

# International Musician



OFFICIAL JOURNAL  
American Federation of Musicians

VOL. XXX

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, JULY, 1932

No. 1

## The Los Angeles Convention

### A. F. OF M. OFFICERS FOR 1932-1933

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**DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**

Joseph N. Weber.....New York  
Chauncey A. Weaver.....Des Moines  
Edward Canavan.....New York  
Charles L. Bagley.....Los Angeles  
P. L. Peterson.....Tulsa  
Harry J. Steeper.....Jersey City

**A**MID scenes romantic and picturesque, beneath skies of azure tint and meteorological reassurance, and in a summertime atmosphere tempered with cooling ocean zephyrs, the thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians convened in the far-famed city of Los Angeles, Monday, June 13, 1932, at half after one o'clock in the afternoon.

One hundred and ninety-four delegates responded to the roll-call.

The spacious Hotel Biltmore housed the delegates and furnished the convention hall—a remarkably low rate having been secured considering the palatial character of the public edifice itself.

The opening session was preceded by a fine musical program rendered by an orchestra of sixty-four pieces, all members of Local No. 47, and under the direction of Leonard J. Walker. The following numbers were presented:

1. Overture—"The Bartered Bride," by Smetana.
2. Waltzes—"Beautiful Blue Danube," by Strauss.
3. La Botique Fantasque—Rossi-Respighi.
4. Prelude to the Meistersingers—Wagner.

The orchestra also played a Symphonic March by Brother A. Maggio, especially dedicated to President Joseph N. Weber. It was a highly meritorious musical composition and was accorded a fine reception by the assembled delegates.

The foregoing selected program was introduced by the playing of the American "Star Spangled Banner" and the Canadian "Maple Leaf Forever."

Vice-President Charles L. Bagley had charge of the opening ceremonies and, who after having attended a long series of Federation conventions, found himself in a particularly happy frame of mind in being privileged to welcome a convention to his own home city.

### By CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER

The invocation was offered by Rev. J. M. Schaeffle, pastor of Pico Heights Congregational Church for a period of over forty years.

Cordial addresses of welcome were then made by President J. W. Gillette of Local No. 47; Col. Carlos W. Huntington, Director of Professional and Vocational Standards, and representing His Excellency James Rolph, Jr., Governor of California, who was absent attending the Republican National Convention in Chicago; Honorable John C. Porter, Mayor of Los Angeles; President A. W. Hoch, president of the California State Federation of Labor; Secretary J. W. Buzzell of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, and Brother Frank Carothers, another long time delegate to Federation national conventions.

These welcoming addresses were characterized by a note of hospitality which constituted a happy prelude to a most interesting and delightful week.

In these introductory observations we shall not attempt to review the details of legislation. These may be found in *ex tenso* elsewhere. It is sufficient to say that the "two per cent. tax" held the center of interest. Many Locals were insistent that this law had outlived its usefulness. Many delegates who entertained that view were convinced after intensive discussion that this was no time to relax zeal in preparation for contests which may come with the uncertain times which are ahead. Accordingly, instead of repealing the law its provisions were expanded so as to make the two per cent. tax apply to all engagements characterized as traveling engagements, such as traveling dance orchestras, hotel, restaurant and all traveling engagements other than theatrical.

Another legislative change interesting to many will be increase of conditional membership cards from twelve to twenty-four dollars, but payable semi-annually.

In spite of the long-continued depression, delegates reported a remarkable maintenance of morale, courage and hopefulness, and faith that better times for musicians as well as all other classes of people are bound to come.

### Sunbeams

Entertainment is one of the inevitable incidentals of national convention week. The Local playing the part of host expects to do its utmost in making the visitors' sojourn agreeable. All Locals are not equally favored in the wealth of home surroundings and attractive environment. Nature has functioned in lavish profusion in one place and marked restraint in another. In this particular, Local No. 47 is the special child of fortune. Majestic mountains, ocean shores, beautiful drives, historic shrines, orchard opulence, floral displays rivaling the traditional hanging gardens of Babylon; and

Hollywood—all at the command of a Local of thirty-five hundred members, unified for the purpose at hand and happy in its execution—these are some of the elemental forces calculated to make a convention week memorable. That they succeeded beyond their most roseate dreams will be the unanimous verdict of all those who came, saw, heard and were conquered by irresistible California charm.

Tuesday of convention week the delegates surrendered to the Local entertainment committee. At eight o'clock in the morning the entire company was placed in motor buses and an all-day pilgrimage began. The first stop was at San Gabriel, ten miles from Los Angeles, home of the historic mission, San Gabriel Archangel, founded in 1771, Home of the Mission Play, depicting the founding of the first California mission. It was an hour in which to lift the curtain from the past and observe where altar fires had burned in testimony of the faith which seems to have characterized all the ages of man.

An especially delightful feature of the day was the visit to Long Beach—only twenty miles from Los Angeles, with a population of 142,000. Dinner was served at the Breakers' Hotel, after which the visitors were conducted to the Auditorium where the Long Beach Municipal Band gave a concert under the direction of Mr. Herbert Clarke. Mr. Clarke, who gained world-wide fame as cornet soloist with the late John Philip Sousa, has been at Long Beach for nine years and is popular with not only the musicians but with the general public. This band plays afternoon and evening concerts fifty-two weeks in the year—except no concerts are played on Sunday evening. Each musician is granted two weeks' vacation on full pay. Secretary Frank Judy of Local No. 351, and who is a member of the band, was master of ceremonies that afternoon and delivered a happy address of welcome. The program arranged for the afternoon was as follows:

- To the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention  
of the  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS  
of the  
UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
GREETINGS AND WELCOME
- from HERBERT L. CLARKE and the  
LONG BEACH MUNICIPAL BAND
- Soloists—Saxophone, Harold E. Stephens;  
Xylophone, Charles E. Seeley.
1. March, "Long Beach is Calling" Herbert L. Clarke
  2. Overture, "Macbeth" Sullivan
  3. Saxophone Solo, "Carnival of Venice" Demersseman
  4. "Rondo Capriccioso" (Request) Mendelssohn
- INTERVAL
5. Suite, "Henry VIII" German
  6. Waltz, "L'Etudiantina" Waldteufel
  7. Xylophone Solo, "Lebestreud" Kreisler
  8. Finale, "The Forge in the Forest" Michaelis

As those motor buses rolled homeward along the hard-surfaced roads and by the

ocean shore there was quite a concerted disposition to sing the refrain—"The End of a Perfect Day."

Los Angeles has a population of 1,238,048—holding the place of fifth city in the American nation—well justifying the distinction of magic city of the Pacific coast.

Across from the Biltmore is an enclosure called Pershing Park. Well provided with park benches it becomes an inviting spot for recuperating from that tired feeling. It is also a notable forum for debating every problem under the sun.

At any hour of the day or night the passerby may hear an animated discussion. One day curiosity prompted a listening. We were interested to know whether the eighteenth amendment or the probable nominee of the National Democratic Convention might be the topic of disquisition. Working our way from the fringe nearer to the center of the crowd we discovered the issue to be—"The Authenticity of the First Chapter of the Book of Genesis." Being indisposed to attempt any additional illumination to that which was being freely offered we hurried to the convention hall to hear Chairman John W. Parks report on Razzolution No. 23 of the Law Committee.

California presents a most interesting study in comparative magnitudes. For example, Los Angeles County contains 4,115 square miles and embraces a population in excess of 2,200,000.

Railway facilities between Des Moines and Los Angeles, making a look-in on San Francisco possible, either going or returning, we improved the opportunity. It was eminently worthwhile. The dominance of two cities like San Francisco and Los Angeles—less than five hundred miles apart—in the affairs of the western world is much easier understood by a visit. We had not seen San Francisco since 1915. We are indebted to the officers and members of Local No. 6 for courtesies which made it possible to see the Golden Gate City in its far-flung ramifications of commercial and industrial enterprise. We know that the delegates who followed a similar circuit were richly rewarded.

Convention entertainment was in the hands of a general committee authorized by Local No. 47 as follows: C. L. Bagley, Chairman, W. B. Harrington, F. W. Forbes, Harry Baldwin, F. D. Pendleton, H. C. Green, Effie M. Diedrich and Alice Carrieco Mortimer. It was a busy committee.

It is quite impossible to walk the streets of Los Angeles or Long Beach without touching elbows with someone from Iowa. Thousands of Iowa people, having grown

(Continued on Page Two)

## International Musician

Entered at the Post Office at Newark, New Jersey, as Second-Class Matter.

Published Monthly at 37-39 William Street, Newark, N. J.

"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 10, 1918."

### OFFICIAL BUSINESS COMPILED TO DATE

#### CHARTERS REVOKED

627—Kansas City, Mo. (colored).  
753—Denver, Colo. (colored).  
791—Forrest, Ill.

#### CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP ISSUED

6070—Marie Renaldo.  
6071—Evelyn Hora.  
6072—Joseph Rio.  
6073—Locilo Siligan.  
6074—Harry Mason.  
6075—Leslie Calefield.  
6076—Dick Rita.  
6077—Jos. Rini.  
6078—Geo. Saunders.

#### CONDITIONAL TRANSFERS ISSUED

117—Percy Storm.  
118—Red Fox.

#### FORSIDDEN TERRITORY

The Ritz Barn, Seabreeze, N. Y., has been declared Forbidden Territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 66, Rochester, N. Y.

JOS. N. WEBER,  
President, A. F. of M.

The Pier Ballroom and Roman Pool, Miami, Fla., and the Frolics Club, at Miami, Fla., have been declared Forbidden Territory to all members of the A. F. of M. other than members of Local 655, Miami, Fla.

JOS. N. WEBER,  
President, A. F. of M.

#### WANTED TO LOCATE

Kindly address any information as to the local wherein Antonio Cuggino holds membership to Edw. A. Benkert, Secretary, Local 10, 175 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Kindly forward any information as to the whereabouts of C. A. Titcomb, trumpet and oboe player, to H. P. Liehr, Secretary, Local 9, 56 St. Botolph St., Boston, Mass.

Advise the office of the Secretary of the A. F. of M., 37-39 William St., Newark, N. J., of any information as to in what local one Frank Williams holds affiliation.

Forward any information as to the membership of one, Chick Newell, to Secretary Wm. J. Kerngood, 37-39 William St., Newark, N. J.

Please advise the Secretary's office if one Jack Kneeland, an erased member of the A. F. of M., appears in any jurisdiction with a unit.

Please address any information as to the address of Wm. Ridings to Carl N. Weber, Secretary, Local 255, West McHenry, Ill.

#### DEFAULTERS

Polk Burke, Marshalltown, Iowa, is in default of payment of \$41.50 due a member of the A. F. of M.

Mildred and Maurice, vaudeville artists, are in default of payment of \$146.00 due members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

The Vincent Costello Post, American Legion, Washington, D. C., is in default of payment of \$204.00 due members of Local 161 of that city for services rendered.

The Beechwood Country Club of Lake St. Clair, Mich., is in default of payment of \$665.00 to members of the A. F. of M. for services rendered.

Romano Smeraldo, Lawrence, Mass., is reported in default of payment of \$10.00 to members of the A. F. of M.

Wick Herro, a promoter, is reported in default of payment of \$400.00 due members of Local 8, Milwaukee, Wis., for services rendered.

The Belasco Theater, Washington, D. C., is in default of payment of \$260.00 due members of Local 161 of that city for services rendered.

Edward Beck, Chicago, Ill., is reported in default of payment of \$125.00 due mem-

bers of Local 10 of that city for services rendered.

Local 9, Boston, Mass., reports Douglas Woodman, Abington, Mass., in default of payment of \$88.80 to its members.

#### NOTICE

To All Locals of the A. F. of M.

Greeting:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the 37th Annual Convention of the A. F. of M. at its session at Los Angeles, Calif., on June 17, 1932:

Whereas, It has come to the attention of this Federation that certain members of Congress, who are unfavorable to organized labor, have voted against the modification of the 18th Amendment (prohibition), and

Whereas, Such action on the part of Congressmen is not in conformity with the views of this Federation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Executive Board is hereby requested and instructed to advise our various locals of the attitude of such Congressmen on this most important question wherein this Federation is so vitally interested, and to request that in all cases wherein such Congressmen have not shown themselves otherwise to be friends of organized labor, the interested locals withhold their support when such Congressmen again offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

Upon request, complete list of the vote on this question in the House of Representatives will be forwarded by the Secretary's office.

#### THE DEATH ROLL

Auburn, N. Y., Local No. 239—Walter L. Wheadon.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Local No. 232—Charles C. Newman.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 9—Herman Hecker.

Baltimore, Md., Local No. 40—Chas. A. Eldman.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 10—Robert De Blois, Carlton A. Coon, C. A. Boehler, Fred Scott, Gustave A. Carlson, Alf. Lowum, Albert H. Kuester, Joe Franco. Des Moines, Iowa, Local No. 75—Eric C. Noble.

Hammond, Ind., Local No. 203—Edward Polasek.

Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 3—Conrad Schellschmidt.

Lawrence, Mass., Local No. 372—Geo. Seuss, Sr.

Louisville, Ky., Local No. 11—Aug. F. Rath.

Memphis, Tenn., Local No. 71—Mrs. A. B. McHenry.

Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 73—Oscar S. Danielson.

New York City, N. Y., Local No. 802—Calvin E. Jones, Fred E. Schilling, Henry P. Schmitt, Edward Joseph Levins, Edith M. Chase, Franz Adelman, Ralph Stanley Harris, Giuseppe Vasta, Jacob Hager, John L. Edwards, Jr., Theo. H. Poister, Jr.

Omaha, Nebr., Local No. 70—Robert Cuscaden.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Local No. 60—J. J. Maloney.

Paterson, N. J., Local No. 248—Max Michlenz.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 77—Edw. Jos. Levine, Albert Tusso.

Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 66—George J. Deutsch.

St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 2—Wallace Herbert.

Seattle, Wash., Local No. 76—Francisco Longo.

San Francisco, Calif., Local No. 6—Richard Karsey, Antone Logar, Herbert Wallace.

Taunton, Mass., Local No. 231—James P. Hern.

Trenton, N. J., Local No. 62—Emil Winkler.

Toronto, Can., Local No. 149—Ernest Garvey.

Worcester, Mass., Local No. 147—Allan G. Ashton.

#### CHANGES IN OFFICERS DURING JUNE, 1932

Local No. 10, Chicago, Ill.—Secretary, E. A. Benkert, 208 West Adams St.

Local No. 37, Joliet, Ill.—Secretary, J. S. Simpson, 108 North Nicholson St.

Local No. 110, Hutchinson, Kan.—Secretary, Chas. P. Wolfesberger, 127½ North Main St.

Local No. 184, Everett, Wash.—Secretary, H. L. Brunner, 3312 Hoyt Ave.

Local No. 218, Marquette, Mich.—President, Henry M. Robinson, 729 Pine Street.

Local No. 231, Taunton, Mass.—President, Chas. D. Green, 244 Broadway.

Local No. 265, Quincy, Ill.—Secretary, Frank A. Malambri, 612 Hampshire.

Local No. 274, Massillon, Ohio.—President, Theodore Stoltz, 56 10th St., S. E.

Local No. 362, Huntington, W. Va.—Secretary, John James Dwyer, 1220 10th Avenue.

Local No. 404, New Philadelphia-Canal

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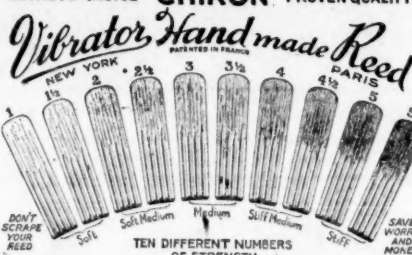
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man, 326 Beaver Ave., N. E.; Secretary,  
Julius C. Dittmar, 108 Public Square,  
New Philadelphia, Pa.

Local No. 407, Mobile, Ala.—Secretary,  
John E. Winstanley, 265½ Dauphin St.

Local No. 412, Idaho Falls, Idaho—Sec-  
retary, J. T. Evans, American National  
Bank Bldg.

Local No. 437, Rochester, Minn.—Sec-  
retary, Carlton W. Roessler, 103 10th  
Ave., S. E.

Local No. 532, Amarillo, Texas—Presi-  
dent, Joe W. Norman, 3807 Harrison;  
Secretary, L. V. Fogle, 904-B Taylor,  
P. O. Box 1313.

Local No. 619, Wilmington, N. C.—  
President, W. H. Hancammon, Jr., 210  
South 16th St.; Secretary, R. V. Williams,  
309 Ann St.

#### THE LOS ANGELES CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One)

wealthy among the cornfields of the mid-  
western state, have gone to the Pacific  
Coast state to sit in the cooling shade  
of California orange groves and subsist  
on the luscious fruit which Nature has so  
bountifully provided.

We believe the blue ribbon for long  
distance automobile driving to the con-  
vention must be handed to Delegate John  
P. Millington of Lawrence, Mass., who,  
accompanied by Mrs. Millington and their  
daughter, Rita M., and Mr. Hosea Brad-  
street and Warren G. Fancher, crossed  
the continent without mishap, and which  
performance, we hope, was duplicated on  
the return trip. The distance is more  
than three thousand miles and would  
have been looked upon as a most for-  
midable undertaking a generation ago.  
Hard-surfaced roads and the modern au-  
tomobile have effected a wonderful trans-  
formation in present-day affairs.

One regrettable incident of the Los  
Angeles Convention was the sudden at-  
tack of illness which came to Delegate  
Frank Carothers, who, having attended  
many national conventions of the Fed-  
eration, was beaming with delight in  
being able to extend a hand of welcome  
to his home city. On Monday he gave a  
special address of greeting; the next day  
he was in the hospital. He was not able  
to attend the further sessions of the  
Convention. His wide circle of friends  
and acquaintances will hope that he may

be fully recovered long before these lines  
appear in print.

Mr. Herbert Clarke, director of the  
Long Beach Municipal Band, was one of  
the duly elected delegates from Local  
No. 353, but found it would be impos-  
sible to leave his professional and official  
duties long enough to function as Con-  
vention delegate. He did, however, ap-  
pear at the Convention hall, was quickly  
recognized, invited to the platform and  
responded to the call for a speech, which  
was gladly received and enjoyed.

All musical manifestations during con-  
vention week disclosed talent of a high  
order. The thirty-five-piece orchestra,  
under the leadership of Ben Laitsky,  
furnished for the dinner-dance on Thurs-  
day evening was as fine as could be de-  
sired.

Federation friends in a vast number of  
Locals, unable to attend, sent cordial tele-  
graphic greetings, showing that their  
hearts are still with the organization.

Local papers speak of Hollywood as the  
modern Babel. Of the 3,761 players in  
motion pictures, 1,031 speak languages  
other than English. The French lead  
with 317, Spanish 302, Germans 258,  
Italians 50, Russians 18, Chinese 5. They  
come from Albania, Algeria, Arabia, Bo-  
hemia, Czecho-Slovakia, Egypt, Greece,  
Morocco, Syria and dozens of other coun-  
tries. As a moving sound picture, why  
does not Hollywood try having them all  
talk at once?

Room Eighty-three-O-Five—  
Its memory to me,  
As long as I'm alive,  
Will most refreshing be!

The weather was wonderful and not  
once did we hear the remark—"most un-  
usual for this time of year."

Local No. 47 waited a long time for  
the convention, but when the hour ar-  
rived she performed the entertainment  
task with an artistic finish.

Los Angeles is a polite city. Her au-  
tomobile drivers showed great patience in  
dealing with Federation jay-walkers.

In California even Adam's apple is  
sometimes referred to as an orange.









# OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians

## Opening Session

BILTMORE HOTEL

Los Angeles, Calif., June 13, 1932.  
Convention called to order at 1:30 P. M. by President Weber.

A musical program by 64 members of Local 47, the host of the convention, under the direction of Bro. Leonard J. Walker, was rendered prior to the opening of the convention, and consisted of the following numbers:

1. Overture—The Bartered Bride, Smetana
2. Blue Danube Waltz..... Strauss
3. La Botique Fantasque... Rossi-Respighi
4. Prelude to the Meistersinger... Wagner

The gavel falls, the delegates rise, and the orchestra plays the Maple Leaf Forever and the Star-Spangled Banner.

President Weber introduces Bro. Chas. Leland Bagley, the Vice-President of the A. F. of M., who is the Chairman of the General Committee of Local 47, which is entertaining the convention, who welcomes it to Los Angeles.

He introduces the Rev. J. M. Schaeffe, pastor of the Pico Heights Congregational Church for over forty years, who delivers the invocation.

President J. W. Gillette of Local 47 is introduced to the members assembled and gives a short resume of the conduct of the local and the manner in which it meets the deplorable conditions of affairs extant throughout this and other countries.

Bro. Bagley introduces Col. Carlos W. Huntington, Director of Professional and Vocational Standards, who represents his excellency, James Rolph, Jr., Governor of the State of California, who is absent from the State at this time. He extends a whole-hearted welcome on behalf of the Governor, the manner of its presentation leaving no doubt of its sincerity in the minds of the listeners.

Hon. John C. Porter, the Mayor of Los Angeles, Calif., adds his welcome to the convention. He gives assurance that the full hospitality of the city is offered our members and his remarks were well received.

The orchestra is heard in a number dedicated to President Jos. N. Weber, composed by member A. Maggio, and titled Marcia Sinfonica.

Bro. A. W. Hoch, President of the California State Federation of Labor, says "Welcome" to the representatives on behalf of organized labor and pays tribute to the successful efforts of our organization as a part of that movement.

Bro. Bagley introduces J. W. Buzzell, the Secretary of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, who adds the voice of welcome of that body and thanks the A. F. of M. for its selection of Los Angeles as its Convention City at this time. He feels that it is helpful in showing the citizenry the type of membership of our organization. He pays tribute to the cooperation received by the local labor movement from our locals Nos. 47 and 767 of Los Angeles.

Bro. Frank Carothers of Local 47 is introduced and gives a hearty assurance of welcome to his home town.

President Weber calls the assemblage to order for business session, and gives a short address on the present crisis in the affairs of our countries and others throughout the world. An analysis of the situation and the manner in which our membership is affected thereby, is presented, and the importance of the results of the deliberations of this Convention are forcibly awelt upon by the President.

Roll call of delegates follows.

The following Credential Committee is appointed:  
W. F. Anthes, Sr., E. L. Geiger, Fred P. Phelps, John Ragone, Guy W. Heric, O. C. Anderson, Julius E. Falk, James W. Palmateer, Ralph Feldser, James I. Taylor, Harley Barr, Fred A. Groves, Tiny Hardesty, Harry M. Rudd, C. M. Daggett, Thos. Restivo.

The Committee on Credentials reports through Chairman Anthes the following members entitled to be seated as delegates to this Convention:

- Local No. 1, Cincinnati, Ohio—Oscar F. Hild.
- Local No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Hy. J. Falkenhainer, Harry E. Hoffman, Samuel P. Meyers.
- Local No. 4, Cleveland, Ohio—B. W. Costello, Otto J. Kapl, Henry Pfizenmayer.
- Local No. 5, Detroit, Mich.—Talmon A. Davenport, Ralph Jewell, Herman W. Schmemman.
- Local No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—E. L. Geiger, Jerry J. Richards, Walter A. Weber.
- Local No. 8, Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank Hayek.
- Local No. 9, Boston, Mass.—Geo. Gibbs, James T. Kenney, J. Edward Kurth.
- Local No. 10, Chicago, Ill.—Emil F. Borre, James C. Petrillo, Alfred G. Rackett.
- Local No. 12, Sacramento, Calif.—E. R. Drake, Wilkie Ogg.
- Local No. 15, Toledo, Ohio—Hal Carr.
- Local No. 16, Newark, N. J.—Mike Celles, Leo Cluesman.
- Local No. 17, Erie, Pa.—S. G. Anderson, Wm. Brakeman.
- Local No. 19, Springfield, Ill.—Frank E. Leeder.
- Local No. 20, Denver, Colo.—F. J. Leibold, Michael Muro, L. E. Wurtzbaach.
- Local No. 23, San Antonio, Texas—R. S. Atchison.
- Local No. 24, Akron, Ohio—Logan O. Teagle.
- Local No. 30, St. Paul, Minn.—David E. Dahl, A. L. Eggert, Edw. P. Angius.
- Local No. 34, Kansas City, Mo.—Frank K. Lott, A. W. Luyben, Carl Mue.
- Local No. 36, Topeka, Kan.—H. E. Barnes, Otto L. Rahn.
- Local No. 43, Buffalo, N. Y.—Jos. L. Armubuster, Fred S. Stopper.
- Local No. 47, Los Angeles, Calif.—Harry Baldwin, Frank Carothers, J. W. Gillette.
- Local No. 51, Utica, N. Y.—O. C. Bergner.
- Local No. 52, South Norwalk, Conn.—Frank Benton Field.
- Local No. 59, Kenosha, Wis.—W. C. Draudt, Harry A. Thompson.
- Local No. 60, Pittsburgh, Pa.—M. E. Johnston, Hook Osborn, Thos. E. O'Shea.
- Local No. 65, Houston, Texas—Robert H. Rice.
- Local No. 66, Rochester, N. Y.—Leonard Campbell, Frederick J. Manzner, Herbert Zahn.
- Local No. 67, Davenport, Iowa—C. R. Jahns.
- Local No. 69, Pueblo, Colo.—J. V. Byrne, J. S. Toother.
- Local No. 70, Omaha, Neb.—Emil B. Hofmann, Ernest Nordin, Jr., Fred B. Phelps.
- Local No. 71, Memphis, Tenn.—Joseph Henkel, Walter A. Ward.
- Local No. 72, Fort Worth, Texas—Clarence Parker.
- Local No. 73, Minneapolis, Minn.—L. A. Brewer, John P. Rossiter.
- Local No. 74, Galveston, Texas—John Ragone.
- Local No. 75, Des Moines, Iowa—Alonzo Leach, John H. Riggs, J. Estey Wilkinson.
- Local No. 76, Seattle, Wash.—W. J. Douglas, H. A. Pelletier, Joe Rausch.
- Local No. 77, Philadelphia, Pa.—Romeo Cella, Adolph Hirschberg, John Lotz.
- Local No. 78, Syracuse, N. Y.—George F. Wilson.
- Local No. 79, Clinton, Iowa—John F. Sheppard.
- Local No. 82, Beaver Falls, Pa.—A. M. Latshaw.
- Local No. 84, Bradford, Pa.—Harry Fitzgerald.
- Local No. 86, Youngstown, Ohio—Chas. A. Derlin, H. M. Dunbaugh.
- Local No. 84, Tulsa, Okla.—G. J. Fox, P. F. Peterson.
- Local No. 99, Portland, Ore.—H. C. Banzer, C. Ashley Cook, John Dykstra.
- Local No. 103, Columbus, Ohio—E. C. Kershaw, Arthur E. Steng.
- Local No. 104, Salt Lake City, Utah—Alvin A. Beesley, Chas. E. Berry, Guy W. Heric.
- Local No. 105, Spokane, Wash.—Carl W. Jones.
- Local No. 106, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Joseph Justina.

- Local No. 111, Canton, Ohio—Charles W. Weeks.
- Local No. 114, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.—Burton S. Rogers.
- Local No. 115, Olean, N. Y.—David Burleigh.
- Local No. 120, Scranton, Pa.—James T. Harri's, Allan Lawrence.
- Local No. 121, Fostoria, Ohio—W. D. Kuhn.
- Local No. 123, Richmond, Va.—Frank P. Cowardin.
- Local No. 126, Lynn, Mass.—B. O. McSheehy, Chester S. Young.
- Local No. 128, Jacksonville, Ill.—Adam Ehr Gott.
- Local No. 134, Jamestown, N. Y.—G. R. Broadberry, James H. Howard.
- Local No. 135, Reading, Pa.—Frank L. Diefenderfer.
- Local No. 136, Charleston, W. Va.—R. Blumberg.
- Local No. 137, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Jos. Kitchen, W. B. Mokresh.
- Local No. 140, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—John MacLuskie.
- Local No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Fred Stephens, Wm. H. Stephens.
- Local No. 143, Worcester, Mass.—Water Hazelhurst.
- Local No. 147, Dallas, Texas—O. C. Anderson, Wm. J. Morris, J. W. Parks.
- Local No. 148, Atlanta, Ga.—C. B. Bearden.
- Local No. 149, Toronto, Canada—H. T. Culley, Walter M. Murdoch, S. J. Ryall.
- Local No. 153, San Jose, Calif.—W. F. Anthes, Sr., Arthur H. Kuhn, A. A. Thielke.
- Local No. 154, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Julius E. Falk, Nordine J. Falk.
- Local No. 160, Springfield, Ohio—Ralph Lemley.
- Local No. 161, Washington, D. C.—John E. Birdsell.
- Local No. 167, San Bernardino, Calif.—James W. Palmateer.
- Local No. 171, Springfield, Mass.—Henry J. Vglis, Edwin H. Lyman.
- Local No. 172, East Liverpool, Ohio—Howard H. Cochran.
- Local No. 174, New Orleans, La.—John De Drott, G. Pipknie.
- Local No. 187, Sharon, Pa.—Jos. F. Sharwatz.
- Local No. 189, Stockton, Calif.—Ernest B. Cerneau.
- Local No. 192, Elkhart, Ind.—W. B. Hooper.
- Local No. 196, Champaign, Ill.—E. C. Wascher.
- Local No. 198, Providence, R. I.—Vincent Castronovo.
- Local No. 203, Hammond, Ind.—Reinhardt Elster.
- Local No. 205, Green Bay, Wis.—Wm. G. Grohndorff.
- Local No. 208, Chicago, Ill.—Herbert H. Byron, Arthur T. Steward.
- Local No. 210, Fresno, Calif.—Neil C. Perry.
- Local No. 234, New Haven, Conn.—R. R. Teta.
- Local No. 245, Muncie, Ind.—Lee O. Baird.
- Local No. 248, Paterson, N. J.—Thomas Jowett, Alfred Troyano.
- Local No. 254, Sioux City, Iowa—Bert J. Robison.
- Local No. 256, Birmingham, Ala.—M. D. Friedman, C. P. Thienenge.
- Local No. 263, Bakersfield, Calif.—Frank H. Lowe.
- Local No. 269, Harrisburg, Pa.—Ralph Feldser.
- Local No. 284, Waukegan, Ill.—Jules C. Stein, Irwin L. Stockstill.
- Local No. 287, Athol, Mass.—Frank E. Weaver.
- Local No. 288, Kankakee, Ill.—Delbert U. Sellers.
- Local No. 291, Newburgh, N. Y.—James I. Taylor.
- Local No. 295, Pocatello, Idaho—Arthur Walters.
- Local No. 297, Wichita, Kan.—A. E. Jacques, Edward Turner.
- Local No. 308, Santa Barbara, Calif.—Harley Barr.
- Local No. 309, Fond du Lac, Wis.—H. G. Bowen.
- Local No. 311, Wilmington, Del.—James A. Le Fevre, Wm. H. Whiteside.
- Local No. 316, Bartlesville, Okla.—Frank V. Murrah.
- Local No. 320, Lima, Ohio—H. G. Sloan.
- Local No. 325, San Diego, Calif.—Fred A. Groves, Robert Jackson, George E. Nagle.
- Local No. 334, Waterloo, Iowa—Winnifred C. Ziegler.
- Local No. 339, Greensburg, Pa.—N. A. Roy.
- Local No. 346, Santa Cruz, Calif.—C. W. Taintor.

- Local No. 348, Sheridan, Wyo.—T. T. Tynan.
- Local No. 353, Long Beach, Calif.—Frank E. Judy, James L. Kennedy, H. C. Wilkin.
- Local No. 358, Livingston, Mont.—B. G. Westphal.
- Local No. 367, Vallejo, Calif.—William Stross.
- Local No. 369, Las Vegas, Nev.—Tiny Hardesty.
- Local No. 370, Superior, Wyo.—P. A. Young.
- Local No. 372, Lawrence, Mass.—John P. Millington.
- Local No. 375, Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. D. Graham.
- Local No. 380, Binghamton, N. Y.—Lee Wm. Jenks.
- Local No. 382, Fargo, N. Dak.—Harry M. Rudd.
- Local No. 385, Fort Smith, Ark.—Ganoe Seutt.
- Local No. 391, Ottawa, Ill.—Thomas J. O'Gorman.
- Local No. 399, Asbury Park, N. J.—Rudolph P. Malchow, Charles E. Nieman.
- Local No. 402, Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Leonard Bauer.
- Local No. 404, New Philadelphia, Ohio—Carl A. Wolfe.
- Local No. 424, Richmond, Calif.—Harry Bliss Kister.
- Local No. 454, Merced, Calif.—Martin B. Sorensen.
- Local No. 463, Lincoln, Nebr.—Dr. H. C. Zellers.
- Local No. 464, Beaumont, Texas—J. M. Frank.
- Local No. 466, El Paso, Texas—F. L. Pytcher.
- Local No. 493, Seattle, Wash.—Powell S. Barnett.
- Local No. 495, Klamath Falls, Ore.—Lloyd H. Derby.
- Local No. 498, Missoula, Mont.—Larry Daly.
- Local No. 512, Lawrence, Kan.—James Holyfield.
- Local No. 526, Jersey City, N. J.—Harry J. Steeper, Harry J. Swensen.
- Local No. 533, Buffalo, N. Y.—Raymond E. Jackson.
- Local No. 535, Boston, Mass.—John H. Barkley.
- Local No. 537, Boise, Idaho—C. M. Daggett.
- Local No. 550, Cleveland, Ohio—R. L. Goodwin.
- Local No. 564, Altoona, Pa.—William J. Connors.
- Local No. 576, Piqua, Ohio—G. Francis Etter.
- Local No. 582, Trinidad, Colo.—George Beaty.
- Local No. 587, Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Johnson.
- Local No. 590, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Thomas Restivo.
- Local No. 595, Vineland, N. J.—John M. Boyd.
- Local No. 618, Albuquerque, N. M.—Earl D. Watterson.
- Local No. 626, Stamford, Conn.—Arthur S. Lee.
- Local No. 627, Kansas City, Mo.—William Shaw.
- Local No. 648, Oakland, Calif.—H. F. Pierson.
- Local No. 655, Miami, Fla.—Roy Singer.
- Local No. 661, Atlantic City, N. J.—James C. Magee.
- Local No. 668, Kelso, Wash.—Herman A. Heuer.
- Local No. 687, Santa Ana, Calif.—C. O. Cartwright.
- Local No. 692, Riverside, Calif.—Ray Alcorn.
- Local No. 697, Murphysboro, Ill.—Hamor Hanson.
- Local No. 704, Norfolk, Nebr.—W. C. Ahlman.
- Local No. 711, Watsonville, Calif.—A. T. Jansen.
- Local No. 721, Tampa, Fla.—Joseph Miyares.
- Local No. 767, Los Angeles, Calif.—Spencer Johnson.
- Local No. 802, New York, N. Y.—Edward Canavan, Henri Conrad, Richard McCann.
- Local No. 809, Middletown, N. Y.—O. A. Keene.

On motion, the report is adopted and the delegates are seated.

The Secretary offers a resolution that the President appoint the following committees:

	Members
Law .....	19
Measures and Benefits .....	19
Good and Welfare .....	19
International Musician .....	19
President's Report .....	19
Secretary's Report .....	19

Finance ..... 19  
Location ..... 19  
Adopted.

