service, noted that, although this church organization had received over 1500 escapees, again not a single one was in need of hospitalization for mental treatment. "Many were in a state of shock because of physical ordeals," Director Cox said, "but they soon were restored to good condition after a bit of rest, food and assurances."

The United States, it seems, has much to be thankful for. While the Kremlin-dictated countries battle a continuing rise of mental health problems among its severely distraught masses, incredibly and fortunately, America has been receiving the very cream of high caliber moral strength from their shores. Freedom has proved to be the best medicine for a captive mind.

BE HAPPY WITH WOOD

Frank Lloyd Wright, dean of American architects, recently had this to say about the use of wood in modern home construction: "Wood is a friend of mine. The best friend on earth of a man is the tree. When we use the tree respectfully and economically, we have one of the great resources of the earth.

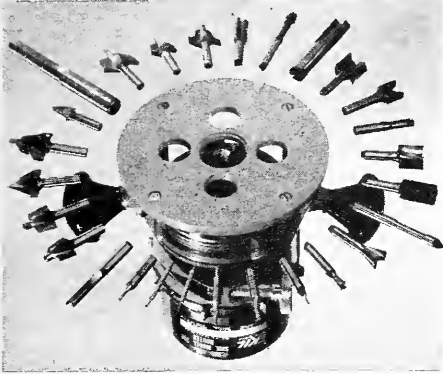
"Use wood as a beautiful material, friendly to man; the supreme material for his dwelling purposes. If a man is going to live, he should live with wood. And he will live more happily with wood than with plastics."

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

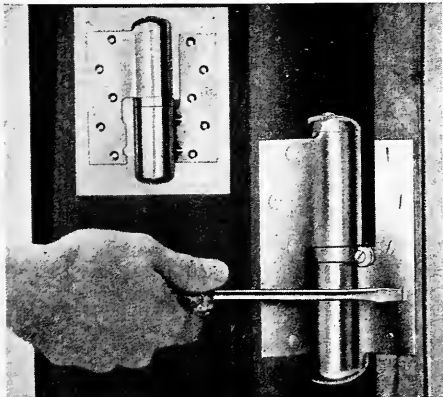
More than 50 bits, in one or two flutes and various diameter sizes, are now available for use with Skil Corporation's Model 297 router. Among the newly produced units



are five carbide-tipped bits for use with plywood and plastic laminates and an arbor assembly for the use of shaping and slotting cutters. Among the routing jobs possible with the wide range of bits are surfacing, core box, veining, dovetail, "V" grooving, cove, chamfering, beading and ogee. For complete information write to Skil Corp., 5033 Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Ill.

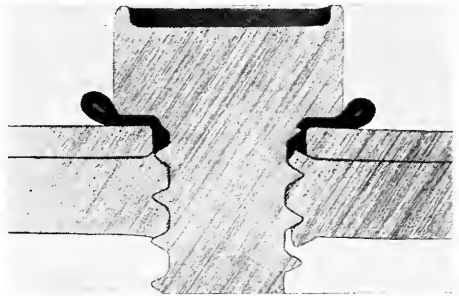
★ ★ ★

A hydraulic closer built into a door hinge. Doesn't have arms, brackets or external housing, installed in the same manner as an



ordinary hinge. Made by Bakewell Products, 1128 Mission St., South Pasadena, Cal.

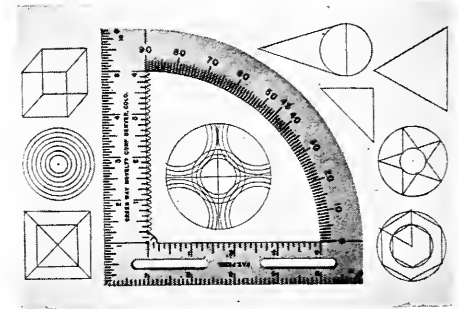
A fastener seal called Nyltite Staps, consisting of a self-conforming nylon washer, pre-assembled to a standard self-tapping screw. As screw is tightened it squeezes nyltite washer against shank of screw, filling both its threads and openings in the



material. Designed especially for use in corrugated roofing and siding of fabricated metal structures and sheet metal assemblies. Samples and information available from Parker-Kalon Div. of General American Transportation Corp., Clifton, N. J.

★ ★ ★

A unique drawing instrument, designed to do the work of a ruler, triangle, compass and protractor, called the "Protractangle." Made of clear plastic, it comes in a kit con-



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PLANE GOSSIP

TIME FOR CHANGE

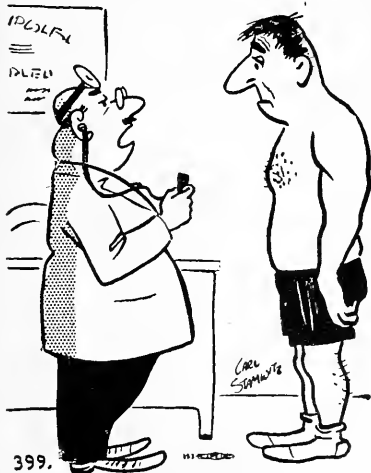
As this was being written an anemic housing bill was dawdling its way through Congress. The bill falls far short of meeting the needs of the housing industry, as spelled out by labor on numerous occasions. However, it is probably better than nothing.

In the long run, probably no measure can give housing the shot in the arm it needs so long as the tight money policy remains in effect. Some way needs to be devised to get the housing industry out from under the tight money program.

After three years of operation the tight money policy certainly merits a complete re-evaluation. In this connection, there comes to mind the old story about the farmer whose barn burned.

After the fire, the farmer contacted his insurance agent. Since the nature of his operation changed he wanted payment in cash for his loss. However, the agent explained this was impossible. The insurance company was obligated to provide a new barn only.

"O. K.," retorted the farmer, "if that's the way you do business, you can just cancel the policy on my wife."



399.

"You say you work for non-union wages and have no health-insurance?... I don't need to examine you to tell you're in bad shape!"

TOO MUCH FUN

When is the Congressional investigation of the pricing practices of industry going to take place? Month by month there is lots of talk but no action. In the meantime, oil and steel increase prices again and blame labor for the increases even though labor costs remain relatively stable.

Congressional reluctance to look into the actual causes of inflation reminds us of the old one about the wife who went to the Missing Persons Bureau to report the disappearance of her husband six and a half months previously.

"Why didn't you report his disappearance sooner?" the sergeant asked.

"Well, it's like this," the wife answered. "The first week my feelings were too hurt. The second week my pride hurt too much thinking he had run off with another woman. And for the last six months my conscience has hurt me too much because I have been having such a good time."



DUBIOUS HONOR

Congress last month finally passed a new housing bill. However, the house building industry is not dancing in the streets or tossing champagne parties.

It seems the bill does everything except remedy the chief cause of the housing industry's woes—namely tight money. The bill permits lower down payments in some types of housing. In view of the fact that many buyers could not scare up mortgage money even with the larger down payment, it is hard to ease the situation.

The new housing bill brings to mind the story in the Christian Science Monitor about five year old Taddy who was struggling through kindergarten.

From the first it was obvious Taddy was no candidate for outstanding student. Month after month his report cards were only fair.

One day, however, he came home with a big gold star pinned to his shirt. When his pleased mother asked what the recognition was all about the lad explained:

"Well, every day we rest for 15 minutes, and today I rested best."

MISSING THE POINT

Newspapers are stepping up their fight against the "paper curtain" of censorship which allows high officials in Washington to withhold any information they may not want the papers to have. This is dangerous, the newspapers claim, because it prevents the people from getting the facts they need to make up their minds on important issues.

We agree. But we think a further step is needed. We should have newspapers that present news accurately instead of slanting it to further the aspirations of special interest groups. Getting the facts is only part of the job; presenting them accurately and without bias is just as important if the people are to be the final judges on important matters. Anything less than this is missing the point.

This makes it about like the young English lad who was being upbraided by the vicar.

"Tom," said the man of the cloth, "I hear that you have been raising false hopes in several maidens. Rumor has it that you are engaged to a young lady here, to another in Little Mudford and still another in Twitchley. How could you do such a thing?"

It's easy," replied Tom, "I own a motor-bike."



SOMETHING, AT LEAST

Last month new disarmament talks began in London. For the umpteenth time since the end of the war the big powers were trying to arrive at some formula for reducing the back-breaking load of ever-increasing military build-up.

As usual, the Russians vetoed every American proposal for genuine arms reduction based on aerial inspection. However, the Reds did not "take a walk" this time, and that is some consolation at least.

It brings to mind the story of the old lady who was always getting knickknacks for her birthday. The older she grew, the more cluttered up with vases, lamps, etc., her house became.

On her 90th birthday, all her relatives showed up with additional brick-a-brack—all that is except one nephew who said: "Auntie, the only thing I can give you this year is a kiss. I'm afraid that isn't much."

"Maybe not," replied the old gal, "but at least I won't have to dust it every day from now till Kingdom Come."

A DIFFERENT STORY

Indiana's right-to-work law became effective on June 27 when official printed copies were delivered to the Secretary of State. In the interim between the time the law was passed and the time it went into effect, many Indiana employers who backed the law originally changed their minds and signed long-term union-shop contracts because they came to realize that there can be no stable labor relations without union security.

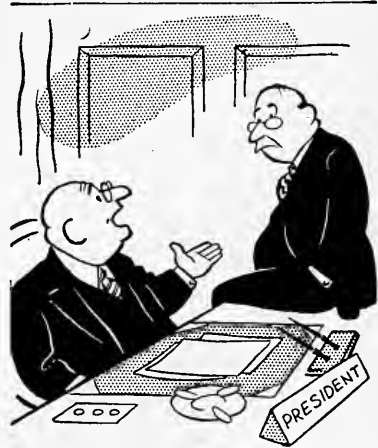
The amusing part is that the right-to-work forces flooded state employers with propaganda against doing so. The propaganda harped on the theme that the right-to-work law really was not injurious to unions or a threat to stable labor relations.

Sort of reminds us of the woman who wanted a divorce because her husband was constantly whistling "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes."

But when the judge admonished that this hardly seemed serious enough to warrant divorce action, the woman replied:

"Not even when he's holding my head in the furnace while doing it?"

That's the way it is with the Indiana right-to-work law. Big business propaganda may picture it as innocuous whistling, but it really puts labor's head in the furnace.



359.

© 1957

Cecil Samuels

"When the Union first organized my employees, they used to get in my hair — but everything is nice and smooth now!"

Canadian Immigration Needs Planning



BUREAUCRACY is bureaucracy the world over. It can be as callous and as cold-blooded in Canada as it is in Sweden or Afghanistan or the United States.

In bureaucracy, "the book" is Holy Writ. If "the book" says something, that is the way it has to be, regardless of how thoroughly the book may be at variance with reality and common sense.

A good example of this slave-like adherence to "the book" (in the face of obvious evidence that the book is haywire) comes from Canada. The "book" used by the Canadian Immigration Service says that there is work in Canada for carpenters. So European carpenters are encouraged to migrate to Canada. Thousands upon thousands of them have checked in in recent years.

Unfortunately, however, the book does not do any hiring. So droves of immigrant carpenters are walking the streets in idleness. But the Immigration Service keeps on bringing in more. Every ship reaching a Canadian port disgorges a horde of new hopefuls. A recent article in the Windsor Guardian vividly described the situation in Windsor. Here is what the article said:

* * *

"And still they come—the ragged, the new, the young, the old, and the penniless. They are the immigrants looking to us with hope. There is nothing we can do for them." In these words, Ian Logan, business agent of Carpenters Local 494, gave the whole story of his union's employment situation.

"Right now in Windsor, there are more than 200 carpenters out of work. Some of them, family men like Peter Wallace, haven't worked since they have been in Windsor.

"Peter arrived here last year. Living in England, with a good job, he still felt that Canada offered a better opportunity to himself and his sons.

He went to the Canadian immigration office to ask about Canada.

"Yes, he was told, Canada is the place to go. They told him of the country, its wealth and its opportunities. The department of immigration even loaned him the money to come here and bring his wife and family.

"Peter is a good carpenter and did highly skilled work in England. There, he was a respected man. Here in Windsor, he met his wife at the train as just another of the city's thousands of unemployed."

He still owes the Immigration Department the \$800 for his passage and another \$60 they gave him when he had to pay his rent and buy food a month ago.

Peter Wallace is not a man with a grudge—but he is a bewildered man.

He was told there was work for carpenters in Canada. The Immigration department told him while he was still in England. But when he got here, he found there was none.

Peter isn't the only man in this situation. Just a week ago, when Ian Logan got to his office on a Monday morning, he found 11 new immigrants

—all carpenters waiting for him. They didn't seem to understand when he told them that there was just no work to be had.

Immigration had told them there was work in Canada.

According to Logan, there isn't a day goes by when at least one new immigrant carpenter doesn't show up for a job. He is starting to fear opening his door because he knows that he is only going to have to turn them away.

And for many of them, when they are turned away, it means hunger for they haven't enough money to live on without work.

For Ian Logan, and for hundreds of immigrants—the Canadian Immigration Department is a cruel institution. Cruel because it is callous and cold about human beings. It sends men into situations which hurt them and it doesn't even care.

* * *

Peter Wallace of Windsor is no exception. There are thousands just like him in tiny hamlets as well as major cities of Canada. They are men who came to Canada with high hopes based on glowing promises of unlimited opportunities. To be condemned to seemingly endless idleness must be

a terrific shock to these men—particularly those who like Peter Wallace left reasonably secure jobs behind to journey to Canada.

Over the long haul, there is no questioning that opportunities exist in Canada. But few European workers are in a position to finance themselves for protracted periods of time while seeking work. It is high time the Canadian Immigration Service either rewrote "the book" or quit using it altogether. Bringing in workers faster than they can be absorbed is doing a disservice both to the immigrants and to native Canadian workers. The immigrants suffer because they are stranded in a strange land, and the natives pay a penalty because a large unemployed pool always exerts a heavy downward pressure on wages and working conditions.

There was a time around the turn of the century when employers in both the United States and Canada relied on heavy immigration to keep wages low and union influence weak. A repetition of that unhappy era should not be allowed to develop again.

This is not to say that immigration should be stopped, but a little planning could assure a much closer correlation between immigration and the number of jobs available.

ILO GROUP VOTES TO BAN SLAVE LABOR

A ten-year effort of American labor is nearing fruition as the Committee on Forced Labor of the International Labor Organization gave unanimous support to a world ban on slave labor.

All that is necessary for a draft treaty outlawing slave labor is a formal endorsement of the committee's action by the full United Nations agency.

The admitted target of the ban is the Soviet Union, whose representatives endorsed the proposal along with delegates from the U. S. and Great Britain. However, the Iron Curtain countries had to be rebuffed in a number of attempts to amend the ban to shift emphasis away from the Soviet-type of compulsory labor.

The Soviet delegates insisted they have no forced labor and the major abuses are found in African and Asian countries. Nevertheless, two official ILO investigating committees found many instances of slave labor in Iron Curtain countries.

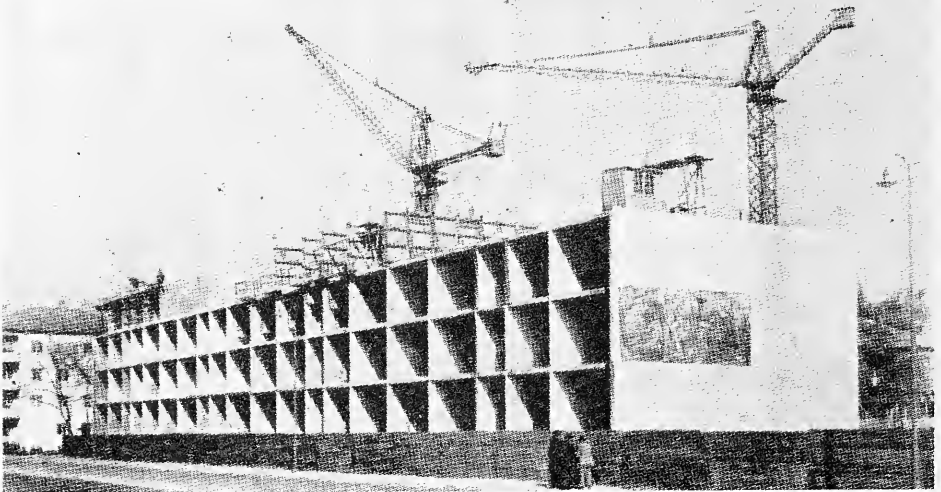
The treaty would bind each ratifying power to suppress all forms of labor coercion as means of political punishment, economic development, labor discipline, reprisal against strikes or racial discrimination.—(PAI)

EUROPE, CRADLE OF PRECAST CONCRETE



THE expansion of precast concrete construction in America since the end of World War II has been truly phenomenal. In 1945, a few scattered casting yards existed in various parts of the United States—mainly on the West Coast. Today thousands of yards dot the landscape from border to border.

Tensioning has added a new dimension to precast concrete. Reinforcing rods are tensioned rather than simply being embedded in the concrete. This adds greatly to the tensile strength and load-bearing capacity of precast concrete. Consequently, concrete members can be transported and handled readily. They can be used for many purposes where plain reinforced concrete



In the final stages of construction, apartment houses erected of precast concrete members look a lot like something a youngster might have put together with toy boxes or building blocks.

would be impractical. Naturally this prestressing process has contributed greatly to the development of precast construction.

But for all the growth in precast concrete construction there has been in the United States, it still lags far behind Europe. In Europe, precast concrete is used for all types of structures, while in the United States it is used mainly in heavy construction—bridges, overpasses, etc. Europeans have become very adept at handling

precast concrete in light construction as well as heavy. Even houses put together of precast members are not uncommon in Europe, where other building materials are scarce and costly.

Recently the Swedish government published a book showing what is being done over there with prestressed and precast concrete. It shows apartment houses, office buildings and factories being fitted together with precast concrete members.

An apartment house, in various stages of construction, is shown here as an example of the kind of work now being done in Europe.

These precast units are of various shapes and sizes; some cast in casting beds on the job site and some cast in casting yards away from the job site. They include exterior walls, as well as partition walls, stair cases, floor sec-

tion utilizing what materials were at hand had to be developed. Precast concrete was the answer the Europeans came up with.

How widespread the use of precast concrete becomes in the United States and Canada depends on several things. It depends primarily on how aggressive and forward looking lumber, brick and other industries are



The finished product presents a fairly pleasing appearance—if you like the coldness and harshness of concrete. How comfortable such structures are can only be guessed at by those who never lived in one.

tions, balconies, heating ducts and refuse disposal chutes. All window units, door frames, internal wiring and plumbing, are precast into the units.

In one type of precast apartment building, each floor (which contains five apartments) required 147 precast units. By using this system, it was possible to complete a floor of five apartments every two weeks. To accomplish this took 30 men, including those in the precast yard, as well as those working at the job site.

The growth of precast concrete construction was a natural development in Europe, where conventional building materials are both scarce and expensive. Some method of construc-

tion in adapting their products to meet precast concrete competition. It depends also on public acceptance.

To date, the invasion of precast concrete construction has been confined largely to the heavy construction field. But its effects could spread to all fields if other material suppliers do not constantly improve their products and techniques.

In the meantime, our members need to remember that form work is our work whether it is performed on the construction site or in a casting yard miles away. So is the erecting of precast members, because such work requires fitting, plumbing, aligning and setting—processes which require the know-how and tools of the carpenter.

Editorial



How Do You Measure All Union Benefits?

How can a union member measure the full benefits he derives from his dues dollar? When it comes to an increase in wages there is no problem. The extra 15c an hour in his pay envelope is a tangible thing. He can see it and touch it and, most important of all, spend it. The same is true of improved working conditions; the member can recognize and understand safer working practices, more realistic work loads, and pleasanter surroundings. He can appreciate vacations with pay, rest periods, etc.

But what of the vast area of intangible benefits for which unions are constantly fighting—better communities, more adequate schools, a fairer shake on taxes, less discrimination, etc.? How can a union member measure these things?

As a case in point, take the recent victory which New York unions won against a money-hungry health agency claiming to be a non-profit organization. Six and a half million New Yorkers were saved anywhere from 12 to 30 million dollars a year when Blue Cross withdrew a petition for a rate increase rather than face an open hearing on its rate structure and business procedures as demanded by some 200 unions.

Murray Kempton, New York Post columnist, best described that Donneybrook (and the part that unions played in blocking the efforts of Blue Cross to add to its already swollen profits) in a July 12 piece. In part, Mr. Kempton said:

The best business in America is sickness. Every statistic on the rise in prices since 1952 is puny beside the great leaps taken by hospital costs, which are up 41 per cent per patient in the last five years.

No one talks about national health insurance any longer; we accept the principle of voluntary health insurance, whose largest embodiment is the Blue Cross plan. So far this year, Blue Cross has raised its rates 17 per cent in New Jersey; 11 per cent in Durham, N. C.; 19.8 per cent in Wilmington, Del.; and 12 per cent in Michigan.

For what must be the first time in what has otherwise been an unbroken series of victories, Blue Cross lost a bid for a rate hike this month. It filed with the State Insurance Department a request for higher rates on the claim that it had lost \$4,600,000 last year.

More than 200 different unions wired the State Insurance Department demanding a public hearing on this request. Very quietly, Blue Cross withdrew its bid and resigned itself to going along another year with things as they were.

The complainants based most of their protest on a report on the state of Blue Cross's existing financial stature drawn up for them by Harold Faggen, the insurance consultant. Faggen's case is an enlightening portrait of the development of the managerial revolution in a non-profit corporation devoted to the public service.

"The 1956 Annual Report issued by Blue Cross for public consumption states that hospital benefits provided for subscribers during 1956 amounted to \$123,940,232 . . . It comes as a shock to learn from the reports filed with the State Insurance Department that the actual cost of claims paid during 1956 was only \$103,397,922 instead of \$123,940,232 as reported to the public.

"The fact is that Blue Cross ended 1956, its 22nd year of operation, with more assets than at any time in its history. On December 31, 1956, ledger assets amounted to over \$99,000,000, an increase of approximately \$2,000,000 during 1956."

"Blue Cross," Raggan concluded, "is supposedly a non-profit organization operated for the public good. We believe that it should be forced to operate in a goldfish bowl. The public knows less about the operations of this tax-free hundred-million dollar giant than it knows about the operations of most corporations which are owned by investors and which pay their share of costs to the government."

Blue Cross is not a profit-making enterprise; it is run for the public good. It is a painful but inescapable reflection of our social customs that an organization devoted to the public welfare with \$99,000,000 in reserves will assert the right to raise the cost of a gall bladder operation to a charwoman. Our social workers act like our business men, and file one set of figures with the public and another, supposedly private, with the government.

The effects of this kind of operation are precisely what they would be if Blue Cross's managers were ill-motivated private profiteers. The costs they charge off to the public are the costs which taxable private business charge off to the public.

Last year, Blue Cross spent \$2,400,000 for the expense of soliciting subscribers and \$465,549.96 for advertising. Those are budgetary items more suitable to a biscuit company. They listed the salary of their president at \$58,769.15 along with four vice presidents who make more than members of President Eisenhower's cabinet. Salaries of officers, directors, etc., amounted to \$5,961,566.27. In sum, \$9,000,000 of the \$112,000,000 collected in premiums went for operating expenses.

* * * *

While the New York unions were fighting to prevent a price gouge on health insurance, the Legislative Department of the AFL-CIO was desperately battling the Gas Bill which would eliminate Federal control of natural gas prices, and thereby place consumers pretty much at the mercy of the gas companies. At the same time, union representatives were also waging an all-out fight for a decent school construction bill, a higher minimum wage, better Social Security, etc.

Day in and day out, union representatives are fighting on many fronts to make life a little richer, better and more secure for all working people. The advances they achieve are not always measurable and as tangible as a 15c raise, but they are there just the same. And over the years they add up to a great deal that is good and satisfying in what we call "the American way of life."

Consumption, Not Production, Is The Key

"News of a possible shorter work week in the years ahead has stimulated widespread interest in the trend of hours of work," says a publicity release from the Chicago office of the National Association of Manufacturers.

In the dictionary used by the NAM, "interest" probably means the same as "opposition," because the release goes on to quote a Midwestern industrialist as follows: "Any individual has at all times a choice between more abundance and more leisure. The longer anyone works, the more goods and services he can enjoy. The same is true for the American people as a whole. We have available for consumption as a nation only what we produce as a nation.

"Regardless of the progress of technology, automation, and other scientific advances, it will always be true that the more hours or days we work, in the aggregate, the more we will have. This cannot be changed by legislation, government edict, collective bargaining, or any other arbitrary methods."

We agree with the industrialist wholeheartedly; the more we produce, the better off we can become. But there is a catch to the proposition. All of us have to be in a position to consume more before higher production means anything. Consumption and not production is the key factor in the picture.

Farmers today are producing three or four times as fast as they were 50 years ago, but they are hardly living in an economic paradise. Only government price props are keeping many farmers from bankruptcy and the breadlines. Why? Because consumption has not kept pace with production. Too many industrial workers are earning too little to purchase all the farm products they would like to consume.

The same principle holds true in industrial production. If half the production workers are out of work because automatic machines have eliminated their jobs, there can be no prosperity regardless of how much is produced. In fact, production becomes a nightmare when it outstrips capacity to consume.

There is more than a grain of truth in the old chestnut about the Ford official who was supposedly kidding an Auto Workers' business agent about how he proposed to collect dues from a new automatic machine that displaced a number of men. "The same way you are going to sell it Fords," replied the B.A.

Machines that can do practically anything have already been invented or soon are to be. But until a machine that can consume is invented, the capacity of human beings to buy and use goods is going to remain the key factor in our economic wellbeing.

What it boils down to is this: high production and high prosperity go hand in hand only when the fruits of high production are equitably distributed. And there can be no equitable distribution unless all people are profitably employed at wages that permit them to buy back the things they produce.

The NAM has opposed every reduction in hours that occurred during its lifetime. It probably will not change its position now. But that does not alter the fact that shorter hours must come soon if automation is not to be a Frankenstein rather than a blessing.

Let's Find The Real Villain

Being cast in the role of "villain" is nothing new for organized labor. Over the years, people who never accepted the proposition that working people ought to have a say in the matter of wages and working conditions, blamed every national ill on the labor movement. They are still at it today.

"Organized labor is to blame for inflation" is newest theme song of these people. Month by month the cost of living has inched upward steadily. People are naturally becoming concerned. So labor becomes the convenient whipping boy. Newspapers that up their prices 50% overnight fill their editorial pages with laments about unconscionable greed of unions which ask for more money. Chamber of Commerce propaganda preaches about the shuddering impact of wage increases on prices. "It's all labor's fault," is the gist of their story.

However, there is only one thing wrong with their theory; it ain't based on fact. Fortunately a few experts outside of labor have had the intestinal fortitude to step forward and say so.

One of these is Ewan Clague, director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. In a report prepared for the Senate-House Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Clague points out a few fallacies in the theory that wage increases are the major cause of inflation.

For one thing, he indicates that since 1947 cost of living increases have preceded labor cost increases in every instance except one. Using 1947 as 100, Clague showed prices climbed to 106.5 by 1948. Labor cost increases pretty much kept pace at 106. Then in 1949, labor costs dipped to 104.5 while prices climbed to 108. In 1950, labor costs remained stable, but prices jumped another notch to 109.

The advent of the Korean War in 1950 jacked up both prices and labor costs, and for the next three years the ratio changed little. Then in 1954 and 1955, prices leaped ahead again. Not until 1956 was there a year in which unit labor costs rose faster than prices.

Of course increased labor costs contribute to higher prices, but they are seldom, if ever, the only contributing factor. Mr. Clague describes the situation this way:

"Union rates don't always lead the procession and aren't necessarily a major originating factor in inflation prices are subject to numerous influences of changing market conditions, and a change in price cannot be explained by reference to any single factor, even one as large as labor costs."

Interest costs (due to tight money policies), rent, medical care, utility rates, etc., have led the price increase parade in the consumer index, yet these things involve little, if any, direct labor costs. Certainly they are not affected materially by wage increases won by unions.

It is time that Congress undertook a thorough investigation to find out exactly who and what are responsible for continued inflation. Labor has often urged such a study, but the special interest groups which are having such a grand time blaming labor seem to shy away from it. It does not require the intellect of an Einstein to guess why.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

PATENT PENDING

"If you write a better book, or preach a better sermon, or build a better mousetrap than your neighbor, the world will make a beaten path to your door." That is the famous mousetrap quotation credited to Ralph Waldo Emerson, which is shopworn from use as a message of encouragement to budding geniuses. Reputed to have originated in a speech made 86 years ago, it would be poor consolation to the novice inventor of today. The giant industrial corporations have mechanized the inventive field on an assembly-line system of ultra efficiency. Monster research plants are specially assigned to degree-holding engineers and scientists working a three-shift day. In competition with these super-trained specialists, extravagantly provided with the facilities of hundreds of laboratories, the little fellow has a hard row to hoe these days. If, by good fortune, he patents some valuable device, either someone jumps on him for infringement or he must compel someone to dis-train from trespass on his invention. He makes the beaten path—to the Federal courts.

Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution gives Congress the power to promote the progress of science by securing for a limited time to inventors the exclusive rights to their discoveries. The first American patent was granted to Samuel Hopkins in 1790 by a makeshift patent committee. Because of the numerous infringements disputes resulting from a subsequent inefficient patent-issuing system, the patent laws were entirely revised and the present Patent Office established in 1836, in which year patent No. 1 was issued. In 1844, the Commissioner of Patents stated that the period had arrived when human improvement must end—everything imaginable had been invented. In 1849, one, Abraham Lincoln, received patent No. 6469 for a device for easing river craft over shoal waters, a varnished wooden model of which may be seen in the Smithsonian Institute. Patent No. 1,000,000 was granted in 1911, No. 2,000,000 in 1935, and in a year or so Patent No. 3,000,000 will go on file. What on earth can be left for the mind of man to conceive? So said the Commissioner in 1844.

A United States patent gives the inventor the right to exclude others from making, using, or selling his invention throughout the United States and its Territories for a term of 17 years. Any interference with that right may be contested in the Federal courts. The Patent Office does not guarantee the validity of any patent issued and is not concerned with any infringement thereon. Disputes on infringement are settled by the Federal courts.

Excepting Patent Office employes, any sane person, including children, aliens, and convicts, may apply for a U.S. patent. Patents are granted only for new and useful inventions of machines, manufactures, compositions of materials, or for new and useful improvements thereon. That word useful covers a lot of territory. No application for a patent on a perpetual motion machine will be considered. A mere idea cannot be patented. So-called patent medicines are not patented at all—anyone can make them if the ingredients are known. The Government can use any U.S. patent without permission of the inventor, a fair compensation, of course, being awarded the patentee.

A patentable invention must be new and first thought of by the applicant. An invention cannot be patented if—(a) the invention was known or used by others in the U.S., or patented or described in a printed publication anywhere in the world before its invention by the applicant; (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication here or abroad, or in public use or for sale in the U.S., more than one year before application. A brand new invention which has been publicized in the papers or placed on sale will not be worth a nickel unless the inventor files for his patent within one year. By failing to do so he has made a gift of it to the public. Anyone can use it, but not patent it.

The filing of a patent application is best left to an expert. A novice inventor going it alone wouldn't get half way to first. The exact requirements necessary for proper filing are too technical for the greenhorn to tackle alone. For that reason the Patent Office strongly recommends the employment of a registered patent attorney or agent, an official roster of whom may be had from the Superintendent of Documents—price, one dollar.

One day, Joe Block, while slogging in nails, thinks of a wonderful invention—a telescopic hammer handle—could be shortened for the hammer choker and lengthened for

the short-arm fellow. What should he do? First off, he should make a sketch and a written description of his device. This paper, when dated and signed by him and two witnesses, is evidence of the date of his invention. Next he looks around to find out if anything like it is on the market. If not, he selects a registered patent attorney to whom he sends a sketch and description together with a fee of \$15. For this fee the attorney will make a sketchy preliminary search among similar patents on file to see if Joe's device is new. Assuming Joe gets the green light, he gives his lawyer power of attorney to act as his agent in all business done with the Patent Office towards securing his patent, and another fee depending on the complications involved thereby—\$150 would be cheap. The attorney prepares the papers and drawing, Joe Block signs them, and the game has started.

The required papers are—the drawing, petition, specification, claims and the oath. The petition prays that Joe Block be granted letters patent for the invention of a telescopic hammer handle set forth in the specifications. The specifications describe the device in detail as shown in the drawing. The claims state what it is and what it does, and a whole lot of rigmarole explaining its novelty and usefulness. It is so technical and involved, Joe himself can't understand it. The oath states that Joe Block, in his belief, is the first inventor of the device, which has not been published or for sale in the U.S. for more than one year. A recent patent issued for a storm-sash hanger had, in a space of 8½ by 13 inches, a drawing of 6 figures with 55 indicating numbers. The specification contained 1,600 words and 11 claims, 1,000. All this to describe a little piece of hardware! Models are not wanted.

On receipt of the application and a filing fee of \$30, the Patent Office looks over the papers for technical correctness. If acceptable, an examination is made of all U.S. and foreign patents on file to see if the invention is new. If it is found patentable, the inventor is notified to send in a final fee of \$30. Anywhere from six months to two years after filing, Joe Block receives his Letters Patent, all be-ribboned and impressively sealed. Happy day! Now all he has to do is sell it. Any unfavorable decision of the Patent Office can be appealed by Joe through his attorney all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court—if Joe is willing to pay the tariff. Three out of every seven applications filed are rejected.

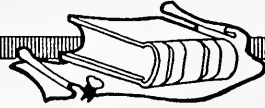
Last year about 40,000 patents were granted. Currently there are about 218,000 patents pending of which about 122,000 are being processed and 96,000 declared unpatentable. These figures indicate that a patent pending, or applied for, may be either acceptable or unacceptable. "Patent Pending" stamped on an article has no legal effect whatsoever. No damages can be claimed for infringement unless the article is actually patented.

No one can make for his own use any patented device. All patented articles must carry the patent number or, if impractical, the container must be so marked. If not, the owner cannot claim damages for misuse. Any employer owns his employe's invention only if he was employed to originate or develop it. An employer has shop rights on an employe's invention developed during working hours, and may use or sell it if it is in his line of business. The employe still owns his invention.

Inventors are the craziest people. This patent was granted years ago: A pipe is vertically secured over a hole in a coffin lid where the hands of the inmate might be, and projecting a few feet above the grave. A rope is fed through this pipe, one end going into the coffin, the other end being fastened to a swinging bell attached to a bracket on top of the pipe. In case the inmate of the coffin came to and realized he was buried alive, he would tug on the rope, the bell would ring, and, if luck was with him, someone hearing the alarm would grab a pick and shovel and dig him up. A new and useful patent, all right.

Some recent Letters Patent granted are: Chewing gum which will not stick to false teeth or the sidewalk—a gadget for beating an egg while in the shell—eye-glasses with rear view mirrors attached—a three-fingered, disposable paper glove for use when eating fried chicken. A printed copy of any patent will be sent by the Patent Office for 25 cents. Many of these "new and useful" inventions would be well worth a quarter to look at—just for the laughs.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

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

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

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

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

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

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2501	Trois-Pistoles, Quebec	2989	Vancouver, B. C.
2533	Kitchener, Ontario	2579	Marquette, Michigan
2540	Springfield, Massachusetts	2984	Olean, New York
3234	Hays, Kansas	3076	Cairo, Illinois
2541	Factoryville, Pennsylvania	2590	Erie, Pennsylvania
3235	Harrison, Arkansas	1443	Wabash, Indiana
3236	Brandon, Manitoba	2977	Newark, Ohio
2551	Philadelphia, Ohio	2607	Noblesville, Indiana
3237	Portageville, Missouri	2974	Plymouth, Indiana

Important Notice

The membership, for the individual's protection, should be urged to familiarize itself with Section 45 of our General Laws. (See front page, due book). Also, to prevent misunderstandings they should verify their status in the Local Union.

If all members would remain in good standing, it would decrease the work and overhead of the Local Union office, as well as the General Office.

It should be understood by the individual who goes in arrears, that his account must be handled differently and separately from the members who consistently remain in good standing.

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.

- F. B. ADAMS, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
J. C. ADAMS, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
CHRISTIAN ASK, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
G. E. ASPER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
ELMER BELVEAL, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALVIN BERNTSEN, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
ANTON BLAU, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
N. K. BOLLING, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
KORNELIUS BOYSEN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
J. H. BRACY, L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
C. R. BROWN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
EARL BROWN, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
SALVADORE BUTTONE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
W. M. CAMPBELL, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
C. O. CARLSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN CEFALU, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
STANLEY CLARKE, L. U. 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.
CHESTER CLEMONS, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM CLOSE, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. D. CONROY, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. COX, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa.
MORTON CRESINE, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
H. M. CROSLER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JAMES DITMARS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM DIXON, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
W. H. DOUGLAS, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. F. FISHER, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
MAYER FRAIBERG, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE FRAZIER, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
O. K. FURBER, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
FREDERICK GEIER, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
E. D. GILBERT, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
T. W. GILPIN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
JACOB HALLER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. F. HEWITT, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
C. F. HILLFERDING, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOSEPH HOPF, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ALFRED HUDON, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ODDUR HURLBURT, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
W. W. HUSSEY, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
M. J. HUTCHISON, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
FRANK JENKINS, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
STEVEN JOHNSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
C. H. JOLLEY, L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C.
E. W. E. JONASSON, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
M. A. JOYNER, L. U. 1312, New Orleans, La.
C. E. KELLEY, L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C.
HERBERT KELLOWAY, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
L. A. KNIGHT, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
FRED KRUGER, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
H. S. LADD, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
EAL La MAY, L. U. 1323, Monterey, Cal.
M. B. LOPES, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
SAM LOWRY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
J. L. MARTIN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
ROY MARTIN, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
G. M. MATTHEWS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
FRANK MAYERTSAK, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
W. P. McCLAIN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
C. L. McCLENDON, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
H. H. McCOY, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
H. A. MIMS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
CHRISTIAN MOLLER, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
G. W. MOORE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
IRA MUNROE, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
ART NEDROE, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
JOE NOBRIGA, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
T. B. O'ROURKE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
D. J. PATTON, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
J. T. PERRY, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
DONALD POLLOCK, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
A. T. RASMUSSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
REINERT REINERTSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FRANK REMESCH, L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN RIDGEWAY, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
EARL ROE, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
EDWARD RUPP, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
C. C. SANDELL, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
T. W. SELVIDGE, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
CHARLES SHIRMER, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
GUSTAVE SODERBLOM, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
IRVING STELL, L. U. 1508, Lyons, N. Y.
L. V. STEVENS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
J. E. STRATTON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
RAYMOND SULLY, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
H. S. TAYLOR, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
W. M. THOMAS, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
T. M. THOMPSON, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
FRANK TIZZARD, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
C. H. TUCKER, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
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JAMES VROOMAN, L. U. 1508, Lyons, N. Y.
W. W. WASTLER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
H. T. WHITE, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. G. WOLFF, L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

MISSISSIPPI LOCAL SPONSORS "GOODWILL" BANQUET

Local Union No. 2313, of Meridian, Mississippi, recently held a dinner at which the guests of honor were leading management men in the construction industry in the area of its jurisdiction. The purpose of the dinner was not a devious one, but merely to get to know the men on the other side of the fence a little better.

Officers of the Local soon found that the dinner table was a better place to get acquainted than the bargaining table. They sat next to contractors, building supply men, bank presidents, attorneys, judges and invited the tax collector as Master of Ceremonies.



Labor and management at the dinner table: Seated, life to right, are Giles Patty, bank president; C. H. Ezell, president, Local 2313; B. L. Knost, contractor; L. L. Brasfield, architect; and Hunter Phillips, judge. Standing, from the left: Gerald Adams, attorney; Frank McDonald, tax collector; Frank Garner, General Representative; Charles Snowden, recording secretary, Local 2313; Zollie Nichols, Mobile business agent; Jack Harris and Royce Kimbrell, building supply dealers; and B. J. Carter, Jr., bank president.

Contrary to what many persons would expect, the evening was a peaceful and pleasant one and has led to greater understanding by men on both the labor and management sides of the fence.

Main speaker at the dinner was Frank C. Garner, General Representative, whose brainchild the dinner was. It worked out so well that Local 2313 intends to make it an annual affair in the interest of better relations among employers and the union.

COLORADO SPRINGS BROTHERS DEDICATE NEW HOME

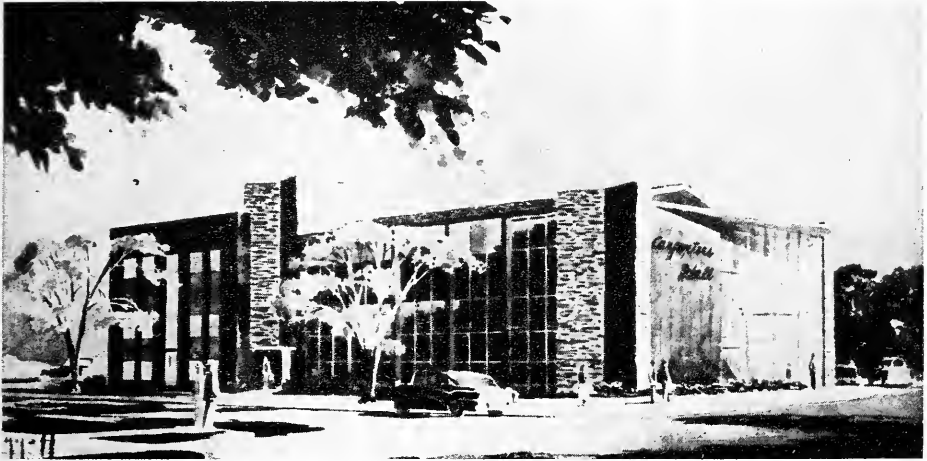
Open house was held all day recently as Local Union No. 515, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, dedicated its completed hall. Guests streamed in and out of the building from early morning to nearly midnight, receiving refreshments, dancing and inspecting every corner of the newly completed structure.

The first part of the modernistic building was completed in 1948, but the Carpenters and their tenants soon outgrew their quarters and the new addition was planned and now has been constructed, thus giving not only the Carpenters, but several other Colorado Springs labor, fraternal and civic organizations fine facilities for their operations.

An additional floor was added to the older portion of the structure, providing two and one-half floors above ground and a basement extending four feet below grade. Among its facilities are an auditorium which seats almost 450 persons; three meeting halls, two of which hold approximately 50 persons and the third with a seating capacity of from

150 to 200. There are also 26 office spaces, occupied by Local 515 and other labor, church, veteran and community organizations.

Funds for the structure were derived mainly from shrewd investments by past and present officers and with the fine facilities provided for present tenants, the building will be largely self-supporting. A large measure of credit for the able administration of the



New Home of Local 515

Local's affairs must go to the following incumbent officers: Ernest Bogue, president; R. N. Carr, vice president; L. E. Owings, recording secretary; D. M. Wise, treasurer; O. J. Doll, conductor; T. F. Pankau, warden; C. E. Ingalls, Clem Philips and E. E. Short, trustees; O. F. Gilmore, business representative; and Charles Bickley, chairman of the open house committee.

SEVEN HONORED AT 54th ANNIVERSARY BANQUET



president; William Lindemuth, trustee and Francis Evans, warden.

Officers and 50-year-men of Local 228, of Pottsville Pennsylvania, watch as General Representative T. P. O'Keefe presents a gold pin to G. Edward Ossman. From the left are George Houser, treasurer; Tannie Witmer, conductor; O'Keefe, John Forbes, president; Ossman, J. J. McReady, recording secretary; Francis Burns, Winfield Myers, trustees; Richard Laubenstine, vice

ARCHITECTS HONOR WEST VIRGINIA BROTHER

Elbertus E. Holden, a member of Local Union No. 236, of Charleston, West Virginia, was recently presented with the Craftsmanship Award of the West Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The award, presented at a dinner held at the Kanawha Country Club in Charleston, was in recognition of Brother Holden's outstanding skill in the trade.

Brother Holden, who has been a member of Local 236 since his initiation into the Brotherhood, has 42 years of continuous membership.

IOWANS HONORS OLD, YOUNG AT 50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Leaders of labor, business, politics and friends of Local Union No. 1835, of Waterloo, Iowa, recently gathered at the VFW hall there to commemorate the 50th anniversary of its founding.



Seated old timers are, from the left: Brothers Beightol, Elliot, Losee, Compton and Ford. Standing are: Krueger, Boeger, Hansen, Sorensen, Andersen, Sheets, Kuriger, Trenery, Dudley and Dyer.

Guests of honor included 16 members with 40 or more years of continuous service and 13 journeymen who have completed apprenticeship training in recent years.

Included among the old timers are J. L. Ford, 52 years membership, J. G. Smith 52 years, Charles Walensky, 50 years and E. E. Compton, 50 years. Brother Walensky is the one remaining charter member of the organization.

New journeymen include Marvin Himebaugh, Theodore Schuler, R. G. Avis, Gary Loshman, Dale Nelson, Oral Dickinson, Floyd Koob, Donald Nisius, Gordon Petersen, Kenneth Hoppe, Robert Webber, Frank Curran and Roman Nissen.



New journeymen of Local 1835 are, seated from the left: Brother Webber, Koob, Nelson and Himebaugh. Standing: Nisius, Avis, Schuler, Curran and Hoppe.

Pins and gifts of fountain pens were presented to the veteran members by General Representative Harold Cheesman and Fred Pedersen, president of Local 1835.

ONTARIO BROTHERS HONOR FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Officers and members of Local Union No. 498, of Brantford, Ontario, recently made a surprise visit to the home of their financial secretary, H. H. May. For a change, they had no objections to the way the office was run, the books were kept, or other matters pertaining to his work. Their purpose was to offer thanks for exceptional service, for Brother May, who is 76 years of age, has served them in his present capacity for the past 33 years.

After years of listening to gripes, complaints, requests and orders from various members, he is now equipped to tackle his job a little more comfortably, for his visiting brothers brought him a gift of an easy chair.

Despite all of the complaints he has heard through the years, Brother May would be justified in thinking that his service has been appreciated, for when the chair was presented he heard several of his guests offer thanks to him and express the hope that he would continue to serve them in the future.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN STEWARDS ATTEND TRAINING CLASS

An eight weeks training course for building trades shop stewards was recently completed by 17 members of Local 161, of Kenosha, Wisconsin. The school was conducted in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.



Congratulating the graduates, at the left, are Robert Ozanne, director of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, and W. D. Klingaman, supervisor of adult education at the vocational school. In the front row, from left, are: Berthold Habel, Carl Reck, Joe DeCono, John Henter, Kenneth Lambert, Fred Podella, Albert Terrien and James Nolen. In the back row are: George Hoffman, Fred Klemm, Rudy Renzulli, Forrest Birchard, Paul Pedersen, Bob Knight, Richard Sikora and Richard Brandt. All are members of Carpenters Local 161 except Henter who is a member of a Plumbers local.—(Kenosha Labor)

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION HONORS 50-YEAR MEN

A recent banquet held by Local Union No. 107, of Worcester, Massachusetts, was in observance of the 75th anniversary of the United Brotherhood and also honored members with 50 or more years of continuous membership. Seated are the 50-year men. From the



left are Michael Shea, Homer Parisseau, Thomas Mulhern, L. P. LaPlante, Harry Hanson, Victor Bachand, William Halloran, J. J. Reidy and George Woodington. Not in the photograph were additional 50-year men including Eugene Coderre, B. S. Johnson, Elzear Laventure and Thomas Michand. Standing in back are the officers of the Local.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

AUXILIARY CHARTERED IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

To the Editor:

Last November Ladies Auxiliary No. 747, of Jamestown, New York, came into being with 17 charter members. Installation ceremonies were conducted by Harvey Hallin, the president of sponsoring Local Union No. 66.

Charter officers are Barbara Deichmann, president; Doris Swanson, vice-president; Jennie Alaimo, recording secretary; Lola Swanson, financial secretary; Eleanor Swanson, conductress; Elaine Hiller, warden; Ethel Ouney, Bonnie Mattay and Hilda Wallin, trustees.

Thus far we have held quite a few projects such as rummage and bake sales, providing sufficient profits to purchase dishes and silverware for the quarterly smorgasbord which is held jointly with the carpenters.

We are planning several more money raising projects in the near future and would appreciate any advice other ladies may offer.

Fraternally,
Mrs. R. J. Alaimo, Recording Secretary
15 Bush St., Jamestown, N. Y.



A few of the founders of Auxiliary 747 pose with the group's new charter.

TEXAS CITY LADIES ACCOUNT FOR ACTIVITIES

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 558, of Texas City, Texas, began the year's activities with installation of officers conducted jointly with Local Union No. 973. E. H. Wyler, General Representative, served as installing officer and Fred Lucas, business representative of the Houston and Vicinity District Council, was the guest speaker.

The new officers includes Mesdams W. S. Sauls, president; A. L. Camp, vice-president; Lloyd Castain, recording secretary; W. H. Boze, financial secretary; E. F. Johnson, conductress; G. R. Hulsey, warden; S. H. Gaddy, Opal Gallion and S. D. McReynolds, trustees; and J. A. Grubbs, chaplain.

Our activities during the year have included preparing baskets of food for needy families sending cards to the ill, preparing meals and aiding the family when a member passed away, donating to the United Fund, sending parcel post packages to other Auxiliaries and conducting "secret pal" drawings for monthly gifts.

To raise funds we have sold general purpose cards and Christmas cards and other products, held chili suppers. We also raffled a quilt and held a coffee sale in the home of a member to acquire funds to donate to the Home.

We recently celebrated our seventh anniversary with a covered dish supper at a member's home. Joe Francis, a retired carpenter, was our guest of honor.

Fraternally,

Mrs. W. H. Boze, Financial Secretary.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 345

Demand for Ranch Style:—Judging from the letters that come to this department, there is a healthy demand for the ranch-style home. Even though this writer will use the space allotted to him for more than a year, to deal with only one type

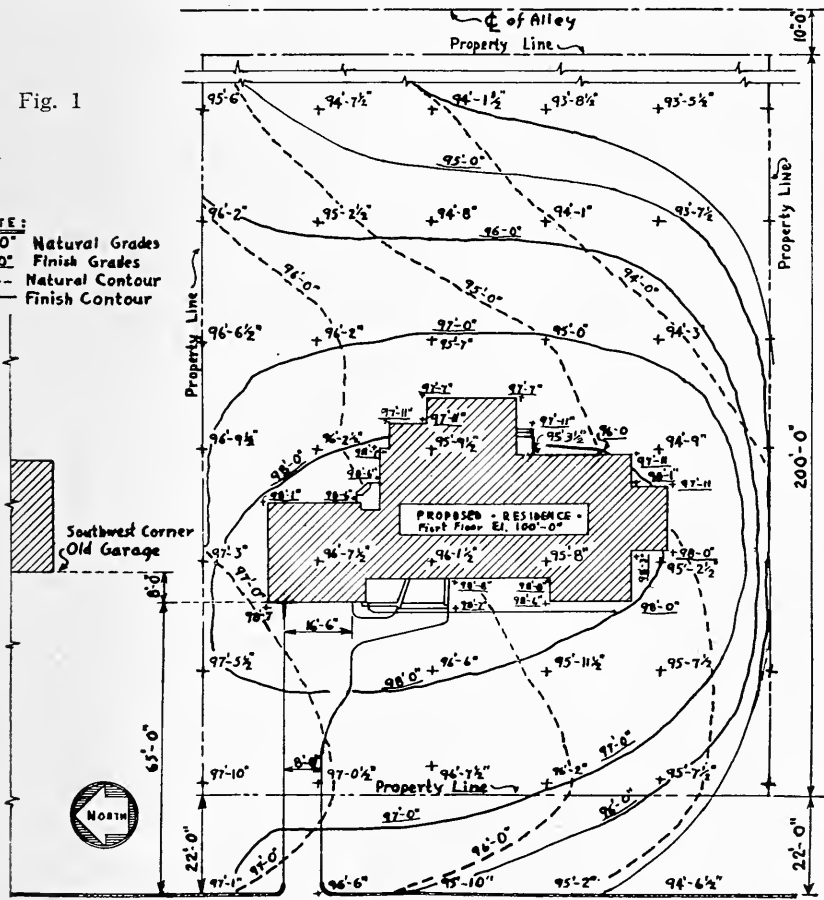
a small part of all the important building problems can be treated thoroughly.

A Real House:—The home that is used here as a guide, is actually under construction as this series of lessons is being prepared, and when it will appear in the Craft Problems department, the house will be occupied.

Plans and Specifications:—The illustrations will give the complete plans, includ-

Fig. 1

NOTE:
 0'-0" Natural Grades
 0'-0" Finish Grades
 --- Natural Contour
 ——— Finish Contour



P L O T • P L A N

of ranch-style home, he will then have made only a slight dent on the subject as a whole. The reader should always remember that space is limited, and for that reason only

ing all of the details of this house, while the text will cover the specifications in full. The greater part of the explanations for the illustrations will be covered by figures and

notes on the drawings. Let it be repeated here, that the student should study both the drawings and the text, remembering that there is always something to be read between the lines.

Natural and Finished Contours:—The dotted lines of Fig. 1 show the natural contour of the building site, while the continuous lines give the finished contour. The figures next to the plus signs, give the elevations of those points. Study the note to the upper left on the drawing.

Squaring the building:—Fig. 2 shows how the building can be squared with a transit, by making the two center lines come at a right-angle to each other. Fig. 3 gives the basement plan, and Figs. 4 and 5 give the sizes of the piers and beams for the screened porch and garage. Information for the basement footings and walls, will be found on the elevations and sectional draw-

ings, when they appear. Fig. 6 gives a detail of the sump pit, while Fig 7 gives the front elevation.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

- Owner's name and address
- Architect's name and address

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. **Bond:**—This Contractor will be required to furnish a satisfactory Surety Bond in the full amount of the contract price. Bond form is included herewith.
2. **Fire & Tornado Insurance:**—The Owner will carry fire and tornado insurance while the building is being erected.
3. **Liability:**
 - (a) The Contractor shall guard the public effectually from liability to accident in consequence of his operations during the entire progress of the work, both by day and by night, and he shall be responsible for any

STANDARD FORM OF BOND

KNOW ALL MEN:—That we _____ hereinafter called the Principal, and _____ and hereinafter called the Surety or Sureties, are held and firmly bound unto _____ hereinafter called the Owner, in the sum of _____ (\$ _____) for the payment wherof the Principal and Surety or Sureties bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

WHEREAS, the Principal has, by means of a written agreement, dated _____ entered into a contract with the Owner for _____ for _____ a copy of which agreement is by reference made a part hereof:

NOW, THEREFORE, the condition of this Obligation is such that if the Principal shall faithfully perform the contract on his part, and satisfy all claims and demands, incurred for the same, and shall fully indemnify and save harmless the owner from all cost and damage which he may suffer by reason of failure so to do, and shall fully reimburse and repay the Owner all outlay and expense which the Owner may incur in making good any such default, and shall pay all persons who have contracts directly with the Principal for labor or materials, then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Provided, however, that suit, action or proceeding by reason of any default whatever shall be brought on this bond after twelve months from the day on which the final payment under the contract falls due.

AND PROVIDED, that any alterations which may be made in the terms of the contract, or in the work to be done under it, or the giving by the Owner of any extension of time for the performance of the contract, or any other forbearance on the part of either the Owner or the Principal to the other shall not in any way release the Principal and the Surety or Sureties, or either or any of them, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, from their liability hereunder, notice to the Surety or Sureties of any such alteration, extension or forbearance being hereby waived.

SIGNED and SEALED this _____ day of _____ 19____
In presence of _____) as to _____ SEAL
_____)
_____) as to _____

and all injuries that may be caused through his neglect or failure to protect his employees and the public from accident.

(b) All work shall be executed according to the true intent and meaning of the drawings and these specifications, which are intended to include everything requisite and necessary for the proper and entire finishing of the work, notwithstanding that each and every item necessarily involved in this work is not specifically mentioned and the work, when completed, shall be delivered in a perfect and undamaged condition without exception.

(c) The drawings and specifications are intended to be cooperative and work or ma-

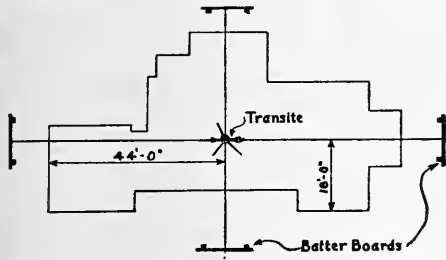


Fig. 2

terial called for by the drawings and not mentioned in the specifications, or vice versa, shall be furnished or performed in as faithful and thorough a manner as though covered by both.

(d) The drawings and specifications are the property of the architects to whom they shall be returned at the completion of the work. The contractor shall be furnished with a sufficient number of complete sets of drawings and specifications upon the awarding of the contract to him. Before the final certificate will be issued, the Contractor shall return to the architects all the drawings and specifications furnished him for his

sub-contractors and material firms in connection with his work.

(e) The drawings shall be accurately followed, preference being given to figured dimensions over scale and to large scale drawings over small.

6. Material & Workmanship:

(a) Unless otherwise particularly stated, the contractor shall provide all labor mentioned in the specifications promptly at the time as may be best for the proper conduct of the work, and all work shall be executed in a neat, skillful and workman-like manner.

(b) Materials shall be of the best of their respective kinds, and shall be new in all cases unless otherwise particularly noted.

7. Measurements:—The contractor shall verify all measurements at the building, and where necessary measurements cannot be secured at the building when required, the matter shall be referred to the architects.

8. Superintendence:—The contractor shall personally superintend the work or shall have some competent person on the work at all times to act for him. The architects

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 747 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. \$3.00.

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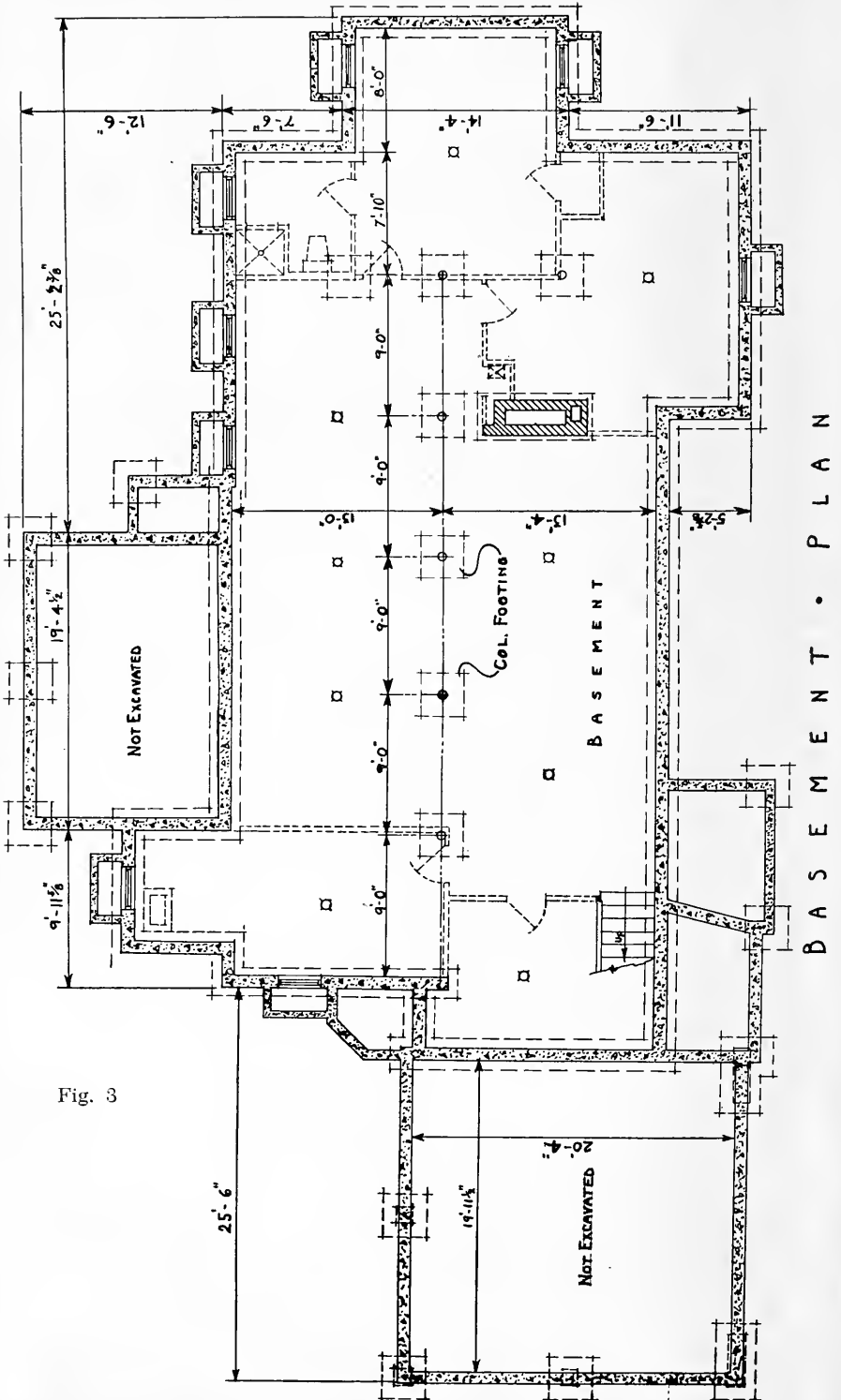
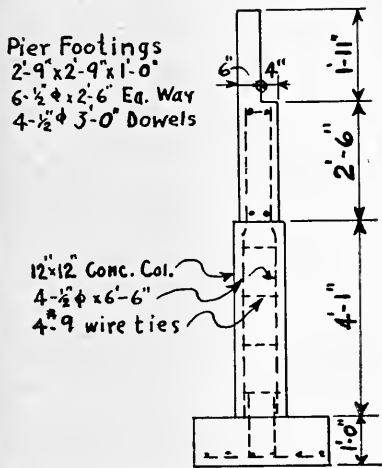


Fig. 3

B A S E M E N T • P L A N

will not engage in any way to superintend so as to relieve the contractors of responsibility, nor of any consequence of neglect or carelessness in them or their subordinates.

the duty of the contractor to work with such other contractors and employes, rendering such assistance and so arranging his



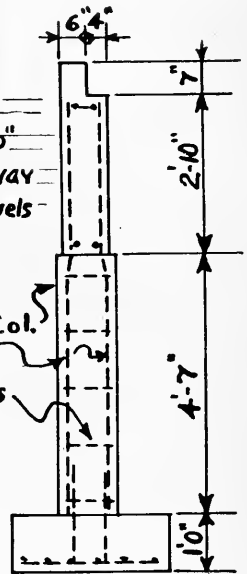
TYPICAL SCREEN PORCH PIER & BEAM STEEL

Fig. 4

9. Cooperation:

(a) The contractor shall cooperate with all other contractors employed by the owner in connection with this work in such manner and to such an extent as to best facilitate the completion of the entire project within the time stipulated in the contract, subject to the approval of the owner at all times.

