

# International Musician

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American Federation of Musicians

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No. 7

## A. F. of L. Convention at Cincinnati

By Delegate CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER

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UNDER the blighting shadow of a fourth winter of unemployment already upon it, the Fifty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, November 21, 1932. Three hundred and twenty-three delegates were authorized to hold seats by report of the Committee on Credentials.

The convention sessions were held in the Hall of Mirrors in the Netherland-Plaza Hotel. Preliminary to the official program a fine band of Local No. 1 musicians, under the direction of Oscar Hild, played several numbers.

The first sounding of the gavel was from the hand of Adolph Kummer, President of Central Labor Council and Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. President Kummer bewailed the social handicaps brought about by prolonged depression, but waxed buoyantly eloquent in depicting the day when Volsteadism would be carted out the back door; when the Eighteenth Amendment would be relegated to the constitutional junk-heap and when the amber fluid would once more become an entertainment feature in harmony with the finest traditions of the Cincinnati of other days.

Prayer was then offered by Msgr. Marcellus Wagner, Director of Catholic Charities.

Mayor Russell Wilson welcomed the delegates and spoke of the Federation as one of the great factors in our civilization today and of its history as one of the most inspiring of any organization.

Governor George White, with the luster of a re-election victory to the tune of 203,000 plurality fresh upon him, was glad to come down from the State House

at Columbus and speak words of welcome in behalf of the State of Ohio. Among other things, he said: "The average workman who has made America with his courage, honesty and pride in his work, feels it a bitter humiliation to be compelled to ask for charity. There is a great credit due to the laborer who has passed the soap-box orator by. He refuses to listen to the tenets of Leninism, communism and the other false isms of the day."

The welcoming addresses having been

struggle and fight for restoration of the wage scales of which they had been divested. President Green's address was listened to with marked attention, not only by the delegates, but also by the large number of visitors by whom the balconies were filled.

Following the welcome-to-our-city ceremonial, matters of first-day routine were given consideration.

First Vice-President Frank Duffy read an abridged version of the official report of the National Executive Council.

those out of work because of a trade dispute, unable to obtain work except under conditions less favorable than those prevailing locally, or if non-membership in a labor union was made a condition of employment.

A graduated Federal income tax and inheritance taxes.

Constructive control of credit to finance production.

Federal license for corporations in inter-state business and organization of wage-earners.

Chicago school teachers, to whom a pay-day is about as long coming as a February 29th birthday, had an airing of their plight through the medium of a telegram which came to Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Union of the American Federation of Teachers, and which was read to the convention as follows:

"The American Federation of Teachers calls upon its affiliated body, the American Federation of Labor, to warn the government and bankers of the city of Chicago against the continuance of the disastrous policy of denying to the schools of that city adequate resources for their proper functioning. The unexampled tacit conspiracy in which bankers, politicians and tax dodgers shift responsibility and do nothing in the school situation in the second largest city in the country is a standing menace to the education of our children throughout the land."

From what we know of Chicago bankers and politicians the foregoing protest will leave about as permanent an imprint on their minds as water sprinkled on a duck's back.

### AMBASSADOR OF GOOD-WILL

Thus did Louis A. Johnson style himself as he came to deliver a message from the American Legion, of which he is the national commander. He declared that the Legion would stand shoulder to shoulder with the members of organized labor to do battle against Communists and Communism in this country. He severely criticized Commander Richard E. Byrd and Archibald Roosevelt for their work with the National Economy League which seeks to bring about reductions in the cost of Federal taxes and certain cuts in the cost and care of veterans. He endorsed the stand of organized labor on the liquor issue and pledged co-operation in the furtherance of Labor's ideals in every possible way.

It is estimated that by the end of its third year the depression will have cost American wage-earners more than \$48,000,000,000 in wage and salary losses alone.

"Despite its faults," says the Cincinnati Post, "the American Federation of Labor stands as the authentic voice of the wage-

### TO ALL LOCALS AND MEMBERS

IN order to avoid a misunderstanding and possible embarrassment to members of the Federation, all locals and members are hereby advised that Local No. 10, of Chicago, Illinois, has so far failed to come to some agreement with the World's Fair authorities concerning the conditions under which members of the American Federation of Musicians may rendered services at said Fair.

Therefore, members are hereby informed and advised that before soliciting engagements at the Chicago World's Fair, to ascertain from Local No. 10 as to whether an understanding between Local No. 10 and the World's Fair authorities has been reached, and, if such is not the case, not to contract for or accept engagements at the said Fair.

No contract made by members to render services at the Chicago World's Fair can possibly be recognized by the American Federation of Musicians unless an agreement between the World's Fair authorities and Local No. 10 has been reached governing the conditions under which members may work at said Fair.

This information and order, made necessary by reason of the conditions above explained, is given under Section 1 of Article 1 of the By-Laws of the American Federation of Musicians, and is by virtue of the provisions of said Section and Article binding upon all members.

(Signed) JOSEPH N. WEBER,  
President.

delivered, President William Green made response in behalf of the convention.

President Green admitted that we were meeting at a time when it seemed as though the fury and stress of the storm had struck American labor with its full blast. He deplored the destruction of human values. Discussing child welfare, President Green declared that Federation work would be never done, nor partially done, until children had been removed from factories and shops and placed in schools, where they belong. He pleaded for a five-day week and a six-hour day. He congratulated Labor upon the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill and said unions would continue to

Among the recommendations outlined were the following:

A representative national economic congress to outline initial steps for national economic planning.

Planning so that labor-saving devices shall not spell poverty for workers, nor abundant crops mean ruin for farmers.

A compulsory unemployment insurance plan of insurance in each state, administered by a state commission, funds for operation of the plan to be drawn from employers in contributions of not less than 3 per cent of the total payroll of the individual employer and invested in Federal securities. Its plan would not deny benefits of unemployment insurance to

(Continued on Page Three)



**A. F. OF L. CONVENTION**

(Continued from Page One)

earnings." As we understand the matter the capitalistic crowd is also looked upon as having at least a few faults.

Thanksgiving Day occurred during the first week of the convention and the delegates found enough to be thankful for to warrant the taking of a day off for observance purposes.

**THE WORKING PROGRAM**

The question is sometimes asked: Why are two weeks necessary to transact the convention's business when most organizations find one week adequate?

Years of experience have found the present system best adapted to Labor's needs. The first week is devoted to committee work. Every resolution is referred to a special committee—the same as in A. F. of M. conventions. In a Labor Convention there is a multiplicity of interests clamoring for attention. Every one is granted a hearing who desires it. Every delegate on the floor of the convention has his say.

The second week is devoted to receiving final committee reports and then the big debate begins. If there are those entertaining doubt as to the forensic capabilities of labor delegates they should arrange to be present some day.

Perhaps the overshadowing theme during convention period was the subject of unemployment insurance. Labor has not reached conclusions upon this economic issue in any premature or ill-considered way. It has struggled to reach a solution of current troubles by other methods. These have failed. With the distressing conditions which prevail throughout the land, growing worse instead of better for three long and weary years, the convention decided to take the step it did take at Cincinnati.