#### A recess is taken.

#### Session reconvenes.

The following Committees are appointed:

#### LAW

J. W. Parks, Henry Pfizenmayer, Ralph Jewell, Frank Hayek, James T. Kenney, Leo Cluesmann, Michael Muro, J. W. Gillette, M. E. Johnston, C. R. Jahns, J. S. Toohar, Emil B. Hoffman, Adolph Hirschberg, Harry M. Dunsbaugh, P. F. Petersen, G. R. Broadberry, C. B. Bearden, Edw. Canavan, Edw. Turner, Herm. A. Heuer.

#### MEASURES AND BENEFITS

E. P. Ringius, Oscar F. Hild, Otto J. Kapl. George Gibbs, A. W. Luyben, Fred S. Stopper, Frank Carothers, John P. Rossiter, John Lotz, Geo. F. Wilson, Allan Lawrence, Frank L. Diefenderfer, John McLuskie, Walter M. Murdoch, Vincent Castronovo, Thomas J. O'Gorman, H. C. Zellers, Harry J. Steeper, James Holyfield.

#### GOOD AND WELFARE

Wm. J. Douglas, T. A. Davenport, J. Ed. Kurth, Emil F. Borre, Michael Celles, Wm. Brakeman, F. J. Leibold, O. C. Bergner, Thomas E. O'Shea, Leonard Campbell, Clarence Parker, Romeo Cello, Wm. H. Stephens, G. Pipitone, Alfred Troyano, E. D. Graham, Wm. J. Connors, Geo. Keene, James J. Magee.

#### INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN

Walter Weber, Herman W. Schmeeman, A. G. Rackett, David A. Dahl, H. E. Barnes, Jos. L. Armbruster, Hook Osborn, Ernest Nordin, Sr., H. A. Pelletier, John Dykstra, Chas. L. Berry, Frank P. Cowardin, Chester S. Young, Fred Stephens, Henry J. Felix, Jas. A. Lefevre, Larry Daly, Henri Conrad, L. E. Wurtzbach.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

John E. Birdsell, R. S. Atchison, Frank Lott, L. A. Brewer, Charles Derlin, Alvin A. Beesley, Adam Ehrigott, H. T. Culley, E. C. Wascher, Wm. Grohndorf, A. R. Teta, Thomas Jowett, B. G. Westphal, E. R. Drake, W. C. Draudt, Arthur H. Kuhn, Howard H. Cochrane, Jos. F. Sharwatz, Ernest B. Cerneau.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT

H. C. Banzer, Jerry J. Richard, E. C. Kershaw, Carl W. Jones, Burton S. Rogers, W. D. Kuhn, R. Blumberg, Wm. J. Harris, P. R. Ryall, Lee O. Baird, A. E. Jacques, Ganoe Scott, Richard McCann, T. T. Tynan, Lee M. Jenks, Carl A. Wolfe, Geo. Beaty, John M. Boyd.

#### FINANCE

John P. Millington, B. W. Costello, James C. Petrillo, Hal Carr, Carl Metz, Frank Benton Field, G. J. Fox, B. C. McSheehy, Jos. Kitchen, Edwin H. Lyman, John DeDroit, W. B. Hooper, Reinhard Elster, C. P. Thiemonge, Robert Jackson, Frank E. Judy, J. Leonard Bauer, Arthur E. Streng, Wilkie Ogg.

#### LOCATION

A. M. Latschaw, John F. Sheppard, Joseph Justiano, James T. Harris, W. B. Mokresh, Nordine J. Falk, Ralph Lemley, Bert J. Robison, Frank E. Weaver, Geo. E. Nagle, Chas. E. Nieman, Harry Swensen, C. O. Cartwright, J. M. Frank, A. A. Thielke, Harry Baldwin, H. G. Sloan, Winnifred C. Ziegler, C. W. Taintor.

#### MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

New York City, Jan. 6, 1932.

Mid-year meeting of the INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD called to order by President Weber at 1:45 P. M. Present — Bagley, Brenton, Weaver, Hayden, Birnbach, Greenbaum, Jarrott and Kerwood.

The Board considers a request from Orville Snortum, a Member of Local 205, Green Bay, Wis., for a remission of a \$25 fine imposed upon him. Owing to the circumstances extant in the case, the request is granted.

Case No. 125. The request of Local 393, Framingham, Mass., for relief from restrictions to comply with the Price List of Local 246, Marlboro, Mass., is taken up for consideration. On motion the request is denied.

Case No. 242. The appeal of Member Cyrus E. Woodward of Local 76, Seattle, Wash., is considered and on motion the appeal is denied.

The Board considers Case No. 193, the claim of Member Arthur T. Michaud against Member Roy Ingraham for alleged moneys due for damages. On motion the claim is dismissed.

Case No. 325 is considered. It concerns a claim of \$3,093.70 by Member Ben Polack for services rendered at the Hollywood Restaurant, Cleveland, Ohio. On

motion the claim is allowed against the Hollywood Restaurant Co.

An application for reinstatement from Fred Ford, a former Member of Local 94, Tulsa, Okla., who was erased for violation of the laws of the A. F. of M. in the jurisdiction of Local 72, Fort Worth, Texas, is given consideration. An application for leniency is made by Local 72. On motion, the outstanding fine is reduced to \$100, and upon payment of same within thirty days from date of notification the applicant may be reinstated without the payment of a National Initiation Fee.

The Board reconsiders its action in Case No. 188, wherein a fine imposed by Local 284, Waukegan, Ill., was sustained against Member Bob Peary of Local 10, Chicago, Ill., and on motion the payment of the fine is held in abeyance.

Matters of interest to the Federation are discussed at great length.

A request of Local 123, Richmond, Va., for an extension of jurisdiction to include thirty-one counties is unfavorably considered.

An appeal is considered from a Member of Local 6, San Francisco, Calif., residing in the district of the Oakland (East Bay) branch, from an action of the Local in the matter of an election for officers of said branch. Under the circumstances of the case, the appeal is denied.

#### Adjournment taken.

New York City, Jan. 7, 1932.

Meeting of the INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD called to order by President Weber at 10:00 A. M. All present.

A situation extant in the jurisdiction of Local 251, Bellingham, Wash., is explained by the President, and his action in holding that members thereof are not entitled to strike benefits is concurred in by the Board.

The Board holds that no Local shall issue a certificate of membership in the form of a quarterly card or otherwise, unless same bears the name of the member having paid fees or dues therefor.

Charges are considered against the Colored Local 44 in St. Louis, Mo. All the documents in the case are read. Laid over for further consideration.

Vice-President Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor, and I. N. Ornburn, President of the Cigar Makers' National Organization, appeared before the Board, representing Labor's Modification Organization seeking the co-operation and financial assistance of the A. F. of M. in furthering the efforts of the committee to have the Volstead act amended.

A detailed statement is made of the efforts of the Labor movement through the organization and the prospects for their successful termination.

On motion the President is authorized to draw on the funds of the Federation for \$500 per month for the purpose as outlined by the committee.

#### Recess taken.

#### Session resumed.

Consideration is given to the application of the provisions of the laws governing Traveling Dance Orchestras as set forth in Art. XIII, Section 10, Paragraph J. The Board reaffirms its former action in the matter.

The payment of fines of \$5 each imposed on Members Joseph F. Fonzo and George L. Wooley of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., is on motion held in abeyance.

Subscription to the Labor Banner of Washington, D. C., is considered an action deferred thereon at this time.

A request for a re-opening of Case No. 191, wherein claims totalling \$540.23 were allowed against Walter Barnes, at that time a member of Local 208, Chicago, Ill., is considered and on motion denied.

#### A short recess is taken.

A contract is submitted by the Masked Troubadours with the Dewitt Cafe of Syracuse, N. Y. On motion our members are advised that they may proceed in the courts in the matter.

Further consideration is given to the charges against Local 44, St. Louis, Mo. (colored).

On motion the Local is found guilty and its charter is revoked, the President of the A. F. of M. being directed to carry out the purport of this action and make such arrangements in the St. Louis jurisdiction as shall appear to best meet the interests of the A. F. of M. and which

may include the reorganization of the colored musicians. Executive Officer Birnbach excused from participation in this case.

The situation in the Hollywood studios at Los Angeles, Calif., is explained by the President, and left in his hands for proper attention.

Matters in respect to the Broadcasting situation and other matters of particular interest to the Federation and its members are discussed at great length.

The President reports that upon an investigation it is shown that conditions in West Baden and French Lick, Ind., are not such as to warrant the granting of an application to have these jurisdictions placed in that of a nearby Local, and that, therefore, the request should be denied.

On motion the recommendation is concurred in by the Board.

The President presents the opinion of counsel on Resolution No. 23 of the 1931 Convention, which was referred to the Board for consideration and action, and which reads as follows:

Resolved, That a station employing non-union bands or orchestras be considered unfair, and a station permitting itself to hook up with such station shall also be considered unfair.

In view of said opinion of counsel, the Board's action on the resolution is unfavorable.

New York City, Jan. 8, 1932.

Meeting of the INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD called to order by President Weber at 10:00 A. M. All present.

The entire morning session is devoted to a prolonged discussion and consideration of the affairs of the organization, and which are considered from all aspects and angles.

#### Recess taken.

#### Session resumed.

The Board holds that a contracting member may not evade the provisions of payment under the Traveling Band Laws by construing any part of the tour as being regulated by local laws.

An appeal for re-opening of Case No. 485 of the 1930-31 Docket by Albert Lillo of Local 20, Denver, Col., and wherein a fine of \$35 imposed on said Lillo by Local 36, Topeka, Kan., was sustained, is considered. On motion the case is re-opened. The Board sets aside the action of the Local and the latter shall be advised that it may proceed in the case in the manner prescribed by the laws of the A. F. of M.

A situation extant in the jurisdiction of Local 489, Fort William, Port Arthur, Canada, is discussed, and the Board refers same to the President with instructions to advise the interested parties of the action of the Board in reiterating its stand on matters of this nature.

The rights and privileges of Traveling members and the protection of Local members on miscellaneous engagements are discussed by the Board. Laid over for further consideration.

A discussion ensues of the efforts of Locals to stagger employment in the interests of the entire membership.

An application is considered for reinstatement of William Doherty, a former member of Local 806, West Palm Beach, Fla. On motion the application is denied at this time.

An appeal by George M. Sankey, a former member of Local 73, Minneapolis, Minn., for the reduction of an outstanding fine is considered. On motion his reinstatement is granted upon payment of the outstanding fine on payments to be arranged by the President's office.

#### Recess is taken.

#### Session is resumed.

A general discussion of matters pertaining to the welfare of the Federation takes place.

#### Adjournment is taken.

New York City, Jan. 9, 1932.

Meeting of the INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD called to order by President Weber at 10:00 A. M. All present.

The following resolution is on motion adopted:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Musicians does hereby endorse the program of observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, to take place in 1932; accept with appreciation the invitation of the George Washington Bicentennial

Commission, and pledge this organization to extend earnest co-operation to the United States Commission in all possible ways, so that future generations of American citizens may be inspired to live according to the example and precepts of Washington's exalted life and character, and thus perpetuate the American Republic.

On account of the fact that it has been practically impossible to enforce the steamship wage scale under present economic conditions, the President has permitted the modification of same on November 23, 1931, to be in effect until the meeting of the Executive Board on January 6, 1932.

The following was the temporary scale:

30 consecutive days, per man	\$100.00
14 consecutive days, per man	52.00
One week, per man	28.00
5 days or less, per man	25.00
In each case, each additional day	4.00

Contractor to receive 75 per cent additional for all work and sub-leader to receive one-half of the contractor's fee or 37½ per cent.

On motion, the Board votes to continue the above scale and directs the President to take under advisement a modification of the Steamship scales on the Western Coast if conditions are shown to be similar to those which actuated this action.

The Board reconsiders case No. 316, wherein charges were sustained against Members E. J. Query of Local 66, Rochester, N. Y., and Charles L. Edwards of Local 311, Wilmington, Del., for alleged violations of the laws of the A. F. of M. On motion the charges against Member Query are sustained and a fine of \$100 is imposed.

The charges against Member Charles L. Edwards are dismissed.

An appeal of Demonic Margadonna of Local 661, Atlantic City, N. J., from its action in setting aside a doubling charge on a particular engagement is on motion denied.

The Board considers the broadcasting situation and bills in preparation and at present before Congress as affecting the interests of our membership. The matter is left in the hands of the President to properly safeguard the interests of the Federation.

#### The Board reconsiders:

Case No. 305. Claim of Member Ernest Luz of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., against Member Jack George of Local 526, Jersey City, N. J., for alleged moneys due him and wherein judgment for \$96 was rendered against Member Luz.

President Steeper of Local 526, Jersey City, N. J., appears to present a statement on behalf of the Local.

A claim is allowed in favor of Member Luz against Member George in the sum of \$24, providing \$3 for each of the eight claimants, said amount being the pro rata share of the benefit performance given by Local 526 in the interest of its fund for the relief of its unemployed members.

A question of jurisdiction over Stratman's Pavilion in Wisconsin, which lies about midway between Local 195, Manitowoc, Wis., and Local 95, Sheboygan, Wis., is given consideration.

After full investigation the Board holds said pavilion to be in the jurisdiction of Local 95, Sheboygan, Wis., as it lies within fifteen miles in a northerly direction, which jurisdiction was properly granted to that local.

Action on the purchase of additional stock in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company is deferred at this time.

A donation to the International Labor News Service is considered and action is likewise deferred at this time.

#### Recess taken.

#### Session resumed.

A situation extant in the jurisdiction of Local 406, Montreal, Canada, concerning the rights to strike benefits in theatre matter is laid before the Board. It is held that the case is governed by a previous action of the Board to the effect that if a member, while drawing theatre strike benefits accepts another engagement within the same hours of employment as his theatre engagement, he forfeits the right to again be entitled to benefits on the first engagement if the second one ceases to exist.

An appeal for a reduction of fines imposed on member Cato Mann and members of his orchestra is considered by the Board.

On motion the fine of member Mann is reduced to \$600, that of Lester N. Rohde to \$450, and the remainder of the orchestra to \$300 each.



An appeal from an action of Local 5, Detroit, Mich., by Zangwell Garber from its action in denying him reinstatement therein is laid before the Board. On motion the application for reinstatement is granted upon the payment of a National Initiation Fee of \$100, in addition to amounts due members of Local 5 and its reinstatement fee, and conditional upon his availing himself of the offer within thirty days from date of notification.

On motion the Treasurer is directed to pay to the William L. Mayer estate the yearly salary due for his services as Vice-President.

A request for further time in which to perfect his citizenship is received from August Rusch of Local 19, Springfield, Ill., and on motion the request is granted.

A request of Local 30, St. Paul, Minn., for the right to permit its members to broadcast gratis is denied.

The Board holds that no Traveling Dance Orchestra can solicit nor accept an engagement from an employer to render services at any place of amusement other than one owned by said employer, nor permit such employer to act as agent in securing any other engagement for said orchestra.

On motion the applications of Fred Large and members of his orchestra for reinstatement are unfavorably considered at this time.

At 3:50 P. M. the Board adjourns subject to the call of the Chair.

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.,  
June 9, 1932.

Meeting of the International Executive Board called to order by President Weber at 2 P. M. Present: Bagley, Brenton, Hayden, Weaver, Greenbaum, Birnbach, Jarrott and Kerngood.

The President explains the decisions rendered by his office in the matter of collection of taxes by locals on earnings of their own members as well as members of other locals fulfilling engagements in the jurisdictions of such locals.

Messrs. Morris J. Herbert and Virgil Crites appear in relation to basic patents concerning photo-electric cells and devices in use in the moving picture industry. Documents are left with the Board for later consideration.

Edward Canavan, Henri Conrad and Richard McCann, delegates-elect from Local 802, New York City, N. Y., are heard in the matter of the request of that local for complete local autonomy, as expressed by a meeting thereof.

Members Conrad and McCann address the Board at length and member Canavan replies to queries of the Board regarding the operation of the affairs of the local.

Recess taken at 6:30 P. M. and the delegation is invited to return in the evening if it desires to present any further statements.

Session resumed at 8 P. M.

Matters of importance to the Federation are discussed and at 8:50 P. M. the delegation from Local 802 again appears.

The statements previously made by members Conrad and McCann are amplified by them and a long brief read by member Conrad, which received the attention of the Board until 12:35 A. M., the time of adjournment.

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.,  
June 10, 1932.

Meeting of the International Executive Board called to order by President Weber at 9:30 A. M. All present.

The Board considers Case No. 375, appeal of member Thomas A. Carey from an action of Local 440, New Britain, Conn., in imposing a fine upon him. On motion the appeal is denied, but the amount of the fine is reduced to \$25.

Consideration is given to Case No. 441, claim of manager F. A. Stadler, Youngstown, Ohio, against member Fletcher Henderson for loss sustained through breach of contract. The claim is allowed in the sum of \$150.

Case No. 472, claim of member Audrey Walkes of Local 802, New York, N. Y., against member James W. Miley of the same local, for \$375 alleged to be due him, is considered. Claim allowed in the sum of \$25.

The Board considers Case No. 473, claim of member Theodore F. Nixon of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., against member James W. Miley of the same local for \$432 alleged to be due him. Claim allowed in the sum of \$25.

Consideration is given to Case No. 484, claim of member Henry Edwards of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., against

member James W. Miley of the same local for \$256 alleged to be due him. Claim allowed in the sum of \$25.

The Board considers Case No. 624, appeal of members Benedetto Palotta and Thomas Westbury of Local 77, Philadelphia, Pa., from an action of the Trial Board of said local. The appeal is on motion denied.

Case No. 679, claim of member Edwin C. Compton against member Charles Woehrl of Local 379, Easton, Pa., for alleged monies due him, is taken up. On motion, the claim is allowed in the sum of \$52.50.

Recess taken.

Session resumed at 2 P. M.

Consideration is given to Case No. 807, request of Local 34, Kansas City, Mo., to have the name of Maurice E. Cain added to the Defaulters and National Unfair Lists. Delegate-elect A. W. Luyben of Local 34 appears. The request is referred to the President's office for further investigation and disposition.

Case No. 735, request of Local 34, Kansas City, Mo., to have C. D. Woodward declared a defaulter in the sum of \$220, due its members, is taken up. Laid over for further consideration.

A request for remission of \$75 balance due on fine from member Wayne K. Emerson is received from Local 103, Columbus, Ohio. On motion the payment of this balance due is held in abeyance pending his future department.

Charges preferred by Local 20, Denver, Colo., against Local 753, of the same city, are considered. The report of the investigation conducted by State Officer Byrne is read. Laid over for further consideration.

The proposition submitted by Messrs. Herbert and Crites regarding patent rights affecting devices used in the moving picture industry is given further consideration. The Board holds it is not in a position to enter into control of these patent rights at this time as same have not been fully established by the courts.

The Board reviews an action of Local 13, Troy, N. Y., in remitting part of a fine imposed upon member Mary I. Weaver of that local, and the imposing of which had been sustained by the International Executive Board. The Board sanctions the action of the local, but the local shall be advised that in the future no such action shall be taken without the previous sanction of the International Executive Board.

Charges and claim are considered against Local 661, Atlantic City, N. J., as preferred by member Amedeo Passere of that local. The documents are read. On motion said charges and claim are dismissed.

Matters of importance to the Federation are discussed at length.

An application for reduction of National Initiation Fee of \$250 imposed on Rube Bromberg, a former member of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., is considered. On motion, the payment of \$200 of the amount imposed is held in abeyance pending the future department of the applicant.

A communication from Local 4, Cleveland, Ohio, concerning the citizenship of Erik Kahlson is read. The Board holds that under the circumstances of the case the membership of said member shall not be disturbed.

The Board considers a communication from Art R. Strachan, a former member, who was erased for failure to complete payment of a fine. The matter is referred to the President's office for investigation and disposal.

Permission is granted to Local 276, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Can., to enroll Kurt Kunzel as he has signed a satisfactory declaration to complete citizenship in the Dominion or in the United States if he migrates into the latter country.

The six-day week is made the subject of an extended discussion.

Member Emil Maestre of Local 661, Atlantic City, N. J., addresses a communication to the Board on the subject of an agreement with member W. J. Madden of the same local, and to which member Maestre alleges Local 661 has not given proper consideration. On motion member Maestre shall be advised that no redress can be offered by the Board as in its opinion he has no case.

Recess taken.

Session resumed at 9 P. M.

The Board considers the request of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., for complete local autonomy, as presented by the delegates-elect. After a prolonged discussion, it is laid over for further consideration.

Adjournment taken at midnight.

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.,  
June 11, 1932.

Meeting called to order by President Weber at 9:30 A. M. All present.

The Board resumes consideration of the request of Local 802, New York City, for complete local autonomy. After prolonged deliberation, laid over for further consideration.

Charges considered against Local 791, Forrest, Ill., by Local 102, Bloomington, Ill., for violation of the laws of the A. F. of M.

President Weber is excused on business of the Federation.

Vice-President Bagley in the chair.

Executive Officer Birnbach, who had been delegated by the President to investigate the conditions extant in the jurisdiction of Local 791, reports thereon. On motion, the charges are sustained, and the charter of Local 791 is revoked.

A request from the Music Teachers' Protective Association of Greater New York for affiliation as such with the A. F. of M. fails to receive favorable consideration.

The Board considers an application for reinstatement from Dave Peyton, a former member of Local 208, Chicago, Ill., and who had been erased for non-payment of claims due members of the A. F. of M. On motion it is referred to the President's office for further investigation and action.

A request of the Morris County American Legion Band of Morristown, N. J., to be removed from the National Unfair List is received and referred to the President's office for adjudication.

Recess taken at noon.

Session resumed.

The President submits the following data on the activities indulged in in the direction of celebrating Living Music Day:

Fifty-three cities have held such celebrations.

Sixty-four cities are arranging for such events.

One hundred and seventy-five newspapers have requested information as to the details of the plan.

A question propounded by Local 457, Attleboro, Mass., is answered by the Board to the effect that a member who acts as instructor of a drum corps is governed by all the provisions contained in Art. X, Section 7G of the By-Laws, which govern teachers of bands and orchestras.

The application for complete local autonomy as presented by the delegates-elect from Local 802, New York City, N. Y., is again considered at length.

A short recess is taken and the session resumed.

An application for reinstatement of Joe Tener is laid before the Board and on motion a former decision in rejecting the application is reaffirmed.

Session adjourns at 6 P. M.

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.,  
June 12, 1932.

Meeting called to order by President Weber at 10:45 A. M. All present.

The request of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., for complete local autonomy is given further consideration.

On motion the request is denied.

The general situation in the jurisdiction of Local 802 is reviewed at length.

The Executive Board finds that the form of government is a matter of contract between the American Federation of Musicians and the local, that the form was suggested and requested by the New York musicians and was in good faith granted by the American Federation of Musicians and subsequently sustained by a Convention of the Federation. The conditions in New York at that time left the authorities of the Federation no other alternative except to revoke the charter of the local union which was then known as Local 310 for gross violation of the laws of the Federation. The action was fully sustained by a Convention, was finally contested in the courts by former Local 310 and the litigation did not come to an end until the highest judicial tribunal, the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, had fully sustained the

Federation's position in the matter. During the trial the court's attention was drawn to the conditions under which a charter was granted to Local 802.

The articles of association and application for a charter of Local 802 were signed at that time by each applicant for membership and said articles of association have since been signed by each applicant for membership, hence every member of Local 802 is bound by same, the Federation not being a party to or responsible for the mental reservation that members joining Local 802 might have made when signing articles of association, application for charter or membership. The claim which often has been so unfairly made by some members of Local 802 that the Federation has robbed the New York musicians of self-government, and had foisted a government upon them which they did not desire, is not based upon the facts in the case. The Federation, when the charter application was made, assumed that same was made in good faith, and no other alternative except to believe and hold that the New York musicians desired the government of the local which they themselves suggested. The Federation accepted the charter application and the statement now that the form of government which same provided for the local was only to be a passing arrangement is one of which the Federation had no knowledge, and no reservation to that effect was included in the articles of association or application for a charter. The delegates of Local 802 are now instructed by a meeting of the local to request from the International Executive Board an entire striking down of said articles of association, that is, its agreement to abrogate same and place the New York musicians in the same position that they maintained before the local which was then known as 310 had so violently transgressed against the laws of the Federation. Defunct Local 310, after its expulsion from the Federation made strenuous efforts to destroy the American Federation of Musicians, going so far as to involve it in litigation in the United States Courts in an attempt to have it declared an organization in restraint of trade. During this action the question of the present form of government of Local 802 was also brought before the Court by former Local 310 without, however, having the effect of securing a decision against the Federation, much less being successful in destroying it. The International Executive Board of the Federation is mindful of all the difficulties which the Federation experienced in the past in New York which had its repercussion throughout the entire Federation and as a result for a long time greatly hindered the Federation in its full activities to continue to safeguard and advance the interests of all its members, in addition to greatly depleting its treasury and causing its energies to be largely dissipated by the onslaughts made upon its very existence by certain elements among the New York musicians, thousands of whom are now members of Local 802. For these reasons, being ever mindful of the fact that the government given to Local 802 was given at the request of the New York musicians in the form considered proper by themselves and the difficulties that the Federation experienced with Local 310 before it was expelled, it appears pertinent to consider as to whether the striking down and entire reversal of the conditions under which the present charter of Local 802 was granted is advisable until the Federation finds it opportune. Your Executive Board does not hold this to be so at the present time, but would suggest in entire harmony with the principles of the Federation and the safeguarding against a recurrence of attempts to destroy it that this Convention instruct the incoming Executive Board, and with full authority to do so on its behalf, to modify the articles of association of Local 802 to the extent of reducing the members to be appointed by the International Executive Board as members of the Governing Board of Local 802 to the number of seven and increase the number of members of the Governing Board to be elected by the local to six; and further that the by-laws shall prescribe designated dates at which regular meetings of the local can be held; and that at the request of a given number of members of the local stipulated by the International Executive Board of the Federation, special meetings of the local may be held for certain purposes not contrary to the articles of association or the by-laws of the Federation. Furthermore that such local or special meetings may describe penalties against members to be imposed by the local trial bodies for violation of its laws; make rules and laws regulating the professional conduct of members as such between themselves and their employers; approve or disapprove investments of the funds of the local proposed to them by the Governing Board or suggest such investments to the Governing Board, but not require the Governing Board to make them; make donations for purposes they deem advisable with the proviso, however, that if donated sums aggregate Five Hundred

Dollars at any one meeting that the donation or donations must have the approval of the Governing Board. Regular or special meetings shall also have the right to suggest to the Governing Board, but not require them to enact rules or amendments to laws or new laws which in nowise conflict with the laws of the American Federation of Musicians in general or articles of association of Local 802 as modified by order of this Convention in particular. They shall also have the right to suggest actions to the Governing Board based upon existing laws, but cannot require that the Board comply with the suggestion.

Moreover the articles of association and by-laws of the local are to be so amended that elected officers cannot be removed without cause.

In addition to the instructions given to the International Executive Board to modify the articles of association and the by-laws of Local 802 in the manner as herein set forth, this Convention to go on record as a general proposition that the Federation will never condone a union within a union or clubs or kindred associations formed by members of a local where there is evidence of politically controlling any local union, and this declaration is made for the purpose of preventing the development of conditions anywhere which resulted in the revocation of the charter of Local 310.

We repeat that the form of government of Local 802 is a matter of contract between the American Federation of Musicians and Local 802, the same as a charter granted to any other local represents a contract between the Federation and such Local. The Federation is in no position to abrogate the form of government of Local 802 without the consent of said local union, and neither is the local union in a position to abrogate same without the consent of the Federation.

The modifications of the articles of association and the by-laws of Local 802 recommended to this Convention are so recommended with the understanding that Local 802 cannot permit any organization of whatever kind to maintain its headquarters on the same premises as does Local 802, or enter into any arrangement that the access of any members to any part of said premises shall be dependent upon an agreement between members of Local 802 or Local 802 itself with such other organization. The incoming Executive Board is further instructed to forthwith consider the modification of the articles of association and by-laws of Local 802 in conformity with these instructions, and put same into full force and effect not later than three months after the adjourning of this Convention, with the exception of the reduction in number of appointed members and increase the number of elected members to the Governing Board of Local 802, which shall take effect at the next election of the Local.

Session adjourned.

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.,  
June 13, 1932.

Meeting called to order by President Weber at 11 A. M. All present.

Miss Wareham, representing the Young & Rubium Co., appears and presents request for right to publish result of secret vote on the radio tests made at the Chattanooga Convention. On motion the request is denied.

Matters of interest to the Federation are discussed.

Session adjourns at noon.

On motion the time limit for sessions was set as follows:

9:30 A. M. to 12 Noon.  
1:30 P. M. to 5 P. M.

The chair is directed to select a committee to arrange for Memorial Services to be held at an hour to be later designated by the Convention.

On motion the close of the morning session on Wednesday, June 15th, 1932, is designated as the time limit for the introduction of resolutions except by unanimous consent.

The chairman was authorized to accept resolutions in or out of session until that hour.

It was moved and seconded to adjourn until Wednesday, June 15th, 1932, at 9:30 A. M. Carried.

Adjournment taken at 4:30 P. M.

## Second Day

### MORNING SESSION

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.,  
June 15, 1932.

Convention called to order by President Weber at 9:45 A. M.

The Committee on Credentials makes the following supplementary report. Entitled to be seated:

Local No. 333, Eureka, Calif.—W. M. Lawton.

Local No. 362, Huntington, W. Va.—F. E. Dickson.

Local No. 76, Seattle, Wash.—Kolia Levienne in place of Jos. Rausch.

The delegates are seated.

The following communications are read:

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1932.

Joseph N. Weber, President, Convention American Federation of Musicians, Los Angeles, Calif.

In behalf of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor I extend to you and to the Officers and Delegates to your Convention fraternal greetings and our best wishes for a satisfactory and successful convention. These trying times brought about through widespread unemployment and dislocated economic conditions demonstrate the need of organized strength and collective action on the part of working men and women. The greater strength and solidarity of Organized Labor the greater will be the economic protection afforded all those who toil and serve the Nation. May I supplement these expressions of interest, fraternity and good will by extending to you and your Officers and Delegates my personal felicitations.

WILLIAM GREEN.

New York, June 13, 1932.

Joseph N. Weber, President, A. F. of M., Los Angeles, Calif.

Proximity of dates between our International Conventions makes my presence at your gathering impossible. Accept my deep and whole-hearted wishes in your deliberations at your present meeting, which I sincerely hope will prove most advantageous in the interest of your entire membership. A continuance of the splendid co-operation enjoyed in the past between our respective organizations in these trying times is earnestly advocated. Sincerest regards,

WM. C. ELLIOTT,  
President, I. A. T. S. E.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 13, 1932.

Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America extends fraternal greetings to the American Federation of Musicians on the occasion of your Thirty-seventh Convention and wish for your organization a most successful convention. May your deliberations result not only in good for your organization, but for our entire movement.

JAMES WILSON,  
General President.

New York, June 13, 1932.

Mr. Weber, American Federation of Musicians, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious and successful Convention.

T. A. RICKERT, Gen. Pres.,  
J. L. WINES, Gen. Sec.-Treas.,  
United Garment Workers of America.

Dallas, Texas, June 10, 1932.

Mr. Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, Convention Headquarters, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Brother Weber:  
Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful and constructive Convention. Fraternal yours,

JOHN B. SCHULTE, President,  
Retail Clerks' International  
Protective Association.

Houston, Texas, June 13, 1932.

Wm. J. Kerngood, Secretary, A. F. of M., Convention, Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Calif.

I regret exceedingly that circumstances are such that it will be impossible for me to attend the 1932 Convention. Though listed among the absentees I sincerely hope that the deliberations of this Convention will bring about legislation that will be beneficial to all. Kindest personal regards to President Weber, yourself and all my old friends. Yours fraternally,

ROBERT H. RICE,  
Secretary, Local 65.

Montreal, Que., June 12, 1932.

William J. Kerngood, Secretary, American Federation of Musicians, care Convention, Los Angeles.

Please convey to the Convention my sincere regrets at not being able to attend the Los Angeles Convention. May this Convention be the most constructive yet held. Best wishes to all the Officers and Delegates from Local 406, and myself.

J. C. MOLINARI,  
President, Local 406.

Tampa, Florida, June 12, 1932.

William J. Kerngood, Secretary, A. F. of M., Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

Exceedingly regret that I will not be able to attend Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians. Please convey my best wishes and sincere personal regards to the Officers and Delegates and especially to the Los Angeles Local, your host.

JOSEPH MIYARES,  
Delegate, Local 721, Tampa, Florida.

Memphis, Tenn., June 13, 1932.

Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

Regret that circumstances prevent me from attending Convention this year. Hope to be with you again next year. Best wishes for a successful Convention.

JOSEPH HENKEL,  
Local 71.

Troy, N. Y., June 12, 1932.

Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

Best wishes and kind regards to yourself, Officers and Delegates. May the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of M. be the most constructive and harmonious ever. Though I am not with you in person, I am in spirit. Sincerely and fraternally yours,

GEORGE BURGER.

Dallas, Texas, June 12, 1932.

Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

Best wishes and success to yourself, Executive Board and all the Delegates. While I personally could not be there, my heart is with you and hope that the legislation enacted will bring much good to the rank and file.

S. D. FAGIN,  
Local 147.

Piqua, Ohio, June 13, 1932.

Wm. J. Kerngood, Secretary, American Federation of Musicians, Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles.

Best wishes for a successful Convention. Regret very much we cannot be represented. Best wishes to Officers and Delegates.

FRANCIS ETTER,  
Local 576.

Chicago, Ill., June 13, 1932.

Wm. J. Kerngood, Secretary, Federation of Musicians, Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles.

I am instructed to convey to Mr. Weber and Officers and Delegates to the Convention heartiest wishes for a successful meeting.

HERBERT H. BYRON,  
Sec'y, Local 208, A. F. of M.

Akron, Ohio, June 11, 1932.

Wm. J. Kerngood, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

Due to sudden illness, unable to attend Convention. May your deliberations be harmonious and constructive. If you find the right kind of two per cent stuff floating around Convention send our boys a supply C. O. D. Best wishes to the Officers and Delegates.

LOGAN O. TEAGLE.

Pueblo, Colo., June 7, 1932.

Wm. J. Kerngood, Secretary, A. F. of M., Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

Owing to the condition of our local treasury, I shall be unable to attend the Convention. However, our Secretary, Bro. Toohar, will represent the local. I trust the Convention will be a success and the most harmonious ever held.

Best regards to the Officers and Delegates.

JAMES D. BYRNE.

Omaha, Nebr., June 12, 1932.

Jos. N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, National Convention Headquarters, care Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

It is with sincere regret that I find myself absent from a Convention of the American Federation of Musicians. Kindly extend to the Officers and Delegates my best wishes for a most successful season. My sympathies are with those who are faced with the task of pacifying over one hundred thousand musicians these strenuous times, but have full confidence in our leaders' ability to meet the situation. With the support of a staunch and loyal membership who realize the value of our organization and the benefits derived therefrom. Mrs. Oleson joins me in best wishes to the ladies.

RANGVAL OLESON.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 14, 1932.

Joe N. Weber, President, A. F. of M. Convention, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Greetings and best wishes to Officers and Delegates in attendance.

H. G. BOWEN.

Rochester, N. H., June 5, 1932.

