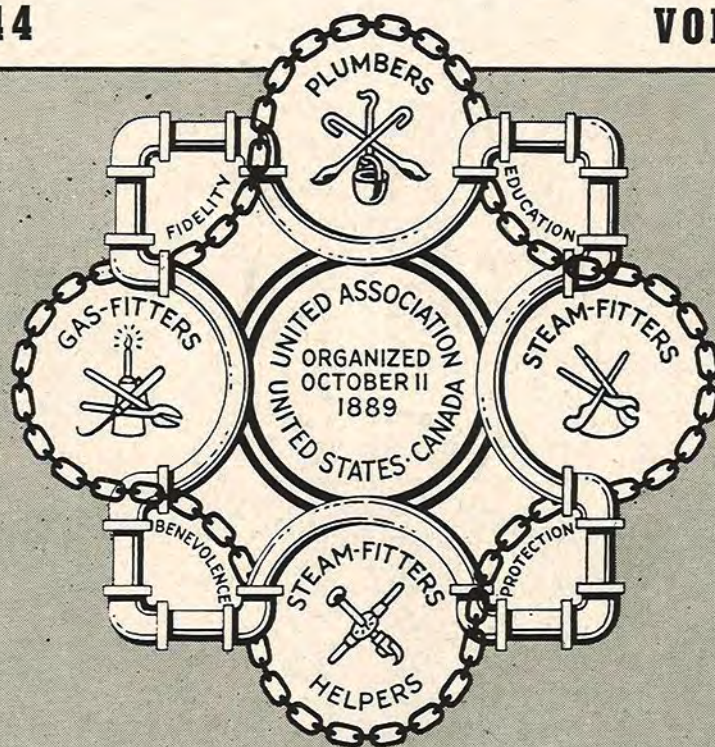


# JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS

MAY 1944

VOL. LIX, NO. 5



*Official Organ*

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS  
AND STEAM FITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES  
AND CANADA

# Service Honor Roll

*Dedicated*

*to those members of Our Association who have  
given their lives to assure Freedom*

WILLIAM O. SKELTON, JR.  
United States Navy  
Local 519

JOSEPH WINICHEK  
United States Army  
Local 2

FRANCIS DEVINE  
United States Army  
Local 121

HERMAN DETELS, JR.  
United States Navy  
Local 2

JAMES NEWMAN  
United States Army  
Local 163

MICHAEL F. COLLINS  
United States Navy  
Local 5

HAROLD A. SAWTELLE  
United States Navy  
Local 5

DANIEL P. FARLEY  
United States Army  
Local 172

GEORGE R. MORRIS  
United States Navy  
Local 597

GUY F. HENDRICKS  
United States Navy  
Local 351

WALTER HAWTHORNE  
United States Navy  
Local 2

EDWARD HOLLE  
United States Army  
Local 274

GEORGE M. HUNTER  
United States Army  
Local 53

JOSEPH CRAVEN  
United States Navy  
Local 590

CURTIS H. KOCH  
United States Navy  
Local 597

SAMUEL N. HANNAH  
United States Army  
Local 331

N. A. SERRATORE  
United States Air Corps  
Local 393

M. R. McGREER  
United States Navy  
Local 235

FRANCIS P. WOODS  
United States Navy  
Local 597

CARL E. KISSLING  
United States Air Corps  
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WM. CHAS. SIGLER  
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ROBERT R. CATHRO  
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Local 464

ERVIN ZEILER  
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Local 27

JOHN L. CAMOTTA  
United States Army  
Local 590

ALEX HAMARA  
United States Army  
Local 24

WILLIAM TESCHKE  
United States Army  
Local 2

SALVATORE RICHICHI  
United States Army  
Local 374

LYLE WHITE  
United States Navy  
Local 597

ALBERT HITCHMAN  
United States Navy  
Local 478

THOS. HANAHAH  
United States Army  
Local 137

WILLIAM WALLACE  
United States Army  
Local 14

CLAUDE E. NOXON  
United States Army  
Local 338

JOHN E. PETERSON  
United States Army  
Local 765

HAROLD D. ROSENDALE  
United States Navy  
Local 50

WILFRED BIGOLET  
United States Navy  
Local 2

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United States Army  
Local 342

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United States Navy  
Local 602

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United States Army  
Local 125

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United States Army  
Local 741

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United States Army  
Local 130

SIDNEY HOLLINGSWORTH  
United States Army  
Local 185

JOHN FOGLEMAN  
United States Navy  
Local 807

WM. SEMPELL  
United States Navy  
Local 2

CLYDE F. DECKER, JR.  
United States Navy  
Local 597

LEO GOLDBERG  
United States Army  
Local 55

DONALD M. SMITH  
United States Army  
Local 32

EDWARD J. BERENS  
United States Navy  
Local 98

# JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS

# Journal

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## MEASURING THE COST OF LIVING

**M**EASURING the cost of living is a highly technical job requiring a large amount of common sense and great statistical skill. Over the past several months unusual attention has been directed to the mechanics of measuring living costs because Labor has asserted that the cost of living has risen far more than the 15 per cent allowed in the Little Steel Formula. The fact to keep in mind is that no one denies that the cost of living has risen beyond the 15 per cent limit; the sole question is rather **how much** beyond 15 per cent has the cost of living increased since January 1, 1941.

The measure of living costs adopted by the War Labor Board is the Index of the Cost of Living computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (B. L. S.) The figures issued by this agency have been questioned so vigorously by Labor that President Roosevelt appointed a special Committee on the Cost of Living to investigate the situation.

### The President's Cost of Living Committee

The members of this committee were chosen from the National War Labor Board. Mr. William H. Davis, Chairman of the Board, was the chairman of the committee. The employer representatives were Mr. William Batt and Mr. H. B. Horton. The labor representatives were Mr. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), and Mr. George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. This tripartite committee met several times before it decided to allow each group to submit a prepared statement on the proper method of measuring the cost of living.

### The Meany-Thomas Report

The labor representatives of the committee made the first report in the now-famous "Meany-Thomas Report on the Cost of Living". The report indicated clearly that the official figures computed by the BLS were unrealistic

## Editorial

because the method of collecting the data was not accurately representative. In other words, the Bureau of Labor statisticians had not taken fully into consideration the changes in the way workers bought their food, clothing, shelter and services as a result of the war. Full consideration had not been given also to the deterioration in quality.

### The Labor Attack

The most telling blows of the Meany-Thomas report centered about changes in the quality of goods which were sold to workers. When a worker's wife bought a coat for her pre-school daughter she found that all the lower priced coats from which she usually made a selection were no longer available. The only coats for sale were the much higher priced ones. The result was that the cost of children's clothing for the workingman's family skyrocketed. To make matters worse, much of the clothing bought was of such low quality that despite the fact that higher prices were paid, a larger quantity had to be bought. The high priced war clothes did not wear so well as the lower priced pre-war garments.

Another example of quality deterioration was found in workers' shoes

and shirts. The quality of these goods deteriorated to such an extent that workers were buying shoes and shirts more frequently than in peace times and paying higher prices than ever.

The Meany-Thomas Report gave example after example of changes in the method of selling that increased the cost of living. Specifically, when a housewife bought butter she was frequently limited to one-quarter pound. The price was roughly 17 cents. Had she been allowed to purchase a pound the cost would have been only 55 cents. As a result, she paid 68 cents for a pound of butter whose official price was only 55 cents. The hidden price increase amounted to 15 cents.

The greatest sufferers of hidden price increases were workers forced to travel to new construction locations. For example, despite the fact that rents were regulated by law this regulation applied only to **unfurnished** dwellings and apartments. Since only a few chairs, a table, and bedding were sufficient to satisfy the letter of the law that an apartment was "furnished", most workers found only "furnished" living quarters available. The price they had to pay varied with the imagination of the owners and the size of the construction project.

The full meaning of "black market" prices to the workers was also clearly demonstrated by the Labor Representatives' Report. The workers are regularly victimized by those "patriotic" chiselers who complain about high wages paid to honest workers on the one hand and then gouge these workers with their other hand. The ranks of the workers are not filled with prosecuting attorneys who have either the

time or the ability to run down the black market. Workers pay illegal prices because there is no genuine alternative. Even when they did challenge prices, the storekeeper could always "prove" that his wares were of superior quality. Apparently the only kind of cattle slaughtered during this war are those yielding nothing less in quality than sirloin.

#### The BLS Index

Because of these and many other factual demonstrations that hidden price increases were inflating the cost of living, the Meany-Thomas Report focused the searchlight of publicity upon the cost of living index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The conclusion was inescapable that certain war-time changes in buying had not been given full consideration by the BLS. The published figure of that agency was not completely accurate and realistic. The officials of the BLS admitted that they had not been able to measure the full impact of the war upon the cost of living.

#### A Point of Difference

The officials of the Bureau of Labor Statistics did not admit, however, that

their measurement of the increased cost of living was so inaccurate as the Meany-Thomas Report indicated.

The differences in measurement between the BLS and the Labor Representatives can be demonstrated by numbers. Let "normal" prices be represented by the number 100. Then an increase in prices above "normal" would be indicated by a number above 100. The BLS number describing the cost of living is approximately 124. The Meany-Thomas number is about 143. Thus the BLS admits prices rose 24 points while the Labor Representatives state that they rose 43 points above "normal."

#### Some Facts

Whatever the differences in measurement between the two estimates of the cost of living, certain facts are clear:

1. The cost of living has risen as a result of increases in prices and decreases in quality.
2. The actual rise in the cost of living is greater than the 24 points indicated by the BLS. The maximum estimate indicates approximately 43 points.
3. No matter whose figures are used,

there is no doubt that the 15 per cent Little Steel allowance is unrealistic.

#### A Proposal

The importance of an accurate index number of the cost of living which will be generally accepted cannot be challenged as long as the nation imposes wage regulation. The obligation of Congress to provide the necessary funds for the creation of such an index number is also self-evident. The need for allocating responsibility to those who will be regulated by a cost of living index is likewise obvious. As a consequence, the following proposal is made to the Congress and the Department of Labor:

1. Congress should appropriate whatever additional funds are necessary to produce an index of the cost of living which will be accurate, representative, and merit the confidence of the nation.
2. Representatives of Labor and Management should join with the officials of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the formation of a policy committee to supervise the creation of a satisfactory index of the cost of living.

## THE AMERICAN FEDERATION CHALLENGES THE LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

Approximately one year ago the American Federation of Labor petitioned the National War Labor Board to reconsider its policy of allowing a 15 per cent increase in average straight time hourly wages of workers to offset the rise in the cost of living. The petition was denied. This year that request was renewed. But this time the War Labor Board did not dismiss the petition.

#### The Background

The latest petition of the American Federation of Labor seeking an increase in the 15 per cent allowance came just several days before the preliminary hearings on the Big Steel cases were completed. As a result, the Board was faced with almost simultaneous demands by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. that the Little Steel Formula be altered. Both labor organizations demonstrated that they were not going to be put off by arbitrary opinions that the cost of living had not risen enough to merit an increase in the 15 per cent allowance.

Almost a week of sharp debate among the members of the War Labor Board passed before a conclusion was

reached that was satisfactory to a majority of the Board. In brief, the vote of the majority authorized the American Federation of Labor to invite its affiliated unions to appear before a special panel of the Board to demonstrate factually just why the War Labor Board should consider changing the 15 per cent formula. Likewise, the C. I. O. was authorized—through the United Steelworkers of America—to present similar proof.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the fact that both hearings are nothing more than PRELIMINARY. Organized labor must establish a case which the majority of the Board believes worthwhile considering. In the words of William H. Davis, Chairman of the Board, the evidence introduced by Labor must indicate that the workers of America are suffering inequities as the result of the Little Steel Formula.

Should the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. affiliated unions succeed in their task during the preliminary hearings, then a final hearing will be conducted to which all interested parties—workers, farmers, management

and any other group—may participate. When—and only when—Labor has presented its case in a convincing manner during these preliminary hearings, will the final important hearing be conducted.

The A. F. of L. preliminary hearing has been completed. The pertinent evidence offered by the Steelworkers on the inadequacies of the Formula will be completed shortly. At this time the opening statement made for the American Federation of Labor by Secretary-Treasurer Meany will be described.

#### The Statement

The American Federation of Labor has asked the National War Labor Board to hear its petition for a realistic modification of the Little Steel Formula because it has become an economic thumb-screw to torment the working people of America and their families.

The Federation was not seeking to add to the workers' war time standards of living. Nor did it intend to destroy the wage stabilization program. The Federation was attempting to recover the losses in the PRE-WAR

standards of living which the workers of the nation have suffered as a result of the Little Steel Formula. This remedy was possible within the limits of wage stabilization.

The Federation gladly accepted the burden of proof that American workers were not living as well now as they were before the war.

### The President's Seven-Point Program

A first step to show that the peace-time well-being of the wage earners of America had not been protected was consideration of what was supposed to be done to prevent inflation. As far back as April, 1942, President Roosevelt had laid before Congress a unified plan for this purpose. The plan consisted of seven interdependent points:

1. Tax heavily
2. Regulate prices of manufactured goods
3. Regulate wages and salaries
4. Regulate farm prices
5. Induce voluntary saving by urging the purchase of War Bonds
6. Ration all scarce goods
7. Discourage loose credit extension and encourage liquidation of debts.