Briefly, the framework for unemployment insurance legislation is based upon the following requirements:

- (1) Provisions to protect union members;
- (2) Promotion of more regular employment and payment of unemployment relief to those out of work through industry's failure to provide steady employment;
- (3) Compulsory unemployment insurance by law;
- (4) No part of the contributions to be paid out of the wages of labor, but the whole cost to be borne by management as part of the cost of production;
- (5) Administration of funds by the state—no company controlled unemployment reserves;
- (6) Exclusion of private companies from this field of insurance;
- (7) Investment of funds in Federal securities or state or municipal bonds which never have been in default;
- (8) Right to compensation to be based on previous employment within state;
- (9) Clerical and manual workers, insofar as possible, to be included in classes eligible for receipt of funds;
- (10) Workers partially unemployed to receive compensation at a reduced rate;
- (11) Administration of unemployment compensation by a state commission composed of representatives of capital and labor to aid the work.

**FOR SHORTER HOURS**

Another decided stand taken by Labor was that in behalf of a five-day week and a six-hour day. The vote was unanimous. It was interesting to reflect that only a few years ago the big fight was to secure an eight-hour day. Some convention floor enthusiasts wanted to bring in the new reform through the medium of another amendment to the Federal Constitution. The vast majority, however, have had their fill of reforms brought about in that fashion, and such proposals were promptly smothered.

The next conflict will undoubtedly be between Labor in its effort to maintain wage standards in connection with the reduced hours and Capital, which will make the usual demand to have a wage cut in harmony with hour reduction.

It is simply another phase of the age-long struggle and organized trades-unionists will prepare for the contest.

**MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS**

Other subjects which the convention looked upon with approval by adopting resolutions proposed or by qualifying the same were:

Requiring the construction and fabri-

cation of vessels and material for national defense to be done in United States navy yards.

Regulation of savings banks and saving and loan associations in a manner to better safeguard the wages and savings of labor employees.

Protective tariff for the oil industry. Old-age pensions.

Opposition to salary cuts of public school teachers.

To assist laundry workers to a better organization.

Favoring voluntary retirement after thirty years of Federal service.

Opposition to the requirement of fingerprinting of Federal civil service employees.

Favoring legislation to protect women and children in industry.

Aid for Pullman porters in their injunction fight.

Favoring compulsory school attendance until the age of sixteen and part-time education until eighteen.

Declaring unalterable opposition to communism.

Urging participation in the Preparatory Technical Conference on the Shorter Work-Day at Geneva, Switzerland, in January, 1933.

Unionizing of Hotel and Catering establishments.

**CONVENTION BREVITIES**

Each successive Labor convention has to deal with entirely new and often many extremely unique proposals. New lines of industry are constantly developing. The zeal for organization grows with that it feeds upon. It is a virile manifestation of modern life. It is rather startling to contemplate what another quarter of a century of this economic inclination may bring to pass.

Among the visitors to the convention, and especially to the A. F. of M. delegation, were President Wm. H. Stephens, Vice-President Nicholas Vonberg and member Dorsey Mann, of Local No. 142 of Wheeling and Bellaire.

President Otto J. Kapl, of Local No. 4, of Cleveland, spent a couple of days at the convention, and in conference with President Joseph N. Weber concerning matters of special interest to his Local.

Cincinnati, like Rome, "stands on her seven hills," and some of them are not easy to climb.

The annual memorial exercises honored the memories of thirty-one departed fellow workers who had passed away during the year.

The El Paso Labor Convention, in 1925, authorized the solicitation of funds for the erection of a Woodrow Wilson memorial. During a period of six years the total amount of funds received was only \$1,738.36 and the project was abandoned and the contributions returned to the donors. This was one of those ill-starred outburst of sentiment for which there was no real justification. The memory of Woodrow Wilson needed no such monument to sustain or perpetuate his memory. His eight years Presidency during one of the most trying periods of our national history need neither bronze nor marble to speak in his behalf. There are plenty of other channels for the use of funds which the dead need not, but which the living might use to their lasting benefit.

The routing of the rumpers was an incidental episode of the early convention period. The rumpers consisted of a disgruntled labor faction which came to Cincinnati with the avowed purpose of invading the convention hall for the exploitation of its views a la communist fashion. Something like twenty arrived at an appointed hour. They possessed no credentials and were denied admittance to the convention floor. When disposed to argue the question in the hotel lobby, several Cincinnati detectives took part in the discussion and the malcontents departed. The main part of their grievance

**● NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS ●**

THE new postal regulations require us to pay 2c on each postmaster's advice card we receive. These cards formerly came to us from the postoffice gratis. The idea is this: If you move without giving your Local Secretary ample notice, and your paper is mailed to your old address, the postmaster sends us a card telling us to discontinue sending your paper to that address and we pay 2c for each card. We receive hundreds of these cards weekly. You can help save a considerable sum of money for the organization if you will only fill out or copy the blank form attached hereto, and mail to YOUR LOCAL SECRETARY, giving your new address in time to avoid the necessity of the postmaster sending us an advice card.

Although the law of your Local may permit thirty days in which to advise your Local Secretary of change of address, you will be helpful in saving the organization a substantial sum of money each year if you will forward your correct address to him prior to or immediately upon changing your residence.

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seemed to be that the American Federation of Labor was not moving rapidly enough in the matter of bringing about unemployment insurance. There is always a reform element around which demands that the new order shall be inaugurated NOW—regardless of present statutory methods. They would overthrow the existing order—even though they have nothing to offer but chaos as a substitute.

It takes time for some delegates to learn they are not expected to speak on every proposition or question which arises on the convention floor.

Hon. William N. Doak, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor in President Hoover's cabinet, came from Washington to address the convention, and was well received. He paid his respects in burning words to modern racketeering—not the least interesting feature of which was when he took the delegates into his confidence by telling of the threats of personal violence which he is constantly receiving. He assured the delegates that when his official labors cease on March 4, 1933, he will retire to the ranks as "a private in the greatest of all humanitarian agencies—"The American Labor Movement."

Seated with the A. F. of M. delegation was Brother Grafton J. Fox, Secretary of Local No. 94, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who was at the Cincinnati convention as official representative of the Trades and Labor Council of his home city. Brother Fox has been a regular attendant as delegate to A. F. of M. conventions for many years and is a prominent figure in labor circles.

Executive Officer James C. Petrillo and President of Local No. 10, was a Labor Convention visitor during the first days of the session. He was accompanied by Mrs. Petrillo.

In imagination, a large quantity of beer was absorbed during the convention period.

Having attended three conventions in

Cincinnati we can bear cheerful testimony that the Queen City on the northern bank of the Ohio River is well equipped for convention purposes.

Cincinnati continues to excel as the home of good music.

One of the notable features of a national convention of the American Federation of Labor is the number of fine addresses which it is possible to hear. Among the number appearing at Cincinnati was United States Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania. Davis arose from the ranks of a mule-driver around a Pennsylvania iron-works and has never lost his interest in the labor movement. He is always cordially received.