Officers, Delegates, American Federation Musicians' Convention, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

Greetings and best wishes for a most successful Convention. Regret my inability to attend. What a disappointment Clara Bow will have when she hears I'm not there.

JACK MANNING,  
President, Local 376.

The Committee on Law reports through Chairman Parks on Recommendations of the President:

"In appeal cases where the plaintiff or defendant introduces evidence of unusual or great volume, the International Secretary shall have authority to insist that the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, furnish nine (9) copies of said evidence to the International Secretary for the purpose of preparing the appeal for the International Executive Board."

The Committee reports favorably and the Convention concurs.

"I would suggest that Section 6 (D), Article X, page 60, of the National By-Laws be amended by adding the words "or forbidden territory" after the word "unfair" in the second line of said paragraph, to have same read:

When an individual, place, function or organization of whatever kind is declared unfair OR FORBIDDEN TERRITORY by the American Federation of Musicians, members can not under . . . etc., etc."

A favorable report of the Committee is concurred in by the Convention.

"I would suggest an increase in the price of conditional membership cards from \$12.00 to \$24.00. If agreeable, it will necessitate a change in Section 15, Article XII, page 93. Therefore, it is suggested that same be amended by striking out the first eleven lines of said section up to and including the word "30th," all of which reads as follows:

"Traveling musicians desiring to become members of the American Federation of Musicians shall make application for membership, accompanied by recommendation and endorsement of the authorities of some local of the American Federation of Musicians, and the Secretary of the American Federation of Musicians shall issue a card entitling such applicant to conditional membership on payment in advance of \$1.00 per month or the unexpired portion thereof for the months of the year during which conditional card is granted. All conditional cards shall expire each year on June 30th." and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

Applicants who do not reside in the jurisdiction of a local union, or such as are enroute, may acquire conditional membership in the American Federation of Musicians, providing they are not at the time of applying for such card suspended or expelled members of the Federation. Conditional membership cards shall be issued for periods of six months, one to expire on June 30th, and the other on December 31st of each year. The price per card for a period of six months shall be \$12.00, or \$2.00 for each unexpired month of such period."

A favorable report of the Committee is adopted.

"If the Convention agrees to the foregoing, then Paragraph C, Section 17, Article XII, page 96, should be amended by striking out the last word of the seventh line, all of the eighth line and the first three words of the ninth line, all of which reads as follows:

"of one year's conditional membership in the American Federation of Musicians."

and insert in lieu thereof:

"necessary in payment of a conditional membership card."

and add at the end of the Section the following:

Conditional membership cards shall be issued for periods of six months, one to expire on June 30th and the other on December 31st of each year. The price for each period shall be \$12.00, or \$2.00 for each unexpired month of such period."

Committee reports favorably. Convention concurs.

"suggest that paragraph of Article XV, on page 130, which treats with prices for phonograph work be amended by adding to the word:

"Phonograph" which is now the caption of the paragraph, the words

"and Electrical Transcriptions." so as to have the caption read:

**"PHONOGRAPH AND ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTIONS."**

A favorable report is made by the Committee.

Discussed by Executive Officer Greenbaum.

An explanation is made by President Weber.

Further discussion by Delegates McCann and Gillette, followed by a further explanation by the President.

On motion the Resolution is recommended.

The Convention goes into Executive Session.

"I would suggest that you consider the enactment of the following law:

"Traveling members cannot, without the consent of a local, play any presentation performances in its jurisdiction unless a local house orchestra is also employed."

This law is necessary for the reason that members have attempted to travel and play with presentation shows in theatres in which no local orchestra is employed."

The Committee report is favorable to the adoption of the resolution.

An extended explanation is made by President Weber during an executive session into which the meeting resolved itself.

The favorable report of the Committee is concurred in by the Convention.

Open session resumed.

The Law Committee continues its report:

"Par. C., of Section 10, Article XIII, governing traveling dance orchestras stipulates that a contracting member or leader, as the case may be, must in every case, either before, or within two days after the engagement is played, submit his contract to the local union in whose jurisdiction the engagement is played, etc.

Now then, Section 9 of Article XIII, which covers Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, and Inn engagements, does not contain this proviso, so members playing such engagements are not obliged to submit their contract or make affidavit as to the conditions under which they play, etc.

For this reason, I would suggest that:

"Subsection C, Section 10 of Article XIII be also made part of Section 9 of Article XIII."

This, then, would place members who play hotel, restaurant, cafe and inn engagements in the same position concerning the submitting of their contract to local unions as traveling dance orchestras under Section 10 of the Federation laws are obliged to do."

The Committee reports favorably and the Convention concurs.

"Concerning Resolution No. 13, will say that same provides that all locals shall pass a resolution to the effect that the Constitution, By-Laws and Standing Resolutions of the American Federation of Musicians are part of the local By-Laws. Local laws which conflict with the laws of the A. F. of M. are null and void. The proper interpretation of this law often leads to misunderstandings, and it would be best if same were changed to read as follows:

"Every local is bound by the laws of the American Federation of Musicians in all cases wherein the latter has jurisdiction. Furthermore, all local laws which conflict with the laws of the American Federation of Musicians are null and void."

The Convention concurs in a favorable report of the Committee.

"Concerning Resolution No. 15, on page 144, I am constrained to report that paragraph C thereof leads to continual misunderstandings.

The intent of Paragraph C obviously was that the Local should secure the evidence and the defense and submit same to the International Executive Board for decision.

I would suggest that the paragraph be amended beginning after the word "opportunity" in the first and second lines by striking out the following:

"of defense before the local executive board, before fine or suspension can be imposed, the matter thereafter to be referred to the International Executive Board, which shall have final power to act thereon"

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"To submit their defense to the local executive board, which then shall refer same to the International Executive Board, which shall have final power to decide the case."

The Committee reports favorably with the change of the word "shall" to "must", the paragraph to read:

"Members must at all times be given an opportunity to submit their defense to the local executive board, which then MUST refer same to the International Executive Board, which shall have final power to decide the case."

Discussed by Delegates Hirschberg and Cowardin.

President Weber makes an explanation.

Discussion continued by Delegates Canavan and Fox.

On motion the recommendation of the Committee is concurred in by the Convention.

"I would suggest that you consider striking Resolution No. 37 from the laws of the Federation."

A favorable report of the Committee is concurred in by the Convention.

**RESOLUTION No. 1**

Page 139, Article XVII, By-Laws, Miscellaneous, on sending the report of the President to the Delegates; Section 4, second line after the word President, add the words, "Treasurer and Auditors."

Page 143, Resolution 12, Line 3, of the By-Laws, on mailing copies of the By-Laws to Locals. Strike out the words, "One-fifth," and insert "One-tenth."

C. L. BERRY,  
GUY W. HERIC,  
ALVIN A. BEESLEY,  
Local 104.

The first portion of the resolution is reported favorably.

Discussed by Secretary Kerngood, Delegates Metz, Berry, Tooher, Chairman Parks, Treasurer Brenton, Delegate Ringius.

On motion it is recommended.

The second part of the resolution is also recommended.

**RESOLUTION No. 3**

Whereas, Prevailing economic conditions make it extremely necessary that all American citizens show proper consideration of American craftsmen by using and recommending American made goods, and

Whereas, Consideration of the individual's own interests will prompt him to buy, use and recommend American made goods since we are each dependent upon the welfare of our fellow citizens, and

Whereas, Various other countries have already launched campaigns to protect their own native workmen by buying only native goods. Therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the American Federation of Musicians, in Convention assembled, express its interest in the promotion of sales of American made products in preference to similar imported articles and that individual members of the A. F. of M. be asked to give their personal co-operation to this movement in order to promote increased employment of American labor and more prompt return to better conditions in the United States.

W. B. HOOPER,  
Local 192.

A favorable report of the Committee is considered.

Discussion by Delegates Ryall, Culley, Ringius.

On motion, the resolution is recommended.

On motion, the former resolution designating the time limit for introduction of Resolutions to be the close of the morning session of this day is reconsidered, and the close of the afternoon session of this day is set as such time limit.

Announcements are made.

Session adjourns at 12:15 P. M.

**Second Day**

**AFTERNOON SESSION**

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.,  
June 15, 1932.

Session called to order by President Weber at 1:50 P. M.

The Convention is advised that Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, who is practicing law in the City of Washington, D. C., who has been representing the A. F. of M. in its legislative activities before Congress, is at present in Los Angeles and the Convention invites him to address it.

Gen. Ansell is introduced to the Convention by President Weber.

He reviews the changes which have come to pass in the last decade and which have so strongly affected the material interests of our membership. The speaker very forcibly calls the attention of the representatives of the locals of the A. F. of M. to the duties of the membership to preserve their interests and those of their organization. He gives a clear recital of the manner in which pro-

visions prejudicial to our interests have been placed in bills now pending before Congress. Attention is called to the radio situation and the dangers to the organized musicians in the activities of the radio interests. He holds that rights to the air belong to the people and should at all times remain under their control.

The manner in which his address was received and approved at its conclusion could leave no doubt of concurrence by the Delegates in his viewpoint of the matters he discussed.

President Weber expresses the thanks of the Convention to Gen. Ansell for his address and assures him he will find the organization at all times alert to its interests and willing to make necessary sacrifices.

On motion, the title of Honorary Delegate to this Convention is unanimously bestowed on Gen. Ansell.

The President appoints Delegates Thos. E. O'Shea, G. R. Broadberry, Edwin F. Lyman, and Vice-President Chas. L. Bagley as a Committee on Memorial Services.

A communication from the American Federation of Labor is read and action deferred thereon.

**APPEALS TO THE CONVENTION.**

The Convention goes into Executive Session.

The Convention considers the appeal of Local 802, New York City, N. Y., from the action of the International Executive Board in denying the request of that local for complete local autonomy, during which the appeal is denied, and the recommendations of the National Executive Board in regard to modification of conditions governing Local 802 are concurred in by the Convention.

Open session is resumed.

Announcements are made.

Session adjourns at 6:05 P. M.

**Third Day**

**MORNING SESSION**

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.,  
June 16, 1932.

Convention called to order by President Weber at 9:45 A. M.

On motion, the Convention unanimously endorses the five billion dollar bond issue for the relief of the unemployed.

Permission by unanimous consent is granted Delegate Steeper to introduce a resolution, which is referred to the Committee on Law.

A special order of business, nomination of officers, is set for 3 P. M., this day.

A special order of business, election of officers, is set for 11 A. M., Friday, June 17th, 1932.

The following communications are read:

Toledo, Ohio, June 15, 1932.

Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, Convention Hall, Convention Headquarters, Los Angeles.

Please extend to officers and members of your Convention fraternal greetings and well wishes of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company. We are all deeply grateful for the splendid help and support we have been receiving from your local unions and members everywhere. I am ever more and more impressed with the great beneficial service being rendered by our company to the labor movement, to the industrial wage earners and their dependents by means of both on group as well as industrial life insurance policies. I am also happy to report our company is making progress by leaps and bounds and this year our business is better than ever before. We are truly building up an organization of which organized labor may well feel proud and certainly your organization may rightfully claim a large share in this accomplishment. Please express my thanks to your Convention, your Officers and Delegates for the wonderful support given and to hope for a continuance and increasing degree of this helpful support. May your Convention prove successful in every way and benefit all you and in the hope that all may be well with you and yours, believe me always to be a friend and supporter of your cause and that of your organization.

MATTHEW WOLL.

Vancouver, B. C., June 15, 1932.

Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Regret circumstances preclude our local being represented at Convention, but you have our sincere good wishes for the continued success of the Federation. Happy to advise that our Mayor has proclaimed June 24 as Living Music Day in this city. Regards to Mrs. Weber, yourself and Delegates, especially those who visited Vancouver last October.

E. A. JAMIESON, Secretary.

Canton, Ohio, Sunday, June 12, 1932.

Jos. N. Weber, President, Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Calif.

My hearty good wishes to you and Delegates assembled. May you have a most successful and constructive Convention and carry with deliberations and legislation that will bring greater benefits to all and maintain the high standards of our organization.

ADAM A. SHORB,  
Local No. 111.

The Committee on Law continues its report on

**RESOLUTION No. 1**

Page 139, Article XVII, By-Laws, Miscellaneous, on sending the report of the President to the Delegates; Section 4, second line after the word President, add the words, "Treasurer and Auditors."

Page 143, Resolution 12, Line 3, of the By-Laws, on mailing copies of the By-Laws to Locals. Strike out the words, "One-fifth," and insert "One-tenth."

C. L. BERRY,  
GUY W. HERIC,  
ALVIN A. BEESLEY,  
Local 104.

The following substitute for the first paragraph is adopted:

To add the words "and Treasurer, and if possible, the Auditor's Report."

Concurred in by the Convention.

The second paragraph is reported favorably, and the Convention concurs.

The Committee reports on

**RESOLUTION No. 2**

Resolved: That the booking agencies, promoters and bureaus be required to file with the Treasurer of this Federation, a surety bond in an amount of not less than \$1,000.00 or for such larger amount as the Executive Board may direct and the Executive Board is hereby empowered to promulgate such rules governing our dealings with booking agencies, promoters and bureaus as they see fit from time to time.

E. D. GRAHAM,  
Local 375.

G. J. FOX,  
Local 94.

P. F. PETERSEN,  
Local 94.

FRANK V. MURRAH,  
Local 316.

together with the following recommendation of the President:

"Members of the American Federation of Musicians who accept engagements for bands or orchestras must in person sign their contracts for same or give some agent power of attorney to sign their names. They are responsible for the fulfilling of the contract under union conditions. The contract must be submitted to the local union for inspection in accordance with the rules of the Federation. All collections for the engagement must be made by the member who furnishes the orchestra and not by the agent. Members of the orchestra must be paid by the contracting member or leader of the band or orchestra and not by the agent. All agents who go into collusion with members to defeat the object of this or any other law of the American Federation of Musicians will be held as unfair to it by the Federation and thereafter members cannot accept engagements from or through them.

"Members failing to contract for engagements as herein prescribed or who in any way violate the provisions of this law will be held as unfair to the Federation, and suspend themselves as members of the Federation by so doing."

The committee recommends that the entire matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board for consideration in connection with the licensing of booking agencies.

The Convention concurs.

**RESOLUTION No. 3**

Whereas, Prevailing economic conditions make it extremely necessary that all American citizens show proper consideration of American craftsmen by using and recommending American made goods, and

Whereas, Consideration of the individual's own interests will prompt him to buy, use and recommend American made goods since we are each dependent upon the welfare of our fellow citizens, and

Whereas, Various other countries have already launched campaigns to protect their own native workmen by buying only native goods; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the American Federation of Musicians, in Convention assembled

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

# International Musician

Entered at the Post Office at Newark, N. J., as Second-Class Matter.

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## International Officers OF THE American Federation of Musicians

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### VICE-PRESIDENT

C. L. BAGLEY, 403 California Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

### SECRETARY

WILLIAM J. KERNGOOD, 37-39 William Street,  
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C. A. WEAVER, City Hall, Des Moines, Iowa.  
A. C. HAYDEN, 1011 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.  
A. A. GREENBAUM, 230 Jones Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
JAMES C. PETRILLO, 1039 No. Austin Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
J. EDW. JARROTT, 1405 King Street, N. W., Toronto, Can.

## New Laws

THE Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians met at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., on Monday, June 13th, and adjourned on Saturday, June 18th, 1932, at 4:45 P. M.

Fifty resolutions were considered, of which eighteen were adopted. In addition to these, seven resolutions were referred to the Executive Board with full power to act thereon.

Included therein was a resolution passed by the Convention to place an assessment on all earnings of members in connection with engagements where the 30% surcharge applies, and this matter has the consideration of the Board at this time.

The August issue of the International Musician will contain the full context of this law, which will become effective August 15, 1932, or thereabouts.

The present 2% tax for the Theatre Defense Fund remains in effect, resolutions to rescind the law having been overwhelmingly defeated.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention will be held in Chicago in 1933.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

The International Secretary shall furnish each Local with a number of copies of the Constitution and By-Laws equal to one-tenth of its membership, instead of one-fifth, as heretofore.

The Convention expressed its interest in the sales of United States and Canadian made products in preference to similar imported articles and individual members of the A. F. of M. are requested to give their personal co-operation to this movement in order to promote increased employment in the United States and Canada.

The laws governing traveling bands were amended to read as follows:

Article XIV, Section F, to read:

A leader or contracting member of a traveling band cannot, by virtue of his contract with a booking agency, promoter or bureau, or for any other reason, play an engagement with his band negotiated by said booking agency, promoter or bureau with a third party if the band is to be furnished to said third party by said booking agency, promoter or bureau for a price "which after deduction of the commission of said booking agency, promoter or bureau is less than the stipulated scale for traveling bands or orchestras, or under conditions not strictly conforming to laws of the Federation."

The next paragraph to be same as now.

Locals are instructed to consult the National Unfair List, as at present published in the International Musician, and request the removal of as many names as possible in order to reduce the size of said list, thereby making it more effective.

A Local shall have the right to discipline a member whose minor child not a member of the Local, or the Federation, who is being supported in whole or in part by such member, who after being duly notified, and requested to refrain from so doing, persists and continues to compete with the members of the Local; provided, however, the parent member must be given due notice of such competition.

A scale of \$60.00 per week, per man, leader \$90.00, shall govern the services of traveling orchestras, as well as bands, playing State or County Fairs or Expositions of one week or longer.

Sub-Section C of Article XIII, Section X of the By-Laws, which contains regulations governing contracting members of traveling orchestras subject to the 30% regulations, shall be held to also govern contracting members or leaders playing Hotel, Restaurant, Cafe and Inn engagements.

Standing Resolution No. 15 was amended to read as follows:

A. A member of the Federation following another trade must become and remain a member of the union of such other trade if same is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

B. If a member of the American Federation of Musicians employs or assists in employing men who follow another trade or profession, he must employ or assist in employing union men if such other trade is organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

C. Members must at all times be given an opportunity to submit their defense to the local executive board, which then shall refer same to the International Executive Board, which shall have final power to decide the case.

Every local is bound by the laws of the American Federation of Musicians in all cases wherein the latter has jurisdiction. Furthermore, all local laws which conflict with the laws of the American Federation of Musicians are null and void.

A traveling musician who on demand of a local fails to deposit with the local 30% of his wage, suspends himself from the Federation.

D. When any individual, place, function or organization of whatever kind is declared unfair or Forbidden Territory by the American Federation of Musicians, members cannot under any circumstances render services at such place, in connection with such function, or with or for such individual or organization. But when any theatre is declared unfair by a Local, traveling members having season's engagements can render services, but not in conjunction with non-members, and not if non-members play between acts, or render any service whatsoever in the theatre during the hours that the company with which the traveling musician is engaged plays in said theatre. Members who play for an individual, place, function, or with an organization of whatever kind, held and declared nationally unfair by the Federation, immediately suspend themselves by such action from the Federation, and can only be reinstated under such conditions as may be imposed upon them by the Executive Board of the Federation.

Traveling members cannot, without the consent of a Local, play any presentation performances in its jurisdiction unless a local house orchestra is also employed.

In appeal cases where the plaintiff or defendant introduces evidence of unusual or great volume, the International Secretary shall have authority to insist that the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, furnish nine (9) copies of said evidence to the International Secretary for the purpose of preparing the appeal for the International Executive Board.

The laws governing Conditional Membership were amended to read as follows:

Applicants who do not reside in the jurisdiction of a local union, or such as are enroute, may acquire conditional membership in the American Federation of Musicians, providing they are not at the time of applying for such card suspended or expelled members of the Federation. Conditional membership cards shall be issued for periods of six months, one to expire on June 30th, and the other on December 31st of each year. The price per card for a period of six months shall be \$12.00, or \$2.00 for each unexpired month of such period. If traveling musicians were residents in the jurisdiction of a local before acquiring conditional membership, they must, upon their return to such jurisdiction, apply at once for full membership in such Local. Should a member have been previously rejected by the Local, his application may be protested and referred to the Executive Board or the President of the Federation, who shall decide whether or not the Local shall enroll him.

In the event of traveling musicians not holding membership in the American Federation of Musicians appearing with a theatrical company in the jurisdiction of a Local, the local house leader in the theatre or amusement resort wherein such musicians desire to perform shall immediately cause such traveling musician to deposit with him, before performing, the amount necessary in payment of a conditional membership card. The local leader shall at once forward the sum to the Local Secretary, who shall forward that sum, with the name and address of the musician, and instrument played, with full particulars, to the Secretary of the A. F. of M.

The International Executive Board was instructed to advise our various Locals of the attitude of their Con-

gressmen on the vote taken on the modification of the prohibition laws, wherein the Federation is so vitally interested, and to request that in all cases wherein such Congressmen have not shown themselves otherwise to be friends of Organized Labor, the interested Locals withhold their support when such Congressmen again offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

## 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.*

We have prohibition and we have depression. People find plenty of ways to defeat the purposes of prohibition and some few are turning depression to their profit.

But for most folks depression is depression, cold, clammy and inhuman.

There are many explanations offered to show why and how we got into this depression, but many are alibis instead of explanations.

Among the best alibi producers are certain politicians and most bankers.

We expect politicians to be evasive and we know some of them are ignorant.

We expect bankers to know what they are talking about and to tell the truth. We are simple, trusting souls, for the most part.

Mostly the bankers do not tell the truth. Why should they?

The bankers have taken the nation to the cleaners and it is an old rule that persons are not required to give incriminating evidence.

That ought to make the rest of us more avid in search of the truth elsewhere.

What have the bankers done? By and large they have worked both sides of the street and some of them have been victimized by their own dope.

If you had asked your banker three years ago to advise you as to whether any one of a hundred industrial stocks were good investments he would have said yes.

And are they? Observe the quotations! Was the banker a wise man?

The banker was either a fool or a knave. The fools among them loaded their own banks with securities that they said were sound investments.

Ask the same bankers today when the depression will end.

Some will say honestly that they don't know.

Others will go into voluminous ponderosities and in the end will tell you something that means nothing.

Meanwhile the banks, through the rotten interrelation of commercial banks and investment banks, playing the customer against his own money, playing tag with the nation's cash, piled up a structure that crashed down upon all of us.

Today a Senate committee is digging up some of the truth about high finance. The banks were in the thick of it.

But we will not hear the whole truth from that investigation.

Of course not. Too many heads would be endangered if the whole truth came out.

Meanwhile it behooves us to think calmly, so that when we start wanting action we shall know what we want.

And how have the banks emerged? Very nicely, thank you.

After a period of struggle, in which many banks failed, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation got into action and again the banks made hay.

And what hay they have made!

Bill Smith can't get helped out of his pickle that way—not on your life.

But the banks—ah, the clever, shrewd, wise banks. They have unloaded their "slow paper"—all the stuff they touted back in '28, the stuff they urged upon Tom, Dick and Harry as sound—and again the banks have the cash and Uncle Sam has the grief, to have and to hold until death do it overtake.

And that's what will happen to plenty of that paper, too. It will remain a "frozen asset" in the hands of Uncle Sam, which is US.

And so it goes. Gyp, gyp, gyp, the banks are singing.

And what will we, the people, do about it? We shall probably go to a ball game and throw bottles at the umpire.—C. M. W.

These are the days when the non-union worker is kicked around the lot. These are the days when the defenseless have need of defense and of defenders. Wild horses form a circle when attacked. Native intelligence usually directs action toward self-preservation. Is civilized man less keen in his own defense? These are the days for unions. In unity the weak can be strong beyond estimate. They can be invincible.

**OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS**

(Continued from Page Eleven)

bled, express its interest in the promotion of sales of American made products in preference to similar imported articles and that individual members of the A. F. of M. be asked to give their personal cooperation to this movement in order to promote increased employment of American labor and more prompt return to better conditions in the United States.

W. B. HOOPER,  
Local 192.

The following substitute is on motion adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, that the American Federation of Musicians, in Convention assembled, express its interest in the promotion of sales of United States and Canadian made products in preference to similar imported articles and that individual members of the A. F. of M. be requested to give their personal co-operation to this movement in order to promote increased employment in the United States and Canada.

**RESOLUTION No. 4**

Amend Article XIV, Letter "F", Page 124, by inserting after the word price in the eleventh line: "which after deduction of the commission of said booking agency, promoter or bureau is less than the stipulated scale for traveling bands or orchestras, or under conditions not strictly conforming to laws of the Federation."

The next paragraph to be same as now.

E. D. GRAHAM,  
Local 375.  
G. J. FOX,  
Local 94.  
P. F. PETERSEN,  
Local 94.  
FRANK V. MURRAH,  
Local 316.

A favorable report is concurred in together with an amendment that the above stipulations apply to all manner of traveling engagements.

**RESOLUTION No. 8**

Whereas, That same may be made more definite and certain, in the matter of members who may violate Section 6-A, Article X, Paragraph D, of the By-Laws, be it

Resolved, That hereby is inserted, in the fourteenth line, of said paragraph, after the words "an organization," as follows: "or individual members thereof."

H. E. BARNES,  
Local 36.

The report of the Committee is favorable to the resolution. Committee report adopted.

**RESOLUTION No. 9**

Whereas, The unfair list of the Federation, and the expense of, also the time and labor consumed in, placing theatres, etc., on same, apparently is of consequence; and

Whereas, Any legislation having a tendency to prevent or remedy such, in part, or as a whole, will be of benefit to the Federation, Locals and members thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereby is stricken out all laws conflicting therewith, as herein-after set out, and substituted for paragraph 1, of Section 4, Article IX, of the By-Laws, under the heading "Rights and Duties of Locals," as follows:

A local may place in its Constitution, or By-Laws, a clause specifying the minimum number of Local men who shall be allowed to play in theatres wherein, by nature of the performance, music is necessary, or musicians are used for any purpose, except when Federation members, bands or orchestras, appear as individual acts, and the minimum number of men for all other engagements, of any kind, within the jurisdiction of said Local, and it shall be a violation for Federation members to perform in theatres, and on other engagements, wherein these provisions have not been complied with, in event the same has been submitted, by Locals to, and approved by, the International Executive Board or President's office, and traveling members being denied employment thereby, shall be entitled to remuneration, as per laws governing strike benefits.

H. E. BARNES,  
Local 36.

Permission is granted to the introducer of the resolution to withdraw same.

**RESOLUTION No. 10**

Whereas, Members, bands and orchestras may and do fulfill engagements within the jurisdiction and without the knowledge of Locals, thereby defeating many laws, investigation of cards, contracts, etc., adopted for their protection, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Paragraph 2, of Section 9, Article XIII, of the By-Laws, under

the heading, "Hotel, Restaurant, Cafe and Inn Engagements," is hereby stricken out and substituted therefor: "Contractors must charge for their engagement not less than thirty per cent more than the price of the Local in whose jurisdiction the engagement is played, and in addition thereto must notify said Local prior to and contract for the engagement in conformity with all other rules of the Local."

Be It Further Resolved, That Paragraph B, of Section 10, Article XIII, of the By-Laws, under the heading, "Traveling Dance Orchestras," is hereby stricken out and substituted therefor: "For traveling dance engagements contractors must charge for their engagements not less than thirty per cent more than the price of the Local in whose jurisdiction the engagement is played and in addition thereto must notify said Local prior to and contract for the engagement in conformity with all other rules of the Local."

H. E. BARNES,  
Local 36.

The Committee report is unfavorable to the resolution.

The Convention concurs in the unfavorable report.

**RESOLUTION No. 11**

Whereas, Any legislation having a tendency toward knowledge prior to, and preventing loss of employment by controversies after, the commencement of seasons, as to whether or not members will be employed in theatres, and other places, will be of benefit to the Federation, Locals and members thereof, therefore, be it

Resolved, That contracts, on official blanks provided by the Federation, at the expense of Locals, may be entered into, for one year, defining conditions under which Local and Federation members may render service, within the jurisdiction of Locals, between same and those concerned in operating theatres and other places or functions wherein, by nature of the performance or business, music is necessary, or musicians are used for any purpose and, in event of failure, of those concerned, to enter into such contracts, as have been submitted by Locals to, and approved by the International Executive Board or President's office, on or before the commencement of a season, as set out by Local or National Laws, or prior to other engagements, such theatres, places, parties and functions are automatically placed upon the National Unfair List of the Federation.

H. E. BARNES,  
Local 36.

Committee reports unfavorably on the resolution, and the Convention concurs in the unfavorable report.

The Committee reports on Resolutions No. 23 and 24, jointly:

**RESOLUTION No. 23**

Whereas, the transmission of the services of Federation members by wire over chain radio stations, for the purpose of reselling or donating these services to local sponsors has proven to be detrimental to the welfare of the members of the Locals into whose jurisdictions such services are transmitted, and

Whereas, these conditions have created unfair competition for our members, be it

Resolved, that services of Federation members cannot be rendered if transmitted by wire to a radio station, which is reselling, donating or utilizing these services for commercial purposes unless by special agreement with the Locals into whose jurisdiction these services are transmitted.

J. W. GILLETTE,  
Local 47.  
B. C. McSHEEHY,  
Local 126.  
CARL W. JONES,  
Local 105.  
T. A. DAVENPORT,  
Local 5.  
KOLIA LEVIENNE,  
W. J. DOUGLAS,  
H. A. PELLETIER,  
Local 76.  
ROMEO CELLA,  
JOHN LOTZ,  
Local 77.  
JERRY J. RICHARD,  
Local 6.  
FRANK E. JUDY,  
Local 353.

**RESOLUTION No. 24**

Owing to the inability of local unions to control radio stations particularly in localities with a large amount of local non-union talent, and where it is known that radio stations are using chain programs for the purpose of evading local price lists and also placing union and non-union programs over the same station, the enactment of a law assisting the local unions to gain employment for their membership is very necessary; therefore be it

Resolved, that all chain or hook-up radio broadcasting shall be controlled by the National Offices of the A. F. of M., from the point of origin and laws enacted to forbid stations of an unfair standing to take part in transmission of programs performed by members of the A. F. of M.

Further, all agreements with radio stations by members of the A. F. of M. shall carry provisions whereby stations listed as unfair to a local union shall not have the right to take part in the transmission, through a chain hook-up, of programs played by members of the A. F. of M.

GUY W. HERIC,  
ALVIN A. BEESLEY,  
C. L. BERRY,  
Local 104.

Committee recommends that these resolutions be referred to the incoming Executive Board with request that all possible assistance be given to carrying out the purport of these resolutions.

President Weber makes an explanation to the Convention.

Discussed by delegates Douglas, Pelletier, Levienne, Muro, Cella, Canavan, Petrillo, Gillette and Executive Officer Greenbaum.

A further explanation is made by President Weber.

The Committee report is adopted.

**RESOLUTION No. 26**

To amend B of Sec. 3, Article X: Insert after the word provided on the 4th line "he has the consent of the Local in whose jurisdiction the engagement is played and that" he

HERMAN A. HEUER,  
Local 668.

Permission is granted to the introducer to withdraw the resolution.

**RESOLUTION No. 41**

Resolved, On questions affecting a change in the laws of the A. F. of M., delegates may, upon application or request of at least 5 Locals, insist that the representative voting power of each respective Local, not exceeding 10 votes, be counted in on decision effecting such resolutions.

M. E. JOHNSTON,  
THOS. E. O'SHEA,  
HOOK OSBORN,  
Local 60.  
J. L. BAUER,  
Local 402.

The Committee reports unfavorably. The Convention concurs in the unfavorable report.

The Committee on Finance, through Chairman Millington, reports on

**RESOLUTION No. 5**

Considering the conditions of this depressive period, and to reduce our overhead expense; Be It Resolved: "That it be the sense of this convention and it is so ordered, that but three delegates be elected and sent to the American Federation of Labor Convention."

C. L. BERRY,  
ALVIN A. BEESLEY,  
GUY W. HERIC,  
Local 104.

The Committee offers a substitute in the form of a recommendation to the Convention that for this year three delegates shall be elected to the A. F. of L. Convention, one of whom, by virtue of our laws, shall be the National President.

A motion is made to concur in the recommendation of the Committee.

Discussed by delegates Steeper, Berry, Gillette, Keene, Judy, Hirschberg, Pelletier.

The substitute of the Committee is lost by a vote of 44 ayes, 120 naes.

On motion, the Convention determines to send its full quota of six delegates to the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Announcements are made.

Session adjourns at 12:20 p. m.

**Third Day**

**AFTERNOON SESSION**

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 16th, 1932.

Convention called to order by President Weber at 1:55 p. m.

The Finance Committee continues its report:

**RESOLUTION No. 6**

Page 9, Article VI, Section 8 of the Constitution; on delegates to the American Federation of Labor, strike out the words and figures in line 4, "fifteen and \$15.00," and insert, "ten and \$10.00."

Page 10, Article VIII, Section 3 of the Constitution, "on Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants to the President"; strike out in the last line the words "the per diem shall be \$5.00"; and insert in place

after the word appointed; "who shall receive their hotel and traveling expenses, but no per diem other than their regular salary."

The above three amendments to be effective on approval of this Convention.

C. L. BERRY,  
ALVIN A. BEESLEY,  
GUY W. HERIC,  
Local 104.

The report of the Committee is unfavorable to the resolution.

Moved and seconded to concur in the report of the Committee.

Discussed by Delegate Berry and the Chairman of the Committee.

The report of the Committee, unfavorable to the resolution, is concurred in by the Convention.

**RESOLUTION No. 7**

Amendments to the By-Laws; all effective on approval.

Page 20, Article I, Section 1; where President is paid extra while on the road, on line 14, strike out the words and figures, "\$5.00 per diem and."

And on lines 21 and 22, strike out the words, "but the per diem allowance shall be borne by the Federation."

Page 20, Article I, Section 1, on sending state representatives or others to adjust matters for a local; on line 33, strike out "\$15.00" and insert "\$10.00."

Same article and section, on lines 35 and 36, strike out the words "in addition to all hotel and traveling expenses, shall receive \$5.00 per diem," and insert in place "who shall receive all hotel and traveling expenses, but no per diem other than their regular salary."

Page 21, Article I, Section 1, on paying assistants extra while on the road, on lines 7, 8, 9, strike out the words "each assistant shall receive a per diem allowance of \$5.00 per day when out of town."

Page 26, Article I, Section 6, on the per diem of the Executive Board, in paragraph 3, lines 8, 9, strike out "\$15.00" and insert "\$10.00."

Same article and section at end of paragraph 3, strike out the words "the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants to the President shall be entitled to a \$5.00 per diem for the foregoing."

C. L. BERRY,  
Guy W. HERIC,  
ALVIN A. BEESLEY,  
Local 104.

An unfavorable report of the Committee is considered seriatim;

The first two paragraphs are considered.

Delegate Gibbs in the chair.

The unfavorable report of the Committee is concurred in by the Convention. The President addresses the Convention on the subject.

President Weber resumes the chair.

The unfavorable report on the remaining paragraphs of the resolution, other than those previously disposed of, is concurred in by the Convention.

The report of the Committee in its entirety, unfavorable to the resolution, is then concurred in by the Convention.

The Committee on Law continues its report.

**RESOLUTION No. 45**

Amend Article I, Section 1, Page 21, By-Laws, by striking out the words, "Which may be the Vice-President or a member of the Executive Committee," on the 6th and 7th lines, page 21 and inserting in their stead the words, "But no assistant to the President shall be a member of the Executive Committee."