(b) It shall clearly be understood that the owner reserves the right and intends to award other contracts for work to be conducted on the premises at the same time and in connection with the work contemplated under this contract, and it shall be



TYPICAL GARAGE PIER & BEAM STEEL

Fig. 5

work that the entire project will be delivered complete in the best possible condition when required.

(c) Should the contractor in the execution of his work, discover any errors or imperfections in the work of other contractors such as would interfere with the proper and correct execution of his own work, he shall immediately report same to the architects and have said errors corrected before executing that portion of his own work which

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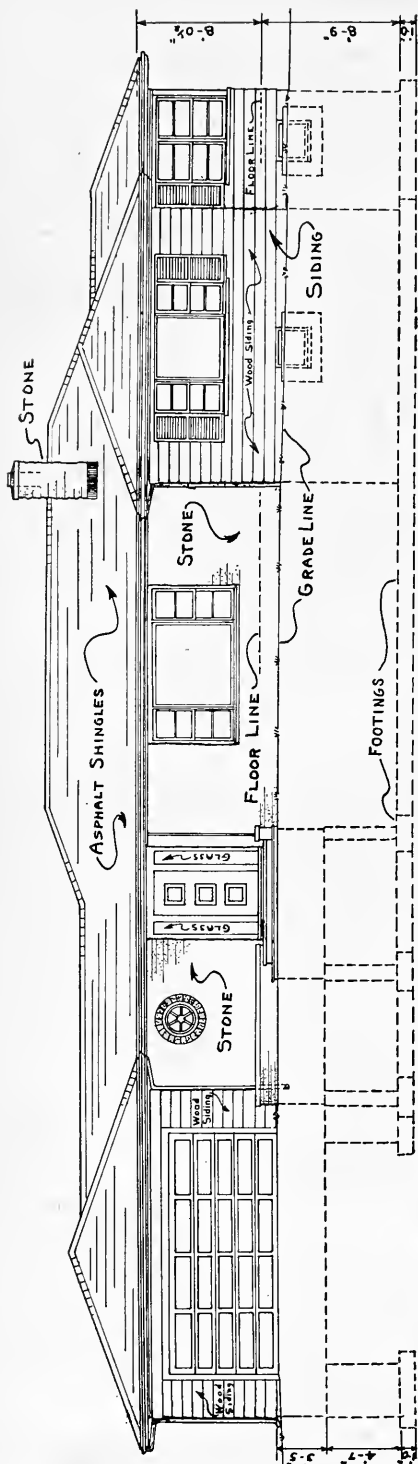
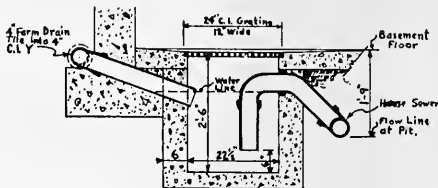


Fig. 7

would be affected by the said errors or imperfections in the work of other contractors under these specifications. (Continued in next lesson.)



DETAIL OF SUMP PIT.

Fig. 6

Note:—It is suggested that readers interested in this series of lessons, keep each lesson on file for future reference.

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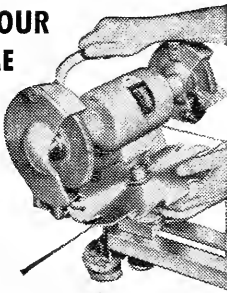
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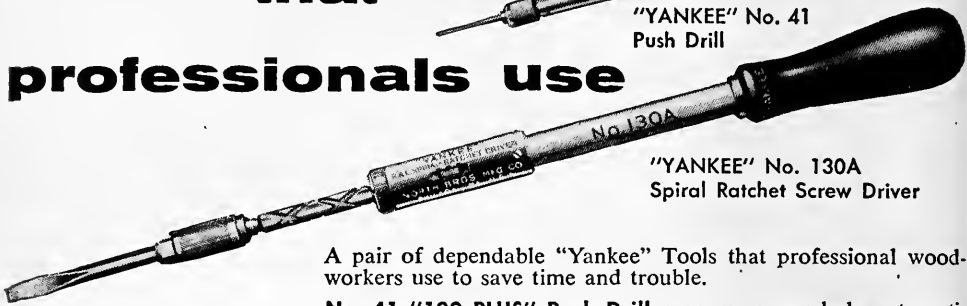
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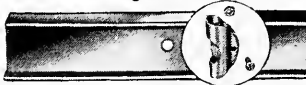
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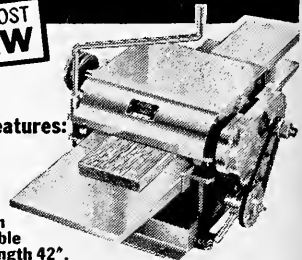
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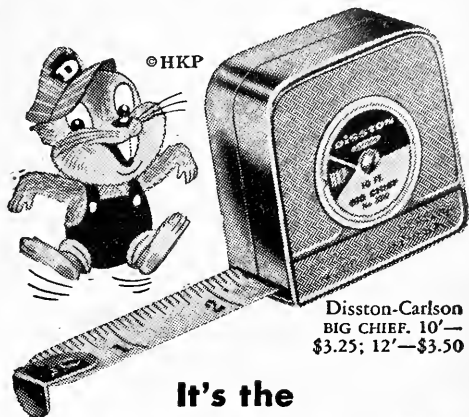
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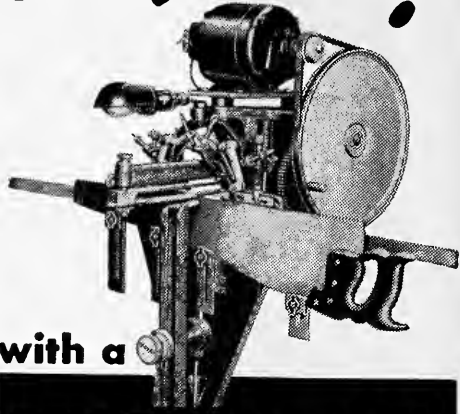
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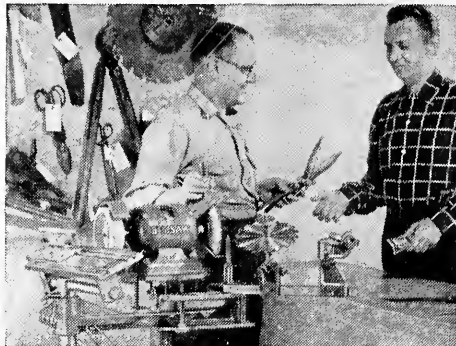
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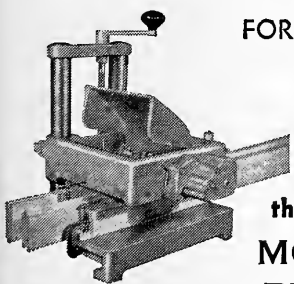
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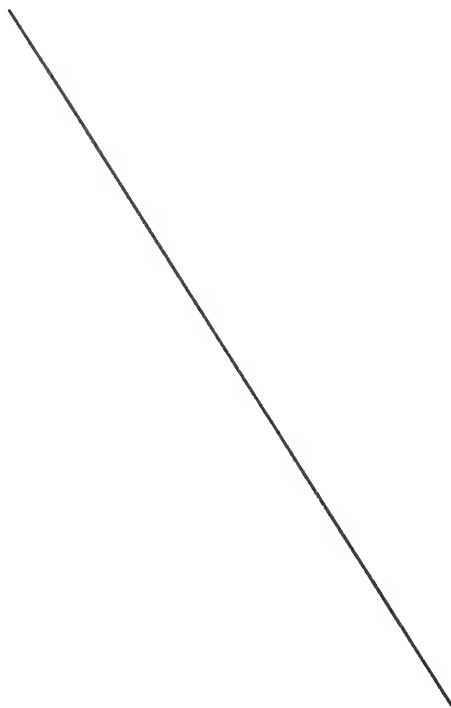
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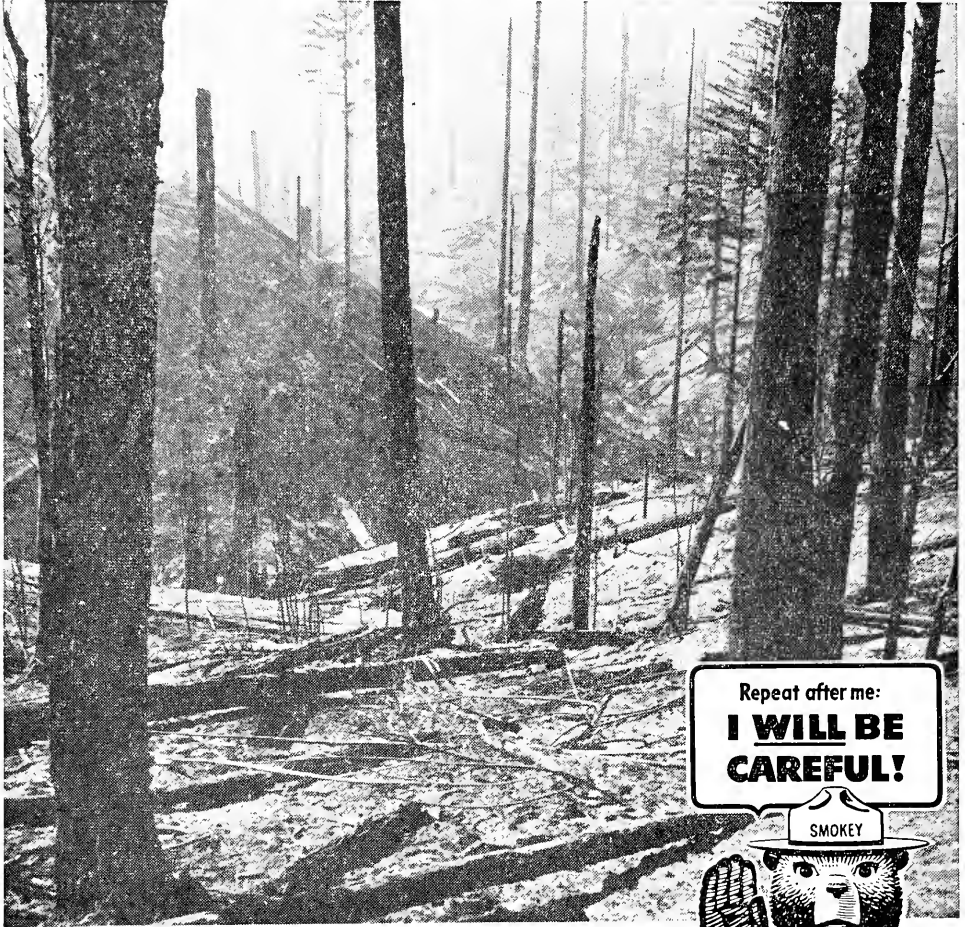
Official Publication of the
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SEPTEMBER, 1957



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A stairway erected by Boston apprentices
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Nice Spot for a Picnic?



It was . . . just a short while ago. People came here to relax and enjoy the cool green of the forest. There were squirrels, deer and birds. There were fish in the streams.

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No. A16

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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

PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

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



Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1957

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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Unique anniversary celebration of Cleveland Local, and restoration of Louisiana homes wrecked by Hurricane Audrey, shows what "Brotherhood" means to our members.

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Experiments of Rutgers University, in Wm. L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest, may result in more rapid growth of forests to meet increasing national needs for wood.

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Changes in FHA regulations may look like great help to home building industry, but are a kick in the pants for the home buyer.

Alcoholism Is A Disease - - - - 20

To many persons, the alcoholic is a low individual, to be ignored or despised, but the truth of the matter is that he or she needs help badly. The cause is not just a lack of will power, but a serious affliction.



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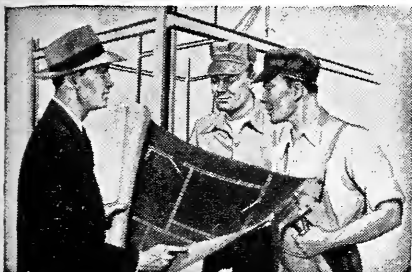


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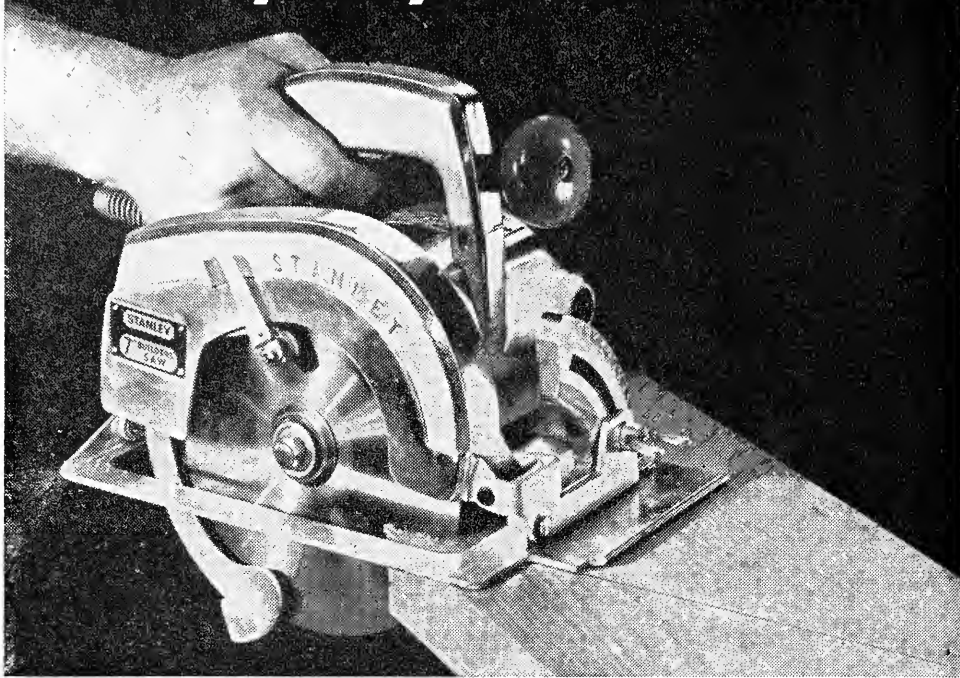
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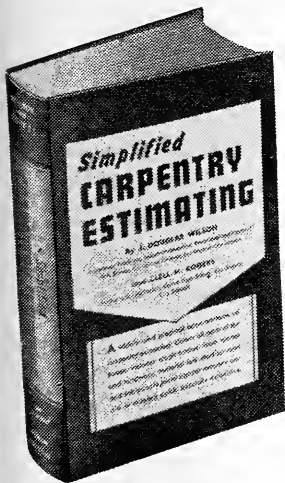
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UNIONISM MEANS BROTHERHOOD



BUSINESS PAPERS like to emphasize the open-handedness of American corporations and corporation heads. They are constantly pointing with pride to the vast number of "foundations" and other organized charitable agencies which business dollars are financing.

No one questions that there are many honest foundations doing a good job of spending money for the common good. Some agencies, however, are little more than tax dodges. Corporations put money into them that otherwise would go for taxes. A little of it is spent for community betterment, while the bulk is reserved for financial manipulations advantageous to the company or its officers. To call these charitable trusts is stretching a point considerably.

Yet every gesture business makes along the line of earmarking funds for charitable purposes gets loud editorial huzzahs from daily papers. On the other hand, labor unions often make generous and sacrifice-entailing contributions to the common good without getting anything more than a paragraph on page 37 among the eczema cure ads.

How many people know the building trades unions of Louisiana and East Texas are voluntarily rebuilding the towns of Cameron, Creole, and Grand Chenier which were literally wiped off the map by hurricane Audrey? How many read about the novel way in which Local Union No. 105 of Cleveland recently celebrated its 50th anniversary by giving sizeable chunks of money to a number of very worthy community projects instead of spending it on merrymaking?

"Very few" is probably the answer. Labor's acts of generosity and sacrifice are seldom publicized very widely. Perhaps it is because they are so commonplace. Only the unusual makes news. A thousand contracts renewed without any difficulties make

no news, but one strike gets the headlines. And so it may be with labor's community activities; the day



Many willing hands make light work.
(Arc Photo by Heinemann)

to day manifestations of Brotherhood that are commonplace in good unionism get little attention.

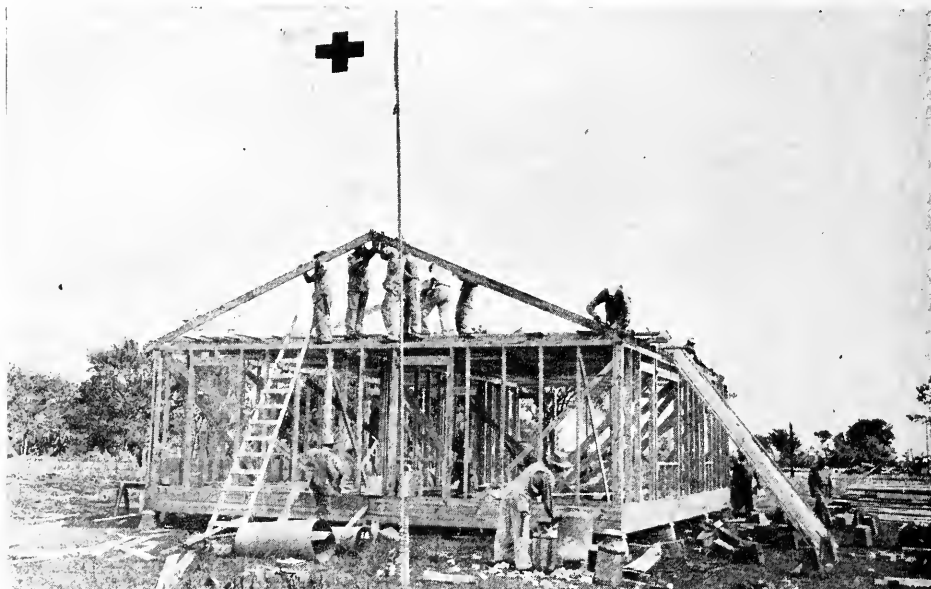
Heroism was the rule rather than the exception in the calamity that raked the Louisiana coast in the wake of the worst hurricane in a generation. Clerks, housewives, law enforcement

officials and citizens in all walks of life rose to supreme heights of courage and self-sacrifice. Hundreds upon hundreds died in pounding winds and rushing tidal waves, but hundreds more would have been victims had it not been for the courage of little people elevated to unsuspected heights of bravery by stark necessity.

After the storm had spent its fury, the three Louisiana communities lay in rubble. Holes gaped where houses

homes for families hardest hit by the catastrophe.

The program was launched on August 3 and 4. Working together, the building trades unions and the Red Cross expected to rebuild five houses at one crack. All trades were cooperating. Teams of 35 men each were set up. The Red Cross provided the materials from its disaster fund, each team expected to finish a house in two days.



The framework goes up for the new home of the Dudley Richard family, who lost their original home in Hurricane Audrey on June 27.

The workmen are union men from Alexandria, La., one of five teams of volunteer AFL-CIO craftsmen who rebuilt five homes for five disaster victims in Cameron, Creole and Grand Chenier, La., during a weekend in the opening phase of operation "Building Bee."

Materials for the homes are provided by the American Red Cross free of charge to the disaster victims.—(Red Cross Photo)

and business structures once stood. Bodies lay everywhere.

Into this pathetic scene the building tradesmen of nearby communities moved promptly. Carpenters sadly used their skills to make rough coffins for the dead. Others began erecting shelters to make relief distribution possible.

Now the building tradesmen, mobilized by building trades unions, are moving into the area to provide new

In Washington, D. C., Robert C. Edson, national director of Red Cross disaster services said this was the first time a project of such immensity was undertaken. "The whole labor movement of a state is moving in to help their fellow citizens in need," he said.

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community activities, also lauded the concerted effort of organized labor to alleviate the suffering in the hard-hit Louisiana towns.

"This is another fine example of how organized labor responds to its citizenship duties in time of crisis. The

story. No dire emergency threatened the area. Things were normal in the great Ohio metropolis. But the time was coming for the Local Union to appropriately mark its 50th anniversary.



H. R. Jamison (left) and T. T. Wilson, carpenters from Shreveport, work on boards for the steps of the new home for Mrs. Clarise D. Broussard, 64-year-old widow, whose home was destroyed by Hurricane Audrey.

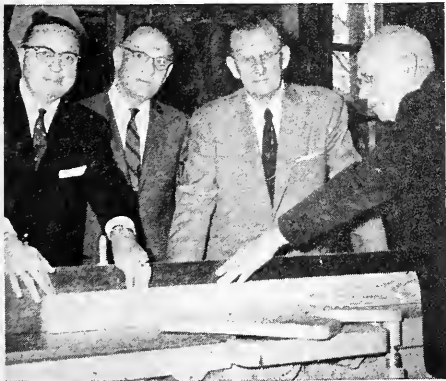
The two carpenters are among 148 AFL-CIO craftsmen from four Louisiana cities who volunteered their services and built five homes for hurricane victims during a weekend.—(Red Cross Photo)

The union might have planned a gay time for its members. In view of its long and distinguished history in the Cleveland labor movement, Local No. 105 was entitled to kick up its heels a little.

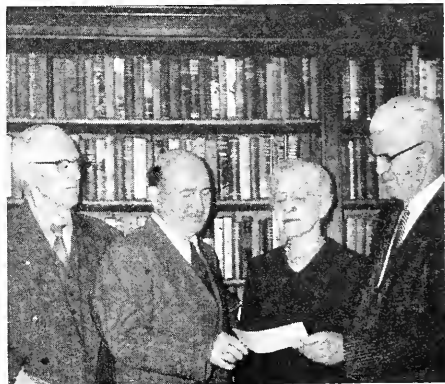
But instead, the union decided to do something of lasting value to mark its golden anniversary. It voted to contribute some \$3,800 to various worthy civic projects. One thousand dollars was donated to Cleveland libraries to purchase books dealing with the history and aims and aspirations of organ-

ized labor. Another \$1,300 was donated to the Cleveland Trade School to purchase a jointer so that "carpenters apprentices and apprentices in allied trades (can) further their knowledge

program of the Louisiana building trades unions in volunteering to rebuild homes is one of the brightest



For the benefit of (left to right) J. M. Gallagher, president, Cleveland School Board; E. F. Smercina, Board's business manager; and D. C. Courtright, principal of the Max S. Hayes Trade School, Louis J. Maurer, (right), recording secretary of Local No. 105, demonstrates the new \$1,300 jointer his union recently donated to the school.



Trustee Gust Erickson and financial secretary P. J. Burns turn over a gift check from Local No. 105 to Sarah E. Miller, librarian, and John A. Walworth, president, East Cleveland Library Board.

chapters in labor's long history of community service."

The public-spiritedness of Cleveland Local Union No. 105 is another

of the use of power equipment and make them better craftsmen." In addition to the gifts, the union set aside

\$1,000 to provide scholarships for outstanding students.

Another \$500 was contributed to the Consumers League of Ohio, an organization which has fought consistently for liberal legislation.

"We were one of the early members of the Consumers League," Alex. Brackenridge, business agent of Local No. 105 explained. "Today we feel more and more labor unions should be giving full recognition to the tremendous job the League has done in the legislative field . . . this is not actually a gift; it is an overdue installment on a debt we owe."

Unlike many gifts from business, no strings were attached to the donations made by Local 105. The union did not even reserve a right to voice an opinion as to what books on labor the libraries will select.

Thus unions as far apart as Louisiana and Ohio have demonstrated that their concern transcends bare wages and working conditions for themselves. Fair-minded people have long known that the activities of labor unions help all people in an area. The union men of Louisiana and Ohio have only emphasized this point a little more dramatically than usual.

CANADIAN LABOUR HONORS ANDREW COOPER

Canadian Labour, official publication of the Canadian Labour Congress, paid tribute to the long career of General Executive Board member Andrew V. Cooper in its July, 1957 issue. Brother Cooper's photo appeared on the front cover and a brief summarization of his 40 year career was traced on page three of the editorial section.

Included among the remarks concerning his career were mentions of his appointment as a General Representative by the late William L. Hutcheson (1934); election to the General Executive Board on the death of Andrew Martel (1950); 23 years service on the Apprentice Committee of the Province of Ontario (1934-); Labor representative on the Advisory Board to the Minister of Lands and Forests (1952); Canadian worker's delegate to the 38th session of the International Labour Conference (1955); and his election as a vice president of the CLC (1956).

Local Union No. 27, of Toronto, is now observing its 75th year of progress and it counts Brother Cooper among its membership. Doubtless it is more than a coincidence that both Andy Cooper and Local 27 have a reputation for giving the best of themselves for their membership and their community.

This Is Economy?

A lobby group with the dedicated purpose of reducing federal spending turned out to be the largest spending lobby during the first quarter of 1957.

Known as the "Campaign for the 48 States," the group was organized by arch reactionary Rep. Ralph Gwinn (R., N. Y.). Despite its cries for economy, the group spent \$81,922 during the first three months of 1957—more than \$50,000 above the amount spent by the AFL-CIO.

Gwinn's group was so free with the dollars that it spent more than double the amount expended by the next highest spending lobby—the Association of American Railroads.—IUD Bulletin

Are Fertilized Forests Next?



THE FIRST KNOWN aerial application of mixed fertilizer to forest land was made in New Jersey recently to a red pine forest, much as crops are dusted. Fertilizing this forest land from the air was an experiment, to see whether it is practical as well as profitable.

We must grow trees faster—or use less wood. Foresters estimate that before the year 2000 rolls around, we'll need 20 billion cubic feet of wood per year. We won't have it available—unless we plan now.

Joyce Kilmer was right, of course. "Only God can make a tree." However, we can help out a lot by conserving the trees we have, planting new woods, and helping existing forests mature faster.

This year every American will use about 80 cubic feet of wood or wood

by a tight wood supply problem in West Germany, studies there in forest fertilization showed that fertilizer can increase nursery yields 100 to 400 per cent and forest tree yields 150 to 250 per cent.

In the United States, Dr. Stanley Gessel, at the University of Washington, reports that 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre supplied to 10 to 25 year old fir trees almost doubled the wood volume.

The Japanese, who can do more with plants and trees than perhaps any other race, are already fertilizing forests—and making it pay. In the United States, if forests are to be fertilized, the airplane will probably be the medium. Commercial applicators are already experienced in airplane insecticide spraying.

So there will be no dearth of qualified pilots or equipment to drop fertilizer on forests—already conceded to be a much safer operation than crop dusting.

It is a known fact that tree fertilization will increase growth to a marked degree but will it pay off? Or, conversely, will costs be prohibitive?



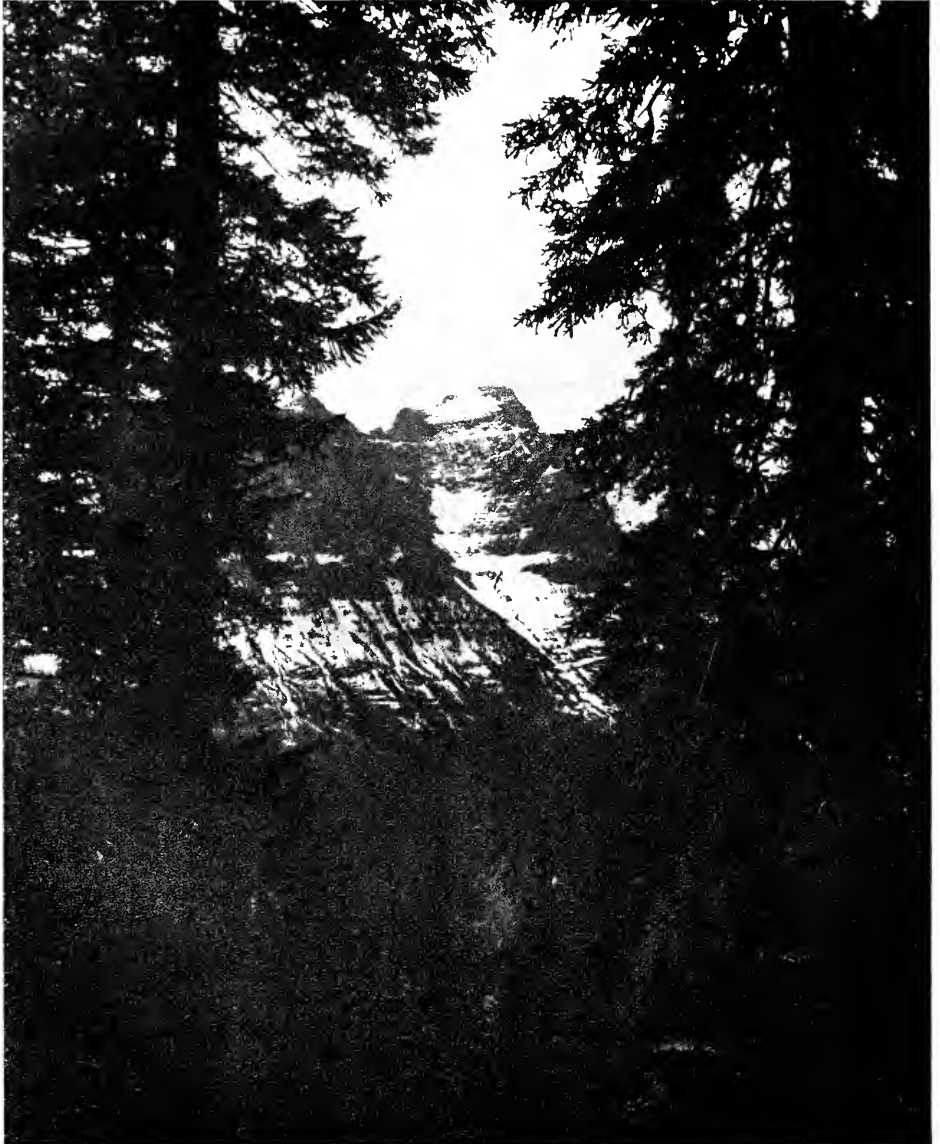
Using a dial gauge, or dendrometer, Dr. Murray F. Buell, associate professor of botany at Rutgers, records measurement of a hickory tree in the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest. Such measurements have been made every week, starting five years ago, on three hickories, three white oaks, and three black oaks in order to study growth patterns of various species.

products in the form of lumber, paper, telephone poles, fence posts, and hundreds of other items. That's a total of 12 billion cubic feet a year.

Is forest fertilization the answer to increased wood production? Sparked

Authorities believe not. In experiments carried on in New Jersey, 400 pounds per acre of 12-12-12 plant food was spread at a cost of one and one-half cents per pound.

acre for thinning. To a large extent fertilization can eliminate the need for thinning for it speeds up the process of closing up the forest canopy. As the bigger trees arch over to cut down



Only God can make a tree but science can give a helping hand.

Professor D. P. White, of Michigan State University, says that a \$9 to \$13 cost of putting 200 pounds of plant food on an acre of trees compares very favorably with upward of \$30 an

the sunlight reaching the forest floor, the spindly, inferior trees are choked out by natural processes.

Conifers—pines, firs, spruces, etc.—constitute the majority of planted tree

acres. They produce the greatest volume in the shortest time.

Foresters theorize that with proper fertilization, growing time of conifers can be cut by about 25 per cent. Other advantages of tree feeding which show promise are those of increased seed production and stronger resistance to disease damage. Disease alone each year destroys almost as much wood as man uses.

watching disease riddle existing wood supplies or forest lands producing less than their full potential.

Professional foresters are constantly searching for new tools and techniques to stretch America's present and future supplies of wood. Fertilization of forest lands is just another development of forest research. If it proves to be as effective as tests to date seem to indicate, it can help to



One of the largest trees in the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest is a 10' 10" white oak which gets special attention.

The elm diseases and oak blights which are sweeping many parts of the nation are examples of the damage that tree diseases can do. A generation or two ago, the chestnut blight all but wiped out that once plentiful species.

At the terrific rate at which the United States and Canada are using wood for everything from lumber to paper and plastics, the New World can no longer afford to sit idly by

backstop the all-out effort to keep wood supplies in line with demand even when consumption reaches the predicted 20 billion board feet a generation from now.

Tree "farming" has already become an accepted fact. Many companies are operating tree farms today. They look upon timber as a crop little different from wheat or corn. The only difference is that they must wait many years for a crop rather than

cashing in annually. Even without artificial aids they expect these tree crops to pay off at maturity.

If fertilization can speed up the maturity cycle and increase the crop per acre per year, tree farming may become a much more popular form of investment. So the entire nation—particularly those people whose economic well-being is closely coupled to wood supplies—is watching the experiments in aerial forest fertilization with keen interest.

In the meantime scientists in colleges and universities all over the land are endeavoring to solve the mysteries of wood—its chemical structure, how it grows, etc. The more they learn about trees the easier it will become to insure adequate supplies of nature's most versatile raw material.

In all this far-reaching research, the William L. Hutcheson Memorial For-

est, in New Jersey, is making a unique and valuable contribution. There Rutgers University scientists are constantly studying the characteristics of tree growth and the effects of competition among different types of forest species. As experience accumulates the mysteries of tree growth will gradually disappear and man eventually be able to grow not only more trees but better ones. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that some day trees will be grown to predetermined specifications. Scientists eventually may be able to control the strength, grain, workability, rigidity, etc., of wood while it is still growing in the tree.

Twenty billion cubic feet of wood by the year 2000 sounds like a big order. It is. But science is only now beginning to turn its attention to wood. We are betting on the boys with the test tubes.

Wage Hikes Offset By HLC

Collective bargaining settlements negotiated during the first six months of this year have provided larger wage increases than those reached last year.

But the 1957 increases do not represent as much of a real gain as those of 1956, since a large part of the wage boosts go to make up for the rise in living costs.

The Collective Bargaining Report, publication of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, says in its August issue, that the bulk of the 1957 increases have been 10 or more cents an hour. Over a third are 13 or more cents. Although there is wide variation, this is an average of 1 to 3 cents more than comparable settlements last year.

"The overwhelming majority of recent agreements also have been providing, as has been common in recent years, some liberalizations in various fringe benefits along with the wage increases," the report notes.

A tabulation of the different wage increases reported negotiated across the country shows these broad results:

Almost 35 per cent of the increases were 13 cents or more.

Almost 65 per cent were in the 10-cents-or-more category.

Almost 83 per cent were 7 cents or more.

At the bottom of the scale a little more than 15 per cent were 6 cents or less.

In addition, a sizeable smattering of settlements, almost 5 per cent, were made with no increase, principally in the depressed textile and apparel industries.

The tabulation is not, however, a complete picture of negotiations since it does not reflect the worth of fringe benefits, the length of the contract, and takes no account of differences in economic conditions, employment size, existing wages, and other factors important to the bargaining situation.

The report notes that "in several major industries, involving large numbers of workers there are long-term agreements with no wage bargaining in the first half of 1957."

Who Is Getting The Help?

★ ★ ★

IN THE OLD DAYS of vaudeville, a sure-fire laugh-getter was the old routine where a comedian came to the rescue of a pal being pushed around by a bully. Only instead of kicking the bully, he always accidentally bopped his partner. It was done a million times but it always brought down the house.

Somehow or other the new housing bill brings to mind that old vaudeville routine. For two years the potential home buyer has been taking a beating from tight money and excessive finance charges. So a new housing bill rushes onto the stage to do the rescue act. Only, like the baggy-pants comic of 30 years ago, it clobbers the hero instead of the villain.

That is the only conclusion any fair-minded person can come to after studying the bill. To "help" the home buyer, the bill reduces the minimum down payment. At the same time it increases the interest rate the buyer

A quick run-down of what is involved in buying a typical house under old and new terms soon proves the point. Take a \$16,000 house as an example.

Under the old FHA mortgage terms, a home buyer was required to have a down payment of \$2,200 to swing a \$16,000 home. Down payment requirements have been drastically reduced under the new housing act. It takes only \$1,200 now to do the job. But interest rates on mortgage money have been kicked up from 5% to 5½% at the same time. Lets take a look at what this entails. The following comparison tells the tale:

Previous terms.

House	\$16,000
At:	5% for 25 years
Loan of:	\$13,800
Monthly payment of:	\$80.73
Total cost of home:	\$24,219
Cost of Financing:	\$8,219 or 51.3%
	of the selling price of the house.

New F. H. A. terms.

House	\$16,000
At:	5½% for 25 years
Loan of:	\$14,800
Monthly payment of:	\$88.80



Every time building tradesmen get a 10c increase the papers cry "inflation," yet the extra one-quarter per cent increase in interest rates ups the final cost practically as much as all building trades labor involved in erecting a middle-class house.

has to pay for the mortgage money. The result is that the potential home buyer, who already found a new home over his head financially, now has to pay an additional 10% to acquire the deed to a house.

Total cost of home: \$26,640
 Cost of Financing: \$10,640 or 66.5%
 of the selling price of the house.

So, on a \$16,000 house, the new FHA terms up the total cost of buying the \$16,000 house by about \$2,421, or roughly 10%. The monthly payments naturally increase 10% too—from \$80.73 to \$88.80. Figured another way, the cost of financing the home jumps from \$8,219 to \$10,640—

eral hundred dollars more to the cost of a house.

Oddly enough, the same papers which yell and scream inflation every time building trades workers get a few cents an hour wage increase are totally silent about the inflationary pressures involved in the increased interest rates. Yet the one-quarter of one per cent hike in interest rates amounts to as much as all direct labor costs



There is nothing wrong with the housing industry that more customers could not cure. Is increasing the cost of paying off a home the way to get them?

an increase of approximately 29½%. That 29½%, of course, represents increased yield for the mortgage lenders.

That is the way the new housing regulations "help" the little guy trying to buy a home. The lower down payment is the bait covering the hook; the additional \$2,421 is the hook. And, incidentally, this does not include the numerous extra fees that have become an integral part of the home buying transactions—closing costs that run as high as two per cent, discount fees that can amount to two and one-half per cent, etc. These can easily add sev-

involved in putting up a conventional \$16,000 house.

The one-quarter per cent interest increase amounts to \$2,421 over the life of a 25-year mortgage of \$14,800. Total direct labor costs in a \$16,000 house should not exceed this figure. So the interest hike is the equivalent of doubling building trades wages insofar as inflationary pressure is concerned. But none of the papers have mentioned the fact.

Its always the same old story; whenever the little guy gets a little more it is inflationary; when those who al-

ready have plenty get more, it is good business.

In the long run, it is doubtful if the new housing regulations stimulate house production to any great degree. There is nothing wrong with the housing industry that lots of customers would not cure. The customers are available but adding 30% to the cost of getting a home paid for does not seem like a very logical way to attract them.

Besides, the increased monthly payments that the new regulations entail mean decreased demand for consumer goods. The additional \$8.07 that the buyer of a \$16,000 home must cough up each month means that much less money to spend for food, clothing, home furnishings, etc. And these commodities are already sagging from lack of purchasing power.

Each month, no matter who's figures are used, the cost of living takes an upward jump. Housing is usually

a major factor in the increase and the new FHA regulations won't do anything to change the upward spiral.

In the final analysis, the new housing regulations do not help the builder, and they certainly do not make it easier for the little guy to pay off a home, but they line the pockets of the money lenders plenty.

If vaudeville were still alive today, one comic could come out wearing a sign "home buyer," and another could come out labeled "tight money." Then, when the two got in a hassle, a third dressed in an Uncle Sam costume could rush out to help his pal "home buyer." But just as he aimed a kick at "tight money" the guy could scoot out of the way just in time for "home buyer" to catch the boot in the seat of the pants.

Only the routine ain't funny any more.

Cash Dividends Up 3½ % Over 1956

Cash dividend payments by corporations issuing public reports kept booming during July, 4 per cent above figures for June and 3½ per cent over the same seven months period of 1956.

The Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce reported July dividends of \$746 million as compared with \$732 million for June. Dividends for the first seven months of 1957 were \$6,312 million as compared with \$6,090 million in 1956.

The bulk of the payments increased over the same month of last year occurred in manufacturing, where 8 of the 12 industry groups reported advances higher than the overall rise of 4 per cent. Industry groups outside of manufacturing generally showed little change.

Dividends reported during the first 7 months of 1957, at \$6.3 billion, were 3½ per cent above those for the January-July period of 1956. Over two-thirds of the increase occurred in manufacturing, where dividends in the aggregate rose 5 per cent. The bulk of this advance was reported by the oil refining, chemicals, iron and steel and nonelectrical machinery divisions, which registered above-average rates of increase.

All nonmanufacturing groups except trade increased payments over last year, with dividends in the electric and gas utilities rising faster than the all-company average. In trade, the lower seven months' total reflects cuts in extra and special dividend payments in the early part of the year.

PLANE GOSSIP

SURE STRAW IN THE WIND

Economists are busily scanning the economic horizon for signs of a business recession. Business papers are publishing all sorts of statistics "proving" that business is sound and healthy. In the meantime, the little women are having a harder and harder time getting the old pay check to stretch far enough to take care of all expenses.

It's a confusing situation. Experts use all sorts of things—carloading, inventories, etc.—to gauge the future of business activity. We have our own straws in the wind—the length of cigarette butts, size of tips, length of time it takes friends to pay back loans, etc.

Last month we picked up another one—a sign in a corner grocery in Indianapolis. It said:

"All persons indebted to our store are requested to call and pay up. All indebted to our store and not knowing it are requested to call and find out. Those knowing themselves indebted and not wishing to call are requested to remain in one place long enough for us to catch them."

WRONG EFFECT

Elsewhere in this issue, a story on the new housing regulations points out that new rules add about \$2,400 to the cost of financing a \$16,000 house. For a measure that was supposed to make home buying easier, that's helping the buyer?

Sort of brings to mind Marty McIntyre's story about the unhappy husband:

Troubled that their marriage had grown dull and unexciting, a worried husband wandered to a psychoanalyst one afternoon. The bug doctor listened gravely, then ordered the bored husband to take the rest of the day off, rush to his home, break down the door, rush in and make mad, passionate love to his wife. "Grab her in your arms, tear her clothes off—anything to break the monotony," he ordered. The next day the doctor called his patient and asked him if the wife was excited.

"I don't know about her," said the husband, "but it sure excited her bridge club—they were meeting at our house!"

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KIND OF CONFUSING

With opposition to continued unlimited testing of atom bombs growing more vigorous, AEC head Strauss and some of his lieutenants are hitting back with a barrage of scientific lingo about "clean" and "unclean" bombs that is only so much mumbo-jumbo to the ordinary Joe.

The way the AEC big wheels are confusing the issue with scientific double talk reminds us of a story a New York comedian tells.

A rabbi was visiting an east side Jewish restaurant. He was served by a Chinese waiter who made recommendations and took his order, all in Yiddish.

Following the dinner, the rabbi called over the proprietor, an old friend.

"Isn't it extraordinary," he asked, "that you have a Chinese waiter who speaks Yiddish so well?"

The proprietor quickly put his fingers to his lips. "Sh-h-h-h," he replied, "he thinks he's learning English."



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"Every dollar I have I owe to my faithful employees. Now the turncoats have joined a union to try to collect some of them!"

A LITTLE FAR-FETCHED

A Senate anti-monopoly group last month uncovered plenty of evidence that greed for profits' and not wage increases was responsible for the bulk of the recent increases in the price of steel. However, few newspapers printed the story. Most of them were too busy blaming labor for all the inflationary ills besetting our economy today.

This concerted effort to make labor the scapegoat in the constant rise in cost of living reminds us of the guy who lost his watch. So he decided to advertise. A few days later he wrote the paper as follows:

"Thursday I lost a gold watch I prized very much. I advertised in your Lost and Found Column and waited very patiently. Yesterday I went home and found the watch in another suit. It certainly pays to advertise."

Giving the newspaper credit for finding the watch makes about as much sense as trying to give labor all the "credit" for the present inflation.

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UNDAUNTED

Despite heroic efforts by organized labor, the school bill failed to pass in the present session of Congress. Too many Congressmen talked for the bill but voted against it.

And speaking of schools, this gives us an opportunity to tell the one about the divinity student who was taking a course in Bible history. The course was tough and the prospective minister was quite worried about the final examination.

However, a fellow student told him to quit worrying.

"The professor has been giving exactly the same examination for 30 years," he said. The whole examination always consists of the same one question—name the Kings of Israel and explain their significance."

So the student boned up on the Kings. But when he got the examination paper, he found to his great consternation that the exam had been changed. This time the professor asked "compare the major and minor prophets."

This threw the lad for awhile. Not for long, however. He picked up his pen and began writing:

"Far be it from me to make invidious comparisons between Major and Minor Prophets. However, the Kings of Israel and their significance are as follows."

REASONABLE EXPLANATION

"Moonlighting," the practice of holding a second job, is greatly on the increase. Workers having a hard time getting by on their regular earnings are being compelled to seek off-hours employment to supplement their income. Employers are using moonlighting as an excuse to resist any move toward shorter hours. "People are already gravitating toward a second job because they don't know what to do with themselves. Why cut hours still more?" is their line.

We doubt if very many people take second jobs because they like work. Necessity motivates most of them.

A woman employe of a midwestern bank objected when the bank recently decided to close all day Saturday instead of just a half a day. When asked why, she explained:

"My husband has Saturdays off. While I'm working Saturday mornings he does the washing. Give me Saturday mornings off and he'll be playing golf."

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TRAFFIC EXPERTS, PLEASE NOTE

Recently a man in Cincinnati ran over a young lady with his car. Later he married her. If everybody had to do that there wouldn't be nearly so much reckless driving.



"Of course I handle the money in my family! How do you think I get it home to the wife?"

Alcoholism Is A Disease



Jim Hall's a swell guy who drinks a little too much. You know him. When you met him a couple of years back he could drink anyone under the table. Good sport. Good at the job, too—a lot of ability.

Recently he's been getting sloppy in his cups and somewhat irritable. Even careless on the job. But should you say anything about it to him?—should you speak to the foreman and lose him his job? No, he's all right. Jim's a wonderful guy.

Sure he is. Jim's a wonderful guy—who is becoming a chronic alcoholic. How? Who's responsible?

We all know an alcoholic. He is at our side, closer than we think, in every walk of life. He may be the boss. He may be the subordinate. He may be the co-worker or the foreman. He could be the corner grocer, the banker, your daughter's math teacher, your dentist, the gas station attendant. There's usually one somewhere in every family, though few families admit it.

The alcoholic is everywhere because he has a disease, and a disease doesn't care whether you go to church or earn \$20,000 a year or have five kids or hate your mother-in-law or love baseball. It just develops—in man or woman—that's all.

Lots of us have been taught to think an alcoholic is a drunken bum, a skid-row derelict who shuffles through the streets on the wrong side of town. He commits crimes, starts fights, is dirty and ill-fed, behaves more like an animal than a human being—and he reeks of booze. What we don't realize is that 85% of our alcoholics don't look anything like that skid-row soak. Eighty-five per cent work and live with their families and conceal their misery and despair so they seem like

pretty average people. Only about 15% are Bowery boys.

So when the thought of an alcoholic makes us disgusted and angry, we're



One of the major causes of the continuing increase in the national crime rate is alcoholism.

just not making much sense. If the guy next door gets pneumonia we don't clap him in jail. If Eddie at work comes down with polio we don't punish him or lecture him for not using his will power—nor do we say cheerfully, "Good old Eddie, nothing wrong with him, he'll be all right if we just don't do anything."

Nobody wants a heart attack and nobody wants alcoholism. But not wanting a disease never stopped it.

There are now some five million alcoholics in America, almost a million

of them women. Of every 15 people you know who drink, one will develop alcoholism. At least another 25 million people—the alcoholics' families, relatives, associates—are helplessly suffering the disaster of broken homes, the torture of shattered trust, the wretched wake of broken promises and moral disintegration. Nobody is immune. Only heart ailments and the various types of mental illness claim more victims in this country than alcoholism.



"I found I couldn't walk, so I was forced to drive."

Exactly why many of us cannot drink alcohol and stay healthy is still a puzzler, though we do have a general answer. Obviously there's no germ or bug that you can catch, . . . not as far as we know, anyway. Quite large emotional problems may start a guy drinking for the sake of an escape. Then the alcohol starts to make changes in his personality and in his body so that he finds himself unable to stop using it. That's one idea.

Also some doctors feel that an alcoholic may be physically different from other people to begin with, so that alcohol is an immediate poison to him. We know only that alcoholism may sometimes be caused by psychological

difficulties beyond a person's conscious control; it may stem from a physical reaction to alcohol; or it may be a combination of both of these or of other factors.

Maybe you're wondering how you can tell whether one of your friends is an alkie, or perhaps you yourself. He's the guy who can control most things in his life, but he just cannot control his drinking, and his drinking gets him into trouble. Once he takes a drink, he doesn't quit until something forces him to stop, usually an empty bottle or unconsciousness. Even though he knows his wife will leave him, his job is threatened and his friends are disgusted, he keeps on drinking because he cannot stop.

You'd be surprised if you knew how many men working with you during the day are problem drinkers. For years when it became obvious that an employe was alcoholic he was fired: that was regarded as the only solution to the problem.

The result is that, rather than face this discipline, the drinking employe hid his problem, and all his friends helped him cover up, until it just could not be concealed any longer.

We know, that there are probably two million alcoholics working in industry, fellows who are absent about 25 days each year because of their drinking, who are responsible for twice as many accidents each year as their sober co-workers, who lose some four hundred million dollars in wages each year, and are generally careless, unreliable and damaging to everyone's morale. If only they weren't hidden away they could be helped before they degenerate to the point of being fired!

The biggest road-block to America's handling her alcoholic problem is ignorance, yours and mine and the guy's next door. And the solution to ignorance is education.

Mrs. Marty Mann is a remarkable and attractive woman who, some years back, developed alcoholism and subsequently went through the hell of what society does to its alcoholics. After she recovered she began to think of the millions in this country who daily face the same cruelty and misunderstanding that she'd gone through, and she decided to try to do something about it. So with some friends, and the blessing of Yale University's Section on Alcohol Studies, she founded what is today known as the National Council on Alcoholism.

The Council is neither "wet" nor "dry." It is not concerned with social drinking. All it's trying to do—and it's a very big order—is get you and me and Tom, Dick and Harry to realize that alcoholism is a disease which attacks people who are very much worth helping, and that all of us, the general public, must provide the help. The Council is also carrying on research on how to prevent and control alcoholism, and is promoting up-to-date treatment for the alcoholic patient. But primarily it is educating.

The Council's program is beginning to work. Throughout the country communities are setting up committees affiliated with the Council to inform the public, educate the doctors and hospitals to take alkies as patients, and to refer alcoholics to treatment centers.

And of tremendous importance, industrial leaders—both labor and management—are becoming increasingly interested in helping the alcoholic back to health. The AFL-CIO has just printed an excellent new pamphlet called "What Every Worker Should Know About Alcoholism," and Leo Perlis, Director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities (a program which works in close cooperation

with the National Council), has this to say:

"Labor and management can help the alcoholic by close adherence to the five 'R's. We must learn to *Recognize* the alcoholic as a person sick with a disease; we must learn to *Respect* him as a human being; we should *Refer* him to a service which offers competent help; we must help to *Reclaim* him to full union membership



One way a drunk gets stopped—permanently.

and full employment and first class citizenship; and we must help him to *Readjust* himself to life, his job, his family and associates."

Typical of management's new non-disciplinary attitude is that of L. B. Hunter, of Inland Steel Company, who says: "This is not a moral problem, but rather one of health. The alcoholic is a sick person who can get well."

All the industries which report rehabilitation programs—Allis-Chalmers of Milwaukee; Consolidated Edison of New York City; Eastman Kodak of Rochester; Dupont, Western Electric, General Motors and many many others—all report a great majority of their alcoholic employes can be helped back to normal life and work.

Dr. Bryce B. Reeve, of the Standard Oil Company, hits the nail on the head

when he stresses, "If we can only discover the problem drinker early, he can be helped to avoid the progressive stages of alcoholism where damage to his body is beyond repair and loss of his job inevitable."

So next time you see Jim Hall, remember: He can be a wonderful guy and still be on the skids; he can have guts and be an alcoholic. Tell him so,

and get him to seek the expert help he needs.

Jim, and others like him, needs kindness and understanding, and, most of all, hope and assurance that his problem can be licked, that his disease can be cured. With your help he stands a chance. Without it he is hopeless; doomed to a tragic and useless life.

Labor Can't Compete With Business Lobbies in Florida

In Tallahassee, Fla., convincing proof that organized labor doesn't stand a chance when it competes for favorable legislation against the multi-million dollar slush funds of big business and industry was found in a surprisingly candid report by the Wall Street Journal.

"Talks with nearly 50 lobbyists registered here," said the paper, "indicate that the average major company concerned with Florida legislation will spend up to about \$20,000 during the two-month session. A typical Tallahassee lobbyist will spend about \$3500 to \$4000 on entertaining, including meals, drinks and flowers for legislators and their ladies. The lobbyist draws at least \$100-a-day in salary and often runs up miscellaneous expenses of \$5000 during the session. Legal counsel and research adds another \$5000 or so to the total tab." How do these well-heeled lobbyists operate?

"You can get to some legislators with a few drinks or a dinner," said one lobbyist. "Others feel more friendly after a pheasant hunting trip, a fishing party or after enjoying a beach cottage for two weeks." Of course, there are always campaign contributions but other benefits are thrown in as a matter of course.

"Another group of lobbyists," the Wall Street Journal confessed, "share the expense of renting an entire floor at a local hotel. In addition to sleeping accommodations the groups operates a miniature self-service restaurant and bar (Tallahassee is legally dry) where legislators can eat, drink and play gin-rummy at any hour of the day or night." Does such squandering pay off? It certainly does—not only for the big business firms but even for the lobbyists. "One local lobbyist," the paper disclosed, "who entertains legislators in his home, bought his wife eight new outfits, including complete accessories, and spruced up the house. The cost will appear on the expense account submitted to his client."—PAI

FHA Title I Loans Pass \$10 Billion Mark

Over the past 20 years the Federal Housing Administration has insured more than 20 million loans, for more than \$10 billion, under its Title One, home improvement and modernization program. The main uses of the money by home owners was for improvement of bathrooms, kitchens, basements and garages.

Home repair loan money went for siding, painting, roofing, plumbing, electrical wiring, expansion of attics and additions of rooms or porches.

Editorial



Action Speaks Loud

Last month Andy Beimiller, AFL-CIO Legislative Representative, met with officials of the Indiana State Federation of Labor to discuss the implications in Indiana's right-to-work law, which became operative on July 1st. Brother Beimiller left many sound ideas with the Indiana Federation, but one thought in particular merits nationwide repetition.

"Labor is no longer the underdog," he said. "The day when we could automatically expect some sympathy from liberal jurists or politicians or public figures is long since gone. The general public no longer sees those of us who work in the labor movement as champions of the oppressed and exploited. The union members of today enjoy wages and working conditions as good or better than most white collar workers and even some professional people. Under the circumstances, the climate of sympathy for labor that existed even 15 years ago is gone. What we win from now on we must win by merit, and merit alone. The sooner we face that fact, the better."

Those are not the exact words Brother Beimiller used but they accurately reflect his thinking on the matter. And their wisdom can hardly be disputed. Generally speaking, labor has fewer friends today than at any time in many, many years. This fact is reflected in the treatment labor has been getting in the courts and legislative halls. Labor laws are getting more restrictive, and even traditional labor rights such as picketing are getting rough handling in court decisions. In fact the right to picket, regardless of circumstances, may be denied labor before too long.

Where does this leave labor? As we see it, we have two choices. We can sit down and moan and wring our hands, or we can fight back.

To our way of thinking, there is only one sensible course open to us—fighting back. We can do this by assuming the responsibilities of leadership in the communities where we operate and live. Dale Carnegie to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no magic formula for winning friends and influencing people. It is done in one way only—by constantly working for the common good.

As an example of outstanding community service, the magnificent gesture Louisiana and East Texas building trades unions have been making in rebuilding towns wrecked by hurricane Audrey merits special attention. Almost before the winds stopped blowing, skilled craftsmen from Gulf Coast cities were moving into the stricken areas to help their fellow citizens in distress. Week end after week end they were on the job restoring the battered and wrecked communities. They did not wait for someone else to take the lead; they moved right in and went to work. From now on it is going to be hard to sell the citizens of Louisiana and East Texas on the proposition that unions are anything but solid, cooperative segments of society.

Another fine example of healthy community relations was provided recently by Local Union 105, of Cleveland, which celebrated its 50th anniversary by making a number of sizeable contributions to very worthy causes.

The whole community benefited thereby. The public spiritedness of the Cleveland local will be remembered long after the occasion which prompted it is forgotten. There could hardly be a better example of building community relations. Cleveland papers for once devoted a substantial amount of space to a labor story that did not have allusion to coercion, violence or friction.

Since we have lost the status of underdog, it is time for us to quit acting the part of the underdog. It is time for us to accept the responsibilities of community leadership. Too often we have operated on the periphery of community affairs, getting only the "advisory" spots and being consulted only after programs have been formulated.

It is time for us to take the lead. We may not have much money, but we have something better; we have manpower and brains. We can get things done because we do not get bogged down in committees and agendas and the fol-de-rol that so many ivory tower movements strangle on.

Brother Beimiller hit the nail on the head. We are no longer underdogs. We can no longer count on support from the general public because we represent the low man on the totem pole. From now on we must earn that support and respect. And we can do it if we broaden our horizons and assume the responsibilities of community leadership. The Louisiana and Cleveland unions showed us one way it can be done.

Study Now Can Avoid A Depression Later

One does not need to be an economist to realize that the bloom is fading from the boom. Overall unemployment passed the four per cent figure in July. Average weekly hours in construction are on the downgrade. The same is true of manufacturing. Output has gone down three per cent this year. A half dozen communities have been added to the surplus labor area list in recent months.

In the meantime, both wholesale and retail prices are climbing steadily. So, too, are interest rates.

It all adds up to a shaky ship. In nautical terms, it means the storm warnings are flying. Unless some hatches are battened down soon the heavy seas of depression may come pouring in before long. After all, we passed this way once before.

In 1928 and 1929 the weather reports were just as threatening as they are today. Output was dropping although the capacity to produce was rising rapidly. Interest rates were on the increase too. Money was calling the shots. The earnings of money skyrocketed while the earnings of workers held relatively stable. Pretty soon the economic structure became so top heavy it collapsed of its own dead weight.

Between 1923 and 1929, the capacity of American industry to produce increased many times faster than the capacity of American wage earners to consume. So the day arrived where productive capacity was at a very high point but wage earners did not have the purchasing power to consume the

fruits of the higher production. Everybody over age 40 can remember what the results were.

In spite of rising wages and increased fringe benefits, unit labor costs have remained relatively stable over the past five years. During that time, however, wholesale and retail prices have climbed steadily despite a shrinking demand for goods.

In the face of a declining demand for goods and a constantly increasing ability to turn out goods faster, prices have gone up. This is a reversal of the usual situation. Usually when demand is slack and the ability to produce is on the upgrade, softening prices normally result.

The reasons for such flying in the face of precedent are not hard to fathom. The AFL-CIO economic department cites raising of the federal reserve discount rate to the highest point in 23 years; increasing the FHA mortgage rate to five and a quarter per cent; the practice of companies financing expansion out of earnings rather than by borrowing; and special concessions such as fast tax write-offs as a few reasons.

A sweeping re-appraisal of all Federal fiscal and monetary policies is long overdue. The same goes for prices, profits and wages. The ship is not sinking but it is springing some serious leaks that need tending to soon.

Look Who Is Talking

“Break up the huge labor monopolies” has become something of a theme song for much of the reactionary press. Big unions, according to these journals, are a menace to our economy. But seldom, if ever, is any mention made of the alarming rate at which industrial giants are growing bigger.

A study recently released by the Senate Anti-trust and Monopoly Committee points up some very disquieting trends in the growth of American industry. The big are getting bigger and the small are being gobbled up or forced to the wall. The Senate Committee study—entitled “Concentration in American Industry”—reveals the following:

The four biggest companies in the electrical appliance industry upped their share of the market from 36% in 1947 to 50% in 1954.

The top four companies making and rolling steel increased their share of the market nine per cent from 1947 to 1954—from 45% to 54%.

The four most important paper companies latched on to an additional 10% of the paper market in the same period. In 1947 they accounted for 15% of the paper sold; in 1954 they supplied 25%.