Another notable address was that of Archbishop McNicholas of Cincinnati, which disclosed a wonderfully clear conception of Labor fundamentals. We quote the following specimen paragraph:

The machine must be regulated. Through it comfort should be extended not merely to the few, but to the masses. The drudgery of life, and especially of the home, will be done away with through the machine. Whatever will lighten the burden of individuals and make the home more attractive must be regarded as a distinct contribution to society. One can realize how the wheels of industry would again revolve if in every home of our rich land labor-saving machinery were introduced which would give leisure to overworked wives and mothers. If the captains of industry of all nations of the world were interested in the welfare of the common people instead of their own selfish ends, what a blessing would be the multiplication of machines? If our industrialists were guided by the fact that the whole economic question is, first of all, a moral one, involving human beings whose actions have a spiritual value and can merit eternal life, there would be speedy settlement of all our difficulties. If the moral world can have no influence upon them, then only the penalties of government can control them.

Considerable excitement was caused during the labor convention period by the publication of a copyrighted newspaper dispatch to the effect that Chicago beer racketeers had already organized the brewery interests in that territory under Capone gang leadership and had

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### Trade Unionism Functions Through Members

TRADE unions without members are impossible. Trade unions with only a few members are weak, when strength is needed.

Salvation for America demands strong trade unions—stronger than we have ever had.

In the coming days unions have more to do than to bargain for wages and hours.

They must help guide and their help must be large, strong and capable.

The great need of this day, above most of the questions agitating the public mind, is a mighty trade unionism, able to take hold with courage and confidence, to guide the nation out of depression into permanent prosperity. Get members by the million!

### What To Use for Money?

THE consuming instinct of the American people can be relied on, but bewildered millions, cut to the minimum, ask: What shall we use for money?

That's from Editor and Publisher, organ of newspaperdom. It is pertinent.

What to use for money baffles millions. It has them just about beaten.

And the whole industrial order ought to remember this: When men and women have been too long down and out they lose what Editor and Publisher calls "the consuming instinct," as far as most modern commodities are concerned. Their "consuming instinct" goes down the scale. Finally it becomes once more elemental—food, shelter, clothes, and poor grades of all three.

Man climbs upward by effort, goaded by brain and rivalry. He slips down without effort and in slipping loses the desire to climb back.

This depression has ruined millions for a return to their old places, even if the old places should ever again be available, which they probably will not.

Not even war could inflict a penalty so terrible, so far-reaching, so awful in its consequences.

The "consuming instinct" cannot be relied on to ever again create among several millions the desire for the multitude of things turned out of our factories by automatic machines. But more immediate than that as a posing issue is that pertinent inquiry: What will they use for money, even for the things that must be had to maintain life?

There is one other inquiry: How long do industrial and financial barons think millions will continue quietly to set and ask that baffling question? As President Green said: "What do they expect us to do? Set still?" Maybe they do.

### Hard Luck for the Musicians

THE 1,100 members of the St. Louis Musicians' Union who have just accepted voluntarily a 10 to 20 per cent wage reduction deserve the public's sympathy for the plight so many of them are in. From the standpoint of cultural progress, the continued idleness of hundreds of fine musicians, many of outstanding ability, is a tragedy. Unemployment among them everywhere has been growing for years. It is widespread in all large cities. Changing public taste and social habits, as well as the advent of the radio and mechanical playing, have swelled the ranks. Many of the finer artists have refused even to be starved into playing jazz. They are still gamely waiting for a revived public demand that will bring back the old days.

Whether public taste ever will get back to its former standards and bring with it the employment of former years nobody knows. Radio broadcasts of fine music are a help, but are submerged in jazz. Progressive de-

teriorization of American taste and culture is more likely if the present flood of twaddle emerging from the radio sets continues.

For the sake of the music of the future, if for nothing else, there ought to be a change. Just now a musical career as a means of livelihood offers few inducements even for prodigies. The depression, though it increases the difficulty of finding bread and butter, is only an incident in the change, radio is probably the deeper seated cause.

Cutting wages, as the St. Louis musicians have done, may help to speed up a demand for their services. There are too many idle for any work-sharing plan to help all. The demand that will put idle musicians to work must come from the public, and to get the public started the public must be "sold" a new musical taste.—St. Louis Star and Times.

### Taxes, and Yet More Taxes

NO wage earner can be indifferent to the mounting pile of taxes.

This winter will undoubtedly witness a Congressional battle to impose a sales tax.

Already we have many sales taxes. We shall have more, without doubt.

Philadelphia comes forward with a municipal income tax proposal, steeped in iniquity, backed by the Chamber of Commerce.

The tax, as proposed, catches every worker for every last penny and provides for collection by deduction from wages at the source.

But big business escapes. Unearned incomes escape. Every devilish device has been loaded into this proposal, all fairness forgotten.

Is this to set a fashion in new ways of digging into the pockets of the masses?

Manifestly, the people have a fight on their hands the country over, to retain what little income they have.

Government, it seems, will do everything except contract. It will not shrink to come within income. No, the office holders, the job holders and the sinecure holders must be fed, regardless of the population.

So they think. But, are they right about it?

This may be the winter of the big tax revolt!

### Labor Queries - - -

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—Was there a document entitled "Labor, Its Grievances, Protest and Demand?" Can it still be had and where can I get a copy for use in a school thesis?

A.—There was and is such a document. It was adopted on December 13, 1919, by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Railroad Brotherhoods and Farmers' organizations, meeting together in the American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington. In this document labor sought to meet the issues of the peace following the World War.

Q.—Does labor favor subsidizing power developments?

A.—Labor generally opposes governmental subsidies and in particular it opposes governmental subsidies to private corporations for the development of power. In 1923 labor called for co-ordinated public development and control of super-power.

Q.—How many defendants were there in the Scottsboro case?

A.—There were seven when the case reached the United States Supreme Court. Nine originally were indicted, but of these two were not convicted.

Q.—Does the A. F. of L. favor the election of federal judges?

A.—It does.

Q.—What is a dual union? I have heard about them, but never knew what they were.

A.—A dual union is a union organized in rivalry to a union chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Within the scope of its jurisdiction the A. F. of L. is the final judge of legitimacy. It issues charters which define the rights and jurisdiction of affiliated organizations to which the charters are issued. If a rival union is set up in a field for which a charter has been issued, that constitutes dual unionism.

Similarly, if a chartered union has its charter revoked, as was done recently in the case of the National Federation of Federal Employees, and a charter is then issued to a new organization, as was done for the American Federation of Government Employees, the organization which has had its charter taken away becomes a dual union if it remains in existence.

Dual unions are entitled to no support or recognition from unions chartered by the A. F. of L. or from their subordinate branches and divisions.

### Out Beyond the Surf--

Where thought, unhampered by necessity or trepidation, sometimes penetrates to truth. Here, where the shallows throw no spray, let us ponder and enjoy the lessons of the art and the work and play of life.

Suddenly there is a lot of excitement about the report of Technocracy, that being the name under which a group of engineers work at Columbia University, making a basic energy survey of North America. A basic energy survey is simply a survey to find out where we are at.

Some months ago International Labor News Service told about these engineers. The survey has been going on for ten years, but for the past year and a half thirty-five engineers have been at work steadily.

At the recent A. F. of L. convention Spencer Miller gave delegates something of a shock by quoting a part of the startling conclusions of these engineers, whose observations are based on facts scientifically arranged.

Most startling of all the predictions of these engineers is that the present system has only about eighteen months to live. It is strange that such a prediction doesn't cause more alarm and more concern about what is to follow.