HARRY J. STEEPER,  
Local 526.  
LEONARD CAMPBELL,  
Local 66.  
M. E. JOHNSTON,  
HOOK OSBORN,  
Local 60.  
W. J. DOUGLAS,  
Local 76.  
WM. H. STEPHENS,  
Local 142.  
JOHN M. BOYD,  
Local 595.  
FRANK E. JUDY,  
Local 353.  
JERRY J. RICHARD,  
Local 6.  
HARRY J. SWENSEN,  
Local 526.

The Committee report is favorable to the resolution.

The report of the Committee is concurred in by the Convention by a vote of 93 to 66.

On motion the law shall become effective at the end of the present administration.

A Special Order of Business, Nomination of Officers is taken up.

The following are nominated:

For President—Jos. N. Weber.

For Vice-President—Chas. L. Bagley.

For Secretary—Wm. J. Kerngood, Edward P. Ringius.

For Treasurer—Harry E. Brenton.

For Member of the Executive Committee from Canada—J. Edw. Jarrott.

For Members of the Executive Committee from the United States—Adolph Hirschberg, James C. Petrillo, Chauncey A. Weaver, A. C. Hayden, A. A. Greenbaum, John W. Parks, Wm. J. Douglas.

For Delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor—Edward Canavan, Chas. L. Bagley, Chauncey A. Weaver, Harry J. Steeper, P. F. Petersen.

The Committee on Law continues its report:

**RESOLUTION No. 25**

Substitute for "B" Section 10, Page 113:

For traveling dance engagements contractors must charge for their engagement not less than 10% more than the price of the Local in whose jurisdiction the engagement is played, and 10% more than the local prices must be paid by the contractor or leader (in person otherwise) to the Local Secretary within 48 hours after date of collection (as stated in contract, affidavit or otherwise agreed) to the said 10% more than local price to remain in possession of the Local.

JAMES W. PALMATEER,  
Local 167.

Permission is granted to the introducer of the resolution to withdraw same.

The Committee reports jointly on Resolutions No. 35 and No. 36:

**RESOLUTION No. 35**

Page 24, Article I, Section 5, of By-Laws: Strike out the words and figures "31st" and insert in lieu thereof, "1st." Making it read April 1st in place of the 31st.

C. L. BERRY,  
GUY W. HERIC,  
ALVIN A. BEESLEY,  
Local 104.

**RESOLUTION No. 36**

In order that more time be provided for the completing of annual reports of the International Officers so that the reports may be sent to Delegates before the Annual Convention, be it

Resolved, that Section 5, Article I, A. F. of M. By-Laws be changed from April 31st to March 31st.

J. S. TOOHER,  
Local 69.

Permission is granted to introducers of both resolutions to withdraw same.

**RESOLUTION No. 42**

Be It Resolved, that all places of amusement such as dance halls, hotels, restaurants and the like be compelled to employ local orchestras for at least one-half the time such places operate.

LEONARD CAMPBELL,  
Local 66.

The report of the Committee is unfavorable to the resolution and in which unfavorable report the Convention concurred.

**RESOLUTION No. 43**

Resolved, that traveling orchestras playing 4 weeks or more in a jurisdiction, upon the termination of the engagement cannot return to the same jurisdiction for a period of six months.

LEONARD CAMPBELL,  
Local 66.

HARRY J. STEEPER,  
Local 526.

WM. H. STEPHENS,  
Local 152.

M. MURO,  
L. E. WURTZEBACH,  
F. J. LIEBOLD,  
Local 20.

The Convention concurs in an unfavorable report of the Committee.

**RESOLUTION No. 44**

Whereas, non-union music is becoming a menace to this organization insofar as radio work is concerned, and

Whereas, steps should be taken immediately to remedy this condition, be it therefore

Resolved, that where a station uses non-union musicians and they have been declared unfair, then any station which may hook up with unfair station shall also be declared unfair.

ROMEO CELLA,  
JOHN LOTZ,  
Local 77.

L. CAMPBELL,  
Local 66.

HARRY J. SWENSEN,  
HARRY J. STEEPER,  
Local 526.

JAMES C. MAGEE,  
Local 661.

W. J. CONNORS,  
Local 564.

F. J. LEIBOLD,  
L. E. WURTZEBACH,  
Local 20.  
JNO. DE DROIT,  
G. PIPITONE,  
Local 174.  
THOS. E. O'SHEA,  
M. E. JOHNSTON,  
Local 60.

On motion, the resolution is referred to the Executive Board on the recommendation of the Committee.

The Committee on Good and Welfare reports on

**RESOLUTION No. 13**

Whereas, the Federal Government has been dispensing with musicians at the various National Homes and substituting mechanical musical devices, and

Whereas, many of these musicians displaced are Veterans of the Spanish-American War and the World War and members of the American Federation of Musicians, therefore be it

Resolved, That the assembled Convention of the American Federation of Musicians on behalf of these Veterans does hereby protest this action and by resolution petition the Congress of the United States to instruct the Veterans' Bureau to restore these Bands to their former status, and the President of the American Federation of Musicians be instructed to use his best efforts to correct this situation.

WALTER A. WEBER,  
JERRY RICHARD,  
ERWIN GEIGER,  
Local 6.

A favorable report is made by the Committee.

Moved and seconded to concur.  
The Convention agrees.

**RESOLUTION No. 32**

A Local shall have the right to discipline a member whose minor child not a member of the Local, or the Federation who is being supported in whole or in part by such member, who after being duly notified, and requested to refrain from so doing, persists and continues to compete with the members of the Local; provided, however, the parent member must be given due notice of such competition.

W. A. WEBER,  
E. L. GEIGER,  
JERRY RICHARD,  
Local 6.

The Committee reports favorably.  
Moved and seconded to concur in the report.

Discussed by Vice-President Bagley, Delegates Judy and Weber of Local 6. President Weber addresses the Convention on the subject.

The report of the Committee is concurred in by the Convention.  
Announcements are made.

Unanimous consent is given to Delegate Stephens to introduce a resolution which is referred to the Committee on Law.

Session adjourns at 5:10 p. m.

**Fourth Day**

**MORNING SESSION**

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.,  
June 17th, 1932.

Convention called to order by President Weber at 9:55 A. M.

The Credential Committee submits its final report:

Los Angeles, Cal.,  
June 16th, 1932.

To the 37th Annual Convention of the A. F. of M.:

Greeting:

The undersigned constituting the Committee on Credentials, having discharged its duties, hereby attests previous reports made to this Convention:

W. F. ANTHERS, Sr.,  
Chairman,  
FRED A. GROVES,  
TINY HARDESTY,  
JULIUS E. FALK,  
HARLEY BARR,  
FRED B. PHELPS,  
O. C. ANDERSON,  
HARRY M. RUDD,  
JAMES J. PALMATEER,  
C. M. DAGGETT,  
THOS. RESTIVO,  
GUY W. HERIC,  
JOHN RAGONE,  
E. L. GEIGER,  
JAMES I. TAYLOR,  
RALPH FELDSEY,  
Secretary.

The report is adopted.

**REPORT OF DELEGATES TO CONVENTION OF A. F. OF L.**

To the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians:

The delegates named at the Chattanooga Convention to represent the American Federation of Musicians at the Fifty-first Annual Convention of Labor at Vancouver, British Columbia, in October of last year, beg leave to submit the following report:

In the far northwestern country the great Labor Congress convened, amid scenes historic and picturesque, but under industrial skies cloudy with apprehension.

Three hundred and thirty-three delegates responded to the opening roll call. It was a section of country never before invaded by the official ranks of organized labor. That substantial missionary work might be accomplished in this new rich field was the motive which sent the convention there; and we have heard no suggestion that the effort and time was not profitably spent.

The environment was new, but all else had a familiar touch. The people were hospitable to the last superlative degree. The strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" alternated with those of "God Save the King"; but when the voluptuous swell of music died away the reviving hum of convention conversation turned to the depression, whose raven wings were casting a somber shadow there—the same as everywhere.

And yet, even amid the encircling gloom of industrial inertia, exultant voices were heard; prophetic notes were sounded; and here and there some philosopher would arise to remind us that the darkest night must sooner or later yield to dawn.

In the instant situation the word "later" would seem to deserve the major emphasis.

Among the topics of dominant challenge during the Vancouver Convention period may be mentioned unemployment insurance, national unemployment, labor injunctions, and the best means of regulating the liquor traffic.

In dealing with the issue of unemployment insurance, the debate was very earnest and there were many to insist that we could do no less than follow the leadership of England. Under the direction of President William Green, however, the Convention took the position that Great Britain did not adopt her plan until after trades unionism had become thoroughly entrenched in the governmental fabric. He told the delegates that adoption of unemployment insurance at this time would mean the surrender of much that Labor now holds dear; that submission to the law would mean acknowledgment of the right of government to send the worker into either union or non-union surroundings; that the worker would be expected to take the work offered him, wherever it might be, or forfeit all right to insurance protection.

The Convention accepted President Green's view.

No body of men ever faced a more stupendous task, a more solemn obligation, or a more baffling responsibility than those Vancouver delegates in taking up the question of unemployment.

Seven million men out of work in the United States, and the silent, semi-sullen idle toilers surging up and down the city streets, buttonholing delegates between hotel and convention hall, and making anxious inquiries as to what was going to be done, were factors in a great problem well calculated to try the stoutest heart and bewilder the clearest brain.

After many hours of debate it was the consensus of opinion that the program upon which the national executive council of the American Federation of Labor had for months been working, and upon which it would continue to work, was the most rational course to follow. The program embraces

1. Maintain wages;
2. Shorten work hours;
3. Assure employment to minimum work forces;
4. Each employer to take on additional workers;
5. Create work through public building;
6. Strengthen employment agencies;
7. Keep young persons in school to prevent their taking jobs from older men and women;
8. Preference for workers with dependents;
9. Financial relief from public and private funds.

The labor injunction issue which has been a sensitive topic in labor circles for a generation was given its full mead of attention. Since adjournment, however, the Norris bill has been enacted into law. If this measure shall stand the acid test of judicial scrutiny, and practical application vindicates the dreams of its authors and promoters, a new chapter will have been written into the history of the tollsome march of organized labor in America.

In crossing the Dominion border line the labor delegates did not forget their

own well known fellow citizen, Mr. Volstead, and when the Convention adjourned, new ideas of how to regulate the liquor traffic had a conspicuous place in the file bearing the caption "unfinished business."

Under the schedule of general convention activities, and in the course of an eleven-column review, we gave a detailed report of the legislative work accomplished at Vancouver in the November, 1931, International Musician. We can hardly be expected to duplicate the same tabulation here.

It remains only to be said:

One matter cannot be too deeply stressed, and that is the wonderful reception accorded your delegates by the officers and members of Local No. 145. "Unbounded hospitality" sometimes suggests a hackneyed phrase; but under Vancouver auspices it was one to become quickly revitalized into something rich, colorful and memorable.

Fraternally,

JOSEPH N. WEBER,  
CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER,  
C. L. BAGLEY,  
ED. CANAVAN,  
J. W. PARKS,  
W. RALPH FETTERMAN.

On motion a special order of business, Memorial Service, was set for 3 P. M. this day.

The Committee on Secretary's Report submits its report through Chairman Banzer.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians:

Greetings:

The report of the International Secretary for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1932, has received careful consideration by your Committee and the statistical information contained therein for the delegates and members of the Federation covers the usual activities of the Secretary's office.

There were no resolutions placed before this Committee for consideration.

Your Committee highly commends the Secretary upon the excellent appearance and arrangement of his voluminous report as submitted to this convention.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. BANZER,  
Chairman,  
BURTON S. ROGERS,  
Secretary,

T. T. TYNAN,  
W. J. HARRIS,  
LEE O. BAIRD,  
CARL W. JONES,  
W. D. KUHN,  
JOHN M. BOYD,  
R. BLUMBERG,  
CARL A. WOLFE,  
RICHARD McCANN,  
GANOE SCOTT,  
E. C. KERSHAW,  
GEO. A. BEATY,  
S. J. RYALL,  
L. WM. JENKS,  
A. E. JACQUES,  
JERRY RICHARD.

The report of the Committee is adopted.

Delegate Hooper in the Chair.

The Committee on President's Report, through Chairman Birdsall, presents the following:

To the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians:

Fellow Delegates:

The Annual Report of the President, always the most important document before any convention of the American Federation of Musicians, has taken on a new significance in the present year. It is a masterful economic treatise explaining, with unanswerable logic, the causes of the present depression, demonstrating its effect upon industry in general and our profession in particular, and indicating, with cartographic accuracy, the pitfalls to be avoided and the roads to be chosen to assure a return to normal conditions.

Our two major problems are defined as the preservation of our organization and the maintenance of the standards of wages and conditions which we have achieved through long years of bitter struggle. Faced with the grim spectre of unemployment, which stalks the land like a pestilence, it is little wonder that many of our members, stricken with the terror of the situation, would abandon these standards with the fatuous hope of thereby, in some measure, restoring employment. This fallacy is completely destroyed by our President, who clearly points out that the lowering of our standards will not create employment. "Employment is made by economic conditions," he advises us. "Reducing wages merely means, and has as a result, that the union agrees to a lower standard of

life for its members. Lowering of wages is not a remedy for unemployment, and we must bear in mind that unions do not control the creation of employment; they never have nor ever will do so. Their proper function is to contend for decent conditions of employment and decent wages if employment can be had."

The danger of loss of membership because of unemployment is clearly recognized, but this danger is assumed with the high courage born of adherence to sound principle. With intense human feeling the heart-rending and pitiable conditions resulting from unemployment are pictured, and our locals are urged to do all in their power to assist the unemployed.

Our President rightly feels that the soundest road to improvement is through Congressional legislation, and this applies to the general problems of the country as well as to the specific problems of our membership. Indeed, we must fully realize that the general problem means more even to us than do our individual problems for it is indeed difficult to improve the position of our membership while general conditions remain in their present state.

On the other hand, the report clearly shows how much worse our condition might be were it not for our success in securing favorable legislation in the past.

The competition of musicians in the enlisted services would gravely intensify our distress were it of the degree that it has been in former years. However, as a result of beneficent legislation, such competition has been practically eliminated so far as the Army is concerned and rendered negligible on the part of the Marine Corps. Only the Navy continues to give us trouble in this respect, and the activities of the President's office may be counted upon to bring about speedy remedial legislation. Your Committee, however, feels it to be its duty to warn against carelessness borne of success and to urge that our locals at all times give to our President their unqualified support in the upholding of the laws and policies which the Federation has secured to protect them against enlisted competition.

In the passage of the Immigration Bill, our President has achieved another notable victory whose beneficial effects are even now apparent. The hordes of foreign musicians who have hitherto been able to invade our shores, free of quota restriction by reason of bearing the false label of "artist," will now be sternly restrained. The benefit to our membership of the elimination of this form of competition cannot be overstated. There is, however, one unfortunate feature in this statute which your Committee is aware that our President is doing everything in his power to overcome, and that is the hampering of our membership in its movements between the United States and Canada. Our members are equally dear to us whether they reside in Canada or in the States, and your Committee is hopeful that our President will succeed in his efforts to secure some form of reciprocal agreement between the two countries.

No less important than the securing of beneficent legislation is the prevention of the passage of vicious laws. Copyright laws are very complex subjects and the fact that many of our members do not fully understand them is pardonable. For many years Conventions have sought to have these laws broken down, because of the fear of loss of employment by our membership through the exactions of the American Society of Authors and Composers made possible by reason of these laws. But the advent of mechanized music has completely changed the complexion of this subject and we find that our President has, with admirable courage and discernment, arrayed the power of the American Federation of Musicians against legislation which sought to break down these laws in the interest of the music machine. Although this inimical legislation is not finally disposed of, we have every reason to believe that his efforts will prove successful. This circumstance has convinced your Committee that the time is ripe for a change in our attitude with respect to the American Society of Authors and Composers, and we recommend to the Convention that we substitute a policy of mutual co-operation for the one of useless antagonism, feeling that such change of policy will be mutually profitable to all parties concerned.

A most regrettable result of the depression, its effect upon the finances of our Federation, has compelled our President to seriously consider the curtailing of some of the creative activities of the Federation. There can be no doubt that the financing of these activities is not as easy at this time as in days of greater prosperity, but the activities themselves are highly important.

Radio, still in its infancy, has become a most profitable field of employment for our membership, and television, which holds even greater potentialities of musical employment, is already with us. We must control legislative activity in this field, if we are to control the field.

The trend of such legislation will unquestionably have a most intimate bearing upon the trend of our fortunes in this field.

The activities of the Federation in opposition to the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment are also imperiled by reason of lack of finances to carry on this work. Here again your Committee believes that every effort should be made to carry on. When the Volstead Act came into being, many musical engagements ceased in cafes, restaurants and similar places. The ascendancy of the silent picture, which was practically synchronous with the advent of prohibition, prevented this loss being noticed at the time, but there can be no doubt that the restoration of this work would be a godsend to our membership. The general benefit to be derived from the taxation of a legal liquor industry would mean much to everyone. Your Committee would not venture to assume any position with respect to the moral aspect of prohibition, but it does know that orchestras are not employed in speakeasies and that bootleggers are notorious tax-dodgers.

Another constructive activity that is threatened with curtailment because of financial reasons is the visiting of local jurisdictions by National Officers. Your Committee feels that now more than ever are such visits advisable wherever practical, because the preservation of our organization is one of our main problems, and there is no substitute for personal contact between the higher officers and the membership in the preservation of an organization. The report shows that approximately seventy visits were made to locals by National, State and Special Officers, exclusive of those made by the President himself. It can not be doubted that the value of the benefits derived from these visits both by the locals and the Federation far exceeded the cost thereof.

Your Committee is in fullest accord with the determination of our President to balance our budget. But we sincerely trust that the Convention will find the means of raising the necessary revenue to insure the continuance of these most essential activities.

An improved attitude on the part of the press toward our Federation, is indicated by the Report, and in this connection we must give consideration to the subject of Living Music Day. This is a publicity arrangement, sponsored in the jurisdiction giving such by one of the newspapers. Orchestras are donated by the local to stores and other business places, which in turn advertise in the columns of the sponsoring newspaper. Fifty locals had held such functions at the time the Report was written, and twenty others have been added to the list since then. The success of this arrangement, so far as the musicians are concerned, naturally varies in the different cities. Your Committee is of the opinion that this is a matter which it is well to leave to local judgment, those organizations which desire to hold such function to be encouraged in every way.

The matter of the Theatre Defense Fund is not in the hands of your Committee, but it is urged that every Delegate carefully peruse our President's illuminating explanation of this before definitely passing his opinion thereon. We cannot forebear the observation that the judgment of the man upon whom we must rely implicitly in time of battle is most valuable in the preparation for that battle.

The proposed amendments to the Federation's laws contained in the report are handled by another committee. The wisdom of these proposed changes in law has already been attested by the Convention's action thereon.

In conclusion, your Committee wishes to pay the highest tribute to our President, Joseph N. Weber, for his authorship of this wonderful Report, whose educational and inspirational qualities have so generously repaid your Committee for its careful study thereof.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

THE COMMITTEE ON THE  
PRESIDENT'S REPORT,  
JOHN E. BIRDSELL,  
Chairman,

R. S. ATCHISON,  
FRANK K. LOTT,  
L. A. BREWER,  
CHARLES A. DERLIN,  
ALVIN A. BEESLEY,  
ADAM EHRGOTT,  
H. T. CULLEY,  
W. G. GROHNDORFF,  
A. R. TETA,  
THOMAS JOWETT,  
B. G. WESTPHAL,  
ED. R. DRAKE,  
W. C. DRAUDT,  
ARTHUR H. KUHN,  
HOWARD H. COCHRANE,  
JOS. F. SHARWATZ,  
ERNEST B. CERNEAU.

The report of the Committee is adopted.

President Weber resumes the Chair.

Brother Herbert L. Clarke of Local 353, Long Beach, Cal., is introduced and

briefly addresses the Convention. An enthusiastic greeting was extended to Member Clarke, who is at this time made an honorary delegate to this Convention.

Delegate Hirschberg asks permission to withdraw his name as a candidate for election to the Executive Committee.

Discussed by Delegates Berry and Jacques.

On motion, the request is granted by a vote of 66 to 61.

\*On motion, the President is directed to appoint a Committee on Courtesies.

The following are appointed.

C. A. WEAVER,  
G. R. BROADBERRY,  
JAMES T. KENNEY,  
HENRY PFIZENMAYER,  
CHAS. L. BEERY.

The Committee on Law continues its report.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

"I suggest that paragraph of Article XV on page 130, which treats with prices for phonograph work be amended by adding to the word: "Phonograph," which is now the caption of the paragraph, the words "and Electrical Transcriptions," so as to have the caption read: "Phonograph and Electrical Transcriptions."

The Committee recommends that the caption be not changed at this time and that the matter be referred back to the President's office with the understanding that in special cases which may arise the President has the power to adjust.

The report of the Committee is concurred in by the Convention.

"Under the laws of the Federation, a local union may insist that the thirty per cent which a traveling orchestra is to charge in addition to the local price should be deposited with the Local Union. Often members refuse to do this.

In an effort to make immediate enforcement of the rule possible, I suggest that you take under advice the enactment of the following:

"A traveling musician who on demand of a local fails to deposit with the local thirty per cent of his wage, suspends himself from the Federation."

A favorable report is concurred in by the Convention.

The Committee reports on the following recommendation of the Treasurer:

"I would ask the Convention to take into serious consideration the question of abolishing of the entire 30% law."

The Committee reports in favor of maintaining the law.

Moved and seconded to concur in the Committee's recommendation.

Discussed by Delegate Judy, Treasurer Brenton and Delegate Hirschberg.

President Weber addresses the Convention on the subject of the 30% law, and explains in detail its operation.

Discussion follows by Delegates Judy, Muro, Luyben and Cowardin.

The report of the Committee recommending the continuance of the present law, is concurred in by the Convention.

(Continued on Page Twenty-four)

## President Weber's Annual Report

(Continued from June Issue)

The defense fund up to the present time is approximately \$1,000,000.00. 1,500 musicians on strike for 15 weeks (this is within the range of possibility) would cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.00. However, more than 1,500 musicians can become involved, more especially as the theater corporations now maintain an agreement, insofar as musicians are concerned, to make the concern of one corporation the concern of all.

The best illustration of this we had last season during which, in some cities, no single corporation employed musicians until our Federation had agreed with all of them. To close our eyes to the possibility that this may involve us in all jurisdictions where theater musicians are employed, and we have 200 or more such, would be closing our eyes and burying our heads in the sand like an ostrich, who has the beclouded opinion that danger from which he hides his sight, does not exist. This would create the possibility that the entire defense fund would be exhausted before the expiration of fifteen weeks. However, it is probable that before the expiration of such time some agreement could be reached, but through being prepared we have not left ourselves in a position to be forced to compromise wage questions at all costs and under any conditions. For the present at least, we are in a position to pay theater strike benefits for a considerable time, that is, if not too many of our members become involved. This must not lull us into the illusion that it is all that is necessary as we must look to the future so as not to eventually be placed in a position to rue the past.

In conclusion of these observations and at the risk of repetition will say that before the fund was created, strike benefits were paid to all musicians from the general fund. The lion's share of such benefits was paid to theater musicians, local or traveling. Yet they did not contribute any more to the general fund than did the other members. If the defense fund is to be discontinued and strike pay is to be continued then after the present amount in the defense fund has been used the general fund, even without a general strike, is bound to become exhausted in time, as the small per capita tax paid by members leaves no other possibility. If such policy should be followed, the Federation would then be in continual danger of bankruptcy or of declaring its inability to pay strike benefits even though the law provides for same. One of the conditions that the defense fund has created is the ability to continue strike benefits without exhausting the general fund. The entire question can be relieved by discontinuing strike benefits altogether, but I would warn against such an experiment, more especially at this time. In all controversies in which labor organizations have become involved, those that were able to pay strike benefits generally have fared much better in final adjustments than did the others. During the

times of great unemployment it is not to be assumed that members fortunate enough to have employment will gladly surrender same to obey a strike order without strike benefits being paid them and join the ranks of the unemployed, if such order is the result of a controversy in a local or locals other than the one to which they belong. It will be found that in many cases a member will risk punishment by his organization rather than to do this, holding that he is no worse off remaining employed at the displeasure of his organization than if he should join the ranks of the unemployed, and even local unions, which perchance have reached an agreement with employers of their members, may demur if these members are to become involved on behalf of the members of other locals without at least receiving some assistance through strike benefits. It is of no use for us to beguile ourselves with statements such as that a member should make sacrifices on behalf of the principles of his organization, and should go on strike even though he knows he cannot find other employment and should do so no matter to what misery he may subject himself to if the organization so decrees. The human element which enters into the proposition will far outweigh, in its influences upon the member's mind, any logic or appeal to his union principles which may be addressed to him. It becomes a question of sustenance for himself and his family. The black cloud of the masses of unemployment appearing before him with all the misery and forced sacrifice it contains will greatly influence his action. This state of mind, to which members under the present conditions are greatly subjected, is not conducive to the welfare of the organization. Therefore, if a member must make the sacrifice of surrendering employment, he should for a considerable time at least be protected, and this can only be done through the payment of strike benefits. We have the duty to perform to be true to ourselves, meet conditions squarely as they are, and conform our decisions and activities thereto, as only in such a way can we be true to the principles which we profess; namely, to lighten the economic burden and improve the conditions of our members. Verily, the latter is a large order under the present conditions, but we are bound to make the best of it, and must not permit our activities to be diverted into the directions of tangents or speculations, as to do the right and proper thing we always have to return to the reality as to what is the best thing to be done now.

The defense fund question is fundamental and therefore anything pertaining thereto needs careful consideration. The Federation is your organization—it belongs to the organized musicians. They can do with it anything which in their opinion is constructive and proper. It is their right to be advised by an officer as to the state of the organization, and this is all that I have attempted to do in this chapter, and to this I know all members,

whether or not their views square with mine, will absolutely agree.

Of course, it is up to the Convention to finally determine the policy concerning the defense fund. In the interest of our general membership there ought to be a constructive solution; I am sure the Convention will find same.

#### OBSERVATIONS OF THE PRESS

On the all important matter of the standing of our Federation insofar as the perpetuation of living music is concerned, I submit the following extract from the *New York Times*, a paper of great national and international standing, which is an editorial in reference to an article concerning "Canned Music" which appeared in the *Federationist*:

(NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1931)

"If machines were used merely to make the worker's task easier and his hours shorter he would not object to them. But when they take his work away from him he feels like fighting them in defense of his livelihood. The musicians who have been thrown out of employment by the talkies and other forms of mechanical production share this sentiment. In addition, the musicians are deeply concerned over the future of music. Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, points out in an article in the *American Federationist* that "canned music" is not only a cause for personal worry to thousands of musicians now but a source of artistic concern for musicians of tomorrow.

"No real progress in music has resulted from the use of any form of mechanical reproduction. Radio, talkies and phonograph records attempt to give the listener as exact a rendering of the original playing as possible. Marvelous effects have been achieved, and a tremendous amount of work has gone into the accurate reproduction of orchestral playing. Scientists have worked with musicians to arrange strings and woodwinds and brasses so that an audience will be almost deceived into thinking it hears the real thing. But no new inspiration to music itself has come from the attempts to 'can' it. The band and orchestra leaders, their men, composers and singers must perhaps learn a few new tricks of technique, but music as a great art has received no stimulus thereby.

"Perhaps it has not yet definitely lost anything, but the musicians fear that it will. Before any reproduction can be made there must be an original production. The talkies are as dependent on their orchestras as on their actors. Now with hundreds of skilled musicians out of work, they can get the cream, and though sensitive ears may shrink from the electric rendition of their original playing, the talkies can boast of a competent group of performers. Soon they may not be able to get them so easily. If many musicians remain unemployed, the field will be narrowed. Young men will not willingly enter a profession where the chances of making a living are slight. To build up a first-class orchestra the leader must have a wide choice. His men must be capable not only with their instruments but in their human relationships. The great symphony orchestra and the mechanical reproductions will suffer alike if ambitious students are discouraged from pursuing a profession for which they have both talent and taste. Employment for musicians is necessary, not only for the sake of the men out of work today but for the growth of the art of music."

The February number of the *Literary Digest* in a review of a concert by Paderewski: "Sixteen thousand people listened without a sign of inattention to these outpourings of the wizard. Would a throng like that leave its fireside to hear 'Mechanical Music?' and it continues to quote the *Newark Evening News* as saying:

"Several things explain the great crowd.

"It was a benefit for the unemployed musicians who have felt the effects of the depression worse than a good many other people.

"The magic of Paderewski's name retains its potency after all the years he has been before the public.

"No doubt there were thousands who had never heard him in the audience. That it was a great occasion drew others. But it is not the gathering of the crowd that gives the event its greatest significance. It is that this huge audience, filling a building a block long, were thrilled by a piano recital over which hard-boiled musical critics went into ecstasies.

"Over these thousands of listeners fell the hush that betrays a con-

sciousness of being in the presence of a genius pouring his soul into the music his fingers evoke from his instrument.

"That is the something mechanical contrivances can not replace, wonderful as they are. It is the something that stands out in a standardized and mechanized world, towers above it, and assures the great artist of his permanent place.

"Sixteen thousand people wouldn't have gone to the Garden to hear that music unless it had come directly from the master artist sitting at the keyboard.

"Artists are struggling against the times. The situation is such that amateurs are being told they must carry on and keep the torch of musical appreciation lighted until happier days return. But the spirit of music lives.

"It burst into flame at the Garden. It fills a human need. It is an unquenchable fire."

A psychology for Living Music has indeed been created and its effects will be felt more and more as time goes on. In its cultural service in creating this psychology our Federation not only laid the foundation of the perpetuation of Living Music for the present, but did so for the future as well.

The editor of *Theatre Management*, Mr. Aaron Singer, of New York City, addressed a communication to the President's office, from which the following is an excerpt:

"Will you please clarify your stand with reference to talkies for the motion picture theatre owners, exhibitors and managers throughout the United States who are bound to treat the movie house from an economic viewpoint and not an artistic one.

"It may be a source of regret for many of them that the talkie has put out thousands of musicians, and yet what can—what should—they do about it? They are really helpless, even if they took an interest. As it is there is no economic reason (only an artistic one) to provoke their bombardment against the sound mode in pictures. Have a heart, Mr. Weber!"

To this the following reply was made by the President:

"In answer to your favor wherein you request me to clarify my stand with reference to talkies, to the motion picture theatre owners, exhibitors and managers throughout the United States who are bound to treat the movie house from an economic viewpoint and not an artistic one, will say that the American Federation of Musicians includes in its principles the furthering of the art of music, and hence it assumes the position that anything which holds out the danger of debasing or interfering with the true progress of the art is anti-cultural and not in its interest. Upon the premise that it is a cultural question, the Federation's propaganda against tinned or canned music was based.

"As to the theatre owners, exhibitors and corporations controlling the theatrical amusement field in general, will say that if they be fortunate enough to really sense the desire of the public or to appease its longing for amusements worth while, they will have solved their economic problem. The theatre owners are in this respect in no different position than the musicians. If their offerings or activities are convincing to the public, the result will be pleasing, otherwise not. However, I personally hold to the opinion that in the long run the thing worth while always does prevail, more especially in the field of art and that, therefore, the future of the theatre will largely rest with the success of promoters to appease the public's leaning toward the human element in performances as against the photographed and recorded exhibitions of histrionic and musical art."

#### THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE Observations

It is one of the duties of the President of the American Federation of Musicians to make a consummate report of the state of the organization of our Federation to the Conventions. This report, of course, must not only include explanations concerning the adjudication of affairs, but must also give a lucid picture of the manner in which changed conditions, affecting the interests of the members of our organization, are met.

In abnormal times, in which economic conditions have undergone such unfavorable changes as to affect many members of our organization, it is even more positively indicated that such explanations should be comprehensive to the extent of covering all matters potent with importance to members.

It is easy for members to form erroneous opinions concerning the proper solving and consideration of momentous questions affecting the Federation. This cannot be avoided, as for the purpose of having a comprehensive picture of the needs of our organization, at least insofar as the national aspects of same are concerned, a member must naturally be in continual touch with its affairs; that is, he must have the opportunity to form opinions concerning policies and the proper determination of questions with fore-knowledge of everything pertaining to or germane to same. For these reasons the deliberations of Conventions and reports of officers should be as much as possible brought to the attention of members so they may, as much as possible, gain the necessary information enabling them to form correct opinions concerning the affairs of their organization.

Our Conventions meet, pass laws, and define fundamental policies. This forms the premise from which the national officers proceed in the adjudication of the affairs of the organization. However, our field of employment is so complex and is so influenced by the changing demands and preferences of the people that it is absolutely impossible to conceive of any law or of any rule which would permanently adjust any question. The conditions in the field of the art of music, inclusive of the theatrical and the amusement world in general, are subjected to continual conjectures, as the developments in same cannot be anticipated in advance. This means that laws can only cover a situation as existing at the time and must be left flexible so as to conform to situations if they may change. It is in this that much of the difficulty of the officers of the Federation to conduct the affairs of the organization is found, and it is this which, in a measure at least, determines the fact that even the decisions of a Convention cannot be final, if the conditions to which same were applied change. However, certain fundamentals remain forever true, and upon these the final acts of a Convention ought to be necessarily based and among these are such which regulate the professional intermingling or the activities of members in the quest for their livelihood. Here we have to do with a question, the human side of which is absolutely determining, and which cannot be approached and properly solved by merely giving the technical aspect of same consideration. This necessitated rules providing that members under certain conditions may transfer from one jurisdiction to another, and enjoy their right to fill engagements in jurisdictions other than that of their home local, in fact, to accept any kind of employment under proper union conditions, regulations and supervisions. This question is the most important, as its misunderstanding or the ignoring of its humane aspect carries with it the danger of the ultimate dissolution or practically the failure of the national and local organizations. This subject matter has been discussed at length many times, but will always appear again, as it is like Banquo's Ghost. The fundamentals which it presents are decisive, their violation cannot be attempted with impunity, and hence the necessity to explain same remains continuous so that the younger element will also fully understand and realize the nature of their organization.

In connection with the present transfer laws, and I will not at length discuss same, I will say that before same were adopted the American Federation of Musicians was merely an organization in form but not in substance insofar as its success was concerned. Only after it was recognized that no union can successfully exist which holds that particular jobs must belong to particular men, and the transfer system was evolved, did it become properly organized and successful. The transfer laws are fundamental to enable us to remain organized, yet this is not fully understood or, if understood, is ignored. There is a considerable hatred against transfer men. This can be easily understood, even though it is humanely unjust, if we keep in mind that the right to employment is the sacred right of any man.

However, transfer men are not the only ones who incur the ill-will of local unions. All members of other locals who enter the jurisdiction of a local for professional purposes, even though not obliged to deposit transfer cards, are also recipients of same. In other words, what certain members of our local unions demand is that all the work in their jurisdiction be held for their own members. In smaller cities a position like that can be understood, but not in larger locals, as it is they who could not possibly continue to progress if the Federation should decree that its members must confine activities to their own jurisdiction. The national organization, which was the predecessor of the Federation, and the Federation itself, while in its formative period, tried this policy and the result was absolute failure and this would remain to be the case were we again to

attempt it. The position assumed by some locals, "home work for home members," is preposterous considering that they send more of their members to play in other jurisdictions than enter their own jurisdiction. The statements of some of them that their members are much sought for by reason of their superior qualifications as musicians betrays a superiority complex not based on reason, as the flower of the profession is no longer confined to one or more locals, but is proportionally found in many jurisdictions, large and small.