In 1954, the top 200 corporations accounted for 37% of the total dollar volume added by manufacturing—a seven per cent increase over the 1947 figure of 30%.

The 50 biggest companies chalked up a 41% increase in their share of the value added by manufacturing. In 1947 they took care of about 17% of the national total; seven years later their share was up to 23%.

Many economists view the findings of the study as proof that corporate concentration is taking place at the most rapid pace in history. Many factors have contributed to this whopping growth in the already huge corporations; the ability of big companies to expand their operations out of profits while

smaller companies have to borrow; concentration of a high percentage of defense orders in a few big companies; ineffective anti-trust laws; the greatest rash of mergers in several generations.

And still it is the growth of unions that newspapers worry about. The concentration of power that rests in the hands of a few corporations is almost beyond imagination. If all the unions in the United States and Canada merged their assets and members into one single union their combined strength could hardly match that of a handful of top corporate enterprises.

Right now the nation is caught up in a situation that has no precedent; the demand for goods is falling but wholesale and retail prices are rising. Ordinarily, when the demand for goods goes down, competition forces prices down as firms battle for the shrinking market. This year prices are going up while the demand for goods is slipping. Incidentally, profits, too, are going up on a smaller volume of business.

Can there be a connection between the concentration of power in the hands of fewer and fewer companies and the failure of competition to bring down prices in a falling market? A Congressional investigation could easily find out. Congress has been diligently investigating everything under the sun. A thorough investigation of who is to blame for inflation and why, could do the nation a much greater service than many probes now under way.

Kids Should Come First

Congress short-changed the children of America when it killed the school construction bill through partisan politics. Charges and counter-charges are flying thick and fast as one political clique tries to pin the blame on the other.

There will be time enough between now and the next election to decide who did what in the school bill battle. The problem now is to muster support for another try next year.

This month will see a new high in school population. School facilities which were inadequate last year will be called on to carry an even heavier load this year.

School children need additional school rooms desperately: the construction industry has the capacity to do the job. Politicians who play fast and loose with the future of our children are building up a wave of resentment that will sweep many of them back to private life come November, 1958.

Not Hard To Figure

"Economic Intelligence," a monthly bulletin issued by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, chides union economists for worrying because production is increasing faster than employment.

"When production increases faster than employment—that is progress, pure and simple," says the bulletin.

And we ask, progress for whom?

For the man is forced off the job by higher productivity?

For the grocer and butcher who lose a customer?

For the landlord who can't collect rent?

Or for the company which gets more production with fewer employes?

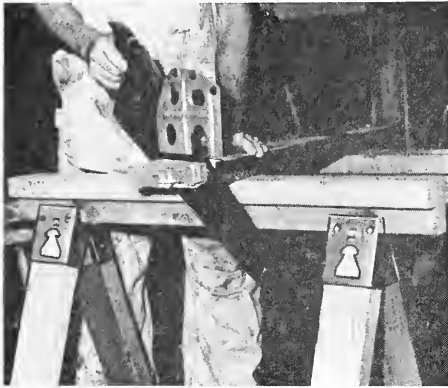
As far as we are concerned, the answer is pure and simple.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

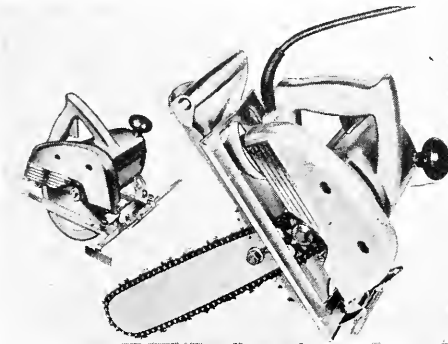
Metal clamps, for use with 1 x 2's, or 2 x 4's, for making saw horses. Made of 18-gauge steel, said to be low priced enough to be economically expendable. Each set contains two clamps and four wedges. Horses



are assembled by driving wood in clamps and driving in wedges. Manufactured by Chesney, Inc., 527 W. Windsor Rd., Glendale 4, Cal.

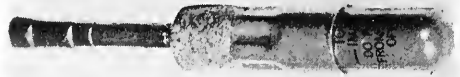
★ ★ ★

A portable, electric saw said to be usable as either a chain or power saw. It is stated that with a 6 1/4" blade, when used as a power saw, the units operates at 4700 R. P. M. As a chain saw, the tool has a speed of



2500 surface feet a minute. Easily converted for logging by removing regular blade, and blade guard and bolting on chain saw attachment. Product of Portable Electric Tools, 320 W. 83rd St., Chicago, Ill.

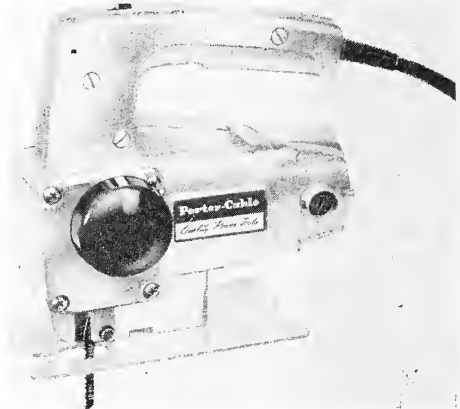
A small, inexpensive blowtorch, for occasional use. Uses Butane gas cartridges, easy to replace. Said to give 30 minutes, 3500°F



pin point flame. Only six inches long, but suitable for soldering, brazing or softening paint or putty. Product of Kidde Mfg. Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

★ ★ ★

A new electric hand saw said to be practical for use in seven different applications; as a rip, cross cut, coping, keyhole, scroll, jig and hack saw. Useful for cutting hard or soft woods, plywood, laminated plastics, compositions, ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Orbital action places blade teeth in contact only on up stroke. Standard equipment



includes three blades, for cutting wood or metal. Available in a kit including saw, rip-guide, angle adjusting base, wall bracket, assortment of blades, tube of grease, screws, bolts, nuts and adapter. Product of Porter-Cable Machine Co., 116 Exchange St., Syracuse 8, N. Y.

The June, 1957 issue contained an improper address for information concerning a plastic ladder. Interested readers should write to the following address if they wish further information on this product: Putnam Rolling Ladder Co., 30 Howard St., New York 13, N. Y.

Official Information



General Officers of

**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL SECRETARY
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

New Local Unions Chartered

1519 Ironton, Ohio

2615 Sparta, Tennessee

2591 Brunswick, Georgia

3241 Covington, Indiana

3238 Blackfoot, Idaho

1221 Beulah, Michigan

1329 Stephanville, Newfoundland

2622 Wausaukee, Wisconsin.

3240 Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Assist Your Officers by Informing Them of Your Correct Address

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.*

- HERMAN ABLE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
R. H. ANDERSON, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth,
Texas
P. B. BAKER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
PAUL BANQUER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans,
La.
R. O. BARBER, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
ORRIN BARKER, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
EDWARD BARRY, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
CHRIS BATELAAN, L. U. 1913, San Fernando,
Cal.
J. A. BEAIRSTO, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
NICOLAI BOGDONOFF, L. U. 42, San Fran-
cisco, Cal.
JAMES BONAVIDA, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
JOHN BRASSER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
H. G. BROOKS, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
FRANK BRUSAK, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
AL CEIDEBERG, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
F. L. CLAUSS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
RALPH CLIFFORD, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
CLYDE COFFMAN, L. U. 1913, San Fernando,
Cal.
J. L. COURTNEY, L. U. 3110, Black Mountain,
N. Car.
JOHN COYNE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. CRABB, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
DONALD DAVIDSON, L. U. 213, Houston,
Texas
C. W. DORSEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
DOMINIC EGYED, L. U. 42, San Francisco,
Cal.
ROBERT EISERMAN, L. U. 627, Jacksonville,
Fla.
H. M. EMRICK, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. E. ESSEN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES FALSON, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JOHN FIELDHOUSE, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
N. B. FLANAGAN, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
A. J. FOWLES, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
EDWARD GIANETTI, L. U. 42, San Francisco,
Cal.
W. A. HABERLAND, L. U. 1913, San Fernando,
Cal.
FRANK HOFFMAN, L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MIKE HOREJS, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
C. L. KEITH, L. U. 1913, San Fernando, Cal.
CLAUD KELLER, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
FRANK KOLINEK, SR., L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
GUSTAVE LACROUX, L. U. 94, Providence,
R. I.
H. S. LADD, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
STANISLAS LEFRENAYE, L. U. 94, Provi-
dence, R. I.
E. B. LITTLE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
J. E. LYNCH, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
J. A. MacDONALD, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
JOHN MacMILLAN, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
JOSEPH MAIGRET, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
ALBERT MARCHIONI, L. U. 275, Newton,
Mass.
ALBRECHT MARQUARDT, L. U. 42, San Fran-
cisco, Cal.
C. E. MAY, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
CHARLES McCARY, L. U. 584, New Orleans,
La.
JAMES I. McCAUL, L. U. 1913, San Fernando,
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Orleans, La.
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J. L. READ, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
R. J. REED, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
A. G. REICHART, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
EDWARD RIEGNER, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ALVA ROY, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
L. F. SANDRIK, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RANIERO SEBASTIANI, L. U. 1613, Newark,
N. J.
ELMER SELL, L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
W. J. SHELBURG, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
PEDER SHERSETH, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
K. J. SHIFLET, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
A. A. SILVA, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
C. J. SLOAN, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
THOMAS SLOAN, L. U. 542, Salem, N. J.
R. V. SOMERVILLE, L. U. 186, Steubenville,
Ohio
PETER STEENSON, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
L. V. STEPHENS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
A. B. STIVERS, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
J. C. TREMAIN, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
J. L. WALKER, L. U. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.
J. D. WEAVER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HARRY WENHOLZ, L. U. 1846, New Orleans,
La.
EARL WESTHAVER, L. U. 83, Halifax, N. S.
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E. M. WINES, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
GERHARD WOHLERS, L. U. 11, Cleveland,
Ohio
F. C. WYATT, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
-

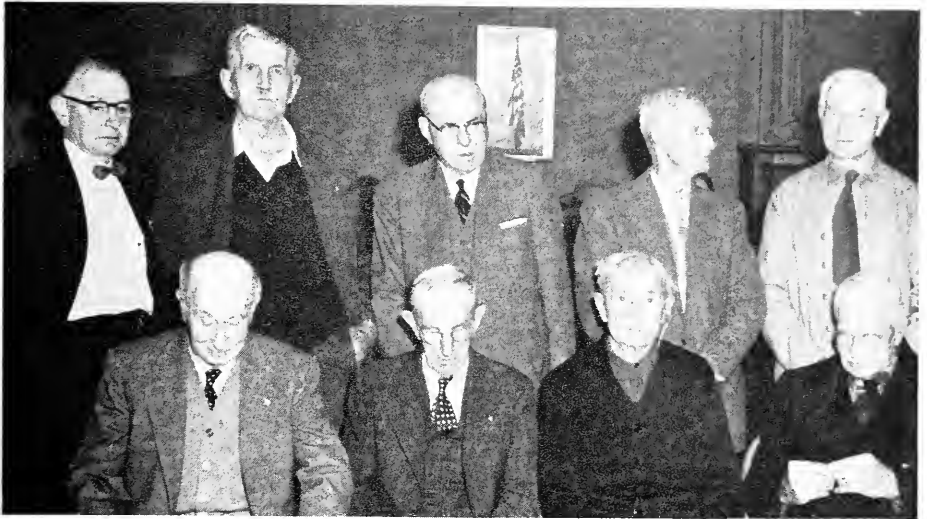
Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NORWICH, CONN., LOCAL HONORS EIGHT BROTHERS

Eight members, of 50 or more years, of Local Union No. 137, of Norwich, Connecticut, were honored at a recent meeting with gold pins emblematic of their long years of service. Each was also presented with a life membership certificate by William J. Sullivan, General Representative, who, with Frank Barry, Special Representative, were the speakers of



Fifty year men of Local 137, at the presentation ceremonies are, from the left, seated: Brothers Campion, Carroll, Budzech and Jeanette. Standing from the left: Brother Frank Barry, Rogers, William J. Sullivan, Pukallus and Grodotzke.

the evening. The half-century men include: Michael Campion, 58 years; Dwight Allen and William Budzech, 57 years; John Carroll, 56 years; Everett Rogers, 55 years; Arthur Jeanette, 54 years; Herman Pukallus, 52 years; and Arthur Grodotzke, 50 years. Brother Allen, who is 94 years of age, was unable to be present for the ceremonies and received his pin at a later date.

BOY SCOUTS BENEFIT FROM LABOR-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION

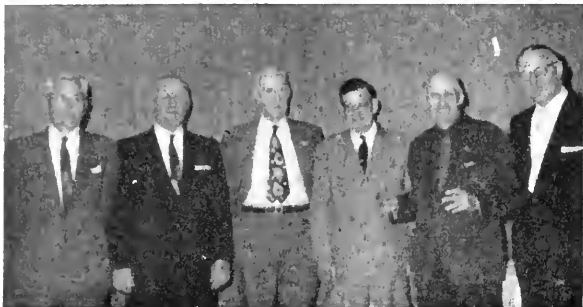
More than 5,500 Boys Scouts will get direct benefit from the action recently taken by two groups which are supposed by many to be bitterly opposed in viewpoint and aims. The scouts of Vallejo, California, will use a large, new headquarters building which will serve as a symbol of the united purpose of labor and management in the building trades in the Vallejo area.

More than 460 firms and individuals contributed their time, skill, materials and money to the construction of the new scout headquarters. Of this group, one of the 13 unions which was very active in the project is Local 180 of the United Brotherhood. Nearly 50 members of the Vallejo Local worked on the job, all free, to help a worthy organization and make their community a little better place to live.

The Vallejo newspaper, the Times-Herald, summed up the project in a full-page salute to all who made contributions as "... the greatest volunteer community effort ever undertaken by the construction industry in this area." We also salute Local 180 and all others who contributed to the Scouts' building and to the betterment of Vallejo.

FOUR 50 YEAR MEN HONORED AT DANCE

Honored guests at a recent dinner dance held by Local No. 1785, of Fort Lee, New



Jersey, included four Brothers with 50 or more years of continuous membership. Shown following presentation of gold pins signifying 50 years membership are, from the left: Larry Muller, 51 years membership; Al Beck, Hudson County D. C. business representative; Thomas Meighan, 53 years and a charter member of the Local, Henry Cook, 52 years; William Montondo, 52 years; and Henry

Cook, Hudson County D. C. business representative.

KEY WEST OLD TIMERS FETED

Honored guests at a dinner recently held by Local Union No. 655, of Key West, Florida, included seven members of long standing. They are N. P. Nelson, 57 years continuous membership; Paul F. Roberts, 45 years; John P. England, 42 years; Robert Knowles, 41 years; Urban Bethel, 38 years; George Malone, 36 years; and Leslie Albury, 26 years.



Old timers of Local 655, seated from the left: Brothers Nelson, Knowles, Malone and Roberts. Standing are officers of the Local. From the left: Clarence S. Higgs, business representative; Charles Hjort, president; and Joseph L. Knowles, treasurer.

Brothers Bethel, Albury and England were unable to attend the dinner due to illness, but they and their fellow old timers were recipients of pins appropriately marked in accordance with the length of their membership. Each veteran member also received a gold tie clasp.

YAKIMA BROTHERS VOLUNTEER HELP FOR YWCA CAMP

Recently camp committee members of the Yakima, Washington YWCA visited their summer camp to see how it had withstood the long hard winter. To their consternation they found the lodge was practically ruined—its beams were cracked, the porch had fallen down and there was a large hole in the roof.

Like most volunteer groups of its type, the Yakima YWCA never has many spare dollars. They're too busy using them to help the children of their community. Lacking

sufficient funds, they still needed a new lodge, so they took their problem to Local Union No. 770, of Yakima. They recalled that its members had previously donated their services to other organizations in times of need.

The visit wasn't in vain, for the Brotherhood members quickly formed a committee, contacted Plumbers, Painters, Electricians and Cement Masons Locals. Soon they received pledges from the other Building Trades Locals, and knew the job could be completed, so they began the rebuilding of the lodge.

A lumber company representative helped out by drawing up plans, a contractor loaned his time and equipment and the various crews were soon on the job. Only one man was paid: a full time foreman who supervised all the volunteer work.

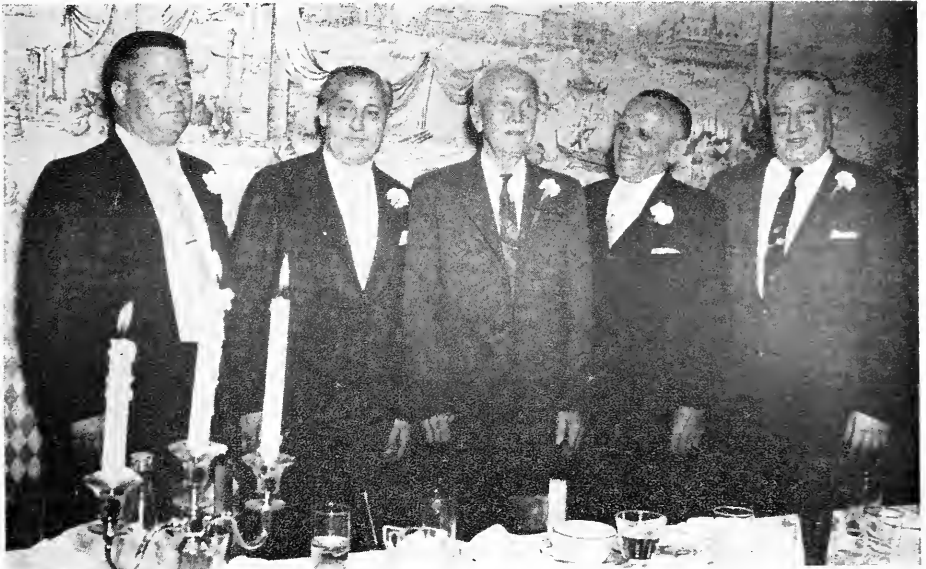
It took a total of 143 man-days of volunteer labor—102 contributed by members of Local 770—but every second of the work was done by union labor, a total of 117 volunteers from the various building trades unions.

In a write-up in the YWCA Magazine on the volunteer work, conclusions of the author voice how they really feel about labor unions in Yakima: "Best of all, there is now a real feeling of friendship between the members of the Unions and the Yakima Association."

We know that the Yakima Brothers didn't buy the friendship with the YWCA, they earned it with their generosity and community spirit.

POSSIBLE RECORD FOR NEW JERSEY OLD-TIMER

A veteran officer of Local Union No. 349, of Orange, New Jersey, may be the holder of a longevity record not only for the United Brotherhood, but all of organized labor. John A. Richter, now 81, has 56 years of service to his credit as an official of one Local Union.



John Richter, 50 year financial secretary of Local 349, receives the congratulations of officers and the Local and guest speakers at a dinner held in his honor. From the left are David L. Walter, president of the Orange Local, General Executive Board member Rajoppi, Brother Richter, Second General Vice President Blaier and Joseph Lynch, president of the Essex County District Council.

Brother Richter was initiated into the Orange Local on May 22, 1900. In July, the following year, he became a trustee, his first union office. After one year in this position he became recording secretary and five years later, in July, 1907, he was elected financial secretary, a post he still holds today.

In recognition of his exceptionally long service, members of Local 349 recently held a dinner in honor of Brother Richter. Principal speakers at the event were Second General Vice President O. Wm. Blaier and General Executive Board member Raleigh Rajoppi.

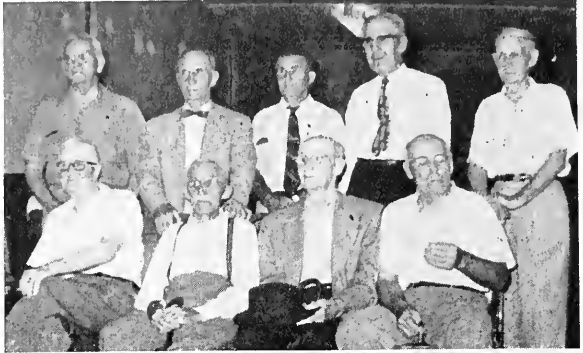
Both praised Brother Richter for his fine record of outstanding work in the Essex County (N. J.) area, and also voiced thanks to Mrs. Richter, who was present, for the assistance she has given her husband in furthering his work.

ARDMORE, PA., LOCAL HONORS ELEVEN OLD-TIMERS

Recently Local Union No. 465, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, presented gold pins to eleven of its members with 50 or more years of continuous service.

Thomas Keenan, a past president of the Local, had the honor of presenting the pins to the following members:

Thomas Hickey, conductor of the Local and a charter member with 57 years to his credit; Thomas Brady, 56 years; Clarence Speakman, George Hart and Walter Sharp, 55 years; Alexander Duff and Frederick Trunk, 54 years; Orlando B. Fetters, 52 years; and Joseph Dold, William Super and Harry Grubb, 50 years. Brother Super now serves as president of Local 465.



Veteran members of Local 465 include, from the left, seated: Brothers Sharp, Trunk, Brady and Speakman. Standing, from the left are: Brothers Fetters, Duff, Super, Grub and Hickey. George Hart and Joseph Dold were not present for the photo.

CALIFORNIA LOCAL BURNS MORTGAGE ON HALL

Early this year members of Local No. 1622, of Hayward, California, attended an exceptionally pleasant ceremony consisting of burning the mortgage on their new hall. This spacious building was formally dedicated in March, 1955 and many members who had helped with its construction were in attendance.



Hayward, California's Labor Temple, property of Local 1622.

the members and the careful administration of the Local's funds, the final payment was made last November.

Construction was paid for through the Local's building fund, started in 1950. The sale of the old Labor Temple, maturing of savings bonds and wise handling of the Local's funds resulted in the quick payment of the mortgage.

The new Labor Temple is located on a three and one-half acre plot. It contains five offices, a recreation hall, auditoriums with seating capacities of 200 and 600 and a modern kitchen equipped to serve a crowd of 500 persons. The grounds are beautifully landscaped and there is ample parking space for all visitors.

The mortgage burning ceremonies also included the re-dedication of the building, as the original ceremonies occurred when the structure was first occupied, but not quite complete.

As is the case when most Brotherhood Locals build a hall or remodel one, nearly all the work was donated by the members. They gave of their spare time freely, thus lessening the need for a substantial cash outlay. Due to the generosity of



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

TOPEKA LADIES HONOR FOUNDERS, 25-YEAR MEMBERS

To the Editor:

Recently we Ladies of Auxiliary No. 95, of Topeka, Kansas, observed the 35th anniversary of our group with a gala dinner, held in one of the city's fine restaurants. At the affair we honored our charter members and others with 25 or more years of continuous membership.

Our Auxiliary was chartered in December, 1922. Mesdames Harry Howard, Walter Kendall, George Wilson and the late Lillian Bartell are the charter members who were honored. Mrs. Bartell passed away a short time after our anniversary date. The other long time members are Mrs. Claude Currence, 31 years, and Mrs. Andrew Shaw, 27 years.

Each of the charter members and 25 year members were presented with appropriate pins signifying their years of membership. These were the first pins of this nature to be presented to Auxiliary members in Kansas.



Honored guests at Auxiliary 95's 35th anniversary celebration, from the left: Mrs. Walter Kendall, Mrs. George Wilson and Mrs. Clarence Currence. Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Howard were unable to be present for the photo.

Auxiliary No. 95 takes great pride in its members of long and faithful standing. To us they exemplify the spirit of friendship and cooperation which is prevalent throughout the organization of Carpenters' Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
Mrs. C. M. Miller, President

IOWA LADIES OBSERVE 16 YEARS

To the Editor:

The 16th birthday party of a young girl is usually one of the happiest of her life and the same was true of this event recently celebrated by members and guests of Ladies Auxiliary 370, of Ottumwa, Iowa. In attendance were seven charter members and many of our husbands.

At present we have 20 members in good standing, but we are working hard to bring more into the fold and hope to increase our numbers soon.

We meet twice each month, on the first and third Mondays. The first meeting is reserved for business and the later date for social events.

Officers for 1957 include Merle Gibson, president; Zoe Kinion, vice president; Ruth Bailey, secretary; Mattie Kiefman, treasurer; Beatrice Dudeen, conductress; Corinne Horras, warden; and Mary Tyrell, Beryl Epps and Ella Jones, trustees.

Fraternally,
Ruth Bailey, secretary
110½ S. Court
Ottumwa, Iowa

Craft Problems



EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second lesson in a series of 15 on the ranch style house, which began in the August issue. Each lesson will be given its regular number; 345 through 359. An editorial note will be included at the top of each lesson to aid the reader in keeping track of the series. Illustrations began numbered with Fig. 1, in Lesson 345, and will be continuous until the series is complete. **Interested Readers Are Advised To Save Each Lesson As An Excessive Number Of Extra Copies Will Not Be Available.**

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele
LESSON 346

This series of lessons will cover the plans and specifications of a ranch-style house, as fully as space and circumstances will permit. The reader is again reminded, that if he is interested in these lessons, he should keep them on file for future reference. This is important because many of the lessons, which are made up of illustrations and texts, are dependent on each other, in order to convey fully-rounded information.

Floor Framing Plan:—Fig. 8 shows the locations of the joists, so that when the partitions are set, the reinforcing will be at the right place—that is to say, that all of the doubled joists are located by measurements given in figures. The important dimensions, the size of the joists, location of the bridging and other information is given on this drawing. Information that is not given here can be found by referring to the details, sections, etc., which will appear in the lessons of this series from month to month.

Details of Doors and Windows:—Fig 9 gives details of the door frame for the door between the breakfast room and porch. The framing of the rough opening is also shown on these details. Fig. 10 shows details of the wooden basement window frame. Fig. 11 gives details for the door between the den and porch.

North and South Elevations:—Fig. 12 shows the north elevation. To the left, perpendicular measurements are given in figures from the bottom to the footing to the finish floor line. Fig. 13 gives the south elevation. The figures to the left locate vari-

ous points from the bottom of the footing up to the bottom of the ceiling joists. The distance between the top of the windows and the finish floor is given on this drawing.

(Specifications continued from lesson 345.)

10. Alterations:—The owner reserves the right to alter any part of the plans or specifications at any time. The additional cost of construction, if any, resulting from such alterations as may be required shall be charged as an "Extra" and if said alteration reduces the cost of construction, such reduction shall revert as a "Credit" to the owner. The amount of "Extra" or "Credit" for such alteration shall be agreed upon in writing between the architects or owner and contractor in advance.

11. Extras:—No claim for extra will be allowed unless said extra work shall have been ordered by the owner or architects in

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. \$3.00.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. \$3.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. \$3.00.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 184 p., 468 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price \$3.00.

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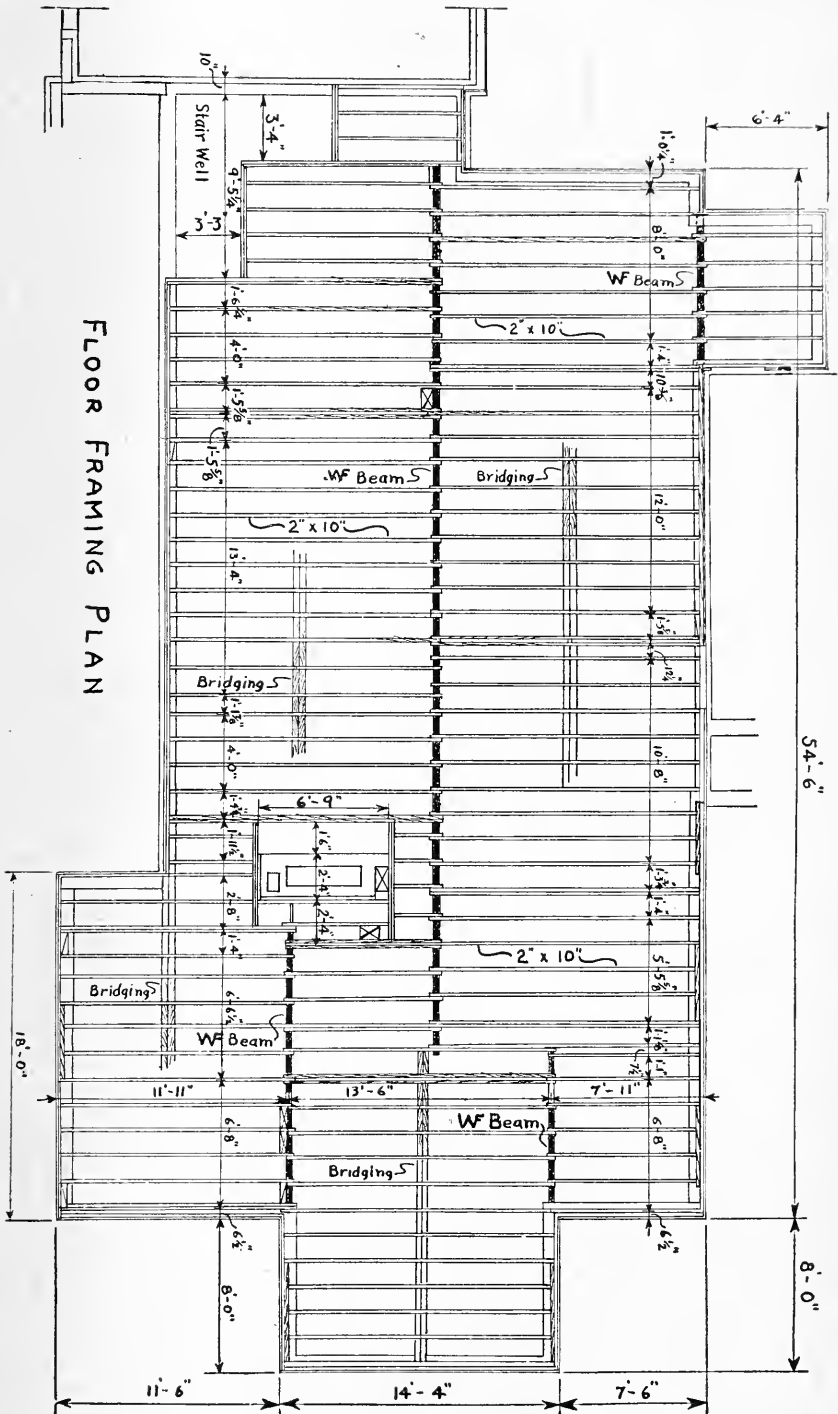


Fig. 8

writing and the price of same agreed upon beforehand.

12. Method of Payment:—Payment shall be made monthly on or before the 1st day of the month. Monthly payments shall be

bills for material and labor incurred on the work have been paid.

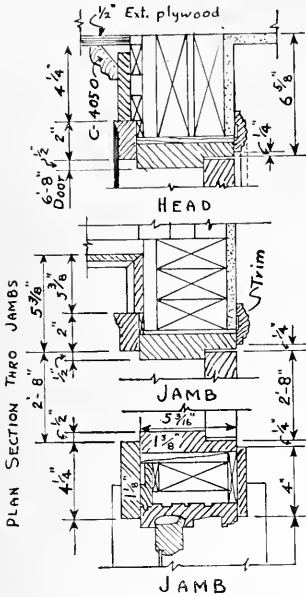


Fig. 9

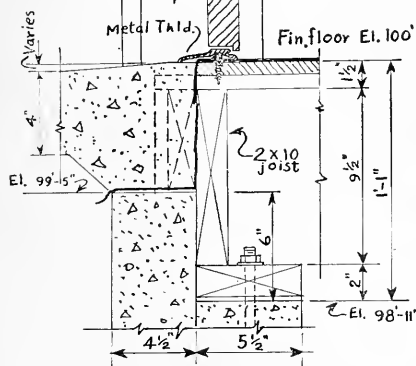
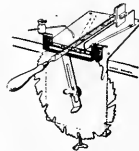


Fig 10

DETAIL OF TYPICAL WOOD BASEMENT WINDOW

13. Construction Plant:—This contractor shall provide all tools, machinery, and

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based on labor performed and accepted. Ten per cent (10%) of each estimate will be retained for final payment. After first payment is made contractor will be required to submit receipted bills for material listed in previous estimate before subsequent certificates of payment will be authorized by the architects. Final payment will be due ten (10) days after final completion of the work. Before final payment is made, contractor shall make affidavit or show receipts that all

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3. Removal of Rubbish:—Remove from the building and site all rubbish.

4. Grading:

(a) All dirt from excavation shall be used for filling and grading the lot.

house and extending out from all sides of house as far as available dirt from excavation will go. Finish surface shall be dragged and raked to remove all clods. Care shall be taken to remove all debris from the grading.

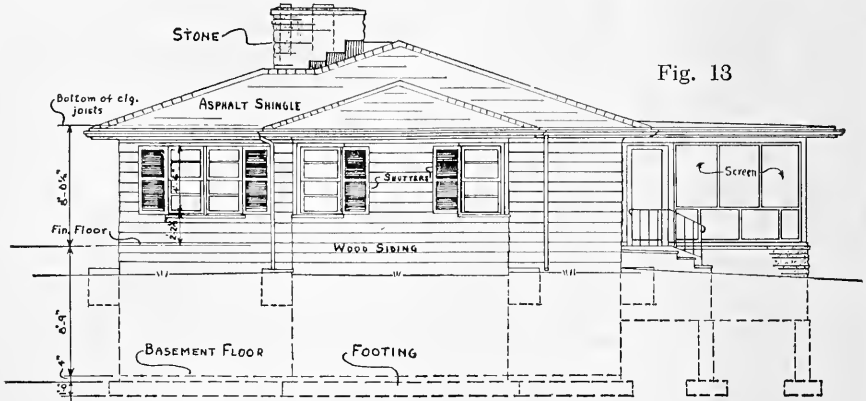


Fig. 13

S O U T H • E L E V A T I O N

(b) Top soil shall be stock piled separately and used for finish grading only.

(c) This contractor shall bring to finish grades as shown on drawings starting at

(d) Any additional dirt for grading shall be deposited on site and graded by the owner.

5. Tile Drainage Lines:

(a) General contractor shall furnish and install 4" farm tile drainage line around foundation on top of footing. Place tile 1/4" apart and cover top half of tile with a 6" strip of 30# felt. Cover drain tile with 12" of crushed rock or coarse gravel with the sand screened out. Plumbing contractor will connect drain tile into sump pit where shown on drawings.

(b) Drainage line from downspouts will be furnished by plumbing contractor.

7. Trees:—Contractor shall box around to a height of six feet (6') and carefully protect all trees that are liable to damage by reason of this contractor's work.

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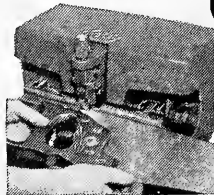
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2. **Cement:**—The cement used for plain and reinforced concrete construction shall be any brand of Portland cement which shall meet the requirements of the specifications and methods of tests last adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials.

3. **Aggregate:**—Aggregate for concrete shall consist of Hartford, gravel free from foreign material and properly graded. Sample of aggregate shall be submitted to the architects for approval.

4. **Water:**—The water used in mixing concrete shall be free from oil, acid and injurious amounts of alkalis or vegetable matter.

5. **Proportions:**—Concrete foundations, footings, driveway, sidewalks and all floor slabs shall consist of one part cement to five parts sand and gravel, equally mixed.

(To be continued in lesson 347.)

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WANTS TO KNOW

A reader wants information about spacing joists and studding—also has a question about cabinet making.

I know of no set rule for spacing studding, excepting that they should be spaced in such a manner, that the material that will be nailed to them, will work out with the smallest amount of waste, possible. For example, if the outside is boxed with boards, placed on a diagonal, it will make little difference how the studding are spaced, for the lumber will work out about as well one way as another. But if the boxing consists of Celotex, in sheets 4 feet wide, and placed up and down, then the spacing of studding should be done in such a way that, the starting sheet at the corner can be put on without cutting and without waste, but still center the joint-studding. In other words, the center of the joint-studding should be exactly 4 feet from the corner of the skeleton wall.

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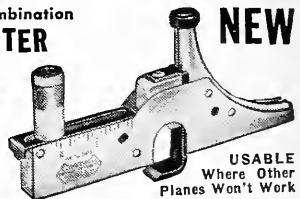
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rock, then the spacing of the studding should be made to conform with the requirements of those two materials. Just as in the other case, you should see to it that the center of the joint-studding will be 4 feet from the angle-corner of the skeleton wall. I usually allow about one-quarter of an inch for variations. If the outside is covered with Celotex, and the inside is finished with sheet-rock or lath and plaster, it will be impossible to meet the requirements set forth above, in both cases. That is where the workman will have to use his own judgment.

The joists often are spaced to conform with the spacing of the studding, but that is not absolutely necessary, nor is it always possible throughout the building. Where ducts are run from the basement up between studding, then it is wise to have the studding and the joist spaced the same, if that is possible.

As to your question about the meaning of C. C., in cabinet making. I have never seen these letters used in connection with cabinets, excepting as they are used to show where a cut-through of a section comes on the plans. Different architects have different ways of making their plans, and I would suggest that you refer this question to the architect or firm that puts out the material on which the "C. C." is shown.



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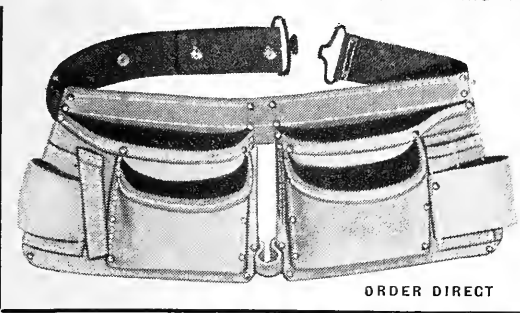


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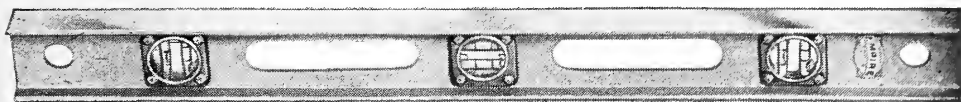
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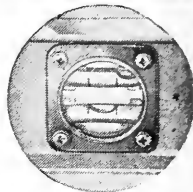
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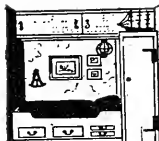
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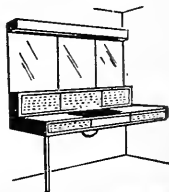
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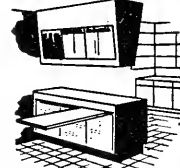
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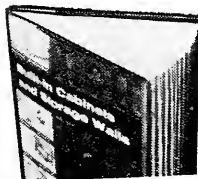
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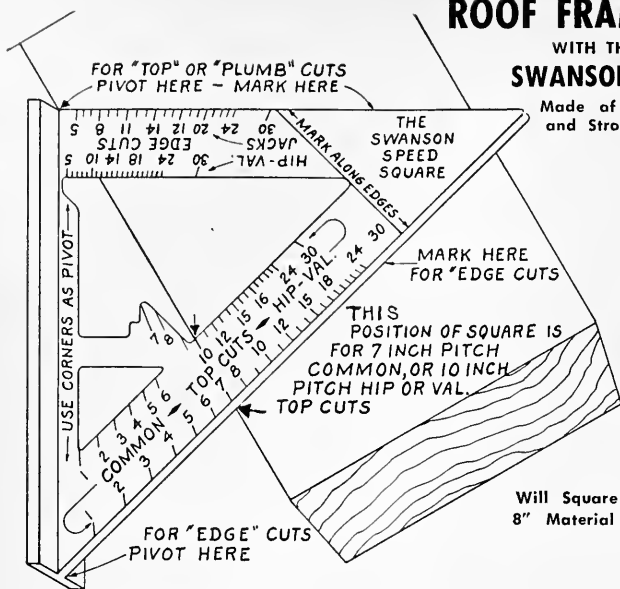


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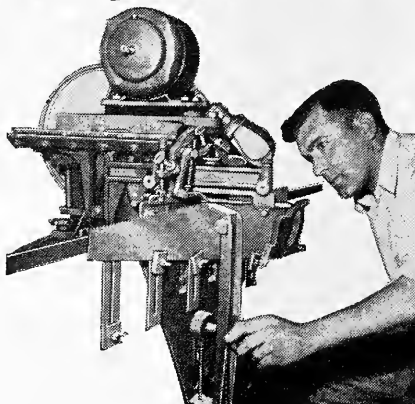


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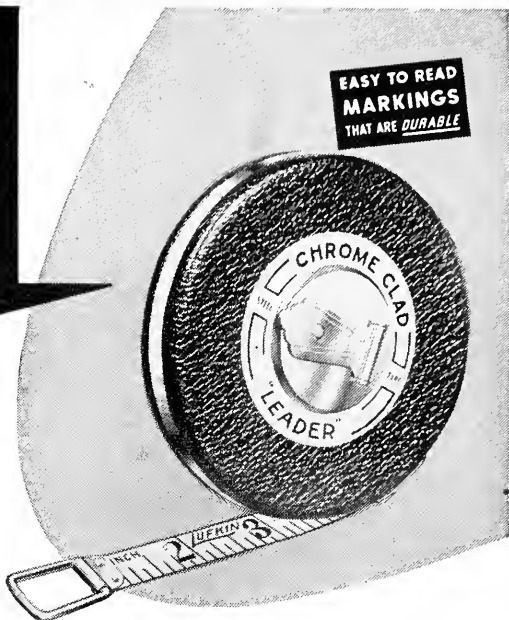
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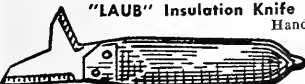
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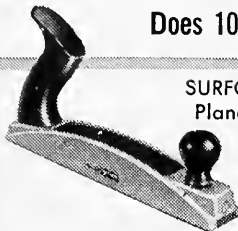
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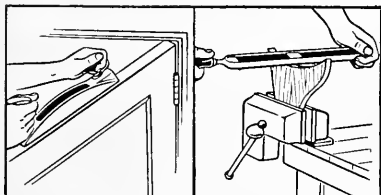


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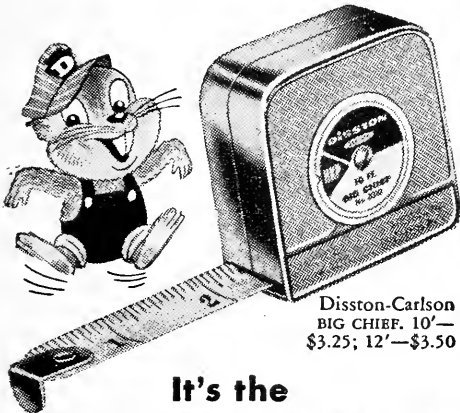
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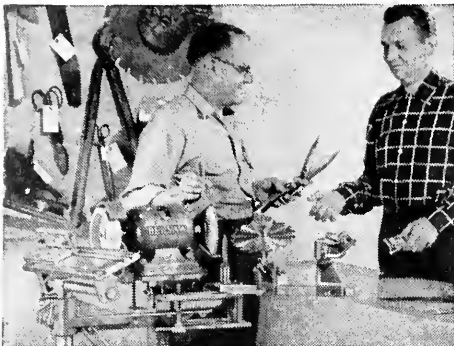
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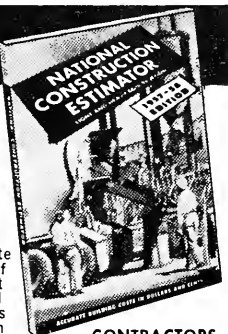
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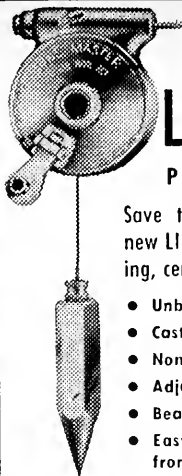
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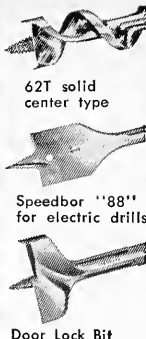
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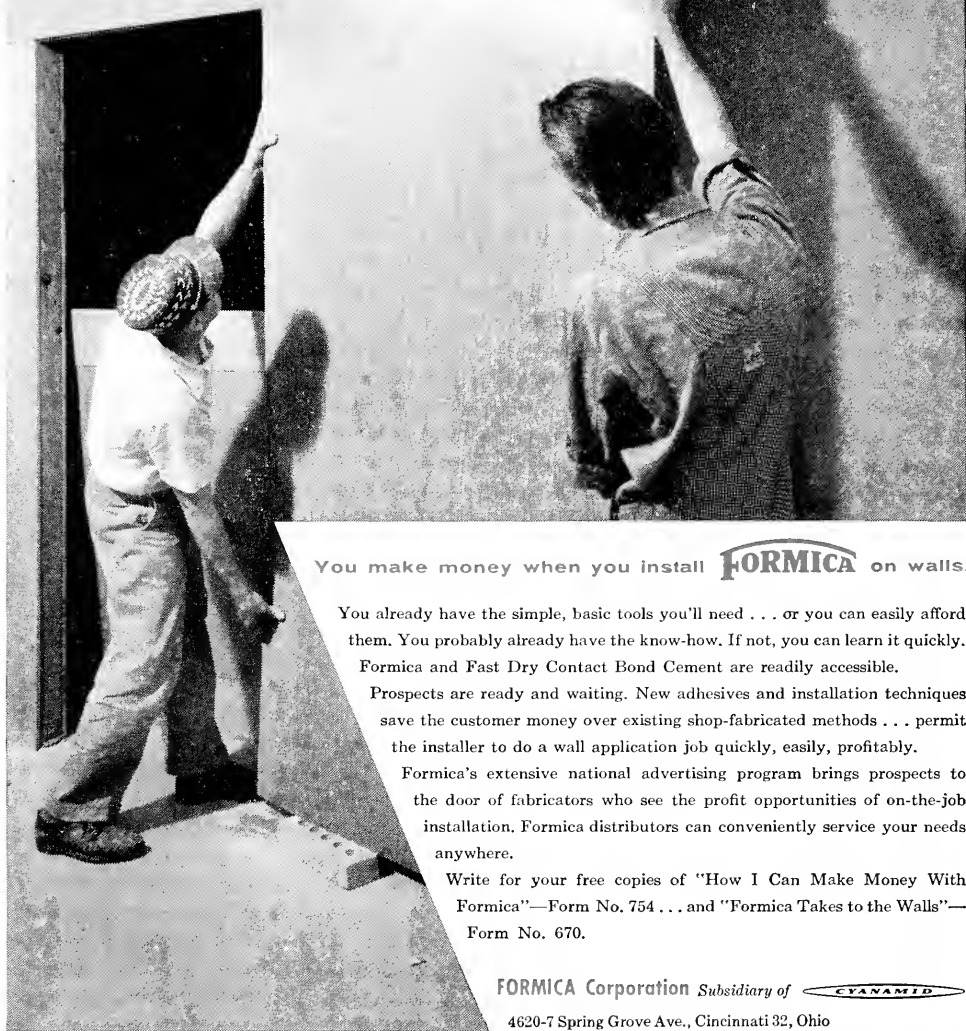
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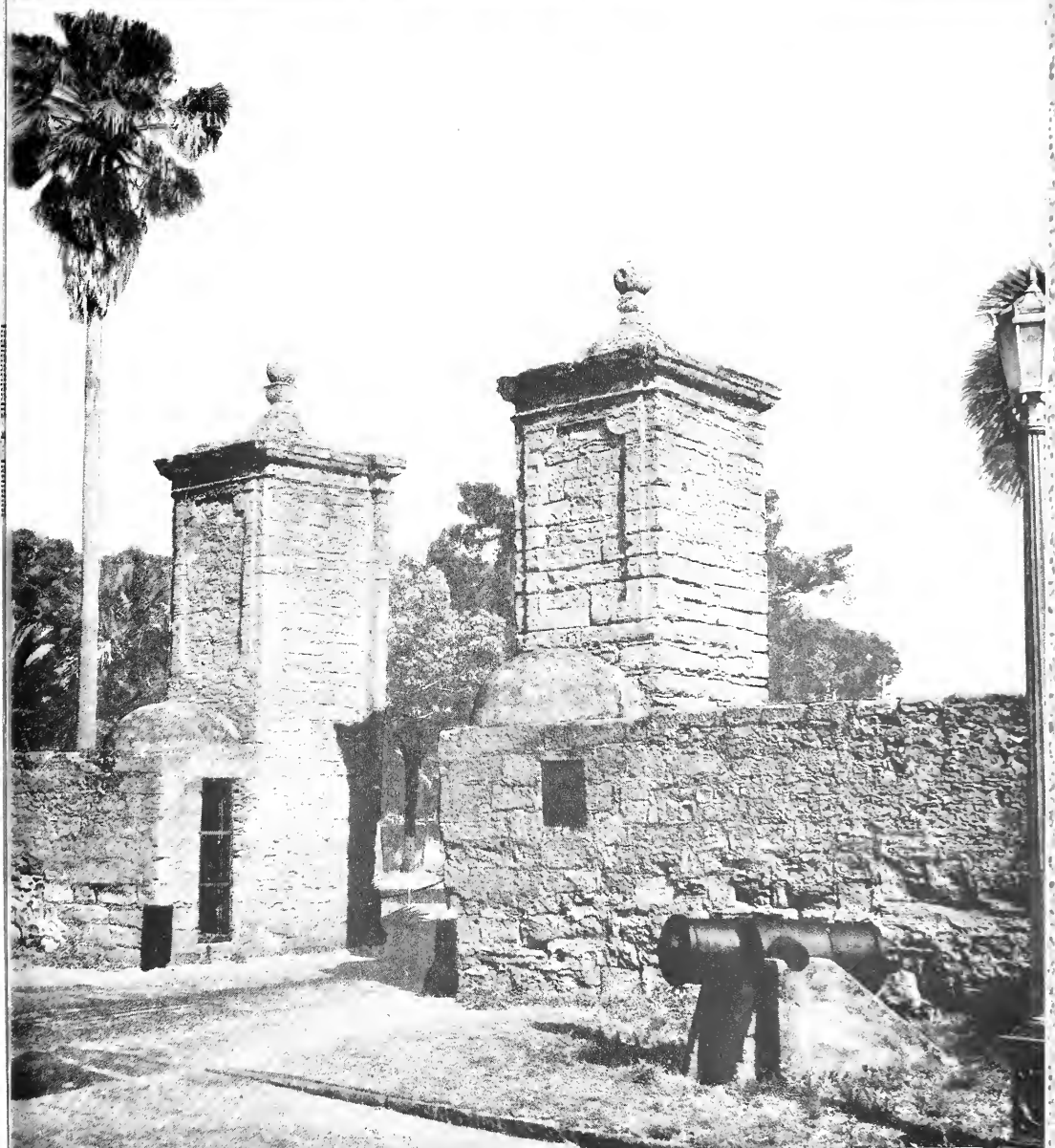
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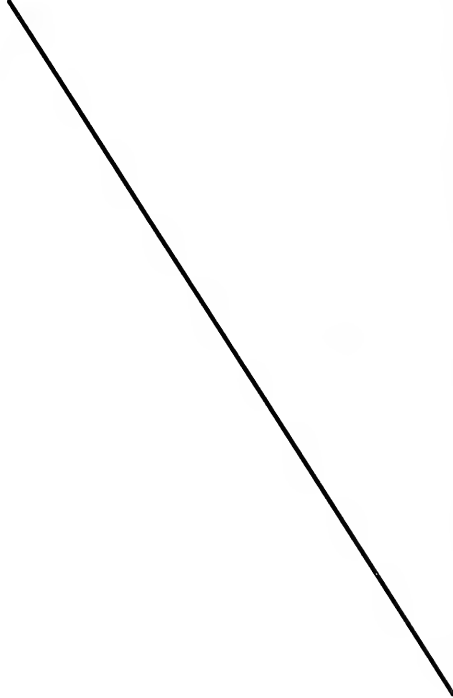
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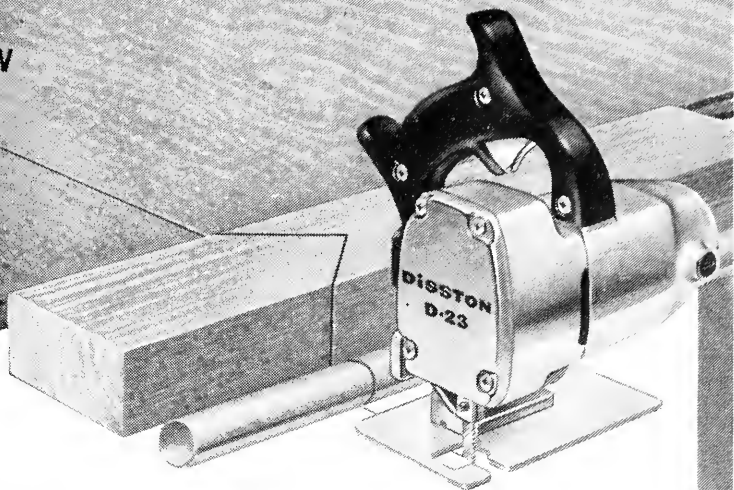
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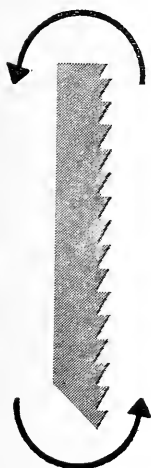
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PETER E. TERZICK, Editor

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



Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1957

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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New bill, sponsored by New Jersey Congressman Forand, proposes removal of many inequities in present Social Security laws. Benefit increases and hospital and surgical aid for aged are most important provisions.

Toronto Really Keeps Labor Day - - - - 9

Labor Day, in the old-fashioned way, is celebrated in Canadian metropolis. Brotherhood members comprise largest segment of 15,000 union participants.

Is Job Safety Worth The Effort? - - - - 14

Head of Cleveland construction firm points out that money spent on safety is a saving. Accidents are costly to everyone; workers, employers and the general public.



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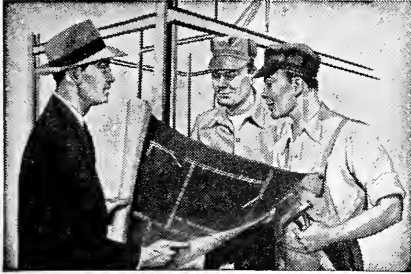
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The staircase, which appeared on the front cover of the September, 1957 issue, was designed by Peter A. Reilly, long-time leader in the apprenticeship training program and secretary of the Boston (Mass.) District Council.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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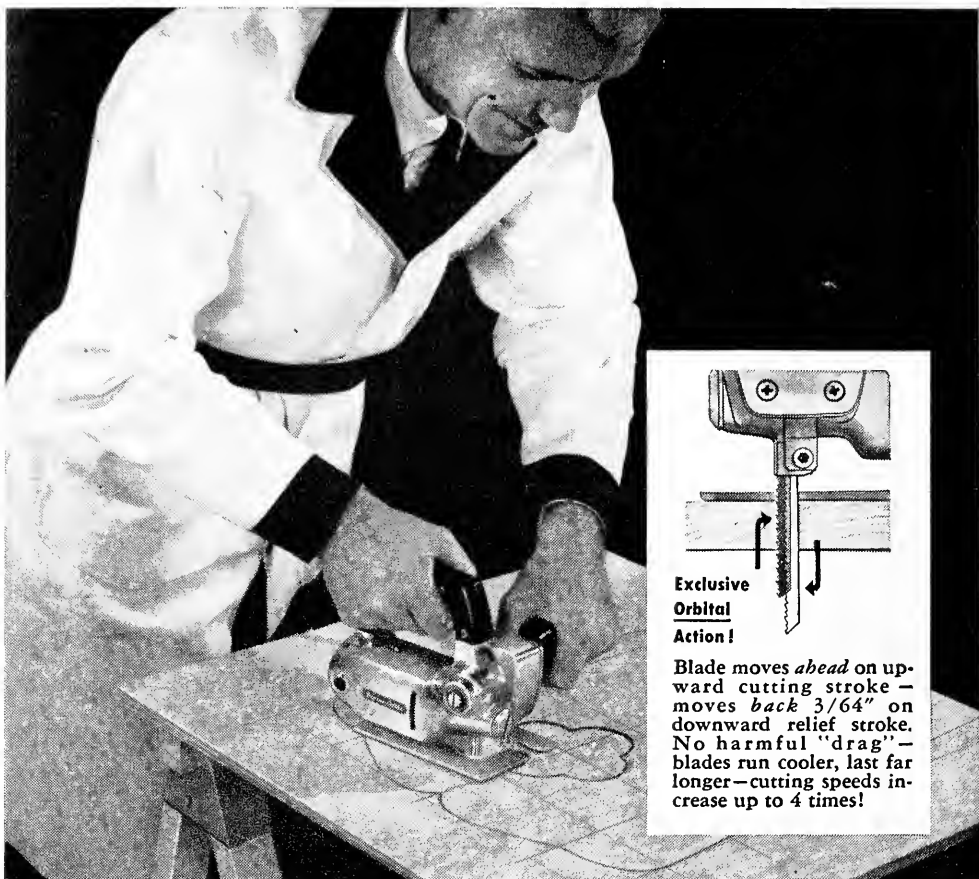
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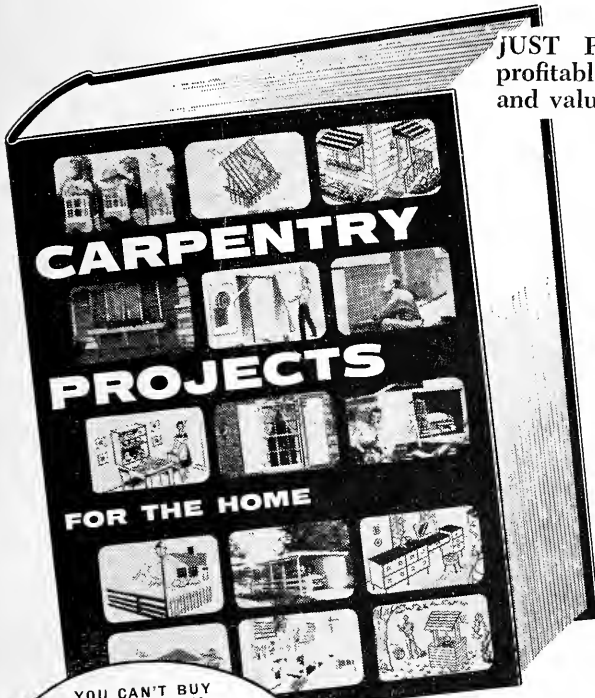
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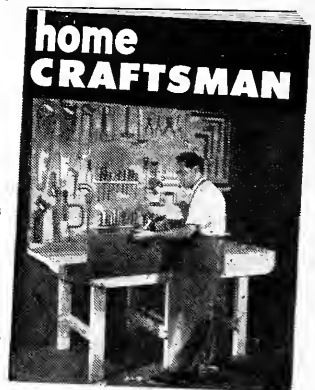
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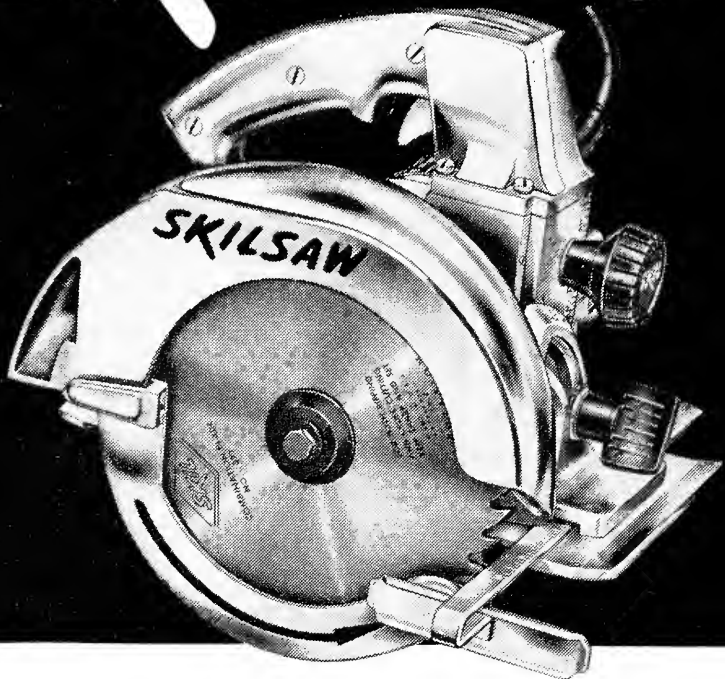
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JUST BEFORE CONGRESS adjourned in August, Representative Aime J. Forand, of Rhode Island, introduced a comprehensive Social Security bill aimed at eliminating the more serious gaps in the Social Security system. The measure was introduced too late in the session to get any consideration before Congress closed shop for the year, but it will be up for action when the second session gets under way in January. However, Congressman Forand purposely introduced the bill at the time he did in order to give his colleagues an opportunity to study it carefully during the recess.

Roughly, the bill proposes to wipe out some of the most serious shortcomings of the present Social Security benefit schedule. For one thing, it would provide for an increase of about 10% in existing benefits.

"The constantly rising living costs have made it imperative to increase the benefits," Congressman Forand points out. "These increases in living costs have fallen most heavily on the older people, and the modest 10% increase which the bill would provide those now receiving benefits, does little more than keep pace with the increased cost of living since the last benefit increase became effective in 1955."

However, the Forand Bill, entitled "Social Security Amendments of 1958," does more than merely call for an increase in benefits. It sets up the first break-through in the very important field of health services for older people. The bill would provide for certain hospital, nursing home and surgical benefits for people on Social Security. This has been one of the most serious gaps in Social Security because few pensioners have been able to afford medical services except in desperation circumstances.