If seismologists were to predict an engulfing earthquake for eighteen months hence there would be wild panic.

\* \* \*

The cause of all the trouble is automatic machinery. Now automatic machinery is relatively new.

For 7,000 years there was no change in methods of making things.

Then came steam and then electricity and machinery. But the first machinery was merely a better tool—an extension of the power of a man. The man was still required to operate the machinery.

Then came the big thing—automatic machinery!

Automatic machinery is so new and has worked miracles so rapidly that we still comprehend it but dimly. Automatic machinery throws the men out—and they are out, never to go back until there is some change.

The changes wrought by automatic machinery have come in the last thirty years and mainly since the World War.

Now labor has made just about all the predictions that Technocracy has made. It has set forth the facts of the case. Technocracy has filled in the patterns with charts and graphs and countless facts. Nobody listened much to labor and nobody listens much to Technocracy. But that doesn't stop the whirling, sweeping tide.

\* \* \*

Technocracy points out that employment reached its peak in 1918, production reached its peak in 1929. Labor has pointed that out, too. It is a fact of tremendous importance. It marks the road to the end of things as they were.

In Milwaukee's A. O. Smith plant 10,000 automobile chassis frames and thirty-four miles of pipe are made each day, with 208 men working and one man in a cab loads it ALL on freight cars.

One hundred men in modern plants could make all the bricks the country needs.

In agriculture one man can do in an hour what it took 3,000 hours to do in 1840.

If all factories were to open full blast there would be jobs for only half the unemployed and soon they'd work themselves out again.

Technocracy points out, too, that the export market can never again absorb American "surplus." That's important for free-traders to think about.

And, mark this: Technocracy says 99 per cent of locomotives are obsolete, yet some of the bonds issued against them will not mature for years.

These engineers have socked abuses right and left. What will come of their findings?

One more fact. There is much unemployment in the building trades.

But well-meaning persons have suggested that machine-made houses will create a new industry to help revival.

Technocracy spots that. Observe this: Two hundred men, working the controls of straight-line production, can turn out fifty miles of eight by twelve foot sections of housing per day, all equipped with the most modern conveniences!

That would put building trades workers out further than they are today.

Under what these engineers call the price system, machinery working thus destroys its own blessings.

And so, the engineers predict the end of the whole works as it is operated today.

Editors who think the A. F. of L. was radical in Cincinnati ought to read the Technocracy report. They would find that the A. F. of L. was constructive, sanely conservative, intelligent and right.

Finally, The New Outlook magazine has been doing a tremendous service by printing the summarized findings of Technocracy.

But, above all, organized labor has better be listened to.—C. M. W.





secretary-treasurer, Pearl C. Nye; sergeant-at-arms, Doree Eberle; executive board, Clarence Early, James Hammond, John Longworth.

LOCAL NO. 536, ST. CLOUD, MINN. Resigned: Gerard Wagner. Erased: Vernon Elliott. Transfer issued: Raymond King.

LOCAL NO. 549, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS Transfers deposited: Walter Botts, 802; Al Famularo, 23; C. C. Ramey, 466; Irvin Verrett, 464; Jack McPhee, Floyd Balsey, 47; Ed V. (Doc) Ross, 466.

LOCAL NO. 550, CLEVELAND, OHIO Officers for 1933: President, H. A. McDonald; secretary, R. L. Goodwin; delegate to the 38th Annual Convention, R. L. Goodwin.

LOCAL NO. 559, BEACON, N. Y. Officers for 1933: President, Michael Usifer; vice-president, Douglas Bloomer; treasurer, Joseph Hrabovsky; guide, Walter VanBuren; secretary, John J. Budney.

LOCAL NO. 560, BOULDER, COL. New members: J. R. Morris, Roy Blackman, H. Clark, H. Firth, Louis G. Fonda, W. J. Hammel, C. F. Hildeman, Ed. Kullgren, Pete Smythe, Willis Underwood, Reno T. Given, H. R. Wall, Harold Magnie, Earl Peters.

LOCAL NO. 561, ALLENTOWN, PA. Transfers issued: Fulmer Reiff, Jr., Geo. B. Thompkins, Lumir F. Hampl, Spurgeon F. Barndt, Percival O. Wagner, Raymond C. Herring, Richard Biasiotto, Clarence H. Waters, Howard C. Fritz.

LOCAL NO. 578, MICHIGAN CITY, IND. Officers for 1933: President, Herbert Klein; first vice-president, Edward Lewis; second vice-president, Wm. Griswood; secretary, F. L. Hitchey; treasurer, R. M. Blande; sergeant-at-arms, Arthur Loomis; examination board, LeRoy Michaels, Chas. Reinhardt, Norman Carlson; alternates to trial board, Walter Jurgansen, Dr. J. G. Cook, Lloyd Ebert; delegate to national convention, F. L. Ritchey; alternate to national convention, Herbert Klein.

LOCAL NO. 586, PHOENIX, ARIZ. New members: Glen E. Reaser, Thomas Kendig, Beatrice Berger, A. M. Stalberg. Transfers deposited: Geo. Collier, 47; L. W. Blumberg, 233; Louis F. Jackson, 771; Geo. Kohler, 47; Louis H. Snowden, 47; Chester Parks, 618; Hogan Hancock, 94; Walton James, 112; C. H. Austin, 618; Geo. Vernon, 464; J. C. Lansford, 147; Budd Hatch, 72; Raymond McLeod, 147; Hal Ballard, 512; Travis Price, 12; John Kopecky, Jr., 230; Dodge M. Reed, 306.

LOCAL NO. 587, MILWAUKEE, WIS. New members: Joseph L. Thomas, George Derricotte. Erased: Eli Rice, Roscoe Robinson, Harold Wallace, J. D. Dement, Dr. H. D. Pettiford, Mrs. Leontine Pettiford, Ira Tolliver Pettiford, Marjorie Pettiford, Alonzo Pettiford, Cecelia Pettiford, Eugene Revels.

LOCAL NO. 592, CHARLEROI, PA. Officers for 1933: President, Francis Bay; vice-president, James Tucci; recording secretary, Edward Morris; financial secretary, Gus Krull; treasurer, Charles Yates.

LOCAL NO. 596, UNIONTOWN, PA. New member: Vito Catenaro.

LOCAL NO. 609, NORTH PLATTE, NEB. Officers for 1933: President, Harrison Tont; vice-president, W. H. Copeland; secretary-treasurer, Edw. Weeks; board of directors, Earl Stamp, Walter Flebbe.

LOCAL NO. 625, ANN ARBOR, MICH. New members: Allen Smith, Clair Carpenter, Marvin Druckenbrod, Wm. Barnich, Jr., Franklin La Rowe, Ward Chesley, Walter Gager.

LOCAL NO. 626, STAMFORD, CONN. Officers for 1933: President, Peter Viggiano; vice-president, Louis W. Teller; financial secretary-treasurer, Theodore F. Kleinhaus; secretary, Martin Gordon; sergeant-at-arms, Anthony Gulla.

lard, Jimmy Rosselli, Alex Polacay, Fred Morrow, Ted Kline, Joseph Catalano, Vic Angle, Tony Sacco, Jack Drummond, Charles Rodick, all 802.