There is one sure way to destroy the effectiveness of the American Federation of Musicians, and that is to decree that members can only play in their own jurisdictions. Were that enacted, the disorganizing of the Federation would begin and locals would be subjected to the uncontrolled competition of hosts of non-members, and with the weakening of the structure of the Federation through such laws, the failure of attempts to keep wages as they are or improve same would go hand in hand. No blame can be attached to locals and local members who desire to preempt engagements in their own jurisdiction for their members and themselves. But their policy to do so has its limitations which cannot be ignored. One of the principle reasons why the vast majority of employers employ members of the Federation is that we control the talent, that is, the vast majority of representative bands and orchestras are composed of members of the Federation. This makes it possible that if we hold an important employer as unfair to us, or declare his place forbidden territory, we destroy his opportunity to have his pick among union bands and orchestras, as very few and never the best of them will risk expulsion from the Federation by playing for him. So it is plain that the vast majority of employers are forced to be fair to our organization and select union men, as the number of representative non-union orchestras is exceedingly small. However, such a condition would not continue if we decreed that traveling orchestras must cease their activities. It would only have the result of non-unionizing them and then the employers would have the opportunity to select from a large number of such, and with this the power to control him or force him to employ union musicians would dwindle. I request that you keep in mind the answers to a query submitted by the President's office of the Federation to local unions asking them in substance as to what result they could expect in forcing a proprietor of a restaurant, cafe, inn or similar place, to employ union musicians if non-union musicians possessing the proper qualifications to fill engagements for him to his entire satisfaction were available. The answers of all locals excepting one was that they would not have such an opportunity at all, and the one local that alleged that it could prevail against such employer, had no traveling orchestras playing in its jurisdiction. Were we to ignore all this, then it could be truly said that "none is so blind as he who does not wish to see." But we must know, and cannot ignore it, that by refusing to see this, we would invite practical disaster to our organization. Personally, my sentiments are with the resident member of a local union, his interest should be protected as far as it can be consistently done without violating the inherent rights of other men and women members of our profession. Surely, attempts which have the weakening of our organization as an inevitable result will not redound to their interest.

The main strength of our organization rests with the professional men remaining organized. That means the vast majority—not only some. In the catastrophic depression, with the bitter experience of millions of unemployed, which, of course, also affected a comparative quota of our members, it was the prime function to keep the organization together or else such extreme conditions would have become even more bitter and disappointing than they have proved to be. The thousands of unemployed did not have the result of lowering the wages and working conditions which those of our members fortunate enough to have employment enjoyed, and this also was the result of being organized, as the employers could not very well use members of our own organization to lower working and wage conditions by using for that purpose the unemployed members as against the employed. I merely call your attention to all this to illuminate not only the value, but the extreme necessity that we do not embark upon any policy which would have as its ultimate result the non-unionizing of hosts of members.

To remain well organized is our most important advantage. We would immediately lose same were we to assume the enacting of restrictive policies which past experience and the result of many years observation have proven illogical and dangerous.

The President's office, perhaps more than any other, is continually in contact with the affairs of the Federation and of local unions insofar as same assume a



national aspect (which all important questions generally do). It is continually involved in a whirlpool of conflicting opinions and the demands of members as well as with the unrest which the sacrifices and hardships of the depression brought about in their ranks. The office has the necessary knowledge of the affairs of employers insofar as they affect the interests of our organization, and it is involved in continual activities to assist our locals to defend their interests. Theatre engagements, as pointed out many times, still continue a large part of permanent employment which must be controlled by the Federation, otherwise its very standing and prestige and therefore its value to members would suffer. This employment was greatly on the wane, the well known intention being to make the services of musicians in theatres entirely unnecessary. However, for reasons already explained, the employing of theatre musicians (excepting organists) during the height of last season again reached 7,000 or more. The coming season promises the development of even more favorable conditions. However, whether the general economic situation upon which such development is dependent will retard it remains to be seen. To retain and control this employment for our members, we must not shun any sacrifice however great. Corporations having employment to give now control the vast majority of representative theatres in North America (U. S. and Canada), and therefore local unions, save in very few cases, have to do now with them and not with individual employers. This results in an untold number of theatrical controversies reaching the President's office which are adjusted by it or by Locals with its direct assistance. Through this the duties of the office have become many times multiplied with corresponding increase of anxieties to have all cases adjusted to the advantage of members. The office finds itself in the peculiar position of being, under certain conditions, obliged to exercise the authority to involve the entire Federation, however it does not exercise the authority to if possible, adjust a controversy without agreement of the local interested in order to avoid such involvement. This applies to cases of all kinds except those wherein the employment of the minimum number of men in theatres may be involved. This places the office in an extremely difficult position, and it cannot be otherwise. I myself hold unswervingly to the opinion (I will never change same) that men who do the work, and hence who are directly affected in a controversy, should, through their unions, have the last word as to the conditions under which they will perform same. This also presents its difficulties to the President's office as the policies of local unions in questions of settling controversies widely differ. For instance, the question as to whether the local should embark upon a strike is in some locals decided by local meetings, in others it is referred to committees with full power to act. In the first case, in a meeting of a union, many members who are not involved in a case, but have a voice in the decision of the local union may determine the outcome, and same may be entirely at variance with the opinions or desires of the members who are directly affected. In the second case, the matter being referred to a committee with full power to act, the committee may declare a strike which might not have been done had the matter been considered by a meeting of the local. Furthermore, in committees, the members of which are generally very representative of the local, well meaning, militant and fair, the respective positions of the members concerning local political situations often determines their decisions. This is only natural.

All this makes the adjudication of disputes extremely difficult, aside from unreasonable attitude of employers. It cannot be otherwise. Nothing that human beings ever have attempted or done, has or ever will reach perfection, and therefore as long as all who contend for the rights of the members of our organization, whether in committee, or on the floor of a local union, act in good faith, (this is generally the case), they are entitled to high commendation for their activities. But the position of the President's office of the Federation remains extremely difficult as in matters of the fair adjudication of wage questions and instances such as above referred to, locals are almost invariably dependent upon the influence of the Federation to bring same to the best conclusion possible. This is especially true in cases in which bitter differences in the ranks of locals develop as to the proper procedure in a controversy, its proper adjustment and the proper time of such adjustment. These differences result in the formation of factions all relying upon the President's office of the Federation to be sustained in their position. It can easily be imagined what embarrassment this creates for the President's office. However, the laws of a local often offer the solution of such questions, provided they are not in themselves contradictory and ambiguous which at times is the case. If a committee is appointed

with full power to act, and meetings of the locals sustain the opinion of the committee, then, no matter how large the faction is which may rightfully subscribe to an opinion exactly the opposite, the only sane and fair position for the President's office to assume is to sustain such committee. But if a committee insists upon its opinion without reference to a local meeting and same may be the exact opposite to that of many of the members of the local, it presents indeed a perplexing question to the President's office, if same be appealed to in the matter. However, all these difficulties are eventually overcome and in most all cases adjustments are made as well as existing conditions permit, and in this we represent quite an exception if compared with adjustments of such questions in the ranks of labor in general during the present depression.

The depression does not show any considerable signs of abating as yet; unemployment continues to a large extent; signs of its passing which appear here and there soon vanish, and hence the last winter will long be remembered by the American people, for the misery that the imperfect control of production and distribution, and the uncontrolled amassing of profits, inflated values, uncontrolled bond and stock issues and over-speculations created for millions of people,

What are labor organizations to do under these conditions? One of their first duties, as pointed out before, is to remain organized, and bend all their efforts against the weakening of their activities, no matter how unfavorable the odds and how difficult the task may be.

It is well for our members to be advised of conditions in the amusement industry insofar as theatres and corporations controlling them are concerned. This is generally the last industry to feel a depression. Indeed, in 1929, when millions of workers began to suffer and the depression was well under way, even before the Wall Street crash, it had one of its most successful years. Thereafter the results of the depression began to be felt by them in an ever increasing degree, and today, some of the corporations in this gigantic industry are practically struggling against bankruptcy.

Closely linked with theatrical corporations are the moving picture studios in Hollywood; Public, Warner, R. K. O., Fox and Loew's (Metro) more or less directly control their own studios.

In the past a tremendous market for their product existed here and abroad. By reason of the talking-films, the market abroad became limited, as pictures in English could not very well be marketed in France, Europe, Asia, South America—in fact anywhere with the exception of English speaking countries, and even there were not accepted with great acclaim as the American and British languages have their own distinct idiom.

During the continuance of the depression it became increasingly difficult to sell pictures in the usual way for exhibition in theatres, with the result that a great portion of them had to be given to theatres on percentage of box office receipts and as a result of all this for the last half year or so, with the exception of one corporation, none of them have produced a single picture which did not result in tremendous loss.

As an illustration, one need but compare the value of the stock of these industries two years ago with its value today. With the exception of one, the same fluctuated, reaching an ever lower value until today some of them are quoted between 3 and 7 as against 60 to 80, their former quotations. This is the result of the depression, foremost of all, and then of the dissatisfaction of the public with canned music and the movie talkie. All corporations in the industry excepting one are as a result in financial difficulties. Many promoters now realizing that the public demands it are reintroducing the human element in their theatres.

However, at the time that "canned music" and movie-talkies were introduced, the theatres were wired at great expense and theatrical corporations agreed to pay royalty for the use of this wiring. Through the discharge of the musicians, the transition from the silent to the talkies, in spite of royalties and the cost of wiring, was met by the corporations without any considerable economic vexation as through this discharge they considerably reduced their overhead. However, the reintroduction of the human element in theatres creates a problem. The theatrical corporations are still bound to their royalty contracts for the use of wiring and therefore the expenses in theatres through re-employing actors and orchestras, are a good deal higher now than they were before during the silent picture period. It is true that with the end of the depression, the increased patronage of theatres will take care of this, however, most likely at the lessening of the profits of the industry, which in the past have been, to say the least enormous, although largely squandered through injudicious management, the building of hundreds of unnecessary the-

atres, and veritable riots of unnecessary expenditures at the movie studios.

The situation today proves that the corporations misjudged the selective instinct of the people on which the success of the amusement industry is dependent, and find that they are not served with lasting satisfaction by the movie-talkies. A unique survey was made by the Roxy Theatre in New York as to what form of music and entertainment the public really desires. The result shows conclusively that the American people are more and more demanding the best that can be offered in this artistic field. Classical music, for instance, won by more than a three to one vote. Popular music by present day composers carried the day by a three-fifths to two-fifths vote. Stage shows which showed different scenes, more or less connected, won by approximately three-fifths. In answer to whether acrobats, jugglers, etc., should appear on the bill, the vote was three-fifths against and two-fifths for. In answer to the question whether the public desires an entirely different type of show, the vote was evenly divided but the question as to whether stage, radio or movie stars should appear on the stage, won by approximately three to one. In all the above preferences it is shown that music is necessary; that all who are in favor of living music, prefer the classical and standard type.

I mention all this merely for the purpose of showing that the stage is in a state of transition now and that the theatrical promoters are trying to sound the desire of the public in connection with the matter.

However, I repeat that insofar as moving pictures are concerned, the movie-talkies will never dominate the theatrical field to the extent that the silent picture did. Movie-talkies are at best an imitation of the spoken stage. The silent picture was an art development in its own right. It can be considered advanced and refined pantomime, telling its own story without dialogue which permitted of sweeping effects, so far as scenes and actions are concerned, that are practically impossible in the spoken picture. In a silent picture every one, no matter in what walk of life, had an opportunity to make his own interpretation, that is to say, mentally conceive a meaning to his own satisfaction. His imagination had free play. Not so in the talking picture. Here the sense of hearing and seeing is involved and the imagination of the theatrical patron has not free play for he must accept what is given him. If the picture is mediocre or sterile in interest, the result is empty theatres. If the opposite is true, then for a short time theatres, do a land office business, but such pictures are an exception and I fear will remain so as hundreds of pictures appealing to the multitudes cannot be created in a single year, nor even hundreds to be satisfactory even to patrons of theatres who for the sake of being amused are ready to be not too discriminating. The result will be that in the majority of cases something more than even a good picture must be given and stage shows will be found to be more and more necessary. The public will even accept a mediocre picture provided it is compensated with other amusement during its hours of leisure in theatres.

One of the outstanding producers in Hollywood holds the same as we to the opinion that the movie-talkie cannot take the place of the silent picture. He observes that "the silent picture, limited as it was to pantomime and a few titles, was only a cue to a play and it made each spectator his own producer for a large share of the success of the picture. The spectator did his work in what they called the 'margin of free fantasy.' The silent picture was so unspesific that the audience could idealize ad lib. Now the audience can't help us any more. Hollywood working in words and pictures, has to do the whole job and the problem is multiplied many fold."

"There is not in the whole world enough producing genius to maintain for the sound screen anything approaching the pace of producing that Hollywood reached in the silent picture. There never will be enough."

This clearly indicates that it now becomes more and more realized that the silent picture is a thing of the past and the movie-talkies cannot entirely fill the gap. This in the midst of depression, presents quite a problem to the industry which is, however, merely a problem of dividends or profits, whereas the problem of the unemployed musician is the problem of sustenance. The latter is positively a humane problem, a problem of actual material existence and therefore is entitled to foremost and utmost consideration, and this is the promise from which our organization must proceed to solve same, in the best manner present conditions permit.

The number of theatres in the United States is 18,715. This includes legitimate as well as moving picture houses. The number of moving picture houses is 13,830. The legitimate, 4,885. Legitimate and moving picture houses are divided into

houses which are wired for the talkies and those which are not.

Approximately 13,880 theatres are wired, the remainder, 4,835, are not. 4,589 theatres are closed, this includes 1,275 wired and 3,314 unwired. Of the 18,715 theatres, approximately 4,000 can be truly counted as first class and are to be found in cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants. By far the larger number of theatres we find in the rural districts or in the smaller towns and hamlets. Their seating capacity runs from 150 to 600 or thereabouts. In addition to this, we have small theatres in the larger cities, but their number is not comparable with those in the smaller towns or hamlets. In the cities, which have local unions, we find most first class theatres. They are small in number if compared with the middle and small sized houses in the same cities.

The theatres now become more and more sharply divided into certain classes. First the sound houses, then sound houses with a few acts of vaudeville, then houses where vaudeville or presentations with one feature picture is the prime attraction, and then the combination houses, that is, so-called legitimate houses which have greatly reduced in numbers and now represent only a small portion of the circuits which they formerly formed.

Another class which is now almost extinct consists of burlesque houses. They merely vegetate now. Here and there a successful burlesque stock company is maintained but in general the success of that form of entertainment appears to have gone forever.

I have referred to the necessary combined activities of all the locals so as to maintain a cohesion of all the organized musicians throughout the entire country and to avoid our being used against ourselves by employers who are ever ready to take advantage of members of weak organizations the same as of unorganized workers. To realize this we need not go far afield. For instance, the officer of a corporation who made the statement that were it not for our Federation, the vast majority of the musicians in their theatres throughout the country would be made to work for a wage as low as \$25.00 a week and like it, spoke the absolute truth. Whereas of course in larger cities the amount would not be quite as low as that, it is a safe bet that it would not be anything near the basic wage paid now. In times of economic stress, when want of confidence in the future is prevalent by reason of past inane activities of forced mass productions far exceeding the consuming power of the nation and the attending speculating fever, it is indeed difficult for labor to avoid bearing the brunt of the resulting misery. Capital forever tries to reduce losses or hold such down to a minimum, is merely concerned with the interest on its investments, and has very little regard for labor, and therefore during times of depression, it is necessary that the men of labor more than ever show their mettle, have the courage of their convictions, apply the rule of reason to all questions and act in conformity therewith and never act as the result of a panicky psychology which so easily develops in the ranks of men and women who are fearfully depressed by enfeebled economic conditions.

It is heart-rending to behold the pitiable conditions resulting from lack of employment and the consequent malnutrition of millions and more especially does it cut one to the quick to behold such suffering among the people in our own class, as we are in direct contact with them. The locals we represent should in all cases acquit themselves nobly in efforts to assist the unemployed; many do this but some have failed and, it is with regret that it must be said, often by reason of local political situations.

Conditions of the latter kind may indeed make one despair of the ultimate reaching of the ideal when the brotherhood of mankind may be not only professed but real. But enough of this. Conditions as to whether local unions are progressively maintained depends upon the interest which members in general take in their affairs. Often members take an entirely individualistic view of the purposes of their union and only appear at meetings when a question is to be considered affecting them. This is more especially, true in the larger locals where the general meetings, often do not represent a proper cross section of the membership but are generally attended by the same members and who, naturally, often develop an entirely personal viewpoint on all questions, often based upon misinformation and in many cases anti-governmental without any valid reasons. It is a singular fact that officers of a local often find themselves minus the cooperation of the very men who select them as they do not regularly attend union meetings but leave the matter solely in the hands of a few as above stated. This condition develops factions. The government of the union is charged by such for all shortcomings. They are criticised for every conceivable and inconceivable reason. They are held responsible for the results of unfavorable economic conditions. This has the tendency to lead to

situations in which the decisions of local trial boards are political rather than in accordance with the facts of the case. They must look to their political fences and woe to him who dares to offend the wishes of the factions which run the local. Such situations have in the past developed in some locals. Often through this unrest among the members develops, and generally leads to much complaint among the membership. Then it is up to the officers if they be men of the right sort—and this in spite of the foregoing is generally the case—to keep the union on an even keel of legitimate functioning. At elections members seldom seen at meetings do, with few exceptions, make their proper selection of officers unless a local is cursed with a union within the union, that is, a secret organization for the purpose of influencing elections by raising false issues to enable them to practically control same. In such latter cases the union's energy is generally dissipated in directions of serving the interests of those who gained the control of the organization. However, all this is merely to illustrate that affairs do not run as smoothly as we would have them do in the interest of the members, but even so the genius of the membership generally asserts itself when affairs become too bad and this results in reforms for the better for a considerable time.

Anyone who is of the opinion that all we have to do is to organize a union or a Federation and that that is all that is necessary for its service to members, makes a tremendous guess on the wrong side.

Organizing a union is incomparably easier than the proper use of same after being organized as this calls for the continued progressive activities and enthusiasm of at least the majority of members.

The premise of the locals and the Federation is one of bread and butter and decent living and working conditions for members. A pity it is that we can only be active in this direction when employment is to be had. If employment has only ceased in part, then the union must remain active to safeguard the conditions in that which as yet exists and if in the depression and fearful economic setback which we suffer now, it is successful in this it has indeed performed its full mission and nothing but that. This our organization so far has been successful in doing, for this all members and locals are entitled to commendation.

We may pass in mental review all labor organizations, even such as are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and none are confronted with such technical involvements in matters pertaining to the employment of their members as is the American Federation of Musicians.

If we consider the tremendous strides which we made in the adjustment of wages and working conditions, not only in permanent but all kinds of employment, our success was incomparably greater than that of any other labor organization. Now, during times when we are stricken with technological unemployment and such as developed through the economic depression, we find ourselves in a position that no other organization has better weathered the holocaust of the economic set back or been more successful in maintaining their influence and prestige of their organization than has our organization. It is worth while to keep this in mind. It is proof of the real spirit underlying the activities of the members and locals and is reflected in the Federation and in the deliberations of its Conventions.

As to national officers, to speak plainly, it is a disadvantage that they cannot have personal contact with the membership at large, such as local officers enjoy. The result is that often they are the victims of misunderstandings, uncalled for attacks and in some cases unadulterated calumny. As far as the President's office is concerned, the President himself is often confounded with the Federation. If fairness demands that certain action be taken under the law, then those whose self-interest are crossed thereby do not hold the law responsible but the officer who acts under and enforces same. As the action referred to is often purposely misunderstood and members are misinformed concerning same it does not further the spirit of co-operation between the national officers and members of local unions. This is extremely unfair to national officers but as it cannot be altered, there is no alternative for national officers except to accept the situation with equanimity.

Local officers must do the bidding of their organization and of course conform in their attitude to the psychology prevailing in their own union. If same be in favor of the Federation, all is well and good, but if through some uncalled for reasons the opposite develops, then they are by force of circumstances compelled to be carried on the crest of such psychology or else their constituents would hold it against them. This again brings

us to the realization that the leaven of activities does not always center around the nucleus of fairness and yet members cannot be blamed for taking misinformation as bonafide and therefore misjudge the activities of their national organization, as they do not have the proper information hence cannot view the situation from an objective disinterested perspective, with knowledge of all conditions germane to same.

In cases wherein the Federation is solely and alone responsible for the safeguarding of the interests of the locals or the favorable adjustment of prevailing disputes, it receives scant recognition, as the elements who are only too ready to decry its value generally see to that. However, it would matter little were it not that this does not further the co-operation between the national and the locals which are inter-dependent and inter-related to the extent that their purposes, successes and failures are of like concern to both.

In this report I have already referred to the fact that controversies concerning theatre employment in which the President's office became involved this last season were exceedingly numerous. This cannot be otherwise as already pointed out the centralizing of thousands of theatres in the hands of a few corporations necessarily results that efforts to protect the interests of our members and locals become more and more centralized in the President's office of the Federation in connection with same. I promise you delegates, it is quite a job. Hectic, exacting, and nerve-racking to the extreme, but it has been performed as well as it can be done and I know this policy must be continued by the office as the interests of our organization and the good and welfare of our members imperatively demand it.

#### THE GENERAL FUND OF THE FEDERATION

As to the general fund of the Federation aside from the Theatre Defense Fund, will say that is at all times an embarrassing duty to report to a Convention that the general unfavorable economic condition has its corresponding repercussion in the state of the finances of our organization. We find ourselves in the same position in this instance as all other national organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. However, in comparison, we are a great deal less affected than the others. Now it becomes a question of balancing our budget which I know future Conventions will find easier as soon as the economic conditions become better. That this will eventually be the case is a foregone conclusion as the depression undoubtedly has reached bottom and a change, perhaps slowly developing, can only be for the better.

Our organization has always been constructively active, that is to say, has never missed an opportunity to advance the interests of its members no matter what the cost and it is this policy which added to its importance and value to its members.

We of course all realize that in addition to taking an interest in matters which mean the advance of the culture of the people in general, such as demanding the reduction in the hours of labor, hygienic conditions for workers, proper education of children, abolition of child labor, etc., the prime function of a labor organization is the regulation of wages and working conditions of its members and the securing of more economic justice for them. The union raises the standard of life of its members and guards against its lowering. To be retrospective is at all times indicated, if an explanation to members is necessary for their more comprehensive knowledge of their organization and its purposes.

A report of this kind, whereas addressed to the Convention, will finally come to the attention of the general membership and hence a full explanation as to position, in which members would find themselves if they permitted their organization to become lax in the matter of regulating competition for employment among them, is not amiss.

The younger men in our organization do not possess the faintest idea of the obnoxious, unfair and unbearable conditions under which musicians, and the best of them, were obliged to work before they organized and through the insistent activities of their union, both national and local, placed themselves in a position of having a voice concerning the conditions under which they were to labor. Even in the depression now, and of course thousands of our members are unemployed, the fact that those who are employed, more especially in permanent engagements, in the main receive union wages and that efforts of corporations to lower them have so far been unsuccessful, is illuminating as to the necessity of keeping well organized. Labor organizations, even in times of economic misfortune, and such the present unemployment situation can be properly termed, even though not entirely successful in avoiding, a reduction in the wage, are still the only instrumentality saving the worker from ex-

ploitation, as were it not for them, unemployment would be taken advantage of to beat down wages, to such an extent as to practically compare with those which were paid before becoming organized.

We can only get a clear idea of changed conditions by comparison. The younger musician should remember the following table of comparison and be ever mindful that without his organization he would have an experience in the nature of a toboggan slide from the wages now to those formerly paid. As a union man it is up to him to be helpful to prevent it.

Thirty years ago employers in the theatres paid per week, per man, \$10 to \$18. The present wage is from \$50 to \$100, the majority of the members being paid from \$65 upward. In many instances before the depression developed hundreds of our members received over \$100.00 per week.

The salaries for dance work thirty years ago per man, per job, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Today prices fluctuate from \$4.00 to \$16.00.

The majority of the engagements played pay now between \$6.50 and \$10.00 and over.

Wages for concert, opera and other employment were raised in the same comparison. However, this is not all. The hours of labor were considerably reduced, in some instances more than half, which resulted in overtime payment which added to the actual wage of the musician and this applies to almost all class of employment.

The above applies to local engagements.

Traveling musicians playing theatre engagements had their salaries increased as follows:

Theatrical companies, from per week, \$20.00 or less, to \$85.00.

Traveling bands, from per week, \$18.00 or less, to \$60.00 and more.

The traveling orchestra is a rather new development. It came into conspicuous prominence about ten years ago, therefore comparison in this case in relation to prior conditions is not possible. They do considerable of the dance work now. The most prominent of such orchestras pay their members \$80.00 and more per week. The salary of the remainder fluctuates. It should be determined by the work they perform in the various jurisdictions but many of these orchestras are veritable poachers and do not hold themselves governed by union rule. However, their activities in this respect become more and more restricted as the entire dance orchestra field has become so these last three or four years. It has passed its zenith and I am convinced that before a decade has passed this field will only represent a remnant of its former dimensions.

The foregoing comparative table of earnings of the musicians, before and after they became organized, emphasizes the need of the organization for the purpose of resisting a lowering of the improved economic conditions reached, and in proper time make efforts to add thereto. Without the organization, chaos caused by unrestricted competition among musicians would be followed by corresponding sinking of wages and then we would again have the condition that some contractors and leaders would make competencies but have musicians work for them at wages which at no time would rise above the level of permitting them to eke out a mere existence.

We are one of the few organizations which during good times has been successful in securing often a cultural and not only a mere living wage for our members. At this time it must be realized that had it not been for the improved conditions under which the members worked, the unemployment would have created greater and earlier misery. However, sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. The fact that some members were better able for a time at least to escape misery through unemployment did not offer any solace to those not so fortunate.

I merely make the foregoing observations to convince the members how necessary their organization is to them. However, as an institution it cannot successfully prevail unless it is financially able to do so. Compared with other national organizations composed of the same number of men, our Federation has exacted less and spent less in order to protect its members and has been more successful in doing so than they, and this is something worth consideration, but the depression affected it the same as it did the others and as a result, we come to this Convention with a deficit in our treasury; the first of its kind since the forming of our organization. In comparison we again find that the deficit is lower than that of other organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor with the same number of members and in addition to this, as already pointed out, we have so far been successful in warding off the general decrease of wages for the men who are fortunate enough to be employed.

Again I am constrained to mention that the vast number of our members are non-professional men; that the small per capita tax paid by these members squares with the benefits which they receive from the organization. Even as it is, many thousands of them have left us. They have lost their employment in their regular callings and hence withdrew from our organization and bands to which they belonged, disbanded. However, when conditions change for the better, these bands will be reorganized and many will again reaffiliate with us, of that we may be sure.

The per capita tax paid by the professional musician does not square with the benefits which he receives from the organization. Less than 10 cents per month per member is a mere pittance if compared with the benefits thousands of professional men have enjoyed as the result of the efforts of the organization. Here it becomes necessary to consider the respective positions of local unions and their affiliation with the national organization and the relationship of the members to both the local and the national. In this, repetition of observations made in reference to the Theatre Defense Fund cannot be avoided. To begin with, a member of the local is a member of the national organization through his affiliation with the local. He pays his dues into the local organization and from these dues the local pays his per capita to the national. The dues paid to the local unions in different jurisdictions differs, same often depends upon benefits other than what we may properly term union benefits being enjoyed by members, as for instance, insurance or death benefits, the maintenance of a club, etc. Union benefits we may term such as are enjoyed through increase of wages, shortening of hours, better conditions of employment, etc. The professional and non-professional members pay the same amount of dues into the local unions. In many local unions the non-professional surpasses the professional element and we have no local union in which their number is not at least considerable. With the exacting of a large per capita tax would result in local dues being increased, which will affect professional and non-professional alike but will have the tendency to reduce the number of non-professional members and this should and must be avoided as this element is absolutely necessary as long as they accept engagements for pay. The successful regulation of competition for employment depends upon this. It is clear that the professional element is most benefitted by their organization and the fact that the organization was so successful during many years in securing these benefits enabled the professional man, for the mere pittance of the per capita tax paid by him, to enjoy his good fortune, but now we have no alternative except to insist that in some manner he pay into the Federation more for its upkeep than the non-professional and it is entirely in his interest to do so for reasons already explained, to which the following must be added.

The weakening of the national organization would have as a result its inability to cope with employers, who employ many musicians, to the extent that they must confine themselves in their employment to members of the Federation. This is highly important. I know whereof I speak and I know of the difficulties of the Federation these last few years to prevent the developing of just such a condition.

The question before us now is not to permit our organization to be weakened to the extent of becoming negligible instead of continuing progressive and lawfully militant to defend and secure economic rights for its members. If we should permit this, then the organization will join the number of those that merely have a paper existence, whose activities flare up here and there in local unions half inactive themselves and therefore have become practically useless insofar as being of real benefit to their members is concerned. We have such. Are we to weather this depression in a manner such as to merge therefrom a stronger and more militant organization than we ever have been before? If this is what we desire, and I have no doubt you desire it as well as I, then the professional musician will find himself called upon to contribute more to the upkeep of his organization than has been the case in the past.

In my statements concerning the Theatre Defense Fund I pointed out that part of the expense caused the Federation is traceable to theatrical situations, and that inasmuch as this involves the interest of the theatre musician, such expense is defrayed from the Theatre Defense Fund and not the General Fund. This lessened the burden on the General Fund from which formerly such expenses were entirely defrayed. In other words, formerly the non-professional element and musicians not working in theatres were called upon to carry a share of expense caused by theatrical controversies. Naught can be said against this, as, after all they are members of the same organization and their benefits should be nearly alike. However, the division of the musical work,

and therefore union protection, is tremendously in favor of the professional man. So in considering the squaring of the budget, an increase of the per capita tax on non-professional members appears to be ill-advised and therefore the question suggests itself again that the professional should now pay a little more for the upkeep of his organization, which has served him to exceedingly great advantage for many years without any cost to him worth mentioning. However, the theatre musicians paying into the Theatre Defense Fund, created a division between the professional musicians themselves as to their contribution to the Federation. In connection with this, we must consider that the Theatre Defense Fund is and has been used for no other purpose except to defray expenses caused by theatrical controversies, or in general, to advance the employment opportunities of musicians in theatres. The theatre musicians through this arrangement enabled the Federation to be active on their behalf without any undue drain on the General Fund, which formerly bore all such expense but can no longer do it. The remainder of the professional men who played permanent engagements, either within their own jurisdiction or with traveling bands or orchestras, did not make any especial contribution to the National Organization which, when the need arose, was always called upon to protect their interests. They merely paid the amount paid by the non-professional musicians, whom the National Organization was very seldom called upon to protect. A suggestion as to how the budget could be squared and the deficit in future be avoided is difficult to make until it is known what action the Convention will take on the Theatre Defense Fund. However, no matter what the action may be the problem of squaring the General Fund will nevertheless remain. This leaves no alternative except to consider all propositions germane to the solving of this problem.

Many suggestions could be made in connection with the matter, and no doubt will be made, to the Convention, which no doubt will give those which appear as worthy or important due consideration.

The foregoing in reference to the Theatre Defense Fund as well as the General Fund is an explanation of conditions as they really are, and as we will find them in certain exigencies the developing of which, of course, always depends on the action of the Convention and the policies determined upon by it.

I repeat, that we are in trying times, but I am convinced that the Federation will emerge from same intact with unshaken enthusiasm and the firm intention to remain constructive and to safeguard, come what may, the national organization as a necessary and indispensable asset to all local unions to fully realize their intention to help their members to improve their material conditions in life.

All the foregoing has to do only with squaring of the budget and the avoidance of deficits in the General Fund in future, and what I am about to say now has for its purpose the recouping of the amount lost through the present deficit so as to lay the basis for a strengthened General Fund in future. This can be brought about through some economy resulting from the curtailing of some creative activities of the Federation, as for instance:

A. We maintain an attorney in Washington whose services have been highly valuable, more especially in our efforts to have laws enacted, as for instance the Immigration Law and others to which I referred elsewhere in this report. This expense could be considerably curtailed by relieving the attorney of some of the services he now renders, such as investigations as to radio situations and the watching of propositions to change the radio laws so as if possible to have such as are made conform to our interests, etc.

B. Our activities in assisting mass meetings held and to be held in the largest cities of our country for the purpose of creating a sentiment for the modification of the Volstead Act and laying a foundation for the possible revocation of the Eighteenth Amendment. These activities are in conformity with the acts of the Convention which have declared against all sumptuary laws and if successful, will, and this cannot be gainsaid, have the result of recreating employment opportunities which our members enjoyed before the enactment of the Volstead Law.

C. Many local unions insist on the sending of National Officers into their jurisdiction. Often the existence of the local depends upon such action. National law provides that if a National Officer is caused to visit a local union in a matter of local aspect, then the local union should defray the expense. However, in very many cases it is difficult to draw the line, as, after all, almost all cases, if not locally satisfactorily adjusted, are likely to develop a National aspect. In the interest of the Federation, however, and in order to be of all possible assistance to

local unions, most of the expenses caused by such visits have been borne by the National Treasury. In my opinion it is well worth it, but this does not preclude the possibility of hewing closer to the line and causing some local unions in future to defray such expenses. This may also lead to some saving. In addition to the above, the increase in the cost of conditional membership, as elsewhere in this report suggested, would result in a revenue of approximately \$4,000 per annum.

All in all, the changing of policies or activities as indicated, will result in a saving per year of from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

It is well to keep in mind that the deficit of the general fund, which covers thirteen months as we have changed the time of our audit, is almost entirely traceable to the loss of membership. All in all, we have lost, beginning with the report of 1928-29, 31,118 members. The vast majority of them are non-professional, as already pointed out.

With it all, we still remain one of the largest organizations in the American Federation of Labor. Our membership is more than 116,000. In comparison with other national organizations, we fared exceedingly well, not only in point of the number of members still in our organization but, which is of equal importance, also in efforts having to do with the successful resisting of a low standard of working and wage conditions.

The loss of revenue caused by the loss of membership exceeds \$35,000.00 per year. There is no doubt, as already pointed out, that many of these members will eventually rejoin.

The situation is one of the results of the depression.

I have confined my statements concerning the funds of the Federation to merely illustrating their position and importance, recognizing that the mode of their future maintenance is a question wherein all initiative should emanate from the Convention with the exception of possible savings through restriction of certain constructive activities, and modification of conditions under which conditional cards could be issued in future. I hold to this opinion as recommendations of an officer in fiscal matters may be considered as having a political reason or what would be worse, create the impression that the Convention was in need of advance suggestions which under the circumstances could be considered as patronizing.