Of course, the liberalized benefits would increase the cost of Social Se-

curity. But the Forand Bill makes provision for this eventuality, too. It proposes to increase the amount of annual earnings subject to Social Security deductions from \$4,200 to \$6,000. It further proposes to increase the rate on both employer and employe by one-half of one per cent.

For a man making \$5,000 per year, the bill would increase Social Security deductions by about \$4.00 per month. But when weighed against the increased benefits, the Forand Bill is a tremendous bargain. Few, if any, working people can find any grounds for criticizing it on the basis of cost.

In order that all Brotherhood members can clearly understand what is involved in the bill, the six major provisions are listed below:

(1) *The annual earnings ceiling for contributions and benefit purposes would be raised from the present \$4,200 to \$6,000.*

(2) *Benefits would be increased for both future beneficiaries and those now on the rolls.*

For future beneficiaries, the old-age insurance benefits would range from \$35 to \$151.80 a month. These increases would result from the use of a

new benefit formula and the increased earnings base.

Increases in the primary benefit amount would range from a minimum of \$5 to a maximum increase of \$10.30. People who now receive the maximum of \$108.50 a month would get \$118.80. The minimum benefit would be \$35 a month.

Under the changed benefit provisions, the maximum amount payable to a family on the basis of one person's earnings will range from \$55 to \$305 a month. The maximum amounts in present law range from \$50 to \$200 a month.

(3) To conform with the above increases, the minimum monthly benefit payable to a sole survivor drawing on a single earnings record would be increased from \$30 to \$35.

(4) In computing benefits one additional year in which a person had no earnings, or low earnings, could be omitted from the computation for each 7 years in which he worked in employment or self-employment covered by the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. These "drop-out" years would be in addition to the 5 years that may be dropped from the benefit computation under present law. This provision would result in the new earnings being reflected in benefits for those retiring in the near future.

(5) The cost of certain hospital, nursing home, and surgical services for persons receiving old-age or survivors insurance benefits, and for persons eligible for such benefits, would be paid out of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. The usual hospital services, in semi-private accommodations, for up to 60 days of hospitalization in a 12-month period would be paid for if a qualified physician certifies that such services are necessary. Nursing home care would be paid for if the patient is

transferred to the nursing home from the hospital, provided a doctor certifies that the services are necessary in connection with the same condition that was being treated in the hospital. Up to 120 days of combined hospital and nursing home care could be paid for in the 12-month period, but not more than 60 of these days could be days of hospital care. Payment would also be made for surgical services certified as necessary by a qualified physician.

(6) To finance these proposals the present step-up schedule of contribution rates for employers and employees would be increased $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each, and the present rate for the self-employed would be increased $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent beginning January 1, 1959. The increased contribution rates now scheduled for 1960 for employers, employees, and the self-employed would be postponed to 1961.

The provisions relating to benefit amounts would generally be effective for the months following the second month after enactment of the bill. The provisions relating to hospital, nursing home, and surgical costs would become effective on the first day of the twelfth month following enactment. The higher earnings base would be effective for years after 1958.

With Congressmen now back in their home districts, labor has a good opportunity to approach them urging support for the Forand Bill. Congressmen are much more sensitive to the desires of the people while in their voting districts than they are while in heavily-insulated Washington. Every lick that can be gotten in now in favor of the bill improves the chances of its being passed next year.

Getting the bill passed will be no easy matter. All the head start labor can get by lining up Congressional support during the recess will pay off next year. It is time to get busy.

Toronto Really Keeps Labor Day



THROUGHOUT MOST of the United States and Canada the character of Labor Day has changed drastically over the years. Once there was hardly a town, city or hamlet which did not mark the occasion with picnics, parades, fireworks and speaking programs. Today, few communities carry on in the old tradition. But those that do continue to celebrate Labor Day as Labor Day spare no expense or effort to make the holiday a meaningful one.

Among the major cities which still observe Labor Day in the old-fashioned manner, count Toronto, Ontario.

This year, over 15,000 unionists proudly marched in the Toronto Labor Day parade. It was the largest parade in the city's history, and one that the citizens will not soon forget. Bands, floats and drum majors, sandwiched between solid ranks of union craftsmen marching under their union banners, gave thousands upon thousands of Toronto citizens a thrill of no mean proportions. In Toronto Labor Day was Labor Day.

Some 1,068 Brotherhood members were part of the parade. Our contingent made up the largest turnout of the day. The District Council provided each member with a white shirt on the left breast of which was sewn a Brotherhood emblem. As they swung down the street behind a kilted band, Brotherhood marchers made a picture of which even Peter J. McGuire, founder of our Brotherhood and Father of Labor Day, would have been proud.

In addition to the largest turnout of the day, our Brotherhood also copped first place in the float competition. Working together, the Toronto District Council and affiliated Local Unions, built four floats—one depicting loggers at work, another demonstrating the skills of mill workers, a third

calling attention to craftsmanship that Brotherhood furniture workers display in their work, and a fourth one consisting of a doll-size home built to scale.

Thousands of hours went into building the floats—particularly the miniature house which is being donated to a hospital for use as a children's play house. Thus the efforts of Toronto members will be contributing to the welfare of the community for many Labor Days to come.

The Labor Day celebration in Toronto was sponsored by the District Trades and Labor Council. All unions cooperated magnificently. However, our Brotherhood bodies in Toronto have cause for being particularly proud. With the largest turnout, prize-winning floats and snappy, white-shirted contingents of marchers, our Brotherhood's contribution set the pace.

By coincidence, Local Union 27 of Toronto is this year celebrating its 75th anniversary. It is among the oldest unions in point of continuous service in our Brotherhood. It has been part and parcel of our Brotherhood through good times and bad for three-quarters of a century.

The Carpenter extends heartiest congratulations to the officers and members of the Toronto District Council and affiliated unions for a job

men and women past, present, and future—whose loyalty and devotion built, nurtured and will sustain the labor movement.

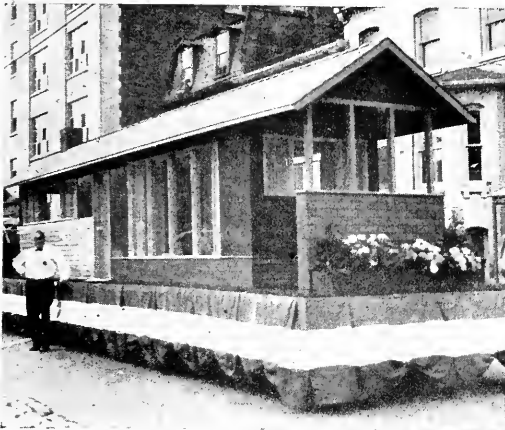


Arches aching but heads held high, the Carpenters contingent in the Toronto Labor Day parade marches into Exposition Grounds with a snappy kiltie band at its head setting the cadence.

well done in keeping the spirit of Labor Day alive in a fitting manner.

Labor Day is more than just another holiday; it is a tribute to all the

Allowing it to deteriorate in to just another holiday in the year is a mistake the labor movement should endeavor to rectify.



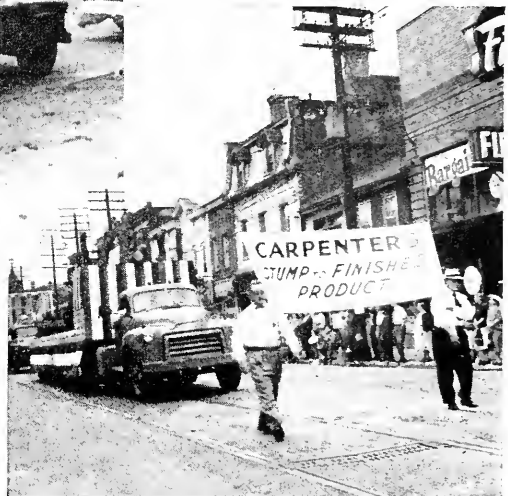
Board member Cooper stands beside the model home float.

The furniture float emphasized the craftsmanship of the trade.



The sawmill division was well represented too.

The woods division float came in for its share of applause.



PLANE GOSSIP

NOT VERY SINCERE

Some 39 million youngsters (up a million and three-quarters from last year) are back in school trying to acquire an education, often times in converted coal bins, quonset huts, old boiler rooms, etc. According to best estimates, this year's crop of elementary school youngsters is shy some 160,000 classrooms. Some 20% to 25% of the students are going to class in school houses that were outmoded and obsolete 25 years ago. Yet Congress failed to pass a school aid bill.

The worst part of it is that Congressmen of both parties were spouting pious speeches right and left about the sacred heritage of good education we owe our children. It brings to mind a story we always liked.

Two dyed-in-the-wool golfers played every Saturday for 20 years. As they were standing on the green one day, a funeral procession passed by. One of the golfers removed his hat and bowed his head.

"That's mighty respectful of you," observed the partner.

"It's the least I can do," retorted the first, "we would have celebrated our fortieth anniversary today."



"Is this the eminent union labor leader you were so anxious to listen to?"

LOSING ARGUMENT

Post offices in many cities—including Indianapolis—are advertising for help because the low pay scale makes it impossible to keep competent employes. The situation is bound to continue because a long-overdue wage increase bill failed to make the grade in the last session of Congress.

It was the same old story—a few more bucks a month in the pockets of postal workers would have brought on runaway inflation. A dime an hour more for a working man is always inflationary as the devil, but millions and billions in bigger profits never seem to count.

To our way of thinking, this perennial plea that a dime in a working stiff's pocket is more inflationary than a million in additional profits remind us of the young carpenter who was constantly being hounded by bill collectors.

It got so bad, a friend finally said:

"You're getting a bad reputation around town for not paying your bills. Why don't you put a stop to your wife's buying sprees?"

"Well," replied the poor guy, "it's easier to argue with my creditors than it is with my wife."

★ ★ ★

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT

"Money isn't everything," says Joe Paup, the poor man's Norman Vincent Peale, "but it is way ahead of whatever is in second place."

★ ★ ★

THE REAL TROUBLE

A report indicates that traffic accidents are increasing again after a temporary decline.

Perhaps the Des Moines Register has the best explanation of why traffic accidents are increasing so rapidly.

"The trouble is," says that venerable journal, "that the car of tomorrow is being driven on the highways of yesterday by the drivers of today."

★ ★ ★

MIDDLE WAY

You are definitely middle-aged when you don't care any longer where your wife goes . . . as long as you don't have to go along.

COMPLETE DIAGNOSIS

Last month the bowling season got under way and many union-sponsored teams were battling the pesky pins for honor, glory and top spot in the league.

As an old veteran of the bowling wars, your editor can categorically enumerate the reasons why our team didn't do better tonight:

The alleys were too fast.
 The alleys were too slow.
 The pins were too new.
 The pins were too old.
 There were bets on the game.
 There were no bets on the game.
 The other team bowled too fast.
 The other team bowled too slow.
 Too many girls in too short shorts on the free alleys.

★ ★ ★

ALREADY BENT

An elderly man stopped to look at a fine specimen of a baby in a buggy, and remarked to the young mother: "What a fine boy! I hope you are going to bring him up to be an upstanding man."

"Well," said the mother, "it will be a little difficult, because . . ."

"Not at all, my dear. As the twig is bent, so the tree is inclined, remember."

"Yes, but this twig is bent on being a girl."—Labor.

★ ★ ★

VERY LITTLE LEFT

With the first session of the 85th Congress now history, leaders are busily trying to interpret the session in such a way as to put their particular people in the best possible light. The ins say it was a very constructive session; the outs say it was a dud.

As far as labor is concerned, a lot of very desirable legislation got side-tracked—depressed area aid, greater minimum wage coverage, more realistic Social Security benefits, school construction aid.

About election time last November, a lot of brave new promises were made to the little people. Adjournment of Congress late in August found few of the promises filled.

As far as the first session of the 85th Congress and all its great promises are concerned, we keep thinking of the story about the guy who inadvertently wandered into an extremely tough bar.

"I like a bar with sawdust on the floor," he observed to the man behind the bar.

"Hell, man," retorted the bartender, "that ain't sawdust; that's yesterday's furniture."

NO TIME TO WASTE

Elsewhere in this issue a story describes the major improvements which the Forand Bill would bring to the Social Security system. Every worker has a vital interest in passage of this bill, for it would make a big start toward eliminating the gaps in Social Security which now prevent our older people from living in security and moderate comfort.

Every lick that can be gotten in for the bill during the remainder of the year, when Congressmen are home on vacation, increases the chances of getting it passed next year. It's time for all of us to get on the ball.

And this reminds us of the new recruit who was spending his first night in the barracks.

At four-thirty in the morning, a sergeant was rudely shaking him and bellowing:

"It's four-thirty!"

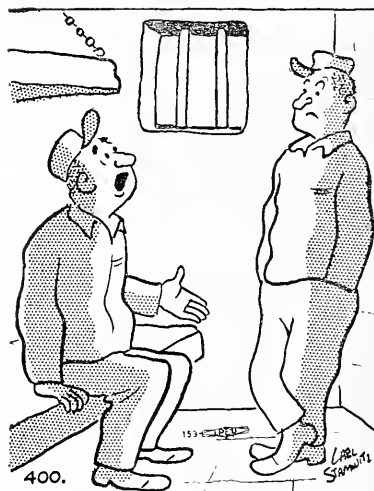
"Four-thirty," gasped the rookie, "Man, you better get back in bed. We got a hard day ahead of us tomorrow."

★ ★ ★

THERE'S NO WINNING

Some two-bit philosopher once said: "Keep smiling—things could always be worse."

We tried smiling, and sure enough, things got worse.



"Every job has its occupational hazards. In our case it's the cops!"

IS JOB SAFETY WORTH THE EFFORT?



By WM. J. HUNKIN II, Vice President, Hunkin-Conkey Construction Co.,
Cleveland

JOB SAFETY TO ME IS A SUBJECT which strikes very close to home. Many years ago my grandfather, while still active in field operations, had his right hand mangled by a table saw. The surgeon who treated him sewed it back as best he could under the threat of violence after he suggested amputation. The hand was never again useful except for holding a poker hand which it did well and which, in a manner of speaking, many times offset the lack of compensation, which was at that time non-existent.

What is safety worth—to a man with a mutilated right hand—to a man with an eye or a limb missing—to a widow with children to raise—to a community who has lost the services of a skilled member? What is it worth in dollars and cents? You name the figure. The sky is the limit.

To determine what safety is worth, let's see what it costs. These costs can be calculated any number of ways, but the answer is always insurmountably the same. Accidents are expensive.

Let us take all industry in Ohio last year. The number of lost time cases against the incurred loss of the State insurance fund. Some 75,000 men were injured out of approximately 3,000,000 covered by compensation. The injured workers are equivalent to the size of two infantry divisions. The amount awarded to these accident victims exceeded \$55,000,000, enough to build another Shasta Dam. This amounts to some \$700 plus, average per lost time accident. To this, add administration costs to the State of another \$13.00 and you have the equivalent of one year's college tuition, half the down payment on a house, clothing for a family of three people. One accident! It's damned expensive.

And yet, we in construction should perhaps double or even triple this figure. Our frequency and severity rates are unfortunately among the highest. This is an average figure but it does give us some idea of the stakes involved in an accident.

This cost per accident figure of \$700 plus, of course, does not include the wages lost by the injured workman, the loss to a contractor, of a skilled mechanic, or the resulting loss in productivity to our overall economy. If it were possible to pin-point these losses, we would find the cost substantially and almost unbelievably higher.

What can be done to prevent accidents in our industry? That depends! We have come a long way in recent years in development of safety standards and procedures, in equipment and education. Every other industry has too. Some more spectacularly than construction and some less; but we must continue to improve.

The problems are numerous and the solutions, in many instances, difficult. We are engaged in an inher-

ently dangerous occupation, of which every contractor and worker is aware.

But where conditions permit, difficulties may be overcome. I would like to cite the Chrysler Stamping Plant in Twinsburg, where my company is one of the prime contractors. This plant will be, on completion, the largest automotive stamping plant in the world. There are some twenty contractors presently on the site, employing over 1,300 men, and as the plant progresses, the working force will increase. It is 16 miles from the nearest hospital. There is much high form work and structural steel. It is a potentially dangerous job.

To meet the accident problem on this project, we have set up for our own and other contractor's use a very comprehensive safety program, including a safety engineer, dispensary, male nurse and an ambulance. The cost of this program is approximately \$1,500 per month. Slightly over the cost of two lost time accidents.

The safety engineer, who has overall responsibility for the entire project, spends much of his time in the field observing, inspecting and looking constantly for unsafe practices or conditions. He discusses safety daily with foremen and stewards and has initiated weekly safety meetings with all foremen.

Of course, we cannot say that this has averted accidents, nor would it be prudent to state as a result of our program, that none will occur. But to date, the safety experience on this project has been phenomenal. Compare our 2.16 frequency rate with that of 13 plus, for the construction industry as a whole. Our severity is .013 compared with 1.85 for the industry.

The nurse and his dispensary can take much of the credit for the low severity rate due primarily to immediate treatment of minor injuries.

Savings have been realized here too, in time alone. We believe that a savings of over two hours has been accomplished every time a man requires superficial medical care. At an average labor rate of over \$3.00 per hour, a substantial part of the monthly cost of dispensary operation is saved right there.

All contractors on the site participate voluntarily in the cost of the program according to man days worked. In March, the largest paid \$700 for services and the smallest \$1.75.

I am well aware that the establishment of such procedures is far beyond the scope of many projects and unnecessary on others where medical aid is near at hand. I cite this rather to prove that much of the inherent danger in our business can be reduced; another example is our \$190,000,000 Taconite Plant in Minnesota, where we worked in winter temperatures as low as 50° below zero for four years. A total of 18,500,000 man hours without a fatality. Above and beyond the human element, it pays!

Where are we headed? How do our three E's of safety stack up?

Our engineering is good. Our tools and equipment have been made safe and safety specifications are sound. Much progress has been made.

In education, we have made prodigious strides. Today our men are reasonably well educated in safety, which was not true twenty years ago. Today safety education is an integral part of our apprentice programs and everyone working for a responsible contractor is constantly made aware of the need for safety. But there is unquestionably more we can do. We can, by working through supervision, double the emphasis. This, after all, is the ultimate answer for most of our

men. Educate them to the point that the safe method becomes second nature to them.

Weakest of the three E's is enforcement. The contractor who overlooks or condones, or in some cases encourages unsafe practices to save a few dollars, subjects his men to an unnecessary risk and is, as well as he should be, subjected to severe penalty in case of accident. This type of contractor is a disgrace to the industry and should not be permitted to engage in construction. We also have the problem of the careless workers; the accident prone man who cannot be

watched every moment; the man upon whom safety education has had little effect.

In a manufacturing plant with a comparatively stable working force, a man can be laid off for a few days if, after repeated warnings, he continues to commit flagrant unsafe practices. Where job seniority enters the picture, this can have a tremendous effect for the good. Unions, as a general rule, have cooperated wholeheartedly in enforcement of this sort. If self destruction is the primary goal of this type of man, we should not permit our industry to be used as a means to his end.

But what effect does this have on a construction worker who is laid off at noon one day for unsafe practices, and is working for a contractor across the street the next morning? The only way to make an impression on this man is through his union, discussion, warnings, even disciplinary action.

Speaking for the membership of the Building Trades Employers Association, we welcome the opportunity to attack this bloody, costly accident problem, coordinating our efforts with those of the union. I think most responsible contractors would agree. The first step—I suggest that we, the contractors in conjunction with our unions, generally tighten up our warning procedures. Educate our supervisors and stewards and then insist on receiving more unsafe practice reports. Set quotas. Step up everyone's awareness of the problem.

We have worked jointly on many problems in the past. We have many more facing us today. Here is one vital area where labor-management cooperation is essential. We all recognize this problem, the widow, the cripple, the blind man. We all acknowledge that construction safety is worth the effort.



THE INSIDE STORY...

Your Christmas Seal letter asks you to give to the fight against tuberculosis.

Christmas Seal funds have helped cut the TB death rate 95%... yet TB still kills more people than all other infectious diseases combined.

So use Christmas Seals from now 'til Christmas... and remember to answer the letter, please.

Buy and use Christmas Seals

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

ASK ME ANOTHER

Long time no quiz. This one covers a wide area of general knowledge, biographical, geographical, historical, hysterical and what else have you. There is a surprisingly popular demand for this sort of mental infliction, probably because most carpenters, hardened to the physical hazards of their trade, disregard the risk of rupturing their mental organism straining for the answers to a tortuous inquisition simply for the fun of it. Any such venturesome person, game to cope with this here catch-all questionnaire will, if he survives the ordeal, find the answers on page 23.

Point Value

1. What are the three primary colors?----- 2
2. Which is the only one of the Seven Wonders of the World still existing?----- 2
3. Who is the patron saint of Wales?----- 2
4. What was the name of the last Czar of Russia?----- 2
5. How many more pounds are there in a long ton than in short ton?----- 2
6. What is the German equivalent to our title of respect, Mr.?----- 2
7. Bohemia, once an ancient kingdom, is now part of what country?----- 2
8. In this century, what three English monarchs reigned in one year?----- 2
9. What sport is commonly called barnyard golf?----- 2
10. If arranged in alphabetical order, what would be the fourth month?----- 2
11. What is the science of correct reasoning called?----- 3
12. Name four, common four-letter words beginning with the letter Z.----- 3
13. Who was the first Labor Prime Minister of Great Britain?----- 3
14. How many amendments to the Constitution have been repealed?----- 3
15. What country is referred to by its natives as down under?----- 3
16. What American city has the exact name of the state in which it located?----- 3
17. Into how many two-inch cubes can a twenty-inch cube be divided?----- 3
18. What was the trade of Samuel Gompers, first president of the A.F.L.?----- 3
19. What is the other and more correct name of the American buffalo?----- 3
20. Madagascar, fourth largest island in the world, belongs to what country?----- 3
21. Of what nationality was Marshall MacMahon?----- 5
22. Who are the only two rulers holding the title of Emperor?----- 5
23. How would potatoes be written on a French menu?----- 5
24. What four provinces make up the Union of South Africa?----- 5
25. What is the common name for that part of your anatomy called the tibia?----- 5
26. What is the highest British military decoration for valor called?----- 5
27. Where in the world is Timbuctoo? In what country?----- 5
28. What world-famous tyrannical dictator was born in Georgia?----- 5
29. Of what profession is a person who takes the Hippocratic oath?----- 5
30. What is the name of the Governor-General of Canada?----- 5

Possible score-----100

Official Information



General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
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GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
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O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

**CONVENTION CALL
OF THE
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR and CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATIONS**

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label and Service Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, you are hereby notified that the Forty-Eighth Convention of the Union Label and Service Trades Department will convene in the Renaissance Room of the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey, 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, December 3, 1957, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months October, November and December, 1957, 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 the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BOARD PROPOSES THREE CHANGES

No human institution can stand still for any great length of time. It must either move forward bodily to meet changing conditions or it will slip backward in spite of anything that can be done.

In the past 15 years our Brotherhood has made great progress all along the line. Our membership has grown steadily. Our financial structure has been built to a new high plateau. Our organizing staff is at its largest in our history. Our gains in wages and improved conditions have pretty much set the pace for all trades and industries.

All this was accomplished under a set of laws which have changed little in 35 years. During this time the whole economic picture has undergone a drastic upheaval. The influence of the Federal government in labor-management affairs has grown greatly. Legislation has become more and more important in labor matters. More and more union actions have to be cleared through boards and agencies.

All this means that unions must streamline their internal structures in many ways to meet changing conditions.

1. They need to be close to the seat of the federal government and the bureaus and boards which influence labor-management relations.
2. They need to be extremely flexible in order to be able to change tactics to meet changed conditions.
3. They need to be close to the legislative halls in order that they can effectively use their influence to promote progressive legislation and fight bad legislation.

For all these reasons, the General Executive Board has determined that three changes in our Constitution are advisable immediately.

After long and careful study, the Board decided that the effectiveness of our organization could be increased by moving the General Office to Washington as soon as possible. Considerable sentiment for such a move has existed among our membership for years. Several resolutions on the subject were presented to the 27th General Convention at Cincinnati in 1954. Upon recommendation of the Constitution Committee, the convention unanimously referred the resolutions to the General Executive Board for investigation and study. As a result of a great deal of research, the Board is convinced that a transfer to Washington is advisable, particularly in view of the vicious anti-union climate which has developed in Indiana in the past two years.

The Board also determined that a streamlining of the administrative structure of our Brotherhood is a necessity. For many years the General Executive Board has consisted of five resident officers and seven members from the seven geographical districts into which our organization is divided. This seven-district structure was satisfactory at the time it was put into effect. Since that time, however, vast changes in the industrial and economic growth of the United States and Canada have taken place. Population shifts have also unbalanced the seven districts.

Therefore, the Board has decided that it would be advisable to amend Section 15, Paragraph A to authorize the Board to determine the appropriate number of its members and the geographical areas from which they should come to be able to best serve the changing needs and expanding growth of our organization.

After considerable study, the Board has also come to the conclusion that requiring a general vote on all matters acted upon by regular, quadrennial conventions is a costly and cumbersome procedure, which is neither consistent with efficient administration of Brotherhood affairs nor with the interests or desires of a majority of members.

All matters brought to convention floor are subject to thorough discussion and debate by the delegates who represent a substantial cross-section of our membership. Statistics compiled over a number of years indicated that a referendum vote is usually not as representative of the will of a majority as a convention vote is. For example, in 1954, 60% of our membership was represented by delegates to the 27th General Convention. On the other hand, only 20% of the membership voted in the referendum that followed that convention. Furthermore, convention delegates were fully informed through discussion and debate on the matters they voted on; whereas Local Union members had to rely on second hand reports or guesswork.

It is not the intention of the General Executive Board to abridge the right of referendum as contained in Section 63, Paragraphs A and B; but the Board recommends the situation be clarified by reposing legislative and judicial authority in the Convention when in session. To accomplish this requires amendment of Sections 9, 18 A and 63 C and to conform all inconsistent provisions of the Constitution.

Approval of this proposition would also authorize the election of officers by majority vote of delegates in attendance at quadrennial conventions.

This month the General Office will send out referendum ballots on the three proposals outlined above. The purpose of this article is to apprise members of the forthcoming referendum vote in order that they may be giving the proposals careful consideration.

In recommending the above changes, the General Executive Board has only one objective in mind—to increase the efficiency of our organization and give it the flexibility that today's greatly accelerated industrial pace demands.

WORK FORCE 80,000,000 BY 1965

Labor Department statistics show that by 1965 the American work force will be 80,000,000 and the job pattern throughout the country will be radically altered, with jobs requiring more education and training taking the lead.

Speaking before the Ohio State Apprenticeship Council at Toledo, Ohio, Undersecretary of Labor James T. O'Connell pointed to a number of important changes that will occur in the American work force:

Instead of today's 70,000,000 workers, there will be 80,000,000 because of the huge growth in population through which the U. S. has been going since World War II.

Most of the additional 10,000,000 workers will be over 45, or women, or the very young. "None of them will be men in the prime working ages between 25 and 55" because of the low birth-rate during the Depression.

There will be a continued shift to the service industries as automation and other technical changes reduce the need for production workers.

For every professional and technical worker we had in 1955, we will need 137 in 1965.

For every 100 managers, officials and proprietors, we will need 127.

For every 100 clerical and sales workers, we will need 127.

For every 100 skilled craftsmen, we will need 124.

For every 100 semi-skilled operatives, we will need 122.

For every 100 farmers and farm workers, we will need only 85.

For every 100 unskilled workers, we will need only 97.

Pointing up O'Connell's speech is the new edition of the Labor Department's "Occupational Outlook Handbook," a 697-page book describing more than 500 occupations and 25 major industries. The book, which long has been used by employment specialists, for the first time this year includes many expanding fields of job opportunity such as electronics, physical and biological science, atomic energy, radio and television broadcasting and social sciences.

Highlights of the Handbook show:

that engineering and scientific personnel will continue to be in strong demand;

that teaching, medicine, law and the ministry will grow but at a more moderate pace than the scientific and engineering fields;

that employment in the clerical occupations is likely to grow at a more moderate rate than during the past 15 years because of the introduction of automation;

that skilled craftsmen will be employed in growing numbers over the next decade;

that semi-skilled operatives, once one of the fastest growing of the occupational groups, will grow at a slower rate over the next decade; and

that "unskilled laborers will find fewer opportunities in the coming decade" because of the growing use of power equipment.

The hand book declares that in some industries, such as the railroads, job chances will come mostly from deaths and retirements rather than from an increase in the work force. "Conversely," it says, "few openings in the new and rapidly growing field and electronic technicians will result from these causes."—PAI

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.*

- A. J. ABRAHAM, L. U. 1372, Easthampton, Mass.
WILLIAM AHACIC, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
ANDREW ALMIND, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
DAVID ALTERGOTT, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
E. A. ANDERSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
GUST ANDERSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
GUSTAF ANDERSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
WILSON ANGEL, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
ERNEST ANGOLI, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. R. BAIN, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
JERRY BANNISTER, L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn.
FRANK BAUMAN, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
J. F. BEADLING, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. E. BEALES, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
HOWARD BEATY, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
MARTIN BELL COURT, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CARL BERGLUND, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
PETER BERGQUIST, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. C. BLACK, L. U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio
DON BREMNER, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
E. J. BRINGENBERG, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
W. L. BRUNS, L. U. 1329, Independence, Mo.
E. F. BUCK, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN CAMPBELL, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH CANTERBURY, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
JOHN CARACCIA, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
C. M. CARDWELL, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
CHARLES CASE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
CLIFTON CHAPPEL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CLARENCE CHILDS, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
R. R. CHRISMAN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
EDWARD CHRIST, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
FRED CHRIST, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. CLARK, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
T. R. COBURN, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
JACK COMER, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
A. W. COMPTON, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
ROBERT CONNOLLY, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
THOMAS CORCORAN, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
DAVID CRAWFORD, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
EARL CROUCH, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
LESTER CROWE, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
E. J. CUFF, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
RAYMOND CURRENT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
LAMAR CURTIS, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
JOSEPH CZARNECKI, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
R. R. DARE, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
GEORGE DAVIS, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
ALVAH DAY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WALTER DICKENSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
L. B. DILLARD, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
HILLIE DONELSON, L. U. 542, Salem, N. J.
CARROLL EDGETT, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
HENRY EICHTEN, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
CLARENCE ESTEP, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
ROY FANNIN, L. U. 1255, Chillicothe, Ohio
G. W. FIELD, L. U. 1281, Anchorage, Alaska
G. C. FISHER, L. U. 1281, Anchorage, Alaska
LUIS FLORES, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
S. H. FRALEY, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
GUST FRANSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOSEPH GEBHARD, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.
LOUIS GERLACH, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
H. J. GIBBS, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
LUTHER GILCREASE, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
THOMAS GLIMSDALE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. H. GLOVER, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
JOE GRAFF, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
SALVATORE GRAZIANO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
A. H. GREENWALT, L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn.
HENRY GREWE, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
B. S. GRIFFIN, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
JOHN GUARINO, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
EMIL HAKALA, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
EMMETT HARGIS, L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo.
CONRAD HERMELING, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
JOHN HERZOG, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
R. A. HEWINS, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
R. I. HEWITT, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
VERNER HIMMANEN, L. U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
THEODORE HOFFMAN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HANS HOOP, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
JAMES HOWIE, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
CLAUDE HUTTON, L. U. 1281, Anchorage, Alaska
S. S. JACKSON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
T. A. JACKSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
W. V. JACKSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
VICTOR JARDINE, L. U. 1281, Anchorage, Alaska
ALBERT JOHNSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
EMIL JOHNSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HUGH JONES, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
W. B. JONES, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
HENRY KADING, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
ROLAND KAISER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. C. KAUFFMAN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HARRY KINGSMORTH, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
CLARENCE KLAMERT, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
HENRY KLASSEN, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
ANTHONY KOCHOL, SR., L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
JOSEPH KOMOREK, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
BERNARD KRESSIG, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.

In Memoriam

- E. L. KROYER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
 WILLIAM KUMMER, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
 ROBERT KURTZ, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 H. M. LANCASTER, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
 N. C. LANDES, SR., L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
 ARTHUR LARGE, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 J. M. LARSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 FRANK LASK, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
 A. H. LEE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 JOHN LEHMAN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
 J. O. LUSTIG, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
 KENNETH LUTHER, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
 FRED MAAS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
 ANTONIO MARTINEZ, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
 ANDREW MASCETTI, L. U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
 G. W. MASON, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
 C. E. MAUTZ, L. U. 716, Zanesville, Ohio
 DANIEL MAYAVSKI, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 H. W. McCARTY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
 L. R. MERRITT, L. U. 1281, Anchorage, Alaska
 PAUL MILLER, L. U. 2095, San Rafael, Cal.
 THOMAS MILLER, L. U. 1255, Chillicothe, Ohio
 LOUIS MOE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 MIKE MULLEY, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
 A. E. NELSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 E. A. NELSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
 GEORGE NEUGEBAUER, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
 STANLEY NEVINSKY, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
 J. S. NOFTLE, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
 JOHN NORLIN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 EARL NULL, L. U. 2214, Festus, Mo.
 EDWARD OLSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
 NILS OLSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
 RAGNOR OLSON, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 RALPH OLSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 GOTTFRED OSLUND, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 FRANK OTTO, SR., L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
 DOUGLAS PARSONS, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
 GUSTAVE PASCHKE, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
- J. L. PAUL, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
 ALFRED PEACH, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
 EMORY PERSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 KARL PETERSON, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
 JOHN PFEFFER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 D. E. PONSCHOCK, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.
 SEBASTIAN RADICE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
 LAURITZ RASMUSSEN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 ADAM RAUSCH, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 CHARLES RAUSCH, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
 ARTHUR RAY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
 JAMES REAMER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
 LAWRENCE RHODES, L. U. 2107, Latrobe, Pa.
 HYMAN RICHMOND, L. U. 1157, Passaic, N. J.
 WILLIAM ROBERT, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALBERT ROBERTI, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
 A. A. RODGERS, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
 F. J. ROTH, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ALBERT SCHARDL, L. U. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
 LOUIS SCHNEIDER, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
 FRED SCHNEPP, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 THEODORE SCHOEN, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
 JOHN SCHULTZ, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 HAROLD SCHWAB, L. U. 1483, Patchogue, N. J.
 J. L. SEAVERS, L. U. 1329, Independence, Mo.
 OLA SELLARD, L. U. 632, Elmira, N. Y.
 JEFF SINCLAIR, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
 WILLIAM SKEENS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
 Ohio
 E. J. SLOAN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
 E. C. SMITH, L. U. 603, Ithaca, N. Y.
 E. E. SMITH, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.
 J. W. SMITH, L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa
 HENRY SORTOR, L. U. 633, Granite City, Ill.
 HERMAN STEVENS, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
 JOSEPH SYZMANSKI, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
 ALBERT TYSSELL, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
 CORNELIUS VAN NOORT, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
 H. J. VICTOR, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
 G. H. WHITE, L. U. 736, Tucson, Ariz.

INJURY RATES IN CONSTRUCTION LOWEST IN 1956

Injury rates in the construction industry were lower in 1956 than in any year for which national records are available, reports the Department of Labor.

The 1956 injury-frequency rate was 31.2 disabling injuries per million employe-hours worked. The 1955 rate was 34.5 while the 1950 rate was 41.0, the peak year.

The Department also reported that the average work-injury rate for manufacturing in the second quarter of 1957 increased slightly over the two previous quarters but was still lowest on record for this time of year.

There was an average of 11.3 disabling injuries in each million man-hours worked for the first quarter and 11.0 for the fourth quarter of 1956. While this represented an increase, the rate was 5 per cent below the 11.9 average for the second quarter of 1956.

Answers to THE LOCKER

From page 17.

1. Red, yellow and blue. The secondary colors are orange, green and purple.
2. The Pyramids of Egypt. Built around 3000 B. C. How many years ago was that?
3. St. David. Welshman's nickname, Taffy, comes from pronunciation of Davy.
4. Nicholas II. He, his wife and 5 children were murdered by the Bolshies in 1918.
5. 240. Long ton, 2,240 lbs. Short ton, 2,000 lbs.
6. Herr. Frau is Mrs. Fraulein is Miss.
7. Czechoslovakia. This republic was established in 1918 mainly by American aid.
8. George V—Edward VIII—George VI. Edward VIII is now Duke of Windsor.
9. Horseshoe pitching. 1956 champion—Ted Allen, Boulder, Colorado.
10. February.
11. Logic. A logician, having a rational mentality, is never disputatious.
12. Zany—zeal—zero—zest—zinc.
13. Ramsay MacDonald. In 1924. He was a Scotsman, commonly known as Ramsay Mac.
14. One. The 18th (Prohibition.) Repealed by the 21st Amendment in 1933.
15. Australia. New Zealand is also down under but you don't hear so much about it.
16. New York, New York. The exact name was called for.
17. 1,000. With no allowance for waste.
18. Cigarmaker. Born in London's East End. Died, 1924. A great American.
19. Bison. Which gives us Bison Bill, the bison nickel, and Bison, New York.
20. France. Off the east coast of Africa, Madagascar has an area of 242,000 sq. miles.
21. French. Commander in Franco-Prussian War. President of France in 1873.
22. Haile Selassie I (Ethiopia)—Hirohito (Japan). Emperors of what empires?
23. Pommes de terre. A potato by any other name tastes just like a spud.
24. Cape of Good Hope—Transvaal—Orange Free State—Natal. That's the U.S.A.
25. The shin bone. A catcher wears tibia guards and doesn't know it.
26. The Victoria Cross (V. C.). Instituted by Queen Victoria after Crimean War.
27. In French West Africa. Modern spelling, Timbuktu. Either way, you can have it.
28. Joseph Stalin. That's Georgia, USSR, not Ty Cobb's Georgia.
29. A physcian. Some medical graduates take the oath of Hippocrates, most do not.
30. Vincent Massey. First Canadian to hold that title. Brother of Raymond Massey.

AUGUST BOOST 12TH STRAIGHT FOR HCL

The cost-of-living has gone up again for the 12th straight month.

This time the index hit a new high of 121, two-tenths of a point above the index for July and 3.2 points above index for August figure in 1956.

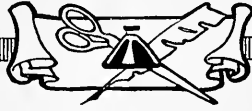
What's more there is a chance that the index will keep climbing as the cost of Fall items counteracts whatever drop may come in food costs when the harvests come in.

Actually the August boost came somewhat as a surprise. It had been expected that food costs would drop. They did not, instead increasing four-tenths of a point.

It is estimated that about 150,000 workers covered by escalator clauses will get wage increases of between 2 and 3 cents an hour as a result of the new hike in living costs.

At the same time the Department of Labor reported that the spendable earnings of a factory worker with three children went up 33 cents a week as a result of slightly longer hours than in July. The factory worker averaged \$75.13 in take-home pay in August as compared with \$74.80 in July.

Editorial



Practical Jokes Are Neither Practical Nor Jokes

How the practical joke came by its name is a mystery, because the kind of horseplay known by that name is neither practical nor a joke. Cemeteries all over the nation are full of victims of "practical jokes." On any given day, a substantial percentage of the hospital population of the nation consists of victims of tomfoolery that somebody thought was going to be funny.

An article in Labor's Daily recently cited some gruesome events that resulted from so-called practical jokes. A worker rigged up another worker's locker so that a bottle flew out when the door opened. The gag worked all right, but when the bottle unexpectedly flew out, a worker standing nearby jumped so violently he landed on some of the broken glass. He sustained a deep and painful gash, and but for quick first aid with a tourniquet, might have bled to death. The gag inventor may have gotten a laugh, but the price was extremely costly in needless pain and lost time for a fellow worker.

The hotfoot seems to be the favorite gag of the guy who fancies himself the clown of the work gang. Yet recently in Detroit, a young man went to a premature grave as the victim of a hotfoot.

Croton oil is another favorite weapon of gagsters. Doctors, however, consider croton oil an extremely dangerous drug. They treat it with utmost respect and use it only under strictly controlled circumstances. In the hands of pranksters it can become a lethal weapon. Many workers have been made violently ill by dangerous doses of croton oil slipped into their thermos bottles by some clown.

Scranton, Pa., some time back saw the ultimate in practical jokes that backfired. Seven graves there mark the last resting spot of victims of a practical joker. The seven were girls who worked in a factory turning out dynamite caps. Working in such dangerous surroundings, the girls were naturally jumpy. One thought it would be funny to make them really jump by tossing a cap in a stove. Giving in to her silly impulse, she slipped a cap into the stove. It went off with the desired bang. The only trouble is that it threw live coals into a container of explosives. In the blast and fire that ensued, seven girls lost their lives.

These are some of the extreme results from practical jokes that backfired. Every day thousands of workers are hurt less painfully and less dramatically by practical jokes. But they suffer great pain, lose time and money they can ill afford because some co-worker thought he was an undiscovered Jackie Gleason or Jack Parr.

Most gagsters probably do not intend to hurt their victims. But saying "I'm sorry" is small compensation for broken bones or lost eyesight. The worker who injures a fellow worker through a practical joke is about on a par with the man who shoots a friend because "he didn't know the gun was loaded."

Our trade is among the most hazardous in the nation. Even under the very best of circumstances accident rates are bound to be high in the woods and mills as well as on the construction site. Adding to the hazards by practical jokes is just plain silly.

The cure for practical jokes is not to laugh at them, but rather to tell the perpetrators that such shenanigans are childish—which indeed they are.

Practical jokes are neither funny nor practical.

Snooping Devices Threaten All Privacy

The Wall Street Journal reports that hidden recorders and other snooping devices have become "big business." Unfortunately it happens to be the truth. More and more corporations are turning to snooping devices to check on employes, spy on business rivals and pry into the private lives of people it wants to keep track of for various reasons.

Now a new gimmick has been added. Some companies are "bugging" the rooms in which union negotiations are carried on—particularly the conference rooms where union committees caucus during recesses in meetings. Through the use of "secret ears" the companies try to get advance information on the union committee's strategy.

By any moral standards, this is a serious invasion of privacy, but some companies apparently are not above using any means to block a union's efforts to win a decent wage settlement for its members.

Union negotiating committees would be wise to take note of this latest development of the electronic age. Secret recorders are not a rarity any more. One company alone sold more than 10,000 of them last year. Two other companies sold as many or more. With this many snoopers already sold and many more being sold each month, the chances are good that even some smaller firms may have one stashed away somewhere. After all, they cost very little—in the neighborhood of \$300.

These miniature recorders are unbelievably small. Most of them fit into the average pocket. But for all their lack of size, they are powerful. They can pick up a conversation as far as 20 feet away. The microphone can be disguised as a tie-clip or lapel button. The whole rig can be concealed in a briefcase and still pick up normal conversations. In fact it is impossible to be sure that any conversation is strictly private any more.

From where we sit, it seems to us that one of the fundamental guarantees of the Constitution—the right of privacy—is being threatened by the electronic age. Anybody can buy one of the snooping gadgets. Anybody can conceal it on his person or around his house or car. Anybody can use it for questionable purposes. And the victim never knows any different until his words are thrown back in his face.

Most miniature recorders can record from 20 to 30 minutes of conversation on one tape or spool of wire. A few seconds to change tapes or spools, and the device is back in business.

Even phone calls are not immune. Theoretically, a "beeping" sound is supposed to be included in a phone rigged to record conversations, but who is there to check? Phone conversations are recorded daily with only the person doing the recording being aware of it.

Somehow or other the snooping devices must be brought under strict control. They are an invention and a tool of totalitarian states. They have no place in a democratic society that recognizes the worth of the individual citizen and vests in him the right to make his own decisions and mistakes. Snooping devices in the hands of employers or neighbors are fully as reprehensible as snooping devices in the hands of the state.

Devices that invade the privacy of citizens simply have no place in a free society. The sooner they are outlawed by really effective legislation, the better off everyone will be.

The Answer Is Simple

At the recent conference of state governors, the main topic under discussion was how to stop encroachment of the Federal government on state prerogatives. Governor after governor got up to condemn Washington for legislating on matters that ought to be left to the states.

The governors have some ground for complaint. Washington is reaching out farther all the time. But the reason it is doing so is that the states are shirking their responsibilities.

Take the matter of minimum wages. Twenty-two states and territories have no minimum wage laws. What state minimum laws do exist are mostly farcical—Arkansas with \$1.25 per day, for example.

If the states want Uncle Sam out of the minimum wage picture, let them all pass minimum wage laws better than the \$1.00 per hour the Federal government now maintains.

We suspect this same thing is true all down the line.

Where The Blame Belongs

Asserting "inflation is moving into the danger zone," the priest-editor of *The Sign*, national Catholic magazine, declares in a signed editorial in the October issue that "big business is much guiltier than big labor."

"We're not trying to prove labor is wholly without blame," says Rev. Ralph Gorman, C. P., "But," he continues, "we're tired of reading long-winded analyses of the causes of inflation that begin and end by pointing an accusing finger at labor. Big business is much guiltier and shows much less awareness of the danger to all of us from inflation and much less concern for the common good. Father Gorman cites "some facts" about U.S. Steel, General Motors and Ford to support his assertions.

"During a one-year period," he points out, "wages and fringe benefits for U.S. Steel workers went up \$94,000,000. Admittedly, that's a lot of money. So what did U.S. Steel do to meet this increased expense? It raised the price of steel enough to bring in \$340,000,000 a year above what they had been getting."

He continues: "General Motors was making \$3.20 for every hour worked by every one of its more than 400,000 production workers. They gave their workers a wage increase of 21 cents an hour. Instead of taking this out of profit—which would still leave them \$2.99 an hour—they raised prices to a point where they were making the highest profit in their history."

"The Ford Company," he adds, "was making \$3.06 per hour for each worker. Instead of taking the 21 cent wage increase out of this \$3.06, it raised prices by more than four and one-half times the wage increase."

The Sign editor asserts, "By and large, the American worker isn't exactly rolling in wealth. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department reported recently that a factory worker with no dependents averages \$67.73 a week in take-home pay as compared with \$65.24 a year ago. A worker with three dependents averages \$75.13 in take-home pay as compared with \$72.58 a year ago. Because of the increase in the cost of living, the 'real' increase for a worker with no dependents was up five-tenths of a point, and the worker with three dependents was up one-tenth of a point."

The Good Union Member Is A Good Neighbor

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

October is the month when most areas undertake their annual fund raising drives for United Fund or Community Chest. Needless to say, organized labor has a vital interest in the success of these drives. A whole host of social agencies geared to give people in distress moral and financial help depend entirely on the Community Fund for their income. If the drives do not meet their goals, the agencies are forced to curtail their services.

Organized labor holds firmly to the belief that the union member is, first and foremost, a citizen of his community. Through the medium of the AFL-CIO Community Services program, the union member is already enrolled as a responsible citizen and a good neighbor. Thousands of union members in hundreds of communities across the United States and Canada serve on boards and committees of voluntary health and welfare agencies. They give generously of their time and money to help their communities fulfill their social responsibilities to less fortunate neighbors.

All this is as it should be. Union members are well indoctrinated in the philosophy of working for the common good. That is the fundamental principle upon which the whole union movement rests. When a thousand men go on strike to redress a wrong imposed on a single member, the "all for one and one for all" philosophy is given its highest expression. Therefore, union members are ideally equipped for assignments in projects involving community betterment.

However, there is another reason why union members have a particularly heavy obligation and interest in fund raising drives. Statistics show that working men utilize the community services most frequently. When misfortunes catch up with wealthy people they can buy the services they need; whereas working people must soon turn to the community for assistance. The incidence of TB in upper crust neighborhoods is negligible. It strikes most frequently in the poorer neighborhoods where diets are not always what they should be and living conditions are not always ideal. Therefore it stands to reason that working people have a higher stake in the efforts of TB Associations to wipe out TB than do the wealthy. So it goes all down the line with every social agency.

Consequently in a very real sense, working people are helping themselves more than anyone else when they contribute time and money to a Community Chest or United Fund.

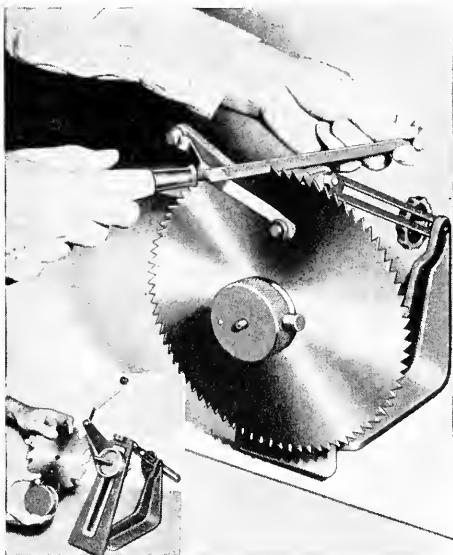
I sincerely hope that members of our organization will give all the support they can to the United Fund raising drives in their communities in both time and money.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A new design vise for filing circular saw blades. May be used with blades from 4" to 18" diameter. Accommodates arbor holes



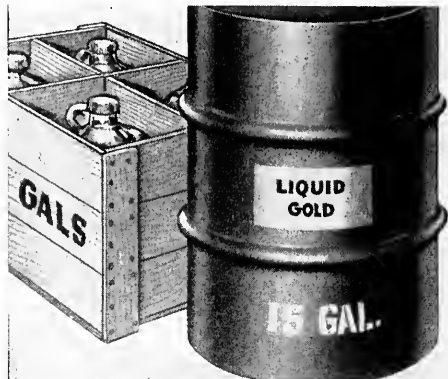
of from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Blade may be locked in place so that teeth extend just over the top of the vise. For additional information write to Industrial Dept., Foley Mfg. Co., 3600 N. E. Fifth St., Minneapolis 18, Minn.

A calculator for figuring concrete column form design. Has answers on problems of form design for columns and piers up to 48" square or 65" diameter, including rectangular cross sections. Specifies lumber size, arrangement and spacing of bracing members, and size and spacing of steel strapping, which replaces clamps in these de-



signs. Sold by Signode Steel Strapping Co., Calculator Dept., 2600 N. Western Ave., Chicago 47, Ill. In Canada, Canadian Steel Strapping Co., 258 Wallace Ave., Toronto, Ont.

A masonry cleaner said to be more effective, but less dangerous than muriatic acid to men and equipment. Called LIQUID GOLD, it is claimed it will not burn flesh and is safe to use near aluminum windows.



Shipped in jugs or drums, it is diluted with water for use. Sold by Goldblatt Tool Co., 1910 Walnut St., Kansas City 8, Mo.

A new line of abrasive tools, fabricated by brazing tungsten-carbide grits on a hardened steel surface. The manufacturer expects the tools and their use to practically eliminate need of sandpaper on many jobs. Tools now using the new abrasives include a circular



saw blade, a grit shoe for orbital sanders and a hand file. Saw blade will cut wood, plastics and composition materials, and sand as it cuts. May also be used as a disk sander. Product of Skil Corp., 5033 Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Ill.

Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

BOWLING CHAMPS HONOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

At the close of the recent bowling season, members of the league sponsored by the Metropolitan District Council of Philadelphia and vicinity gathered to dine, joke and receive the prize money. Most of the honors, including the league championship, went to the Gold team of Local Union 359. Their team captain, Joe Fuchs, led the way with highest average and highest single and three-game totals. The team also won prizes for single and three-game totals.



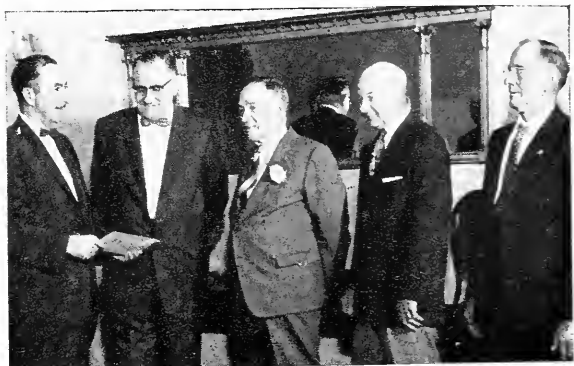
Champs of the Metropolitan D. C.'s bowling league and friends: From the left, kneeling: John Miller, John DiDomenico, Brother Blaier and Robert Gray, secretary of the District Council. Standing, from the left are: Joe Maertzig, Frank Maertzig, Vic Meyer, Joe Fuchs and Bill Biehn.

Awards included a beautiful trophy, the usual cash prizes and jackets with "Champions" emblazoned across the front. One of the jackets went to the "honorary manager" of Local 359's team, Second Vice-president O. William Blaier. Brother Blaier, who has nearly

40 years of continuous membership in the Philadelphia Local, was proud of the jacket as any team member.

HICKSVILLE, N. Y. LOCAL HONORS FIVE ON 40th ANNIVERSARY

A recent dinner dance marked the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Local Union No. 1772, of Hicksville, New York. Five members of long standing were the honored guests of the evening. They are Stein Soukup, 50 years membership; John Proctor and Oscar T. Olsen, 45 years; Harry Hicks, 43 years; and Charles Schaefer, 42 years. Brother Olsen serves as business representative of the New York Local and he and Brother Schaefer are charter members.



Robert MacGregor presents awards to old timers at Local 1772's 40th anniversary celebration. To his left are Oscar Olsen, Harry Hicks, Charles Schaefer and Stein Soukup.

Robert W. MacGregor, president of the Central Trades Council of Nassau and Suffolk (N. Y.) Counties, presented the awards to the veteran members, including rings and defense bonds and congratulated them for their faithfulness.

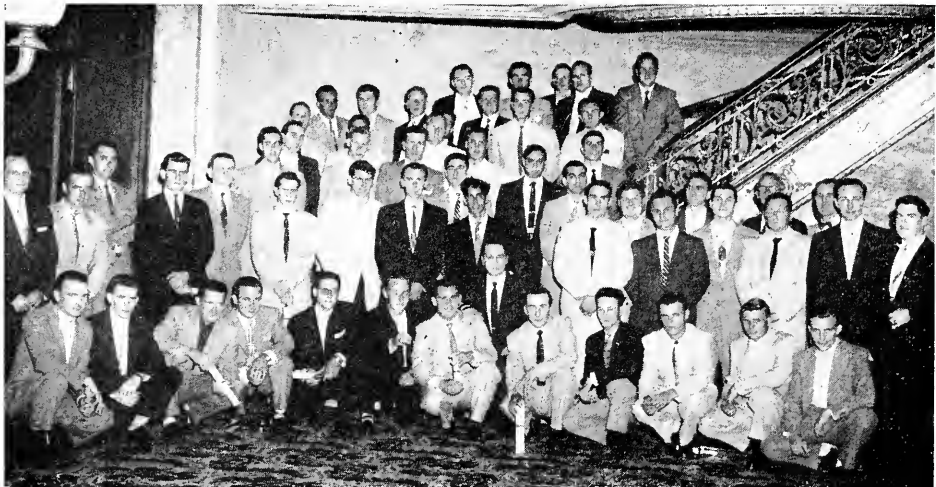
GRADUATING APPRENTICES FETED AT PHILADELPHIA

Commencement exercises for graduating members of Dobbins Vocational-Technical Evening School, of Philadelphia, were recently held under the auspices of the Carpenters Joint Apprentice Committee there. Representatives of all groups which participate in the program, contractors, officials of the Metropolitan D. C. and the U. S. Department of Labor, were present to congratulate the 85 new journeymen.

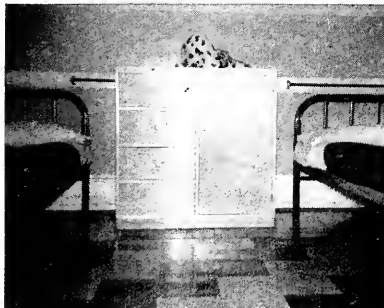
Prizes were awarded to the top graduates by the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia; an organization of builders and architects in existence since 1724. Its president, Edgar Wambold, presented checks for \$100, \$50 and \$25 to the three top graduates of the class. First prize went to William McLaughlin, Local 122; second prize, Harry Howell, Local 1050; and third prize, William McDevitt, Local 1595. Earl Weber, of the Diston Division of H. K. Porter, Inc., also presented the three men with prizes. The saw firm is cooperating in the program by instruct-



Top graduates of the 1957 class are, from the left, Wm. McLaughlin, Wm. McDevitt and Harry Howell.



Carpentry, mill and cabinetmaker graduates of the 1957 class at Dobbins Vocational School in Philadelphia.



An example of the quality products turned out in the apprenticeship class; one of the chifferobes donated to the Home for Girls.

ing apprentices in saw-filing technique.

General Executive Board member Raleigh Rappo, one of the principal speakers, advised the graduates "Commencement really means 'beginning' . . . starting out on your own, with still plenty to be learned every day. Let's hope that through our apprenticeship program, we have given these young men a lift up the first rung of the ladder to a successful career in their chosen field."

The apprentices proved that they had learned to be generous by devoting their time to fashioning sixteen half-size chifferobes, which were donated to the Home for Girls in Philadelphia.

SPIRIT OF BROTHERHOOD SPANS OCEANS

In 1948 the State of Israel came into being and quickly became a haven for the hopeless wanderers of Europe, the flotsam of World War II. Many were skilled craftsmen, but when they arrived in their new homeland they found that, instead of modern machinery, they would have to work with their hands, rude tools and ingenuity.

Today Israel has found many solutions to its various economic problems and a part of the credit must go to United Brotherhood members in the Philadelphia and Chicago areas. The members of these two cities were greatly responsible for the construction of a modern wood-working mill in the young republic.

Israel's need for modern machinery first came to the attention of members of Local 1073, of Philadelphia, in 1951. They quickly requested the approval of the General Office for a campaign to finance such a factory. With the encouragement of our late General President William L. Hutcheson, and a gift of \$1000 from the General Office, Local 1073



Scroll presented to the Metropolitan District Council by Histadrut, as a token of appreciation from the people of Israel.

This equipped Woodworking Mill was erected by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as a gift for the Histadrut in the State of Israel, sponsored by Carpenters Local Union #1073 of Philadelphia, Pa. and Carpenters Local Union #504 of Chicago, Ill.



The mill erected in Israel, which resulted from the generosity of the United Brotherhood members.

began soliciting funds from its members and other Philadelphia brothers. The Metropolitan D. C. donated \$1500 and substantial amounts came from Locals 8, 359, 454, 845, 972, 1050, 1856 and many others.

Soon the word of the campaign spread to Chicago, and there Local 504 began a similar campaign. They held two banquets, one for builders and one for building tradesmen, and the money rolled in. Carpenters' Locals in many cities were contacted and the project gathered momentum.

It came to a successful conclusion when Philadelphia Brothers worked on weekends and donated their pay to the fund. The Homebuilding Contractors in the City of Brotherly Love proved their city stood behind its name and cooperated freely with the carpenters.

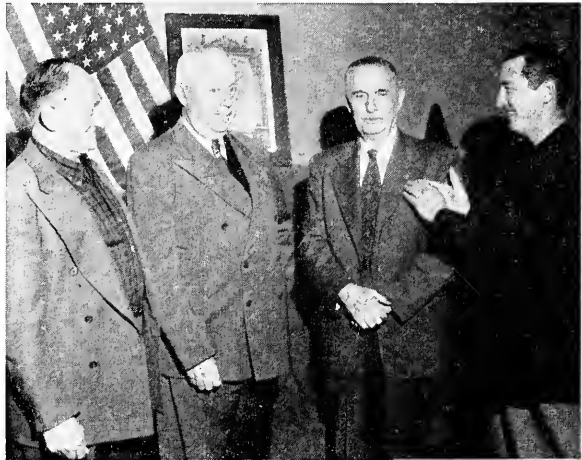
After three years enough money had been accumulated to purchase the machinery and finance the construction of the factory. Philly mill owners supervised the selection of the machinery and it was shipped to Israel.

Today the mill is in operation, employing between 75 and 100 workers, under the supervision of Histadrut, the Israel labor federation.

Although many men contributed their time to this project, several names stand out for exceptional effort. Among them are the late Brother Holtzman, former business representative of Local 504; Louis Biller, financial secretary of Local 1073; and Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council. Each worked hard on the campaign for funds for the project, proving again that the word Brotherhood is not just a meaningless term in the workings of our organization.

PAIR OF 50-YEAR MEN RECEIVE PINS

Emblems signifying 50 years of continuous membership were recently presented to two members of Local Union No. 149, of Irvington, New York. From the left, William K. Ronald, recording secretary of Local 149, watches as John McQuillan and Andrew Miller receive gold pins from the Local's president, William Therrien.



Brothers Miller and McQuillan have spent their entire membership in Local 149, the former being initiated in March, 1906, and the latter in October of the same year.

Wallets and other small gifts from the members of the Local were presented to the two old-timers as a sign of appreciation in recognition for the outstanding achievement of these two fine men.



WILLIAMSPORT LOCAL HONORS

Local 691, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, recently honored one of its members on achieving 50 years of continuous membership. Sam Bartolet is presented with a 50-year pin by Ellan Douty, vice president of Local 691.

Brother Bartolet, who is the second oldest member of Local 491 from the point of membership, was initiated at Williamsport in November, 1906. In his youth he traveled to the West Coast and into Canada, and at times worked in many other parts of the country on various construction jobs, but always eventually returned to his Pennsylvania home.

Now retired from active carpentry work, Brother Bartolet recalls many interesting and hectic times in his long career as a member, and he still is an advocate of sound union principles and proud of the fact that he has spent 50 years as a member of the United Brotherhood.

WASHINGTON D. C. HOLDS APPRENTICE GRADUATION DINNER



Graduating apprentices, guests and joint committee members at the seventh annual commencement exercises, held by the Washington, D. C. District Council. Apprentices are in the first two rows, seated and standing, with the exception of Second General Vice president O. William Blaier, who was guest speaker for the evening.