### The Record

Against the background of the President's seven-point program as a unified National Economic Policy, it is fitting to see just what has happened.

#### Point 1

The first point was to tax heavily. That point has been dulled by the resistance of powerful and wealthy groups. Taxes have been steadily increased upon workers but the Ruml Plan "forgave" big taxpayers 75 per cent of the 1942 income tax. Excess profit taxes are a farce which provide for rebates for post-war readjustments for corporations. The \$25,000 limitation on salaries was junked to benefit executive but the taxes on the poor have steadily increased. The use of taxation to stabilize our economy has been neither fair nor effective.

#### Point 2

The second point was fix price ceilings to the end that the cost of living would be stabilized. The cost of living has not been stabilized—no matter whose figures you use. More information on this point will be presented during this hearing. The workers have been held rigidly to the 15 per cent allowance to offset a 15 per cent increase in the cost of living. But the cost of living has risen more than 15 per cent. When efforts were made to

roll back the cost of living to the point where it was just 15 per cent above the January, 1941, level, Congress refused to provide the necessary funds. The injustice is apparent. **NO MATTER HOW HIGH THE COST OF LIVING RISES, THE WAGE EARNERS ARE ALLOWED A 15 PER CENT INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE STRAIGHT TIME HOURLY RATES OF JANUARY, 1941.**

#### Point 3

The third point was to stabilize wages and salaries. The success attained on this point has been so great that the Chairman of the National War Labor Board could make the following absolute statement to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on March 23, 1944:

"Mr. Davis: That is right, Senator Barkley, and let me say this to all of you gentlemen: **We have got wages in America stabilized**".

The uncontroverted fact is that the basic hourly wage rates controlled by the War Labor Board have risen less than 2 per cent from October, 1942, to December, 1943. That the wage increases granted by the Board were inflationary is disproved by the fact that less than one-half of 1 per cent of the wage cases decided by the Board involved price increases. In other words, the wage increases which were granted represented sharing of the profits and not an increasing of prices.

There can be no question that the National War Labor Board has achieved the objective of wage stabilization. The Board has excelled every other agency which attempted to put into effect the National Economic Policy. In its zeal to attain success, however, the Board has treated the wage earners unjustly by refusing to recognize that their peace-time standards have been lowered.

#### Point 4

The fourth point was to stabilize farm prices. The President urged strongly that agricultural prices should be allowed to rise to the parity level. Parity was defined as the stabilization level.

Need more be said than that the Congress allowed farm prices to receive a war-time bonus of 10 per cent above parity level?

#### Point 5

The fifth point was to encourage the people of this nation to contribute to the cost of the war by purchasing War Bonds. The workers have tried,

but the steadily rising cost of living is making these purchases so difficult that an ever increasing number are reducing their bond purchases or stopping them completely. Today an ever increasing amount of War Bonds are being converted into cash by the wage earners.

#### Point 6

The sixth point was to ration all essential commodities which were scarce. The common recognition of black markets needs no description at this time.

#### Point 7

The seventh point in the over-all program was to discourage installment buying and encourage the liquidation of debts. This objective is a worthy one and has operated with some degree of success.

### Summary of Program

This brief summary of the President's seven-point program leads to the conclusion that the results have not met with any appreciable success. Without question, stabilization of wages is the one point where the goal has been achieved. Yet, when the workers of this nation point to the rising cost of living and the consequent deterioration of their peace-time standard of living, they have been ignored.

The American Federation of Labor states that the peace-time standard of living of the American workers has deteriorated at a minimum 25 per cent and at a maximum 45 per cent. The B. L. S. index indicates that the peace-time standard of living in January 1, 1941, had been lowered 25 per cent. During the same period, the peace-time standards of farmers were decreased 42.6 per cent according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The report of the Labor Members of the Presidential Committee on the Cost of Living indicated that the real dollar of wage earners had declined 43.5 per cent.

### The Little Steel Formula

Although the National Economic Policy met with such disappointing success in general, the War Labor Board adhered rigidly to the Little Steel Formula. But this very fact has now caused the wage earners of America to suffer losses in the real standard of living which they enjoyed before the war. The rise in prices exceeded the 15 per cent increases allowed to offset the increased cost of living. That the purpose of the Little Steel Formula was to maintain the peace-time standard of living was stated re-

## Report of GENERAL

### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER JOHN W. BRUCE

Continuing on work previously reported I returned to Dalhousie and held a meeting of Local Union No. 465 and was able to have everything satisfactorily adjusted and elected the officers. The following day accompanied by our committee I met Mr. Henry, manager of the mill, and Messrs. Robinson and Stern, and was able to discuss with them several matters of importance to our local respecting chiefly our helpers and I am of the opinion the company will give the matter serious consideration. I then visited Quebec in the interests of Local Union No. 511 where there has been considerable controversy over a dual union. With Organizer Lalibertie of the A. F. of L. and Organizer Buele of the Boilermakers we attended the hearings of the commission dealing with the question of the dismissal of some of the men that had brought forth a protest and the case now finally rests with the commissioner to make his report.

Returning to Montreal I met President Craig of Division No. 4, R. E. D., relative to further proposals in connection with our case to go before the National War Labour Board and also discussed the question of the convention of the division to be held in Winnipeg in September. I also discussed with Vice-President Guerard the matter of installing Local Union No. 186, Sherbrooke, Quebec, that is a new addition to our ranks.

In company with the officers of L. U. No. 144 I attended the annual banquet of the Master Plumbers Association and it was a pleasure to be in attendance at such a splendid gathering. I then left for Ottawa to again press to the attention of the National Labour Board, not only the general injustice we are suffering under the new directive in the shipyard, but the fact that I have still been unable to get the situation adjusted in the Vickers yard, Montreal. I had two meetings with the members of the board and their administrative officers and was unable to secure any definite ruling from them. I also had an interview with Mr. MacNamara, Chief Selective Service Officer, respecting the condition of unemployment now existing among a number of our men and requested an exit permit for permission to send them to urgent war contracts in the United States and he has

promised to bring this matter before the Advisory Commission. While in Ottawa I met the executive board of Local Union No. 71 and discussed with them the general situation and found things going along fairly satisfactorily. Returning to Montreal I attended a meeting of Vice-Presidents of our standard railroad organizations planning and arranging our rebuttal to the companies presentation and this is now being forwarded to the War Labour Board in the hope that we may secure an early hearing. Accompanied by Business Agent Gauld, we met Mr. McLagan, manager of Vickers, Ltd., and Mr. Dunkerly relative to our agreement and the actions of the National War Labour Board, but was unable to make any progress, we also met Mr. Rannie of the United Shipyards, re the whole question existing in this area and it was decided that we would make a special appeal for a rehearing of our whole case with the companies present.

I then visited Toronto and met Vice-President Finlay of the Boilermakers relative to the situation at Port Arthur and Kingston. I also discussed the situation in the Toronto shipyards with Brother Martin. While here I had an interview with Dr. McGhie re several matters that had been submitted to him in connection with our efforts to establish a plumbing code for the province. On an urgent call from Ottawa I proceeded there to meet the National War Labour Board along with representatives of the Montreal shipyards and after several hours of discussion with them and their administrative officers the board declined to make any decision and have agreed to re-open the whole matter when the new Chairman Mr. Justice Archibald assumes his position as chairman. While here I addressed an important meeting of the B. E. S. L. on housing, at which a number of prominent officers of the government were present and other interested persons in the hope of trying to formulate some policy of a progressive nature to urge upon the government the immediate putting into operation a progressive scheme of housing to secure avenues of employment to the men in the building industry.

I also had an interview with the officers of the Department of Labour, respecting the operations and applications of the new wage order and its effect upon our existing conditions.

Along with Vice-President Finlay of the Boilermakers we had a conference with Mr. Lay of the National Labour Board relative to the situation at Port Arthur and we also saw the Chief Conciliation Officer, Mr. McLean, relative to the action taken to protect our interests and things appeared satisfactory. Returning to Montreal, accompanied by Business Agent Gauld, we met Mr. Rannie and Mr. McNally respecting our position and our appeal for a re-hearing and outlined to them our position. I also attended a meeting of our shipyard shop stewards and dealt with a number of matters of vital importance to our organization. With Vice-President Finlay of the Boilermakers, we had a conference with Mr. Wolvan, president of the Port Arthur, Collingwood, Midland and Kingston Shipbuilding Companies and discussed with him the general situation existing in the various yards and our existing agreements and urged upon him the necessity of giving serious consideration to a new form of agreement with a union shop provision. While not immediately successful, we have hopes of being able to secure some improvement in our existing conditions.

I have been active in connection with a number of appeals that we now have before the National War Labour Board and have actively been pressing for an immediate hearing of these cases, but it is now apparent that the present members of the board will take no action until such time as the board is reconstituted under the new chairman.

*John W. Bruce*

My activities for the past month consisted of the following:

I called upon Mr. Weiss and Voight of the Stearns-Roger Company, regarding information I had received over the installation of booster stations on a natural gas line from Louisiana and Texas to Tennessee and after my interview with these gentlemen I reported my findings to our general office at Washington, D. C.

By appointment, I met with President Cahill of the Wyoming State

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# ORGANIZERS

Federation of Labor as well as National Representative Jones of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Ironside, of the Boilermakers, at Laramie, Wyo., where again we met with Mr. Voss, superintendent for Kewitt and Son, who are erecting a warehouse and office building for the Monolith Cement Company and the aluminum plant. Upon my return to Denver, I got in touch with McCarty and Johnson who are the successful plumbing and heating contractors on these two projects, regarding the installation of a sanitary sewer. Later, in company with Representative Jones of the Electrical Workers, we called upon Mr. Kirchof, one of our Denver general contractors, regarding a housing job that was to be erected at Powell, Wyo. However, the information we had in reference to the Kirchof Company having this work was erroneous.

I next went to Pueblo, Colo., where I attended a regular special called meeting of Local No. 20, as this local union was guilty of violating Section 124 of our Constitution, and I am happy to report that at this meeting the constitution was complied with and the situation adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all interested parties. Later, in company with Business Representative Graves, we called upon Mr. Kirker, superintendent for Koppers and Company, regarding our jurisdiction of work. However, we were unable to agree with Mr. Kirker's views on several matters and they have been submitted to General President Durkin of the U. A. as well as Acting President Gray of the Building and Construction Trades Council. Later, in company with Business Representative Graves of Local No. 20, Organizer Ironside and Business Agent Murphy of the Boilermakers, we again visited the Koppers' job in order to arrive at a satisfactory understanding between the Boilermakers and the United Association.

Returning to Denver, I got in contact with Business Representatives McDonough of Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Local No. 3 and Donner of Steam Fitters' Local No. 208, and in company with committees representing both local unions we attended a meeting of the Joint Arbitration Committee. This meeting was called by Conciliator Halligan of the U. S. Labor Department, as our local unions were unable to reach a satisfactory understanding with our employers

relative to an increase in wage scale. There is no doubt but what the cost of living has raised to such a great extent that the membership of our local unions in Denver are entitled to this increase in wage scale, but the employers again refused every effort to negotiate with our committee and we are requesting that this situation be submitted to the Wage Adjusting Board.

Later, I called upon Mr. Ed Goshen, director of the Federal Apprenticeship Training Commission, and we discussed the many angles regarding apprenticeship training, especially those affecting our industry at Salt Lake City, and I assured Mr. Goshen that it will be a pleasure for me to cooperate with him and his state director in working out a situation satisfactory to all interested parties. I hope that we will encounter no difficulty for this apprenticeship training plan has been endorsed and sponsored by the National Master Plumbers' Association and the U. A. as well.

I next went to Colorado Springs where I had arranged to meet with the Executive Board of Local Union No. 58 in order to adjust a situation that was referred to me by General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock of the United Association. After making this investigation, a report has been made to our office.

I next went to Casper, Wyo., where I met with Secretary Kistler as well as Business Representative Benham of Local No. 193. The purpose of my visit to Casper was to investigate the building of an oil transportation line from Cody to Casper. This line will be installed by the Stanolin Oil Company and I called upon Mr. Johnson of this company. He referred me to a gentleman at Midwest, Wyo. However, he called him on the phone and I was referred to a Mr. J. B. Harshman of the Stanolin Pipeline Company of Tulsa, Okla.

After discussing several situations with Secretary Kistler and Business Representative Benham, I returned to Denver. Later, I went to Tulsa where I got in contact with Mr. Harshman and was given assurance that this work would be done by not only our members but all of the trades necessary to make this pipeline installation. Mr. Harshman suggested I furnish him with the prevailing scale of wages so that the pipeline contractors that will bid on this job will be familiar with the conditions they will be confronted

with on their work in Wyoming. The work in question must be completed in 90 days as I have been reliably informed there will be three contractors employed on this installation. Returning to Denver, I secured this information and sent it on to Mr. Harshman.