#### FINANCES

During the past fiscal year we had an experience which was harrowing for the time being, but did not prove devastating to our financial interests as we had feared. I refer to the closing of the Federation Labor Bank in New York, the most representative of its kind in the United States. The President of the bank, Mr. Peter Brady, lost his life in an aeroplane accident, and directly as a result, many depositors withdrew their money from the bank. Finally, the Superintendent of Banks closed the bank for the protection of the interest of the depositors. It happened that our deposit was approximately \$500,000.00, but our Treasurer, after the death of Mr. Brady, withdrew \$325,000.00 and is entitled to commendation for his foresight. This left us involved for the remainder, but as the bank was solvent, even though many of its securities have depreciated in value, an experience which every other bank was subjected to, friends of Mr. Brady and organized labor including Governor Roosevelt and Vice-Governor Lehman of New York, Mr. Owen D. Young and others interested themselves on behalf of the bank and brought about its reorganizing. As soon as this was done the bank was reopened and we had the opportunity to withdraw two-thirds of the \$175,000.00. The balance (one-third) was in part turned into stock of the bank and the remainder remains on time deposit for a period of two years bringing two per cent. Through this, not only the depositors but the interests of the stockholders have been secured. The larger portion of the finances of the Federation have now been invested in United States securities, as before the liquifying of credit through action of Congress, there was not a single bank in the United States that one could be sure would not close its doors. Many labor organizations throughout the country have their funds tied up indefinitely through bank failures or lost same entirely. We are fortunate indeed that we escaped this experience through the reorganization of the Labor Bank which was made possible as the bank was not the victim of mismanagement, but merely of unavoidable unfavorable circumstances which were in turn the result of the depression.

#### ARTICLE I, SECTION 1.

Before the last season began the Mutual Burlesque Wheel made arrangements to rejuvenate their circuit with approximately 40 theatres. Rumors reached the Federation that all the leaders who were to travel with the companies (approximately 40) had agreed to accept the en-

agement for less than the Federation wage.

Evidence was submitted to the President's office, which in the main proved that these rumors were well founded. Here we had to do with the efforts of a theatre circuit to create nonunion conditions, flout the Federation and use its members for the purpose of doing so.

It is doubtless true that almost all of these leaders had made arrangements to play for less than union wages, some of them making so bold as to declare that if the Federation should interfere with them they would involve it in litigation in the courts. Contracts were signed by them for the Federation price with the understanding that from \$25.00 to \$30.00 less would be paid them. To permit this condition, would invite like action by other employers and would indicate that the Federation was no longer in a position to demand union wages for the services of its members. This can never be, hence the President's office, under Section 1, Article I, assumed the position that the Federation, if it so chose, had a right to control all theatre engagements of traveling leaders and informed the corporation that any arrangements it had made with the leaders referred to would not be recognized and that our theatre orchestras in the various jurisdictions would not be permitted to play with them; however, that they had the opportunity to begin their season with union leaders which the Federation would furnish them for union wages.

The President of the Corporation, admitting that the arrangements before explained had been made with the leaders, readily agreed with the Federation to correct the situation and the union price was paid by his corporation for the services of the leaders.

That the company thereafter, by reason of lack of patronage, was forced to disperse with the employment of traveling leaders had nothing to do with the question. In other words the same situation would have prevailed had the corporation been successful in carrying its leaders for scab wages. The leaders worked approximately ten weeks. To give permanent notice to the class of leaders whose attempted flouting of Federation law I described above, and their employers, will say that the Federation will at all times accept the challenge which ignoring of union conditions represents and take action accordingly.

Supposing it had become necessary to call the strike in all theatres in which burlesque shows were to appear. It would have involved approximately 300 local musicians at an expense to the Federation of approximately \$10,000.00 a week and payment would have been made for the entire time of the strike, provided same had not exceeded 15 weeks. The existence of the Theatre Defense Fund placed the President's office of the Federation in a position to, without fear of the outcome, assume the position and correct the situation in the manner as above explained.

This incident is one of the many in which immediate correction was imperative and could not await the action of a Convention or the promulgating of a new rule. Developments of this kind can not be foreseen and are generally of such important nature that failure to immediately cope therewith would greatly injure the interests of the Federation.

#### LIVING MUSIC DAY

The last Convention passed a resolution instructing the President to declare a National Living Music Day. The purpose was of course to do something constructive on behalf of music and the employment of our members. The mere naming of such a day or week would not have brought this result. So, profiting by the constructive activities of San Francisco and St. Paul local unions which had inaugurated highly successful Living Music Days, the President's office, to give the will of the Convention effect, left the promoting of a Living Music Day to the local unions, but pointed out the way to them how same could be successfully staged, and opened a special department in the office for the purpose of addressing local unions and interesting local newspapers in the matter. As a result quite a number of locals have given successful Living Music Days, and thus the will of the Convention was fully complied with and the interests of the Federation furthered. This activity is postgraduate, if I may use the term, to our propaganda against "canned music."

Newspaper space, devoted to Living Music through this promotional work which had only been fairly begun, would have cost more than \$50,000 if paid for at advertising rates whereas in fact the actual cost to the Federation in this period up to March 15th, 1932, was less than \$3,300. As an intangible asset, this form of publicity consisting, as it does, of endorsements of Living Music and the Federation's position on same by leading local business men and institutions is really worth far more than may be com-

puted in dollars and cents. At the time the Convention convenes at least 50 music days will have been held in the various jurisdictions and preparation for others are in progress.

#### IN MEMORIAM

Brother Wm. G. Dodge, assistant to the President of the American Federation of Musicians for many years, died after a very short illness. His demise came as a great shock to all his friends.

Brother Dodge was active in behalf of the musicians for many years. As a member of Local No. 9 he rendered services of inestimable value to said organization. As a delegate to the Conventions, he was always among those who insisted upon constructive militant policies.

As assistant to the President of the Federation he rendered highly satisfactory service.

His interment took place in Natick, Mass., after beautiful ceremonies held at the headquarters of the Boston Local Union and arranged and conducted by the Local.

Brother Brenton, a life-long friend and co-worker of Brother Dodge, made most deep and appropriate statements on the occasion, touching more especially on the value of his services to the American Federation of Musicians.

He is no longer with us in person, but will not be forgotten. In the history of the Federation he has earned for himself a place commensurate with his sterling qualities as a man and as a member and officer of our Organization.

Brother George Bender, who at many Conventions represented the local union in Colorado Springs, Colorado, has passed to the Great Beyond. His host of friends among the delegates will remember his undying efforts on behalf of the success of the Colorado Springs Convention, which elicited their well-deserved admiration. His jovial personality and loyalty to friends were well-known characteristics. All who knew him in and outside of our organization bemoan his loss.

Brother Joe Weatherburn, the veteran secretary of the Toronto Local, is no longer with us. His presence will be missed by all delegates who took delight in the acquaintance with one of the most charming personalities they ever had an opportunity to meet. He rendered valuable services, not only to his own local, but to the Federation as well. His demise was sudden and unexpected, and hence the dismay of his friends at same was all the greater.

Brother H. W. Waidman, a member of Local No. 20, Denver, Colo., died after a very short illness. Local No. 20, as well as the Federation, lost one of its ardent supporters and co-workers. He attended many Conventions as delegate and also officiated during several terms as President of his local. His sudden demise came as a shock to his host of friends, not only in Denver but throughout the entire country.

#### STATE AND DISTRICT CONFERENCES

Eleven State and District Conferences were held during the year, and in conformity with the laws of the Federation each one was attended by a National Officer, as follows:

- April 26, 1931 (Ontario Locals), Toronto, Canada—G. B. Henderson.
- August 9, 1931 (Pennsylvania and Delaware Locals), Williamsport, Pa.—F. W. Birnbach.
- October 18, 1931 (Merrimac Valley Conference), Lowell, Mass.—B. C. McSheehy.
- October 25, 1931 (New England Conference), Boston, Mass.—H. E. Brenton.
- October 26, 1931 (Hudson Valley Conference), Kingston, N. Y.—A. C. Hayden.
- February 21, 1932 (Merrimac Valley Conference), Lowell, Mass.—W. J. Kerngood.
- April 3-4, 1932 (Mid-West Conference), Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Jos. N. Weber.
- April 14-15, 1932 (Michigan Musicians' Association), Kalamazoo, Mich.—W. J. Kerngood.
- April 24, 1932 (New England Conference), Boston, Mass.—H. E. Brenton.
- April 24, 1932 (Hudson Valley Conference), Walden, N. Y.—F. W. Birnbach.
- May 8, 1932 (Connecticut Locals), New Haven, Conn.—F. W. Birnbach.

These Conferences are of inestimable value if confining themselves to the purposes for which they were created, namely, for the delegates to discuss the situations in the various jurisdictions which they represent, compare notes, explain conditions, perhaps misunderstandings which may have developed between locals; but do not concern themselves with questions properly belonging before the Convention. If the latter should be the case, the Conferences would soon

degenerate into political organizations, the purpose of each being to influence Conventions in questions of law particularly favoring the section of the country which the Conference represents. The result would be detrimental to the interests of the Federation as a whole.

The attempt to influence a Convention was made many years ago by a Conference, and at that time the Convention seriously considered the prohibiting of all such, which, however, would not have been a constructive action, and hence the law was enacted to supervise all Conferences by having a representative of the Federation present at same. Since then the delegates to Conferences have always been willing and ready to keep their considerations from trespassing upon Convention prerogatives.

The honor of originally instigating the Conferences belongs to the New England locals. Much good has been done by them.

#### STATE OFFICERS

The following members have acted as State and Provincial Officers of the Federation during its fiscal year 1931-1932:

Alabama—C. P. Thiemonge.  
 Arizona—Chas. J. Besse.  
 Arkansas—Ganoe Scott.  
 California—J. W. Gillette.  
 Colorado—Jas. D. Byrne.  
 Connecticut—Arthur Lee.  
 Delaware—W. H. Whiteside.  
 Florida—J. H. Mackey.  
 Georgia—Carl Karston.  
 Idaho—Albert J. Tompkins.  
 Illinois—Charles Housum.  
 Indiana—P. J. Shusler.  
 Iowa—C. R. Jahns.  
 Kansas—H. E. Barnes.  
 Kentucky—Leo F. Durlauf.  
 Louisiana—Albert A. Levy.  
 Maine—C. W. Purcell.  
 Maryland—Henry Mayers.  
 Massachusetts—B. C. McSheehy.  
 Michigan—George Rogers.  
 Minnesota—John P. Rossiter.  
 Mississippi—J. Setaro.  
 Missouri—H. O. Wheeler.  
 Montana—Earl C. Simmons.  
 Nebraska—R. Oleson.  
 Nevada—Jack Butler.  
 New Hampshire—John M. Manning.  
 New Jersey—Leo Cluesmann.  
 New Mexico—W. Stuart Walker.  
 New York—S. E. Bassett.  
 North Carolina—C. W. Hollowbush.  
 North Dakota—Henry M. Rudd.  
 Ohio—H. Pfizenmayer.  
 Oklahoma—P. F. Petersen.  
 Oregon—E. E. Pettingell.  
 Pennsylvania—Adolph Hirschberg.  
 Rhode Island—William Gamble.  
 South Carolina—C. Hy Amme.  
 South Dakota—Burton S. Rogers.  
 Tennessee—Jos. Henkel.  
 Texas—J. W. Parks.  
 Utah—Lorenzo Sharp.  
 Vermont—George M. Goddard.  
 Virginia—Gaston Lichtenstein.  
 Washington—W. J. Douglas.  
 West Virginia—Wm. H. Stephens.  
 Wisconsin—Frank Hayek.  
 Wyoming—A. L. Smith.

#### Dominion of Canada:

Alberta—C. T. Hustwick.  
 British Columbia—E. A. Jamieson.  
 Manitoba—F. A. Tallman.  
 Ontario—A. J. Neilligan.  
 Quebec—Jean Drouin.  
 Saskatchewan—E. M. Knapp.  
 Nova Scotia—Edwin K. McKay.  
 New Brunswick—Wm. C. Bowden.

#### Services Were Rendered by State and Provincial Officers as Follows:

##### A. HIRSCHBERG—

###### State Officer of PENNSYLVANIA:

Was delegated to visit Connellsville, Pa., investigate unfavorable local situation and report upon same with a view to its correction. The matter was left in the hands of Brother Hirschberg for final adjustment, and was consummated to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Brother Hirschberg visited Chester, Pa., to pass upon the qualifications of the leader of a theatre orchestra. His report was to the effect that the leader was adequate for the services he was called upon to perform, and with this the incident was closed.

##### H. PFIZENMAYER—

###### State Officer of OHIO:

Investigated conditions in Local 550, Cleveland, Ohio. The outcome of the investigation was that Brother Pfizenmayer was authorized on behalf of the President's Office to supervise the affairs of the local to the extent of seeing to it that same are in future held to be in conformity with the principles of the Federation.

##### H. O. WHEELER—

###### State Officer of MISSOURI:

Visited Salina, Kansas, in conjunction with a representative of the I. A. T. S. E., concerning a controversy in which the Federation had become involved in support of the I. A. T. S. E. The matter was adjusted. Aside from this Bro. Wheeler

succeeded in bringing about an agreement increasing the employment opportunities of the members of the local.

##### LEO CLUESMANN—

###### State Officer of NEW JERSEY:

Was delegated to visit the jurisdiction of Local 595, Vineland, N. J., to be of assistance in the adjustment of the differences between the local and a lodge band which the local and the Federation held to be unfair. Conferences between representatives of the local and the band indicate that the matter may be amicably adjusted. Case pending.

##### J. W. PARKS—

###### State Officer of TEXAS:

Visited Fort Worth to assist the local in a controversy between the local and the management of an amusement park which was held as unfair by the local and the Federation. The controversy developed from the failure of the park management to hold a verbal agreement between it and the local inviolate. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

Brother J. W. Parks visited Amarillo, Texas, to assist the local in a controversy with the management of the State Fair Association. The matter was adjusted by contract satisfactory to the local being agreed to by the State Fair Association management.

##### J. W. GILLETTE—

###### State Officer of CALIFORNIA:

Was requested to visit Santa Barbara, California, to investigate a complaint against a band leader who was discharged for appearing on a concert in an improper condition. Upon full investigation of the matter it was found that the Federation could not interpose any objection against said discharge.

##### B. C. MCSHEEHY—

###### State Officer of MASSACHUSETTS:

Was sent to Gloucester, Mass., to assist the local in the adjustment of a case of a local band playing park concerts without guaranteed union pay for same. Situation was corrected.

##### FRANK HAYEK—

###### State Officer of WISCONSIN:

Was delegated to visit Oshkosh, Wis., in connection with a claim of a member of Local 8 for pay for an engagement which had been contracted with a dance promoter who refused payment on the grounds of unsatisfactory service. Payment was made under protest and the appeal of the employer is now pending before the Executive Board of the Federation.

Brother Hayek was delegated to meet representatives of Local 587, Milwaukee, Wis., who had requested a conference with the President of the Federation relative to a former member with whom the local had differences, as well as relative to the laws of the local which had been adopted under the supervision of the then State Officer of Wisconsin, who had been assigned by the President's Office of the Federation to supervise the affairs of the local. Brother Hayek was advised by the President of the Federation that the decision of the former State Officer was well made and that unless conditions had greatly changed, should not be disturbed. The entire matter was settled on this basis.

Brother Hayek was sent to Kenosha, Wis., at the request of the local in a case wherein the local had agreed to the replacing of a leader in a night club. The local was sustained in this connection. While in the jurisdiction Brother Hayek also made efforts to unionize a roadhouse which was on the forbidden territory list. A member of the Federation who worked there denied his membership and as a result was ordered erased.

##### W. J. DOUGLAS—

###### State Officer of WASHINGTON:

Visited Victoria, B. C., to assist the local in a controversy involving two bands, one of which was composed of non-members of the Federation. As a result of the investigation the non-union band became organized.

Brother Douglas next visited Colfax, Wash., at the request of members who were unaware of their standing on account of none of the officials functioning. The affairs of the local were found to be in a deplorable condition. A secretary pro tem was appointed to act until a meeting of the local should be called to elect new officers. The matter was left in the hands of the State Officer to continue to assist the local to place itself on a working basis.

##### CHAS. J. BESSE—

###### State Officer of ARIZONA:

Was requested to investigate the complaint of a manager of a dance hall in Miami, Ariz., who engaged members of the Federation and payed them for their services whereas others played engagements under the conditions of the share plan. It was found that the complaint of the management was well grounded and the members in question were advised to desist from the unfair competition with him.

##### CHAS. P. HOUSUM—

###### State Officer of ILLINOIS:

Was sent to Springfield, Ill., to investigate a misunderstanding concerning bonds carried by two officers of Local 675. In addition to this it was found that no election of officers had been held at the proper time and that some of the officials who had continued in office were in arrears for dues, and therefore, not in good standing in the local. The situation was corrected, and a new election of officers held in which only members in good standing were permitted to vote.

In addition to the State Officers, special representatives were appointed who rendered valuable services in investigations of certain matters assigned to them, for report thereon to the President's office. The names of these representatives and the jurisdictions in which they rendered services are as follows:

#### Special Representatives

C. G. Brocato—South Haven, Mich.  
 E. F. Whittington—South Haven, Mich.  
 G. P. Laffell—West Baden, Ind.  
 G. P. Laffell—Lexington, Ky. (2)

In addition to State and Provincial Officers as well as special representatives, the following members of the Executive Board visited jurisdictions for the purpose of adjudicating controversies which had developed in same:

##### WM. J. KERNGOOD:

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Lowell, Mass.  
 Worcester, Mass.  
 Albany, New York.  
 Troy, New York.  
 St. Louis, Missouri.  
 Middletown, New York.  
 Auburn, New York.

##### C. A. WEAVER:

Lincoln, Neb.  
 Dixon, Ill. (2)  
 Mattoon, Ill.

##### A. A. GREENBAUM:

Reno, Nevada.  
 Ogden, Utah.  
 Stockton, Calif.

In addition to the members of the Executive Board, Assistants to the President visited the following jurisdictions for like purposes:

##### THOMAS F. GAMBLE:

Red Bank, N. J.  
 New Haven, Conn.

##### FRED W. BIRNBACH:

Scranton, Pa.  
 Washington, D. C. (2)  
 Quakertown, Pa.  
 Williamsport, Pa.  
 Lebanon, Pa.  
 Yonkers, N. Y. (2)  
 Newark, N. J. (3)  
 Kingston, N. Y.  
 Erie, Pa.  
 Bradford, Pa.  
 Springfield, Ohio.  
 Mansfield, Ohio.  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 New Haven, Conn.  
 Paterson, N. J.  
 Jersey City, N. J.  
 Trenton, N. J.  
 Louisville, Ky.  
 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

##### G. B. HENDERSON:

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada.  
 Galt, Ont., Canada.  
 Toronto, Ont., Canada.  
 Montreal, Canada.  
 Ottawa, Canada.  
 Hamilton, Canada.  
 Guelph, Canada.

The President visited numerous jurisdictions. However, found it impossible to comply with the request of all locals to personally appear. In the selecting of towns to visit, he is of course guided by necessity, that is to say, visits the jurisdictions in which the affairs of the local and the Federation most imperatively demand his presence.

When on tour the President takes occasion to visit some jurisdictions between New York and place of his destination. This is done to comply with the instructions of previous Conventions.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE LAWS OF THE FEDERATION

In many reports to the Conventions, I have called attention to the advisability of not unduly adding to the laws of the Federation. The reason therefor is clear. The conditions under which members of our profession must seek a livelihood are complex and this reflects itself in the laws. Any undue adding thereto would only add to this complexity, a condition which it is at all times advisable to avoid. For this reason the following recommendations are confined chiefly to the correction of existing laws and to such unavoidable additional laws which new developments in our employment field necessitate.

Paragraph C, Section 17, Article XII, page 96, of the National Laws, provides

the manner in which a nonunion traveling musician may become a conditional member of the Federation. It stipulates that he may do so by paying to a local house leader in a theatre or amusement resort the amount of one year's conditional membership.

I would suggest an increase in the price of conditional membership cards from \$12.00 to \$24.00. If agreeable, it will necessitate a change in Section 15, Article XII, page 93. Therefore it is suggested that same be amended by striking out the first eleven lines of said section up to and including the word "30th," all of which reads as follows:

"Traveling musicians desiring to become members of the American Federation of Musicians shall make application for membership, accompanied by recommendation and endorsement of the authorities of some local of the American Federation of Musicians, and the Secretary of the American Federation of Musicians shall issue a card entitling such applicant to conditional membership on payment in advance of \$1.00 per month or the unexpired portion thereof for the months of the year during which conditional card is granted. All conditional cards shall expire each year on June 30th."

and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

"Applicants who do not reside in the jurisdiction of a local union, or such as are enroute, may acquire conditional membership in the American Federation of Musicians, providing they are not at the time of applying for such card suspended or expelled members of the Federation. Conditional membership cards shall be issued for periods of six months, one to expire on June 30th, and the other on December 31st of each year. The price per card for a period of six months shall be \$12.00, or \$2.00 for each unexpired month of such period."

If this be adopted the law would read as follows:

"Applicants who do not reside in the jurisdiction of a local union, or such as are enroute, may acquire conditional membership in the American Federation of Musicians, providing they are not at the time of applying for such card suspended or expelled members of the Federation. Conditional membership cards shall be issued for periods of six months, one to expire on June 30th, and the other on December 31st of each year. The price per card for a period of six months shall be \$12.00, or \$2.00 for each unexpired month of such period. If traveling musicians were residents in the jurisdiction of a local before acquiring conditional membership, they must, upon their return to such jurisdiction, apply at once for full membership in such Local. Should a member have been previously rejected by the Local, his application may be protested and referred to the Executive Board or the President of the Federation, who shall decide whether or not the Local shall enroll him."

If the Convention agrees to the foregoing, then Paragraph C, Section 17, Article XII, page 96, should be amended by striking out the last word of the seventh line, all of the eighth line and the first three words of the ninth line, all of which reads as follows:

"of one year's conditional membership in the American Federation of Musicians."

and insert in lieu thereof:

"necessary in payment of a conditional membership card."

and add at the end of the Section the following:

"Conditional membership cards shall be issued for periods of six months, one to expire on June 30th and the other on December 31st of each year. The price for each period shall be \$12.00, or \$2.00 for each unexpired month of such period."

which would then make the law read as follows:

"C. In the event of traveling musicians not holding membership in the American Federation of Musicians appearing with a theatrical company in the jurisdiction of a local, the local house leader in the theatre or amusement resort wherein such musicians desire to perform shall immediately cause such traveling musician to deposit with him, before performing, the amount necessary in payment of a conditional membership card. The local leader shall at once forward the sum to the local secretary, who shall forward that sum, with the name and address of the musician, and instrument played, with full particulars, to the Secretary of the A. F. of M. Conditional membership cards shall be issued for

periods of six months, one to expire on June 30th and the other on December 31st of each year. The price for each period shall be \$12.00, or \$2.00 for each unexpired month of such period."

Concerning Resolution No. 15, on page 144, I am constrained to report that Paragraph C thereof leads to continual misunderstandings. The principle underlying the solution is that if a member of the Federation follows another trade or profession, he must become and remain a member of the union of such trade or profession, etc., etc. Furthermore, that in the case of a protest, he must be given an opportunity of defense before the Local Executive Board before a fine or suspension can be imposed upon him and then the matter is to be referred to the International Executive Board for final action. However, the paragraph is ambiguous. Invariably members, who are charged with violation of the resolution and who appear before a Local Executive Board for defense, secure from said Board a decision in their favor and then only is the matter referred to the International Executive Board.

The intent of Paragraph C obviously was that the local should secure the evidence and the defense and submit same to the International Executive Board for decision.

The decisions of locals, when in favor of the defendant, continually bring us into conflict with the American Federation of Labor; therefore I would suggest that the paragraph be amended beginning after the word "opportunity" in the first and second lines by striking out the following:

"of defense before the local executive board, before fine or suspension can be imposed, the matter thereafter to be referred to the International Executive Board, which shall have final power to act thereon"

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"To submit their defense to the local executive board, which then shall refer same to the International Executive Board, which shall have final power to decide the case."

which would make Paragraph C read as follows:

"Members must at all times be given an opportunity to submit their defense to the local executive board which then shall refer same to the International Executive Board which shall have final power to decide the case."

Par. C, of Section 10, Article XIII, governing traveling dance orchestras stipulates that a contracting member or leader, as the case may be, must in every case, either before, or within two days after the engagement is played, submit his contract to the local union in whose jurisdiction the engagement is played, etc.

Now then, Section 9 of Article XIII, which covers Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Inn engagements, does not contain this proviso, so members playing such engagements are not obliged to submit their contract or make affidavit as to the conditions under which they play, etc.

For this reason, I would suggest that:

"Subsection C, Section 10 of Article XIII be also made part of Section 9 of Article XIII."

This, then, would place members who play hotel, restaurant, cafe and inn engagements in the same position concerning the submitting of their contract to local unions as traveling dance orchestras under Section 10 of the Federation laws are obliged to do.

Concerning Resolution No. 13, will say that same provides that all locals shall pass a resolution to the effect that the Constitution, By-Laws and Standing Resolutions of the American Federation of Musicians are part of the local By-Laws. Local laws which conflict with the laws of the A. F. of M. are null and void. The proper interpretation of this law often leads to misunderstandings, and it would be best if same were changed to read as follows:

"Every local is bound by the laws of the American Federation of Musicians in all cases wherein the latter has jurisdiction. Furthermore, all local laws which conflict with the laws of the American Federation of Musicians are null and void."

I would suggest that you consider striking Resolution No. 37 from the laws of the Federation.

This resolution was enacted as the result of an appeal of a lady who appeared before a Convention on behalf of establishing an old musicians' home, alleging that she had powerful interests to assist her in doing so.

This was some years ago. The matter has come to naught and hence the reason no longer exists for a continued appear-

ance of the resolution in the laws of the Federation.

It often happens that the written evidence presented in cases appealed to the International Executive Board is so voluminous as to preempt the time at the Secretary's office necessary for their preparation to the exclusion of many other cases.

No individual member should have the right to trespass upon the good will of the Federation to prepare the case for him to the extent of interfering with the business of the office which has the preparation of his appeal to the International Executive Board in charge.

For this reason, I would suggest that you consider the enactment of the following law:

"In appeal cases where the plaintiff or defendant introduces evidence of unusual or great volume, the International Secretary shall have authority to insist that the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, furnish nine (9) copies of said evidence to the International Secretary for the purpose of preparing the appeal for the International Executive Board."

Under the laws of the Federation, a local union may insist that the 30 per cent which a traveling orchestra is to charge in addition to the local price should be deposited with the local union. Often members refuse to do this.

In an effort to make immediate enforcement of the rule possible, I suggest that you take under advice the enactment of the following:

"A traveling musician who on demand of a local fails to deposit with the local 30% of his wage, suspends himself from the Federation."

I would suggest that you consider the enactment of the following law:

"Traveling members cannot, without the consent of a local, play any presentation performance in its jurisdiction unless a local house orchestra is also employed."

This law is necessary for the reason that members have attempted to travel and play with presentation shows in theatres in which no local orchestra is employed.

I suggest that paragraph of Article XV on, page 130, which treats with prices for phonograph work be amended by adding to the word:

"Phonograph"

which is now the caption of the paragraph, the words

"and Electrical Transcriptions."

so as to have the caption read "PHONOGRAPH AND ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTIONS"

I would suggest that Section 6 (D), Article X, page 60, of the National By-Laws be amended by adding the words "or forbidden territory" after the word "unfair" in the second line of said paragraph, to have same read:

"When any individual, place, function or organization of whatever kind is declared unfair OR FORBIDDEN TERRITORY by the American Federation of Musicians, members can not under . . ." etc., etc.

The following suggestion has to do with traveling orchestras, in many respects one of the most important made in this report insofar as laws are concerned. I have already pointed out that many of the traveling orchestras are poachers, do not receive the price and their unionism generally ends with the carrying of a union card. Of course it is also agreed that the present economic depression has much to do with the developing of this condition as men need work, but that they secure such by lowering the standard of other men, is, to say the least, a very unscrupulous procedure and the attempt to correct same ought to be made.

Traveling orchestras generally secure their engagements through booking offices. Such as are known as "NAME ORCHESTRAS" pay their bookers a certain percentage of their earnings, it being understood that to the musicians composing same union price should be paid. The other orchestras in part follow this plan, but very often, when confronted by a local union about the conditions under which they play their engagement, state that they have no contract but play for the agent, that they do not know what price is paid to the agent, but will be paid the union price for the engagement by the agent as soon as returning to the city in which he maintains his office. In other words, they farm themselves out to an agent and the agent sends them to different jurisdictions to play engagements regardless of the union conditions. This arrangement is in the main followed in miscellaneous engagements. Permanent engagements are taken by such agents

under percentage arrangements but the agent confines himself to the same class of orchestras. The matter of regulating them on such engagements will depend on the success of licensing agents. For this reason and to clear out the field of orchestras which are maintained by agencies under the guise of union orchestras but whose department clearly entitles them to be termed "CHEATING ORCHESTRAS," I suggest that the Federation and the Convention consider the enactment of the following law:

"Members of the American Federation of Musicians who accept engagements for bands or orchestras must in person sign their contracts for same or give some agent power of attorney to sign their names. They are responsible for the fulfilling of the contract under union conditions. The contract must be submitted to the local union for inspection in accordance with the rules of the Federation. All collections for the engagement must be made by the member who furnishes the orchestra and not by the agent. Members of the orchestra must be paid by the contracting member or leader of the band or orchestra and not by the agent. All agents who go into collusion with members to defeat the object of this or any other law of the American Federation of Musicians will be held as unfair to it by the Federation and thereafter members cannot accept engagements from or through them."

Members failing to contract for engagements as herein prescribed or who in any way violate the provisions of this law will be held as unfair to the Federation, and suspend themselves as members of the Federation by so doing."

It is to be expected that if members, who appear in the jurisdiction of a local without a contract, not knowing what they receive for their wages, are immediately punished for violation of the law of the Federation, this will have the tendency to greatly minimize such activities and set an example that the Federation will not condone such unfair tactics either on behalf of the members or of agencies.

As to the question of licensing agencies, to which I already referred, will say that eventually it will come to this. However, the time is not as yet propitious but as soon as the depression shows some signs of abating, the policy of doing so will surely be tried and there will be no letup as it will be one of the necessary procedures to crystallize the necessary activities of our Federation in future to finally and entirely control and regulate the traveling orchestra question.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion will say that in prosperous times when our Organization always benefitted by the momentum of prosperity, which, it was erroneously held, was the result of the fundamental economic soundness upon which same was supposed to be based, it was easy to make a report as same merely had to do with the recording of progress and the directions and instances in which same had become most effective; but in times of disillusionment, economic stress, unemployment, resultant discouragement, loss of hope by many members, and the corresponding unrest coupled with impatience with existing conditions and the forlorn demand that same should be immediately changed, it is not so easy.

At such times we have to do with fierce realities, therefore in our consideration we cannot give way to optimism but imperatively only to realism. Therefore I cannot but especially repeat what I have often stated in previous reports and will continue to state, namely, that it is the sacred right of the delegates to a Convention to be informed without reservation for any reason whatsoever of the whole truth about every Federation matter as this is the premise upon which they should always have the opportunity to base their decisions.

In this report I scrupulously endeavored to explain and discuss conditions as I know them to be. The right to disagree with my conclusions is the sacred right of every delegate and I do not dream of challenging it, but unfortunately it does not change facts.

The result of the activities of all previous Conventions have been in the direction of constructive progressiveness and this I know will also be the case with this Convention. After it has spoken, the affairs of the Federation must be brought into conformity with its verdict and I know in advance that same will prove to be to the advantage of members in their contention for an improved economic standard and hence in the direction of bringing more sunshine and happiness into their own lives and that of their families.

Fraternally submitted,  
 JOS. N. WEBER.

UNFAIR LIST  
 of the  
 American Federation of Musicians

BANDS ON THE UNFAIR LIST

- American Legion Band, Post No. 264, Tonawanda, N. Y.
- American Legion Post Band, Hayward, Calif.
- Clayton Military Band, Ellenville, N. Y.
- Community Traction Employees' Band, Toledo, Ohio.
- Danville Municipal Band, Danville, Ill.
- Daubanton's, Jimmie, Dance Band, St. Cloud, Minn.
- Demolay Boys Band, Toledo, O.
- Denver and Rio Grande Band, Denver, Col.
- Excelsior Hose Band, Kingston, N. Y.
- Gaskill, Carl, and His Band, Bridgeton, N. J.
- Graham Farmer Band, Washington, Ind.
- Hall Printing Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Hamilton Ladies' Band, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
- High School Band, Mattoon, Ill.
- Hope Hose Co. Band, Bordentown, N. J.
- I. O. O. F. Band, Greenwich, N. Y.
- Jr. O. U. A. M. Band, Kingston, N. Y.
- Knights of Pythias Band, Elm Grove, W. Va.
- Morris County American Legion Band, Morristown, N. J.
- Nazareth Band, Nazareth, Pa.
- 107th Cavalry Band, Akron, Ohio.
- 142nd Infantry Band, Amarillo, Texas.
- Palmolive-Peets-Colgate Band, Jersey City, N. J.
- Police and Firemen's Band, Indianapolis, Ind.
- St. Nicholas Boys' Band, Jersey City, N. J.
- Santa Fe Band, Topeka, Kan.
- Stratford Boys' Band, Stratford, Ont., Can.
- Tall Cedars Band of Forest No. 7, Bridgeton, N. J.
- Washburn Bros. Band, Kingston, N. Y.
- Wingate's Concert and Military Band, Amesbury, Mass.

PARKS, BEACHES AND GARDENS

- Artesian Park, Tom Sweeney, Manager, Brenham, Texas.
- Beverly Gardens, Albuquerque, N. M.
- Capital Park and all Buildings thereon, Hartford, Conn.
- Dolan's Park, Boscobel, Wis.
- Joyland Park, Lexington, Ky.
- Lakeside Amusement Park, Wichita Falls, Texas.
- Lassalle Park, Lassalle, Mich.
- Lighthouse Gardens, Newton, Iowa.
- Mason Gardens, Uniontown, Pa.
- Melody Gardens, Nay Aug Park, Scranton, Pa.
- National Amusement Park, Aspinwall, Pa.
- Parker Park, Indianola Island, Ohio.
- Perry Park, Pa.
- Ranier National Park, Washington.
- Skyline Springs Park, R. A. Waters, Mgr., Mattoon, Ill.
- Splash Beach, Charleston, W. Va.
- Tasmo Gardens, Mishawaka, Ind.
- Tri-City Park, Cairo, Ill.
- Trier's Park (West Swinney Park), Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Yosemite National Park.