From the left, front row, are: J. F. McDonald, C. L. Clevenger, T. W. Dudley, C. E. Dennis, D. J. Brennan, R. E. Kagle and Arne Tjom.

Standing, center row: R. D. Saul, R. S., Culler, H. J. Hughes, Jr., R. M. Harvey, Brother Blaier, M. L. Look, R. B. Kent, (holding plaque) T. E. Storback, M. R. Whalen and M. J. Friello.

Standing behind the graduates, are: F. J. Hirrlinger, Sr., and B. A. Sanford, Washington District Council; R. C. Wyant, Master Builders Assoc.; B. T. Rome, chairman, joint apprenticeship comm.; N. R. Loope, director, joint apprenticeship comm.; J. G. Vieau, Washington D. C.; Herbert Hall, Washington Woodworking Co., Inc.; and Dan Kimball, Washington D. C.

Robert B. Kent, standing to the left of Brother Blaier, received the plaque he holds as the award for the highest scholastic achievement among the members of the class. He also received a scholarship grant for study in construction supervision.

OLD-TIMER OK TO OKLAHOMA CITY BROTHERS

C. C. Bemusdaffer, 50 year man of Local 329, Oklahoma City, Okla., receives a watch from W. W. Stacey, president of the Local. The watch was the gift of fellow members in appreciation of his faith in the organization. Brother Bemusdaffer is still active in the trade, employed by the Liberty National Bank Building in Oklahoma City. He is still very interested in his job and the affairs of his Local Union, attending meetings with regularity and taking an active part in its affairs. Even though 77 years of age, Brother Bemusdaffer can see no reason why he should retire, either from his work or from his union.



The presentation of this watch was the sixth such gift made to 50-year members by Local Union 329.

PADUCAH LOCAL HONOR 15 BROTHERS

A total of 550 years of continuous membership is represented in the records of 15 members of Local Union 559, of Paducah, Kentucky. The old-timers were honored recently at a ceremony where they were presented with pins by General Representative Howard Bennett, for service of from 29 to 46 years of continuous membership.

Included among the veteran members are W. R. McClure, 46 years; W. E. Callen, 44; Frank Downs, 43; Cecil Hughes, 41; Ira Sams, 39; C. E. Redwine, 38; J. M. Pickard and F. D. Clark, 37; F. H. Bryan, 36; R. H. Luigs and Aubrey Rowland, 34; E. W. Buchanan and A. C. Hughes, 31; Virgil Tucker, 30; and H. R. Pickard, 29.

Of the 15 men, only 10 were able to be present, the remaining oldsters receiving their service emblems at a later date.

TEXAS LOCAL HONORS FIRST 50-YEAR MAN

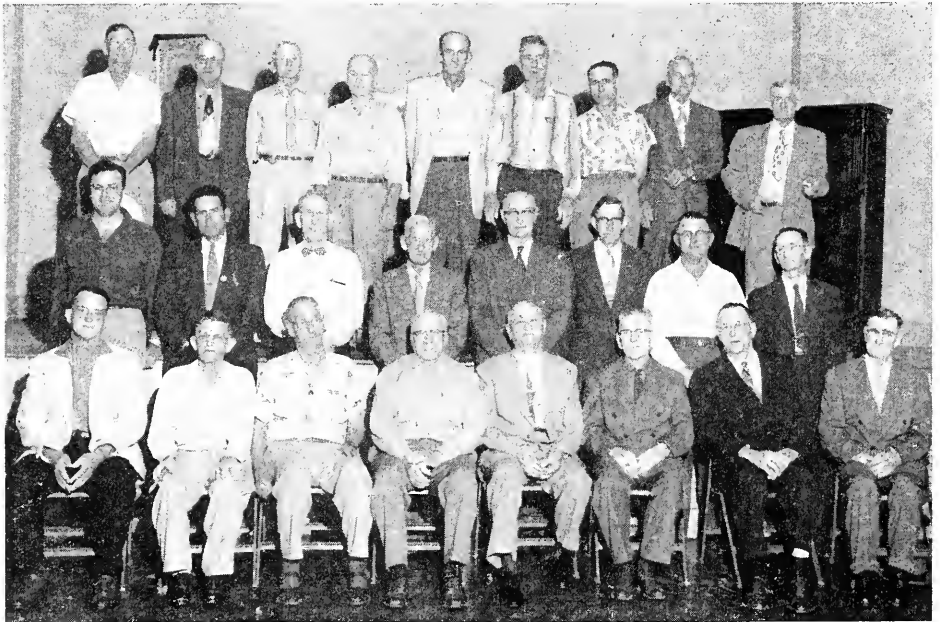


Forrest Nelson, vice president of the Texas State Council, looks on as C. O. Richards, financial secretary of Local 753, awards a 50-year pin to Ernest A. Fogleman.

When he joined Local 130, of Teague, Texas, on January 25, 1907, he was paid the then current apprentice wage of 17½ cents per hour, for a ten-hour day.

Ernest A. Fogleman became the first member of Local Union No. 753, of Beaumont, Texas, to achieve 50 years of continuous membership. He and 24 other long time members were honored recently at a special meeting of the Local at which emblems denoting length of service and small gifts were presented.

Forrest Nelson, vice president of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, was guest speaker. He remarked on wages and working conditions and recounted Brother Fogleman's personal history. When he joined Local 130, of Teague, Texas, on January 25, 1907, he was paid the then current apprentice wage of 17½ cents per hour, for a ten-hour day.



Brothers of Local 753 with 20 or more years continuous membership at a recent meeting held in their honor.

Today's wages and good working conditions are the result of the courage, responsibility and self-sacrifice that has been required of thousands of Brotherhood men like the 25 old timers of Local 753.



FLORIDA LADIES WANT INFORMATION

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 142, of Orlando, Florida, needs help. We have just reactivated our group after several months of inactivity. As all of our officers and many of our members are experiencing their first connection with Auxiliary work, we're at a loss about how to get started.

We are badly in need of information from other Ladies' groups in connection with projects and charities. Any information which is given will be greatly appreciated as we want to make certain our group is perpetuated.

Our group is very interested in the work of the Ladies Auxiliaries. It is our feeling that they are a worthwhile part of the United Brotherhood and can be of great assistance in furthering the good name of the organization. We think we can do a great deal along this line with a little help on the fundamentals.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Stella Greer, Recording Secretary
120 W. Compton St.
Orlando, Fla.

GREETINGS FROM INDIANA

To the Editor:

The Ladies of Auxiliary No. 258, of Bloomington, Indiana, extend greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

Our membership now totals 36 Ladies and we are currently striving to increase our number. We hold meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month; the first for business and the second for social events.

The social year is highlighted for us on the coming of the first Sunday in November, at which time we hold an annual family picnic. We also celebrate on our anniversary date and at Christmas time each year. When possible, we arrange for a pot luck supper which is usually well attended by members and their husbands.

Finances are bolstered through occasional candy, bake, rummage and parcel post sales and year round sale of union made hosiery.

Our group is represented each year at the State Convention and we are proud that we have won first prize for the past two years with a Union Label poster made by our members.

Letters or visits from members of other Auxiliaries will be well received.

Rose Hammond, President
1109 N. Forest Ave. Bloomington, Ind.

PENNSYLVANIA LADIES MARK FIRST DECADE

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 478, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, send fraternal greetings to all sister groups on this our 10th anniversary.

We recently celebrated the charter date of our Auxiliary with a dinner party, well attended by members and their husbands. Each year we mark our anniversary similarly, as well as our annual Christmas party and picnic.

Business meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month and social events on the Fourth Thursday. At one of our recent business meetings we learned that, thus far, this has been our most successful year from a standpoint of money-making events. It was very pleasant news as we will be able to further such activities as aiding the Crippled Children's Fund, the Salvation Army at Christmas, needy families among our members and sending flowers and cards to our members when they are ill.

During the year we lost one of our members and the Auxiliary paid its respects to the late Sister Anna Sundquist.

Officers for the year include the following: Mesdames Eric Meier, president; Jerome Glancy, vice president; Elmer Carnahan, recording secretary; William Weissert, financial secretary; William Johnson, conductress; Clinton Bowser, warden; and Arthur Johnson, Donald Long and Raymond Sutton, trustees.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Elmer Carnahan

HOUSTON LADIES CELEBRATE 42 YEARS

To the Editor:

Greetings to all from Ladies Auxiliary No. 6, of Houston, Texas.

Our meetings are held twice each month in the hall of Local Union No. 213, our sponsor.

Present officers include Mesdames M. B. Menefee, president; R. K. Bayman, vice president; H. P. Bonham, conductress; S. C. Hendrix, warden; M. E. Peacock, chaplain; J. H. Burkhalter, J. H. Thornton and J. M. Porter, trustees; and Clyde Ballinger, musician.

In August we celebrated our 42nd anniversary with a dinner at Carpenters' Hall. Several members with 25 or more years membership were present and we had an enjoyable evening renewing old friendships. Entertainment included a song by Mrs. Ernest Le Gray and various games were played until the evening's end.

We now have 77 Ladies on our rolls and all seem to enjoy reading of the affairs of other Auxiliaries in the "To the Ladies" column of The Carpenter.

One of our annual projects is a visit to the local veterans hospital, taking flowers and small presents for all the patients in one ward. Both our members and the patients seem to derive great enjoyment from this annual excursion.

Letters containing suggestions, news or just a friendly "Hello" from other auxiliaries will be appreciated.

Fraternally, Mrs. J. J. Walrod, reporter.

A GREETING FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

To the Editor:

Greeting from Ladies Auxiliary No. 640, of Campbell River, British Columbia. Having just celebrated our fifth anniversary, we thought we should let our sister groups know something of our activities up here in the far North. Our celebration was in the form of a banquet just like other auxiliaries; but we were fortunate in that each of our four past presidents was in attendance. Each was presented with a pin as a remembrance of the occasion.

Last Christmas we held a party for the children. Santa passed out gifts and candy to about 150 youngsters and it was a well appreciated event.

For 1958 we are planning a rather ambitious project. We intend to try to gather enough funds for scholarships for sons and daughters of carpenters for higher education.

Present officers of Auxiliary 640 include Mesdames E. De Roche, president; D. Benninger, vice president; M. Krywo, secretary; E. Rodney, treasurer; and M. Einerson, K. Koberski and E. MacInnis, trustees.

We would appreciate hearing from other auxiliaries in regard to their community projects.

Best wishes to all.

Fraternally,
M. Krywo, Box 178, Campbell River, B. C., Canada

Craft Problems



EDITORS NOTE: This is the third lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 347

One of the features of a ranch-style home, is that all of the rooms are on what is frequently called the ground floor. In fact, there is no other floor. Another feature is that the garage is joined to the house in such a way that one can get into and out of it without going out of doors. In the typical ranch-style home, however, there are no stairs and few if any steps. But the home we are interested in here has a basement, which requires basement stairs, and there are steps to the rear entrances. It is this writer's opinion that basements are on the way back, for he has observed that many people still want basements, where the heating plant, laundry and workshop can be located, with ample room left for storage purposes.

The Floor Plan:—Fig. 14 gives the floor plan of the house. Enough measurements are given so that all of the principal rooms can be laid out. Most of the other measurements can be found on the different details when they appear in this column.

Schedules:—Fig. 15 is the finish schedule, giving the names of the rooms, and the kind of finish to be used in them. Fig. 16 is the door schedule, giving the sizes of the different doors. The letters to the left are reference letters, that refer to similar letters on the floor plan. For instance, the sizes given after the letters on the schedule, are the sizes of the different doors, marked with corresponding letters on the floor plan.

Details of Stairway:—Section C-C is shown by Fig. 17, and B-B is shown by Fig. 18. Where B-B cuts through is shown by Fig. 17, while Fig. 18 shows where C-C cuts through.

Details of Garage Doors:—Fig 19 shows in detail the construction of the overhead garage door. Details of the door frame between the hall and the garage are shown by Fig. 20.

(Specifications continued.)

6. Consistency:—The materials shall be mixed just wet enough to produce a con-

crete of such consistency as will flow sluggishly into the forms and about the reinforcements, and at the same time can be conveyed from the mixer to the forms without separation of the coarse aggregate from the mortar.

7. **Mixing:**—The ingredients of concrete shall be thoroughly mixed to the desired consistency and the mixing shall continue until the cement is uniformly distributed and the mass is uniform in color and homogeneous. A machine mixer shall be used. The mixing of each batch shall continue for at least one and one-half (1½) full minutes after all of the materials are in the mixer.

8. Placing of Concrete:

(a) After the completion of the mixing, the concrete shall be rapidly conveyed to and deposited in the forms. The concrete shall be deposited in such a manner as will prevent the separation of the ingredients

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and permit the most thorough compacting. It shall be compacted by working with a spade or rod kept moving up and down until the ingredients have settled in the proper place, and the surplus water is forced to the surface.

(b) The top surface of all concrete floor slabs shall be leveled off with a straight edge on screeds to a true surface on completion. The screeds shall then be removed before the concrete has reached its final set and the remaining holes filled with fresh concrete and leveled off.

9. Cement Finish:

(a) Cement finish on basement floor, screened porch, cement platforms, garage floor, sidewalks and driveway shall be 1/2" thick and applied immediately after base slab is poured.

(b) All cement finish shall be composed of one part cement to two parts screened sand, and troweled smooth, except driveway and sidewalks which shall have a sweat finish.

10. Forms:

(a) The forms shall be tight and constructed in workmanlike manner, and shall be of such dimensions and so constructed as to remain rigid and unyielding under the load of wet concrete. The lumber used shall be sound and free from loose knots. The form work shall be constructed as to permit easy removal without injuring the concrete. Lumber once used in forms shall be cleaned before being used again. Before depositing concrete the forms shall be thoroughly wetted (except in freezing weather) or oiled, and the space to be occupied by the concrete cleared of shavings, sticks of wood or other debris. All walls shall be formed both sides.

(b) The exposed top portion of exterior foundation wall and extending down to at

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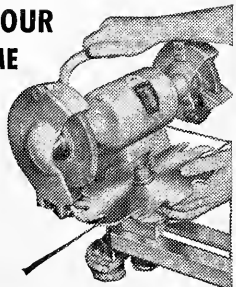
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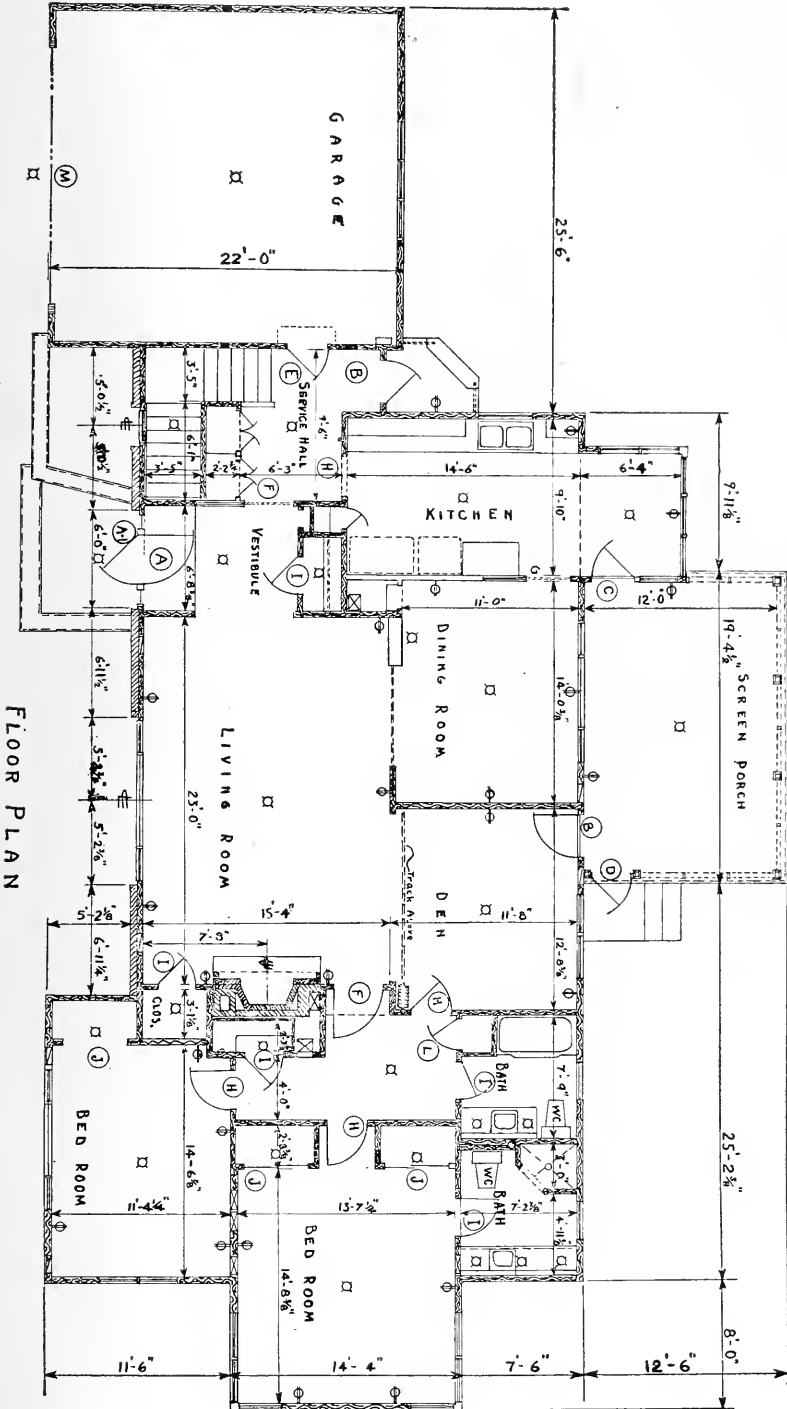


Fig. 14

least six inches below finish grade line shall be formed or lined with plywood to make a smooth surface. All voids shall be filled with grout and all burrs and rough places ground smooth.

FINISH SCHEDULE						
ROOM	FLOOR	WALLS	Wainscot	CEILING	BASE	TRIM
VESTIBULE	Flg. Plank	1/2 Sheetrock	---	1/2 Sheetrock	Wood	W.P.
COAT CLOS.	Oak	"	"	"	"	"
LIVING ROOM	Fir	"	"	"	"	"
DINING ROOM	"	"	"	"	"	"
BEN.	"	Weldies*	---	Sheetrock	"	"
HALL	"	1/2 Sheetrock	---	1/2 Sheetrock	"	"
BED RM #1	Oak	"	---	"	"	"
BED RM #2	Oak	"	---	"	"	"
BED RM WARDROBES	Oak	"	---	"	"	"
BATH #1	Linoleum	"	Ceramic Tile	"	"	"
BATH #2	"	"	"	"	"	"
LINEN CLOS.	---	"	---	"	"	"
HALL CLOS.	Oak	"	---	"	Wood	"
KITCHEN	Linoleum	"	---	"	Linoleum	"
BREAKFAST RM	"	"	---	"	"	"
SERVICE HALL	"	"	---	"	"	"
STAIRWAY	Y Pine	Sheetrock	Flzr. Cont.	---	"	"
GAR. P.C.E.	Cement	1/2 Flt. Plywood	---	1/2 Flt. Plywood	---	"
SCREEN PORCH	Cement	Screen	---	---	---	"
LIV. RM. CLOSET	OAK	1/2 Sheetrock	---	1/2 Sheetrock	Wood	"

Fig. 15

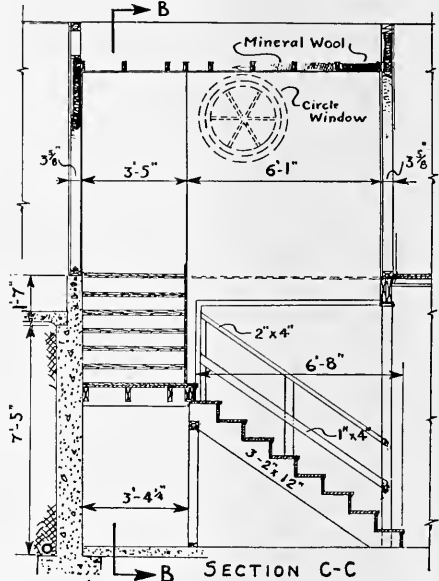
11. Reinforcing Steel:—All reinforcing steel shall be as called for on drawings. Steel shall be either new billet or fail steel.

DOOR SCHEDULE		
MK	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
A	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	W.P. Curtis C-105B
A-1	3'-0" x 6'-9" x 1 1/8"	WR " " -1461 Combination
B	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	W.P. " " -1036 Cl. Glass
B-1	2'-8" x 6'-9 1/4" x 1 1/8"	W.P. " " -1491 (Screen Door)
C	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	W.P. " " -1269 (butch door)
D	2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"	W.P. " " -1491 (Screen Door)
E	2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	W.P. " " -1233 Cl. Glass
F	3'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	Birch Veneer Hollow Core Slab
G	2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	" " " " " "
H	2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	" " " " " "
I	2'-4" x 6'-8" x 1 3/4"	" " " " " "
J	2'-2" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	" " " " " "
K	1'-6" x 6'-8" x 1 3/8"	" " " " " "
L	2'-0" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"	" " " " " "
M	15'-0" x 7'-0" x 1 3/8"	Spruce "Overhead" Garage Door

Fig. 16

12. Collars:—Insert Collars or sleeves in all concrete work where required for heat pipes and conduits as directed by the other draftsmen.

13. Wire Mesh:—All floor slabs on earth fill including sidewalks but not including basement floor, shall be reinforced with CC-8/8 wire mesh. All wire mesh shall have a lap of 1" and shall be wired in place. All wire mesh will be furnished by owner and placed by this contractor. Screen porch floor shall be reinforced as indicated on plan.



DETAIL OF STAIRWAY Fig. 17

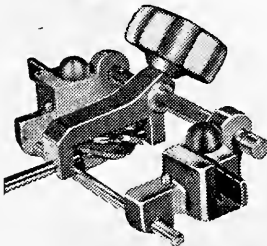
14. Concrete Footings and Foundation Walls:

(a) The footings shall in all cases extend to the depth shown on drawings, but if good bearing soil is not reached at this point, they shall be extended to the necessary depth subject to the approval of the architects.

(b) Footings may be poured in trenches if same are true and straight. All concrete walls above footings shall be formed on both sides.

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15. Sidewalks and Driveway:—Sidewalks and driveway as shown on plot plan are included in this contract. Sidewalks shall be

in place to provide level bed. Provide cement wash on chimney. Same to be troweled smooth.

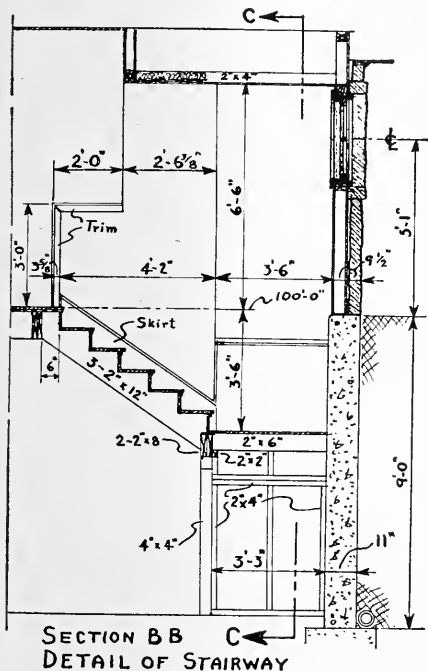


Fig. 18

four (4") inches thick, scored as indicated with 1/2" expansion joints where shown.

16. Miscellaneous:—Point up with cement around main wall plate after same is

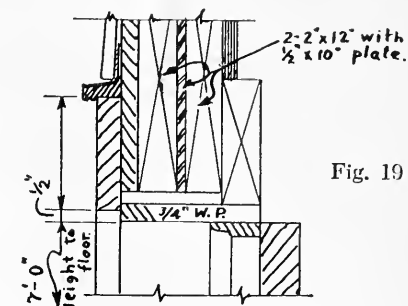
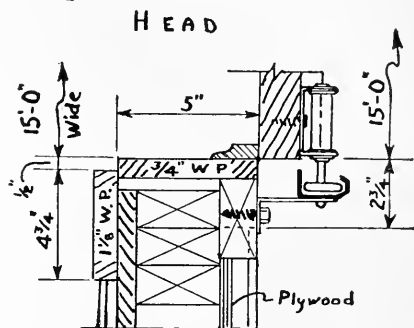


Fig. 19



DETAIL GARAGE DOOR

17. Dampproofing:

(a) Outside of all foundation walls around basement from top of footing to 6"

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below grade line shall be given two coats of Trusecon Foundation Coating, or approved equal. First coat of dampproofing shall be dry before second coat is applied. No damp-proofing shall be applied until concrete surface is dry and is approved by the architects.

(b) Any rough places in concrete wall shall be troweled smooth with cement before dampproofing is applied.

18. Finally:—All concrete work without exception shall be of the highest grade and quality conforming strictly to the most modern practice of execution. This Contractor shall include in his estimate all concrete work to completely finish this building without exception unless otherwise specified.

Miscellaneous Iron & Steel

1. Scope of Work:—This Contractor shall furnish all iron and steel work necessary for the completion of this contract as specified or shown on plans. All steel shall be set and bolted as indicated on drawings.

2. Cleanout Door and Frame:—Furnish and install one 10" x 12" cast iron cleanout door at base of flue where shown on drawing.

3. Fireplace Damper, Ash Dump & Ash Pit Door:—Furnish and install one damper

and one ash dump in fireplace in living room and one ash pit door in basement where shown. All to be of sizes as shown, manufactured by the Donley Co. or approved equal.

4. Structural Steel:—Furnish steel beams, steel angles, pipe columns and fitch plates

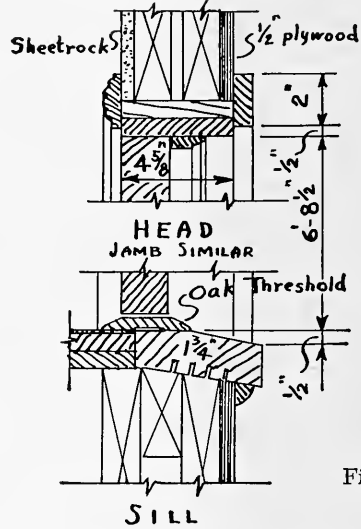


Fig. 20

DETAIL EXTERIOR DOOR FRAME FROM HALL TO GARAGE

of sizes noted on drawings. Beams shall have bearing plates at each end as indicated on the drawings. Fitch plates shall be provided with 1/2" bolts 16" cts., staggered. Provide columns with top and bottom plates welded to columns. Joints in beams shall be provided with spliced plates.

5. Closet Poles:—Furnish 1" diameter black steel pipe closet poles in all closets and wardrobes. Poles shall be fitted with flanges at both ends, provided with holes for wood screws.

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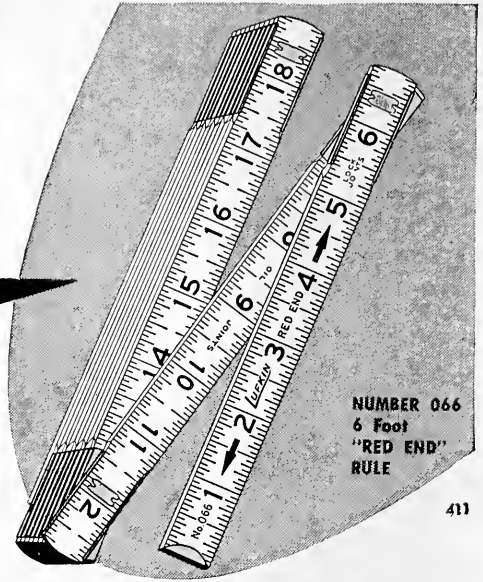
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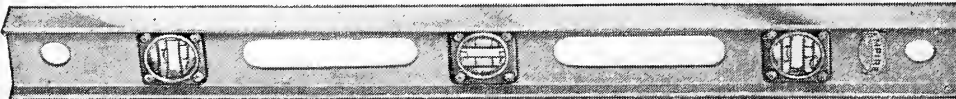
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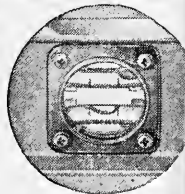
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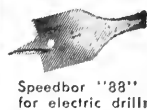
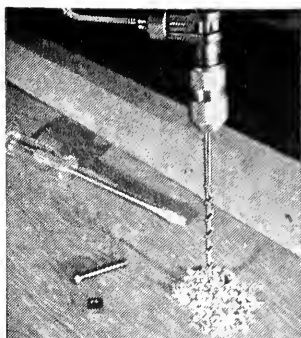
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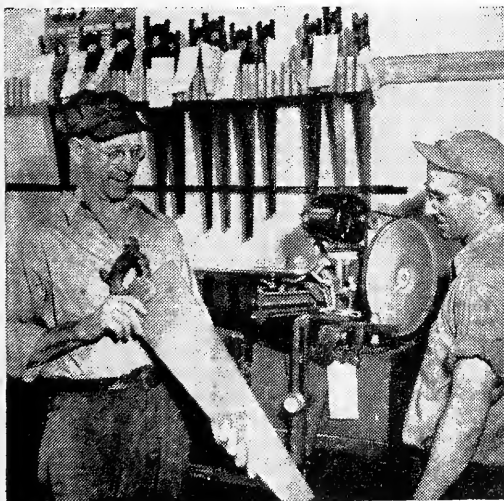
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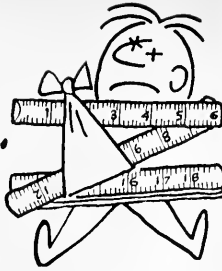
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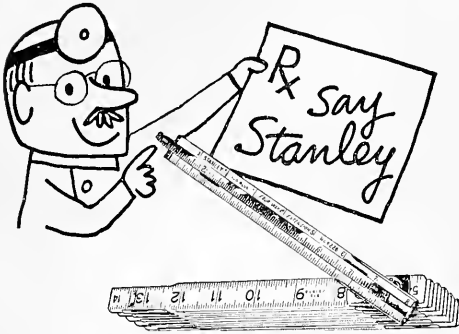
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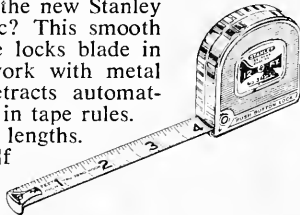


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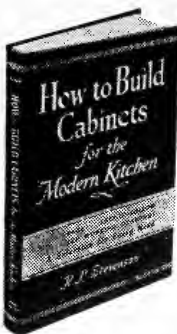
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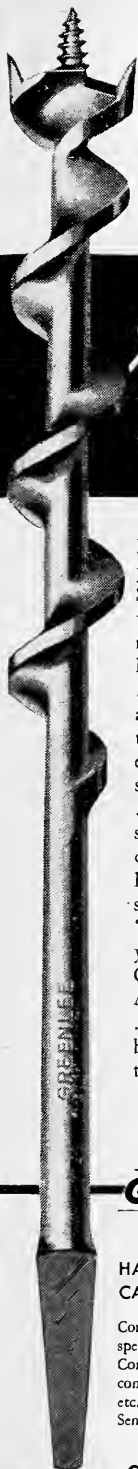
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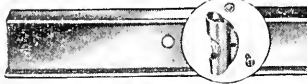
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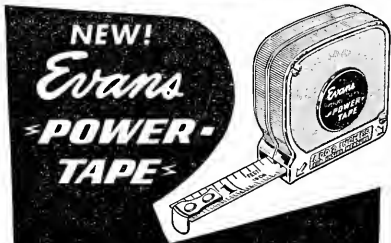


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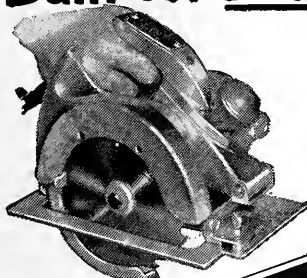
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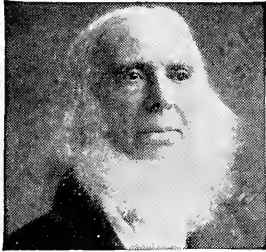
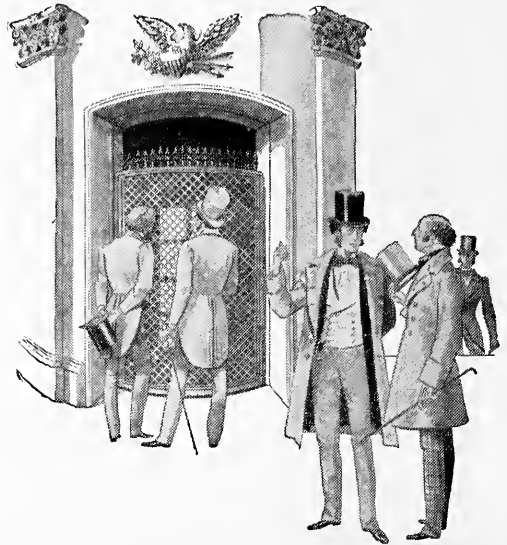
Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

NOVEMBER, 1957





The funny hole in Mr. Cooper's building



MANY a New Yorker shook his head, and not a few snickered, when they saw the "hole" in Peter Cooper's new building.

But to the benign gentleman with the ruff of graying whiskers it was all so simple: Some day someone would perfect the passenger elevator.

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THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

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



Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1957

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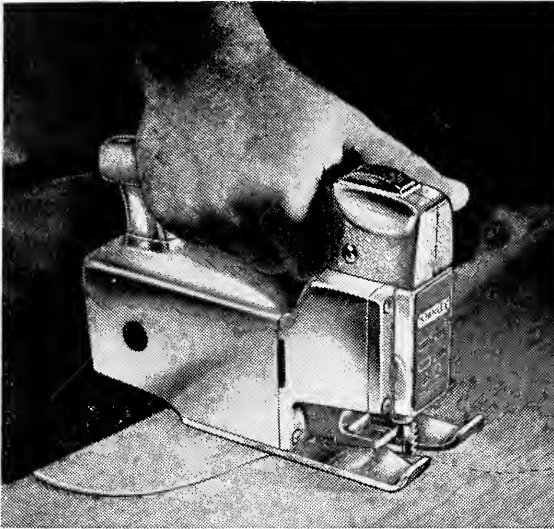
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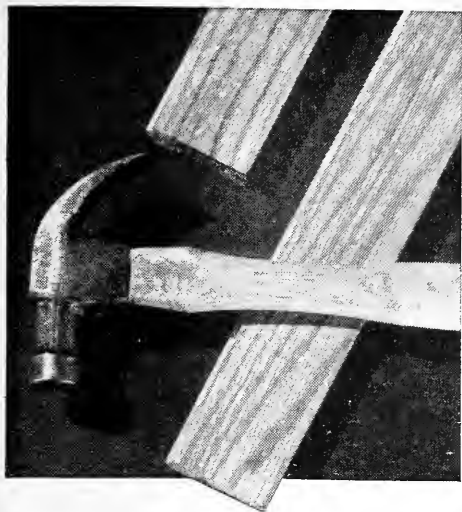
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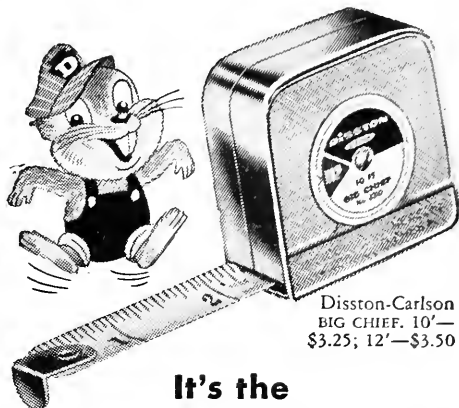
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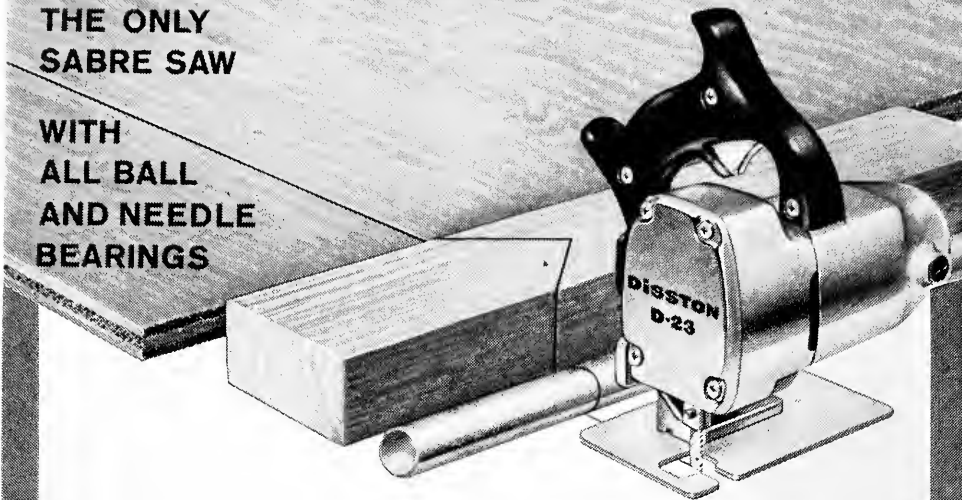
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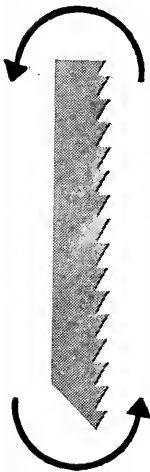
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Subliminal Projection—20th Century Menace



FROM TIME TO TIME this journal has published articles calling attention to the frightening growth of snooping devices which threaten the last remaining vestiges of personal privacy. These devices, no bigger than a tie clip, can be concealed in a room, hidden on a person, or even rigged up in an automobile to record conversations that victims may think are private. Other devices that are aimed like a shotgun can pick up conversations several miles away. There are snoopers that can hear through walls too.

On top of the listening devices, there are disguised cameras that can take movies in the most unlikely places. They can be set up in washrooms, lunchrooms and other places where employes congregate. For that matter they can be sneaked into homes or union halls.

All these snoopers, however, are unimportant to personal liberty in comparison to a new gadget that threatens to put brainwashing on a scientific, production line basis. By the use of a new technique called "subliminal projection" all sorts of ideas can be implanted into persons' minds without their being aware of the fact.

Subliminal projection is the brainchild of the Subliminal Projection Company. It works on the theory that there is a threshold between the conscious mind and the subconscious mind that can be crossed by the proper use of modern electronic gadgets.

Subliminal Projection Company is aiming its services at television sponsors. Here is the way it works. A direct and simple message is flashed on the TV screen for less than a thousandth of a second. At that speed the eye cannot detect the message nor the conscious mind record it. But it does make an impression on the subconscious mind. Repeated hundreds of times during a program, it makes a lasting impression.



The insidious part is that the viewer is not conscious of the fact that his subconscious is being worked on. He never sees the images but apparently they sell him just the same. While his conscious mind is suffering with the hero or laughing with the comic, the subliminal sell is shaping his

thoughts to suit the purposes of the telecaster.

According to a news release, the idea was tested in a New Jersey theater for a six-week period recently. The movie goers were not aware of the fact they were being used as guinea pigs. As they watched the movie an invisible "eat popcorn" message was flashed on the screen at frequent intervals. As a result, popcorn sales in the theater went up nearly 60%. Some nights "Coca Cola" was pushed rather than popcorn, and on those nights Coke sales increased very substantially. Without knowing why they were doing it, movie patrons were responding to the subliminal commands of the advertisers.

The process is now up for patents and the developers hope to have it available for use on home TV screens shortly. The process, if widely adopted, may make TV commercials less obnoxious but the implications in the existence of such a brainwashing technique are appalling.

What about politics? Can a candidate be sold to the people through subliminal projection? Are a few men with electronic gadgets going to be able to shape the thoughts and likes and dislikes of people like a puppeteer pulling strings?

The developers of subliminal projection say no. They say their device cannot make anyone do anything he does not want to do. For example, they claim that no amount of subliminal selling can persuade a teetotaler to take a drink. The threshold between the conscious and subconscious is too great. Likewise they claim that it is impossible for them to change the political thinking of people who lean one way or another politically.

But all this is cold comfort to those who believe that people are some-

thing more important than guinea pigs; that they are entitled to individuality and privacy and the right to make their own decisions. After all, subliminal projection is a new technique. The first airplane only flew a few feet at a few miles an hour; but today's planes can span an ocean at supersonic speeds. The threshold that is too high for subliminal projection to hurdle today may be nothing tomorrow.

And how about the ear? If it is possible to reach the subconscious through the medium of invisible images, is it not feasible to conclude that some day it may be possible to do the same thing through the ear by means of inaudible sounds? Will some cold-blooded demagogue some day be able to mold the little people of America into a passive, unthinking mass of robots? The implications are truly frightening.

Several books picturing the kind of cold-blooded, super-efficient America that can develop have appeared in recent years. Among them are Huxley's "Brave New World" and Orwell's "1984." They visualize an America run by a few super-scientists and politicians who manipulate and scientifically regulate the lives and thoughts and emotions of the rest of the people who have neither the capacity nor the desire to think or feel or make decisions.

When the books came out they were considered clever satire. But events of the last few years make them much less satire than smart prophesying. The subliminal sell gives substance to the awful things that Huxley and Orwell dreamed up.

Vance Packard, author of "The Hidden Persuaders," which deals with less devious attacks on the buyer, told TV interviewer Mike Wallace he was

“shocked” at subliminal advertising. He said man was being viewed as “a passive tool to be manipulated. . . .” I think it should be outlawed. It is an appalling social immorality. This is a technique for Goebbels—and not for a business man or a politician in a democracy.” Packard feared that the “people involved in this project may be powerful enough to block restrictive legislation.”

Packard hit the nail on the head. There is something frightfully immoral about allowing one man to manipulate the inner life of another man by a scientific device—particularly if the victim can offer no defense because he is unconscious of the process being used against him.

It is time for Congress to take a long, hard look at what is happening to the personal liberties of people. The process of eroding away the right of citizens to make choices began with the decline of independent newspapers. Year by year the number of independent newspapers has diminished. Mergers have built huge newspaper empires that control news outlets in many cities. There are only a handful of cities that have competing newspapers. Many large cities have only one paper. Some have more than

one, but as often as not they are owned by the same people.

Over the years these newspaper empires have branched out into radio and TV. Many, many radio and TV stations are owned by the same people who own the newspapers in the territory.

This in itself is a very unhealthy situation. People get only one point of view. Children grow up without ever being exposed to anything but the views advocated by the moguls who control all means of mass communication.

Even under the best of circumstances, a situation of this kind is not compatible with democracy. But now that ways of influencing people subconsciously have been developed, it is unthinkable.

People are the children of God, made in his image. They have a right to think and feel and act as their own consciences dictate. And they are entitled to do these things in privacy. Congress has an obligation to re-establish the sanctity of the individual by outlawing snooping devices, thought-control devices and monopolies in the dissemination of information. Otherwise Huxley and Orwell may become the real prophets of the twentieth century.

FATHER AND SON HAVE TOTAL OF 102 YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP

An unusual event could take place in the hall of Local Union No. 62, in Chicago, next April. A father, who has 63 years of continuous membership to his credit, could pin a 50-year emblem on the lapel of his son. Both father and son are on the pension roll and have spent their entire term of membership in Local 62.

Nels P. Berglund, who is now 90 years of age, joined the Chicago Local on June 8, 1894, when the organization was in its fifth year. Just 14 years later his son, Harold, followed in his footsteps and was also initiated as a member of Local 62. At the age of 16 Nels decided father knew what he was doing and apparently his opinion hasn't changed to this day.

During their years of membership the two Berglunds have seen some of the toughest years that organized labor has experienced. But, through the depressions and years of strong anti-labor legislation, they remained faithful, helping to fight the battle for decent wages and working conditions. Their efforts have been rewarded as their home city now ranks as a “good union town,” and their Local as one of the best.

We doubt that either man would take much credit, but they are both deserving a great deal of praise for their courage and sincerity.

The Story Of Murdochville

By Jack Williams, Director of Public Relations, Canadian Labour Congress

Editor's Note: In the far reaches of Quebec's Gaspé Peninsula the labor relations clock has been turned back 50 years by a company that wants to play God to its employes. In the tradition of Homestead and Colorado Fuel and Iron, the Noranda Company is willing to resort to any means to circumvent a union that might challenge its dictatorial powers and feudal concepts of labor relations.



THIS IS the story of Murdochville—a story of strike-breakers using goon tactics, with police as bystanders; of a wealthy corporation using every imaginable tactic in an attempt to smash a union; of a big company trying to force sub-standard wages on an isolated community; of lives endangered and property destroyed, while Quebec provincial police threw up their hands; of a provincial Government standing aloof and refusing to take any action.

Murdochville is a name that has gained a place—not a creditable place—in Canadian labor history. This little company-controlled community tucked away in the mountains of the Gaspé Peninsula, has become the site of one of the bitterest struggles in Canadian labor history, with the Noranda mining interests, one of the last real holdouts of reactionary management, making it the battleground against a union of the workers' choice; the United Steelworkers.

Two union members are dead. Herve Bernatchez died as the result of a dynamite explosion, and, as "La Patrie" said: "Whatever may be the conclusion of police and judicial enquiries into this situation, it is certain that the name of this 25-year old man will go down in the history of labor relations as a martyr for the workers' cause. Edgar Fortin, 29, died of a heart-attack less than an hour after a mob of goons invaded and wrecked union offices.

The background of the Murdochville strike is the traditional opposition of J. Y. Murdoch's Noranda interests to trade unionism. That battle has been fought and won by the union at Noranda, Que., but Murdochville is a new operation, and there the company renewed the fight.

Five years ago the site of the Town of Murdochville was a trappers' trail. The presence of copper—65,000,000 tons of ore—had been known since 1921. The Quebec government obligingly built a road through the mountains from the north shore of the Gaspé. The company invested a total of \$45,000,000 in mining operations, and a smelter, and a new town came into existence, housing some 2,500 people. Guy Lamarche, labor editor of "Le Devoir," described it this way: "Murdochville stands as an example of twentieth-century feudalism, where a rich company gets exclusive rights to a given territory—a three-level feudalism, with the provincial government as the absolute monarch, Noranda as an all-powerful suzerain, and Gaspé Copper as vassal and offshoot."

This development took place under tax exemptions which, in May, 1956, were renewed for three years. In March, 1957, the company was showing a profit of \$30,000 a day—\$10,950,000 a year on the basis of a seven-day week. Wages are 40 cents an

hour below Noranda and the work-week is 54 hours.

The first union was a federally-chartered local of the Trades and Labour Congress which obtained a contract, admittedly not satisfactory, but the best which could be obtained at the time. Then came the merger and the Canadian Labour Congress. The Murdochville operation fell clearly within the jurisdiction of the United Steelworkers, which holds bargaining rights at Noranda, and action was taken to sign the workers up in that organization.

The campaign was successful. The Steelworkers filed an application on June 1, 1956, with 747 of the 940 eligible employes signed and paid—80 per cent—and with another 150 signed, but not paid. The company obtained delays in the Labour Board proceedings. It demanded to see the original of every document, including officers' names and membership cards.

Then the company played its trump card by going to the Quebec Superior Court, and getting a writ of prohibition against the Quebec Labour Relations Board. The company claimed—and these are its own words—that it was "called upon to fight against a mysterious and elusive group which has no legal existence." This was in reference to the Steelworkers, with which the parent company has had a contract for years. The issuance of the writ meant a two to three-year legal delay.

In mid-1956, a campaign of discrimination was started, union officials and stewards were demoted and their rates cut. The company refused to meet the union to discuss grievances, on the ground that relations between the company and the union were in the courts. Then the company fired the union president, Theo. Gagne, a man who had been told by the company

that he had a great future, and was practically indispensable. All of a sudden his services were no longer required. That sparked the strike which had been authorized earlier in a secret ballot in which 680 members voted for strike action. On March 11th they walked out and established picket lines.

From that point on, the situation has been stalemated. CLC President Claude Jodoin offered to intervene in an effort to reach a settlement. The company refused. The assistance of the government was sought. The government refused on the ground that the matter was before the courts (the company's excuse). President Jodoin made a renewed attempt, pointing out that if the company refused to recognize and meet with representatives of the United Steelworkers it should negotiate with the old union, of which the CLC was now the parent body. The company refused.

This was the situation when some 500 trade unionists made their August 19th trip to Murdochville to establish peaceful picket lines, and to peacefully demonstrate their support of the Murdochville strikers. But these were methods foreign to the Gaspé Copper Company, and from its strike-breaking employes came violence and bloodshed.

From various parts of Ontario and Quebec trade unionists gathered in Quebec City on Sunday, August 18th. They attended Mass and then assembled in front of the Legislative Buildings. From there a cavalcade of 100 cars and four buses—three loaded with Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour strikers from Arvida—moved off toward Murdochville. Stops were made for meetings at Rimouski and Ste. Anne des Monts. Overnight the unionists stopped at various points along the north shore of the Gaspé

Peninsula and then, well before dawn, they moved on, arriving at Murdochville about 5:30 a.m.

A picket line was set up at the main gate of Gaspé Copper, a mile or two from the town. Around a curve on a 100-foot elevation overlooking the highway were bunkhouses where scabs were housed. Provincial police huddled at the plant gate, others were stationed at the bunkhouses. Police were armed with tear-gas, machine guns, revolvers and clubs.

It was not until about three hours after the picket-lines had been established that trouble broke out. Some of the visiting pickets had gone into town for breakfast. When they started returning, the scabs used their strategic position on the hill to rain rocks, the size of baseballs and bigger, on the highway. Six pickets were struck seriously enough to require hospital attention. Cars were thrown out of control when they were deluged with rocks that shattered windshields and windows and dented the bodies. For half an hour traffic on the highway was stopped. Things quieted down, then more rocks were thrown. All the while Quebec provincial police were concentrating their efforts on the picketers while the strikebreakers had a field day. Picketers faced guns, and several tear-gas shells were fired at them in warning against attempting to reach the bunkhouses where the goons had their headquarters.

Feelings ran high and there was a concerted move toward the road leading up to the bunkhouses. President Claude Jodoin, who had led the picket line, walked up the hill and talked to the police. He told them the unionists proposed establishing a peaceful picket-line on the highway at the foot of the bunkhouse road; but he warned them it could only re-

main at that point and peaceful if the attacks of the strike-breakers stopped. Police had in the meantime been instructing the scabs in building a barricade across the bunkhouse road.

It was then—and only then—that the police moved the scabs back from the top of the hill and halted the stone-throwing. There was no more serious trouble while the union supporters were in Murdochville. During the afternoon a meeting was held in the Parish Hall. Then, following the pre-arranged program, the cavalcade moved off home.

Scabs Smashed Union Offices

They were only a few miles away when violence broke out with new fury; but it was not until later at night that they learned of it. Once the people had left, the scabs invaded the town, went to the union offices armed with clubs and knives, smashed furniture and office equipment, and threw it out the windows. Seven cars were overturned, the windows smashed and the upholstery slashed. Then the provincial police told them to go back to their bunkhouses. There were no arrests.

The lives of three union representatives—Roger Bedard, Bruno MacDonald and Theo. Gagne, president of the local—were threatened. Police suggested they leave town. They refused. From the Attorney-General's Department in Quebec came the weird statement that police had then been instructed to protect strikers as well as strikebreakers. The mayor of the town imposed an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew.

* * *

And so the clock is turned back in Canadian labor-management relations. A curfew is small compensation for two dead and many mistreated workers at Murdochville.

A GIANT DOWN SOUTH



IN THE NEAR future the words to the song "Dixie" may be a recollection of times past for the Southerner. "Away down South in the land of cotton . . ." may be inaccurate as pine trees take over as the number one agricultural product below the Mason-Dixon Line.

All segments of our economy are constantly shifting and Southern agriculture is no exception. Many Southern fields which once were covered with snowy white cotton now bristle with stands of seedling pines.

At the close of the War Between the States, many a weary Confederate soldier trudged home to be greeted by the heartbreaking scene of pine seedlings covering his cotton and tobacco fields. He probably felt like crying then when he thought about grubbing them out, but if it were today he'd more than likely cheer at the sight.

Just as corn, cattle and hogs made the Middle West prosperous, wheat the Plains States, and cattle and minerals the far West, the South's economic wagon may rise on the soaring branches of a lofty pine.

Most people will probably be surprised to learn that the nation's fifth largest industry is paper, and paper is made from wood; in the South usually of pine. The South is the leader of American forestry, with 193 million acres in commercial forests and more than 60 per cent of the U. S.'s certified tree farm acreage. It planted nearly half a million acres of new trees in 1955, and the industry is just beginning to see its days of greatest expansion.

A scholarly Southern editor, Jonathan Daniels, of the Raleigh, North Carolina News and Observer, recently completed a comprehensive study of the development of the South's paper industry for the International Paper Company. His booklet on the subject, "The Forest Is The Future," traces the history of Southern forestry and paper

making over the past 30 years. In viewing its future prospects he discloses that Southern paper mills consumed 20 million cords of pulpwood in 1956, worth \$400 million at the mill.

The pulp and paper industry owns 12 million of the more than 193 million acres of forest lands in 12 Southern States. The U. S. Forest Service rated its use of the lands at 96 per cent of maximum forest usage, compared with 89 per cent for national forests and 69 per cent for the lumber industry. But farm holdings were rated at only 34 per cent of the maximum obtainable. The importance of these figures is emphasized by the fact that nearly two million Southern landowners hold 128,192,000 acres, all in tracts of less than 5,000 acres. And on these small land owners, usually farmers, the Southern paper and pulp industry must depend for its wood.

Today, trees are a crop. They are not of unquenchable supply, just something to be cut at will until they are gone, but chosen carefully and systematically when their cutting insures the greatest possible return from the land. And when they are cut, seed-

lings must be planted in the land left bare, if we are to continue to have sufficient timber to meet our nation's needs.

The South is making every attempt to insure that our needs are met. Last

other tree growers to restock their lands with an additional 52 million seedlings.

Still, a specter haunts the Southern tree grower, both the holder of thousands of acres and the farmer with



The Pride of the South; International Paper's superior pine.

year the paper manufacturers planted 179 million pines seedlings on their own land and helped farmers and

small woodlots. That specter is fire. Mr. Daniels considers it of paramount importance in his booklet. In many

ways it is a problem peculiar only to the South, as he explains: "There will be trees. The seedlings are that promise. But the fulfillment of that promise is always threatened by the ravening symbol of fire. And fire is people. Nowhere is that so true as in the South, which has more than four-fifths of all the forest fires in the nation, and four-fifths, too, of all the area



Marksmen shoot branches from the crown of "Tree No. 1."

burned over year after year. The more tragic fact is that the South has 90 per cent of all the incendiary fires in the United States. Incendiary means arson. It means faceless people making time bombs of cigarettes and matches, candles and cans which can be left in the woods to start the blaze after they have slipped away. It means the deliberate burning off of somebody else's land to open the woods to the quick growth of 'sorry grass for sorry cattle' . . .

"Perhaps such action can be explained by the statement that it is a heritage from the frontier, when the forest could be regarded as open range for scrub cattle. In the sly setting of such fires, the arsonists them-

selves know they are not acting like pioneers. Certainly, no such claim can be made by hunters who deliberately set fires to provide a feeding and gathering place for wild turkey. There are grudge fires. Some grudges are of recent origin—some undoubtedly stem from ancient grudges going back through old Southern days when clusters of the landless squatted sullenly beside the great plantations. Also, apparently there are the pastoral pyromaniacs who just like to see the forest in blaze and the exhausted wardens and foresters working desperately with small tools and great mechanized fire-fighting equipment to put it out. There was one case of a school bus



Graftings from the superior tree may produce an outstanding new strain of pine.

driver who, for no reason he could afterward give, stopped his bus three times, and while the children were watching, started three fires in the woods.

"There are less deliberate, but no less dangerous, people who burn over their own lands every year in an ancient fateful folkway which holds that such burning not only clears the brush but also gets rid of the snakes and

eliminates the boll weevil. Actually, such burning bakes the soil and destroys the humus. The damage to the forests is the same when the fire spreads from such fields. When it does spread, a fire can burn 50,000 acres, as one did in Clinch County, Georgia, in 1955, or even more than 100,000 acres, as happened near Lake City, Florida, in the summer of 1956. That Florida

hardly more remarkable than the reluctance of prosecutors, and juries, even judges, to punish those caught most red-handed with the burning brand in their hands or squatting furtively over delayed-action fire-fuses which they intended to leave behind."

The problem, peculiar to the South, is gradually being corrected. The people are being educated to the value of



Pulpwood by the bargeload, for the South's hungry paper mills.

fire was so intense that it created a fire storm at its center of almost cyclonic portions.

"The great fires, however, are not the only serious ones. The almost secret disaster in every woods fire is the certain way in which it destroys the little seedlings which might grow into precious trees. Yet, clear and present as is the danger of fire, the number of woods fires in the South has been

the trees. This, plus more stringent law enforcement, careful fire-watching and better methods of fire-fighting, will save many Southern forests of the future from the all-consuming flames.

Quantity is not the only concern of the foresters of the South. Quality, too, will play an important part in the future of the industry. With an eye toward quality, Southern foresters are

looking with interest on a project of the International Paper Company. Just two years ago its foresters discovered a magnificent loblolly pine. Tests showed the tree to be only 20 years old, but its size was amazing. The tip of its crown was 72 feet high and the bole had a diameter of 15.2 inches. Many consider it the most superior tree in the South. It has been bored many times for the counting of its growth rings, and marksmen have shot branches from its crown for grafting with nursery stock. Their hope is the producing of a new, superior strain of pine.

But pine is not the only interest of the Southern forester. More trees of all kinds are needed. World War II gave us an idea of what a timber shortage could mean to the individual and the nation. Lumber for private construction was almost non-existent, and what was available, except for military and defense use, was of generally poor quality.

Twenty years ago America consumed paper at a rate of 249 pounds per person. Today we consume it at a rate of 433 pounds. By 1975 we'll be using 100 pounds more, if the statisticians are accurate. Greater paper consumption means greater wood consumption, so, naturally we'll have to grow more trees. Since all of the wood we need cannot be produced in the large forests of paper and lumber firms, the small landowners and farmers will have to help. They can work in the city, or stay on the farm, but the small woodlots, if managed properly, can supplement their regular income with a cash crop. It can provide a cut every 10 years, rather than 15 or 20, with careful and economical management of the land available for tree growing.

And all of the monetary returns will not be in the form of immediate cash.

The worn out, eroded sections will have a chance to make a comeback. They will be partially protected from floods and provide shelter and some food for cattle. But careful management is important. In quoting the U. S. Forest Service, an International Paper executive stated that only 34 per cent of the farmers and 44 per cent of other small owners are cutting their timber so as to keep their land in a highly productive condition."

Not all of the benefits will be to the paper companies and the tree growers, either. Small towns, which were formerly logging towns or box factory towns, are making a comeback in many Southern states. According to North Carolina Labor Department 1956 figures, wages in pulp, paper and paperboard mills averaged \$104.20, compared to \$51.90 for textile workers.

Perhaps the whole South will benefit if the planning, education and legislation can help the pines increase. The market is there and the trees are on the way, by truck, barge and rail line. And perhaps an introspective Southerner will soon say "King Cotton is dead. Long live the pines."



PLANE GOSSIP

ONLY AN OPINION

A women's fashion magazine predicts that toreador pants, those tight, slinky things that resemble grandpa's old trap-door underwear, are going to become more popular.

Designers have to make a living too, we suppose, but from what we have seen of gals in toreador pants, the end seldom justifies the jeans.

★ ★ ★

ONLY TOO TRUE

When a man begins realizing the truth about himself, it frequently slows down his program for reforming his neighbors or co-workers.

★ ★ ★

THE WAY IT SEEMS

Last month most communities completed their Community Chest or United Fund drives. Some made their goals but many fell short.

"Give till it hurts" has long been the motto of the fund drives, but about all they have proved to date is that some people are extremely sensitive to pain—particularly in the region of the pocketbook.



"My husband belongs to a union, too. Does that entitle us to a discount?"

TIME FOR DOUBLE TALK IS OVER

The successful launching of the first space satellite by the Russians caught Washington with its planets down. Charges and counter-charges flew thick and fast as each agency tried to blame another for the failure of our own rocket program. What came out in the end was a mess of double-talk that left everyone thoroughly confused. The situation brings to mind the story of three card players who wanted to get rid of a kibitzer. When hints and veiled threats failed, one player finally said:

"Let's change the game to Pfafelsnaffer."

"Okay," chorused the others.

So the dealer tore the deck in two and dealt out six cards.

"I open on a fleeble," said the dealer.

"I bet \$5.00 on a crankshaw," said the other.

The third player said: "I double with a boodle."

Thereupon the kibitzer cried: "Man you're nuts! A boodle can't beat a fleeble and a crankshaw."

To our way of thinking it is time for our government to stop pussyfooting around with excuses and double-talk. The Russians have a missile that can span oceans and continents. We seem not to have one. To heck with trying to find out who is to blame for our not having one. Let's accept the fact the Reds have one, and concentrate all our efforts on developing a means for stopping it while we perfect one of our own.

★ ★ ★

THE MORAL IS SIMPLE

It was a non-union plant. Joe, the foreman, approached one of the machine operators.

"Tom," he bellowed, "what's this I hear about you going over my head?"

"Not that I know, sir," meekly answered Tom.

"Well," continued the foreman, "I have it on good authority that you have been praying for a raise."

The moral? The man who joins a union has his wage problems solved for him so he can save his praying for more spiritual things.