Upon my arrival at Denver, Business Representative Graves of Local No. 20 phoned me over long distance their membership was experiencing some difficulties on the Koppers job at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. However, I immediately went to Pueblo and a meeting was arranged with Business Representative Graves, Superintendent Greer, Job Steward Dunn and Mr. Kirker of the Koppers Company and Mr. Robert A. McDonald of the Defense Plant Corporation, regarding this misunderstanding. After a lengthy conference, Mr. Kirker agreed to take another trade off of the work in contention pending the proper investigation. The following day Business Representative Graves, Superintendent Greer and the writer, in company with Mr. Kirker, of Koppers Company, and Messrs. Robert McDonald of DPC, and Harold Dezitz, the coordinating engineer of C. F. and I, visited the work in dispute and many of the conditions that were complained of by the membership of Local No. 20 were satisfactorily adjusted. However, there were two items we were unable to agree upon and with the cooperation of Business Representative Gleeson of the Pueblo Building and Construction Trades Council, these were submitted to Acting President Gray of the Building and Construction Trades Department. Business Representative Donner of Local No. 208 of Denver, as well as Business Representative Gleeson of the Pueblo Building Trades Council visited this job with me.

*R. B. Dezitz*

During my visits to Lowell, Mass., joint meeting was held with the officers of Plumbers' Local No. 400 and No. 499, when the matter of jurisdiction of certain work in a plant being prepared for work in connection with the war effort, and the officers were informed as to which of the trades con-

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rolled the work in question. A meeting was held with the Executive Board of Local Union No. 400, at which time many questions that the officers wished information on for the benefit of their members were gone into in detail, and the questions answered to the satisfaction of the officers. In the company of Business Agent Brother Buckie Harris of Locals No. 400 and No. 499, a visit was made to a building undergoing alterations, where we met representatives of the general contractor, U. S. Army and plumbing and piping contractors, and an understanding was reached as to which of the contractors should handle certain parts of the installations to be made in connection with production of war material.

Meetings have been held in Boston, Mass., with representatives of Plumbers Local Union No. 12 and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 537, in connection with the merger of the Metropolitan locals, as ordered by the General Executive Board of the United Association at its November meeting in Washington.

A meeting of Salem, Mass., Local No. 138, was attended and matters with reference to the jurisdiction of certain work that the local had requested information from the General Office on was gone into in detail and the members instructed concerning same.

At a meeting of Lynn, Mass., Plumbers' Local No. 77, an opportunity was afforded to discuss with the members several matters that this local is interested in, including the matter of which of the U. A. trades in this city shall control gas pipe installations or whether such work shall be optional, in the absence of a gas fitters' local. A joint meeting of the officers of Locals No. 77 and No. 277, of this city is to be arranged at an early date, and the matter of jurisdiction of the work in question will be investigated for the purpose of reaching conclusions as to which of the trades shall or shall not control this class of work in whole or in part.

The two-day sessions of the Eighty-second Semi-annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Association was attended in Fitchburg, where the delegates representing most of the locals within the State were present, and took an active part in the many matters that came before the sessions for consideration and action. Local No. 92, through an active committee arranged for the enjoyment of the delegates during their stay that was appreciated by all present.

An interesting feature of one of the sessions of the Massachusetts U. A. State Convention held in Fitchburg,

was the address made by Brother David A. Goggin, field representative of the Apprenticeship Section of the Federal Security Agency. He went into the details of the apprenticeship plan, and impressed upon the delegates the advisability of our locals that have not already adopted the plan to set about to do so immediately, and he promised that all interested locals would be given every encouragement by the Federal Security Agency to create a worthwhile plan.

On invitation of Brother John Murphy, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor, a meeting was attended in the company of representatives of the several International Unions, the conference arranged with representatives of the national and regional offices of the Small War Plants Corporation (an agency of the Government created by an act of Congress to assist small manufacturing concerns now in the war effort, to arrange for post-war activities and to meet contract terminations, cancellations and cut-backs) was for the purpose of enlisting the support of the local organized groups is to see that these plants are properly manned to meet the requirements of the WMC.

During my visit to the Boston Navy Yard an opportunity was afforded to meet with Mr. Elmer T. Blythe, master plumber in charge of pipe and copper shops and ship installations, with whom was discussed matters pertaining to the employment of our members on work coming within the jurisdiction of the pipe trades. Many of our members are employed in Mr. Blythe's department, and he informed me that there is opportunity for our members to procure employment at their trades in this yard under the most favorable conditions. Another visit is to be made to the office of the yard manager, Captain Marron, U. S. N., for the purpose of taking up with him the possibility of having certain piping installations now being handled by the "outside machinists," being consigned in the future to the pipe shop.

During my visit to Hartford, Conn., meetings have been held with Business Agents Brothers John O'Donnell of Plumbers' Local No. 76, and Paul Willnauer of Steam Fitters' Local No. 218, with whom was taken up matters pertaining to the interests and welfare of the members of these locals.

A meeting of the officers of Naugatuck, Conn., Local No. 169, was attended and the officers were advised concerning the position the members of this local should take concerning the handling of fabricated pipe that

may be sent to the addition to the synthetic rubber plant, as there is some question as to the fabricating-erecting-contractor being a part yto the "Standard National Form Agreement" existing between the United Association and piping contractors handling such types of industrial installations, our members are not to handle certain categories of fabricated materials, unless such material is processed under conditions consistent with the National Standard Form of Agreement, as entered into between the United Association and national operating contractors.

At the request of Meriden, Conn., Local No. 21, a meeting was attended and the members were informed on several matters that had been referred to the General Office for consideration.

*Ar. A. Gillis*

At the request of the Shasta County Building and Construction Trades Council, located at Redding, Calif., a public hearing was held at the U. S. Department of Labor, which meeting was presided over by Acting Solicitor Arthur

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D. Hill. The question in dispute was the wage rates to be paid mechanics and laborers on the Keswick Dam. The Shasta Building Trades Council was represented by Richard C. Brennan and the Carpenters' Local Union by Mr. Les Rasmussen and Mr. Barney May, Research Official for the California State Federation of Labor, who presented the case for the unions by submitting for the record, considerable evidence in support of the claim by the local unions involved for wage agreement entered into by representatives of the several trades affiliated with the Shasta Building Trades Council and the Prime Contractor's representative. This evidence was further supported by his co-representative from the Shasta Building Trades Council, also by a number of International Officers in attendance at the hearing. The Government Agency involved had representatives at this hearing, that is, the Bureau of Reclamation—which comes under the Department of the Interior. The writer felt that Mr. May had presented the case in a very intelligent manner and there should be no doubt left in the minds of the Wage Adjustment Board that the unions were entitled to a wage increase as requested. While I have not



received the official decision of the Wage Adjustment Board in writing, I am informed that a decision has been made denying the wage increase. As soon as we receive the official decision, we will send copy to the representatives of our Local Union No. 662, Redding, Calif.

The writer attended a joint labor industry conference at the office of Mr. Joseph Keenan, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. Keenan presided at the meeting and a number of the problems which the building industry was interested in were discussed. Acting President Richard J. Gray, of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L., brought to the attention of the conference, the unemployment situation of the skilled trades in the construction industry. Brother Al Wagner, representing the Electrical Workers' International Union, Mr. Leslie Meyers, of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Mr. William Gallagher, of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, also were in attendance and a general discussion took place by all present, which included representatives of the critical material division of the War Production Board, who answered a number of questions requested by the representatives present. One of our greatest problems was to get action through the War Production Board in the placing of thousands of skilled mechanics to work on maintenance and upkeep in the several industrial plants, which would release a great number of younger men for war production. Some study has been given to this matter by the several officials of the different divisions of the War Production Board and some results were accomplished. If we could get the industries to utilize the half a million skilled workers that are now unemployed in various sections of this country, who are 50 years of age and over, it would mean much to the war effort.

President Durkin received a telegram from Business Manager Hannifin, of Local Union No. 102, Knoxville, Tenn., to have a representative from the General Office attend the hearing at the United States Department of Labor in relation to controversies which the Plumbers and Steam Fitters, together with other trades, were having because of wage disputes. The writer was assigned to attend this hearing by President Durkin. The Roane-Anderson Company were given a contract to operate and maintain a city built to house employees at a War Department project near Clinton, Tenn. Being union op-

erators they signed an agreement with Knoxville Building Trades Council, providing for payment of the T. V. A. maintenance wage schedule. Through some manipulation of the War Department, the company was advised they could not pay these rates. The various labor representatives in Washington insisted that the case be submitted to the War Labor Board. A hearing was held on March 23, 1944, before a tripartite panel of the board at which the company, the War Department and practically every labor organization was present. Mr. George Brown, Labor Representative for the American Federation of Labor, represented labor on this panel; John J. McCurry, International Representative of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, presented the case to the panel. Acting President Richard J. Gray of the Building and Construction Trades Department and a number of other international representatives were present and took part in the general discussion relating to the question in dispute. The "Fact Finding Panel" is presenting the case to the War Labor Board for their decision and we expect in a very few days that a decision will be made and we will forward copy to the Business Representative of Local Union 102, Knoxville, Tenn.

Brothers James Ray, Melford Payne and William Stouffe, members of our Local Union No. 553, Wood River, Ill., visited the General Office; Brother Ray, representing the Wood River Metal Trades Council and Brothers Payne and Stouffe, representing our Local Union No. 553. The purpose of their visit was to discuss with representatives of the several trades as well as with the officials of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. certain matters. The writer assisted in arranging for such meetings at which time it was brought to the attention of the representatives present that they were having considerable disagreement with the management because of the Executive Order 9240, and because of such misunderstandings it was necessary to arrange a conference with the Secretary of Labor. The meeting was held in the office of Mr. Robert T. Amis and present were representatives of the Shell Oil Company, the representatives of the Wood River Metal Trades Department, Mr. Joseph McDonagh, Secretary-Treasurer, Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and international representatives of the various trades were also present. The results of this conference was the clarification of the agreement between the Shell Oil Company, Inc., and the Metal

Trades Department. The representatives of this company agreed to take the matter under advisement and make their decision at a meeting to be held later in the city of St. Louis when all crafts will be represented, as well as the International Unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Department.

The General Office received complaints from our Local Unions Nos. 344 and 369, Oklahoma City, Okla., concerning Navy Yard Technical Training School, located at Norman, Okla., where the Navy was contemplating using maintenance men on this project. This matter was referred to the writer, who visited the Building and Construction Trades Department and discussed the matter with Secretary-Treasurer Herbert Rivers so that we could get joint action by having the Building Trades Department make arrangements for a meeting. We were advised that soon as they received the full facts of the case involved from their Building Trades Council in Oklahoma City, an appointment would be made with the proper officials for a conference.

President Durkin received a letter from Business Representative O'Donnell, Local Union No. 455, St. Paul, Minn., requesting information as to the status of the Cargill Company Inland Ship Yard, who were employing members of the local union, as to whether or not the ship yard came under the Great Lakes Zone Standards. The matter was referred to the writer for adjustment, who called on Mr. E. A. McMilliam, secretary of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, and acquainted him with the letter received from Local Union No. 455. The information received from Mr. McMilliam was imparted to our Local Union with instructions as to what they should do in the case mentioned above.

Secretary-Treasurer Hillock received a letter from Business Representative George Nethercut of Local Union No. 473, Seattle, Wash., in the form of a complaint regarding jurisdiction of King, Clallam and Jefferson counties. This matter was referred to the writer for adjustment and necessitated a visit to the Davis-Bacon division and the Wage Adjustment Board and submitted evidence from the files of our General Office that King, Clallam and Jefferson counties were placed under the jurisdiction of Local No. 473 by the General Office and that the wage rates governing Seattle proper should be applied to all construction work in the above-mentioned counties. We were assured that when any future work would be

predetermined that the wage rates of Seattle, Wash., would apply to the above-mentioned counties by the Davis-Bacon division. We notified our Local Union No. 473 to this effect.

General President Durkin received a communication from Business Representative Charles H. Gardenhire of our Local Union No. 251, Galveston, Texas, requesting the General Office to assist in getting the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee to arrange another meeting for the Gulf States Shipbuilding Workers, which matter was referred to the writer and an appointment was made with Mr. Joseph McDonagh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, and later got in touch with Mr. Paul Porter's office and also with Vice President William Calvin of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, informing the parties mentioned above of the wish of the Local Unions of the U. A., in having such a meeting held under the auspices of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee. We informed our Local Union No. 251 that an agenda was prepared by Vice President William Calvin of the Boilermakers' organization, who is visiting the several trades in the Gulf States for signatures to present to Mr. Porter's office, recommending that the Shipbuilding Commission select a date in which another meeting would be held.

Our Local Union No. 466 of Ottawa, Ill., who had a dispute with the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company because of wage rates in the ship yard, located in Seneca, Ill., was granted a hearing by the Shipbuilding Commission, National War Labor Board in Washington. Brother Prall of our Local No. 466, Ottawa, Ill., presented the case and the writer assisted him. We received a decision of the board, which denied the request of the local union. Our Local Union No. 466 was sent a copy of the decision.

Our Local Union No. 607 of Westfield, Mass., had filed a request through the Regional War Labor Board's office at Boston, Mass., for an increase in wage. The case in question was presented to the Board by President Benjamin G. Hull of the Westfield Central Labor Union. This case we had no knowledge of until it was brought to our attention through the Office of Director of Organization, Frank Fenton and we communicated with the President of the Central Body and inquired if he had any information on this matter to please forward it to the General Office. Upon receipt of the application submitted

to the Regional Director, War Labor Board, we brought the matter to the attention of Mr. George Brown, Labor Representative for the A. F. of L., and labor members on the War Labor Board and he took a personal interest in locating the case in the files of the War Labor Board here in Washington and he had the case presented to Judge Vinson's office for his approval. We were pleased to be informed that on April 10, 1944, the wage increase as submitted jointly by Local Union No. 607 and their employers, was approved. We notified all parties at interest to this effect. This case was in the files of the War Labor Board for a little over a year.