ORCHESTRAS

- Amato Orchestra, Portland, Maine.
- Atlantic University Orchestra, Norfolk, Va.
- Bailey's Orchestra, Napa, Calif.
- Bigford, Roy, and His Orchestra, Bay City, Mich.
- Blue and Gold Orchestra, Tyrone, Pa.
- Blue Jay Orchestra, Portsmouth, N. H.
- Boston Symphony Orchestra, Boston, Mass.
- Brown, Harry, and His Sunshine Serenaders, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Burke, Mrs., Orchestra, Portsmouth, N. H.
- Clearwater Collegians, Eau Claire, Wis.
- Clifford's Orchestra, Antigo, Wis.
- Cornhill Orchestra, Plainwell, Mich.
- Eddie Burke and His Orchestra, Brockton, Mass.
- Estudio's, Eddie, Orchestra, Paso Robles, Calif.
- Farrell, Gene, Traveling Orchestra.
- Ferraro Orchestra, Kingston, N. Y.
- Frolickers, The, Plainfield, N. J.
- Hammitt, Jack, and His Jintown Ramblers.
- Hezekiah Fagan and His St. Louis Colored Syncopators, Cumberland, Md.
- Hough's Nighthawks Orchestra, Beloit, Wis.
- Janderum, Jack, and His Orchestra, Perth Amboy, N. J.
- Julian's Orchestra, Harrison, N. Y.
- Keith, Holbrook, Spanish Ballroom Orchestra, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Lehman Saxophone Sextette, Burlington, Iowa.
- McDew, John L., Orchestra, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Margolis, Geo., and His Music Masters, Kingston, N. Y.
- Marigold Orchestra, Oshkosh, Wis.
- Marti, Al, and his orchestra, Toledo, Ohio.
- Meredith Lynn and his Orchestra, Hannibal, Mo.
- Midnight Sun Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J.
- Migliaccio, Ralph, Orchestra, Provo, Utah.
- Noble Dame Jugglers, South Bend, Ind.
- Paramount Orchestra, Stamford, Conn.
- Porre's Cavaliers, Easton, Pa.
- Reinhart, Chas., and His Orchestra, Louisville, Ky.
- Reve O'r Orchestra, Meriden, Conn.
- Rickard, Wm., Orchestra, Green Bay, Wis.
- Scully, J. T., Paramount Orchestras, New York City, N. Y.
- Sunset Troubadours, Jersey City, N. J.
- Tri-City Symphony Orchestra, Davenport, Ia.
- Twin City Orchestra, Plainfield, N. J.
- Ufer, Eddie, and his Orchestra, Toledo, Ohio.
- Webb, Irving, Orchestra, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Zoeller, Carl, Orchestra, Louisville, Ky.

INDIVIDUALS, CLUBS, HOTELS, ETC.  
 THIS LIST IS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED IN STATES, CANADA AND MISCELLANEOUS.

- ALABAMA
  - Gadsden High School Auditorium, Gadsden, Ala.
- ARIZONA
  - Duke, Effa, Phoenix, Ariz.
  - Winburn, Ernie, Tucson, Ariz.
- ARKANSAS
  - Auditorium, Hot Springs, Ark.
  - Municipal Auditorium, Texarkana, Ark.
- CALIFORNIA
  - Jacobs, Louis B., Alameda, Calif.
  - Station KLX, Oakland, Calif.

Station KROW, Oakland, Calif.  
 Alfred, Clifford, Manager, Bagdad Ballroom,  
 San Francisco, Calif.  
 Wolmuth, Rudolph, Conservatory of Music,  
 San Jose, Calif.  
 Whittier High School, Whittier, Calif.

**COLORADO**

National Ballroom Co., Denver, Col.

**CONNECTICUT**

DeWaltoff, Dr. S. A., Hartford, Conn.  
 Aszolina, Philip J., Meriden, Conn.  
 Jano's Dance Garden, Naugatuck, Conn.  
 Cargill Council, K. of C., Putnam, Conn.  
 Sessa, Frank, Stamford, Conn.

**FLORIDA**

Lakeland High School Auditorium, Lakeland,  
 Fla.  
 Felman, George, Miami, Fla.  
 Hill and Adams, Patio Theatre, St. Peters-  
 burg, Fla.  
 Sheen, Joe, West Palm Beach, Fla.  
 Watkins, Chas., Show Boat, West Palm  
 Beach, Fla.

**GEORGIA**

Everett, Dan L., Druid Hills Golf Club, At-  
 lanta, Ga.

**IDAHO**

Jungert, George, Lewiston, Idaho.  
 Rivers, Edwin B., Lewiston, Idaho.

**ILLINOIS**

Lee County Fair Ass'n., Amboy, Ill.  
 Antioch Dancing Pavilion, Mickey Rafferty,  
 Antioch, Ill.  
 East High School, Aurora, Ill.  
 Dixon, James Roger, Tri-City Park, Cairo, Ill.  
 Alger Bros., Champaign, Ill.  
 Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, Chicago, Ill.  
 Assmusen, Tom, Chicago, Ill.  
 Associated Fur Industries, Chicago, Ill.  
 Auditorium and Lincoln Hall at the Univer-  
 sity of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.  
 Beck, Edward, Chicago, Ill.  
 Bell Boy Associates, Chicago, Ill.  
 Berger, Frank, Theatrical Promoter, Chicago,  
 Ill.  
 Bethards, L. E., Chicago, Ill.  
 Carr, R. H., Chicago, Ill.  
 Dalton, Arthur, Chicago, Ill.  
 Daughters of the Republic, Chicago, Ill.  
 Furch, Dr. Frank, Chicago, Ill.  
 Hallowell Concert Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Hanson, Frank, Chicago, Ill.  
 Hartman, J., Educational Films, Chicago,  
 Illinois.  
 H. C. Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.  
 Household Furniture Institute, Chicago, Ill.  
 Javaras, Paul, Editor Greek Press, Chicago,  
 Ill.  
 McKeon, Miss Mary, Chicago, Ill.  
 Maisonette Russe, Chicago, Ill.  
 Morris, Joe, Chicago, Ill.  
 New Bamboo Inn, Y. M. Tom, Mgr., Chicago,  
 Illinois.  
 Playfair Club, Chicago, Ill.  
 Randall, A., Chicago, Ill.  
 Woodlawn Post of the American Legion,  
 Chicago, Ill.  
 Zielenksi, S. J., Chicago, Ill.  
 Masonic Temple, Elgin, Ill.  
 Flett, Mrs. A., Glen Ellyn, Ill.  
 Chamber of Commerce, Hillsboro, Ill.  
 Old A. and C. Hall, Mattoon, Ill.  
 Pyle, Silas, Mattoon, Ill.  
 Smith, Earl D., Manager, Spanish Room,  
 Seneca Hotel, Peoria, Ill.  
 Swaby, Harry, Peoria, Ill.  
 Stiver, Nell, Walnut, Ill.  
 Davis, James, Miralago Ballroom, No Man's  
 Land, Wilmette, Ill.

**INDIANA**

Rong, Waldo, Green Lantern Ballroom, An-  
 derson, Ind.  
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.  
 Lions Club, Elkhart, Ind.  
 Frier, Geo. F., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 Trier's Minuet Dance Hall, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 Elkhart County Fair Association, Goshen, Ind.  
 O'Donnell, Frank, Tasmu Gardens, Misha-  
 waka, Ind.  
 Rose Ballroom, Mishawaka, Ind.  
 Central High School Auditorium, South Bend,  
 Ind.  
 Helman, Gay, South Bend, Ind.

**IOWA**

Cedar Valley Fair Association of Iowa.  
 Leiser, Geo. Ames, Iowa.  
 Cole, A. E., Burlington, Iowa.  
 McClellan, Harold G., Burlington, Iowa.  
 Vandeventer, Chas. E., Jr., Burlington, Iowa.  
 Leaver, Sam, Charter Oak, Iowa.  
 Eagle Mfg. & Distrib. Co., Council Bluffs,  
 Iowa.  
 Becker, Ludwig, Davenport, Iowa.  
 Burke, R. E., International Musical Syndi-  
 cate, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Varlamose, James, Manning, Iowa.  
 Burrell, Verne, Manson, Iowa.  
 Burke, Polk, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 Rummery, Lysle, Muscatine, Iowa.  
 Ziegler, Elmer, Muscatine, Iowa.  
 Irealy, Joe, Newton, Iowa.  
 Iowa Theatre Dance Hall, Manager Kellum,  
 Oden, Iowa.  
 Kingsbury, H. C., Manager, Dance Hall,  
 Sioux City, Iowa.  
 Opperman, E. F., Wigwam Pavilion, Straw-  
 berry Point, Iowa.  
 Schesselman, C. D., Victor, Iowa.  
 McConkey, Mack, Webster City, Iowa.

**KANSAS**

Kansas State Agricultural College, Junction  
 City, Kan.  
 Station WLEF, Kansas City, Kan.  
 Sandell, E. E., Dance Promoter, Manhattan,  
 Kan.  
 Memorial Hall, Salina, Kan.  
 Putnam Hall, Salina, Kan.  
 Cadmean Chautauqua Association, Topeka,  
 Kan.  
 Civic Auditorium, Topeka, Kan.  
 High School Auditorium, Topeka, Kan.  
 Vinewood Park and Egyptian Dance Halls,  
 Topeka, Kan.  
 Washburn Field House and the Woman's  
 Club, Topeka, Kan.  
 American Insurance Union, Wichita, Kan.

**KENTUCKY**

McClure, Geo. C., Ashland, Ky.  
 Zachem, Russell, and Watson, Frances, Dance  
 Promoters, Ashland, Ky.  
 Myers, Rhodes K., Bowling Green, Ky.  
 Hall, Howard, Georgetown, Ky.  
 Joyland Park Dance Casino, Lexington, Ky.  
 Woodland Auditorium, Lexington, Ky.  
 Bailey, Stanley, Louisville, Ky.  
 K. of C. Auditorium, Louisville, Ky.  
 Station WLAP, Louisville, Ky.  
 Steamers Idlewild and Rose Island, Louis-  
 ville, Ky.  
 Women's Club, Louisville, Ky.  
 Russell J. Barbour, Mayaville, Ky.  
 Stewart, Fred, Olive Hill, Ky.

**LOUISIANA**

City High School Auditorium, Monroe, La.  
 Neville High School Auditorium, Monroe, La.  
 Ouchite Parish High School Auditorium, Mon-  
 roe, La.  
 Ouchite Parish Junior College, Monroe, La.  
 Crumb, Earl, New Orleans, La.  
 Municipal Auditorium, New Orleans, La.

**MAINE**

Goodside, A., Portland, Me.

**MARYLAND**

Chambers, Beni., Baltimore, Md.  
 Phi Alpha Phi Fraternity, Baltimore, Md.  
 School of Aeronautics, Baltimore, Md.  
 Shields, Jim, Promoter, Frostburg, Md.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Woodman, Douglas, Abington, Mass.  
 Attleboro Falls Men's Club, Attleboro, Mass.  
 Peachey, A. M., Beverly, Mass.  
 Bernstein, H. B. (National Orchestra Attrac-  
 tions), Boston, Mass.  
 Carrol, Edward, Boston, Mass.  
 Nazzarro, Thos., Boston, Mass.  
 Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass.  
 Willis, Stanley, Boston, Mass.  
 Carey, Thomas F., Brookline, Mass.  
 Burrows, Walter, Bournehurst Amusement  
 Co., Buzzards Bay, Mass.  
 Slattery, Bert, Fitchburg, Mass.  
 Hotel Mayflower, Hyannis, Mass.  
 La Bonte, Anthony, Lawrence, Mass.  
 Smeraldo, Romano, Lawrence, Mass.  
 Carew, Ernest and Trueman, Lynn, Mass.  
 Lederman, Hyman I., Malden, Mass.  
 Menard, Geo., North Adams, Mass.  
 State Armory, North Adams, Mass.  
 Loring, Bernard, Plymouth, Mass.  
 Heffernan, Jack, Salem, Mass.  
 Golden Pheasant Dance Hall, Michael T.  
 Golden, Manager, Woburn, Mass.  
 Bigelow, Francis J., Worcester, Mass.

**MICHIGAN**

Kirk, C. L., Adrian, Mich.  
 Granger, B. F., Mgr., Dancing Academy, Ann  
 Arbor, Mich.  
 Battle Creek College Library Auditorium,  
 Battle Creek, Mich.  
 Elks' Lodge No. 443, I. B. P. O. E., Battle  
 Creek, Mich.  
 Thompson, Paul, Bay City, Mich.  
 Williams Amusement Park Dance Pavilion,  
 Colonia, Mich.  
 Garrard, William, Detroit, Mich.  
 La Pointe, Leo, Detroit, Mich.  
 Robertson, Jas., Detroit, Mich.  
 Flint Park and Amusement Co., Flint, Mich.  
 High School Auditorium, Flint, Mich.  
 Beechwood Country Club, Lake St. Clair,  
 Mich.  
 Northern State Teachers' College, Marquette,  
 Mich.  
 Seven Mile Inn, Port Huron, Mich.  
 McElhanie, C. D., Sturgis, Mich.  
 Fuller, Lawrence E., Traverse City, Mich.  
 Edgewater Beach Pavilion, Watervliet, Mich.

**MINNESOTA**

Chisholm High School Auditorium, Chisholm,  
 Minn.  
 Wallace, (Gob) Lehman, and Goodwin, Nora,  
 Palala Ballroom, Duluth, Minn.  
 McDonald Bros. Dance Hall, East Grand  
 Forks, Minn.  
 Borchardt, Chas., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Breen Hotel, St. Cloud, Minn.  
 St. Joseph Community Hall, St. Joseph, Minn.  
 St. Paul Municipal Auditorium, St. Paul,  
 Minn.  
 Central Hall Ballroom, St. Paul, Minn.

**MISSISSIPPI**

A. and G. at Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
 Firemen's Hall, Creole, Miss.  
 State Teachers' College Auditorium, Hatties-  
 burg, Miss.  
 Nelson at Pascagoula, Miss.

**MISSOURI**

Memorial Hall, Carthage, Mo.  
 Little, Mr. and Mrs. Arch., Hannibal, Mo.  
 Kaye Cafe, Jefferson City, Mo.  
 Hackney, W. H., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Kansas City Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Cook, B. C., Manager Empress Theatre, St.  
 Joseph, Mo.  
 Benish Restaurant, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Niedringhaus, William F., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Rendezvous Cafe, Geo. W. Rathman, Prop.,  
 St. Louis, Mo.  
 Theatre Society of St. Louis, Mo.  
 Wilson, E. A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Yet Sen Lo, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Young, Frank, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Smith Cotton High School Auditorium,  
 Sedalia, Mo.

**MONTANA**

Balles, Lee, Tavern Inn, Great Falls, Mont.  
 Michaels, M., Mgr., Tavern Inn, Great Falls,  
 Mont.

**NEBRASKA**

Popular Amusement Co., Omaha, Neb.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Badger, V. C., Manager, Pierce Hall, Ports-  
 mouth, N. H.

**NEW JERSEY**

Casino and Auditorium, Asbury Park, N. J.  
 Brown, Harry D., Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 President Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Seaside Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Silberstein, Jos. L., and Ettelson, Samuel,  
 Clifton, N. J.  
 Ideal Studios, Hudson Heights, N. J.  
 Irvington Moose Hall, Irvington, N. J.  
 Clinton Hill Masonic Temple, Newark, N. J.  
 Forest Club, Newark, N. J.  
 Ienni, Philip F., Newark, N. J.  
 Lamanna, Anthony, Country Club Ballroom,  
 Newark, N. J.  
 New Brunswick Sport Arena, New Brun-  
 swick, N. J.  
 Hamilton Chateau, North Bergen, N. J.  
 Berg, Harry, Paterson, N. J.  
 Raritan Ballroom, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
 The Smoke Shop, Red Bank, N. J.  
 Deheart, Harry, Fanwood Farms, Scotch  
 Plains, N. J.  
 Fanwood Farms, Scotch Plains, N. J.  
 Cannon, John C., Roseland Ballroom, Tren-  
 ton, N. J.  
 Simone, John W., Trenton, N. J.  
 White Horse Volunteer Fire Co., Trenton,  
 N. J.  
 Elks' Lodge, Union City, N. J.

**NEW YORK**

College Inn and Colvin Gables, Arthur J.  
 Klemer, Manager, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Nelson, Art, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Sangster & Greene, Dance Promoters, Canan-  
 daigua, N. Y.  
 Waffle, Walter, Fulton, N. Y.  
 Horton, Albert, Dance Promoter, Hornell,  
 N. Y.  
 Williams, Ruth, Plantation Casino, La Salle,  
 N. Y.  
 Lockport Hospital Guild Association, Lock-  
 port, N. Y.  
 Great Neck High School, Great Neck, L. I.,  
 N. Y.  
 Meissner, Robt. O., Seaford, L. I., N. Y.  
 The Davenport Shore Club, New Rochelle,  
 N. Y.  
 Conrad, Con, New York City, N. Y.  
 Grieg, Peter, New York City, N. Y.  
 Johnston, Arthur, New York City, N. Y.  
 McCord Music Covers, New York City, N. Y.  
 Town Hall, New York City, N. Y.  
 Venice Restaurant, Olean, N. Y.  
 Cavanagh, Jesse M., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 Morton, H. E., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Music Hall, Tarrytown, N. Y.  
 Asia Restaurant, Utica, N. Y.  
 Myers, Francis A., Utica, N. Y.  
 Lansing, Jack, Watervliet, N. Y.  
 Deriggi, Domenico, White Plains, N. Y.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

Junior College, Asheville, N. C.  
 Alex Graham High School Auditorium, Char-  
 lotte, N. C.  
 Armory, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Central High School Auditorium, Charlotte,  
 N. C.  
 Tech High School Auditorium, Charlotte,  
 N. C.  
 Carter, J. A., Lumberton Cotillion Club,  
 Elizabethtown, N. C.  
 Aycock Auditorium, Greensboro, N. C.  
 O. Henry Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.  
 German Club, N. C. State University,  
 Raleigh, N. C.  
 Hugh Morson High School Auditorium,  
 Raleigh, N. C.  
 Needham Broughton High School Auditorium,  
 Raleigh, N. C.

**NORTH DAKOTA**

Manning, J. E., Lake View Pavilion, Lake  
 Williams, N. D.  
 Sawyer, Russell, Minot, N. D.

**OHIO**

Antram, Noris, Guardian P. H. C. Lodge No.  
 11, Alliance, Ohio.  
 Beck, L. O., Booking Agent, Canton, Ohio.  
 Land o' Dance, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 McMillan Amusement Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Greystone Ballroom, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Hollywood Restaurant Co., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Jun. Mar. Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Kohler, Fred, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Leval, Victor, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Red Lantern Restaurant, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 White Sun Restaurant, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Wilson, Al, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Columbus Auditorium, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Eckhart, Robt., Manager, Forest Gables  
 Dance Hall, Dayton, Ohio.  
 Botzer, Chester, Mansfield, Ohio.  
 Neely, Don, Newark, Ohio.  
 Baumhart, Paul T., Oberlin, Ohio.  
 Scioto County Fair, Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 Currey, E. H., Springfield, Ohio.  
 Aiken, Earl, promoter, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Forest Park, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Lefebvre, Paul, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Sharp, Harland, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.  
 Armory Dance Hall, Warren, Ohio.  
 Pepple, T. Dwight, Waynesfield, Ohio.  
 American Ballroom Co., Youngstown, Ohio.  
 Colclough, Fred, Youngstown, Ohio.  
 Tierney, Frank, Mgr., Youngstown, Ohio.

**OKLAHOMA**

Oklahoma Free State Fair, Muskogee, Okla.  
 Gill and Toy Brooks Attractions, Oklahoma  
 City, Okla.  
 High School Auditorium, Okmulgee, Okla.  
 Beau Monde Night Club, Tulsa, Okla.  
 Convention Hall, Tulsa, Okla.

**OREGON**

Willard Hotel, Klamath Falls, Ore.  
 Daniels, Joe, Portland, Ore.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Eagles' Hall, G. B. Russell, Manager, Al-  
 toona, Pa.  
 Roxie Ballroom, Altoona, Pa.  
 Saunders, Fred, and His Inn, Aspinwall, Pa.  
 Aldridge, R. D., Hecla Park, Bellefonte, Pa.  
 Smith's Inn, Brandonville, Pa.  
 Carbon County Agricultural Assoc. of Penn-  
 sylvania.  
 Elks' Temple, Erie, Pa.  
 McVoy, Ross, Erie, Pa.  
 Beronsky, Leo, Eynon, Pa.  
 Beatty, Manager Buck, Franklin, Pa.  
 Morris, Sam (alias Sam Mande), Franklin,  
 Pa.  
 Yacht Club, Harvey's Lake, Pa.  
 Keeler, W. Reyburn, Indiana, Pa.  
 Walsh, William B., Johnstown, Pa.  
 Mishler, I. C., Lancaster, Pa.  
 Vacuum Stop Co., Lansdowne, Pa.  
 Lambert, W. J., Latrobe, Pa.  
 Chateau, Laurel Run, Pa.  
 Benner, Austin, Dance Promoter, Lehighton,  
 Pa.  
 Lehighton Fair, Lehighton, Pa.  
 Reiss, A. Henry, Lehighton, Pa.  
 Hollibaugh, O. A., Mahoning Park, New  
 Bethlehem, Pa.  
 Tierno, Frank, New Alexandria, Pa.  
 Kenna, Jos. H., New Castle, Pa.  
 Carr, Vincent, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Gibson, John T., Theatrical Promoter, Phila-  
 delphia, Pa.  
 Krimm, W. Ray, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Shaw, Harry, Manager Earl Theatre, Phila-  
 delphia, Pa.  
 Thomashefsky, M., Mgr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Mack Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Troilo Theatrical Enterprises, Pittsburgh,  
 Pa.  
 Kemmerer, Walter D., Reading, Pa.  
 Severin and Parson, St. Mary's, Pa.  
 Fanucci, Louis, Manager, Moosic Lake Park  
 Co., Scranton, Pa.  
 Strohl, A. H., Scranton, Pa.  
 Deromedi, Richard, Clover Club, Shamokin,  
 Pa.  
 Larsen, Edgar, Oakview Park, Warren, Pa.  
 Miller, Bert, Washington, Pa.  
 Brown and Davis Dance Co., Wernersville,  
 Pa.  
 Mallow, Homer R., Wilkes Barre, Pa.  
 Mallow Hotel Sterling, Wilkes Barre, Pa.  
 Wyoming Valley Country Club, Wyoming  
 Valley, Pa.

**RHODE ISLAND**

Borelli, Perry, Providence, R. I.  
 Kalua Troupe, Providence, R. I.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

South Carolina Fair Association, Columbia,  
 S. C.  
 Stewart, D. W., Happy Hours, Florence, S. C.  
 Upchurch, J. M., Greenville, S. C.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Maxwell, J. E., Manager, Fair Grounds Pa-  
 vilion, Tripp, S. D.  
 Jung, L. P., Watertown, S. D.

**TEXAS**

City Fair Park Auditorium, Abilene, Tex.  
 University Auditorium, Abilene, Texas.  
 High School Auditorium, Austin, Texas.  
 High School Auditorium, Corsicana, Texas.  
 Pink Cat Club, Dallas, Texas.  
 Rabinowitz, Paul, Southern Orchestra Ser-  
 vice, Dallas, Texas.  
 Streeter, Paul, Dallas, Texas.  
 Swor, Albert (Bert), Dallas, Texas.  
 High School Auditorium, El Paso, Texas.  
 Bowers, John W. (Joe), Fort Worth, Texas.  
 Edwards, Jack, RKO Hollywood Theatre,  
 Fort Worth, Texas.  
 Fort Worth Club, Fort Worth, Texas.  
 University Club, Fort Worth, Texas.  
 Jones, Hal J., Manager, Marathon Amuse-  
 ment Co., Galveston, Texas.  
 City Auditorium, Mexia, Texas.  
 City Auditorium, San Angelo, Texas.  
 Kon Nam Club, Jack Key, Manager, San An-  
 tonio, Texas.  
 Sherman Hall, Sherman, Tex.  
 Texas High School Auditorium, Texarkana,  
 Tex.  
 Waco Hall at Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

**UTAH**

Price, Bithel, Murray, Utah.  
 Arrowhead Resort, Provo, Utah.  
 The Beach, Provo, Utah.  
 Auditorium Dance Hall, Salt Lake City,  
 Utah.

**VIRGINIA**

Smith's Memorial Auditorium, Lynchburg,  
 Va.  
 Holtzschelter, W. A., Norfolk, Va.  
 United Orchestra and Amusement Co., Nor-  
 folk, Va.  
 Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Richmond, Va.  
 Embassy Club, Virginia Beach, Va.

**WASHINGTON**

North Pacific Fair Association, Everett,  
 Wash.  
 Butler Hotel, Seattle, Wash.  
 Chinese Garden Cafe, Seattle, Wash.  
 Green Mill Roadhouse, Seattle, Wash.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

High School Auditorium, Charleston, W. Va.  
 Hartman, Donald K., Kingswood, W. Va.  
 Commencement Hall, Morgantown, W. Va.

**WISCONSIN**

Auditorium, Altoona, Wis.  
 Kangaroo Lakes Hotel, H. M. Butler, Mgr.,  
 Balleys Harbor, Wis.  
 Jacob Van Camp Dance Hall, Black Creek,  
 Wis.  
 Dolan, Floyd, Boscobel, Wis.  
 Chippewa Valley Varsity Club, Eau Claire,  
 Wis.  
 Joern, B. V., Eau Claire, Wis.  
 Cronce, Alger, Embarras, Wis.  
 Haensgen, Edward, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 Mahberg, St., Manager, Banner Gardens,  
 Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 Rickard, Billie, Green Bay, Wis.  
 Beacom Hall, Madison, Wis.  
 Chateau Night Club, Madison, Wis.  
 Conger, Robert, Madison, Wis.  
 McFarland, F. S., Madison, Wis.  
 Tobin, William, Madison, Wis.  
 West Side High School, Madison, Wis.  
 Radio Station KOMT, Manitowoc, Wis.  
 Club Lido Cafe, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Eagan, Edward, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Petersen, Ed., Ship Cafe, Milwaukee, Wis.

**WYOMING**

Wyoming Consistory, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 Lynch, James, Laramie, Wyo.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Bruno, Mrs. Amedeo, Washington, D. C.  
 Cobb, Harvey, Washington, D. C.  
 Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C.  
 D. A. R. Building, Washington, D. C.  
 Gary, Chas. M., Crystal Caverns Night Club,  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Hollander, Milton, Washington, D. C.  
 Lincoln Colonnade, Washington, D. C.  
 New York State Society, Washington, D. C.  
 Press Grill, Washington, D. C.  
 Vincent Costello Post, American Legion,  
 Washington, D. C.  
 Walker, Horace (Happy Hullinger), Wash-  
 ington, D. C.

**CANADA**

Amphitheatre Rink, Winnipeg, Mani., Can.  
 Bailey, S. S., Venetian Gardens, Montreal,  
 Canada.  
 Boudais, J. V., Montreal, Canada.  
 Boychuk, Joe, Hamilton, Ont., Can.  
 Cascade Dance Hall, Banff, Canada.  
 Chez Henry Cafe, Ottawa, Can.  
 Collegiate Auditorium, Peterboro, Ontario,  
 Canada.  
 Eastern Township Agriculture Association,  
 Sherbrooke, Canada.  
 Finestone, Hess, Finestone Agency, Montreal,  
 Canada.  
 McLellan, Elliott, Promoter, Vancouver, B. C.,  
 Canada.  
 Mayfair Club, Toronto, Canada.  
 Mcrvin, Mel, Hamilton, Ont., Can.  
 Minnes, Sam, Hamilton, Ont., Can.  
 Mitchell, T. D., Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.  
 Music Corporation of Canada, Pat Burd and  
 J. S. Burd, Toronto, Canada.  
 Norman, Fred, Promoter, Montreal, Canada.  
 Paramount Ballroom, Montreal, Can.  
 Rendezvous Dance Hall, Toronto, Canada.  
 Richardson, Wm. and David, Toronto, Can.  
 Smith, S. R., Theatrical Promoter, Regina,  
 Sask., Can.  
 Trianon Ballroom, Regina, Sask., Can.  
 Thomas Inn, Riverside, Ont., Canada.  
 Williams, W. E., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
 Wyatt, J. Ed., Montreal, Canada.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Ballantine, Saida  
 Barnett, Joe, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Beckridge, Lew, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Bennage, Fred, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Benson, Harry.  
 Bishop Johnnie.  
 Blank, Alvin A., and his Dance Halls.  
 Burns, Maurice, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Calvert, Charles, Theatrical Producer.  
 Casey, Arthur J., Theatrical Promoter.  
 Clive, E. E., Theatrical Promoter.  
 Collins, Bert, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Cremonesi, Paul, Mgr., Eagle Grand Opera  
 Co.

Dale, Frances (of the Dale Players).  
 Davis, Harold.  
 Dolen & Bonger, Theatrical Promoters.  
 Dunn Amusement Co., Theatrical Promoters.  
 Evans, Harry Ike, Promoter.  
 Fields & G. (Mistral Co.)  
 Fox Film Corporation.  
 Frankel, Max.  
 Goula, George F.  
 Hardesty, Fred, Sacred Drama, Inc.  
 Hernert, Miss Eleanor.  
 Herro, Wick, Promoter.  
 Hevia, Harold, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Hines, Palmer, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Hurtig, Manager Joe, Theatrical Promoter.  
 James, Manager Jimmy, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Jermon, John G., Theatrical Producer.  
 Kane, Lew, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Kay, Frank Kosofey.  
 Kipp, Roy.  
 Kirkwood, Kathleen, Manager Malinda Co.  
 Lewis, Harry C., Theatrical Producer.  
 McDaniels, J. P.  
 McKay, Gail B., Promoter.  
 Macloon, Louis, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Miller & Sater, "Running Wild" Co.  
 Millard and Maurice, Vaudeville Performers.  
 Mindlin, Benj., Theatrical Promoter.  
 Morganstern, C. Wm., Theatrical Promoter.  
 Mullens, I. H.  
 Newberry, Earl, Promoter.  
 Patterson, Ralph, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Pullman, Kate, Theatrical Producer.  
 Roberts, Ted, Promoter.  
 Robertson, A. D., Promoter.  
 Rock, C. E. & Co., Amusement Promoters.  
 Romig, Jack, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Schorr, Morris, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Selwyn, Mrs. Ruth.  
 Smith, S. R., Promoter.  
 Snelson, Floyd G., Mgr., Dixie Crackerjacks.  
 Steinberg Bros., Ed., Dave and Joe.  
 Steele, Blue.  
 Sullivan, Pete.  
 Sunderlin, Art, Manager, Promoter.  
 Ten Eyck, Geo. B., Theatrical Promoter.  
 Vail, Billy, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Van, Jack, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Vernon, Vinton.  
 Yokel, Alexander, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Young, Felix, Theatrical Promoter.  
 Ziegel, E. H., Theatrical Promoter.

**THEATRES AND PICTURE HOUSES  
 ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY AS TO  
 STATES AND CANADA**

**ALABAMA**

Liberty Theatre, Attalla, Ala.  
 Bell Theatre, Gadsden, Ala.  
 Capitol Theatre, Gadsden, Ala.  
 Princess Theatre, Gadsden, Ala.  
 Ritz Theatre, Gadsden, Ala.  
 Gayety Theatre, Mobile, Ala.  
 Pike Theatre, Mobile, Ala.  
 Rainbow Theatre, Opelika, Ala.

**ARKANSAS**

Fifth Avenue Theatre, Arkansas City, Ark.  
 Dillingham Theatre, Eldorado, Ark.  
 Star Theatre, Eldorado, Ark.  
 Best Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.  
 Princess Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.  
 Spa Theatre, Hot Springs, Ark.  
 Community Theatre, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 Majestic Theatre, Smackover, Ark.

**CALIFORNIA**

Photo Theatre, Burlingame, Calif.  
 Strand Theatre, Gilroy, Calif.  
 Andy Wright Attraction Co., Hollywood, Calif.  
 Carter Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.  
 Dale Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.  
 Ebel Theatre, Long Beach, Calif.  
 State Theatre, Martinez, Calif.  
 State Theatre, Napa, Calif.  
 Golden State Theatre, Riverside, Calif.  
 Rubidoux Theatre, Riverside, Calif.  
 American Theatre, San Jose, Cal.  
 Casa Grand Theatre, Santa Clara, Calif.  
 National Theatre, Woodland, Calif.

**COLORADO**

Empress Theatre, Denver, Col.

**CONNECTICUT**

Fox-Poli Theatre, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Globe Theatre, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Lyric Theatre, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Majestic Theatre, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Cameo Theatre, Hartford, Conn.  
 Crown Theatre, Hartford, Conn.  
 Fox-Poli Capitol Theatre, Hartford, Conn.  
 Fox College Theatre, Hartford, Conn.  
 Liberty Theatre, Hartford, Conn.  
 Fox-Poli Theatre, Meriden, Conn.  
 Fox-Poli Palace Theatre, Meriden, Conn.  
 Middlesex Theatre, Middletown, Conn.  
 Palace Theatre, Middletown, Conn.  
 Rialto Theatre, New Britain, Conn.  
 Fox-Poli Theatre, New Haven, Conn.  
 Fox-Poli Bijou Theatre, New Haven, Conn.  
 Howard Theatre, New Haven, Conn.  
 Pequot Theatre, New Haven, Conn.  
 White Way Theatre, New Haven, Conn.  
 Bradley Theatre, Putnam, Conn.  
 Darien Theatre, Stamford, Conn.  
 Hillcrest Theatre, Taftville, Conn.  
 Alhambra Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.  
 Carroll Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.  
 Strand Theatre, Winsted, Conn.

**DELAWARE**

Everett Theatre, Middletown, Del.  
 Plaza Theatre, Milford, Del.  
 Rialto Theatre, Wilmington, Del.

**FLORIDA**

Avalon Theatre, Avon Park, Fla.  
 Hollywood Theatre, Hollywood, Fla.  
 Victoria Theatre, New Smyrna, Fla.  
 Baby Grand Theatre, Orlando, Fla.  
 Tangerine Theatre, St. Petersburg, Fla.  
 Grand Theatre, Winter Haven, Fla.  
 Williamson Theatre, Winterhaven, Fla.

**GEORGIA**

De Kalb Theatre, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Grand Theatre, Macon, Ga.  
 Ritz Theatre, Macon, Ga.

**IDAHO**

Granada Theatre, Lewiston, Idaho.  
 Rex Theatre, Lewiston, Idaho.

**ILLINOIS**

Temple Theatre, Alton, Ill.  
 Caploy Theatre, Barrington, Ill.  
 Princess Theatre, Champaign, Ill.  
 Cinema Art Theatre, Chicago, Ill.  
 Indiana Theatre, Chicago, Ill.  
 Duquoin Theatre, Duquoin, Ill.  
 Drake Theatre, East St. Louis, Ill.  
 Grand Theatre, Lincoln, Ill.  
 Lincoln Theatre, Lincoln, Ill.

Rialto Theatre, Pekin, Ill.  
 Rialto Theatre, Rockford, Ill.  
 American Theatre, Rock Island, Ill.  
 Riviera Theatre, Rock Island, Ill.

**INDIANA**

Orpheum Theatre, Anderson, Ind.  
 Regent Theatre, Anderson, Ind.  
 Ritz Theatre, Anderson, Ind.  
 Indiana Theatre, Bloomington, Ind.  
 Broadway Theatre, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
 Conley Theatre, Frankfort, Ind.  
 Roosevelt Theatre, Gary, Ind.  
 Colonial Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Mutual Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Walker Theatre, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Colonial Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.  
 Indiana Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.  
 Isis Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.  
 Sipe Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.  
 Woods Theatre, Kokomo, Ind.  
 Main Street Theatre, Lafayette, Ind.  
 Mishawaka Theatre, Mishawaka, Ind.  
 Tivoli Theatre, Mishawaka, Ind.  
 Grand Picture House, New Albany, Ind.  
 Kerrigan House, New Albany, Ind.  
 Oliver Theatre, South Bend, Ind.  
 Strand Theatre, South Bend, Ind.  
 American Theatre, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Grand Theatre, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Hippodrome Theatre, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Indiana Theatre, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Liberty Theatre, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Rex Theatre, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Moon Theatre, Vincennes, Ind.  
 Rialto Theatre, Vincennes, Ind.