NOT MUCH CHOICE

Business expansion is slowing down rapidly. Corporations are caught between tight money, which makes borrowing expensive, and declining stock prices, which make it harder to raise money through the sale of stock. So many firms are cancelling expansion programs and adopting a "wait and see what happens" attitude.

This slowdown of expansion reflects itself in diminished construction contracts and slower equipment sales; which in turn lead to laid off workers. It is a vicious circle that can get serious.

However, at the bottom of all our troubles is a lack of sufficient purchasing power in the hands of working people. Purchasing power is what makes the mare go; and all the argument about whether tight money is better than loose money, or whether interest rates are too high or too low is secondary.

It reminds us of the middle aged man who went to see his doctor. After a thorough going over, the doctor said:

"I would suggest you cut your sex life in half."

To which the patient replied:

"Which half do you want me to eliminate; talking about it or thinking about it?"



NO CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

TV commercials have developed a new technique whereby the appeal is made to the subconscious mind rather than to the conscious mind. What human beings need to develop as a counter-measure is an unconscious mind during the sales pitch. Whether aimed at the conscious mind or the subconscious, TV commercials are getting more obnoxious by the month. Changing the technique will help very little. Somehow or other we keep thinking of the story of the unhappy married man.

The man who had been married 12 years consulted a marriage counselor.

"When I was first married I was very happy," he said. "When I would come home from a hard day at the shop my little dog would race around barking and my wife would bring me my slippers. Now when I get home my dog brings me my slippers and my wife barks at me."

"What are you kicking about," asked the marriage counselor, "You're still getting the same service aren't you?"

THE PAUP POINT OF VIEW

Juvenile delinquency is getting more and more headlines in the papers. Gang wars, teen-age crime rings and hot rod escapades are evoking blasts of condemnation from all sides.

No one can deny that the situation is bad. Boys and girls in their teens are accounting for a larger percentage of all crime each year. Society is somehow or other failing to cope with the situation.

However, one citizen who is not too worried is Joe Paup, the poor man's Shakespeare.

"Kids were always full of beans and always will be," Joe says. "We weren't exactly angels in my time. Maybe we didn't have gang wars but that does not mean fists didn't fly on occasion. Why in the neighborhood I was raised in if you saw a kid with all his teeth you could be sure he was a visitor."



ALWAYS THE SAME

When Congress reconvenes in January, the hard money policy is going to get a rough going-over. Hard money versus easy money has been a perennial debate in Congress.

As far as we are concerned, money always has been both hard and easy—hard to get and easy to spend.



"I don't mind your spending my retroactive raises — but you've got them in hock for the next three years already!"

Father Of Labor Day Honored



WHILE MILLIONS of American workers took their ease in various ways on Labor Day, a large group of distinguished civic, political and labor leaders gathered at the graveside of Peter J. McGuire, to pay tribute to the memory of the man who was responsible for establishment of the great labor holiday. Before the magnificent memorial, erected at the grave of McGuire by our Brotherhood, Governor Robert J. Meyner, of New Jersey, Second Vice president O. William Blaier and a long list of distinguished speakers honored the accomplishments of a man whose wisdom and foresight did much to lay the solid foundation upon which the present labor movement is built.

Each year on Labor Day the Camden, New Jersey, labor movement sponsors a memorial service at the Peter J. McGuire grave in Arlington Cemetery, Pennsauken Township. Year by year the occasion grows in importance as history brings into better focus the yeoman service that Brother McGuire performed in leading labor through troubled times and bitter opposition.

In a down-to-earth speech, Governor Meyner emphasized this point. In his day, Peter J. McGuire was branded a dangerous agitator and an out-and-out crackpot because he dared to advocate that working men should be entitled to an eight-hour work day and a wage of a dollar a day, the New Jersey governor said. Yet the "peaceful revolution" that McGuire envisioned, through free unions and free collective bargaining, has enabled American workers to achieve wages and working conditions beyond the wildest dreams of 75 years ago, the governor continued. For that we owe Peter J. McGuire much.

But the fighting New Jersey governor warned that the struggle for freedom is a never-finished job.



Governor Robert B. Meyner (left) poses between Miss Lillian McGuire and Mrs. Kathryn Caya, daughters of Peter J. McGuire, while on the right Joseph J. McComb and Second General Vice president O. William Blaier look on during Labor Day ceremonies at the Peter J. McGuire tomb.

"The fight for progress, like the fight for liberty, is a never-ending one. We can be grateful without being complacent."

Second Vice president Blaier also stressed the same point. He recalled the constant struggle that organized

labor has had to carry on to maintain its independence and effectiveness.

"The history of the American labor movement is a history of struggling with hostility and opposition," Blaier said. "The labor movement was born in an unfriendly climate. We have been accepted but seldom welcomed."

"There will always be those who will be trying to drive a wedge between the leaders and the rank-and-file. There will always be papers and commentators who will blast us with or without provocation. But I am confident few honest union men will be deceived thereby. How could it be otherwise? The very people who cry that wage increases are inflationary; who oppose better Social Security

and more schools; who fight every progressive measure that unions stand for are now trying to pass themselves off as champions of the working man. It is too much for any man with an ounce of brains to swallow."

Among the guests at Labor Day memorial services were Carl Holderman, New Jersey Commissioner of Labor; W. B. Hutchinson, Jr., mayor of Pennsauken; Louis P. Marciante, president, New Jersey State Federation of Labor; Bob Gray, secretary, Metropolitan District Council; and many, many others.

In this day and age, when labor is under attack from many sides the McGuire Labor Day memorial service took on added significance because Peter J. McGuire triumphed over similar assaults many times in his lifetime.

Meat Cutter's President Dies

With the death of Earl W. Jimerson, on October 5, in East St. Louis, Ill., a 37-year career as an international officer of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America came to a close.

Mr. Jimerson was born in East St. Louis on September 2, 1889. At the age of 14 he found his first job, working in a hide cellar of an East St. Louis meat packer. The job paid only seven and one-half cents an hour and Mr. Jimerson turned to the union for help. He soon became vitally interested in the labor movement and, in 1914, organized Meatpackers' Local 534 in his home town. He retained his membership there until his death.

He was elected as a Vice president of the international union in 1920. At that time a nation-wide strike over threatened reduction in wages nearly dissolved the organization. With the membership greatly reduced, Mr. Jimerson and several other devoted international officers, took up the job of rebuilding the union. The present membership of 350,000, from the 5,000 who survived the strike, is an indication of the success of their struggles. Today the Meatpackers union is the 12th largest affiliate in the AFL-CIO.

In 1952 he became president of the Meatpackers when Patrick E. Gorman stepped down from the post to become secretary-treasurer of the organization. Together these two men led the union to its present pinnacle of success.

Today a \$6 million, low-cost housing project is being built in New York City by the Meat Cutters. On completion it will bear the name of their late president.

Shortly after his death the organization announced that its new president is Thomas J. Lloyd of Chicago, who had previously served as first vice president.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

To insure freedom from local control, the Constitution as framed in 1778, gave Congress the power of exclusive authority in any 10-mile-square area ceded to it as the nation's new capital. In 1789, while certain Northern and Southern states were contending for the capital's location, the Northerners were sponsoring the assumption by Congress of the war debts of the 13 states, the Southerners being strongly against it. Jefferson and Hamilton, leaders of the rivaling factions, met casually one day and made a log-rolling agreement; Jefferson would influence the Southern party to vote for assumption of the states' debts and Hamilton would sway his party to concede the new capital to the South. In 1790, Congress enacted a bill which decided that the Federal District be situated somewhere along the Potomac and later on passed the Assumption Bill taking over the States' war-incurred debts.

The First Congress of the United States sat on April 6, 1789, in New York, in the renovated City Hall at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, across from where the J. P. Morgan Co. is doing business today. Early in the next year the capital was moved to Philadelphia to function there for 10 years when it was scheduled to meet in the permanent capital on the first Monday in December, 1800.

The exact site of the Federal District was chosen by President Washington in 1791. Near his Mount Vernon home, it was divided by the Potomac River—70 square miles in Maryland and 30 square miles in Virginia. Congress having decreed that all public buildings be erected on the Maryland side of the river, Virginia's ceded territory was considered superfluous and given back in 1846. Major L'Enfant, a French engineer who had served as a volunteer officer in the Revolutionary Army, was appointed by Washington, in 1791, to plan the new capital which then was known as Territory of Columbia, City of Washington. The rectangular street plan, the broad radiating avenues, and the system of lettered and numbered streets of Washington, D. C., are all taken from L'Enfant's original lay-out.

In March, 1792, a competition was advertised for plans for a brick Capitol Building, the winning design to be awarded \$500 and a lot. At the closing date four months later 13 designs had been submitted, none of which were acceptable. Dr. William Thornton, a British-born amateur architect, was permitted to send in a late entry which, through the influence of Washington and Jefferson, was accepted and awarded the winning prize. His design showed a square, low-domed central section flanked by rectangular wings. The cornerstone of the North (Senate) wing was laid by President Washington on September 13, 1793. At the deadline date, late in 1800, this North wing was the only part of the Capitol erected. Congress moved in on December 1—32 Senators and 106 Representatives from 16 states. The building, 126 by 120 feet, was built of brick faced with local sandstone and accommodated at one time the Senate, the House, the Supreme Court and the Library of Congress.

Skipping the central portion, the South (House) wing was then erected under the supervision of the second Capitol architect, Benjamin Latrobe, an expert English engineer-architect, at a yearly salary of \$1,700. Three years after this wing's completion the Capitol was burned by the British in August, 1814, and left a gutted ruin, only the outer walls remaining intact. Latrobe remodeled the interiors of the two destroyed buildings and, after a five-year displacement, Congress took possession in 1819.

Latrobe resigned in 1817 when, on the recommendation of John Quincy Adams, Charles Bulfinch became the third Capitol architect at a yearly salary of \$2,500. Bulfinch a self-trained architect, is best known as the designer of the gold-domed State House in Boston. Following Latrobe's plans, he built the central, rotunda section and the porticos. When he resigned in 1829, the Capitol, as conceived by Thornton but amended in certain details by Latrobe and Bulfinch, was finished, 36 years after the laying of the cornerstone by Washington in 1793.

By 1850, Congress discovered it had outgrown the Capitol and a competition was announced for plans for its extension, the winning award being, as in 1792, \$500. Four plans were accepted for consideration, each receiving one-fourth the award. President Fillmore then appointed as fourth Capitol architect, Thomas Walter, a ranking American architect,

who was instructed to combine the best features of the four accepted plans into a design harmonizing with the existing building. Walter's plan was approved and the cornerstone of the extension was laid by President Fillmore on July 4, 1851. The walls and surrounding columns were of white marble, the general design conforming with the old sandstone structure, resulting in one harmonious architectural unit. The House moved into its new hall in the House Extension in December 1857, the Senate taking over its chamber in the Senate Extension two years later. There were then 66 Senators and 237 Representatives from 33 states. By that time Walter was well on the way with the erection of the cast-iron dome which he designed to replace the wooden copper-covered dome built by Bulfinch.

Following the start of the Civil War, work was stopped on the Capitol and a hospital, a bakery, and various storage facilities were set up in the old building. On orders from Lincoln these obstructions were later removed and construction resumed on the dome as an indication of the people's confidence in the nation's stability. In December, 1863, Walter's great iron dome was finished, the last of the five sections of Crawford's 19-foot, bronze Statue of Freedom was bolted in place, and to the salute of the guns of the surrounding forts, the United States flag was hoisted over the feather-capped head of Freedom.

The Capitol was built in five installments. First, the old North Senate wing, occupied by Congress in 1800. Second, the old South House wing, completed in 1811. The burning of these two buildings in the War of 1812 entailed a five-year period of complete interior restoration during which Congress sat in temporary quarters. The third installment was the central section, comprising the rotunda and porticos, which completed the Capitol in 1829 on the exterior lines of Thornton's design. Fourth installment—the Senate and House Extensions, erected together and occupied in 1859. The last stage was the erection of the dome, and by 1865 the building proper was finished, terraces and landscaping being taken care of later. In 1900, it was again found to be too small. Plans for still further extensions were proposed and rejected, House and Senate office buildings being erected nearby instead. Current plans to move the whole old building front section 40 feet forward are meeting with objections. Don't mess around with our Capitol, the objectors protest. The cost, by the way, will be around \$42,000,000—1956 estimate.

Thornton's Capitol is 352 feet long. It's sandstone facing is painted white to match the marble of the Extension. The over-all length of the Capitol Building is 751 feet, 4 inches—area, 3 ½ acres. It has 435 rooms, 680 windows, and 550 doorways.

The white-painted iron dome weighs 4,455 tons—outside diameter, 136 feet—total height, 287 feet. It has 108 windows. Most of the Americans who know the designers of St. Peter's and St. Paul's don't know that Thomas Walter, a one-time Philadelphia bricklayer, designed the dome of their own Capitol.

In the early period of the Capitol's construction the wages paid were tops for the country. In 1817, for a 10-hour day, laborers received \$1.00—carpenters, \$1.88—bricklayers, \$2.25—skilled stonecutters, \$2.75. No Americans being available, the sculptors were procured in Italy, the top ones receiving \$1,500 a year, almost as much as the architect. These expert Italians are responsible for practically all of the figurework seen today in the old Capitol Building. The first American sculptor to receive a commission was Horatio Greenough who, in 1832, modeled in Italy a statue of Washington which was sent over here and cut in marble. Placed centrally in the rotunda, it was found objectionable because the First President was shown scantily clad. It was moved outside to the park and finally, still objectionable, it wound up in the Smithsonian Institute where it may be viewed today. In 1856, Thomas Crawford, another American, received \$3,000 for his plaster model of the Statue of Freedom, which model is also in the Smithsonian.

Here is one estimate of the Capitol's cost: Original building, including restoration, \$2,500,000—dome, \$1,000,000—Extension, \$8,000,000—terraces, landscaping, heat, light, \$3,500,000—1949-1951 House and Senate alterations, \$5,000,000. That totals \$20,000,000. Very likely it's off a few millions. It has been proposed to abandon the Capitol, turn it into a museum and erect in its place a brand new commodious building on modern efficient lines. That'll be the day. All over the free world the United States Capitol is the symbol of democratic government. As long as the American Government endures, its freedom-crowned Capitol endures with it.

Editorial



A Challenge To Every One Of Us

Although Congress does not go back into session for two months indications are already clear that a rash of new anti-labor legislation will be forthcoming in 1958. Senator Butler has announced that he is prepared to support legislation making unions subject to anti-trust laws. A half-dozen others have expressed themselves as favoring a Federal right-to-work law. Still others are contemplating measures to close the gates on union-sponsored political action.

So there is little doubt but that the labor movement will be facing a hard political battle in 1958. The people who want to see the efficiency of unions smashed apparently consider the climate right for an all-out effort next year.

* * * *

What do these opponents of effective unionism want? They want the ability of unions to make gains for their members severely curtailed. A pamphlet recently put out by the National Association of Manufacturers probably spells out the goals better than any other one thing. The NAM pamphlet, entitled "Monopoly Power As Exercised By Labor Unions," lays it on the line in plain language. Here is what the NAM thinks:

"... the following objectives must be sought in order to protect the interests of the public and of union as well as non-union employes:

"Real bargaining at the local level and an end of the domination of bargaining by international unions;

"An end to compulsory union membership in any form;

"An end to organizational picketing to force people into unions;

"A ban on boycotts and on clauses in contracts which provide for boycotts against other employes;

"A ban on economic waste in the form of 'featherbedding,' restrictions on output, unneeded employes, and refusal to allow new machines or processes to be used;

"A modification of the doctrine of federal pre-emption so that state and local authorities can re-assume their responsibilities in labor-management matters;

"A prohibition against the use of union funds and union staff employes for partisan political purposes."

* * * *

The language may be a little high-falutin' but the aims set forth by the NAM pamphlet are clear nevertheless.

Let us take a look at what each of these NAM proposals would mean to unions and union members.

The first proposal (which would confine negotiations to the local level) means that local unions and district councils would be on their own in negotiations. The General Office could not send in representatives to help with negotiating. Presumably neither could the General Office provide statistical

help. Note, however, that the proposal says nothing about limiting the help which the home office of a corporation can give its individual plant managers in negotiations.

Proposal number two calls for an end of all union security clauses. This is a chestnut the NAM has warmed over for years. It merely wants to make the benefits of unionism available to all workers whether or not they help pay the freight by paying dues.

The third proposal (to make organizing picketing illegal) would take away from organized labor one of its last-ditch resources. Corporations could short-circuit a union organizing drive forever through legal maneuverings, stalling, etc., without the union being able to do anything about it.

The "ban on boycotting" would undercut all the usefulness of the union label. It would prevent unions from soliciting public support in fights against tyrannical employers.

* * * *

As written, the featherbedding ban easily could wreck good working conditions established by years of union effort. Pay for holidays could be construed as featherbedding. So could tool sharpening, travel time, waiting for materials, etc. Fringe benefits also would be in jeopardy. Working conditions could easily be pushed back to 1910 standards if this proposition became law.

Peeled down to essentials, the NAM proposal to transfer regulation of labor-management relations from the federal government to state and local governments is a recognition of the age-old proposition that money and power can control local units of governments much easier than they can Congress. So it is natural that the NAM should propose such a change.

The NAM proposal to bar political activity to unions and union staff members comes under the same classification; if unions can be prevented from exerting their political strength, Social Security, unemployment insurance, safety regulations and all the things that profit-hungry corporations want eliminated can be legislated out of existence.

* * * *

This is the program NAM will be pushing next year. It does not add up to a very rosy future for working people if the program is put over.

It will take a strong, militant movement to beat back these proposals. It will take officers who are not afraid to stand up and be counted when union principles are at stake, and a rank and file that can distinguish between newspaper innuendo and proven facts. Working together, they can lick any coalition of labor haters. Whether we are officers or just members, the same challenge confronts both of us.

While Rome Burns?

While watching Mike Todd's vulgar and extravagant brawl on TV, and while reading the massive statistics on champagne consumed, gifts distributed, entertainment provided and "celebrities" carousing, we could not help but get an uneasy feeling that here, perhaps, was history repeating itself. Here, while the world around us is blazing with menace and a ring of terror and brutality closes upon our civilization, we celebrate in frantic gaiety with circuses and magnificent display—as the Romans celebrated their lavish and uncouth circuses in the Circus Maximus, doing a sort of series of death dances over the grave of Roman freedom and Roman power.

It made us no happier to read yesterday, in U.S. News and World Report, the prediction of a noted French scholar, Amaury de Riencourt, that America is inexorably headed toward "caesarism," self-imposed dictatorship, the prelude always to corruption, decline and the destruction of personal liberty.

This extravaganza of Todd's was presented as "good public relations." That means, of course, the public is supposed to like it, join in it, respond to it with favor, applaud its lavish display. Perhaps Todd is right. Perhaps this sort of thing is what Americans now seek to divert us from reality, to substitute for self-discipline, to occupy our minds while "Rome Burns" and the barbarians beat more heavily upon the doors of the free world. It is true that we idolize entertainers and pay them in a year enough to build a guided missile or an atom bomb. We flock to their shallow extravaganzas and follow their hectically immoral lives and amours with avidity. What are we trying to do—forget, escape, avoid facing the terrible reality of our danger?

Perhaps we make too much of this raucous and spectacular display of free-loading and escapism. But it has stirred up in our minds a sense of impending doom. It pictures to us the shape of the future reflected in the mirror of the past. It seems to portend the beginnings of the decay of everything that America has meant to our people and to the world. And now even the Voice of America blares forth to the world in a dozen languages this picture of Americans cavorting in heedless extravagance while those who determinedly seek our destruction sharpen their weapons, employ their guile and harden their hands for the task of bringing us down.

We do not believe that history necessarily moves in inexorable cycles. But we do know that history has a way of repeating itself when men refuse to learn its lessons and profit from them, when they seek only to escape the hard realities which history imposes on them.

The United States has brought to the world a nation and institutions that have given hope of liberty, justice and equality for all men everywhere. But nations and institutions live only as they are nourished by sacrifice and work and a willingness to face harsh truths. Will Americans meanly permit their great achievements to go down in the dust because they forget their heritage and seek only temporary escape from responsibility?

We do not know. We do know that the decline of America is not inevitable. But somehow we wish we had not seen or read about Mike Todd's birthday party.—*Indianapolis Star*

The Needs Of The People Should Govern

The August issue of this journal carried an editorial telling how concerted union action stopped an increase in Blue Cross-Blue Shield insurance rates in New York. Based on material supplied by Harold Faggen, health insurance consultant to many unions, the editorial pointed out that the New York Blue Cross is acting more and more like a private monopoly and less and less like a non-profit organization instituted to relieve the excessive burdens of medical care.

The Blue Cross naturally took exception to the editorial. It maintained that Faggen was all wet when he said the organization filed one set of figures for public consumption and another for government scrutiny.

Whether Faggen is right or wrong, we have no way of proving. And, frankly, we do not particularly care.

What we do know (and are considerably concerned about) is the fact that voluntary health insurance is falling far short of providing the kind of medical protection Americans need and should have, even though the cost has climbed steadily year by year.

Millions of American workers have a healthy chunk taken out of their pay checks each month to pay for medical insurance. They think they have iron-clad protection against staggering medical bills. Then when a member of the family gets seriously ill and requires prolonged hospitalization or a major operation, disillusionment too often catches up. There are "extras" on the hospital bill that add up to sizeable figures. The amount allowed by Blue Shield for the operation turns out to be nothing more than a down payment on the surgeon's bill. For the average wage earner, a serious illness can still be a bankrupting misfortune in spite of medical insurance.

In fairness, it ought to be pointed out that the medical plans are not the only villains in the matter. There may be room for improvement in some of their operations, but medical costs have literally skyrocketed year by year. And most medical associations are bitterly opposed to the whole concept of prepaid medicine. They participate in prepaid plans but sometimes they seem to be more interested in having the plans fail than in making them meet the needs of the people. Under the circumstances, it is no wonder that medical plans sometimes fall short of meeting the needs of subscribers.

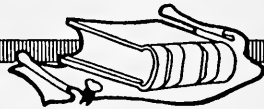
On the other hand, many unions have proved that solid medical protection can be provided at a fair cost. A number of international unions with members concentrated in a few cities, and even a few city central bodies have built up medical plans of their own that fit the needs of their members. They provide PREVENTATIVE medical care as well as care for those already hit by disease. At the same time they provide choice of doctors—something sacred to the medical profession.

Equally important, they come pretty close to covering all the costs of a prolonged illness or an expensive operation. They are well received by a majority of union members to whom they are made available, mainly because they provide adequate coverage. The hospital bill is not loaded with a long list of extras and the surgeon's bill is within hailing distance of the amount allowed by the plan.

These are the plans that medical societies resent most bitterly; probably because they provide a measuring stick by which all medical costs can be measured. Many union-sponsored medical plans—even including the comprehensive Miners plan—are under fire from different medical societies. But for all the opposition, union-sponsored plans are making progress year by year. More of them are springing up all the time.

These successful operations prove that sound medical care can be provided through a fair monthly charge. But it takes cooperation from medical associations, health plans as well as organized labor to achieve such a goal. The time has come for all these groups to approach the problem realistically or one of these days Uncle Sam will be doing the job.

Official Information



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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL TREASURER
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M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

CONVENTION CALLS

TO ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS GREETINGS:

You are hereby notified that, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, the second Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations will be held in the ballroom of the Convention Hall in Atlantic City, N. J., at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, December 5, 1957, and will remain in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

* * *

Pursuant to Article III, Section 15 of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, you are herewith officially notified that the 50th Anniversary Convention (49th Regular Convention) of the Building and Construction Trades Department will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., at the Shelburne Hotel, December 2, 3 and 4, 1957.

* * *

The Forty-eighth annual Convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations will be held in the Rose Room, Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J., 1:30 p. m., Monday, December 2, 1957, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

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.*

MORRIS ABEL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
PAUL ARMBRUST, L. U. 200, Columbus,
Ohio

B. M. AVILA, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
DAVID BARR, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.

J. L. BELTON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
GEORGE BOBHOLZ, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee,
Wis.

BROR BOHLIN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
H. A. BONVIE, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
GEORGE BRAMMAN, L. U. 115, Bridgeport,
Conn.

JAMES BRENNAN, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
ANDREW BURT, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
L. F. CAVANAUGH, L. U. 1382, Rochester,
Minn.

F. J. COLON, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
BART CONNOLLY, L. U. 2164, San Francisco,
Cal.

HENRY CRAMER, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
DEMENICK CULOTTA, L. U. 25, Los Angeles,
Cal.

PETER DES CHAINE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys,
Cal.

HENRY DIETMANN, L. U. 257, New York,
N. Y.

HENRY DRISSEL, L. U. 2214, Festus, Mo.
DAVID DURANCEAU, L. U. 1360, Montreal,
Que.

EMIL ELO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH EYBS,* L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
LEO FISK, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.

J. E. FOSTER, L. U. 1416, New Bedford, Mass.
FERRIS GALEOTTI, L. U. 2435, Inglewood,
Cal.

F. C. GARNER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
M. H. GARRETT, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
W. T. GILES, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.

K. G. GLESON, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
HERMAN GOLDSCHMIDT, L. U. 366, Bronx,
N. Y.

F. L. GOULD, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
EDWARD GRAHAM, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
HENRY GREWE, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.

EDWARD GUTH, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
L. M. HEALY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
P. C. HEIN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.

FRED HYERS, L. U. 496, Kankakee, Ill.
O. J. HYMEL, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
F. M. JENKINS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.

HENRY JENSEN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. T. JESSUP, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
M. KAVANAGH, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.

EMIL KEIERLEBER, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee,
Wis.

ANTON KINST, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
MIKE KNEPPER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
MARTIN LEOW, L. U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.

GEORGE LEVREAU, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
J. H. LOOMIS, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
MILTON MARINA, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.

P. J. MARTIN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
LEE McALLISTER, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.

THOMAS McCANN, L. U. 246, New York,
N. Y.

C. R. McCOY, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
R. O. McDANIEL, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.

HERMAN MEYER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
STEFAN NASUKEWICZ, L. U. 257, New York,
N. Y.

FRANK NEWYEAR, L. U. 404, Lake County,
Ohio

SULO NUMMELA, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
CORNELIUS O'KEEFE, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys,
Cal.

ALFRED ORCIUCH, L. U. 115, Bridgeport,
Conn.

A. C. PADDOCK, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz.
CHARLES PAYNE, L. U. 289, Lockport, N. Y.
GARY PEGRAM, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.

WILLIAM PENNEKAMP, L. U. 434, Chicago,
Ill.

JOSEPH PILON, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
FRANK POLCH, L. U. 404, Lake County,
Ohio

W. E. POND, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
H. J. POWELL, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
GOTTLIEB PROHASKA, L. U. 257, New York,
N. Y.

JOHN SALO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
MICHAEL SAUL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
EDGAR SAYRE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio

RALPH SEABORG, L. U. 496, Kankakee, Ill.
E. J. SHANABROOK, L. U. 854, Cincinnati,
Ohio

P. L. SHUMAN, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
AUGUST SIMKA, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
PAUL SOBOLEWSKI, L. U. 488, New York,
N. Y.

N. J. SPEER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
DAVID SUSSMAN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
R. E. SWARTZ, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.

E. K. TALBOT, L. U. 1913, Van Nuys, Cal.
M. H. TARATUS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
M. H. TAYLOR, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.

ROBERT TELMANIS, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. THOBOIS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
J. D. THOMAS, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.

CARL THORNER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CARL TJERNBERG, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
SAMUEL TOTTEN, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.

GLENDON TVESTOL, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
JAMES USHER, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
JAMES VAN DUSEN, L. U. 1132, Alpena, Mich.

WESLEY VAN HOOK, L. U. 637, Hamilton,
Ohio

P. G. VINSEL, L. U. 716, Zanesville, Ohio
MICHAEL VITALE, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. WARREN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.

JOHN WASER, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
PATRICK WHITE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
HAROLD WICTORIN, L. U. 257, New York,
N. Y.

G. W. WORLEY, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
JOHN ZIMMER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.

Seventy-One Year Member Passes Away



CHARLES J. SWENSON, age 97 years, had completed 71 years and five months of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood when his death occurred on September 20, 1957.

Brother Swenson came to the United States from Sweden in 1880. A tall, towheaded youth, he learned his trade before leaving his place of birth. On arriving here he learned the English language and the American carpenter's way of working, then joined the United Brotherhood on April 28, 1886. His original local's number is not known, due to the many consolidations, suspensions and disbanding of early organizations of the Brotherhood. The first local of which he is known to have been a member is Number 10, of Chicago. In 1890 Brother Swenson cleared into Local 141, also of Chicago, and there he retained his card until his death.

Known among his fellow workers as a quiet man, Brother Swenson was a staunch trade unionist and a respected member of his community. He was active in his church, a Sunday school teacher, family man and all-around good citizen.

Although never an office holder in the Local, Swenson was active in supporting the many battles for better hours, wages and working conditions. He often recalled the struggles to keep Local 141 in business when times got tough. And the tough times were frequent; about once a year. Lockouts, strikes and other hardships were common. But through all the troubles, Brother Swenson kept his faith in the Brotherhood, seeing it as a practical organization, devoted to justice and decency for the workingman.

Mistakes made in the growing years, both by his Local and the Brotherhood were overlooked by Swenson and in recalling them in recent years he was more amused and tolerant showing greater concern for the growth and progress which marked the long years.

At the age of 75 Brother Swenson laid down his tools and retired. Among his equipment was a complete set of planes, with which he was able to fashion every type of trim and flooring. He was a true craftsman of a day which has passed.

As one of the most faithful, his greatest reward was probably the knowledge that the United Brotherhood had succeeded in becoming an outstanding organization despite the strong opposition of employers and anti-labor groups. And he knew, too, that he and his kind were mainly responsible for that success.

His death occurred rather suddenly. Just a week prior his health had been good, but a fall broke his arm and resulting complications caused his death.

The Carpenter joins Local Union No. 141 in mourning the passing of a true craftsman and a good union member. Few unionists in America can match his record of continuous membership. Men of his caliber helped to lay the foundations of the American labor movement, and his passing breaks one of the last thin links with the beginnings of our Brotherhood.

Christmas Suggestions GIFTS OUR MEMBERS WILL BE PROUD TO WEAR

OFFICIAL JEWELRY

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union.

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This beautiful emblem ring makes a very acceptable gift for all occasions.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. The price includes engraving of name. Two Qualities: 10-K Solid Gold, \$21.00 Each. Sterling Silver, \$8.00 Each. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.



PAST OFFICERS' EMBLEM LAPEL BUTTON

10-K Solid Gold—\$16.50 each
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Screw button back
Attractive small size
14K solid gold
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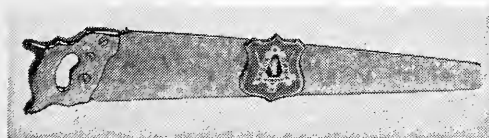


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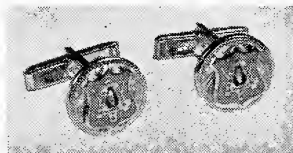


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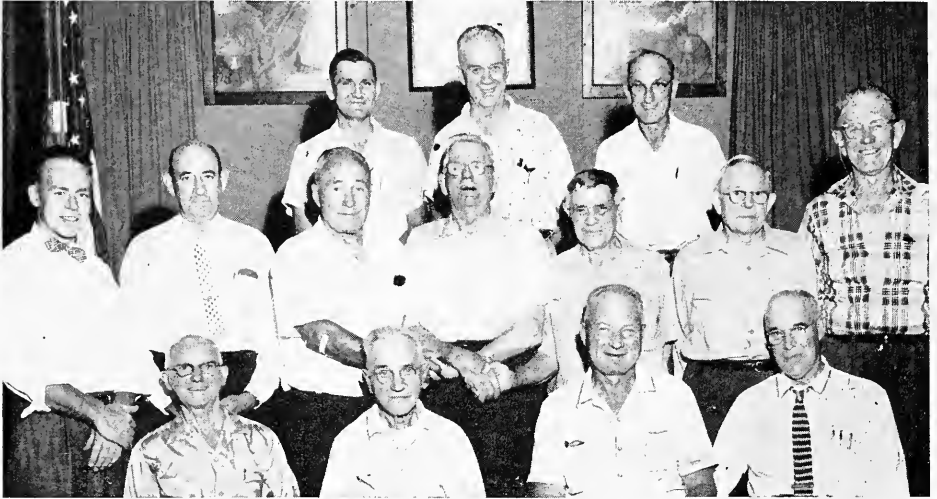
Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CHICAGO LOCAL ADDS THREE TO HONOR RANKS

Recently three Brothers of Local Union No. 434, of Chicago, joined the honor ranks by reaching the half-century mark of continuous membership. With the addition of the trio, the Local now has a total of 19 living members who have remained steadfast for 50 years. The honored old-timers are Emil Bettenhouse, Hans Scheffler and J. A. Palmgren.



Members and guests at Local 434's party for its 50-year men. Seated, from the left: Robert McElroy, conductor; Marcus Deforte, vice president; George Brassfield, trustee; and Louis Van Zelst, business representative. Second row: E. L. Nelson, financial secretary; Alex Robertson, business representative, Chicago, D. C.; Hans Scheffler, George McPhail, president; Emil Bettenhouse, Charles Chelman, warden; and Charles Sprietsma. Back row: Earl Kennelly, treasurer; A. O. Remington and Harry Bochman, trustees.

Although Brother Palmgren was unable to attend, all three veterans were considered honored guests at a party held recently by the Local. Charles Sprietsma, recording secretary of the Local, presented each with the gold Brotherhood emblem signifying 50 years continuous membership.

OKLAHOMANS RESTORE HISTORIC BUILDING

Members of Local Union 1431, of El Reno, Oklahoma, recently received warm praise in their home town newspaper, the Daily Tribune, for their help in restoring a building once used by General Phil Sheridan. The building was in a bad state of repair until 14 members laid a new floor, tore out a wall and replaced it, and completed other incidental repair.

The venture began as the result of a decision of the local City Council and Chamber of Commerce to move the building four miles so that it would be on the main highway and attract more tourists. A public subscription campaign was started for gathering of funds and as soon as enough money was acquired the building was moved. When the money ran out, and repairs were still needed, a call went out to the carpenters and they quickly responded, thus making many friends among their townsmen. A "carpenter's bee" was held and soon the building was as good as when Phil Sheridan used it to administer the care of Indian life in the Indian Territory.

Today El Reno's little historic building is out where everyone can see it, and the townsmen can be glad of its appearance, thanks to the members of Local 1431.

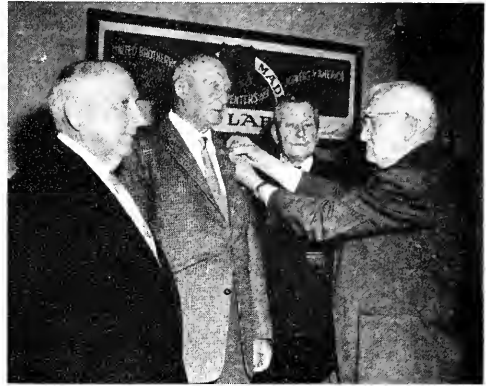
TENNESSEANS HONORED FOR LONG MEMBERSHIP

Following a recent regular business meeting of Local Union 345, of Memphis, Tennessee, the recording secretary, H. E. Blackman, took over the chair. He called the names of L. A. Sibert, Fred W. Deisbeck and William Landsee. Three men stepped forward, each a little weathered and bent by the years, but still proud and strong in manner and bearing. On the lapel of each, Brother Blackman pinned a small, golden emblem, and as he did, the old-timers stood just a little straighter.

Brother Sibert has been a member for 53 years, Brother Deisbeck for 55 and Landsee for 54 years. Two other veteran members were also to have been presented with pins; W. E. Lyell, who has been a member 57 years, and the late Brother H. Nordstrand, who had 56 years membership to his credit at the time of death, shortly before the meeting.

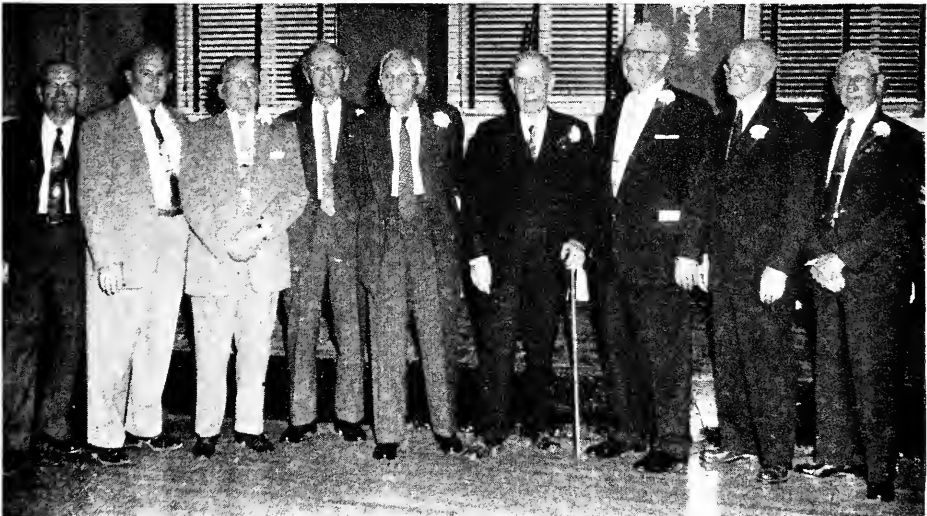
After the presentation ceremonies were concluded, members of Ladies Auxiliary 337 served pie and coffee to those in attendance. In the reminiscing that followed, someone asked Brother Blackman the length of his membership and was told that he joined the Brotherhood in 1912.

It's not strange that each of the veteran members was proud of receiving the 50-year pins, for they know that by their faith in the United Brotherhood they have helped it grow strong and thus helped American workers achieve a higher standard of living through better wages and working conditions. This, too, is an important phase of the progress that has caused our nation to grow and prosper.



Proud veteran members of Local 345, from the left: L. A. Sibert, F. W. Deisbeck, William Landsee and H. E. Blackman.

JERSEY LOCAL ASSEMBLES 50-YEAR BROTHERS ON GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY



All members of the United Brotherhood for more than a half-century, and still in good standing in Local Union No. 31, Trenton, New Jersey. Shown above, at the Local's 75th anniversary dinner are, from the left: Thomas Chadwick, 50 years; Harold Lee, 50 years; Michael Longevin, 51 years; Robert Bailey, 55 years; George Klenk, 55 years; Dominick Dooner, 59 years; Thomas Tyrrell, 50 years; Richard Smith, 51 years; and John Watkin, 55 years.

ONTARIO BROTHER RECEIVES 50-YEAR PIN



Officers of Local 1168 at the home of George Kern. Seated, from the left are: Peter Hoffarth, president (presenting pin); Brother Kern and Stan Warren, vice president. Standing, from the left: Chester Wichman, past-president; Ralph Neff, treasurer; James Matthews, treasurer; and Lawrence Payton, financial secretary.

George Kern retired as an active carpenter in 1940, after many years as a master mechanic in his home town. One of his more memorable jobs was as foreman in charge of timberwork and cribwork on the construction of breakwalls of Port Colborne harbor. Thus, even though he is no longer active, the fruits of his labor still serve his community. His long record of service is typical of many of the fine men who built the Brotherhood to its present status as champion of the cause of workingmen.

OLD-TIMERS HONORED AT FALL RIVER CLAMBAKE

Gold emblems, signifying 50 years of continuous membership, were recently presented by General Representative William Francis at a clambake held by Local Union No. 1305,



Veteran members and officers at Local 1305's clambake. Kneeling on the left, E. A. Dion, business representative; and John Curry, president. Standing, from the left; Brothers St. Pierre, J. B. Caron, Maines, H. Caron, General Representative Francis, Lamoureux, Levesque and Blanchette.

of Fall River, Massachusetts. The proud recipients of the pins are Arsene St. Pierre, J. B. Caron and Herbert Maines, 54 years membership; Horace Caron and Joseph Lamoureux, 53 years; Alfred Levesque, 52 years; and Albini Blanchette, 50 years.

One veteran member, of 55 years standing, Jean A. Audette, was unable to be present for the clambake and received his pin at a later date.

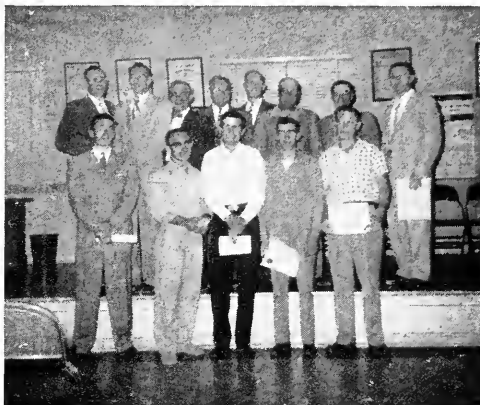
Horace Caron served in the Local in the official capacity of business representative for 26 years.

MONTANA APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATES FETED

Graduating apprentices were recently honored with brief, but impressive ceremonies recently upon completion of a four-year course on carpentry. The training, supervised by the Billings Carpentry Trades Joint Apprenticeship Committee, included classroom work and on-the-job training. Host for the program was Local 1172, of Billings.

R. J. Riedesel, vice chairman of the Montana State Apprenticeship Council, presented completion certificates to the 11 new journeymen. Following the presentations and congratulations for the graduates, Ladies Auxiliary 472, of Billings, served a luncheon for the guests.

The Montana State Apprenticeship Council is equally represented by members of the unions and builders or contractors. Under the supervision of technical school officials, the apprenticeship program endeavors to present the budding craftsman with a well rounded education on the practical phases of his trade. The finer points are still to be learned, but the young man who has been through the apprenticeship program has a head start on less fortunate workers. He is already well versed in fundamentals and may quickly go on to positions of responsibility, due to the foresight and planning of his union.



New journeymen in Montana include, from the left, front row: Charles Smith, Don Fischer, William Kukas, Lawrence Ketterling, and William Singer. Men responsible for their fine training program include those at the rear. From the left are: R. E. Murphy, secretary, Billings joint comm.; Frank Moore, representative, Montana State Apprenticeship Council; H. A. Yeager, Mr. Riedesel and Mr. Orton Surrine, coordinator, adult education program; Orin Young, joint comm.; Gene Frates, instructor; and Jim Lyons, chairman, joint comm.

LONG RECORD OF SERVICE CREDITED TO TWO MISSOURI BROTHERS

T. A. Warne and Oscar B. Jens are two 50-year members of Local Union No. 945, of Jefferson City, Missouri. They were recently given emblems in recognition of the fact by appreciative members of their Local. The little lapel button tells quite a story, but not all for Brothers Warne and Jens.

In the strictest sense, "active membership" means, attending meetings regularly and paying your dues each month. To these two men it has meant much more. According to the record book, Brother Warne's membership dates back to March 4, 1902. He is 94 years of age and he recalls membership "before the St. Louis World's Fair," (1904) but can't remember the year he joined. He has held several offices in the Local, and served as its president during the troubled years of World War I. His leadership was instrumental in continuing its existence in those worrisome times.

Shortly before his 19th birthday, February 26, 1907, Oscar Jens joined Local 945. During his half-century of membership he has been elected president of the Local seven times, vice president twice, recording secretary four times, financial secretary seven times, treasurer six times and on numerous occasions was a delegate to conventions. He is now a trustee on the Labor Temple building committee. Brother Jens also helped organize the district and state councils and central labor union in his area.

The records of these two men should be a guiding light to all Brotherhood members today. Our organization can be no better, or worse, than we make it. In the troubled times of the present and the future, all of organized labor can do with many more men like Brothers Jens and Warne.

Craft Problems



EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 348

Specifications:—Only once before did this department give specifications, and in a very brief form, covering less than two printed pages. In this series, a complete copy of the general specifications will be included, covering every phase of the construction work. Plumbing, heating, and electrical wiring will be touched upon in both the plans and specifications only in a general way. The purpose is to give the student a comprehensive basis of what is included in the specifications. The form used here is a practical one, with ample reference letters and figures given to facilitate finding the

desired information. Another thing that the student should keep in mind is that a careful and studious reading of the different installments of the specifications, will broaden his working vocabulary. For in the specifications he will come across many terms with which he may not be familiar, but if he ever intends to do contracting, will have to know such terms and what they mean. The apprentice is advised that, when he comes to terms which are new to him, to look up the meaning and pronunciation of such words, and then use them in conversation, in order to fix both their meaning and the pronunciation in his mind.

Rear Elevation:—Fig. 21 is a drawing of the rear elevation of the house that we are taking as a pattern for these lessons, with some of the principal parts pointed out. The footings and the foundation walls, as well as the piers, are shown by dotted lines. To the left is shown by figures the principle points between the bottom of the footings and the bottom of the ceiling joists. The rear entrance is shown toward the right.

Rear Entrance:—A plan of the steps and rear entrance is given by Fig. 22. Fig. 23 shows section A-A, as indicated at A-A on the plan. Fig. 24 shows section B-B, and Fig. 25 shows section C-C. Fig. 26 gives sections of the outside and inside casings of the rear entrance—also a section of the jamb. Fig. 27 gives sections of the sill and the head. An elevation of the iron railing of the rear entrance is shown by Fig. 28.

(Specifications continued)

6. Joist Hangers:—Furnish metal joist hangers for headers where indicated on framing plan. Hangers shall be furnished for two 2" x 10" joists. Hangers shall fit over double joists at top.

7. Metal Thresholds:—Metal thresholds will be furnished under Millwork.

8. Miscellaneous Bolts and Anchors:

(a) Wall plate at bottom of all exterior walls shall be anchored to foundation with $\frac{5}{8}$ " bolts spaced 4" o. c.

(b) Wood post on screen porch shall be anchored at bottom with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{16}$ " strap anchors. Strap anchors shall be in shape of

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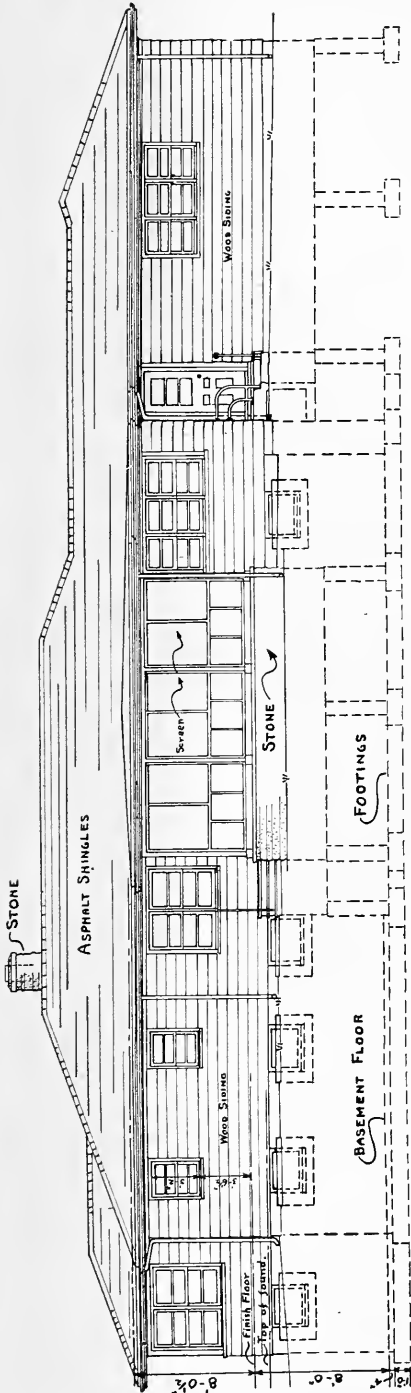


Fig. 21

a U extending 8" into concrete and drilled for receiving two ½" bolts. Top of post shall be anchored to wood beam with 2-Trip-L-Grip Anchors.

(c) Furnish 4" x 4" x ¼" clip angle where porch roof beam frames into corner of breakfast room.

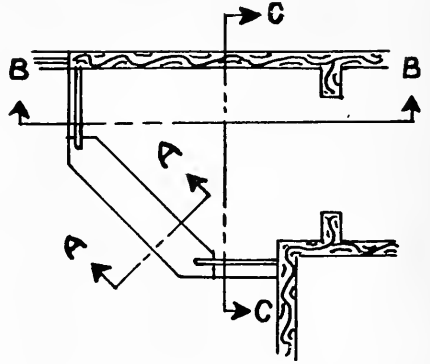
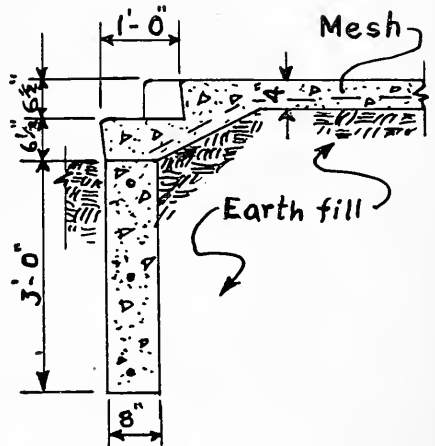


Fig. 22

(d) Anchor every other joist of flat roofs over breakfast room and screen porch with Trip-L-Grip joist anchors as indicated on drawings.

EAST ELEVATION



SECTION A-A

Fig. 23

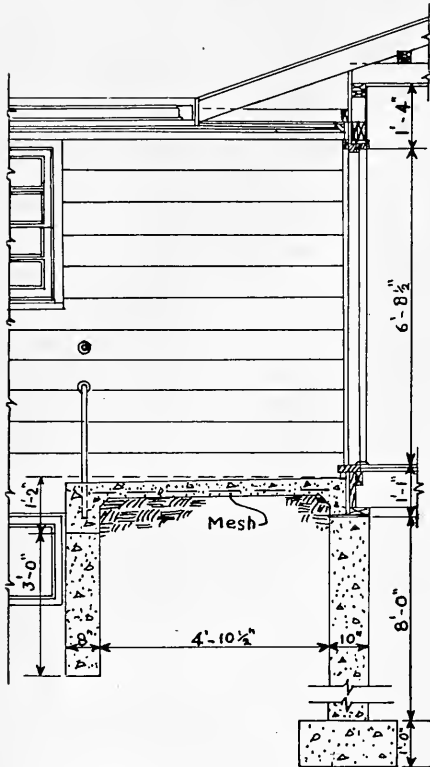
9. Pipe Railings:—Furnish and install 1 ¼" pipe railings at entrance to service hall as called for on drawings. All joints shall be welded with exposed surfaces ground smooth.

10. Ornamental Metals:

(a) Ornamental iron work and railing at front entrance and between living and din-

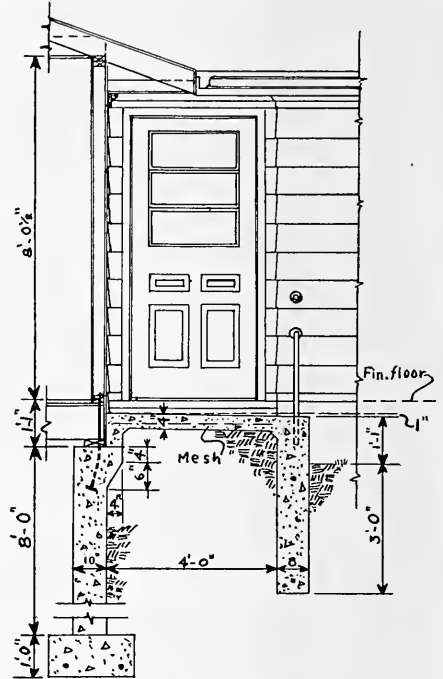
ing room shall be double faced cast iron with tubular posts as manufactured by the Tennessee Fabricating Co., Memphis, Tenn. Iron work shall be made up of stock design patterns.

(c) All ornamental steel and iron shall be furnished complete with all anchors and methods of attachment.



SECTION B-B
Fig. 24

(b) Steel railing at screen porch entrance platform shall be made up of steel bars of size and design as shown on detail drawing. Weld all joints and grind smooth.



SECTION C-C
Fig. 25

11. Access Door:—Provide metal access door for tub in bathroom #2 where shown. Door to be Miami No. 1519, 15" x 19" or approved equal.

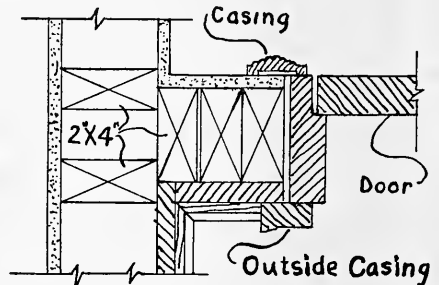


Fig. 26

12. Painting:—All miscellaneous iron work shall have a shop coat of gray paint before being shipped. No painting will be required otherwise.

Mason Work

1. Scope of Work:—This contract shall include the furnishing of all material and all labor for the complete finishing of all brick

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and stone work and marble work as called for on the plans and hereinafter specified.

2. Common Brick:—Common brick for flues shall be No. 1 hard burned common brick as manufactured by Buffalo Brick and Tile Co., or approved equal.

3. Stone:—

(a) Stone wall facing and flagstones where called for shall be a Quartzite stone quarried in the Crab Orchard District of Tennessee or in vicinity of Ashfork, Arizona.

from same source as wall facing. Flagging shall be in random sizes and colors and thickness range shall be as follows: For interior vestibule $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; for exterior

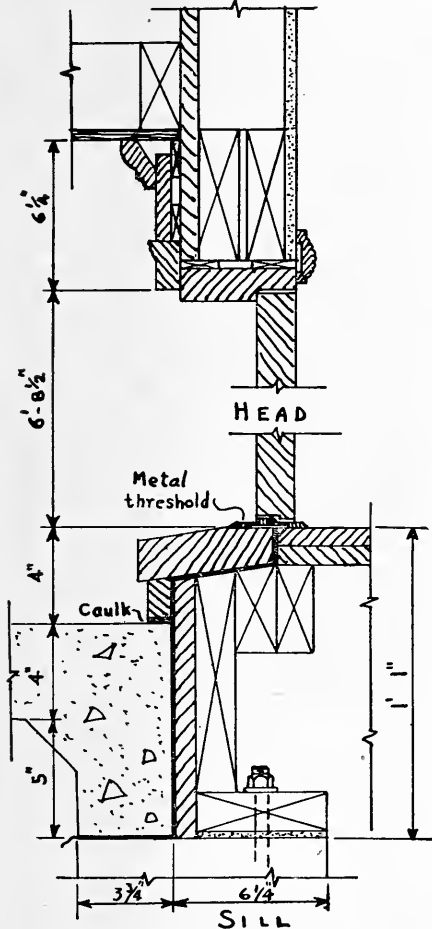
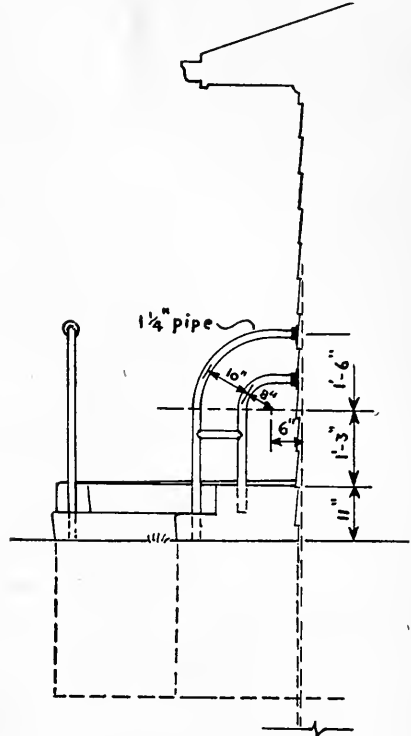


Fig. 27

(b) 50% of wall facing shall range from 1" to 2" in height with the balance 3" to 7" in height in random lengths up to 5'-0" with ends broken. Exposed face shall be quilted with bed a natural cleavage laying $3\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4" into wall.

(c) Flagstones for entrance platform steps and vestibule floor shall be stone



ELEV. OF IRON RAIL

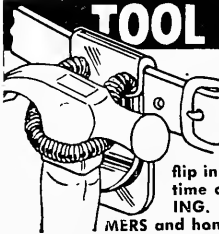
Fig. 28

platforms, steps, edge of screened porch and caps of planter walls and window sills $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" in thickness. Top of flagstones shall have a smooth natural cleavage surface one side.

4. Mortar:—All mortar for wall stone work and brick shall consist of "Lehigh"

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mortar cement mixed in the proportion of one (1) part cement to three (3) parts sand.

5. **Lime:**—Lime shall be an approved brand of hydrated lime and shall conform with the latest standard specification for quick lime and hydrated lime of the American Society for Testing Materials.

6. **Brickwork:**—Common brick shall be used for unexposed portions of flues unless otherwise shown on drawings. Brick shall be laid up in a true bond in the body of the wall with an alternate header and stretcher course every seventh course where walls are 8" thick or thicker. Both bed and head joints shall be full from front to back. Head joints shall be shoved in place.

7. **Wall Ties:**—Stonework shall be held to boxing with galvanized metal wall ties laid in joint of masonry and securely nailed to boxing with galvanized nails. Ties shall occur approximately 16" cts, both horizontally and vertically in brickwork.

8. **Flue Lining:**—There shall be flue lining in all flues of house as indicated on the drawings. Flue lining shall be laid up with fire clay mortar.

9. **Firebrick:**—Line fireplaces in house with fire brick where shown on drawings.

Fire brick shall be layed up in fireclay mortar tempered with Portland Cement.

10. **Fireplace Marble:**—Hearth of fireplace in living room shall be Virginia Black Sepentine with a honed finish. Mantel shelf and side boarders around living room fireplace shall be "Black and Gold" marble. All exposed sides to have a polished finish. Hearth shall be $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick. Mantel and sides 3" thick. Marble shall be doweled together with brass or copper dowels. Set all marble in Plaster of Paris.

11. **Cleaning:**—After masonry work is completed, same shall be cleaned of all mortar or other stains and any open joints pointed up.

Carpentry

1. **Scope of Work:**—Carpentry contract shall include the installation of all woodwork of every description, both permanent and temporary required in the erection and completion of the building called for in the following specifications and indicated on the plans. The carpentry contract shall also include the erection of all steel and all form work for concrete, the installation of all insulation, millwork and hardware.