LOCAL NO. 638, ANTIGO, WIS. Transfer deposited: Carol Finch, 166. Transfers issued: Ascher E. Treat, Robert Yaeger.

LOCAL NO. 655, MIAMI, FLA. Transfers received: T. A. Howell, Jr., 206; Martin J. Groenberg, 389; Eldon D. Huffine, 802; Frank Holichek, 23; Ben F. Simon, 10; Nigel Holme, 3; Ray Webber, 349; Charles Grifford, 377; Harold Senn, 10; J. E. Wheeler, 684; Art Cope, 10; Benjamin C. Cutler, Chas. de Stefano, Jack Walizer, Joseph Ferrari, George Finkelberg, Jack Weckster, Rube Cohen, all 802; Albert Weber, 16; A. Fritz de Prospero, 77.

LOCAL NO. 661, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Officers for 1933: President, Frederick Wagner; vice-president, A. Goebel; secretary-treasurer, Vincent E. Speciale.

LOCAL NO. 665, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y. New members: Henry Kounley, Wm. G. Carlson. Dropped: John Curis, Aug. Fernandez, L. J. Donzel, Wm. T. Ke'ler, M. Rendina, J. F. Simpson, Chas. Brooks, John Koenig, Sal Costanzo, Stefano Crapis, James Morrison, Jr., Wm. Schweizer, Norman Ronemus, R. D. Batiste, J. Milton Neale, Peter Manna, M. J. Varanelli, Ladue Whipple, J. E. Nichols.

LOCAL NO. 710, WASHINGTON, D. C. Officers for 1933: President, William H. Bailey; vice-president, Fred L. Slade; secretary, George F. Robinson; treasurer, Douglas K. Fickling; sergeant-at-arms, James Young; walking delegate, Lloyd Stewart.

LOCAL NO. 721, TAMPA, FLA. Officers for 1933: President, J. Karl Wagner; vice-president, Claude Harris; secretary, James S. Dodds, Jr.; treasurer, Jack Valero; board of directors, J. Karl Wagner, Claude Harris, James S. Dodds, Jr., Jack Valero, August Ingley, Forrest Lovier, Harvey Barrett; delegate to national convention, Joseph Miyares.

LOCAL NO. 727, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Officers for 1933: President, George D. Moyer; vice-president, Karl Getz; secretary, Frank H. Hower.

LOCAL NO. 748, WINONA, MINN. New member: Eugene Thrune.

LOCAL NO. 771, TUCSON, ARIZ. Officers for 1933: President, Roy C. Mack; vice-president, Clarence C. Stone; secretary-treasurer, George Martens; sergeant-at-arms, Art Myattway; trustees, Clarence C. Wollard, Manuel Montijo, John Theobald.

LOCAL NO. 777, BRATTLEBORO, VT. Traveling members: D. Albert Mitchell, Forrest E. LeVio, Carlton F. Obadd, Richard Wagner, Hyman Landos, Joseph F. Fogg, Jr., Wolmep, E. Dattier, Richard A. Hoyt, John H. White, Donald Wilson, Michael J. Lucide, all 324.

LOCAL NO. 802, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. New members: Edwin K. Acker, Hyman Adler, Rafael R. Algecras, Bruce A. Mapes, Ivor Peterson, Albert Poris, Patrick Sweeney, Olga Zundel, Alfred Dary, Howard L. Davies, Ramona Davies, Arthur Gutow, Doris S. Gutow, Ray E. Kutz, George MacDonald, Anthony Natoli, Herbert J. Noel, Red Norvo, Tobias Bloom, Joseph Glassman, Thomas Manahan, James J. Scattuccio, Claud Curry, Harold Gibbons, Jack Goodman, Richard C.

The choice of RADIO CITY. RADIO CITY, New York's gigantic building project occupying three entire city blocks, includes two mammoth theatres. Chief among these is the Radio City Theatre, the world's largest, with a seating capacity of 7,000. Bill Gladstone has been selected as first drummer for this great theatre orchestra—a distinction richly deserved, for Bill is one of America's really great drum players.

ARTISTS' CHOICE CHIRON PROVEN QUALITY. Vibrator Handmade Reed. To Get That BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL ROUND TONE the Best and Most for your money, use the Improved VIBRATOR REED. For saxophone and clarinet, ask your dealer or H. CHIRON CO., Inc., 233 West 42nd St., New York City.

WM. S. HAYNES CO. Makers of High-Grade Boehm Flutes and Piccolos. Used by Leading Artists in Symphony and Opera Orchestras. New Catalog Sent Upon Request. WM S-HAYNES CO-108 MASS-AVE-BOSTON-MASS.

Ballou, Adrien Bandini, Frank S. Frangi-pante, Charles Goldstein, Bernice Kazouhoff, Borrah Minnevitich, Vincent Rossitto, Hans E. Sievers, S. Mondzak, Robert S. Stannard, Christopher A. Beute, H. W. Finney, Harry N. Hennerman, Murray Levy, Sam Rosenblum, Carleton Young, Frank J. M. Parente, Jack Himmelstein, John Cordaro, Harry Goldfield, Herb Quigley, Harry Struble, Eddy Brown, Mary Kunu, Willard A. Price, James R. Reynolds, Samuel Rosen, James L. Russell, Quentin Jackson.



TREASURER'S REPORT

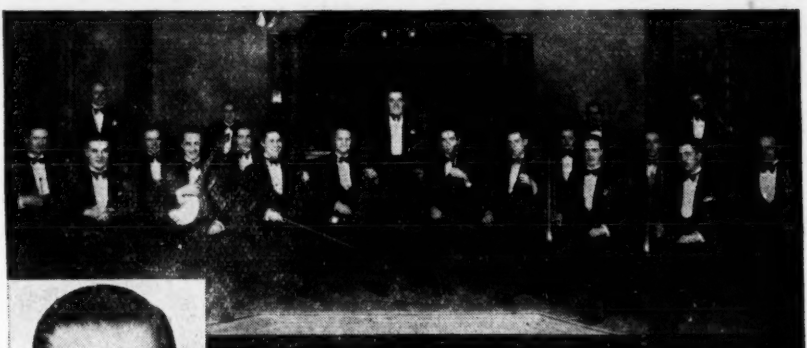
RECEIPTS FOR DECEMBER, 1932

Table listing receipts for December 1932, including items like Per Capita Tax, Journal, 30% Collection, Local Fines, Conditional Fines, Claims, Traveling Cards, Interest on Liberty Bonds, Exchange on Checks, Daily Bank Balance, and Interest, Canadian Bonds.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1932