*Mo. F. Garrett*

Receiving instructions from Brother General President Durkin, I attended a four-day Alaska conference call by the 12 Regional War Labor Boards in Seattle, Wash. This conference on wage rates and employment practices in the Alaskan area was participated in by representatives of labor, employees and government agencies. Labor requested the Seattle construction wage scales become the base wage scale for the construction industry throughout Alaska with a substantial increase for men employed in Northwest and Western zones including the Aleutian Islands. However, the labor group was not successful in getting the employer or government agencies to agree to recommend any wage differentials.

The labor and employer group reached an agreement on a number of problems such as classification of employees, uniform contracts, assignment of contracts, transfer between areas, relation of Union member with his Union Labor Relation Coordinator, transportation to and from job, pay en route to and from job in Alaska, per diem allowance during travel, board and room, sickness, hospitalization and injury, compensation while off duty due to sickness or injury, workmen's compensation, access to construction project in Alaska be granted to labor representatives, the handling of worker's tools and baggage, daily sustenance allowance in addition to uniform basic wage rate, be made to those employees on construction projects in Alaska who are not offered room and board accommodations by the contractors, etc. The above recommendations are jointly made to the government agencies and it is our

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desire that we will be granted the recommendations presented.

Brother Business Manager George Nethercut and Business Representative Joe McCaffery of Local 473 were having a dispute with the representatives of the Machinists over the interpretation of the National Agreement between the I. A. M. and the U. A.; upon instruction from General President Martin P. Durkin I held a meeting with General Vice President George Castleman, Grand Lodge Representative James A. Duncan of the I. A. M. and Brothers Nethercut and McCaffery. Later we visited one of the shipyards where he went aboard a destroyer and viewed the work in question and again met on the work in dispute. However, I am sorry to report that we are unable to agree on most of the work in contention.

Brothers Harry Busch, Business Representative of Local No. 32, and George Nethercut, Business Manager of Local No. 473, are desirous of representing Plumbers and Steam Fitters employed as maintenance men in the Boeing Airplane plant in Seattle on this question. I held several conferences with them and later with Grand Lodge Representative James A. Duncan of the I. A. M. I conferred with Grand Lodge Representative C. L. Bentley in charge of organizing in the Boeing plants on the possibilities of using U. A. members on maintenance of pipe work as the I. A. M. have bargaining rights for all employees in the Boeing plants. Brother Bentley stated he would check up on the number of men employed on plumbing and pipe fitting maintenance and agreed to meet with our business representatives on this matter.

A jurisdictional dispute arose between members of Local Union No. 473 and Local No. 32 over vents from sterilizers on a hospital project in Seattle.

I held several conferences with Brother McLaren, Executive Secretary of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, on proposals the council was contemplating, discussing at the forthcoming shipbuilding stabilization conference.

In Seattle I met with Brother George Early, George Nethercut and Joe McCaffery. Brother Early as Vice President of the Washington State Federation of Labor is serving on a post-war planning committee and is at this time is compiling data for the purpose of trying to have postwar planning include the extension of steam distribution to the residential section.

Bremerton, Wash. — I met with

Brother Business Representative Rusel Lewis of Local Union No. 631. Later I attended a special meeting of the executive board. This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing plans for again putting on an organizing drive for men employed in our industry in the Puget Sound Navy Yard. The executive board members informed me that many U. A. men are accepting employment in the Puget Sound Navy Yard, and quite a few of them are not courteous enough to report to Local No. 631 who have an office not more than three blocks from the Navy Yard gate. Some of these so-called Union men are enjoying the hard-fought-for conditions that the members of Local No. 631 have established by compiling wage data and sending representatives to Washington, D. C., to meet with representatives of the United Association and the Navy Department. The officers and members of Local Union No. 631 would appreciate the cooperation of Secretary of U. A. Local Unions in refusing to accept dues from their members when the member in question is employed in the jurisdiction of Local No. 631.

The joint executive board meeting of the U. A. locals in the Pacific Northwest held their meeting in Everett, Wash. Brother Business Representative Bill Smith of Local No. 265 arranged for a number of delegates to go aboard one of the large floating dry docks which is being constructed in the Everett Pacific shipyards. As several of these floating structures are about to go into commission, our delegates had an opportunity to see the large amount of piping and equipment and fine workmanship that is necessary for these structures to function properly. The executive session of the joint board was taken up with reports of local unions and plans for the convention of the Washington State Association Convention which is to be held in Spokane the latter part of May.

Members of Local Union No. 265 of Everett, Wash., employed in the Everett Pacific shipyard had a work stoppage lasting several hours over a dispute with management over several controversial issues including a non-member of the United Association issuing orders to our members. With Brother Fourth Vice President Harry J. Ames, I visited Everett where I met Brother Business Representative Bill Smith of Local No. 265 and conferred with Lieut. Bergrund, U. S. N., and the grievance committee of the Everett Metal Trades Council. As our members had returned to work pending a settlement of the disputed ques-

tions it was necessary for me to again return to Everett and with Brother Smith I conferred with Mr. Ferdinand Schmitz, President of the Everett Pacific Co., and I believe that the result of this meeting is a better understanding between the company representatives and the local union.

While in Everett, I attended a special meeting of the Metal Trades Council at which meeting a large number of our members were present and at which time I was afforded the opportunity to give a report of the conference with Mr. Schmitz.

In Tacoma I met with Brother Business Representative Leonard Carlson of Local No. 82 and with him I attended the Executive Board meeting of the Tacoma Metal Trades Council. This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the interpretation of the ship repair agreements which are negotiated separately in each port. The Metal Trades Councils in the Northwest are desirous of having all repair agreements uniform and are making plans to take this question up at the forthcoming shipbuilding stabilization conference which is to convene in Portland, Ore., May 1.

I also attended a special meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 82. At this meeting considerable discussion was entered into over the installation of copper nickel piping aboard ships being built in Tacoma.

A visit was made to Pasco, Wash., where I met with Business Representative Vincent Larish. With him I visited the DuPont project at Hanford and attended the shop steward meeting. The next day I again visited the project where we met with Mr. Bill Hankee and Mr. James. Brother Larish and Mr. Hankee are contacting the U. S. E. D. with reference to securing, if possible, additional barracks for living quarters for men employed on the project. Later I talked to Major Newcomb of the U. S. E. D., who informed me he cannot promise any additional barracks buildings and new workers accepting employment will have to stay in the hutlets which house from 10 to 20 men, depending on the size of the hutlets. As these hutlets are not very satisfactory living quarters for our members, I feel that it is going to be hard to keep men on the project.

Receiving a letter from General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, pertaining to Yakima, Wash., I visited Yakima where I conferred with President Whitson and Secretary Crimmons and attended the regular meeting of Local No. 549. Here I also attended a special meeting of the Executive Board of the local union and advised with them on a question pertaining to jurisdiction

of a housing project in Prosser, Wash. On said project a plumbing and heating firm from Yakima has the contract; the U. A. men on this project are to keep their affiliation with Local No. 549.

General President Martin P. Durkin was desirous of learning what success Local Union No. 44, of Spokane, had in organizing the maintenance men employed in the Aluminum Rolling Mill in Spokane. I next visited there where I met with Brother Chas. D. Wilson, business representative of Local No. 44. Here I also attended the regular meeting of the local union. With Brother Wilson I visited several housing projects in Spokane where Brother Wilson was making an investigation on a question of septic tanks to be installed on one of the projects.

Receiving instructions from Brother General President Martin P. Durkin to proceed to Los Angeles to meet with Brother General Organizer John McCartin, these instructions necessitated me canceling meeting I had arranged to attend in Pasco. While en route to Los Angeles it was necessary for me to stop over in Portland, Ore., where I met with Brother Business Manager John Gillard of Local No. 235 and discussed with him the question of securing U. A. men for the proposed wood alcohol distillation plant at Springfield, Ore. Here I learned the inplant feeding in the Portland shipyards is showing results of Brother Gillard's activities in behalf of our members, and at the present time in the Willamette Iron and Steel Company shipyard, and the Albina Engine and Machine yard. Home style meals provided at reasonable cost are helping to reduce absenteeism and raising the morale of the workers.

In Los Angeles I conferred with Brothers Organizer McCartin, Business Representative Arthur Mulcahey and Business Representative Harry Willis of Local Union No. 250. We held many meetings over a period of 10 days with representatives of the U. S. Navy, U. S. Army, Petroleum Administration for War, including a conference at which time some of the employers having contracts on high octane plants in the Los Angeles area were present. At these meetings the Government representatives and contractors were requesting certain changes in the policies of Local Union No. 250.

Meetings were also held with the International representatives of the Iron Workers and the Boilermakers, including their business representatives, at which meetings an effort was made to reach an agreement on a decision rendered by Acting President

Richard J. Gray of the Building and Construction Trades Department over the erection and installation of various types of prefabricated pipe supports, hangars, stanchions, knee braces, etc., on the M. W. Kellogg Company, the Bechtel, McCone Parsons Company, Foster Wheeler Company job at the Texas Oil Company refinery and the C. F. Braun Company job at Union Oil Refinery. We held several meetings with Lloyd Mashburn, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, at which time Brothers McCartin, Willis and Mulcahey again discussed the merit of our claims over the erection of pipe supports.

Brother McCartin, business manager, L. Wickland and Business Representative Treece of Local Union No. 78, met with International Representative Al Smith of the Laborers. This meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the National Agreement between the Laborers and the U. A. A decision was rendered by Richard J. Gray under date of March 24, 1944, over the laying of non-metallic sewer pipe on a large housing project in Los Angeles wherein the decision states—"All branch pipe work leading from the main sewer to buildings or through buildings shall be at the work of members of the United Association." While we met with the representatives of the Laborers we expect them to abide by the decision as rendered by the Building and Construction Trades Department.

Receiving numerous requests for information from U. A. members about proposed work in Arabia and South America, I contacted Mr. J. S. Reynolds, general superintendent of the Kellogg Company and learned that this company is sending U. A. men from the Pacific Coast as well as other parts of the country to Abadan, Iran, to construct for the war effort a high octane project for the Anglo Iranian Oil Company. Journeymen will receive \$145.00 U. S. currency per week including board and lodging, foremen \$690.00 per month, general foremen \$740.00 per month, including board and lodging. While en route to the project all will receive an allowance of \$100.00 per week.

While in Los Angeles I also conferred with Mr. Joe Christian, labor coordinator of Southern California, A. G. C., and discussed with him the possibility of some postwar developments and the immediate new refinery construction project in South America and the South Pacific area. I was unable to learn very much of what is being planned for the South Pacific and the Orient at this time. However,

Bechtel, McCone Company is about to start another oil refinery project in Curacao, Venezuela. I am informed it will take a year to complete the project in question.

*W. E. Meill*

In Chicago, I contacted a firm who are building a plant in Minnesota in regard to their labor policy. I then left for the Twin Cities and accompanied by Business Representative Jerry O'Donnell of the Twin City Pipe Trades Council, called on the Cargill Boat Co., at Savage, Minn., regarding the use of other crafts doing welding that came under the jurisdiction of the United Association. While in the Twin Cities, I attended the regular meeting of the Pipe Trades Council and had an opportunity to take part in the discussion.

I went to Superior and met the officers of Local No. 434 on a matter referred to me by the General Office and it was decided I would return at a later date and help them take care of some misunderstanding they were having.

In Chicago, I met President Burnham, of the Indiana State Pipe Trades Association, regarding some work in that locality. A meeting was held with a committee of Local No. 183 and the Labor Committee of the N. A. S. A. at Milwaukee. This meeting was held for the purpose of adjusting the wage scale. An understanding was reached and the case was referred to the Wage Adjustment Board for action.

I then left for Minneapolis, where a meeting was held with the Labor Committee of the N.A.S.A. and officers of Local No. 417 regarding an adjustment in the wage rate and the case took the same course as the one in Milwaukee. Several other matters were taken up with the committees.

I attended a meeting in Milwaukee held in the Schroeder Hotel and called by Mr. Paul Porter, Chairman of the Ship Building Stabilization Committee. This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing changes relative to shift premiums in the Great Lakes Zone Standards Agreements as amended. There was a determined stand taken by most of the shipyard owners against any adjustment in the wages of shift workers.

On request of Locals 75 and 601, I attended a meeting at which a proposal made by the Froeming Ship Building Co. was rejected and an un-

derstanding reached between the representatives of the two locals and the company notified of the position taken at the meeting. General Vice President Schoemann attended the conference and was largely responsible for the agreement arrived at.

On instruction from the General Office, I left for Chicago where two or three matters required my attention. While in Chicago, I called at the office of the War Labor Board on a case for Local No. 413, of Beloit. I was unable to be at a hearing held in Beloit, as I had a previous one set for the same date in Green Bay. In Green Bay, a hearing was held by Mr. Frank Harris, of the N. W. L. B. on the case of the Leathem D. Smith Ship Building Co., and a number of International Unions in which they were not able to agree on several articles in the agreement and the same were referred to the N. W. L. B. which resulted in this meeting. This hearing was held at the Northland Hotel, as was a similar case with the Sturgeon Bay Ship Building Co. for the same reason. On instructions from the General Office, I met the officers of Local 404 at Sturgeon Bay on several matters on which the Local wanted some advice. In this regard, I called at the office of the Peterson Boat Works, but was unable to meet the manager. Dealing with one of these matters, I called at the Kewanee Ship Yards and met several members who were mentioned in the communication I received from General Secretary Hillock.