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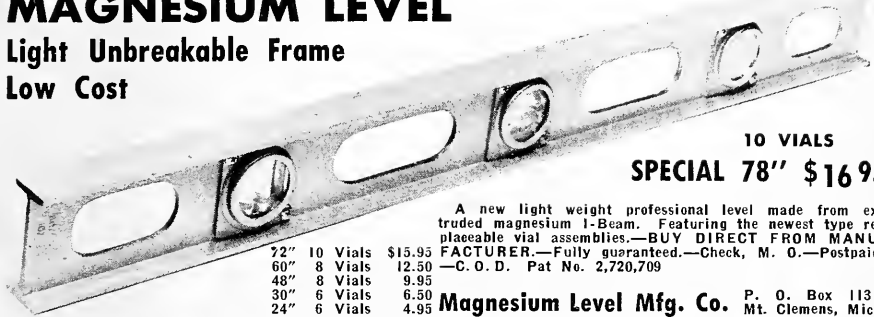
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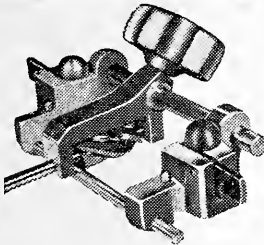
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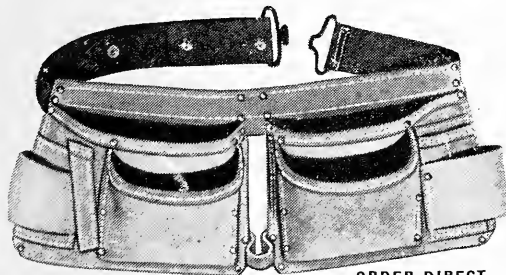
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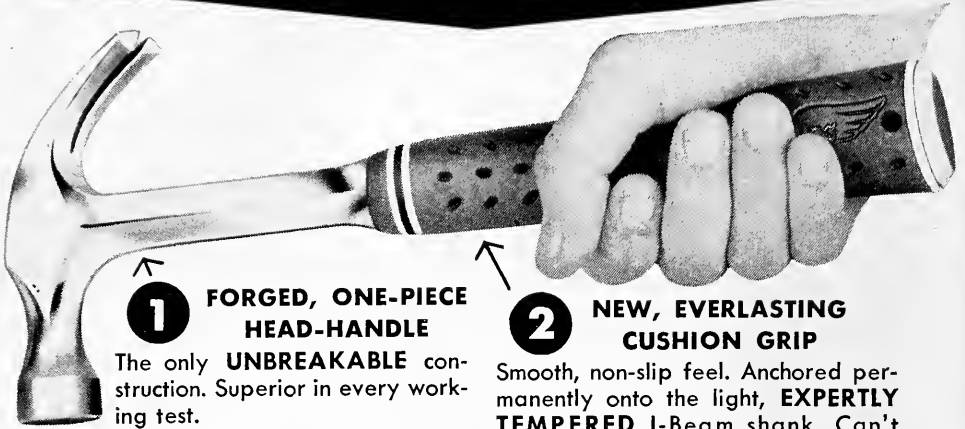
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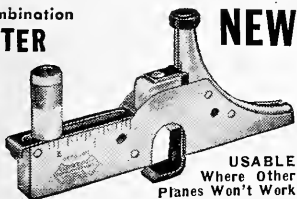
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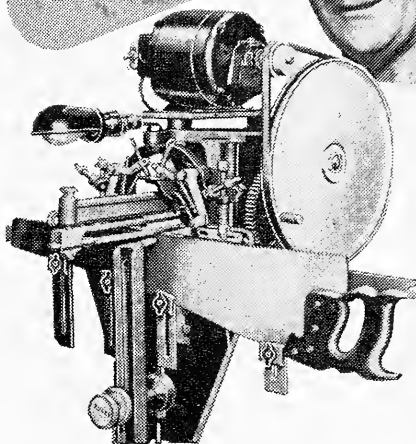
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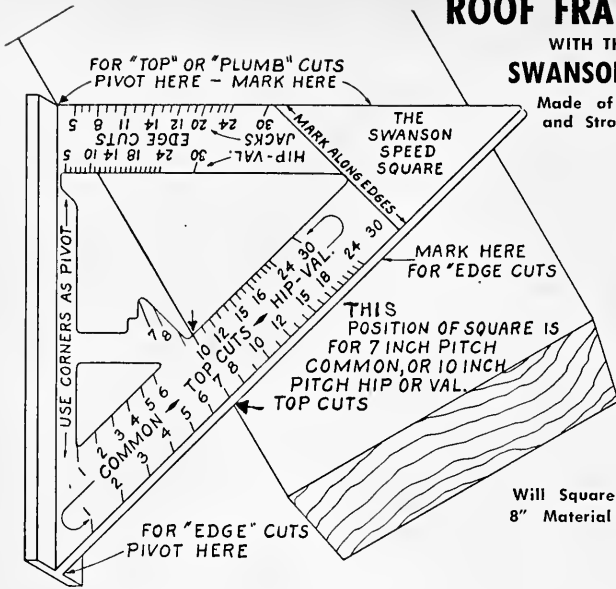
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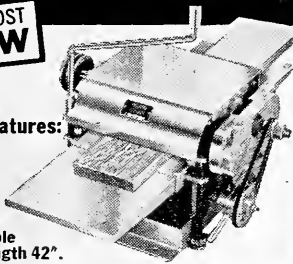
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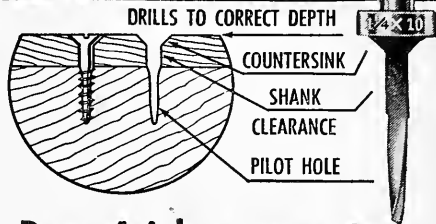
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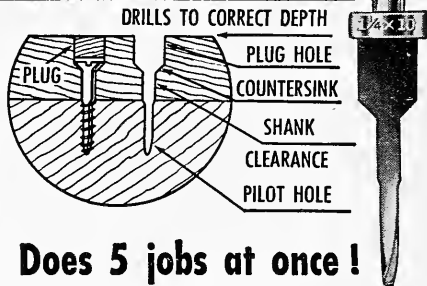


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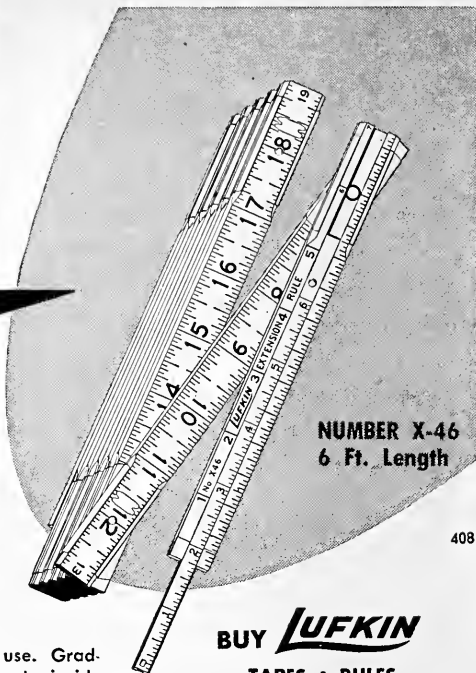
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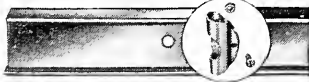
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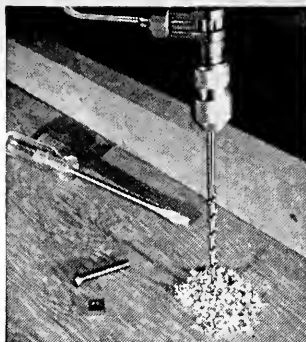
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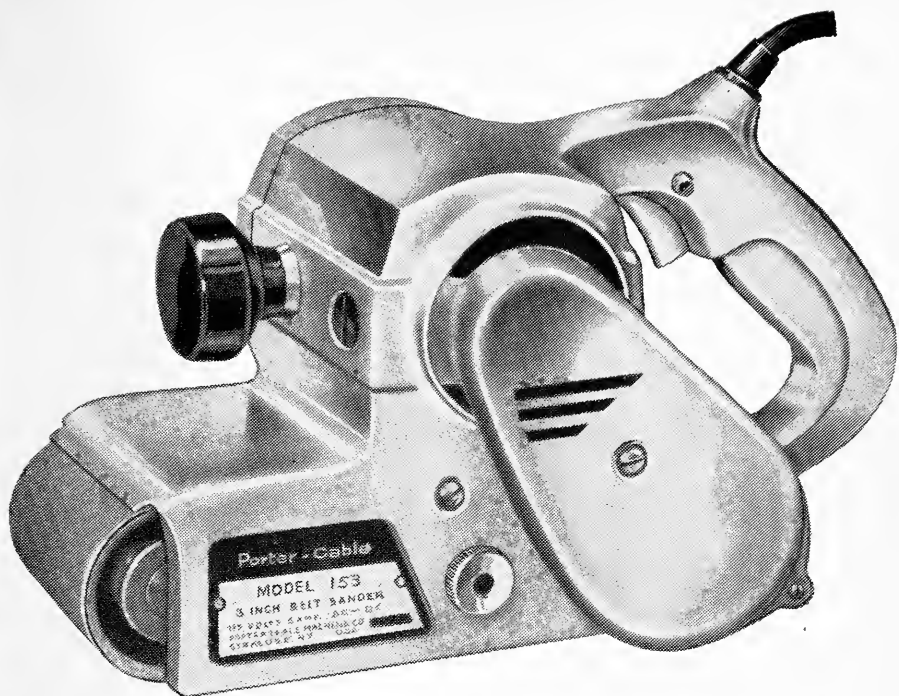
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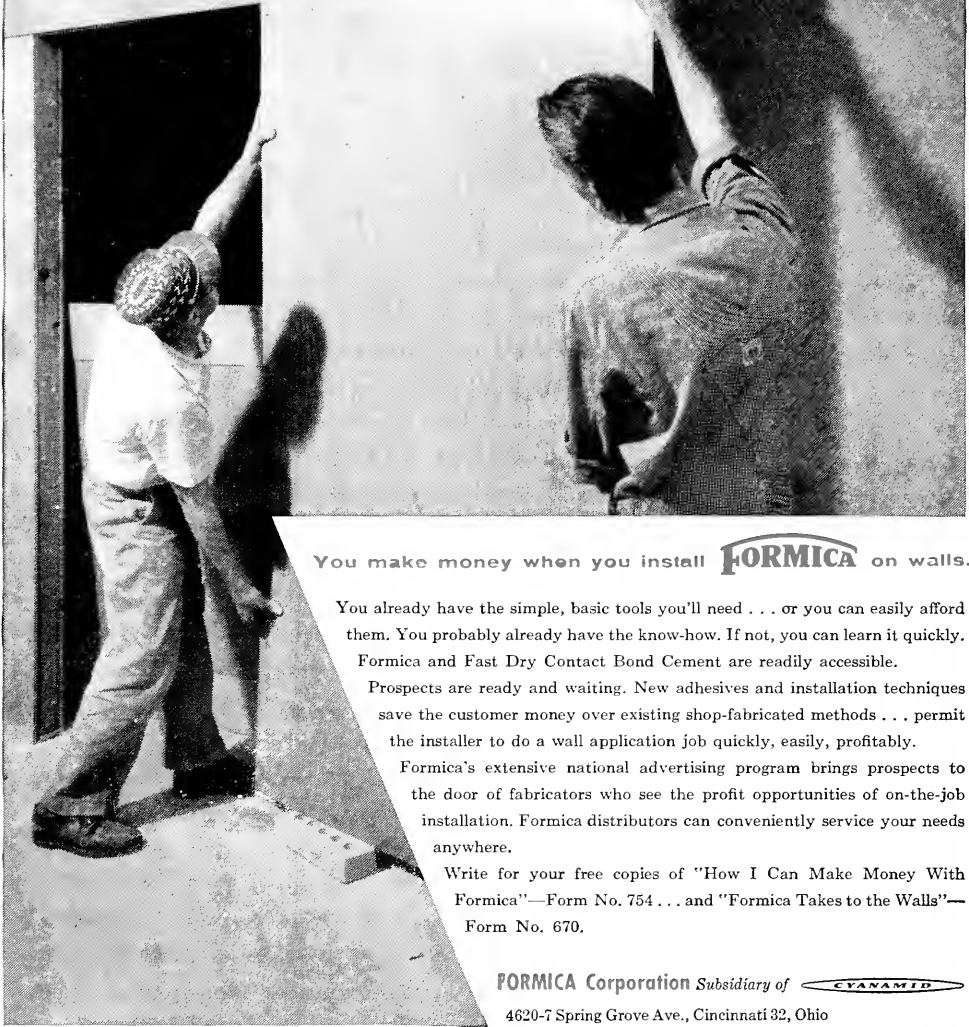
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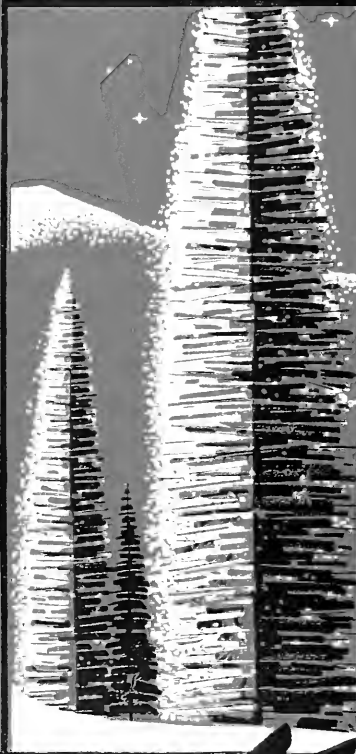
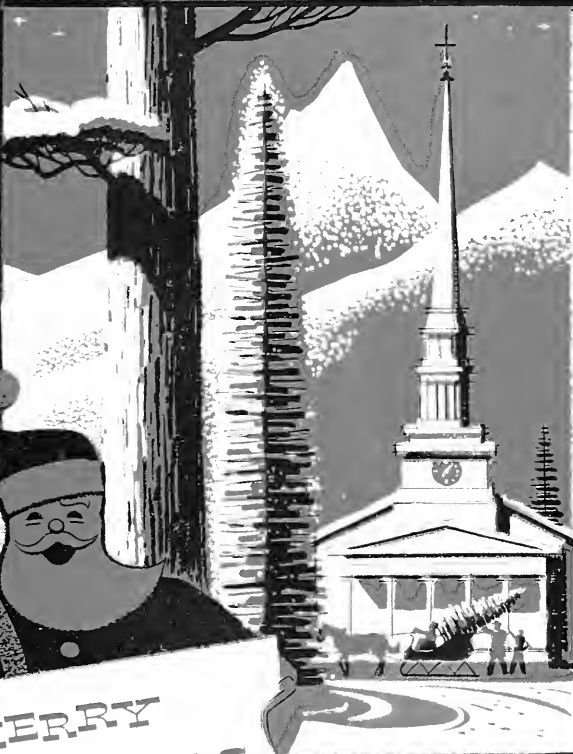
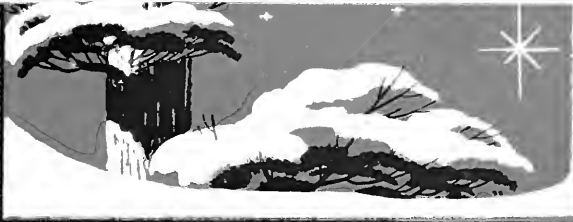
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

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

DECEMBER, 1957



The Most Beautiful Thing In The World

The following is an excerpt from an appeal made to skilled Railroad Brotherhoods by Eugene Debs to help unskilled trackmen during their strike of 1894.



They are despised, these trackmen, but they have no strength, no power, just as we were despised a few years ago, because we were only unidentified hands. But now we're more than hands; we're brains and souls, we're people and why? Because we knew that we all had to rise or fall together. We made sacrifices, we risked our jobs, our homes, our future, with every man standing shoulder to shoulder with his neighbor. This is the most beautiful thing in the world, not only because of the material gains we've earned, but because we've won something without which we are animals and our span on earth is meaningless.

We fought for Brotherhood. That is what makes us men. For every fellow creature we abandon, we cut away from our own stature.

I know you men well. I've shared your food and your bunks in the icy caboose hurtling through the night; I've walked with you through sleet-filled yards when there was no work and your children were hungry. Then you were humble; you were at the mercy of forces with which you could not cope. The trackmen of the West are in the same position tonight; their eyes are turned to you men sitting in this hall, for to them you are all-powerful. If they could pray, they would pray to you, pray that your hearts could be filled with love instead of indifference, with Brotherhood that makes us whole men.

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1 FORGED, ONE-PIECE HEAD-HANDLE

The only **UNBREAKABLE** construction. Superior in every working test.

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- 7** This Estwing "3 in One" is the result of 35 years inventing and specializing in making unbreakable hammers and hatchets for you!

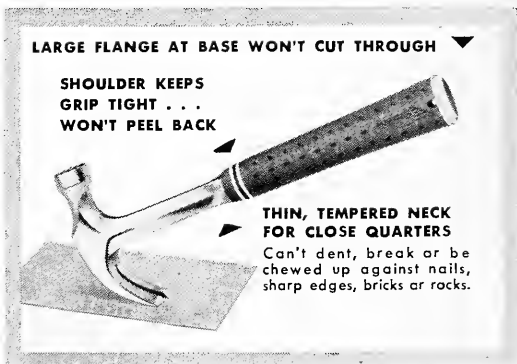
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SHOULDER KEEPS GRIP TIGHT . . . WON'T PEEL BACK

THIN, TEMPERED NECK FOR CLOSE QUARTERS

Can't dent, break or be chewed up against nails, sharp edges, bricks or rocks.

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

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

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

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



Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVII—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1957

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



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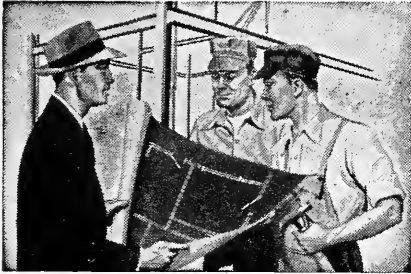
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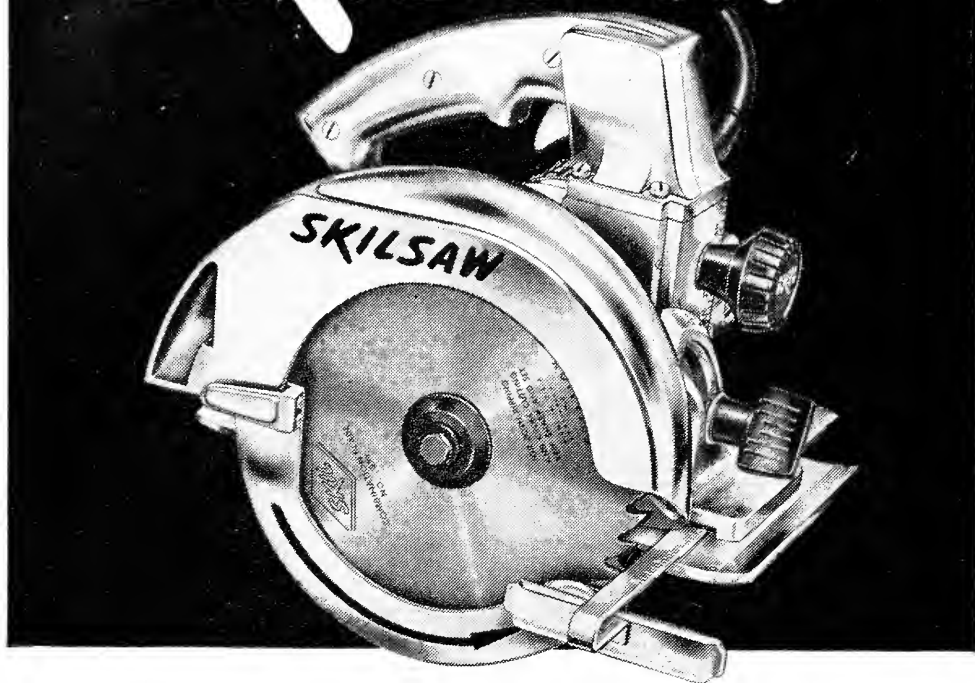
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SKILSAW



New model beats them all

ON TEST AFTER TEST AGAINST COMPARATIVE SAWS

- **FASTER**—Maintains top speed with or without load
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- **LOW PRICE**—Up to \$20 less than similar models

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New top-handle design in Super-Duty Saws. More power and speed —plus convenient, easy handling. With a new, low introductory price —only \$99.50 for 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " and \$115.00 for 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Price includes rip fence.

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Powder Lancing—Surgery In Concrete



“**P**OWDER LANCE” is a name construction workers better be adding to their vocabularies. They probably will be hearing more and more of it as time goes by.

A powder lance last month was handling a huge concrete demolition job for General Electric at Schenectady, N. Y. And it was doing the job faster and cheaper than any of the conventional methods that use hammers, cranes or other mechanical devices.

When General Electric decided to remodel Building 258 to house a new million-dollar radiation laboratory, it was faced with the problem of eliminating four-foot-thick concrete walls in portions of the structure which once housed a testing pit for steam turbines. In all, over 8,000 cubic yards of old concrete had to be removed.

To add to the problem, the heavy, old walls had to be removed carefully in some places in order not to weaken adjacent walls which are to become part of the new building. Time was highly important too, as the company wants to put its new laboratory into operation next year.

With an order of that kind, neither blasting nor battering devices could fill the bill. After a good deal of research it was found that powder lancing might be the answer. A powder lance was installed on the job and shortly 18-ton sections of concrete were being sliced from the old, four-foot-thick walls.

Powder lancing was first developed by Linde Company in 1943 as a means of cutting stainless steel efficiently. Since then it has also been used extensively by the steel industry for pro-

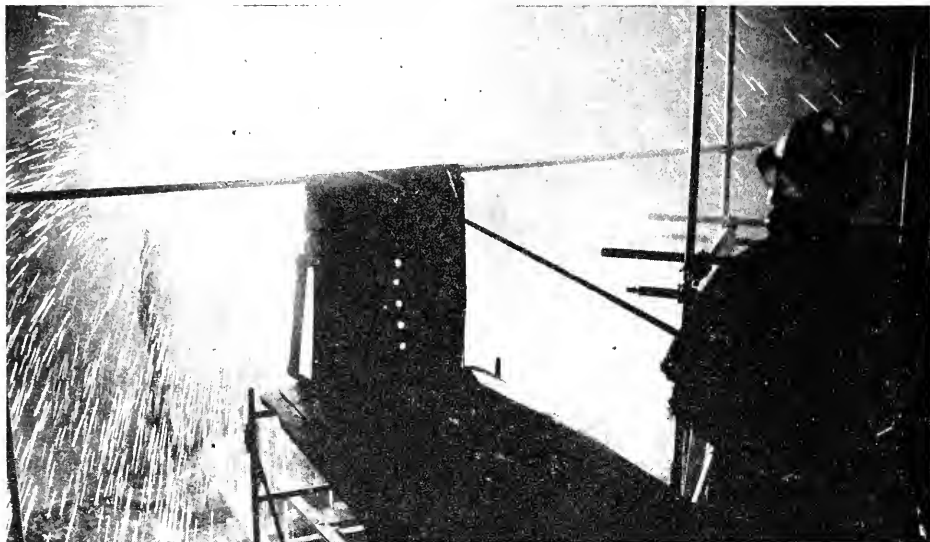


An Oxweld Powder Dispenser is used in powder-lancing to deliver the required amounts of powder at a uniform, accurately controlled rate. The dispenser's powder capacity is 200 lbs.

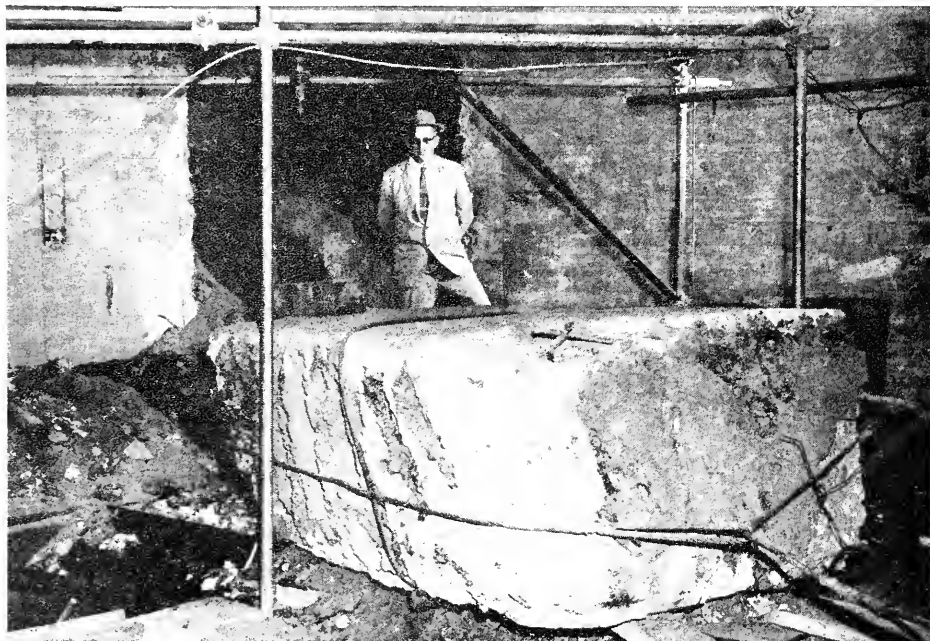
ducing shot holes in open-hearth slag pockets.

However, due to recent improvements in apparatus design and operat-

where mechanized demolition methods are impractical, where time is an important factor, or where blasting cannot be employed.



Having completed a 16-ft. vertical cut (left center), the operator now swings into a horizontal cut that will measure 20 feet.



This massive concrete section—the first severed from the test pit's safety walls—is ready for disposal.

ing techniques, powder lancing has been found to be a practical way of cutting thick concrete—especially

So powder lancing got its first big test on the General Electric demolition job in Schenectady.

In powder-lancing, a mixture of iron and aluminum powder is fed pneumatically into a lance handle and mixed with oxygen. The lance itself is manually operated and consists of a lance handle with one or more lengths of black iron pipe attached. The powder and oxygen are mixed in the lance handle, carried to the cut by the pipe, and produce a bombardment of burning iron and aluminum particles which melts the concrete. Cuts in concrete 12 ft. thick have been made with the lance, but theoretically there is no limit to the depth of the powder lance's cut.

Here's the part that powder-lancing is playing in paving the way for General Electric's new radiation laboratory.

The turbine testing pit is shaped hexagonally and consists of two concrete safety walls separated by 6 ft. of packed sand. The inner wall is 3 ft. thick, and the outer wall 4 ft. thick. Both walls stand about 16 ft. high. A large amount of this concrete must be removed to meet the construction specifications for the laboratory.

Using Linde's powder lance, the concrete walls are being cut into huge sections measuring 20 x 16 ft. and weighing up to 18 tons apiece. Cutting speed is about one and a half feet per hour. After each of the sections has been severed, it is hoisted out of the pit by a 100-ton bridge crane and hauled away.

This unusual demolition project, which is being handled by James E.

Lowe & Sons of Schenectady, N. Y., will take from 4 to 6 weeks to complete. Mr. H. N. Lowe, president of the firm, estimates that savings of from 30 to 40 per cent will be realized on this job—thanks to powder-lancing. Mr. Lowe also stated that lancing will consume the following materials.

Oxweld Iron Powder	20,000 lb.
Aluminum Powder	6,000 lb.
Black Iron Pipe	8,000 ft.
Oxygen	450,000 cu. ft.



A close-up of a typical Oxweld power lance handle. Equipped with one or more lengths of black iron pipe in its holder, the powder lance will produce clean cuts in reinforced concrete over 12 ft. thick.

How extensively powder-lancing will be used in construction work is anyone's guess. However, it provides another example of a building trades operation that once depended on muscle and brawn giving way to a new technique requiring skill and fitness—a never-ending process in the construction industry.

CENTENARIAN BROTHER PASSES AWAY

Local Union No. 55, of Denver, Colorado, mourns the passing of its oldest member, Frank Stucker, who was 102 at the time of his death. Brother Stucker had 56 years of continuous membership to his credit. According to the record, he was initiated in Local Union No. 16, of Springfield, Illinois, on July 6, 1901.

Building Trades Proud History



A LONG TIME AGO, some sage observed: "The more things change, the more they remain the same."

If any proof of the truth of this adage is needed, the current convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department provides it. The Building and Construction Trades Department was born away back in 1907. It came into existence because organized employers were mounting a nationwide campaign to outlaw any form of union security. The very right of unions to exist was under attack.

In 1957 the open shoppers are all dressed up in fancy new clothes. The banner they carry reads "right to work" rather than "open shop" but their aims and goals are little different from those that prevailed in 1907. The delegate to the 1907 Building Trades Convention would feel right at home in the 50th Anniversary convention in Atlantic City because the attacks have changed little through the years—labor is a dangerous monopoly, labor "bosses" are a menace to industrial progress, union security is an abridgment of personal freedom.

The obstacles to union security in 1907 were formidable. The National Association of Manufacturers had just completed a convention in New York and its president, J. W. Van Cleave, announced that the NAM had set up a fund of \$1.5 million to fight for the open shop. This would be equivalent to almost \$5 million today.

Committees for the open shop, well financed by certain business groups, were springing up around the country. William Howard Taft, who was engaged in his successful campaign for President against William Jennings Bryan, was tagged by AFL President Samuel Gompers "The Injunction Candidate." Taft had charged that it was labor's purpose to create a "privileged class of wrongdoers."

Newspapers and magazines of the period were filled with articles on the evils of the union shop and the closed shop. The AFL reported that there were not less than 12,000 secret detective agents of Pinkerton and other companies constantly in the pay of the manufacturing associations spying on—and misrepresenting the doings of labor.

That was the climate in which the Building and Construction Trades Department was born. Formation of the Department was the outgrowth of a long and determined effort by building tradesmen to find some effective means for combatting the mounting wave of anti-union activity carried on by well-financed employer associations.

Local building trades councils existed in the United States as far back as 1865. They developed into an important force by the 1880's. But since they were local in nature, their effectiveness on the national scene was negligible. They realized that they could never do the kind of job they needed to do until they had a national organization capable of coordi-

nating the efforts of all local groups and providing one strong voice for defending the interests of all building trades workers everywhere.

In the middle nineties, the St. Louis Building Trades Council initiated a move to federate the scattered local building trades councils into a National Building Trades Council of America. The St. Louis group called a national convention. Eight local councils and one international union were represented at this first convention in 1897.

These first efforts of the local councils to form a national organization were no great success. The parent Federation looked on them with some reservations. In fact President Compers expressed fear in the 1900 convention of the AFL that the building trades workers were building something that easily could develop into a dual organization.

However, the building trades workers knew what they needed and wanted. They continued their efforts to solidify the scattered building trades groups into a department of the AFL. By 1905 they had banded

themselves into the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

The Alliance was officially recognized by the AFL at its 1907 convention, when a resolution to give the Alliance department status was adopted. At the first annual convention in Denver in 1908, the Department took over the aims and objectives of the Alliance and the two were formally merged.

In the years since that time, the Building Trades Department has formed the backbone of the American labor movement. The unions that make up the Department have constantly been in the forefront of every struggle for the advancement of labor's goals. The building trades unions have borne the brunt of the anti-labor attacks which the enemies of labor have periodically organized. They have been condemned and criticized by opportunists within the labor movement as well as people outside it. But, year in and year out, they have abided by sound union principles and constantly fought the good fight for a better life for the working people of America. The next 50 years will find them carrying on in the same proud tradition.

COURT HOLDS LICENSING ORGANIZERS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

A general sessions court judge has quashed an indictment against a union organizer and held unconstitutional an act requiring organizers to be licensed in Florence County, South Carolina.

A Retail, Wholesale and Department Store union representative was indicted for violation of a recent legislative act directing union organizers to secure permits before starting an organizing campaign. The legislation held unconstitutional by Judge James M. Brailsford applies only to Florence County, but similar acts have been passed in scores of counties in the State.

Judge Kirkland, of the 12th Judicial Circuit, ruled the act invalid because it violated the State constitution provision barring the legislature from enacting local or special laws. He further stated that the act affected "only Florence County, although, it is the sort of legislation which, to be valid, must have general application throughout the state."

The law required that an applicant for an organizers' permit must be a resident of Florence County for one year before applying (except in the case of organizers for the railroad brotherhoods), must list his place of residence completely for the preceding 10 years and comply with other provisions. County authorities could refuse to issue the permit which in any case was valid only for 60 days and then had to be renewed.



UNION BUSTING BARES TAFT-HARTLEY TEETH



TEN YEARS AGO when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, a number of trade union leaders labeled it a "slave labor law."

Many newspapers, magazines and other media launched a barrage of "education" to convince the American people such a label was criminally inaccurate. They did their work so well that many pro-labor persons around the country began to feel that maybe Taft-Hartley wasn't too bad—in fact, maybe it balanced the scales to offset the pro-labor Wagner Act.

One of the reasons that this "education" effort was effective was that the many harsh blows suffered by unions from Taft-Hartley received little or no publicity. The many instances where Taft-Hartley killed a union or broke a strike simply went unreported.

Now, suddenly, the whole pattern seems to be blowing up. One episode in an obscure little town in Virginia is beginning to make many people feel that union leaders were not exaggerating with their "slave labor" tag in 1947.

Here is the story of how Taft-Hartley denied workers elementary rights and clubbed their strike and union—perhaps to death.

The scene is Winchester, Va., the apple-growing country of Sen. Harry F. Byrd. In the heart of the valley is the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp., producers of heels and proud proponent of the slogan "America's Number One Heel."

Employed at O'Sullivan on April 4, 1956 were 388 workers. In a National Labor Relations Board election the workers voted to affiliate with the AFL-CIO United Rubber Workers. The vote was 342 to 2.

No progress was made toward agreement on a new contract although a number of meetings were held. A major issue was wages. The O'Sullivan plant averaged \$1.41 an hour.

This was 40 to 60 cents below the national average for the same work. In fact, in the Goodrich heel plant in Tennessee the average was \$2.17—a 76-cent-an-hour difference.

Finally, the union proposed conciliation and mediation. The company refused. The Federal conciliator said that this was the first time in his 25 years of experience that a company denied him the opportunity to meet with them. The company refused the union's suggestion of a panel of clergymen. The company also turned down the offer of the Commonwealth Attorney to settle the strike.

Finally, on May 13, 1956, having exhausted all other recourses, the O'Sullivan workers voted 355 to 2 to strike. At this time there were 422 workers in the plant. With remarkably few exceptions, the top seniority employes in the plant joined in the walkout. The union says that only 62 of the original workers stayed in the plant after the strike started. The company did an extensive job of recruiting strikebreakers. Finally, ac-

ording to URW figures, there were 250 to 325 working in the plant.

The company says that 103 of the original strikers returned to work. Thus, by O'Sullivan's own admission, 75 per cent of the original strikers are still out.

Finally, the United Rubber Workers initiated a boycott against the company products. It was the first boycott ever conducted by the union. URW President L. S. Buckmaster said that never had the union had so much difficulty with a firm. Meanwhile, the company had plans of its own to break the strike. It turned to the Taft-Hartley Act. Under Section 9 (c) (3) of Taft-Hartley, economic strikers are barred from voting in elections. Ballots go only to the strikebreakers inside the plant. The provision reads: "Employes on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote."

The outcome of the election was as certain as anything can be. The strikebreakers would certainly not vote for the union; if they did they would lose their jobs when the strike ended, being replaced by unionists. So, the headlines read: "United Rubber Workers Decertified in NLRB

O'Sullivan Election" The vote was 288 to 5.

Speaking after the election, URW President Buckmaster declared: "The example of how this law can be used to fire workers, some with as much as 30 years' service, should spur us all on to do something to bring about a degree of fairness in the law.

"No group was more concerned with the outcome, but, ironically, it was this group which was denied the right of the ballot. The strikebreakers alone were allowed to vote at the polls within the plant.

"This is not a high-sounding pie-in-the-sky attack on Taft-Hartley. This is truly a bread-and-butter issue and points up how a company can use this law to deny workers the right to have a union and bargain collectively for job security and fair wages and working conditions."

Both the late Sen. Robert A. Taft and President Eisenhower recognized the injustice of the provision. Both proposed its elimination. However, with all the talk about making the labor-management relations law tougher, the silence over Section 9 looms larger and larger.—PAI

Winter Conditions Demand Safer Driving

According to the National Safety Council, winter conditions greatly add to the hazards of car driving. The Council advances four tips for safe winter driving:

- 1—Be prepared. Winterize your driving techniques as well as your car.
- 2—Check your tires. Whether they are regular or snow, make sure they're in good condition. Chains are better than special snow tires in emergency conditions, and even with chains, take it easy!
- 3—Make sure you can see. Keep windshield and windows clear—Ventilate to keep windows from fogging and lessen the danger of carbon monoxide gas. See that wiper blades, heater and defroster are in proper operating condition.
- 4—Get the feel of the road. As soon as you start out (but away from other cars and hazards) try your brakes occasionally to learn road conditions.

PLANE GOSSIP

NO LABOR SHORTAGE HERE

Strip-tease dancers are supposed to be beautiful but dumb. However, the "bare" facts reveal that they are not as dumb as they seem in matters that affect their welfare. They know the value of unionism, as a group of them in Montreal recently proved.

Believe it or not, Montreal is quite a strip-tease center. Nearly 250 of them are going through their gyrations in the various night spots in the great Canadian metropolis. And all of the kicking hasn't been done on the stage.

Recently the gals threatened to strike unless management showed them a little more consideration.

It seems many Montreal show spots are drafty. The gals complain that goose-pimples are not conducive to a good performance. So the gals are demanding \$30 more a week for stripping in Montreal than Miami; \$20 more than in New York; \$10 more than in Toronto.

We assume that if the dispute goes to mediation there will be no shortage of candidates for the job of mediator.

NOT BEYOND THE REALM OF POSSIBILITY

Maybe it's spoofing and maybe it's not, but the following episode is supposed to have taken place in Europe recently. The Prime Minister of Gumboovia approached the Marshall Plan people for 10 million dollars of aid.

"Tell us, how is the Communist problem in Gumboovia?" the Marshall Plan people asked.

"We have no Communists," replied the PM.

"No Communists?" said the Marshall Plan people. "How do you expect us to give you assistance? We can't go to Congress to ask for help for you if you have no Communist problem."

On his way home, the Gumboovian PM stopped to talk to the Prime Minister of Ameroozia.

"Look, pal," he said, "we are in great trouble in Gumboovia. We need money and we can't get it from America because we have no Communist problem. Could you loan us 10,000 Communists for a week end? They can break windows and start riots for the American newsreel cameras and then we will be sure to get our money."

"Sorry, friend," replied the Ameroozian P. M. We would like to be neighborly, but we need every Communist we have ourselves."

★ ★ ★

THE ONE THING

So revolutionary were many of the inventions of Thomas A. Edison that they puzzled not only the public but many of his co-workers as well. Once an assistant, after helping the inventor set up a miniature electric-lighting plant, remarked:

"Mr. Edison, after working with you like this, I believe that I could construct a plant like this myself."

"Could you?" asked Mr. Edison.

"Yes," replied the assistant, "I believe that I could. There's only one thing that puzzles me."

"And what is that?" asked Mr. Edison.

"Well," said the assistant, "I don't quite see how you get the kerosene to go along those wires."



356.

"If the men you work with think you're so company-minded, how is it we never have any company?"

NOT MUCH ROOM FOR COMPLAINT

A Page one story in a recent issue of a business publication quoted businessmen as complaining that making a buck is getting extremely tough. However, a digest of business earnings on Page 22 showed six out of nine companies listed as making more money in 1957 than in 1956.

It sort of brings to mind the story of two carpenters who attended a church picnic. Among the refreshments provided were a dozen or so watermelons. So the boys thought they would fix themselves a special one. They plugged it and poured in a generous dollop of bourbon.

Unfortunately the serving committee fouled things up. It picked up the special melon before the boys could snatch it, and worse yet, deposited it on the table occupied by the pastor and elders of the church.

The culprits thought they had better make themselves scarce. So they high-tailed it into the woods where they could watch developments without being seen. As the church leaders ate their melon the conversation appeared to become much more animated.

"Do you suppose they are complaining?" one worried conspirator asked.

"Maybe they are," replied the second, "but I notice they are sneaking seeds into their pockets."

★ ★ ★

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT

The same magazine contains an article by a prominent doctor claiming that the diseases of mankind have not changed in a thousand years.

Maybe not; but the doctors have invented a lot of expensive new names for them.

★ ★ ★

PRECAUTION

The father saw his son sitting on top of another boy in the front yard.

"Why are you pinning George to the ground like that?" Jimmy's dad demanded.

"He hit me in the eye."

"How many times," reprimanded his father, "have I told you to count up to 100 before you lose your temper?"

"I am counting to 100," Jimmy cried, "but I am sitting on him so he'll be here when I get through."

★ ★ ★

BIG SUCCESS

Joe Paup is a avid amateur gardener. Asked how his potato crop turned out this year, Joe answered; "Just fine. Some are big as marbles; some are big as peas; and of course there are a lot of little ones."

GOOD MANNERS OR GOOD HAIR?

A women's magazine complains that American men are losing all semblance of politeness and courtesy.

"How many men remove their hats in an elevator when a woman enters?" the magazine asks.

Frankly, we don't know how many men remove their hats in an elevator, but we notice that 100% of them that do have hair.

★ ★ ★

POTENT

Two moonshiners from the mountains were taking their first train trip. They had heard of soda pop, but neither had ever tasted any, so when the vendor came through the car they each bought a bottle.

The first moonshiner wiped the lip of the bottle with his hand and took a long drink—just as the train entered a tunnel.

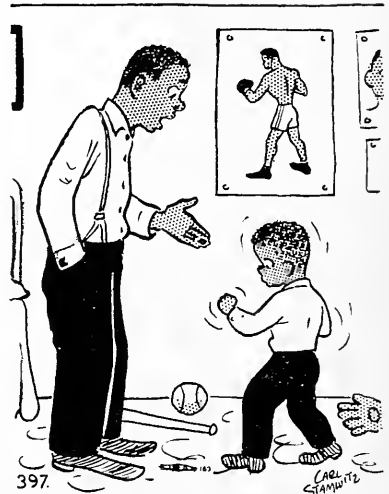
"How'd you like it, Jed?" asked his companion in the darkness.

"Don't tetch that stuff; Lem. I been struck blind!"

★ ★ ★

LOGICAL EXPLANATION

Gabe Paul, Cincinnati manager, once explained why the Redlegs traded a certain player to another club: "I felt the guy had no imagination. I saw him throw away a Marilyn Monroe calendar just because it was December 31st."



"We can't all be Floyd Pattersons, son, but we can be glad we have labor unions to help us fight for our rights!"

Highways Of 1975 In 1957



EACH morning, Joe Doakes steps into his car at eight o'clock in suburban Berwyn, Ill., drives a few blocks to the Congress Street Expressway, and then motors smoothly at 45 miles per hour to his work in downtown Chicago. The entire trip takes less than half an hour. Yet before this section of expressway was completed, he spent an hour for the same trip—an hour of nerve jangling stops, long delays at congested intersections, gas-consuming starts and frequent near accidents.

Relatively few of America's 75,000,000 registered motorists now can drive on this kind of road every day. But in the next 13 years, at a cost of 27¾ billion dollars, the entire nation will be crisscrossed by 41,000 miles of such "superhighways." Called the Na-

What will these highways look like? A glimpse into their plans is as fascinating as a look at the dream cars displayed at auto shows each year... and closer to reality.

Moreover, today's heavy-duty concrete expressways differ from yesterday's road as much as today's modern cars differ from those of the twenties: not only in appearance, but in the way they are built.

Standards for the 41,000 mile Interstate System were adopted in July, 1956, a month after passage of the legislation which set into motion the huge 13-year highway program. These standards state that Interstate System roads and streets must be designed for the volumes and weights of traffic expected in 1975.

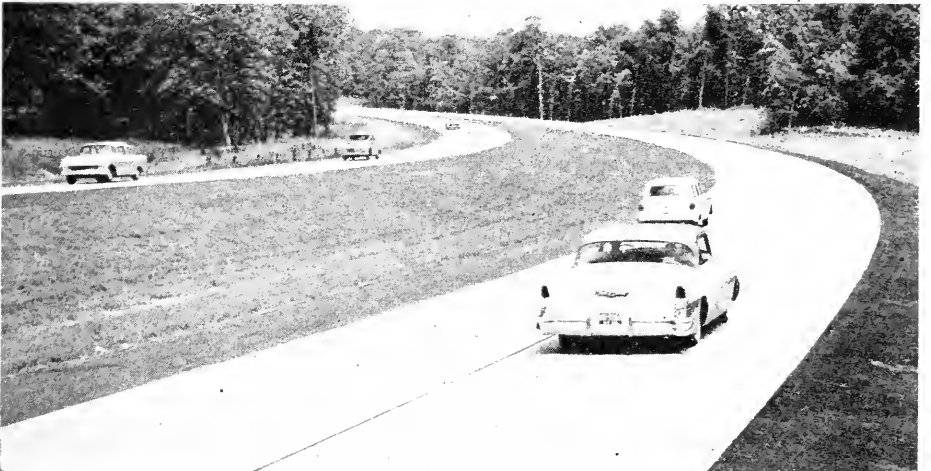
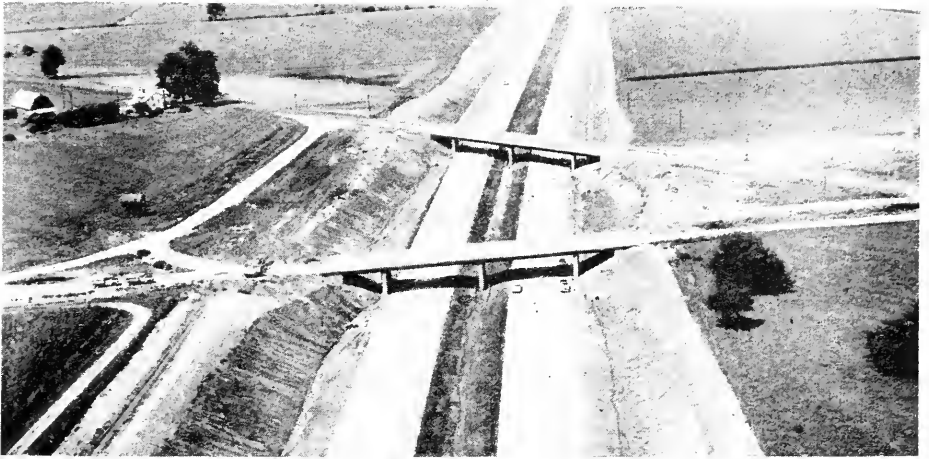
How does a highway engineer design a road for 18 years hence? The adopted standards tell him many of the minimum features a road must have to qualify for Federal funds. In brief, if you were to list the road conditions you find most hazardous and frustrating, and then write down the opposite of these conditions, you will gain some idea of these highways of tomorrow.

For example: hate stop-and-go driving? On Interstate System highways,



Urban portions of Interstate System now being built under 13-year highway program will look something like this. Divided heavy-duty roadways of two or more lanes will carry express traffic over or under intersecting streets without stoplights. Bordering service roads will collect and distribute freeway traffic safely and efficiently.

tional System of Interstate and Defense Highways, they will connect 42 state capitals and 90 per cent of all cities of 50,000 and more population, bringing to motorists in every state the quicker, easier and safer travel that Joe and thousands of other Chicagoans now enjoy from the Congress Street Expressway.



Typical features of rural sections of Interstate System highways now being built include (top) two separate one-way roads to which access is strictly controlled, divided by a 36-ft. median strip. Note extra lanes provided for exit and entrance.

(Center) All railroads and intersecting roads are carried over or under Interstate System highways, so that traffic can move uninterrupted at 60 or more miles per hour except in mountainous terrain.

(Bottom) Curves are long and easy on Interstate System highways; drivers can see a safe distance ahead on all sections. Shoulders are 10 ft. wide and stabilized so that emergency stops can be made off the roadway in safety in all weather.

a motorist will be able to drive coast to coast without a stoplight.

Ever narrowly miss a car turning onto the main highway from a side road? On the Interstate System, such intersections will be eliminated. Connecting highways will be brought into the main highway by means of safe interchanges. Railroads and major highways will cross on overpasses and underpasses, above or beneath the traffic stream.

Ever been blinded by the headlights of cars going in the opposite direction? Interstate System highways will in general be two separate, one-way roads, divided by median strips at least 36 feet wide, except in cities and mountainous terrain. Headlight glare will be greatly reduced and head-on collisions almost impossible.

Ever tried to change a tire in six inches of mud on a soft shoulder? Rural sections of the Interstate System will have hard shoulders at least 10 feet wide, for safe off-the-road emergency stops in any weather.

Ever crawled along behind a slow-moving truck on a steep grade? Except in mountainous terrain, the Interstate System will have no hills steeper than a shallow grade. Curves will be gentle and the highways built on wide right-of-way so that the driver will have a safe sight distance at all times. All but a few thousand miles of the network will be divided highway, four or more lanes wide. Passing will be no problem.

Interstate System highways are being designed for speeds of 70 miles per hour in flat land, 60 mph in rolling country and 50 mph in mountainous areas and in cities. They will cut hours from driving time. For example, in December of 1956, a New York Times reporter and his wife traveled from the heart of Manhattan to the Chicago Loop, a distance of 857 miles,

in 15½ hours, utilizing the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana Turnpikes, highways approximating present Interstate System standards. They never exceeded speed limits and stopped five times for food, gasoline and rest. Yet they made the trip 3½ hours faster than some trains, and 30 minutes faster than a crack New York-Chicago streamliner!

This trip indicates time savings possible on roads of Interstate System design. Average speed for the first 842 miles of the journey, *including stops*, was about 57 miles per hour. For 800 miles they encountered not one traffic light or crossroad at grade. The last 15 miles, in contrast, were driven over city streets, at an average of 20 miles per hour.

Motorists will have money as well as time on these roads . . . at least one cent per mile. This saving will result from reduced gasoline consumption, mechanical and tire wear, and lower insurance rates.

Far more important than savings of time and money is the saving in human lives to result from completion of the Interstate System.

The Automotive Safety Foundation estimates conservatively that the design standards adopted for the network will save at least 3,500 lives and decrease injuries by more than 100,000 *each year*.

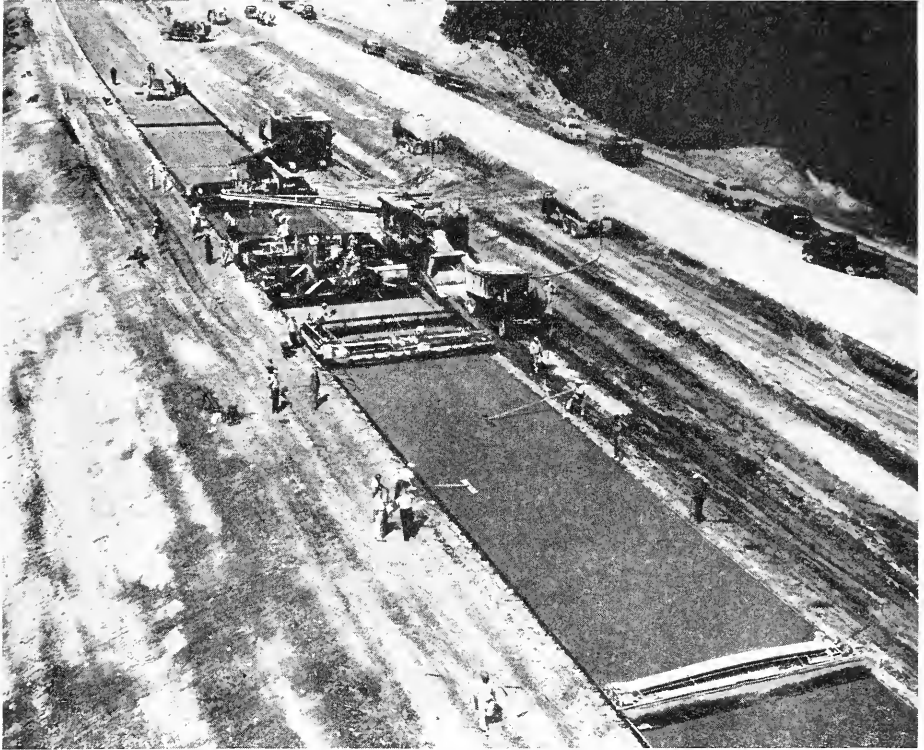
One of the most important safety features of these highways is the little known "control of access." This means control over the number and location of entrances to the main highway. A study conducted by the United States Bureau of Public Roads showed that where access to the highway was fully controlled, accident deaths averaged 2.8 per hundred million vehicle miles. Where access was uncontrolled, the rate was 8.0. Similar studies of urban expressways

showed them to be five times as safe as streets where access was not controlled.

The purpose of the Interstate System is to insure the swift and safe movement of a great volume of vehicles. The standards adopted for the network will prevent the build-up of a large number of roadside businesses with direct entrances to the traffic

ers, sight distance and grades. Structural design is concerned with factors that may be invisible such as the soil on which the road is built and the load-carrying capacity of the pavement and bridges.

Because of the large volume of heavy traffic to be carried by these roads, the structural considerations involved in designing them are as exact-



Specifications require that Interstate System highways be built to carry the heavy weights and volumes of traffic in 1975 and beyond. Only the strongest, most durable pavement, such as this 10-in. thick concrete on the Ohio Turnpike, can last this long and still serve the more than 100 million vehicles expected on our highways twenty years from now.

stream. If this were not done, uninterrupted travel would be impossible, the highways would become quickly obsolete, and the huge public investment in the roads would be lost.

Engineers distinguish between "geometric" design and "structural" design of highways. Geometric design covers the visible features of the road such as curves, median strips, should-

ing as the geometrical standards. Reliable estimates foresee some 100 million vehicles on our roads by 1975—40 million more than now. Of special importance is the changing *type* of traffic for which these roads must be built. Trucks have doubled in number since World War II, and 240 tons of freight per family is moved by truck each year.

Interstate System standards require that pavements be built to carry trucks and military equipment of a certain weight. In most states where projects have been started, pavements

have been designed for a considerably greater load-carrying capacity than the minimum Federal requirement. For example, the nine inch concrete pavements being built in Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, New York and other states exceed minimum requirements by 50 per cent. Ten inch concrete being placed in Arkansas, Illinois and Texas will safely carry *twice* the axle loads of today's heavy trucks.

This extra-heavy-duty pavement is scarcely extravagant, because while the Interstate System comprises only 1.2 per cent of the total rural mileage in the United States, it will carry 20 and more per cent of traffic. Such vital roads cannot be shut down periodically for extensive repairs or resurfacing but must give almost uninterrupted service.

It is also good economic sense for the states to build the best possible roads at this time. Under the Highway Act of 1956, the Federal Government pays 90 per cent of the initial cost of Interstate System roads. But once built, the states pay all of the cost of maintenance for the life of the roads. Heavy-duty concrete pavements cost from 26 to 58 per cent less to maintain than other types.

These are roads for the dream cars of the future. But unlike dream cars, they are now in production. The entire Interstate System will not be completed for some 15 years, but some sections are already in use, and chances are you will be driving on one in the near future.

With house construction lagging and commercial construction showing signs of slowing down some, chances are you may be working on one of these highways sooner or later, for they will include hundreds of miles of bridges, overpasses, culverts, cloverleaves and other types of concrete form work.

"I've killed a child—

Just by taking a foolish chance."

No one expects to meet death on the road. No one expects to cause it. Yet, last year 40,000 Americans died in traffic accidents.

Most of these deaths can be prevented—with your cooperation.



**BACK THE ATTACK
ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

Here's how you can help:

- 1 Drive safely, courteously yourself. Observe speed limits, warning signs. Where traffic laws are obeyed, deaths go **DOWN!**
- 2 Insist on strict enforcement of all traffic laws. They work for you, not against you. Where traffic laws are strictly enforced, deaths go **DOWN!**

Support your local Safety Council



THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

NUTCRACKING JOYRIDE

Here is the customary year-end rigmarole of puzzles, enigmas and assorted mumbo-jumbo. This is the eighth year this sort of thing has been going on and so far no suits have been filed for damages for mental cruelty and affliction. Those rational readers who like to enjoy the peaceful serenity usually associated with this festive season will do well to steer clear of it—good and clear. Those reckless ones who propose to explore the depths of this abyss of bewilderment should, in all fairness, be cautioned beforehand. Dive at your own risk. Anyone curious about the answers will find them on page 30. Chances are most of them will be right.

Compliments of the Season and a Happy New Year to all.

Free Pass. To lead off, here's something that's practically a gift. This year of our Lord, 1957, is in the 20th century. In what century will A.D. 2000 be?-----

The Six Coins. A storekeeper has in his cash drawer 6 coins totalling \$1.15. He can't make change for a dollar, a half dollar, a quarter, a dime, or a nickel. So what? So you just figure out what these 6 coins are, that's all.-----

The Magnificent City. This might be called a conundrum. What very well known American city is half golden and half silver?-----

Cipher Addition. Each letter of this little problem in addition represents a distinct digit, the same letters representing the same digits. What are these figures which add up to the sum shown?-----

A B C D E
A B C D E
A B C D E
-----	-----
2 2 2 4 7 7	2 2 2 4 7 7

Red, White and Blue. Smith bought 12 new bulbs for his Christmas tree. Some were red, some were white and the remainder were blue. Now if the red bulbs had been blue there would have been twice as many blue bulbs as white bulbs, but if the white bulbs had been blue there would have been three times as many blue bulbs as red bulbs. That clear? How many of each color did he buy? Red-----white-----blue-----

The Ledger Page Numbers. This problem appeared recently in a written test for Financial Secretary. The Ledger Page numbers of four members of a Local are four consecutive odd numbers which, if added together, would total 1,000. Using only pencil and paper calculate what these four numbers are. -----

The Missing Dollar. This puzzler is an old-timer, dusted off and polished up a little for a return engagement. A hotel guest checks out at the desk, pays his bill for \$30 and then picks up his bag and makes for the street. The desk clerk then discovers he had overcharged the guest \$5. Calling a bellhop, he gave him \$5, instructing him to overtake the guest and return the overcharge. The bellhop caught up with the guest but he only gave him \$3, keeping the difference of \$2 for himself. Now then, the guest having been refunded \$3 paid the hotel \$27. The sharp bellhop pocketed \$2. That adds up to \$29. But this financial operation started off with \$30. What became of the 30th dollar?

Special for Children. Try this on the school-age youngsters just to see what you're getting for your school taxes. Three children combined their funds to buy for their teacher a gorgeous Christmas present costing every penny of 88 cents. Billy's share was twice as much as Jenny's and Johnny contributed four times as much as Billy. How much did each chip in? Billy-----Jenny-----Johnny-----

Anagram. An anagram is the rearrangement of the letters in a word or phrase to make other words. Here's a nice one to play around with. Unscramble the 11 letters of the national motto of Bulzozskania—UTEJ DSOW NRO—and rearrange them to form in English just one word.-----

The Missing Figures. Sam the butcher received a bill from his supply house for his Christmas order of turkeys. The typist, day-dreaming about the boy friend, struck an x for the first figure of the dollars and the last figure of the cents. The bill read, 72 Turkeys --\$x67.9x. Sam, who won a solid bronze medal for math on Graduation Day, had no trouble making out what the bill should have been. Well, go to it. Find the missing figures and so the cost of Sam's turkeys. -----

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A steel measuring tape, marked in both "tenths" and "eighths," for the convenience of those who work on construction projects such as highways, bridges, dams and public



buildings, etc. Called the "Engineer's Tape," it contains both measurements on one side, thus allowing for easy conversion from eighths to tenths. Made by Evans Rule Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

A door lock, with chain, which can be opened with a key, not necessitating removal of the chain from the latch. In one position the chain pin can be opened with a key, and reversed it serves as a conventional



door chain, requiring its removal before the door can be opened. Product of Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Chrysler Bldg., New York 17, N. Y.

A chemical said to dissolve any known mix of concrete, except concrete mixed with rubber. Cleaning time varies according to age and thickness of concrete, but it is claimed



that usual cleaning time is from four hours, for concrete up to one-fourth inch thick and up to six months of age, to overnight for older concrete. Chemical is said to have no

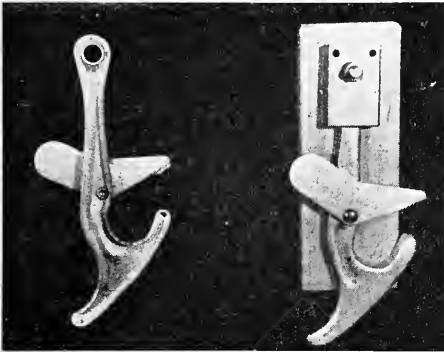


effect on metals, except aluminum, zinc or magnesium, and does not effect rubber, plastics or wood. Product of Industrial Synthetics Corp., 2000 W. Walnut St., Chicago, Ill.



An attachment which makes any $\frac{1}{4}$ " drill an impact masonry drill. Said to penetrate $1\frac{1}{4}$ " of solid concrete in 30 seconds. Attachment inserts into $\frac{1}{4}$ " chuck like a bit, then the masonry bit is secured in the attachment with a set screw. Inner cam action gives the bit a hammer-like blow every half revolution. Product of Ideal Industries, Inc., 4069 Park Ave., Sycamore, Ill.

Extension ladder hooks claimed by the manufacturer to be non-breakable. Stamped from 12-gauge steel, easy to install on



either wood or metal ladders. Made by Gray Brothers Stamping & Machine Co., Inc., 424 Chicago Rd., White Pigeon, Mich.

A portable electric drill, designed for positive mounting of jigsaw, sander and polisher attachments. A 1/4" drill, with a square housing behind the chuck spindle, permits



attachments of accessories directly to the spindle housing. Drill has a geared chuck for use with drill bits and other, normally chucked attachments. Product of Thor Power Tool Co., Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.



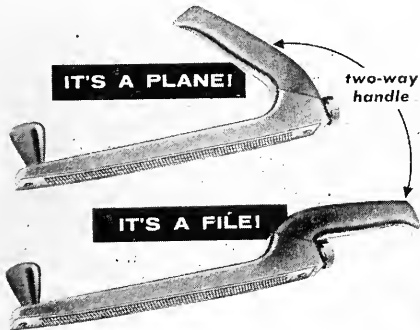
A low-cost salamander, said to produce 70,000 to 140,000 BT-U's per hour, using 1/2 to one gallon of fuel oil. Oil bowl holds 10 gallons of oil, said to burn from 10 to 20 hours, easy to use, has damper for easy extinguishing. Marketed by Scheu Products, 302

Stowell St., Upland, Cal.

A lightweight, power trowel, designed for use with an electric drill as its source of power. Manufacturer claims any slow speed (under 500 rpm) electric drill, with a chuck size of 1/2" or larger may be used satisfactorily with this tool. Can be easily converted into a slab grinder or polisher. For further information contact Goldblatt Tool Co., 1910 Walnut St., Kansas City 8, Mo.

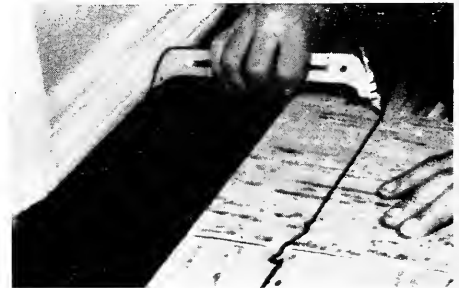


A plane and file in one tool, converted for different use by turning handle around. Replacement blades available with coarse or



medium teeth. Claimed to be non-clogging, chips pass freely through the teeth. Blades are of hardened steel, body made of aluminum. Product of Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.

A marking tool for fitting floor coverings around obstructions such as pipes, door frames, sills, cabinets, etc. Made of sturdy



metal, it adjusts to a maximum of 12 3/4". Sold by the Charles Machine Co., P. O. Box 63, 82B, Springfield, N. J.