Table listing disbursements for December 1932, including items like 9257 Frank Morrison, per capita tax, A. F. of L., 9258 Broadway & 40th St., Corp., rent, President's office, 9259 John J. Manning, per capita tax, A. F. of L., 9260 George A. Giles, Treasurer, Cambridgeport Savings Bank, rent, Treasurer's office, 9261 Abe Poznak, rent, Secretary's office, 9262 Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, per capita tax, 9263 Clem Kerpet, return of deposit to appeal fine by Local 696, Glen Lynn, Pa., 9264 Wm. J. Kerngood, expense and per diem to Canton, Ohio, 9265 Local 78, Syracuse, N. Y., Claim vs. Al David, 9266 Music Corporation of America, Claim vs. J. R. Van Osdel, 9267 Chas. Straight Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9268 Bruce Thomas Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 427, St. Petersburg, Fla., 9269 Harold Lawrence Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 16, Newark, N. J., 9270 Seymour Simon Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 71, Memphis, Tenn., 9271 Artie Collins Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 15, Toledo, Ohio, 9272 Don DeForest Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 802, New York, N. Y., 9273 Hal Hoffer Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 51, Utica, N. Y., 9274 Ernie Palmquist Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 4, Cleveland, Ohio, 9275 Edward J. Spring, Claim vs. Earl Carroll's Vanities, 9276 Chas. Hathway, Jr., Claim vs. Earl Carroll's Vanities, 9277 Vic Schilling Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 104, Salt Lake City, Utah, 9278 Durward Cline Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 20, Denver, Col., 9279 Vincent Lopez Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9280 Harold Lawrence Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9281 International Musician, cash advance, 9282 R. R. Brant, Inc., folders, Secretary's office, 9283 Harry A. Fuhrman, Claim vs. Nelson Maple, 9284 Charles Clark, Claim vs. Danny Hope, 9285 Thos. F. Gamble, salary, December 3rd, assistant to President, 9286 Fred W. Birnbach, salary, December 3rd, assistant to President, 9287 G. Bert Henderson, salary, December 3rd, assistant to President, 9288 S. Hirschberg, salary, December 3rd, stenographer to President, 9289 J. R. Webster, salary, December 3rd, stenographer, President's office, 9290 Rose Bayer, salary, December 3rd, stenographer, President's office, 9291 Mary Checoura, salary, December 3rd, stenographer, President's office, 9292 Helen Litchfield, salary, December 3rd, stenographer, Treasurer's office, 9293 Rita Millington, salary, December 3rd, stenographer, Treasurer's office, 9294 Helen Schultz, salary, December 3rd, stenographer, Secretary's office, 9295 International Musician, printing, 9296 Seymour Simon Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9297 Durward Cline Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9298 American Federation of Musicians, rebate on 2% tax for cards of the Victor Schilling Orchestra, 9299 Gus Arnheim Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 1, Cincinnati, Ohio, 9300 Ralph Webster Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 65, Houston, Texas, 9301 McKinney Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 4, Cleveland, Ohio, and Local 286, Toledo, Ohio, 9302 Dinty Moore Orchestra, traveling cards deducted from the 30%, 9303 Lonis Connor Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9304 Tal Henry Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 161, Washington, D. C., 9305 Chic Scoggin Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 101, Dayton, Ohio, 9306 Broadway & 40th St. Corp., electric lights, President's office, 9307 Rubel Corporation, ice, President's office, 9308 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, President's office, for November, 9309 Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., telegrams, President's office, for November, 9310 C. A. Weaver, balance of expense to A. F. of L. Convention, 9311 Al Katz Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9312 Gus Arnheim Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax for cards.

Table listing disbursements for December 1932, including items like 9313 Bruce Thomas Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax for cards, 9314 Duke Hines Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 188, Butler, Pa., 9315 Hume Everett Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 71, Galveston, Texas, 9316 G. O. Shaughnessy, return of 30% collected by Local 60, Pittsburgh, Pa., while a member of the Jimmy Joy Orchestra, 9317 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, Secretary's office, for November, 9318 Hugh Dunlap Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax for cards, 9319 Wesley Barry Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax for cards, 9320 Jack E. Swift, return of conditional card fee and fee for traveling card, 9321 Wedemeyer Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 123, Richmond, Va., 9322 Ty Zeigler Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 4, Cleveland, Ohio, 9323 Sammy Watkins Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 14, Albany, N. Y., 9324 Western Union Telegraph Co., overpayment on traveling card for Wm. Gussak, 9325 Domenico Jacone, Part Payment of Claim vs. George De Fece, 9326 Harry J. Steeper, balance due on expense to A. F. of L. convention, 9327 Edw. Canavan, balance due on expense to A. F. of L. convention, 9328 Local 432, Bristol, Conn., balance of attorney's fees in Case vs. Philip Azzalina, 9329 New York Telephone Co., services rendered President's office for November, 9330 John E. Meyer, office supplies, President's office, 9331 Thomas F. Gamble, salary, December 10th, assistant to President, 9332 Fred W. Birnbach, salary, December 10th, assistant to President, 9333 G. Bert Henderson, salary, December 10th, assistant to President, 9334 S. Hirschberg, salary, December 10th, stenographer to President, 9335 J. R. Webster, salary, December 10th, stenographer, President's office, 9336 Rose Bayer, salary, December 10th, stenographer, President's office, 9337 Mary Checoura, salary, December 10th, stenographer, President's office, 9338 Helen Litchfield, salary, December 10th, stenographer, Treasurer's office, 9339 Rita Millington, salary, December 10th, stenographer, Treasurer's office, 9340 Helen Schultz, salary, December 10th, stenographer, Secretary's office, 9341 A. R. Meeker & Co., correction fluid for stencils, Secretary's office, 9342 Ralph Britt Orchestra, return of part of 30% collected by Local 94, Tulsa, Okla., 9343 Casa Loma Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 30, St. Paul, Minn., 9344 Kay Kyser Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 30, St. Paul, Minn., 9345 Fred W. Birnbach, expense and per diem to Philadelphia, Pa., 9346 Lloyd Akrige, rebate on 2% traveling cards, member Henry Busse Orchestra, 9347 Jimmie Grier Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax for cards, 9348 Richard Snyder Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax for cards, 9349 Chic Scoggin's Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9350 Carl Stoetzel Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9351 Jimmy Joy Orchestra, deduction from the 30% collection for cards, 9352 Les Erlenbach Orchestra, return of 30% collection by Local 1, Cincinnati, Ohio, 9353 Johnny Hamp Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 5, Detroit, Mich., 9354 James Garr Orchestra, return of part of 30% collected by Local 526, Jersey City, N. J., 9355 Harry Conaty, Claim vs. Wm. Tassilo, 9356 Bert LaMar, Claim vs. Harry Stoddard, 9357 A. A. Greenbaum, salary, executive board member, second quarter, 9358 Chas. L. Bagley, salary, executive board member, second quarter, 9359 C. A. Weaver, salary, executive board member, second quarter, 9360 A. C. Hayden, salary, executive board member, second quarter, 9361 James C. Petrillo, salary, executive board member, second quarter, 9362 J. Edw. Jarrott, salary, executive board member, second quarter, 9363 A. R. Meeker Co., stencils, Secretary's office, 9364 P. F. Petersen, balance expenses to A. F. of L. convention, 9365 A. A. Greenbaum, telegrams on Federation business, 9366 Joe Cappel Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9367 Kay Kyser Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax for cards, 9368 Jimmie Carr Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax for cards, 9369 Artie Collins Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax for cards, 9370 Carl Von Ritter, return of 30% collected by Local 586, Phoenix, Ariz., while a member of the T. J. Dantzier Orchestra, 9371 Billy Bisett Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 283, Hamilton, Ont., 9372 Herbie Kay Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 174, New Orleans, La., 9373 Bookwalter Trio, return of 30% collected by Local 75, Des Moines, Ia., 9374 Joe Cappel Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 20, Denver, Col.