I then left for Sheboygan where I met the officers of Local No. 401 and a case which they had complained of to the General Office was discussed and an understanding reached.

I then left for Kenosha and met Business Representative Howard Reber, of Local No. 182, in regard to the assessment charged members of other locals working in that locality. Brother Reber agreed the condition would be corrected.

In Milwaukee, I met with a group of International officers at the office of the attorney for the North Eastern Wisconsin Shipbuilders Association and signed an agreement for two of their yards.

Next to Alton to attend a meeting of representatives of Local No. 553 at the Mineral Springs Hotel, but as the meeting was postponed, I contacted Business Representative Ed Ray, of Local No. 553, at Wood River, and took up a matter referred to me by the General Office concerning the Local Metal Trades Council and made a report to General Secretary Hillock.

I then visited Decatur in regard to a communication sent to the General Office by a member of Local No. 65. A meeting was held with the Executive Board and Business Representative Harry Boyer, of Local 65, and the complaining party and found that charges were not true in any respect and I so notified the General Office.

I then left for Chicago where a meeting was held in the office of the Chicago Pipe Trades Council with Business Representative Jack Shaw and Brother Wm. Tibballs, of Local No. 93, and Business Representatives Wm. Smith and Art Meany, of Local No. 597. This conference was on the jurisdiction of some work at one of the naval bases in this territory. After some discussion, an agreement was reached between both parties.

Next to Minneapolis where I contacted Business Agent Frank Barrett of Local No. 417 and Secretary Ed Berent, of the Minnesota Pipe Trades Association, on a matter of importance to the Sprinkler-Fitter. Several other questions were discussed on which I was able to give some advice.

*Thos E. Cunningham*

After closing my last report in Lorain, Ohio, I proceeded to Marion, Ohio, where I made arrangements to contact ex-Brother A. P. Gaskill who, with a number of other persons, had made application for a charter from the United Association covering that jurisdiction.

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Although I wired Mr. Gaskill that I planned to come to his city for the purpose of investigating the application and requesting him to have the group together in a meeting in order that I might fully discuss the application, upon arrival and contacting Mr. Gaskill, he informed me that he was unable to arrange the meeting. I discussed the situation in Marion with Mr. Gaskill at some length and there is some question in my mind whether a charter being issued to the group who are making application would serve the best interest of the general membership of the United Association. I did agree to give this group another chance to meet with me and promised that I would notify Mr. Gaskill in enough time so that he might have ample opportunity to arrange a meeting. I do not feel like making a definite decision or recommendation on this matter until I have given

at least the majority of men involved an opportunity for a hearing.

Being informed by our General Office that Local Union No. 776 of Lima, Ohio, had requested assistance from the general organizer, I proceeded to that city and contacted Business Representative Cook who informed me of a number of problems that were disturbing his local union. I advised him as to the proper steps to take and informed him regarding certain policies of the United Association. He felt, however, that it would be absolutely necessary to return to Lima and attend their next regular meeting, which I agreed to do, and at their regular meeting explained in detail the method of procuring wage increases and advised them regarding a proper policy for an effort to pursue in the organization of maintenance pipefitters.

Having a request from Business Representative Green for my presence in Toledo, I proceeded to Toledo and contacted Brother Green and gave him certain information and advice regarding an agreement with the Master Plumbers' Association of that city and Local Union No. 50, negotiations on which are now pending.

Being informed by the General Office that Local Union No. 671 of Monroe, Mich., desired my assistance, I proceeded to that city and contacted the business representative of Local Union No. 671. This local was also confronted with an opportunity to secure a wage increase in their opinion if proper assistance and information were made available for them. This local union also indicated a sincere interest in an organization program of maintenance pipefitters in their jurisdiction. This local is also confronted with a difficult problem in their effort to establish proper conditions on pipe work repairs done on shipboard, while some of the lake boats are tied up for the winter. The engineers who normally operate these boats supervise the repair work and actually in some instances perform actual labor on the work of our craft and of other crafts.

A Toledo contractor who does not normally employ our members has a contract for a part of this work. I proceeded to Toledo for the purpose of attempting to negotiate an understanding with this firm that would result in the employment of our members on the work under proper conditions. My visit to Monroe being on a night other than the regular meeting night of Local Union No. 671, I promised the representative to return and extend my advice and information to the membership at their regular meeting. I returned, attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 671 and

discussed the subjects set forth above in detail with the membership.

Next to Detroit, Mich., where I contacted Brothers Virtue and McNern of Local Union No. 98 and Business Representative McNamara of Local Union No. 636 and Brother Trall, business representative of the Detroit Building Trades Council, with whom I discussed a number of subjects, among them the terms of the joint agreement that these local unions have jointly prepared for the purpose of submission to the Master Plumbers' Association and the heating and piping contractors. While in Detroit, I had the pleasure of meeting and conferring with the secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association. I regret that due to previous appointments I was unable to meet with the representative of the heating and piping contractors.

Being informed that Local Union No. 190 of Ann Arbor, Mich., desired my assistance, I contacted the representative of that local union and made arrangements to meet with their group on an evening that would best serve their interest and then proceeded to that city and met with a joint conference board representing Local Union No. 190 and the Master Plumbers' Association of Ann Arbor. The subject of discussion was a wage increase, how to proceed without violating the law and just what amount might be deemed proper to request with some hope of success.

The employers, of course, were intensely interested in the best manner in which to present their application for an increase in service cost to the OPA. Brother Archie Virtue of Local Union No. 198 kindly accompanied me on this visit to Ann Arbor and attended the meeting. His wise counsel, I believe, made a valuable contribution and I know that his presence and efforts were appreciated by both the members of Local Union No. 190 and of the Master Plumbers' Association.

Next to Cleveland, Ohio, where I contacted other International officers interested in the Marine industry and discussed with them the terms of the proposal and agreement we were preparing for presentation to the American Shipbuilding Company for the Great Lakes area.

Having a request from Brother Crogan, business representative of Local Union No. 87 of Youngstown, Ohio, for assistance from me, I proceeded to that city and with Brother Crogan met with a firm of employers of our members in that city. This firm having a peculiar condition in their shop refused to sign an agreement with the local union until an understanding

was reached that would give them the protection they felt they were entitled to. This, unfortunately, was causing all of the other employers in Youngstown to also refuse signing the agreement. After Brother Crogan and the writer discussed the matter at some length with the representatives of this firm, a satisfactory understanding was reached which I believe will result in proper relations between our local union and the Master Plumbers' in Youngstown.

*A. Ferguson*

At the concluding of my last report and prior to my leaving for Cincinnati, Ohio, I met with Brother Edward J. Dwyer, business representative of Local Union No. 597, U. A., of Hammond, Ind., and together we waited on regional officials of the National Labor Relations Board and the War Labor Board, for the purpose of discussing and determining our right to represent and bargain collectively for members of the United Association who are now acting in the capacity of foreman on maintenance work and employed in the different operating plants in the State of Indiana.

As reported in a previous report, the fact that certain employers were taking the position that under the law they were prohibited from negotiating with any labor organization on the question of foremanship and after having discussed the claim of these employers with the officials of the two governmental agencies, we were informed by them that the employers were not correct in the making of this statement as there was no law which would prohibit an employer and a labor organization from mutually agreeing on the representation of members of their craft, who might be employed as a foreman over men of their own trade. However, they further informed us that to date there were only two international unions who have been recognized by the National Labor Relations Board as having the right to include into their appropriate bargaining unit the foremen of their respective trades and that if the United Association's past practices and customs had always included the foreman as a member and bargained for both the foreman and the journeyman in all of their past agreements, that it might then be well for our General Of-

fice to take this matter up with the members of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington for further determination. At the conclusion of this particular meeting a conciliator was then assigned to meet with Brother Dwyer as well as Brother B. Stevenson, business representative of the Gary, Ind., Plumbers' Local Union, for the purpose of their waiting on officials of one of the production plants in the State of Indiana, where this question pertaining to the foreman not being a part of the appropriate bargaining unit was under controversy. At a later date I was informed by our representatives that a mutual understanding had been arrived at.

As a matter of information to the membership at large, I further took the above matter up with General President Durkin and while I happened to be in Washington together we met with an official of the National Labor Relations Board and we thoroughly discussed this subject, pointing out to him the practicability as well as the necessity of our United Association having the right and privilege of including all piping superintendents, piping foremen, sub-foremen, journeymen and/or helpers and apprentices as a part of the appropriate unit which might be set up to cover the installation and maintenance of all plumbing and pipefitting for any type of an employer, whether he be engaged in the construction or manufacturing industry. I hope it will be possible for me to report further on this matter at a later date.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, where I met with Brother B. Blom, business representative and the Executive Board of Local Union No. 392, U. A. These Brothers had made the request of the General Office that I meet with them with a view to discussing and endeavoring to clarify certain provisions of the Standard National Form of Agreement in effect with numerous nationally operating pipefitting contractors. They were also desirous of further advice on the setting up of a local welding bureau under which their journeymen and apprentices would be trained, certified and registered, thereby being interchangeable between all of their local contractors without requiring the taking of any unnecessary additional tests, it being understood, of course, that the local contractors would be affiliated with the welding bureau.

At this particular meeting various other matters of interest to this local union's membership was discussed, particularly the proper classification of their membership and the organizing and bringing into their particular local

all men now being employed on work coming under their jurisdiction, whether it be in the refrigeration servicing, maintenance of all pipefitting in the many types of plants, such as manufacturing, chemical, oil, refineries, breweries, distilleries and railroads, etc.

Another question brought up by these Brothers was the pre-fabrication of welded pipe formations. On this matter I advised them of their local rights as in keeping with the United Association Constitution and the policy as is outlined in the Standard National Form of Agreement being as follows:

That all welded pipe formations must be bent and fabricated by United Association journeymen receiving the building construction rate of wages, whether or not the same is done on the job site or in the shop of the employer and that if this material is shipped from out of town it is then the obligation of the employer to satisfy the officers of this local union that the work has been performed under the proper building trades rates and conditions.

At this time I would like to say that this local union has done, and still is doing, a splendid job in organizing and controlling the maintenance and installation of work coming under their jurisdiction in the various distilleries in their area, resisting all attempts as made by other trades, who attempt to encroach upon pipe work, and this local union will still insist on doing all classes of a pipefitting job in these distilleries regardless of what materials the pipe may happen to be made of.

Left Cincinnati for Washington, D. C., where I took up many matters of interest to the membership of the United Association with our General Officers. Received advice and instructions accordingly.

From this point I proceeded to Wilmington, Del., to meet with representatives of the B. F. Shaw Company and the W. K. Mitchell Company, Inc., for the purpose of further discussing and signing of the Standard National Form of Agreement to cover their erection work and their shop bending and pre-fabrication of welded pipe formations of two and one-half inches and over in diameter. At this time the necessary copies of the Agreement were executed and signed by the officials of both companies and myself and the same were then forwarded to the General Office for the approval and attesting by General President Durkin. General Organizer M. McDonald was present at this particular meeting in order that he might become better acquainted and more familiar with all angles involved

in the carrying out of the provisions as embodied in this form of agreement, particularly the most important one being that the men who are employed by these companies in their commercial pipe fabricating shop performing such work as pipe bending, pipe fabricating lay-out work, pipe welding work, and the respective foremen of these men will become construction journeymen in their proper United Association local union, thereby receiving the building construction rate of wages prevailing in their district, and further these men so classified would then be interchangeable in their work between the shop and in the field, thus entitling them to a clearance card as a first class journeyman of the United Association.

For the information of the membership of the United Association, the above provisions as pertains to shop fabrication, the proper classification and wages of the men performing the work will have to be put into effect before such shop fabricated materials two and one-half inches and over in diameter will be acceptable to all United Association local unions.

From Wilmington, Del., I then proceeded to New York City, upon instructions from the General Office, where I met with our newly appointed General Organizer, J. Regan, and General Vice President, W. McLaughlin. Together we discussed many matters and some problems as pertained to the welfare and history of the United Association and at this time I was also afforded the opportunity to enlighten General Organizer Regan with firsthand information as to the various agreements in existence as between the boilermakers, laborers, machinists and the United Association, in order that he might be better informed on the subject of these agreements.

During my stay in New York City, General Organizer Regan and myself waited on Brother P. Bradley, secretary of Local Union No. 638, U. A., regarding a complaint received from the Carrier Corporation to the effect that this local union was reluctant to organize and enter into an agreement with one of their dealer outlets known as the Quinn Engineering Company. Brother Bradley, upon learning of this complaint, was quite amazed as he stated that his local union had endeavored to arrive at some understanding with this firm on previous occasions and had been refused, yet this particular company was still installing equipment of the Carrier Corporation on a non-union basis. Later, General Organizer Regan, Brother Bradley and myself waited on Mr. Edwards of the Quinn Engineer-

ing Company and upon his learning just whom we were representing he was somewhat reluctant to meet with us; however, when he finally agreed to give us a few moments of his time, I then informed him of our mission and of his supposed charges as made to the Carrier Corporation as against our Local Union No. 638, U. A. He appeared somewhat hazy and was quite evasive on just what had taken place in the past and stated that as far as he was now concerned he did not care to discuss any labor policy with us and preferred to continue to operate his shop on an open shop basis. At this point he was informed that we would refer the matter back to the Carrier Corporation for a correction and an adjustment, as we considered it most unfair for the Carrier Corporation to continue having their equipment installed non-union in some places and then expect the United Association to continue installing their equipment and systems on a union basis in the majority of localities.