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.*

- GAYLORD AIGNER, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
- S. L. ALDRIDGE, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
C. R. ANDERSON, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
CLIFFORD ASH, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
W. I. BAKER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
O. K. BAKKE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
HARRY BARTLEY, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
EMMONS BASHAM, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN BEATON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MICHAEL BELMONTE, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
E. C. BLOMQUIST, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN BOUMAN, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
EUGENE BOVEY, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
HARLEY BROCK, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
J. W. BROWN, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
C. E. BUNCH, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
W. N. BURGESS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
V. R. BUTERA, L. U. 2006, Los Gatos, Cal.
E. A. CANOLES, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
DAVID CANTRALL, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
JOSEPH CAYOT, L. U. 1158, Berkeley, Cal.
JOE CHARRON, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
ALBERT CLAYVILLE, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
- F. E. CLOSE, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
A. S. COOPER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
C. A. COWAN, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
C. F. CUNDIFF, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
LOUIS CYGAN, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
F. M. DAVIS, L. U. 1158, Berkeley, Cal.
JERRY DE ROSE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
CHRIST DICKLEMAN, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
MARIO DI JULIO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CARL DOBBINS, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
GUS DOMECK, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
C. R. DUERSON, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
BURNLEY DURHAM, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
- ARNOLD ESCOBAR, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
FRED FALK, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
ALBERT FASHINGBAUER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
- JEREMIAH FLANAGAN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
- E. E. FOX, SR., L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
W. M. FRANKLIN, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
CARL GANEY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
R. A. GATES, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
E. H. GRANGER, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
J. J. GROH, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
AXEL GUSTAFSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
- A. C. GUWANG, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
R. A. HAGGART, L. U. 1268, Johnstown, N. Y.
JACOB HAIRE, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
CLAUDE HALL, L. U. 63, Bloomington, Ill.
ALBERT HARFST, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz.
ALAN HENDERSON, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
EUGENE HENNIG, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
LEO HERZOG, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
H. D. ISRAELSON, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
P. P. JANKOVICH, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
AXEL JOHNSON, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
- E. F. JOHNSON, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
A. P. JORGENSEN, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
W. T. KELLOGG, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
ARTHUR KEUCH, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
E. E. KING, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
STEPHEN KISCH, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
CLYDE KITLEY, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM KLAYMAN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
K. A. KOEHL, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
D. P. KOSSOUDJIS, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
W. R. KROEBER, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
HELMER LAGERSTROM, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
- ALBERT LARSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD LAWRENCE, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ARTHER LEE, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
W. F. LEPPER, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
W. A. LIGHT, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE LINER, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
A. M. LINN, L. U. 1158, Berkeley, Cal.
D. J. MacASKILL, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES MAIER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
F. X. MAIER, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
DANIEL MALLETT, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
C. W. MALTBIE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
GEORGE MANTA, L. U. 563, Glendale, Cal.
W. F. MAY, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN MCINTOSH, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
PAUL McLEMORE, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
FRANK MICKEL, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
ALEXANDER MOLAK, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD MOLINE, L. U. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- O. H. MOORE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
J. E. MORGAN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE MUENTENER, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
- R. J. MULLINS, SR., L. U. 1795, Farmington, Mo.
- A. M. NEWTON, L. U. 2006, Los Gatos, Cal.
JOHANNES OPPEDAL, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
A. C. PADDOCK, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz.
A. L. PALAJAC, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
J. C. PATTERSON, L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark.
H. C. PERKINSON, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
MARCO PERNECHELE, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
ANTON PETERSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
- C. W. PETERSON, L. U. 2006, Los Gatos, Cal.
ERIC PETERSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
MATT PETERSON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. PFEIFER, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
JOSEPH POIDOMANI, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM PROWSE, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
P. E. READY, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
H. E. REED, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
W. S. REED, L. U. 428, Fairmount, W. Va.
LOUIS REVIE, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz.
J. A. RICH, L. U. 2006, Los Gatos, Cal.
C. L. ROBINSON, L. U. 428, Fairmount, W. Va.
RONALD RODWELL, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
HOMER ROSS, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.

In Memoriam

- ORVILLE ROWE, L. U. 599, Hammond, Ind.
 E. C. SAMPLES, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 HARLEY SAVAGE, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
 C. W. SCHMITT, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
 H. A. SCHNIEDERS, SR., L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 GEORGE SESTAK, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
 WILLIAM SETTLES, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
 L. C. SMITH, SR., L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
 SILAS SMITH, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 PETER STEENSEN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
 JABE STILES, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
 W. C. STONE, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 EDMUND SWARTZBACK, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
 C. J. TATE, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
 E. R. THOMPSON, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
 LEONARD THOMPSON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
- ARTHUR THYGESEN, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
 PETER TOMAS, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
 J. H. TRIMBLE, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 WILBURN TUCHER, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 HERSCHEL UNDERWOOD, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 JOSEPH VALENSKY, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
 CHESTER VORMBROCK, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 D. H. VOROS, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
 JOSEPH WEKER, L. U. 1995, Williamsport, Pa.
 R. L. WILLIAMS, L. U. 2006, Los Gatos, Cal.
 J. T. WINFIELD, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 ANTON WOLLERSHEIM, L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
 JEAN WOLSTENHOLM, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
 W. L. YINGER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio.
 OSCAR YOUNGSTROM, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.

School Construction Program Barely Dents Need

Despite prospects for the biggest construction year since the war, only a 4,000 dent in the nation's cumulated shortage of 159,000 classrooms can be expected next year, according to Architectural Forum magazine.

Of the 69,000 classrooms scheduled to be built in 1957-58, 45,000 alone will be required to meet this year's enrollment increases, while 20,000 more will replace schoolrooms now either obsolete or destroyed by fire.

The building magazine's entire November issue was devoted to a roundup of problems and progress in U.S. school design and construction.

With the enrollment tidal wave just reaching high schools (an increase of 4 million students by 1965 will require 154,000 additional high school classrooms) Forum notes a revolution in school design to meet teen-age problems, on the principle that "a school which works with the adolescent's grain, instead of at cross-purpose to it, will do a more successful job of educating him."

Teen-agers are sociable to the point of being herd-creatures, says Forum, and so architects are incorporating "congregating and milling areas" in their new designs.

Not only do such schools rate consistently higher in space efficiency, they also reduce teen-age vandalism by raising student morale.

The most closely watched educational plant in the U.S. today, reports Forum, is the Hagerstown, Md., school system, in which 48 elementary and high schools are taught by closed-circuit television.

At Hagerstown, teachers report that students in some TV classes have been able to cover as much as six or eight weeks more material during the school year than they could before. Other classes are making a higher percentage of good grades, and still others are making greater use of the library.

Editorial



Non-Union Workers Really Pay The Sheffermans

The bones of Chowderhead Cohen, early day strike-breaker, must be resting uneasy, wherever they may be. For years Cohen was the undisputed champion of the union-busting racket. To the ancient craft of hamstringing union men through violence, intimidation and double-cross, he introduced such refinements as goon squads, spies and tear gas. The art of playing both ends against the middle, he raised from a sort of do-it-yourself proposition for deadbeats, bums and assorted other scum to a precise, high-paid profession. Cohen was the greatest pro of his time.

However, time changes all things; the champion of yesterday becomes the bum of today. In his day, Cohen may have been king of the union busters. But the old kind is dead and a new king has taken over. We are now in the reign of King Shefferman the First.

All the sickening, sordid details of Shefferman's operations in the union-busting racket came to light last month before the Senate Investigating Committee. Even the ghost of Chowderhead Cohen must have winced at the picture of hundreds of supposedly reputable business firms plotting with slimy Shefferman operators to derail union organizing drives. One firm alone shelled out several hundred thousand dollars to Shefferman to short-circuit the efforts of its employes to organize a legitimate union. Between three and four hundred other firms also shelled out sizeable chunks of dough to Shefferman for the same purpose.

Whereas Cohen depended mostly on mayhem and ball bats for his effectiveness as a union-buster, Shefferman relied mostly on finesse. No skull-cracking for him. It was easier and more efficient to buy off as many employes as possible through gifts, promotions, etc. Those that could not be bought off could be intimidated or fired. The die-hard few who resisted even these efforts and still wanted a union could always be reached through mothers, wives, or some other family member more easily frightened.

This is the way Mr. Shefferman operated—no gore, no mess, no rough stuff, only clean, red-blooded American chiseling, conniving and double-dealing.

No skidrow knuckle-dusting for Mr. S.; nothing but pure Madison Avenue stuff from beginning to end was good enough for him. True, an ambitious operator or two got carried away to the point of having an automobile blown up to put the blame on the union, but undoubtedly Mr. S. frowned on such crude shennanigans. There is nothing Ivy League about clubs or dynamite, the standard Cohen tools, and Mr. S. raised union-busting to Ivy League status. The simple bribe, the veiled threat, the phony union were his chief stock in trade. If a dishonest union official could be bought in a legitimate union, so much the better.

This is the picture that unfolded in Washington as the racket probers delved into the operations of Mr. Shefferman. Many papers, that gave Page

one headlines to every exposure of union corruption uncovered by the committee, buried the Shefferman story on Page 37 among the want ads and pile cures. However, the whole sordid story is in the committee's records.

Two thoughts occur to us in connection with the affaire d'Shefferman. The first is that some corporations are terrific liars. Many of the firms that had Shefferman in their employ were firms that issued statements about how badly the nation needed the Taft-Hartley Act because corporations were defenseless against union organizers under the Wagner Act as it existed before 1947. From where we sit, it appears that the real need is for a law to protect union organizers against hatchetmen like Shefferman.

The second thought that occurs to us is that non-union workers must be more stupid than we thought if they cannot appreciate the moral in the Shefferman business. Firms are willing to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to hire men like Shefferman to keep unions out of their plants. Why? Because they love their workers? Because they love Shefferman? Hardly. They do it because they can save money even after they pay Shefferman a healthy fee. The money that goes to the Sheffermans of the nation really comes out of the pockets of non-union workers. Shefferman keeps a union out of the plant. The management can then set its own wages and work standards rather than negotiating them with employe representatives. The difference between what management gives of its own accord and what it would have to give through collective bargaining is pure gravy, after Shefferman's fee is deducted. That is the moral of the Shefferman affair. The non-union worker carries Shefferman on his back.

Non-union workers are not very smart; otherwise they would be in unions. However, even they should be smart enough to say to themselves: "If corporations are willing to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on Sheffermans to keep me out of a union, there must be some real profits for me in belonging to a union."

There's A Connection Between Sputnik and Anti-Unionism

Ten years ago the United States was the sole possessor of the atom bomb. We were at least a step ahead of the rest of the world in plane design, missile research and related sciences.

Today, Sputniks I and II orbiting the North American continent every hour or two are somber, unquestionable reminders that in one field at least the leadership has passed from our hands to the hands of the Soviets. In one short decade we slipped from front runner in the race for conquest of space to the position of an also ran.

People naturally want to know why. To date, no one has really told them. And certainly we are in no position to do so because too many highly technical scientific, political and financial considerations are involved. About these things we know nothing.

However, there is one area of the picture on which we feel competent to comment; that is the kind of treatment many of our best scientists and engineers have received at the hands of both industry and government.

Lagging pay for unorganized scientists and engineers undoubtedly made a substantial contribution to the deterioration of America's scientific leadership. Even the President recently admitted that one of our "most glaring defi-

ciencies" is our failure to give high enough priority to "the place of science in our national life."

The truth of the matter is that scientists and engineers, because they are poorly organized, are losing ground against inflation. Starting pay for these specialists has gone up substantially because industry needs them desperately. But once they are hired, their pay scale moves up very slowly. Token increases are about all they ever get.

However, every effort of the slide rule boys to organize meets with bitter resistance from management.

Joseph Amann, president of the Engineers and Scientists of America, recently commented on this matter in Labor, the Railroad Brotherhood's fine paper. Amann pointed out that of America's 840,000 scientists and engineers about 100,00 are working for the Department of Defense or contractors therefor. The pay they get is not much higher than that of skilled workers. On the other hands, their Russian counterparts receive minimum pay equal to 12 times the pay of factory workers.

Giant defense contractors, Amann said, now employ as many as 7,000 to 11,000 scientists and engineers in a single company. But when they try to organize, the companies use "brain-washing tactics, steak and champagne parties" and all sorts of devices to stymie organization.

"We've had some of the fanciest anti-union tactics you've ever seen," the ESA chief said.

Confirmation of this anti-union bias on the part of management came from President Russell M. Stephens of the American Federation of Technical Engineers, AFL-CIO, which has worked long and hard on behalf of technical personnel. More than any man alive President Stephens knows the tremendous pressures which have been brought to bear against technicians to keep them unorganized.

A further cross scientists must bear is rigid, unrealistic security procedures. Dr. James R. Killian, the President's new top scientific aide, summed it up several years ago when he said:

"I believe that the whole problem of security procedures and policies at the present time may be one of the things that is most hazardous to our future research and development activity in this country in relation to military problems."

The Providence Journal wrapped it up this way recently:

"Urgently needed defense laboratories are made more 'secure' by crippling them. One arm of government pays foreign scientists to come here and another arm of government consistently turns them back."

As we said in the beginning, many factors—political, scientific, and financial—played a part in our technological decline. But the anti-union bias of corporation managers made its contribution, too.

Perhaps one day soon the whiz kids who are bright enough to split the atom or break the sound barrier in flight will become smart enough to realize that organization offers their only hope for economic justice. When that day comes they can stop worrying about paying for the kid's shoes or keeping the dentist satisfied and instead concentrate all their talents on pushing back the frontiers of knowledge. That will be the day we start regaining our position of top scientific leadership in the world.

The Real Formula Will Be Spiritual

Last month an organization known as RIAL (Religion In American Life) conducted its ninth annual drive to re-emphasize the strong spiritual heritage which cuts through the whole fabric of our national life. The theme of the 1957 RIAL drive was: "Find the strength for your life—worship this week in the Church or Synagogue of your choice."

How much success the campaign had, we have no way of knowing. There is no formula or yardstick for measuring spiritual matters. But the thought occurs to us the RIAL approach must be the really effective one in the long run. While much of the world is engaged in a mad scramble to produce bigger and faster and more destructive missiles, history proves there is little promise for survival in that direction. Neither bigger clubs, nor bigger bows and arrows, nor bigger cannon have deterred aggression or stopped warfare.

Now man has developed a weapon with which he can completely destroy himself. Rest assured that he eventually will unless he develops a spiritual defense that depends more on human dignity and the brotherhood of man and less on explosive power and destructive might.

Physician, Heal Thyself

Experience has shown that doctors are often among the most enthusiastic backers of right-to-work legislation. Yet the doctors' union—that is all the various medical societies can be called—consistently impose closed shop conditions on their members.

Here are some of the ways in which organized medical societies have been punishing doctors who participate in union plans:

In Pennsylvania, the State Medical Society brands a physician as "unethical" if he serves labor medical plans on any basis other than "fee-for-service."

In Illinois, the State Medical Society has warned physicians to serve UMW patients on a fee-for-service basis only and has rejected supervision of medical care by the UMW Health and Welfare Fund.

In Ohio, the International Ladies Garment Workers center in Cleveland is limited to diagnostic service only because of opposition of organized medicine to a wider program.

In West Virginia and Kentucky, three physicians have been excluded from membership in a County Society for no other reason "than the fact that they are serving UMW members under their Health and Welfare Plan."

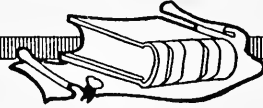
In Colorado, the State Senate actually tried to pass a law providing for a fine of \$1,000 and up to a year in jail, for any physician found "unethical" because of practicing on any other than a fee-for-service basis.

What does denial of membership in a medical association mean? It means the doctor is not considered "ethical" regardless of his qualifications or experience. It means he cannot practice in many hospitals which have close ties with the medical associations. In extreme instances it may even jeopardize a state license to practice.

Such is the code of the medical profession. Of all people who should be understanding of unions' comparatively puny efforts to maintain some form of union security, it should be doctors. Such, however, is not the case.

Consistency indeed is a jewel.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

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

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIR
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

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

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

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

NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

3242 Monroe County, Ohio
2624 Toronto, Ont.
2640 Hartford, Conn.
2642 Memphis, Tenn.
2648 Bayonne, N. J.
1766 Boca Raton, Fla.
2656 Gila Bend, Ariz.
2658 Porterville, Cal.
2471 Pensacola, Fla.

2962 Stonington, Conn.
2446 Columbus, Mont.
2343 Cut Bank, Mont.
2960 Hastings, Mich.
2663 Grangeville, Idaho
2312 Laurel, Miss.
2665 Union City, Penn.
2669 West Islip, L. I., N. Y.
3244 Potosi, Mo.

2004 Park Falls, Wis.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

DOOLEY DESCRIBED IT BEST



UNIONISTS OF TODAY who are engaged in an all-out struggle against vicious right-to-work laws (which can better be described as right-to-wreck laws) may think they are fighting a new form of anti-unionism. However, they are not. Half a century ago the same employer associations that are today promoting right-to-work laws were promoting open shop legislation.

Ever since organized labor became a potent force in America, vested interest groups have sought to smash the effectiveness of unions through legislation outlawing any form of union security. Before World War I, they worked through the Open Shop Committee. In the Twenties they operated under the name "American Plan." Today they call their program "Right-To-Work." However, the objectives are always the same—the complete hamstringing of labor insofar as its ability to negotiate improved wages and working conditions is concerned.

Nearly half a century ago, Peter Finley Dunne, one of America's great humorists and a man who could separate the wheat from the chaff, created a character named Mr. Dooley. It was Mr. Dooley's task, in his conversations with his friend Mr. Hennessey, to cut through the window-dressing and newspaper guff to put issues of the day in their proper perspective.

Once Mr. Dooley and Mr. Hennessey took up the matter of the open shop. Their conversation on the matter has become a classic. Better than anything we have yet read it pinpoints the real purpose of right-to-work backers—whatever name they may operate under. Here is the famous Dooley-Hennessey piece:

"What's all this that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know," said Mr. Dooley. "Really I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. What is the open shop? Sure, 'tis where they kape the doors open to accommodate th' constant stream av min comin' in t'

take jobs cheaper than th' min that has th' jobs.' 'Tis like this, Hinnissey: Supposed wan av these free-born citizens is workin' in an open shop f'r the princely wage av wan large iron dollar a day av tin hours. Along comes anither son-av-a-gun and he sez t' th' boss. 'Oi think Oi could handle th' job nicely f'r ninety cints.'

"'Sure' sez th' boss, and th' wan dollar man gets out into th' croll-worruld t' exercise his inalienable roights as a free-born American citizen an' scab on some other poor devil.' An' so it goes on Hinnissey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thru, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more f'r money than he does f'r his right eye.

"It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see min robbed av their indipindence. They must have their indipindence, regardless av anything else.

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open-shop min ye menshun say they are f'r unions if properly conducted.

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there we are: an' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages and dam few members."

Answers, THE LOCKER

- Free Pass. **The 20th.** The last year of the 20th. First year of the 21st—2001.
 The Six Coins. **A fifty-cent piece—a quarter—4 dimes.** 6 coins—total, \$1.15.
 The Magnificent City. **Denver.** All's fair in love, war, and obfuscating riddles.
 Cipher Addition. **74159.** Each row of figures is the same. The 3 rows total 222477.
 Divide by 3 to get the figures for one row. That's one way to do it.
 Red, White and Blue. **Red, 3—white, 4—blue, 5.** That should check out right.
 The Ledger Page Numbers. **247—249—251—253.** Total, 1,000.
 The Missing Dollar. If you don't know keep at it. It's around there somewhere.
 Special for Children. **Billy, 16 cents—Jenny, 8 cents—Johnny, 64 cents.**
 Anagram. **JUST ONE WORD.** A fair answer to a fair question.
 The Missing Figures. **\$367.92.** 72 turkeys at \$5.11 each. Sam figured if the total is divisible by 72 it is divisible by 8 and 9. The hundreds figures, 79x, must be divisible by 8, making 792. So we have so far \$x67.92. If a number is divisible by 9 the sum of its digits is also divisible by 9. The known figures total 24. Add 3 to make 27 which is divisible by 9. There it is, \$367.92. The robbers!

Government Statistics Give Grim Warnings

Grim support for labor warnings that the American economy is beginning to slide down hill are contained in latest statistics from government departments.

Over-all production in October fell two points, bringing it to the lowest level since the 1956 steel strike.

Factory layoffs and reduced working hours during the same period brought on a drop of more than a billion dollars in the national rate of personal income.

Sales of retail stores showed a drop of more than half a billion dollars from August.

Manufacturing payrolls as well as employment, for some time on a plateau, showed a new drop.

And the government economists are debating whether we're in for a recession or are already in it and, if so, how extensive it will be.

The drop in production reported by the Federal Reserve Board brought the economy to its lowest point in 15 months and is believed to have been responsible for the Board's recent decision to lower the re-discount rate from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent, a move designed to loosen credit. The statistics showed that while production of non-durable goods continued at the record September level, durable goods and minerals tumbled.

Reflecting this fall off in production was the sharp drop in personal income, representing a decline of one billion dollars in the annual rate as compared with figures for September, and more than one billion as compared with the September rate.

The biggest drop came in wages and salaries which fell \$1½ billions, almost all of it in the commodity producing industries. However the sales industries also dropped slightly, the first time since last year.

Proprietors and rental income slipped slightly over the month, personal income and dividends went up slightly while government transfer payments went up sharply by more than half a billion. This, however, was not all good news. Some of it was due to increases in social security benefits, but the greater part of the rise came in sharply increased unemployment compensation.

Correspondence



This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CELEBRATION OBSERVES 60th ANNIVERSARY

A gala event was recently held in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of Local Union No. 129. More than 300 guests were treated to a fine banquet, floor show and speechmaking, plus a roll call of the Local's 50-year members and presentation of 50-year pins.

Eugene Considine, secretary of the Keystone District Council, served as toastmaster, presenting the principal speaker, T. P. O'Keefe, secretary of the State Council and joint representative.

Messages of congratulations were read from General President Hutcheson, Vice president Blaiher and Congressman Daniel J. Flood.

William Opfer, president of Local 129 for the past 10 years, and a Brotherhood member continuously for 52 years, was singled out for praise as an outstanding example of the type men who have kept intact the many older locals throughout the nation during good years and bad.



William Opfer, president of Local 129, receives congratulations at the celebration of the group's 60th anniversary. From the left are: Daniel McGee, business representative of the Local; Charles Kitzmiller, president, Keystone, D. C.; T. P. O'Keefe, A. A. Balliet, recording secretary; Brother Opfer, W. H. Ganss, trustee; George Litavis, banquet comm.; E. J. Considine; William McGeady, former business representative; and William Schumack, treasurer.

CALIFORNIA LOCAL OBSERVES 75th YEAR

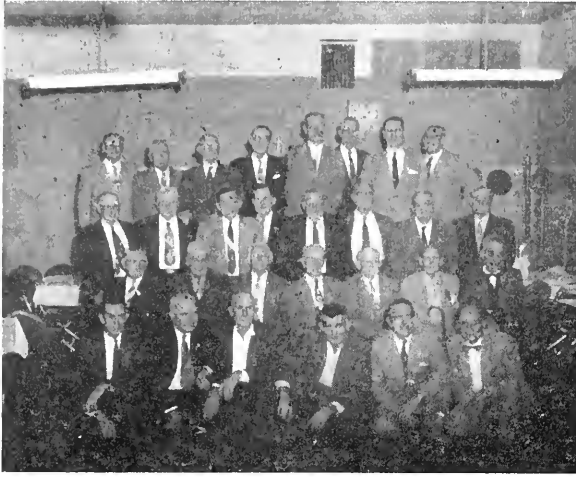
California's second oldest Local in the United Brotherhood, No. 35, of San Rafael, recently marked its 75th anniversary with a gala banquet. In attendance were about 240 members and representatives of labor and government.

Main speaker of the evening was General Executive Board member J. F. Cambiano. He lauded the group on its solid background of militant unionism, recalling the part it played in the fight against the "American Plan" (open shop) of the 1920's. But he warned them that as bitter a fight may result in the near future against so-called "right-to-work" laws.

On October 1, 1882 a charter was granted to the 25 men who founded Local 35. They added to their numbers, slowly but surely, and they progressed and improved their working conditions until today they have a strong, thriving organization.

One old-timer, Wesley Moore, recalls when he joined in 1901. He is now 83, but he still believes he made the right choice in casting his lot with the United Brotherhood. Today the Local has a fine hall, built in 1949, and a sound organization. Its officers include L. L. Miller, president; Leonard Wessel, vice president; Willard Scovill, recording secretary; William Wilson, financial secretary; Harry Downey, treasurer; James Adrian, conductor; H. Krueger, warden; and Berton Hooper, A. Reeves and L. Diasotti, trustees.

"TWENTY-FIVE YEAR MEN" HONORED AT ATLANTA



Old timers of Local 225 include, left to right, front row: G. W. New, Thurmon Cash, E. P. Black, C. L. Stearns, Hilmer Peterson and Carl Lambert. Second row: A. B. Lee, F. H. Puckett, B. F. Haley, W. L. McCulley, C. M. Wooley, W. L. Garvin and W. A. Wright. Third row: J. R. Seigler, C. E. Parham, J. L. Cherry, J. C. McGee, J. F. Gunter, H. V. Williams, R. L. Artope and J. J. Ledbetter. Fourth row: S. A. Smith, E. W. Rutledge, H. O. Bray, J. D. Boyd, J. F. Benton, W. B. Jones, T. R. Wofford and J. L. Jones.

A banquet recently held by Local Union 225, of Atlanta, Georgia, paid tribute to the faithful service of its members with 25 or more years of continuous membership. Brothers in the Local who have passed the 25 year mark total 49, although 20 of them were unable to be present for the banquet and received appropriate pins at a later date.

Herbert Skinner, joint representative, acted as toastmaster and presented each of the honored Brothers with an appropriate emblem in recognition of long membership.

In congratulating the old-timers on their faithfulness, Brother Skinner expressed the sincere feelings of all of the membership of Local 225. At present plans are being made to make "old-timers' night" an annual affair in the Atlanta Local.

MANY FAITHFUL OLD-TIMERS IN LOCAL

More than one out of every ten members of Local 813, Carbondale, Pennsylvania, has more than 50 years of continuous membership to his credit. A total of 19 of slightly more than 150 members of the Local have passed the half century mark.



Speakers, officers and guests are shown, seated, from the left: D. L. Williams, recording secretary; Professor James Curran, speaker; Walter Wayman, 50 years; John Roy, 51 years; Martin Richards, 51 years; Judson Harris, 50 years; Frank Kelly, mayor of Carbondale; C. O. Fitch, president of the C. L. U. Standing, left to right: Fred Brunner, 54 years; Ralph Scalise, 50 years; John Ray, 50 years; Raymond Wells, 54 years; Martin Davitt, 51 years; Frank Wilcox, 51 years; Nelson Hutchins, 53 years; A. F. Swartz, 56 years; and Cyril Farrell, treasurer.

Several Brothers were recently recognized for their long, years of faithful service at a dinner held by the Local.

DINNER-DANCE MARKS 40 YEARS FOR BRONX LOCAL

Early this summer Local Union No. 366, of Bronx, New York, planned a dinner-dance in commemoration of its fortieth anniversary. They expected a rather small gathering of members and guests to attend as it was the first affair of its kind ever held by the Local.

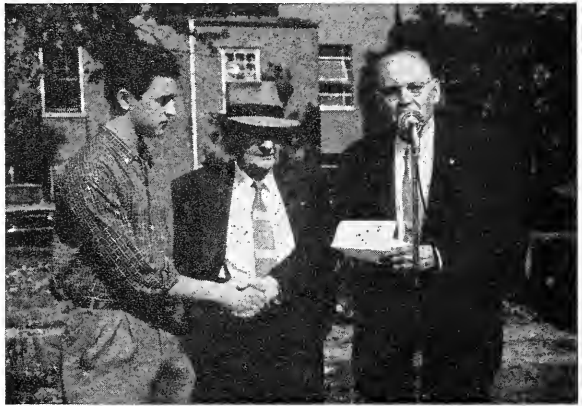
When the appointed hour for the dinner arrived, the dance committee and members in general received quite a surprise. Well-wishers from 26 nearby locals and two district councils arrived to aid in the merry-making. The Westchester and New York District Councils and their member Locals were widely represented, and the members of Local 366 will long remember the pleasant evening.

When the evening was over no one dared to estimate the number of guests who attended but it was agreed that all had a fine time.

NEW HOME UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR LOUISVILLE LOCAL

Ground breaking ceremonies were recently held in nearby Shively for the new home of Local Union No. 64, of Louisville. The old hall of the Kentucky Local no longer satisfies the needs of the members and a new, \$150,000 structure is expected to fill the bill.

Henry Voit, oldest member of the Local, age 84, with 60 years of continuous membership to his credit, had the honor of turning the first shovel of dirt at the ceremonies. He later posed with the Local's youngest member, 18-year old Kenneth A. Wills, who had been initiated just a few days before the affair.



The youngest and oldest members of Local 64 are introduced at the ground breaking ceremonies for the Local's new hall. From the left: Kenneth Wills, Henry Voit and R. F. Kirk, master of ceremonies.

B'NAI B'RITH BROTHERHOOD AWARD GOES TO NEW YORK B. R.

The business representative of Local Union No. 543, Mamaroneck, New York, and a reporter of the local newspaper there, were recent recipients of the town's chapter of B'Nai B'rith's award for brotherhood. The business agent, Louis Tolve, and the reporter, Matthew McGregor, combined their efforts to see that a nearly destitute family has a decent home.

The story began when the reporter learned that a Mamaroneck Negro family, consisting of a mother and her 10 children, were to be dispossessed as their home was condemned, due to its irreparable condition. Mr. McGregor wrote a series of stories on their plight in the Mamaroneck-Larchmont paper on which he is employed, The Daily Times.

When citizens of the town learned of the plight of the family they formed a committee and acquired an adjoining house for them. But it needed many repairs and Brother Tolve answered the committee's call for help. He recruited and supervised the help of fellow members of Local 543 and the repair job was soon under way. After the carpentry work was completed, the Painter's Local finished the job. Unions of the town, mainly the carpenters and painters, provided an estimated \$8,000 in labor on the project, all on their own time.

Thus a fine Jewish organization recognized the efforts of two men, one of Italian and the other of Scottish extraction, who gave unstintingly of their time and efforts so that a Negro family could stay together in a decent home. A fine example of Brotherhood in action.

NEW JERSEY BROTHERS RECOGNIZED FOR HALF-CENTURY MEMBERSHIP

A dinner was recently held by Local Union No. 325 of Paterson, New Jersey, at which 10 members were honored for continuous membership of 50 or more years. Shown at the banquet table, seated, from the left: William McBride, Jacob Land, Louis Krugman and Edward Breen. Standing are: John Van Haste, Albert Stoepker, president; Abraham Pluymers, vice president; Robert Dunn, Robert Morrison, business representative; and Tunis Kievitt. Four old-timers were unable to be present. They are Cornelius Van Noort, Peter Webb, Thomas Maxwell and Cornelius Lowe.



PART-TIME JOB LASTS 26 YEARS

In 1931, Local Union No. 412, Sayville, New York, suddenly found itself without a financial secretary when the brother who had been elected to the post resigned without notice. The members looked to Leendert Kwaak to fill the post and he accepted, on the condition that he would not be required to fulfill the job after the term he was completing had expired.



Leendert Kwaak, "part-time" financial secretary of Local 412.

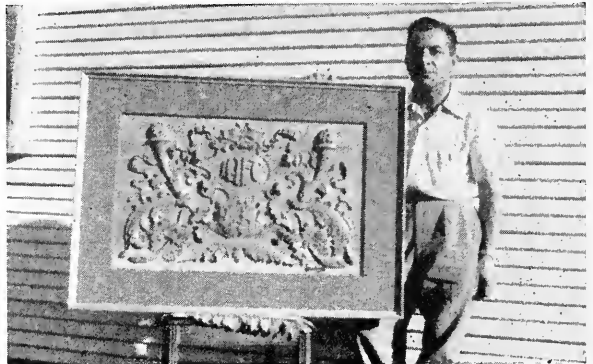
When time came for election of officers the next year, Brother Kwaak was the logical choice for financial secretary and his good nature and sense of duty was again prevailed upon. And so it went, year after year, until finally, last July, after 26 years, Brother Kwaak insisted that he must decline renomination.

During the past year he had coached another member in the duties and thus helped to insure that Local 412 will continue to run smoothly after he is relieved of his tasks. He has 47 years of continuous membership, all in the Sayville Local.

DETROIT BROTHER CARVES FOR HOBBY

Although he has surely been accused of taking a "busman's holiday," Vito Molinaro, a member of Local 1513, Detroit, really enjoys his wood carving hobby. Shown here is a fine example of his work, done in the style of the Renaissance period.

Many hours of painstaking work went into the piece, but the result was obviously worth the effort. Although an unusual example, this work of Brother Molinaro is typical of the many exceptionally skilled craftsmen who are members of the United Brotherhood.



RHODE ISLAND OLD-TIMERS HONORED

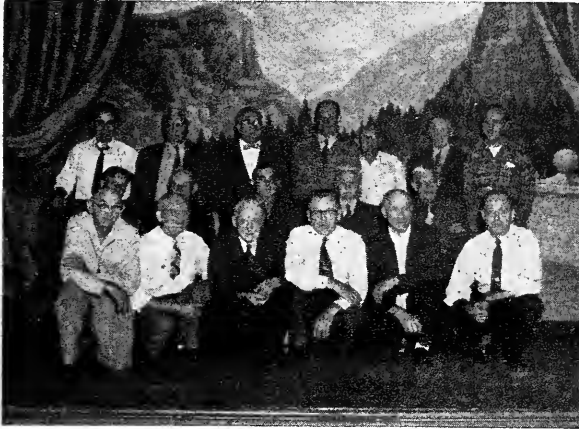
Members of long, continuous service were recently honored at a banquet held by Local Union No. 217, of Westerly, Rhode Island. Honored guests included Cornelius Murphy, 50 years membership; James Neville, 50 years; W. S. Barker, 49 years; Daniel

Kelleher, 46 years; John Ojala, 44 years; Eugene Cercena, 43 years; Howard E. Hall, 42 years; John Healy, 42 years; John Beattie, 42 years; Michael Keegan, 40 years; William E. Owens, 40 years; Daniel Carey, 37 years; Henry O'Keefe, 37 years; Charles Molin, 36 years; Fred Alto, 35 years; Arthur De Rocco, 35 years; and Colby Crandall, 34 years.

Samuel Centock acted as Toastmaster and presented each veteran member with a pin appropriately marked according to his length of membership.

WINDY CITY LOCAL HONORS 50-YEAR MEN

Officers and veteran members of Local Union No. 1367, Chicago, pose after presentation



of 50-year pins. From the left, front row are: Art Weinert, warden; Lars Homeland, vice president; William Braun, conductor; Ingvald Pollestad, financial secretary; Emil Johnson, president; and Reinart Hansen, recording secretary. Second row: Leonard Anderson, trustee; Peter Moline, Tony Widd, Axel Matteson and Walter Larson. Back row: Wilbur Anderson, trustee; Anthony Singer, Thomas Peterson, Fred Johnson, Harry Weinert, treasurer; Oscar Anderson and William Binning, trustee.

Four other Brothers were eligible for fifty-year pins, but were unable to be present. They are Charles Dreher, Albert Larson, August Umbricht and Elmer Wing.

LONG MEMBERSHIPS RECOGNIZED BY OREGON LOCAL

Five members of Local Union No. 1277, Bend, Oregon, were recently presented with pins emblematic of their long and faithful service to the ideals of the United Brotherhood.

George Noxon, president of the Bend Local, made the presentations and offered the congratulations of his fellow members to the old-timers.

James Grindle topped the list with an even 50 years of continuous membership. Others lauded are Fred Wells and Henry Nelson, 35 years, and Victor Posvar, 33 years.

The fifth Brother so honored, G. H. Baker, who has 41 years of continuous service to his credit, was unable to attend the meeting and his pin was presented at a later date.

CELEBRATION OBSERVES 40 YEARS AT SAULT STE. MARIE

The 40th anniversary of the founding of Local Union No. 446, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, was recently observed at a banquet at which two pensioners received mementoes in recognition of their long and faithful years of service. Shown are Mr. and Mrs. John Owens and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weir as they were presented with gifts from the membership by Stephen Boychuck, business representative of Local 446.

Brother Weir is a charter member of the Local. Brother Owens' membership dates back to June, 1922.





OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

A WORD FROM THE RICHMOND LADIES

To the Editor:

Here are a few lines to give you the news of Ladies Auxiliary No. 76, of Richmond, Virginia.

Our organization consists of wives, mothers and daughters of members of Local Union No. 388. We meet the same place as the carpenters, in Labor Hall, on the first Thursday each month. After the business meetings are completed, we join the men and make plans for our social affairs.



Guests and members at Auxiliary 76's annual picnic.

Present officers are Birdie Rustad, president; Elva Hunt, vice-president; Marie Steinke, recording secretary; Marie Holloway, financial secretary. Lelia Turner, treasurer; Mary James, conductress; Martha Gregory, warden; and Ruth Perkinson, Minerva Alvis and Lillian Sale, trustees.

We recently held our annual picnic, this time at the home of our president. Although both adults and children played games and had fun, food was the serious business of the day, and there was plenty to go around. It seems everyone had a watermelon to himself.

We enjoy the "To the Ladies" column and we would appreciate letters from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Lillian Sale
3024 Hanes Ave.
Richmond, Va.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegle

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

LESSON 349

The Roof:—First in importance of any building is the foundation. If that is firm, then the structure that rests on it will hold together, provided, of course, that every part of it will pass the test of substantial construction. Second only to the foundation, is the roof, and it should be regarded as a close second. The roof is that part of a building that protects the rest of the structure against the elements—even the foundation benefits by this protection. There is, however, another service that the roof gives, which is also of much importance. That is the appearance. The roof of a building, speaking of the residential type, is the first thing that attracts public attention. If the roof design is a pleasing one, the public reaction will be complimentary. But if the design has disagreeable points or is entirely disagreeable, then public reaction will be disparaging. It is noteworthy that the roof of the home we are using as a pattern, has a full over-hang cornice, indicating that the dehorned cornice is not pleasing to everybody. In fact, the dehorned cornice is tolerated, rather than admired by the public.

Plan of Roof:—Fig. 29 is a one-line drawing showing the roof plan of our pattern building. It is a hip-and-valley roof, that would lend itself excellently as a testing ground for any on-coming roof framer. Enough figures are given on the drawing to frame all of the different kinds of rafters, while the pitch is given in the next illustration.

Section Through Garage:—Fig. 30 is a section through the garage, showing the south wall. This illustration gives the roof pitch, information dealing with the foundation, and the construction of the wall and roof. Sections **A-A** and **D-D**, Fig. 31, and **E-E**, Fig. 32, should be considered in connection with Fig. 30.

Half Cross Section and Half Front Elevation:—Fig. 33 shows to the left a half cross section of the garage, and to the right a half front elevation. Much of the information covering the construction of the garage can be found in the figures and notes of Figs. 30 to 33, inclusive.

Telephone Stand:—Fig. 34 gives the plan, elevation and section through **X-X**, of the telephone stand.

(Specifications continued)

2. Joist and Rafters:

(a) All joists and rafters shall be of sizes and spaced as indicated on the drawings. Joists and rafters shall have bearing on walls of not less than four (4) inches.

(b) All trimmers and headers shall be doubled. Floor joists shall be cross bridged with 1" x 4" bridging where spans exceed eight feet and two rows where spans exceed 14 feet. Bridging shall be nailed with two nails at each bearing. All joists shall be properly sized and set with crown edge up. Joists and rafters shall be No. 1 common dimensions fir, kiln dried.

(c) All rafters unless otherwise shown, shall be 2" x 6"-16" o. c. All hip rafters and valley rafters shall be 2" x 8". All joists under parallel partitions shall be doubled. Where pipes occur in partitions running parallel with the joists, the joists shall be spaced far enough apart to allow the passage of pipes and shall be bridged with square bridging cut in between joists. All necessary headers shall be installed for recessed light fixtures. This contractor will be required to make all necessary headers for plumbing pipes where directed by plumbing contractor. All rafters except trussed rafters shall be spiked to ceiling joist where same are parallel with ceiling joist.

(d) All trussed rafters shall be fabricated with Teco split rings and ½" bolts as shown on drawings.

3. Sub-Floor:—There shall be a sub-floor on entire first floor. Sub-floor shall be 1" x 10" or 1" x 12", white pine, and shall be laid diagonally with the joists. All joints in sub-flooring shall be cut over joists. Nail with 3 nails at each bearing.

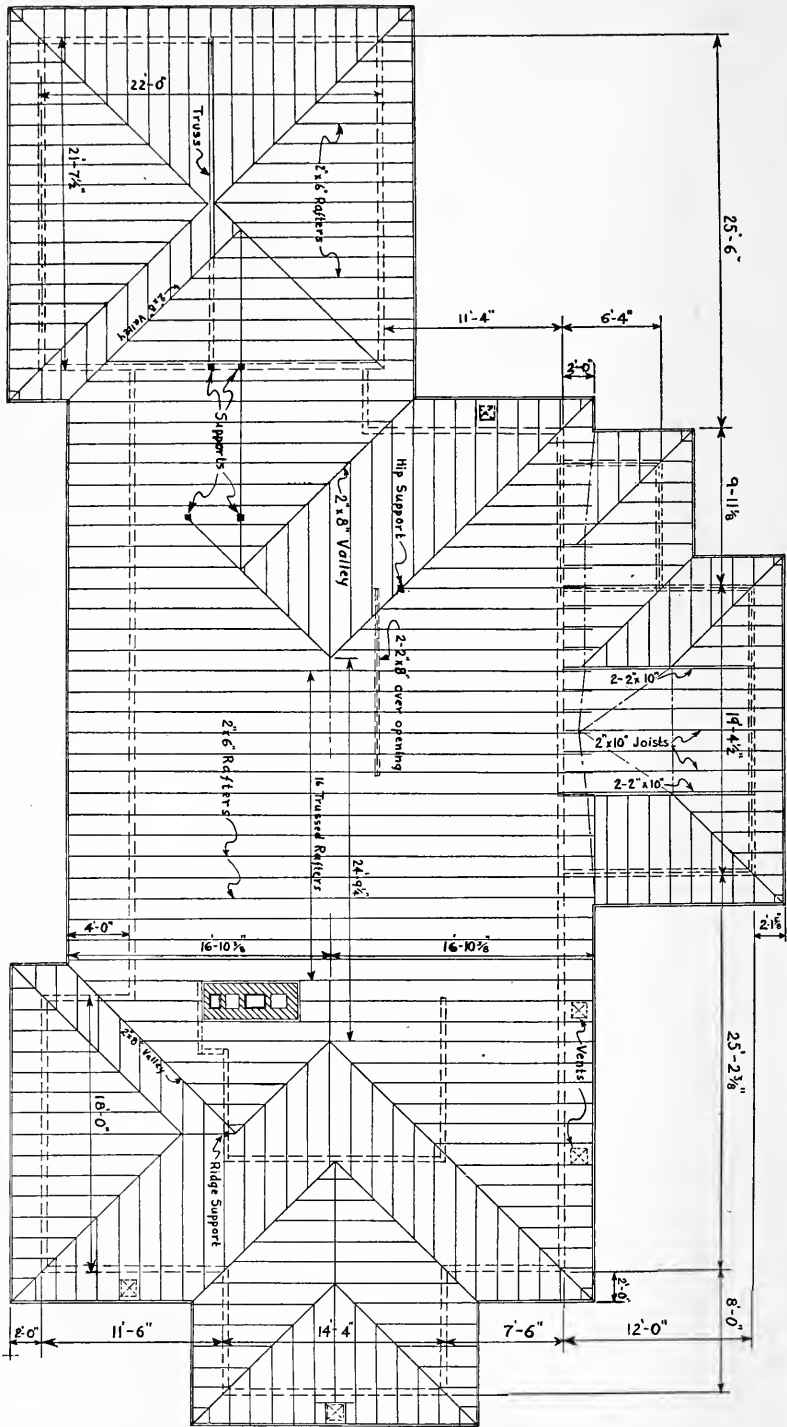


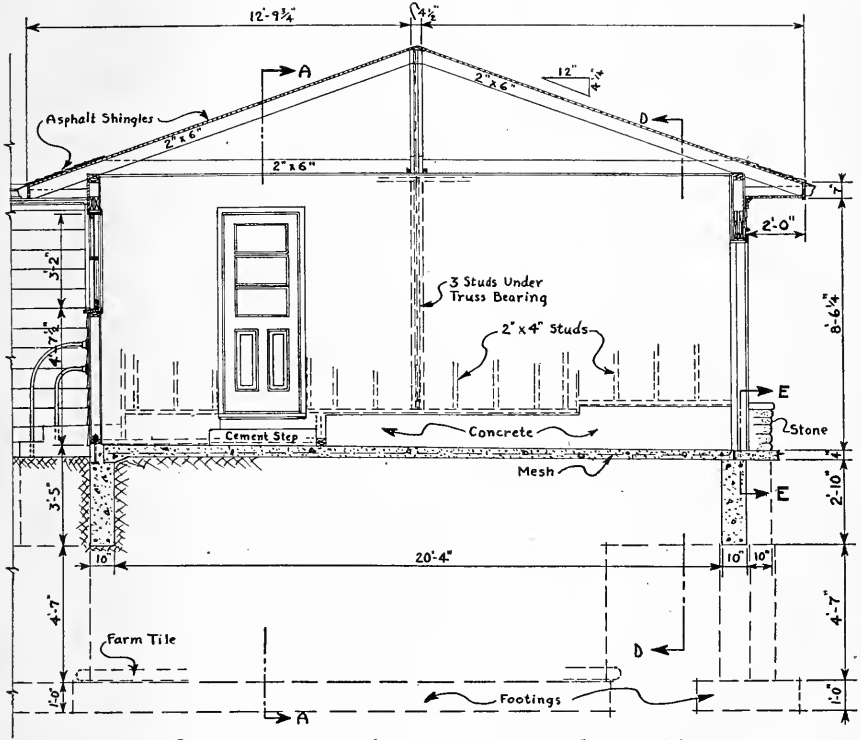
Fig. 29

before lathing. Studding around all openings. 4. **Studding:**—All exterior and interior walls and partitions above first floor lines shall be 2" x 4" studs, 16" o. c., unless otherwise shown. No studding shall be spliced but shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be accurately spiked to a 2" double plate top and a single 2" plate at bottom, unless otherwise shown. All partitions shall be straight and plumb and are to be tried with a straightedge and bridged

ing joist, a lathing member wide enough to provide nailing surface shall be placed above the partition plate.

5. **Sheathing:**—All roofs of house, screened porch, and garage shall be sheathed with 1" x 8" - No. 2 shiplap nailed with three 8d nails at each bearing. All cut joints shall be staggered and made over a bearing.

6. **Boxing:**—All exterior frame walls of house and garage shall be boxed using 1" x 10" or 1" x 12" No. 2 white pine or



SECTION THRU GARAGE SHOWING SOUTH WALL
Fig. 30

ings shall be doubled. Inside studding adjacent to openings shall be cut under header, outside studding shall continue to top plate line. Where openings are less than 4' headers shall be 2" x 6"s. Openings 4' to 8' shall be two 2" x 8"s. Openings exceeding 8' shall be two 2" x 12"s. Reinforce with fitch plates where shown. Provide headers between studding in bathroom where directed for receiving plumbing accessories. Provide short studs nailed vertically 16" o. c. to side of joist at all bearings on both outside and inside walls except in door openings. All studding to be No. 1 common fir, kiln dried. Where non-bearing partitions are parallel to the ceiling

yellow pine. Boxing shall be laid diagonally and shall extend in opposite directions from each corner. Joints shall occur over studding and same shall be nailed with three 8d nails at each stud.

7. **Roof Shingles:**—Roof of house and garage (except porch and breakfast room roofs) shall be covered with Thick-Butt asphalt strip shingles as manufactured by United States Gypsum Co. or approved equal. Shingles shall have textured surface 12" x 36" with two 3/8" cut-outs weighing 210 pounds per square and carrying Fire Underwriters Class "C" label. Shingles shall be applied so as to have a head lap of 2" and exposure of 5". Color as selected.

Asphalt shingles shall be applied over an underlay of asphalt saturated felt weighing 15 lbs. per 100 square feet.

8. Exterior Siding:—Exterior siding on house and garage except where otherwise noted on elevations shall be 3/4" x 10". Beveled lap siding of "clear" grade Ponderosa Pine or Western Red Cedar.

9. Exterior Woodwork:

(a) Furnish and install all exterior woodwork including eave fascia, frieze board and

(c) All exterior woodwork shall receive a toxic dip before being placed.

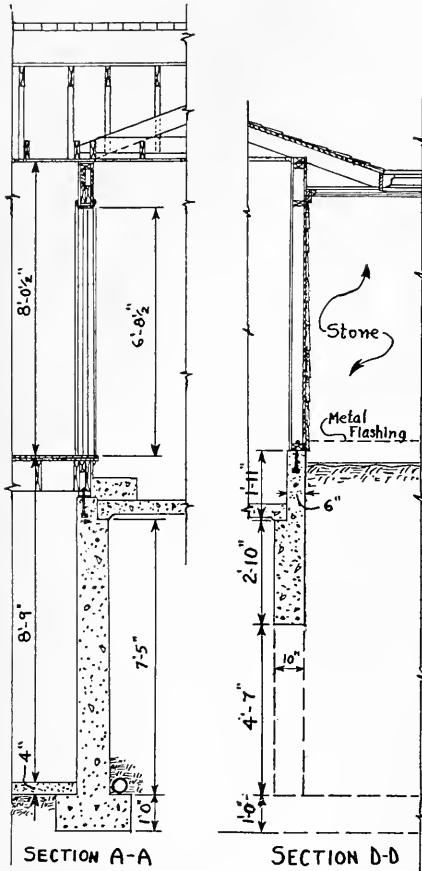


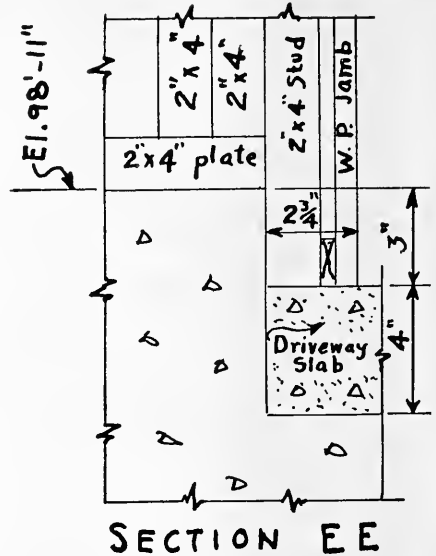
Fig. 31

interior mullion casing for corner windows. Woodwork shall be well seasoned "C" grade white pine.

(b) Install head, jambs, exterior casing and drip cap for garage door opening as furnished by mill.

(c) All exterior moldings shall be as shown on drawings of "clear" white pine as furnished by mill.

(d) Furnish and install on soffit of eaves and ceiling of screened porch 1/2" exterior grade fir plywood.



SECTION EE

Fig. 32

(f) All exterior woodwork shall be kiln dried.

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10. Screen Porch:

(a) This contractor shall install the following material furnished by the mill. Column base, screen base rail, screen molding and screen door frame.

(c) Galvanized strip at bottom of screen rail shall be furnished under "Sheet metal" and installed by this contractor.

(d) All screen for porch except screen door shall be furnished and installed by this

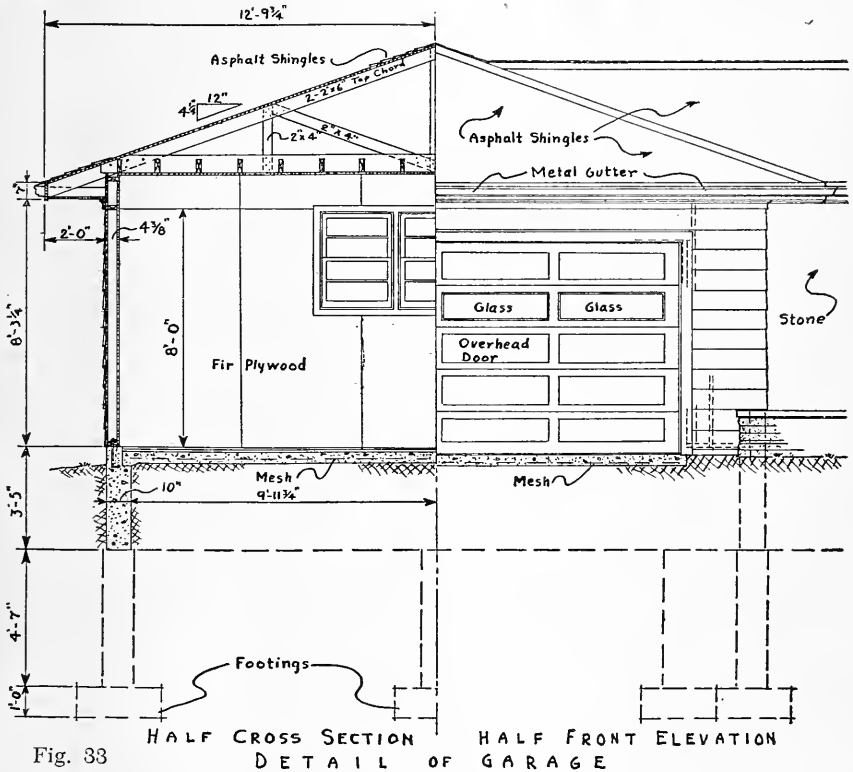


Fig. 33

HALF CROSS SECTION HALF FRONT ELEVATION
DETAIL OF GARAGE

(b) Furnish and install screen mullions and rails as per detail drawing. Mullions and rails shall be made from dressed 2" x 4" sanded smooth.

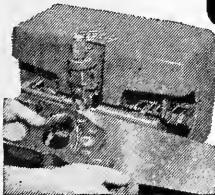
contractor. Screen shall be 18 x 14 mesh aluminum screen cloth.

11. Building Paper:

(a) Cover all exterior frame walls with waterproof Sisalkraft paper treated to resist

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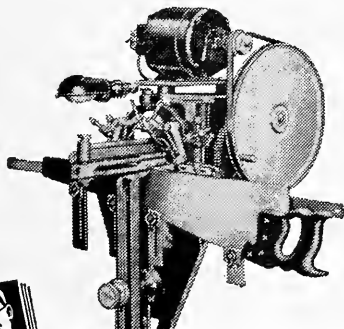
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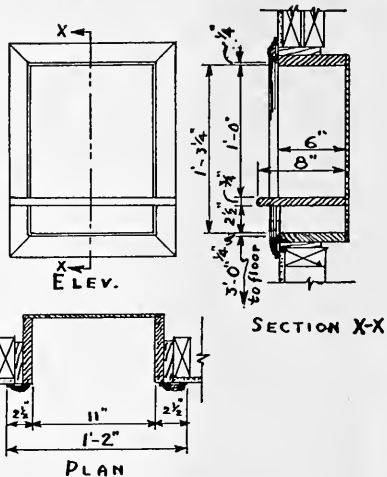
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dry rot. Paper shall be lapped 6" at ends and 2" horizontally to shed water.

(b) There shall be a layer of red resin building paper or 15 lb. asphalt felt between



TELEPHONE STAND DETAILS

Fig. 34

all sub-floors and finish floors. Provide 8" strip of Sisalkraft paper behind exterior trim on exterior openings.

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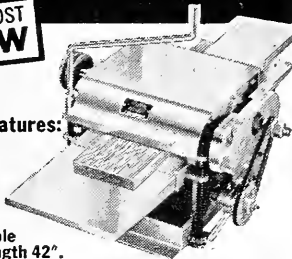
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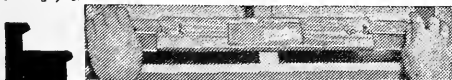
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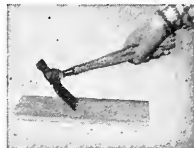
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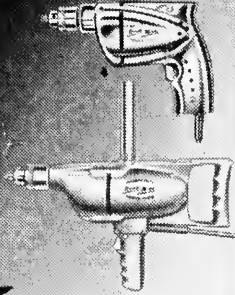
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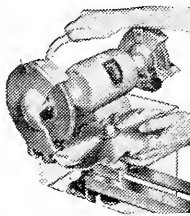
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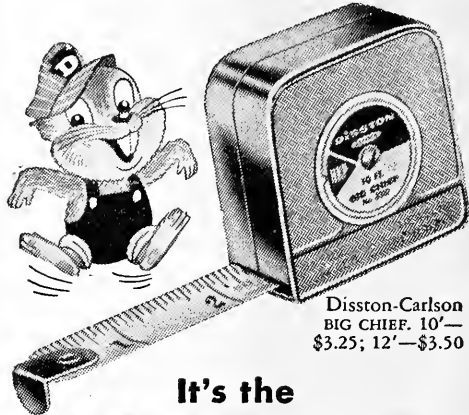
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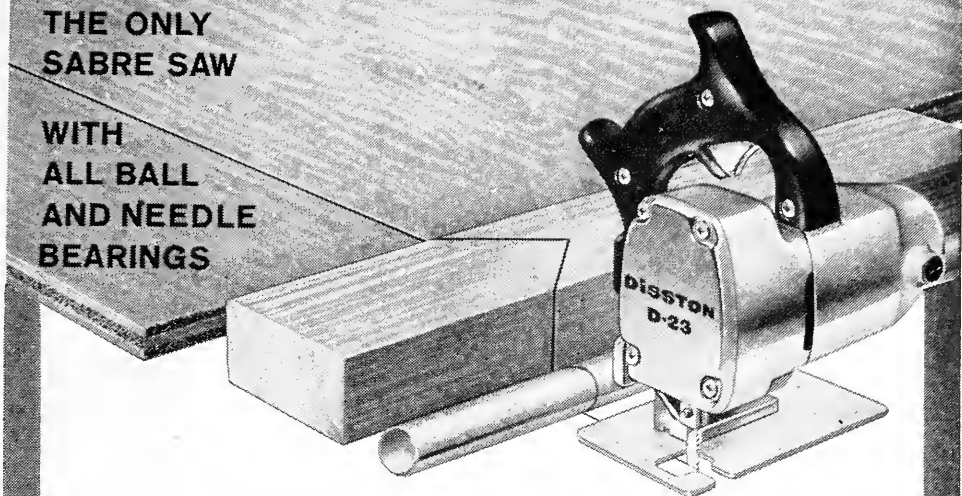
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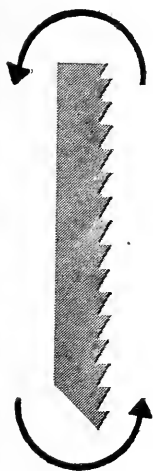
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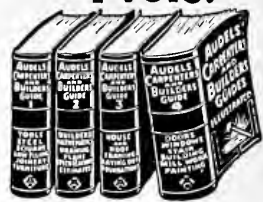
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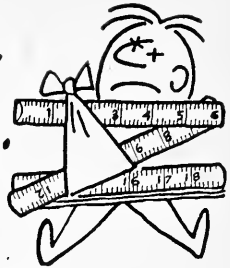
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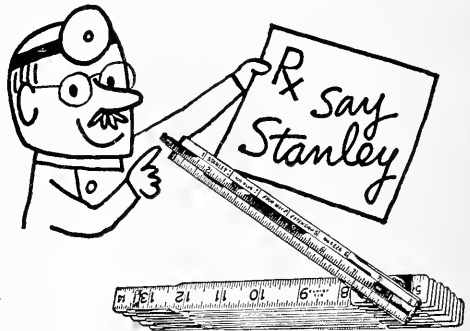
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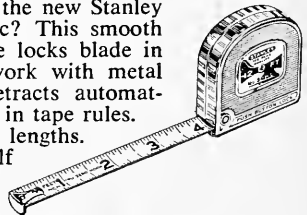


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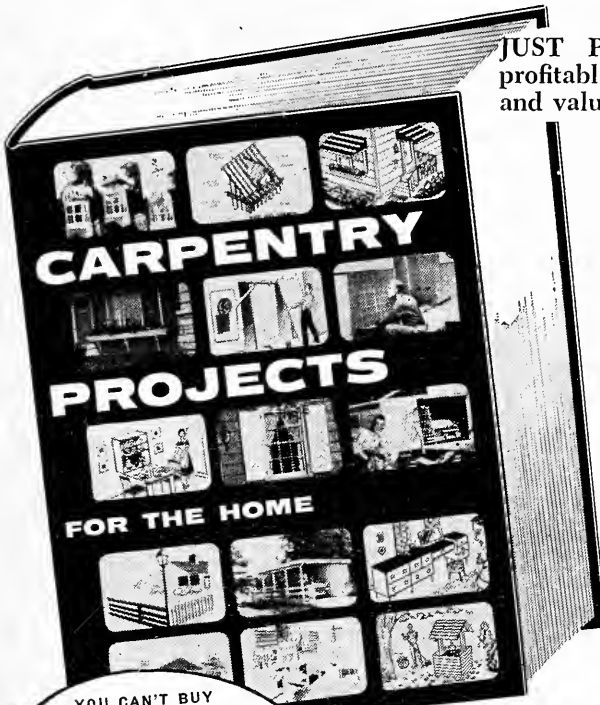
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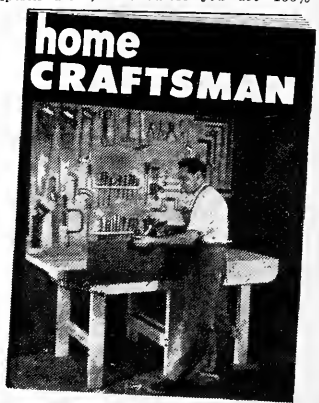
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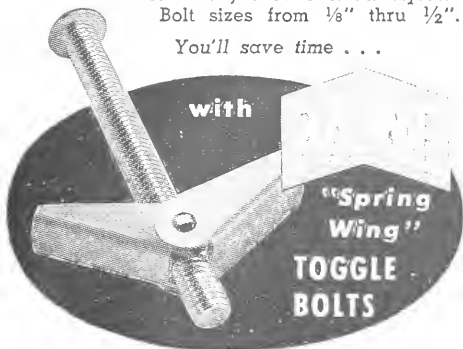
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