George Olsen THE SMILING MAESTRO

draws sweet music from his BUESCHERS

Courtesy of Music Corporation of America

With a painted broomstick, George Olsen became the first collegiate drum major, at the University of Michigan in 1915. When he returned home he organized a dance band of eight, and courageously devoted himself to soft, melodious tunes, at a time when Dixieland jazz and crude syncopation were the vogue. Olsen's band early became known for its "sweet music." And all through his skyrocketing career; from Portland, Oregon, to Frisco... Hollywood and his own Club Olsen for movie stars... Broadway... "Good News" and "Whoopie"... Radio, Lucky Strike... Canada Dry... and

now the Oldsmobile Hour... Olsen, The Smiling Maestro, has brought sweet melody and fine tone to popular rhythm music.

And all along, too, Olsen and Buescher have been inseparably identified. For Bueschers have that fine tone, of the rich melodious quality that has made famous "Olsen and His Music."

And speaking again of Buescher instruments, if you haven't tried one lately, a new thrill awaits you at the nearest Buescher Dealer's. Stop in. Try one. No obligation. Do this at your first opportunity. It will be worth your while.

BUESCHER

ELKHART, INDIANA 120 Buescher Block

If there is no Buescher Dealer near you, write direct for beautiful catalog of YOUR instrument. Easy terms arranged.

Table listing disbursements for December 1932, including items like 9375 Jack Miles Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 34, Kansas City, Mo., 9376 Joseph N. Weber, per diem and expenses to Cincinnati, Youngstown and Pittsburgh, 9377 Joseph N. Weber, telephone and telegram service during trip to Washington, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, 9378 Joseph N. Weber, expenditures, President's office, 9379 Earl Burnett Orchestra, rebate on 2% for cards, 9380 James Murray Orchestra, rebate on 2% tax, 9381 Al Katz Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 77, Philadelphia, Pa., 9382 Snook Friedman Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 161, Washington, D. C., 9383 Local 75, Des Moines, Ia., Claims of R. M. Cappa, A. Marion Harned and Roy Williams vs. J. S. (Mac) McConkey, 9384 M. S. Rauch, secretary, Local 802, New York, deposit by Kolman Shapiro, 9385 Thomas F. Gamble, salary, December 17th, assistant to President, 9386 Fred W. Birnbach, salary, December 17th, assistant to President, 9387 G. Bert Henderson, salary, December 17th, assistant to President, 9388 S. Hirschberg, salary, December 17th, stenographer to President, 9389 J. R. Webster, salary, December 17th, stenographer, President's office, 9390 Rose Bayer, salary, December 17th, stenographer, President's office, 9391 Mary Checoura, salary, December 17th, stenographer, President's office, 9392 Helen Litchfield, salary, December 17th, stenographer, Treasurer's office, 9393 Rita Millington, salary, December 17th, stenographer, Treasurer's office, 9394 Helen Schultz, salary, December 17th, stenographer, Secretary's office, 9395 Chas. L. Bagley, advance expenses to midyear meeting, executive board, 9396 Henry Busse Orchestra, rebate on 2% for cards, 9397 S. Jacobs, return of 30% collected by Local 63, Bridgeport, Conn., while a member of the Richard Wilson Orchestra, 9398 Huston Ray Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 147, Dallas, Texas, 9399 Henry Busse Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 5, Detroit, Mich., 9400 Henry Elagini Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 5, Detroit, Mich., 9401 Jos. N. Weber, Xmas Fund, president's and secretary's office

Table of financial items with columns for item number, description, and amount. Includes items like 'Jas. H. Garrigan Orchestra, return of 30% collected by Local 8, Milwaukee, Wis.' and 'Helen Litchfield, stenographer, Treasurer's office, salary, December 31'.

Table of names and amounts, including 'Bockdon, Anton', 'Broz, Eddie', 'Berthaux, George', 'Canfield, Ford', 'Cerrone, Isadore', 'Connor, Clarence', 'Coffman, Rex', 'Chimera, F.', 'Corley, Leslie', 'Dinsmore, Frank M.', 'Everhart, Max', 'Flaker, D. L.', 'Fitzpatrick, J.', 'Fulks, Robt. W.', 'Frazier, John', 'Gerstenecker, George', 'Gross, Manny', 'Hazelton, Stanley', 'Hutchinson, C. L.', 'Husler, R. F.', 'Hobson, Raymond', 'Jewhurst, Walter', 'Jackson, Chas.', 'Koger, Douglas', 'Levine, J.', 'Liefman, William', 'Levin, Abraham', 'Marino, L.', 'Miller, Robt. J.', 'McGowan, V. R.', 'Oldham, Geo. D.', 'Pollack, Edward', 'Ray, Huston', 'Roberts, E. E.', 'Rinehart, Roy E.', 'Scopazzo, John P.', 'Smith, Ira L.', 'Shipman, W.', 'Swineford, Guy', 'Salisbury, A. E.', 'Sponsilli, A.'.

Table of names and amounts, including 'Tranger, Don', 'Tose, G.', 'Torchio, O.', 'Valley, F.', 'Wiedwilt, Elmer', 'Woeff, Benjamin', 'Williams, H. P.', 'Walter, Albert', 'Wenzel, A. L.', 'Yeaton, Alvin', 'Zeeman, Barney'.

Section titled 'CLAIMS COLLECTED DURING DECEMBER, 1932' listing names and amounts, including 'David, Al.', 'Fisher, A. A.', 'Foe, Wm. Y.', 'Fairman', 'Ferdinando, A.', 'Fisher, Buddy', 'Garber, Jan', 'Gross, George', 'Halstead, Henry', 'Harmon, Dave', 'Jensky, Sam', 'Kingsbury, E. L.', 'Konzelman, E.', 'McConkey, J. S.', 'Sullivan, Wm.', 'Van Osdell, J. R.', 'Vanities, Earl Carroll'.

## SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By IRVING FISHER  
Professor of Economics, Yale University

### SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

Among the most radical cures proposed for poverty are Socialism and Communism. The two are different; but for purposes of this "Short Story" they may be considered together.

Socialism may best be defined as the governmental ownership of capital in place of private ownership—collective property in place of private property. Communism may perhaps be defined as equality of income.

Both aim at reducing the wealth of the wealthy and the poverty of the poor by means of Government ownership and control.

I would more seriously consider radical governmental interference in the distribution of capital and income if I could be convinced that the Government could safely be entrusted with such a job. But, in view of the graft, corruption and inefficiency of our American governmental machinery, I believe we should go slow and should first devote a large part of our energies toward getting good government.

The Russian experiment is of the greatest importance and may teach us Americans many lessons. It is evidently working better than was expected by us who have been brought up under private capitalism. But it is not working any too well, and has already been forced to take steps back toward capitalism. Man is largely a selfish animal and requires, in most cases, a selfish profit motive to get the best results. That is, the profit motive must be given some place though not as big a place as has been thought.