While in this city I contacted an official of the Sanderson and Porter Company to further discuss their labor policies as well as the entering into of a Standard National Form of Agreement covering their specialized line of work in the designing, engineering and constructing of power and industrial plants. As a matter of information to the membership would say that this company in the past has operated on an open shop basis; however, they are now employing members of the United Association on all of their present jobs under a supposedly verbal agreement as had been made with our late General President George Masterton. At the conclusion of our meeting I then informed this particular official of the Sanderson and Porter Company that it was most necessary that his company enter into and sign the Standard National Form of Agreement the same as other nationally operating contractors are doing, should he expect that his company will be recognized as a regular piping contractor. I also further informed him that if his company did not have a national agreement with the United Association he must then expect the local unions to reserve the right not to furnish his company with United Association journeymen and that his company would be required to sublet their pipework to a recognized piping contractor who would be under agreement with the United Association. This company promised to give this matter their further consideration and I am expecting to hear from them in the very near future.

It was my desire to meet with officials of the Combustion Engineering

Company of this city in order that I might also discuss with them their labor policy affecting work in their boiler installations throughout the United States. However, upon telephoning for an appointment with a Mr. Eisenburg, of this company, seeking an appointment at his convenience, I was referred to other parties of the company by his secretary. I feel I can say that from the response I received from these parties my efforts for a meeting were in vain.

Speaking of this company—my knowledge of them is that they have been employing and do employ United Association journeymen for an occasional job to their convenience. Some of our local unions may have a verbal understanding as to the furnishing of journeymen to this company and they in turn use this to their own advantage when confronted by the demands of another United Association local union to show proof of having an agreement with the United Association in order to be able to employ their local members directly.

As to this company and all other such nationally operating contractors, I might state that it behooves the membership of the United Association to see that all these companies sign and come under the Standard National Form of Agreement with the United Association, thus insuring our membership that all of their work coming under our jurisdiction will be performed by United Association journeymen under the proper hours of labor, wages and working conditions, regardless of where the job might be located.

From New York I visited Camden, N. J., accompanied by General Organizer M. McDonald and General Organizer J. Regan. We called upon Brother W. F. Dobbins, business representative of Local Union No. 322, U. A., and discussed matters pertaining to a controversy which existed between this local union and the Lummus Company. General Organizer Regan, Brother Dobbins and myself visited the site of this job in order to further discuss this controversy with the general superintendent and the piping superintendent of this company. A satisfactory settlement was arrived at as in keeping with the United Association Constitution and the policy of the General Officers.

While visiting this plant, which is a "100 octane gasoline plant" and a "cathlyst producing plant" being built by the Lummus Company for the Socony Oil Company, we had the opportunity and privilege of going over and into these installations of work. I must say it was quite a revelation to us upon seeing the new

ideas and systems of piping appurtenances and equipment on this job, also the many different types of materials as is used in the manufactured pipe which is necessary for the handling of steam, water, oil, acids, gases and the manufactured cathlysts.

From Camden I returned to New York City to attend to other matters of importance, and from here I then proceeded on to Pittsburgh, Pa., to meet with General Vice President Leo A. Green, secretary and treasurer of Local Union No. 449, U. A. We discussed the various matters as pertaining to Brother Green's local union, such as marine work, stress relieving, air piping on furnaces, etc.

Later accompanied by Brothers Green, O'Toole and Aiken, we met in the Hotel Pittsburger with Mr. L. Hamilton of the Pittsburgh Piping and Equipment Company, also Messrs. H. Haller and J. Nicolin of the National Valve Company, for the purpose of further discussing and signing the Standard National Form of Agreement covering their erection work. These contractors insisted upon discussing and attempting to tie-in the commercial pipe fabricating shop with the erection agreement. However, I informed them that they would first have to come under the erection agreement and from then on matters pertaining to their commercial pipe fabricating shop would then be discussed. They stated that they were desirous of holding off the signing of the erection agreement until after a scheduled meeting of their Pipe Fabricating Institute which was to be held on March 29, 1944.

Left Pittsburgh for Chicago to attend prearranged meeting with Mr. O'Earl Kearney of the Lumston and Van Stone Company of South Boston, Mass. This company is engaged in the erection and installing of power plant piping, industrial and chemical piping on a national basis, and in conjunction with this business they operate a commercial pipe bending and fabricating shop in the city of South Boston. They are most desirous of working out and entering into a Standard National Form of Agreement with the United Association. Later meetings are to be held with this company regarding this matter.

While in Chicago I also handled other necessary matters along with correspondence.

Again returned to Washington to attend pre-scheduled meetings of the Joint National Committees of the United Association representing both the plumbers and fitters and the master plumbers. The purpose of this meeting was to further continue the

discussing and working out of a joint National Master Form of Agreement to be used as a local guide by all of our United Association local unions and the local Associations of the National Master Plumbers. The proposed form as was submitted by the National Master Plumbers' Committee to the United Association Joint Committee was received and gone into. Objections were raised on several of their sections, one particularly wherein they were asking for an exclusive agreement. To this the United Association committee informed them that they would not consider any such agreement containing an exclusive clause with any group or association. The United Association presented a form of agreement they had developed to cover all plumbing, heating, air conditioning and pipefitting work of every description. This form of agreement was received by the National Master Plumbers' Committee with the request that they might give the same further study with a thought in mind of a future meeting.

At the time and place of these meetings, during a recess period an informal meeting was held by the Joint United Association Committees with representatives of both National Committees of Contractors, namely the Master Plumbers and the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, wherein the United Association Joint Committees presented their National Form of Agreement to the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association for their consideration. There is to be future meetings between the United Association Joint Committees and the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association on this matter.

While in Washington I met with representatives of the Riggs Distler and Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md., and the Gibbs and Hill, Inc., of New York, wherein we discussed the entering into and signing of the Standard National Form of Agreement. Both of these companies are engaged in the constructing and installation of power house piping and general pipefitting on a national basis.

As a matter of information to the membership I wish to report that during this month I have signed agreements on behalf of the United Association with the following national firms:

The B. F. Shaw Company of Wilmington, Del., the W. K. Mitchell Company of Philadelphia, Pa., the Riggs Distler Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md., the Gibbs and Hill Company, New York, and the Minneapolis Honeywell Co., of Minneapolis, Minn.

As to the Minneapolis Honeywell Co. I wish to state that the agreement with this firm covers the installation and servicing of all of their pneumatic control work and other types of control work, which comes under the jurisdiction of the United Association.

Attended a meeting held in the General Office between General President Durkin, General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock and representatives of several governmental agencies who were registering complaints against the actions and supposedly prohibitive rules, etc., as enforced by our local unions in Los Angeles, Calif., and Lake Charles, La., the same affecting, more or less, the completion of oil refinery jobs.

Our General Officers were much disturbed and perturbed over this information as coming from the agencies of the government as they had not received any complaint at all from the contractors involved on these various jobs. General President Durkin expressed himself as feeling that these complaints should come from the contractor personally and, further, that from all appearances the complaints were more or less a case of "buck-passing".

At the request of the representatives of the governmental agencies, General President Durkin instructed that I proceed immediately to these particular vicinities and meet with the general organizers of these districts as well as the local representatives, with a view of holding meetings with the contractors and other interested parties and to go into matters thoroughly and make the proper corrections, if any, within our local unions, in order that these very important jobs might proceed without further interruption.

From Washington I returned to Chicago to handle matters awaiting me, but due to immediate action as taken by the iron workers in the Los Angeles area over their refusal to abide by a decision as was rendered by Acting President R. Gray over the installation of pipe supports and hangers, which he had granted in favor of the United Association, it was necessary that I proceed immediately to Los Angeles to contact General Organizer W. O'Neill and endeavor to work out this problem together.

In my next report I shall give all necessary details to the membership regarding these two assignments.

I am concluding this report from Los Angeles, Calif.

*John J. Mc Caron*

(Continued on page 22)



# TECHNICAL INFORMATION

These Technical Articles are printed in the center of this Journal so they can be removed and placed in a looseleaf ring binder for permanent safe-keeping. Continuous numbers are placed in the lower corner of these pages.

*Material on Principles of Refrigeration Prepared by W. C. Bodinus, Carrier Corporation*

## Principles of Refrigeration (Third Installment)

### COMPRESSORS

IN THE mechanical refrigeration cycle probably the most important of the four basic components is the gas compressor itself. Although the refrigeration cycle cannot function without each of the compressor, condenser, evaporator, and expansion valve properly functioning, the compressor is a moving piece of machinery, which necessarily requires operating attention, regular service, and in general should be given the same consideration as any other machine. Theoretically, the compressor is a heat pump which lifts the heat, extracted by the evaporator, to a higher level established by the condenser. In other words, all of the heat extracted from the refrigerator (or cooling of air in an air conditioning system) is pumped by the compressor to a higher level so the heat can be disposed of by the most convenient means in the condenser, either by an air cooled condenser, or a water cooled condenser, or a combination of both as is the case of the evaporative condenser.

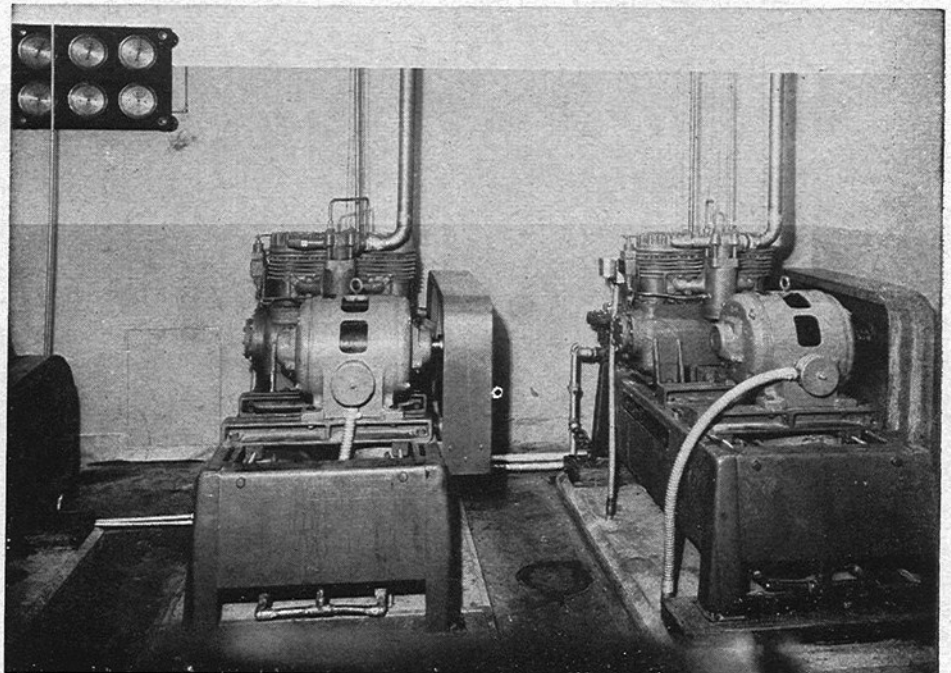
Generally considered, compressors used in the mechanical refrigeration cycle fall into several classifications, i. e., the household unit, the commercial reciprocating compressor, the industrial reciprocating compressor, and the centrifugal compressor. There are a number of other types of compressors, such as gear, rotary, eccentric, vane, etc., but these are not extensively used. Therefore, the discussion in this article will be confined to the conventional reciprocating compressor and the centrifugal compressor.

The household refrigerating compressor is usually of a size driven by a 1/8, 1/6, 1/5, 1/4, or a 1/3 HP motor, and the modern trend seems to be toward the use of direct connected compressors operating at standard motor speeds of 1750 RPM. Hermetically sealed units for household refrigerators have been extensively and suc-

cessfully applied. These units have the motor and compressor both enclosed in a sealed metal casing. These hermetic compressors are completely piped up at the point of manufacture; therefore, installation consists merely of plugging in to an electric light outlet or, in some cases, opening the suction and discharge stop valve and liquid stop valve at the receiver. There have been some installations made in residences by locating the compressor in the basement and extending the piping through the first floor. However, this was done because of the objectionable noise due to the older type compressors and in part to eliminate the heat discharge from the condenser into the kitchen or pantry. For these remote type installations some field work installation is required in extending the liquid and suction lines from the unit in the basement to the evaporator in the refrigerator box.

Today the most practical way of servicing household refrigerators seems to be best performed by removing the unit and replacing same with a similar shop rebuilt compressor and then rebuilding the unit removed.