**IOWA**

Liberty Theatre, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
 Lyric Theatre, Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 Pokadot Theatre, Fort Dodge, Iowa.  
 Englert Theatre, Iowa City, Iowa.  
 Capitol Theatre, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 Family Theatre, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
 Orpheum Theatre, Ottumwa, Iowa.  
 Sun Theatre, State Center, Iowa.  
 Graham Theatre, Washington, Iowa.

**KANSAS**

Columbia Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.  
 New Tackett Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.  
 Tackett Theatre, Coffeyville, Kan.  
 Eris Theatre, El Dorado, Kan.  
 City Theatre, Junction City, Kan.  
 Cozy Theatre, Junction City, Kan.  
 Uptown Theatre, Junction City, Kan.  
 Midway Theatre, Kansas City, Kan.  
 Dickinson Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.  
 Orpheum Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.  
 Varsity Theatre, Lawrence, Kan.  
 Abdallah Theatre, Leavenworth, Kan.  
 Marshall Theatre, Manhattan, Kan.  
 Wareham Theatre, Manhattan, Kan.  
 Cozy Theatre, Parsons, Kan.  
 Royal Theatre, Salina, Kan.  
 Crawford Theatre, Wichita, Kan.

**KENTUCKY**

Sylvia Theatre, Bellevue, Ky.  
 Family Theatre, Covington, Ky.  
 Shirley Theatre, Covington, Ky.  
 Ada Meade Theatre, Lexington, Ky.  
 Ben Ali Theatre, Lexington, Ky.  
 Lexington Opera House, Lexington, Ky.  
 Strand Theatre, Lexington, Ky.  
 East Broadway Theatre, Louisville, Ky.  
 Ideal Theatre, Louisville, Ky.  
 K. C. Columbia Theatre, Louisville, Ky.  
 Lyric Theatre, Louisville, Ky.  
 Norman Theatre, Louisville, Ky.

**LOUISIANA**

Seigle Theatre, Monroe, La.  
 Lafayette Theatre, New Orleans, La.  
 Saenger Theatre, New Orleans, La.  
 Happy Hour Theatre, West Monroe, La.

**MARYLAND**

Belmond Theatre, Baltimore, Md.  
 Boulevard Theatre, Baltimore, Md.  
 Community Theatre, Baltimore, Md.  
 Forrest Theatre, Baltimore, Md.  
 Grand Theatre, Baltimore, Md.  
 Palace Picture House, Baltimore, Md.  
 State Theatre, Baltimore, Md.  
 Temple Amusement Co., Baltimore, Md.  
 New Theatre, Elkton, Md.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Globe Theatre, Boston, Mass.  
 Repertory Theatre, Boston, Mass.  
 Majestic Theatre, Brockton, Mass.  
 Thompson Sq. Theatre, Charlestown, Mass.  
 Franklin Park Theatre, Dorchester, Mass.  
 Majestic Theatre, Fitchburg, Mass.  
 Strand Theatre, Fitchburg, Mass.  
 Lafayette Theatre, Haverhill, Mass.  
 Capitol Theatre, Leominster, Mass.  
 Crown Theatre, Lowell, Mass.  
 Victory Theatre, Lowell, Mass.  
 Medford Theatre, Medford, Mass.  
 Riverside Theatre, Medford, Mass.  
 Lake Nipmuc Park Theatre, Mendon, Mass.  
 Liberty Theatre, Roxbury, Mass.  
 State Theatre, Stoughton, Mass.  
 Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

**MICHIGAN**

Lafayette Theatre, Bay City, Mich.  
 Temple Theatre, Bay City, Mich.  
 Washington Theatre, Bay City, Mich.  
 Wenonah Theatre, Bay City, Mich.  
 Woodside Theatre, Bay City, Mich.  
 Broadway Theatre, Detroit, Mich.  
 Century Theatre, Detroit, Mich.  
 Ramona Theatre, East Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Broadway Theatre, Flint, Mich.  
 Columbia Theatre, Flint, Mich.  
 Durant Theatre, Flint, Mich.  
 Michigan Theatre, Flint, Mich.  
 Richard Theatre, Flint, Mich.  
 Savoy Theatre, Flint, Mich.  
 Star Theatre, Flint, Mich.  
 State Theatre, Flint, Mich.  
 Strand Theatre, Flint, Mich.  
 Savoy Theatre, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Majestic Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.  
 Michigan Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.  
 Regent Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.  
 State Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.  
 Strand Theatre, Muskegon, Mich.  
 Rivera Theatre, Niles, Mich.  
 Lincoln Theatre, Owosso, Mich.  
 Colonial Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
 Strand Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
 Temple Theatre, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

**MINNESOTA**

McDonald Bros. State Theatre, East Grand Forks, Minn.

**MISSISSIPPI**

Lyric Theatre, Greenwood, Miss.  
 Yazoo Theatre, Yazoo, Miss.

**MISSOURI**

Delphus Theatre, Carthage, Mo.  
 Model Theatre, Carthage, Mo.

Gem Theatre, Joplin, Mo.  
 Paramount Theatre, Joplin, Mo.  
 New Center Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Baby Grand Theatre, Moberly, Mo.  
 Independent Exhibitors' Theatres, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Orpheum Theatre, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Star Theatre, Sedalia, Mo.

**MONTANA**

Lyric Theatre, Billings, Mont.

**NEBRASKA**

Rivoli Theatre, Beatrice, Neb.  
 Bonham Theatre, Fairbury, Neb.  
 Kearney Opera House, Kearney, Neb.  
 Luna Theatre, North Platte, Neb.

**NEVADA**

Roxie Theatre, Reno, Nev.

**NEW JERSEY**

Ocean Theatre, Asbury Park, N. J.  
 Capitol Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Lyric Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Royal Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Strand Theatre, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 Rivoli Theatre, Belmar, N. J.  
 New Butler Theatre, Butler, N. J.  
 Apollo Theatre, Camden, N. J.  
 Victoria Theatre, Camden, N. J.  
 Walt Whitman Theatre, Camden, N. J.  
 Ritz Theatre, Carteret, N. J.  
 Strand Theatre, Clifton, N. J.  
 Playhouse Theatre, Dover, N. J.  
 Englewood Theatre, Englewood, N. J.  
 Lyceum Theatre, East Orange, N. J.  
 Roxy Theatre, Glassboro, N. J.  
 Bishop's Theatre, Hoboken, N. J.  
 Rex Theatre, Irvington, N. J.  
 Liberty Theatre, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Palace Theatre, Lakewood, N. J.  
 Strand Theatre, Lakewood, N. J.  
 Oxford Theatre, Little Falls, N. J.  
 Ritz Theatre, Lyndhurst, N. J.  
 American Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 Cameo Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 City Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 Congress Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 Court Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 De Luxe Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 Grove Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 Mayfair Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 Mt. Prospect Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 Treat Theatre, Newark, N. J.  
 Morlyn Theatre, Ocean City, N. J.  
 Strand Theatre, Ocean City, N. J.  
 Grant Lee Theatre, Palisades, N. J.  
 Palace Theatre, Passaic, N. J.  
 Rialto Theatre, Passaic, N. J.  
 Capitol Theatre, Paterson, N. J.  
 Plaza Theatre, Paterson, N. J.  
 Broadway Theatre, Pitman, N. J.  
 Pompton Lakes Theatre, Pompton Lakes, N. J.  
 Liberty Theatre, Rutherford, N. J.  
 Traco Theatre, Toms River, N. J.  
 Rialto Theatre, West New York, N. J.  
 Rivoli Theatre, West New York, N. J.  
 Wilson Theatre, West New York, N. J.  
 Westwood Theatre, Westwood, N. J.

**NEW MEXICO**

Pastime Theatre, Albuquerque, N. M.

**NEW YORK**

Colonial Theatre, Albany, N. Y.  
 Eagle Theatre, Albany, N. Y.  
 Harmanus Theatre, Albany, N. Y.  
 Leand Theatre, Albany, N. Y.  
 Royal Theatre, Albany, N. Y.  
 Orpheum Theatre, Amsterdam, N. Y.  
 Capitol Theatre, Auburn, N. Y.  
 Apollo Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Brooklyn Little Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Classic Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 De Kalb Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Empress Theatre (Fulton Street), Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Halsey Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Liberty Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Lyric Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Mapleton Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Parkway Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Granada Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Kenmore Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Community Theatre, Catskill, N. Y.  
 Cortland Theatre, Cortland, N. Y.  
 Temple Theatre, Cortland, N. Y.  
 Strand Theatre, Dover, N. Y.  
 State Theatre, Glens Falls, N. Y.  
 Broadway Theatre, Haverstraw, N. Y.  
 Electric Theatre, Johnstown, N. Y.  
 Ritz Theatre, Kingston, N. Y.  
 Hippodrome Theatre, Little Falls, N. Y.  
 Bayshore Theatre, Bayshore, L. I.  
 Easthampton Theatre, Easthampton, L. I., N. Y.  
 Castle Theatre, Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y.  
 Laurel Theatre, Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y.  
 Lido Theatre, Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y.  
 Rialto Theatre, Patchogue, L. I.  
 Patchogue Theatre, Patchogue, L. I.  
 Sag Harbor Theatre, Sag Harbor, L. I.  
 Southampton Theatre, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.  
 Arcade Theatre, New York City, N. Y.  
 Belmont Theatre, New York City, N. Y.  
 Central Theatre, 149th St., New York City, N. Y.  
 Grand Opera House, New York City, N. Y.  
 Irving Place Burlesque Theatre, New York City, N. Y.  
 Loconia Theatre, New York City, N. Y.  
 Olympia Theatre, New York City, N. Y.  
 People's Theatre, Bowery, New York City, N. Y.  
 Provincetown Playhouse, New York City, N. Y.  
 Falls Theatre, Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
 Palace Theatre, Olean, N. Y.  
 Gem Theatre, Oswego, N. Y.  
 Pelham Theatre, Pelham, N. Y.  
 Avon Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Palace Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Riviera Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Bijou Theatre, Troy, N. Y.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

Charlotte Theatre, Charlotte, N. C.  
 Criterion Theatre, Charlotte, N. C.  
 New Duke Auditorium, Durham, N. C.  
 Old Duke Auditorium, Durham, N. C.  
 Broadhurst Theatre, High Point, N. C.  
 Broadway Theatre, High Point, N. C.  
 Orpheum Theatre, High Point, N. C.  
 Paramount Theatre, High Point, N. C.  
 Colonial Theatre, Winston-Salem, N. C.

**NORTH DAKOTA**

Princess Theatre, Fargo, N. D.

**OHIO**

Liberty Theatre, Akron, Ohio.  
 National Theatre, Akron, Ohio.  
 Nixon Theatre, Akron, Ohio.  
 Regent Theatre, Akron, Ohio.  
 Southern People's Theatre, Akron, Ohio.

Thornton Theatre, Akron, Ohio.  
 Castro Theatre, Ashtabula, Ohio.  
 Strand Theatre, Bellefontaine, Ohio.  
 Evanston Theatre, Cincinnati, O.  
 Garden Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Grandview Theatre, Columbus, O.  
 Hudson Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Knickerbocker Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Southern Theatre, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Victor Theatre, Columbus, O.  
 Palace Theatre, Dayton, Ohio.  
 Faurot Theatre, Lima, Ohio.  
 Lyric Theatre, Lima, Ohio.  
 Majestic Theatre, Lima, Ohio.  
 Quina Theatre, Lima, Ohio.  
 Auditorium Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.  
 Hippodrome Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.  
 Putnam Theatre, Marietta, Ohio.  
 Ohio Theatre, Marion, Ohio.  
 State Theatre, Marion, Ohio.  
 Elzane Theatre, Martins Ferry, O.  
 Fenray Theatre, Martins Ferry, Ohio.  
 Lyric Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.  
 Memorial Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.  
 Vine Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.  
 Eastland Theatre, Portsmouth, Ohio.  
 Castamba Theatre, Shelby, Ohio.  
 Opera House, Shelby, Ohio.  
 Band Box Theatre, Springfield, Ohio.  
 Urlings New Rex Theatre, Steubenville, O.  
 Urlings Old Rex Theatre, Steubenville, Ohio.  
 Clifford Theatre, Urbana, Ohio.  
 Lyric Theatre, Urbana, Ohio.  
 Fayette Theatre, Washington Court House, Ohio.  
 Grand Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.  
 Imperial Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.  
 Liberty Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.  
 Quimby Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.  
 Weller Theatre, Zanesville, Ohio.

**OKLAHOMA**

Bays Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.  
 New Rivoli Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.  
 Palace Theatre, Blackwell, Okla.  
 Ritz Theatre, Chickasha, Okla.  
 Aztec Theatre, Enid, Okla.  
 New Mecca Theatre, Enid, Okla.  
 Orpheum Theatre, Lawton, Okla.  
 Palace Theatre, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Winter Garden Theatre, Picher, Okla.  
 Odeon Theatre, Shawnee, Okla.  
 Palace Theatre, Tulsa, Okla.

**OREGON**

Heilig Theatre, Eugene, Ore.  
 State Theatre, Eugene, Ore.  
 Holly Theatre, Medford, Ore.  
 Capitol Theatre, Portland, Ore.  
 Fox Rialto Theatre, Portland, Ore.  
 Moreland Theatre, Portland, Ore.  
 Studio Theatre, Portland, Ore.  
 Venetian Theatre, Portland, Ore.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Queen Theatre, Alliquippa, Pa.  
 New Allen Theatre, Allentown, Pa.  
 Southern Theatre, Allentown, Pa.  
 Bello Theatre, Belle Vernon, Pa.  
 Verdi Theatre, Belle Vernon, Pa.  
 College Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.  
 Savoy-Transit Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.  
 State Theatre, Bethlehem, Pa.  
 Lyric Theatre, California, Pa.  
 Liberty Theatre, Elwood, Pa.  
 Majestic Theatre, Elwood City, Pa.  
 Park Theatre, Erie, Pa.  
 Capitol Theatre, Farrell, Pa.  
 Broad Theatre, Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Grand Theatre, Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Favinus Theatre, Jessup, Pa.  
 Fulton Opera House, Lancaster, Pa.  
 Academy of Music, Lebanon, Pa.  
 Capitol Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.  
 Colonial Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.  
 Jackson Theatre, Lebanon, Pa.  
 Theatorium, Lebanon, Pa.  
 Embassy Theatre, Lewistown, Pa.  
 Rialto Theatre, Lewistown, Pa.  
 Media Theatre, Media, Pa.  
 Olympic Theatre, Monacaen, Pa.  
 Star Theatre, Monacaen, Pa.  
 Anton Theatre, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Bentley Theatre, Monongahela, Pa.  
 Palm Theatre, Palmerton, Pa.  
 Favinus Theatre, Peckville, Pa.  
 Fernock Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Frankford Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Gibson Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Nixon Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Oxford Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Roosevelt Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Standard Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Tower Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Grand Theatre, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Roosevelt Theatre, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Gem Amusement Co., Reading, Pa.  
 Bison Theatre, South Brownsville, Pa.  
 West End Theatre, Uniontown, Pa.  
 Waynesburg Opera House, Waynesburg, Pa.  
 Rialto Theatre, Williamsport, Pa.

**RHODE ISLAND**

Hollywood Theatre, East Providence, R. I.  
 Music Hall, Pawtucket, R. I.  
 Bomes Liberty Theatre, Providence, R. I.  
 Capitol Theatre, Providence, R. I.  
 Hope Theatre, Providence, R. I.  
 Liberty Theatre, Providence, R. I.  
 Uptown Theatre, Providence, R. I.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

Carolina Theatre, Columbia, S. C.  
 Ritz Theatre, Columbia, S. C.  
 Royal Theatre, Columbia, S. C.  
 Town Theatre, Columbia, S. C.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Jewell Theatre, Sioux Falls, S. D.

**TENNESSEE**

Bonny Kate Theatre, Elizabethtown, Tenn.  
 Criterion Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.  
 Liberty Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.  
 Majestic Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.  
 Tennessee Theatre, Johnson City, Tenn.  
 Booth Theatre, Knoxville, Tenn.

**TEXAS**

Ritz Theatre, Abilene, Texas.  
 Jefferson Theatre, Beaumont, Texas.  
 Queen Theatre, Brownwood, Texas.  
 Palace Theatre, Burk Burnett, Texas.  
 Grand Theatre, Corsicana, Texas.  
 Little Theatre, Dallas, Texas.  
 Connelles Theatre, Eastland, Texas.  
 Pearl Theatre, Fort Worth, Texas.  
 Dixie Theatre, Galveston, Texas.  
 Gem Theatre, Greenville, Texas.  
 Lindsey Theatre, Lubbock, Texas.  
 Palace Theatre, Lubbock, Texas.  
 Texas Theatre, Lufkin, Texas.  
 American Theatre, Mexia, Texas.  
 Little Theatre, Oak Cliff, Texas.  
 Lamar Theatre, Paris, Tex.  
 Liberty Theatre, Ranger, Texas.  
 Ritz Theatre, San Angelo, Texas.  
 Royal Theatre, San Angelo, Texas.  
 Texas Theatre, San Angelo, Texas.  
 Harland Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.  
 Highland Park Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.  
 National Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.  
 Palace Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.  
 Plaza Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.  
 Sam Houston Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.

Strand Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.  
 Uptown Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.  
 Zaragoza Theatre, San Antonio, Texas.  
 Texas Theatre, Sherman, Texas.  
 Washington Theatre, Sherman, Texas.  
 High School Auditorium, Temple, Texas.  
 Little Theatre, Temple, Texas.  
 High School Auditorium Theatre, Tyler, Texas.  
 Queen Theatre, Wichita Falls, Texas.

**UTAH**

Playhouse Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Rialto Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 State Theatre, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**VIRGINIA**

Apollo Theatre, Hampton, Va.  
 Scott Theatre, Hampton, Va.  
 Beacon Theatre, Hopewell, Va.  
 Broadway Theatre, Hopewell, Va.  
 Harris Theatre, Hopewell, Va.  
 Marcelle Theatre, Hopewell, Va.  
 Belvedere Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.  
 Gayety Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.  
 Little Theatre, Lynchburg, Va.  
 Arcade Theatre, Norfolk, Va.  
 Manhattan Theatre, Norfolk, Va.  
 Marcel Theatre, Petersburg, Va.  
 American Theatre, Phoebus, Va.  
 Venus Theatre, Richmond, Va.  
 American Theatre, Roanoke, Va.  
 Park Theatre, Roanoke, Va.  
 Rialto Theatre, Roanoke, Va.  
 Roanoke Theatre, Roanoke, Va.  
 Fayette Theatre, Washington C. H., Ohio.  
 Strand Theatre, Roanoke, Va.  
 New Palace Theatre, Winchester, Va.

**WASHINGTON**

Liberty Theatre, Everett, Wash.  
 Kelso Theatre, Kelso, Wash.  
 Columbia Theatre, Longview, Wash.  
 Peeking Theatre, Longview, Wash.  
 Bagdad Theatre, Seattle, Wash.  
 Capitol Theatre, Seattle, Wash.  
 Colonial Theatre, Seattle, Wash.  
 Danz, John, Theatres, Seattle, Wash.  
 Embassy Theatre, Seattle, Wash.  
 Florence Theatre, Seattle, Wash.  
 Liberty Theatre, Seattle, Wash.  
 State Theatre, Seattle, Wash.  
 Venetian Theatre, Seattle, Wash.  
 Wintergarden Theatre, Seattle, Wash.  
 Dream Theatre, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.  
 Liberty Theatre, Spokane, Wash.  
 Riviera Theatre, Tacoma, Wash.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

Keane Theatre, Charleston, W. Va.  
 Opera House, Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 Robinson Grand Theatre, Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 Nelson Theatre, Fairmont, W. Va.  
 Lincoln Theatre, Holidayscove, W. Va.  
 Strand Theatre, Holidayscove, W. Va.  
 Avenue Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.  
 Dixie Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.  
 Orpheum Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.  
 Rialto Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.  
 State Theatre, Huntington, W. Va.  
 Manos Theatre, New Cumberland, W. Va.  
 Virginia Theatre, Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 Manos Theatre, Weirton, W. Va.  
 State Theatre, Weirton, W. Va.  
 Palace Theatre, Wellsburg, W. Va.  
 Strand Theatre, Wellsburg, W. Va.

**WISCONSIN**

Rex Theatre, Beloit, Wis.  
 Loop Theatre, Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
 Rivoli Theatre, Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
 Beverly Theatre, Janesville, Wis.  
 Majestic Theatre, Madison, Wis.  
 Palace Theatre, Madison, Wis.  
 Mikadow Theatre, Manitowoc, Wis.  
 White House Theatre, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Butterfly Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.  
 Star Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.  
 Van der Waart Theatre, Sheboygan, Wis.  
 Eventide Theatre, Wausau, Wis.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Belasco Theatre, Washington, D. C.  
 Lincoln Theatre, Washington, D. C.

**Universal Chain Enterprises.**

**CANADA**

Lyric Theatre, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.  
 Empress Theatre, Lethbridge, Alb., Canada.  
 Empress Theatre, Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.  
 Amherst Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Belmont Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Century Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Corona Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Empress Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Granada Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Lord Nelson Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Midway Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Monkland Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Mt. Royal Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Napoleon Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Papineau Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Park Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Plaza Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Regent Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Rialto Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Rivoli Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Rosemont Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Royal Alexandra Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Seville Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Strand Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Theatre des Arts, Montreal, Can.  
 Westmount Theatre, Montreal, Canada.  
 Royal Theatre, Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.  
 Webb Theatre, Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.  
 Center Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.  
 Embassy Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.  
 Little Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.  
 Rex Theatre, Ottawa, Canada.  
 Regent Theatre, Peterboro, Ont., Can.  
 Cartier Theatre, Quebec, Can.  
 Imperial Theatre, Quebec, Can.  
 Princess Theatre, Quebec, Can.  
 Victoria Theatre, Quebec, Can.  
 Broadway Theatre, Regina, Sask., Can.  
 Grand Theatre, Regina, Sask., Can.  
 His Majesty's Theatre, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.  
 Capital Theatre, Trenton, Ont., Canada.  
 Avenue Theatre, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
 Royal Theatre, Vancouver, B. C., Can.  
 Beacon Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.  
 Garrick Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.  
 Rialto Theatre, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

**Tips for Song Writers**

The old songs will soon have to be revised and brought up to date, in the opinion of a prominent jazz king, and he gives the following examples:

- "Parachuting Nellie Home."
- "In the Zooming, O My Darling."
- "My Bonnie Flies Over the Ocean."
- "After the Fall is Over."
- "Two Little Girls Who Flew."
- "On a Skycycle Built for Two."
- "The Side-Slips O'er N. Y."
- "Nobody Knows How High I Am."
- "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly Field?"
- "Motor of Mine."
- "Airly We Roll Along"

—Carnegie Tech. Puppet.

**OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS**

(Continued from Page Sixteen)

A Special Order of Business—Election of Officers—is taken up.

The following Election Board is appointed:

Judge—J. W. Gillette,  
 Clerk—Frank H. Lowe,  
 Clerk—Irvin L. Stockstill,  
 Teller—A. T. Jansen,  
 Teller—Arthur Walters,  
 Teller—Alfred Trojano,  
 Teller—M. E. Johnston.

The Judge of Election takes charge of the Convention.

At 12 noon the session is adjourned.

**Fourth Day**

**AFTERNOON SESSION**

Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Calif.,  
 June 17, 1932.

The Convention is called to order by President Weber at 1:45 P. M.

The Committee on International Musician, through Chairman Weber of Local 6, submits the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of M.:

The Committee on International Musician has carefully examined the report submitted by Secretary Wm. J. Kerngood covering the period of the thirteen months last past. Secretary Kerngood appeared before the committee and explained in detail the various phases of the report. He explained the operation of the printing plant of the Federation.

Secretary Kerngood has submitted a verification of the summary of the business transactions of the printing plant, which summary was presented by the auditor and by him compiled from a record kept by the Secretary and showing a net loss on the printing plant and the International Musician combined of \$2,543.67. This loss covered the period of thirteen months. While the journal showed a profit of \$2,790.67, the operating loss on the printing plant was \$5,334.34, accounting for the net loss as above stated. Considering the extremities of the times and the swiftly declining values of all commodities with the resultant loss of purchasing power, we consider this small loss as nothing short of amazing and we cannot commend Secretary Kerngood too highly for his able administration of the affairs of the International Musician and the printing plant. It is only necessary to examine the various reports presented to this Convention, all of which were printed by the plant of the International Musician, to appreciate the high character and mechanical excellence of the work turned out. On the staff of the journal and in the plant itself are to be found men and women especially fitted and competent to fulfill the duties for which they are employed.

We would again urge that the Locals of the Federation, whenever possible, patronize the printing plant which we maintain. The work is of the highest class and, all things being equal, we should give our support to our own enterprise.

In closing, we feel that it is no more than fair to again compliment Secretary Kerngood upon the capable and efficient manner in which he has conducted the International Musician and the printing plant.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. WEBER,  
 Chairman,  
 F. P. COWARDIN,  
 Secretary,

H. A. PELLETIER,  
 JOHN DYKSTRA,  
 H. W. SCHMEMAN,  
 C. L. BERRY,  
 L. E. WURTZBACH,  
 HOOK OSBORN,  
 HENRY J. FELIX,  
 CHESTER S. YOUNG,  
 J. L. ARMBRUSTER,  
 DAVE DAHL,  
 ALFRED G. RACKETT,  
 ERNEST NORDIN,  
 H. E. BARNES,  
 FRED STEPHENS,  
 HENRI CONRAD,  
 LARRY DALY.

Moved and seconded to adopt the report of the Committee.

Discussed by Delegate Berry.

An explanation is made by the Secretary.

The report is adopted.

(Concluded in August Issue)

**WANTS**

For ads under the heading of "Situation Wanted" or "At Liberty," members should confine themselves to 30 words or less, which will be inserted free.

**AT LIBERTY**—A-1 Trumpeter, will locate anywhere, member of A. P. & A. M., Azab Grotto; Tall Cedars and Elks. Address Trumpeter, 61 State St., New Bedford, Mass.

**AT LIBERTY**—Union Arranger, modern, no "corn," anything for dance band; send for list of old favorites at \$2.00 each. Address Arranger, P. O. Box 523, Birmingham, Ala.

**AT LIBERTY**—Dance Trumpeter, hot, will go anywhere; also band experience; married, age 24, reliable, sober. Address J. D. MacAuley, Dana, Indiana.

**AT LIBERTY**—Modern Six-String Guitar Player, read or fake solid background, age 24 years. Randy Hodgins, 428 North Third Ave., Flint, Mich.

**AT LIBERTY**—A-1 Dance Trumpeter, hot and sweet; will go anywhere; single, 21 years old. Address Dick Coffeen, Blue Mound, Ill.

**AT LIBERTY**—Professional Arranger; will take down your melody, make complete piano copy, \$3.00. N. Jay, 192 Warren St., Brighton, Mass.

**AT LIBERTY**—Flute, Piccolo, well experienced musician; will go most anywhere; young; write fully. Flutist, 179 Canal St., Fort Plain, N. Y.

**AT LIBERTY**—Bandmaster, Cornetist, union, wants location; experienced, capable, have played with the best. Walter K. Schofield, 807 West Fourth, Muscatine, Iowa.

**AT LIBERTY**—Clarinet, doubling Alto and Tenor Sax; first clarinet Syracuse Symphony 11 seasons. Claude Palmatier, 342 South Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

**AT LIBERTY**—Experienced Alto Saxophonist, doubling Clarinet and Baritone Saxophone, desires to hear from good traveling or location organization. Address Musician, 160 Grove Ave., Lima, Ohio.

**AT LIBERTY**—A-1 Trumpet Team, experienced; will go anywhere with good band; union and strictly sober and good trouper. Address Musicians, 1736 Avenue E, Fort Madison, Iowa.

**AT LIBERTY**—Harpist, doubling Bass Fiddle; symphonic and dance experience; 3 years public school music at college; age 23. Address Harpist, 5616 10th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

**AT LIBERTY**—Job as Mechanical Draftsman or Tool Inspector; I am a Sousaphone player and bass singer; location not important. George Clark, 36 Charles St., Iilon, N. Y.

**AT LIBERTY**—Ex-Radio Artist, good hot lead Sax, double to Clarinet and Accordion; composing and modern arranging; union and willing to leave present location. R. D. MacPherson, 29 South Main St., Phillipsburg, N. J.

**AT LIBERTY**—A-1 Tenor Banjoist, age 25, doubles Tenor Guitar; rhythm or soloist; 7 years, orchestra experience; radio soloist; modern or old time music; arrange some; please write. Address: Banjoist, 753 West Chicago St., Valparaiso, Indiana.

**AT LIBERTY**—Modern Drummer, 10 years' experience, cut anything, modern outfit, pedal tympni, bells; want vaudeville, radio or real dance band now or for the coming season; union and single; go anywhere. Drummer, 2424 South 16th St., Lincoln, Nebr.

**AT LIBERTY**—Tenor Saxophonist, usual doubles, tone and technique; name band experience; Minnesota University student this fall, so must be Twin Cities and vicinity; consider all offers. Arnold Payne, 1323 W. Seventh St., Waterloo, Iowa.

**AT LIBERTY**—Violinist, excellent teacher in all string instruments, conductor, experience in jazz orchestra, also have traveled, wishes position at anything; 15 years' experience. Write Alfred Alcaro, 685 East 183rd St., Bronx, New York City.

**AT LIBERTY**—Clarinet, doubling Alto Sax, thoroughly experienced vaudeville, concert band, radio, hotel, dance; modern, sweet or hot, tone; go anywhere; satisfaction guaranteed; references, Hammett, Hotel Fleetwood, Charleston, W. Va.

**AT LIBERTY**—Violinist, doubling Trumpet, young; single; experience in symphony, concert, dance orchestra; go anywhere; highest references, dependable, sober, reliable. Write to Musician, 901 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**AT LIBERTY**—Young man Organist of ability, with much experience in theatre, radio and church playing, desires any kind of organ position, anywhere; member American Organists' Guild; fine personality, industrious, and best references. Address "Organist," 524 Hampton Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

**AT LIBERTY**—Mechanical Draftsman of 12 years' experience, who is fine schooled musician; Clarinet, doubling Alto Sax; experienced in all music lines; would like to hear from industrial or professional organizations. Musician, 714 Cassius Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

**AT LIBERTY**—Alto Saxophonist, doubling Clarinet, Baritone, take off, good reader, age 22, good appearance; prefer summer resort in northern Wisconsin or Minnesota about July 25th; have car. Write or wire Jasper Rotello, 2509 South Main St., Rockford, Ill.

**AT LIBERTY**—Trumpet, doubles Trap Drums, Tympani, Chimes, experienced in all lines, theatre, concert, circus; would accept location with municipal band; am painter and hardwood finisher by trade; sober and reliable. Musician, 208 East Fifth St., Sterling, Ill.

**AT LIBERTY**—Band Director, Arranger, age 48, American, 25 years' experience professional, factory and municipal bands, 15 years with present organization, possessor of a very extensive library, desires a permanent position. Address "Band Director," 228 Southcode Road, Riverside, Ill.

**WANTED**—Six girls for a long-term engagement, able to play concert music on chromatic or piano accordion; see me every day except Monday and Thursday, 4:00-7:00 P. M. 315 45th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WANTED**—Three Violinists, doubling Tenor Banjo and Hawaiian Guitar; positions available in about three weeks; must be good demonstrator; reply giving full details, age, nationality, languages spoken and photograph first letter. F. H. Mueller, 647 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**

**FOR SALE**—Trombone, valve, "King," silver-plated, and case, low pitch, fine condition and tone, no dents, \$33.50; three days' trial. J. Kresie, 5238 Oakland St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Band Coats, A. F. of M., blue or black, \$4.00; Blue Caps, \$1.00; Cadet Uniforms, Tuxedo Coats, \$6.00. Jandorf, 204 West 81st St., New York City.

**FOR SALE**—Oboe, English Horn, "Loree," Conservatory system, F fork resonance key. A. J. Andraud, 3416 Burch Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Bass, Bbb, Helicon, "Holton," silver-plated, low pitch, no dents, fine tone, \$65.00; big bargain; trial. A. Lefevre, 4129 "M" St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Flute, "Christenson," solid silver, Db, Boehm system, and case, complete \$35.00; low pitch; practically new; with gold bell. Zeldis, 1121 So. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Piccolo, Db, "Conn," silver, Boehm system, low pitch, like new, \$35.00 with case; will give trial. S. Hanges, 6224 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Bargain in Conn Alto Sax, silver-plated, gold bell; also Conn Bb Boehm system Clarinet. Write J. M. Grollmund, 1121 North Main St., Elkhart, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—Trumpet, "Olds," brass, German silver trimmings, used very little; cost me \$125.00; I will sacrifice for \$65.00 for quick sale; trial. B. Seraphin, 1207 West Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Clarinet, "Buffet," Bb, Boehm, 17-6, grenadilla wood, low pitch; French shaped alligator case; practically new; \$63 for quick sale. H. Eck, 4521 McKinley St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Sousaphone, "King," Bbb, standard model, silver-plated, with gold bell, \$130.00; low pitch; I will send on trial. T. Tanghe, 610 East Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Euphonium, "King," double bell, silver-plated, with small gold bell; side action; low pitch; practically new; \$58; I will give trial. B. Groluis, 230 West Indiana Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Alto Clarinet, "Bettoney," Boehm system, low pitch; just overhauled, as good as new; with case, \$55.00; trial. M. Milden, 5433 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Band Coats, A. F. of M., regulation blue or black, slightly used, good condition, \$3.50; Pershing style Bell Top Caps; new, \$1.50; used, \$1.00. Al. Wallace, 1834 North Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Orchestra Coats, color silver gray, double or single-breasted, brass buttons; cleaned, pressed, \$2.00 each; free lists. Al. Wallace, 1834 No. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—Cello, aluminum; fine tone; can not be told from the regular wood; used very short time; bargain at \$39.00; cost over three times the amount; rush. S. Hirsch, 5939 Latona St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Euphonium, "Holton," double bell (front); side action, five valves, latest type, with case, silver-plated, low pitch; excellent condition and tone; trial. L. Veill, 5238 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Clarinet, Bass, "Lefevre," Paris, improved Albert system, low Eb, low pitch, perfect condition, intonation, etc., with case; bargain at \$38.50; trial. A. C. Stahl, 8 So. Haviland Ave., Audubon, N. J.

**FOR SALE**—Marimba Xylophone, 8 feet long, Cathedral chimes, stage drum; cost \$950.00; sacrifice part or all for \$300.00 and freight. Address R. S. Hoerr, 7144 Mt. Vernon St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—French Horn, "York," with case, fine condition, low pitch, silver-plated, \$38.00; trial if wanted; excellent bargain. A. Pizarro, 509 Woodlawn Ave., Collingswood, N. J.

**FOR SALE**—Overtures, operatic selections; Belwin, Fox, Hawkes library; miscellaneous marches (Sousa), waltzes (small orchestra) cheap. E. J. Baker (Violinist), Gilbert Plains, Manitoba, Canada.

**FOR SALE**—Trombone, "Holton," and case, silver-plated, gold bell, medium bore, low pitch, \$32.00; also large bore "Conn," gold brass, with case, excellent, low pitch, \$45.00; trial on either. M. Mildenberg, 1134 South 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Buescher Eb Alto Saxophone, silver-plated, gold bell, slightly used, practically like new, excellent condition, with case, \$45.00; express C. O. D. five days' trial. J. E. Ferrell, 3148-A South Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

**WANTED TO BUY**

**WANTED**—For traveling orchestra, all instruments except drum; read, gang and certain; write or wire, tell all. Orchestra Leader, North Platte, Nebr.

**WANTED**—Key Bugle with four to nine keys; state condition of instrument and lowest cash price. Carl Busch, Notre Dame, Indiana.