In Russia the motive of patriotism is being utilized just as it is utilized in all countries in war time. And this patriotic motive is, on occasion, capable of becoming stronger than the profit motive. Whether it can be depended on "after the war is over" is a question. In capitalistic countries this does not seem to be the case; and a large part of the patriotism in Russia today seems to consist in the thought of a sort of warfare of Russian Sovietism against the capitalism of the rest of the world. When and if this war-psychology disappears, because the idea of world conquest by socialism is given up (or because the world all becomes socialistic!), we shall have the real test of this Russian patriotism. The idea of welfare also exists in another way and even more definitely—that of "class war." The "proletariat" in Russia is conquering the "bourgeoisie." As long as they are "bourgeoisie" this class war will be real. But when there are none left, and there are few now in Russia, how will the fires of class war be kept burning to keep up the patriotic fervor? We must wait and see.

Another feature of the Russian experi-

ment which is also temporary, Russia's Five-Year Plan, as well as her planned economy generally, is largely based on the fact that, under the Czars, Russia had fallen behind other countries industrially. It is now easy for Russia to lay plans to catch up, because the models are all ready to copy. All that is necessary is to import American engineers who can install the technique of a Henry Ford or of an International Harvester Company. As long as Russia is behind other countries, these other countries afford the models toward which she can work and plan.

But even if Russia should be 100 per cent successful in a planned economy, thus dependent on initiating the latest working models of progress, it does not follow that America could make any good use of a planned economy. We would have no working models to copy and our planning would have to be not copying, but pioneering, which might not be successful. Most new ideas fail to work: although the few that do work are what make progress. In America progress is rapid because, for one reason among many, so many millions of minds are constantly devising and trying out new ideas under penalty of individual loss if they fail and with fortunes to be won if they succeed. If we substitute a salaried planning board in Washington of a few score even of the best minds can we accomplish more? Or will individual initiative shrivel up? Or can we strike a golden mean retaining the initiative of millions of ambitious individuals and supplying governmental co-ordination and planning—as for radio wavelengths, lighting airways, standardizing sizes and shapes, certifying, conferring, and so on. The last seems to me the probable eventual outcome. And it can come by evolution instead of revolution as in Russia.

Meanwhile, it behoves America to watch Russia sympathetically so that we may adopt what is good in her system and reject what is bad. We are certainly not perfect ourselves and have, as recent events in the Depression have shown, much to be ashamed of in our boasted industrial system—unemployment, destitution of superannuated workers, industrial disease, accidents, and corruption. In most of these respects it would seem, from such reports as have come to me, that Russia is at present ahead.

No Time Lost  
"Aren't you the boy who was here a week ago looking for a position?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"  
"Yes, sir; that's why I'm here again. I'm older now."—Totem Weekly.

## LABORGRAMS

A Hackensack newspaper publisher boasts that in a month he amortized the cost of switching from union shop to non-union shop through lower wage scales. The merchants of Hackensack should be glad to hear of this astonishing piece of economic statesmanship!

"Big fleas have little fleas to bite 'em," and that holds until a man gets a union card and thus acquires the power to stand up and call himself clean.

Labor says it's tired of seeing all the wealth piled up among a few, while more and more the workers join the headline. Naturally, financial kings don't like to hear labor talk so intelligently.

Government is lying awake nights planning on how to balance the budget. And all the balancing done so far has been at the expense of workers who will be thrown out jobless by the balancing. Balancing the budget seems to mean unbalancing workers. Isn't there a better way?

The Navy Department is talking about wage-cutting. The Hon. Patrick J. Hurley would think of something like that to cap a career as secretary made up of little besides hot air and mistakes.

Newspapers have criticized President Green for talking about "forceful methods." They may find that his "forceful methods" are mild in comparison to what may prevail unless labor's demands are adopted.

## UNFAIR LIST

of the  
American Federation of Musicians

- ### BANDS ON THE UNFAIR LIST
- American Legion Post Band, Hayward, Calif.
  - Atlanta Police Band, Atlanta, Ga.
  - Burgess Battery Co. Band, Freeport, Ill.
  - Chevrolet Band, Kalamazoo, Mich.
  - Clayton Military Band, Ellenville, N. Y.
  - Covington School Band, Covington, Ohio.
  - Danville Municipal Band, Danville, Ill.
  - Daubanton's, Jimmie, Dance Band, St. Cloud, Minn.
  - DeMolay Boys Band, Toledo, O.
  - Firemen's Band and Orchestra, Indianapolis, Ind.
  - Graham Farmer Band, Washington, Ind.
  - Hall Printing Co., Chicago, Ill.
  - Hamilton Ladies' Band, Hamilton, Ohio.
  - High School Band, Mattoon, Ill.
  - Hope Hope Co. Band, Bordentown, N. J.
  - I. O. O. F. Band, Greenwich, N. Y.
  - Jennings, Howard, and His Band, Huntington, W. Va.
  - Joe Zahradka Pana Band, Pana, Ill.
  - Knights of Pythias Band, Elm Grove, W. Va.
  - Lillesand, Walter, and His Band, Madison, Wis.
  - Nazareth Band, Nazareth, Pa.
  - Northeast Boys' Band, Northeast, Pa.
  - 107th Cavalry Band, Akron, Ohio.
  - 142nd Infantry Band, Amarillo, Texas.
  - Palmolive-Peets-Colgate Band, Jersey City, N. J.
  - St. Nicholas Boys' Band, Jersey City, N. J.
  - Santa Fe Band, Topeka, Kan.
  - Stratford Boys' Band, Stratford, Ont., Can.
  - Temple Association Band, Elgin, Ill.
  - Yeoman's Kiltie Band, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- ### PARKS, BEACHES AND GARDENS
- Artesian Park, Tom Sweeney, Manager, Brenham, Texas.
  - Beverly Gardens, Albuquerque, N. M.
  - Bombay Gardens, Philadelphia, Pa.
  - Capital Park and all Buildings thereon, Hartford, Conn.
  - Craig's Beach Park, Lake Milton, Ohio.
  - Dolan's Park, Eosobol, Wis.
  - Eweco Park, Art Gietzkow, Manager, Oshkosh, Wis.
  - Fairyland Park, Chas. F. Raney and W. W. Boddy, Props., Springfield, Ill.
  - Geauga Lake Park, Geauga Lake County, O.
  - Joyland Park, Lexington, Ky.
  - Lake Ariel Park, Scranton, Pa.
  - Lakeside Amusement Park, Wichita Falls, Texas.
  - Lassalle Park, Lassalle, Mich.
  - Mason Gardens, Uniontown, Pa.
  - Melody Gardens, Nay Aug Park, Scranton, Pa.
  - Parker Park, Indianola Island, Toledo, Ohio.
  - Shore Acre Gardens, H. Eberlin, Prop., Sioux City, Iowa.
  - Skyline Springs Park, R. A. Waters, Mgr., Mattoon, Ill.
  - Tasmo Gardens, Mishawaka, Ind.
  - Tri-City Park, Cairo, Ill.
  - Trier's Park (West Swinney Park), Fort Wayne, Ind.
  - Yosemite National Park.

### FINES PAID DURING DECEMBER, 1932

Atlanta, J.	13.75
All, Percival H.	86.40
Alexander, Frank	25.00
Banks, Melvin	50.00
Baker, Travers T.	25.00
Bright, Delbert	25.00
Barry, Edward	50.00
Bibee, Don	50.00
Bean, Al.	86.40