The commercial reciprocating compressor and the industrial compressor can be more or less grouped into one. The commercial reciprocating compressor usually starts with sizes of 1/2 HP and continues on up to 50 HP or 75 HP. See Fig. 1. The smaller compressors are usually 2-cylinder in size, and modern design lends itself to the increase in sizes by adding cylinders up to a certain number considered a practical limit of about 8 cylinders. There are, however, compressors with more than 8 cylinders and some with less than 8 cylinders. For capacities requiring more than 8 cylinders, the next series compressor is generally designed having a larger bore and stroke and



(Fig. 1) Typical Commercial Freon System for Cooling Cold Storage and Refrigerators in Restaurant

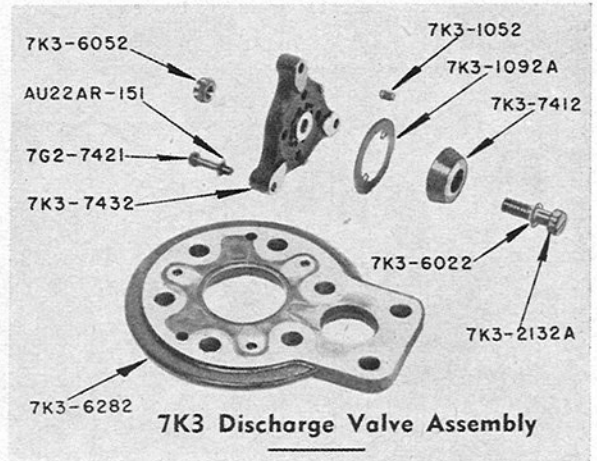
again progressively increasing in number of cylinders until the maximum capacity is obtained with 6 or 8 cylinders. For larger commercial or small industrial systems it is then very practical to use more than one compressor and a series of 2 or 4 compressors is usually quite acceptable. This will usually result in an installation of a large commercial or small industrial installation of 150 to 200 tons and might very practically use 2 or 3 other reciprocating compressors.

For larger systems the centrifugal compressor has been most extensively applied up to capacities of as high as 1200 tons in a single unit. The centrifugal machine is also used extensively for air conditioning in large department stores, office buildings, industrial plants, and installations have been made as large as 12,000 tons consisting of 10 to 12 machines. These centrifugal machines cool water and the chilled water is circulated through a system of piping from the various industrial air conditioning units or com-

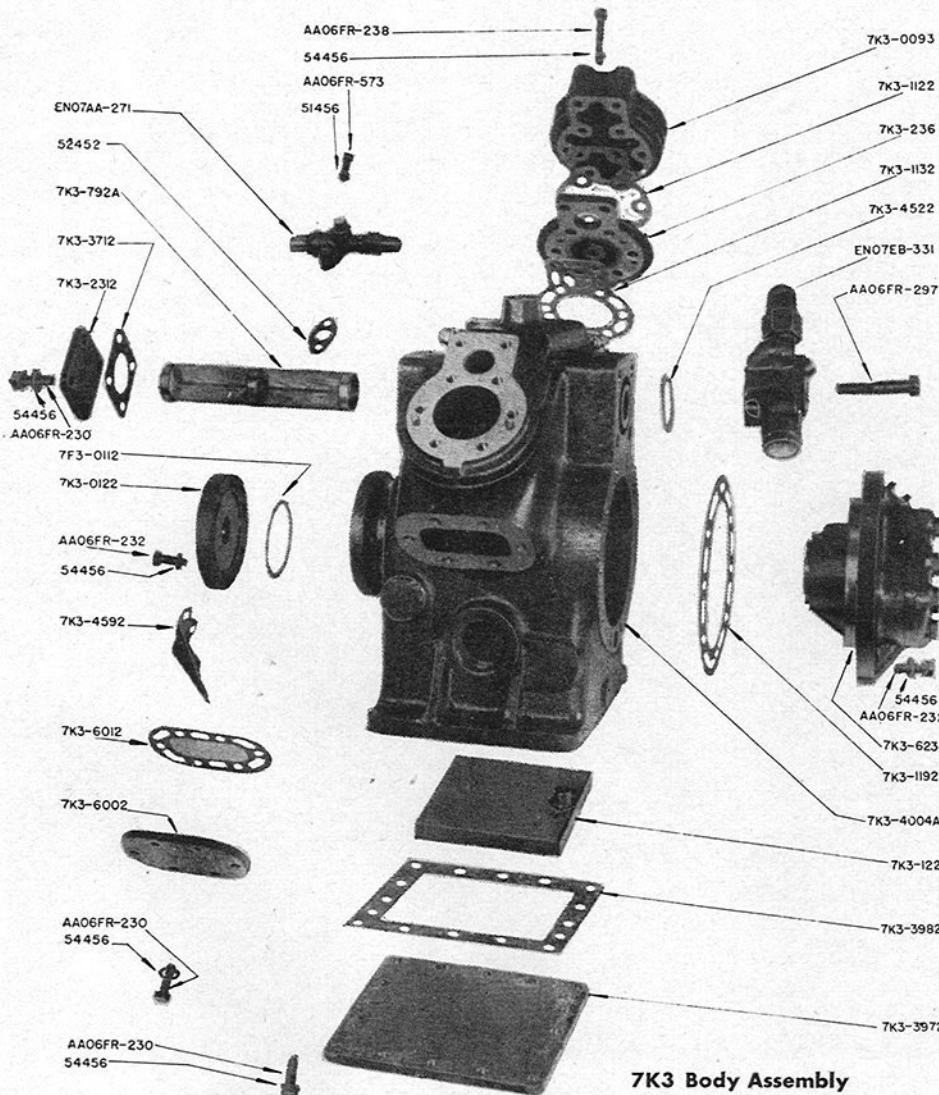
fort cooling units. The piping is usually of all welded construction flanged where required, and in the small sizes standard steel piping and cast iron fittings are used. Piping is installed in the conventional manner and insulated to prevent condensation on the outside of the piping as well as reduce heat transfer to the chilled water inside piping.

The several component parts of the reciprocating compressor are patterned after automotive practice and consist usually of a cast iron crankcase, steel crankshaft and standard automotive type connecting rods driving either aluminum or cast iron pistons. See Fig. 2. These pistons are provided with compression rings and oil rings and are snugly fitted into cylinders properly machined and honed to a

mirror finish to give a close fitting efficient compressor. The intake and discharge gas is drawn through a series of valves either of the plate type or disc type, or in some cases feather valves. See Fig. 3. The principle, however, of all these valves being the

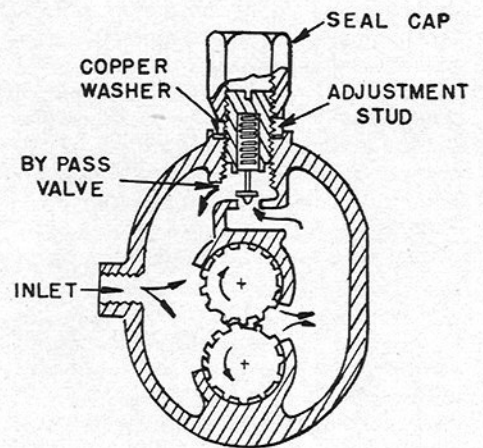


(Fig. 3)



(Fig. 2)

same; namely, to shut off the suction port on the compression stroke, and shut off the discharge port on the suction stroke when the compressor is taking in gas from the evaporator. In other words, the valve mechanism consists chiefly of two check valves, one on the discharge and one on the suction. These valves are usually cushioned with springs and are pressure operated, that is, they do not have the mechanism common to the automobile engine which consist of a mechanical lifting device for the valves commonly known as the cam shaft. The valves on all practical commercial compressors used in this country are merely check valves spring loaded and operate by virtue of the gas pressure lifting the valve seat. The discharge gas passes out through an ordinary globe type shut off valve and similarly the intake gas from the evaporator has a shut off valve on the suction side.



(Fig. 4)

Modern compressors employ various force feed lubricating systems, and a small piston or gear pump, very similar to the pump used on oil burners, circulates the oil from the crankcase to the connecting rod bearings and other important parts of the compressor. See Fig. 4. This oil is usually

screened, and sometimes filtered. Since the crankshaft extends through the crankcase it is necessary to provide some stuffing box arrangement or what is commonly called a seal. This seal is merely a means of closing off the crankcase to prevent gas leakage out of the compressor or when it is operat-

ing below atmospheric pressure (at a vacuum) to seal the air from leaking into the crankcase. The seal usually consists of a bellows arrangement similar to a packless radiator valve with a soft copper and lead alloy nose ring which rides against a highly polished disc on the crankcase or the crank-

## WF & EF RATINGS

# 7K4

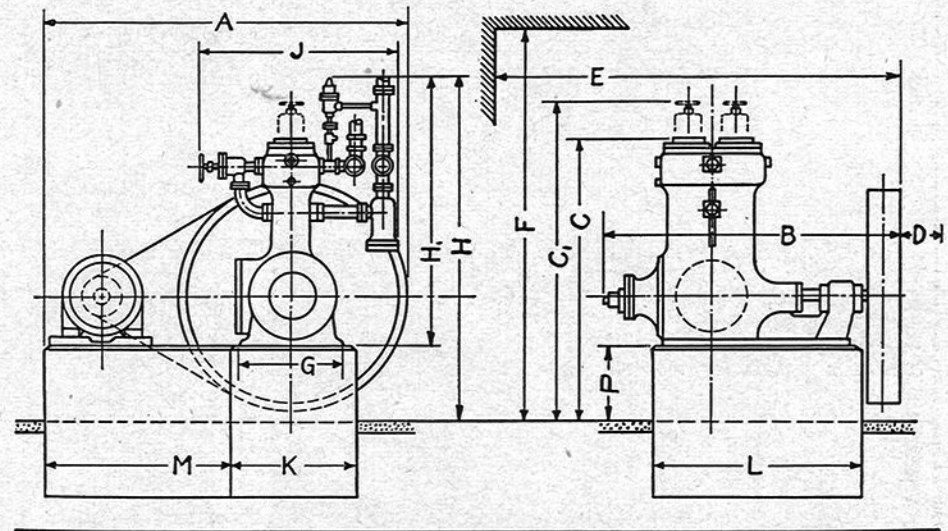
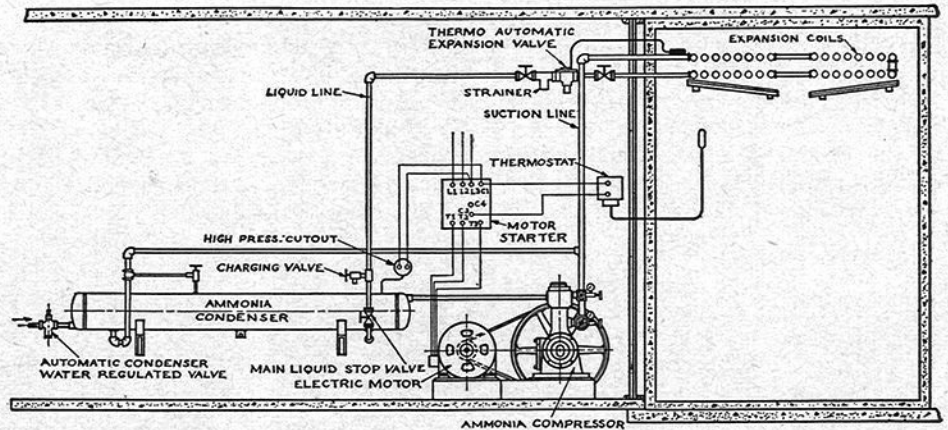
## 5 & 7½ H.P.

Cond. Temp. °F.	Sat. Suction Pressure		1000 Rpm		1100 Rpm		1225 Rpm		1350 Rpm		1500 Rpm		1690 Rpm		1750 Rpm	
	Temp. °F.	Lb. - Ga.	Btu	Bhp	Btu	Bhp	Btu	Bhp	Btu	Bhp	Btu	Bhp	Btu	Bhp	Btu	Bhp
82° 87 GA.	-20	0.6	10800	2.08	11890	2.33	13230	2.64	14590	2.97	16200	3.38	18250	3.95	19900	4.11
	-15	2.5	13000	2.29	14300	2.56	15910	2.90	17530	3.26	19500	3.71	21950	4.34	22700	4.51
	-10	4.5	15200	2.47	16700	2.76	18600	3.13	20500	3.52	22750	4.00	25600	4.68	26500	4.86
	-5	6.7	18000	2.66	19800	2.98	22050	3.37	24300	3.78	27000	4.31	30400	5.04	31500	5.24
	0	9.2	20750	2.81	22800	3.14	25400	3.56	28000	4.00	31100	4.55	35000	5.32	36300	5.53
	5	11.8	24000	2.95	26400	3.30	29400	3.74	33400	4.20	36000	4.79	40500	5.60	42000	5.83
	10	14.7	27500	3.07	30280	3.44	33700	3.89	37150	4.37	41250	4.98	46900	5.83	48100	6.06
	15	17.7	31300	3.16	34400	3.53	38350	4.00	42250	4.60	47000	5.12	53000	5.98	54800	6.28
	20	21.1	35500	3.22	39070	3.61	43500	4.08	47850	4.69	53250	5.22	60000	6.10	62100	6.41
	25	24.6	40200	3.26	44250	3.65	49250	4.13	54500	4.74	60300	5.28	68000	6.18	70300	6.49
	30	28.5	45300	3.24	49850	3.63	55500	4.11	61500	4.82	68000	5.26	76500	6.15	79300	6.46
35	32.6	51200	3.20	56400	3.59	62750	4.06	69500	4.66	76900	5.19	86600	6.06	89700	6.33	
40	37.0	57200	3.11	63000	3.48	70100	3.94	77300	4.43	85800	5.04	96800	5.90	100000	6.17	
45	41.7	63800	2.94	70250	3.28	78200	3.72	86200	4.18	95700	4.76	108000	5.56	111800	5.72	
50	46.7	71100	2.69	78250	3.01	87100	3.41	96000	3.83	106800	4.36	120300	5.10	125500	5.42	
55	52.0	78800	2.34	86700	2.61	96500	2.96	106400	3.32	118200	3.79	133200	4.43	139000	4.62	
90° 99.6 GA.	-20	0.6	9810	2.05	10800	2.30	12010	2.60	13230	2.92	14700	3.32	16580	3.88	17150	4.04
	-15	2.5	12000	2.27	13200	2.54	14700	2.88	16200	3.24	18000	3.68	20250	4.30	21000	4.47
	-10	4.5	14500	2.47	15940	2.76	17760	3.13	19570	3.52	21720	4.00	24500	4.67	25300	4.86
	-5	6.7	16900	2.66	18600	2.98	20700	3.37	22800	3.78	25350	4.31	28600	5.04	29600	5.24
	0	9.2	19650	2.82	21550	3.15	24000	3.57	26500	4.01	29400	4.57	33100	5.35	34300	5.56
	5	11.8	22600	2.99	24860	3.35	27680	3.79	30500	4.26	33900	4.85	38200	5.67	39500	5.90
	10	14.7	26000	3.14	28600	3.52	31850	3.98	35100	4.47	39000	5.09	44000	5.95	45500	6.19
	15	17.7	29700	3.26	32700	3.65	36400	4.13	40100	4.64	44600	5.28	50300	6.18	52000	6.41
	20	21.1	33700	3.37	37100	3.77	41300	4.27	45500	4.80	50600	5.46	57000	6.38	59000	6.63
	25	24.6	38300	3.44	42150	3.85	46900	4.36	51500	4.90	57500	5.58	64800	6.53	67000	6.79
	30	28.5	43300	3.49	47650	3.90	53050	4.42	58500	4.97	65000	5.65	73200	6.60	75800	6.93
35	32.6	48800	3.50	53700	3.92	59800	4.44	65900	4.99	73250	5.68	82500	6.64	85900	6.96	
40	37.0	54400	3.48	59800	3.89	66600	4.41	73400	4.95	81500	5.64	91900	6.60	95000	6.92	
45	41.7	60700	3.42	66800	3.82	74400	4.33	82000	4.87	91100	5.54	102800	6.48	106300	6.75	
50	46.7	67500	3.32	74300	3.71	82700	4.20	91200	4.72	101300	5.37	114200	6.28	118200	6.49	
55	52.0	74800	3.16	82300	3.53	91600	4.00	101000	4.50	112200	5.12	126500	5.98	131900	6.28	
98° 113.3 GA.	-20	0.6	8900	2.05	9800	2.30	10900	2.60	12010	2.92	13350	3.32	15050	3.88	15600	4.04
	-15	2.5	11000	2.27	12110	2.54	13490	2.88	14860	3.24	16500	3.68	18600	4.30	18650	4.47
	-10	4.5	13200	2.48	14520	2.78	16180	3.15	17810	3.54	19800	4.03	22200	4.72	23100	4.90
	-5	6.7	15500	2.70	17060	3.02	19000	3.42	20920	3.84	23250	4.37	26200	5.11	27100	5.31
	0	9.2	18200	2.88	19120	3.22	22280	3.65	24550	4.10	27300	4.67	30800	5.46	31800	5.68
	5	11.8	21100	3.06	23200	3.42	25850	3.88	28550	4.36	31650	4.96	35650	5.80	36900	6.03
	10	14.7	24400	3.22	26850	3.60	29900	4.07	32950	4.57	36600	5.21	41200	6.10	42700	6.33
	15	17.7	27800	3.36	30600	3.76	34050	4.26	37500	4.99	41700	5.45	47000	6.37	48600	6.59
	20	21.1	31800	3.50	34950	3.91	38950	4.43	42900	4.98	47650	5.67	53650	6.63	55500	6.90
	25	24.6	36950	3.61	39600	4.03	44100	4.57	48600	5.14	54000	5.85	60900	6.84	63000	7.11
	30	28.5	42700	3.69	44800	4.13	49900	4.67	55000	5.25	61100	5.98	68900	7.00	71200	7.27
35	32.6	49100	3.75	50600	4.20	56300	4.75	62050	5.34	68900	6.08	77600	7.11	80400	7.38	
40	37.0	56300	3.79	56400	4.24	62800	4.80	69200	5.40	76900	6.14	86600	7.17	89700	7.43	
45	41.7	64300	3.80	63100	4.25	70250	4.81	77450	5.41	86000	6.15	97000	7.18	100300	7.48	
50	46.7	73800	3.76	70200	4.22	78150	4.77	86100	5.36	95700	6.10	107900	7.13	111900	7.21	
55	52.0	84000	3.69	77700	4.13	86500	4.67	95300	5.25	106000	5.98	119500	7.00	123300	7.12	
105° 126.2 GA.	-20	0.6	8000	2.03	8800	2.27	9800	2.57	10800	2.89	12000	3.28	13500	3.83	14000	3.99
	-15	2.5	10000	2.25	11000	2.54	12250	2.88	13500	3.24	15000	3.68	16900	4.30	17500	4.47
	-10	4.5	12200	2.49	13410	2.79	14940	3.16	16470	3.55	18300	4.04	20600	4.73	21350	4.91
	-5	6.7	14600	2.72	16080	3.05	17900	3.45	19720	3.88	21900	4.42	24650	5.17	25600	5.37
	0	9.2	17100	2.94	18800	3.28	20940	3.72	23000	4.18	25600	4.76	28950	5.56	29850	5.79
	5	11.8	19700	3.14	21630	3.52	24100	3.98	26550	4.47	29500	5.09	33200	5.95	34400	6.19
	10	14.7	22700	3.31	24960	3.71	27800	4.20	30620	4.72	34000	5.37	38300	6.28	39700	6.53
	15	17.7	26200	3.48	28800	3.89	32080	4.41	35350	4.95	39250	5.64	44250	6.59	45800	6.83
	20	21.1	29850	3.62	32880	4.05	36600	4.59	40500	5.16	44800	5.87	50500	6.86	52200	7.11
	25	24.6	34000	3.76	37400	4.22	41650	4.77	45900	5.36	51000	6.10	57500	7.13	59700	7.38
	30	28.5	38500	3.88	42350	4.33	47150	4.91	51000	5.32	57700	6.28	65000	7.35	67400	7.61
35	32.6	43500	3.96	47850	4.43	53300	5.02	58000	5.64	65300	6.42	73500	7.51	76200	7.78	
40	37.0	49400	4.03	53250	4.51	59300	5.11	65400	5.75	72600	6.54	81800	7.65	84700	7.91	
45	41.7	55900	4.06	59400	4.55	66100	5.15	72850	5.79	80900	6.59	91100	7.70	95000	8.02	
50	46.7	63100	4.07	66100	4.56	73600	5.16	81100	5.80	90100	6.60	101500	7.71	105200	8.02	
55	52.0	71600	4.05	73300	4.53	81600	5.13	90000	5.76	99900	6.57	112600	6.67	116700	7.12	
112° 140.1 GA.	-20	0.6	7200	2.00	7820	2.23	8820	2.53	9730	2.84	10800	3.24	12170	3.79	12600	3.94
	-15	2.5	9100	2.25	10010	2.52	11150	2.85	12300	3.20	13660	3.64	15450	4.26	15900	4.42
	-10	4.5	11300	2.50	12420	2.80	13830									

shaft. This seal is supplied with oil from the lubricating system and makes a very practical, tight, and simple sealing arrangement requiring a minimum of maintenance. The crankshaft extension through the crankcase may be direct connected to a motor or belt driven by means of a grooved flywheel. The capacity variation and tabular data for a modern reciprocating compressor is shown in Fig. 5.

This in brief covers the modern reciprocating compressor which is also provided with safety devices usually consisting of an electric switch (high pressure cutout) which is piped into the discharge of the compressor between the valve mechanism and the discharge stop valve. This high pressure cutout will break the electrical connection and stop the motor if the compressor operates at excessive pressure or in case some one has accidentally closed off the discharge valve. Another electric switch is usually connected into the suction of the compressor (low pressure cutout) so that it likewise stops the motor in case the suction pressure pulls down to a very low vacuum which might cause pumping of oil as well as other detrimental effects on the compressor. See Fig. 6. This connection also is usually made on the compressor side of the suction stop valve since the suction valve may some times remain accidentally closed off after servicing a compressor. Modern design of valve mechanism, forced feed lubrication, polished cylinder walls, etc., makes it possible and very practical to operate these compressors today at what was formerly considered high speeds, thereby direct connecting them to standard 1150 RPM or 1750 RPM motors. Since the refrigerating requirements for either a commercial refrigeration system or an air conditioning system vary with weather conditions, the amount of product to be cooled, the number of people and lights, etc., in the air conditioning space, it is necessary to provide some means of varying the capacity of the compressor so that it will not pump more gas than is actually evaporated by the cooling coils which in turn is to equal the heat load. Considerable research has been expended in designing of unloading devices such as cylinder cutouts, speed control, valve lifting mechanism, etc., so that the compressors will maintain a constant pumping capacity and today this is a very essential feature in the complete satisfaction of reciprocating compressor operation.

All of the foregoing explanation refers to the modern Freon 12 or Freon 22 or Methyl Chloride compressor



**SPECIFICATIONS OF FORCE FEED COMPRESSORS**

SIZE COMPRESSOR	A	B	C	C <sub>1</sub>	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M
5½" x 5½"	6'-2"	5'-0"	4'-3"	—	9	7'-2"	5'-9"	2'-0½"	—	2'-8"	2'-6"	3'-6"	3'-4"
6½" x 6½"	8'-2"	5'-9½"	5'-1½"	—	10	8'-5"	6'-11½"	2'-2½"	—	2'-10"	2'-8"	4'-2"	4'-9"
7½" x 7½"	9'-4"	6'-2"	5'-7"	6'-7½"	11	8'-11"	7'-7"	2'-4½"	7'-3"	4'-2"	2'-10"	4'-5"	5'-8"
8½" x 8½"	9'-7"	6'-9"	6'-0"	7'-1"	11	9'-10"	8'-3"	2'-6½"	8'-7"	4'-3"	3'-0"	4'-9½"	5'-10"
9½" x 9½"	10'-0"	7'-3"	6'-5"	7'-7"	12	10'-5"	9'-0"	2'-8"	7'-11"	4'-8"	3'-2"	5'-0"	6'-1"
10½" x 10½"	10'-10"	7'-11"	7'-0"	8'-4"	15	12'-7"	9'-8½"	3'-0"	8'-11"	5'-10"	3'-6"	5'-8½"	6'-7"

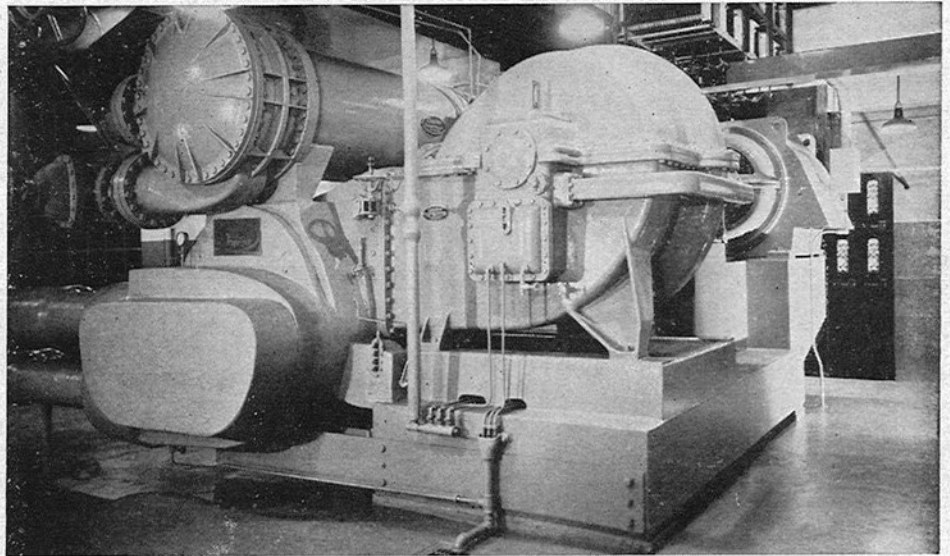
NOTE: For construction purposes request certified dimension sheet.

(Fig. 6) Larger Reciprocating Compressors for Industrial Use.

and is quite radical from the older design of ammonia and carbon dioxide machines. The ammonia machines and some carbon dioxide compressors used for industrial applications are much heavier, slower speed machines, very often operated with splash feed or gravity feed lubricating systems similar to steam engine practice. Some of the more recent ammonia compressors are provided with forced feed lubricating systems and are operated at somewhat higher speeds. Some of the vertical ammonia machines which are usually the 2-cylinder type operate at speeds of 300 to 400 RPM, whereas the horizontal ammonia machines in the larger sizes usually operate between 150 and 300 RPM. These machines are massive affairs and are direct connected to synchronous motors or steam engine drives. See Fig. 7.

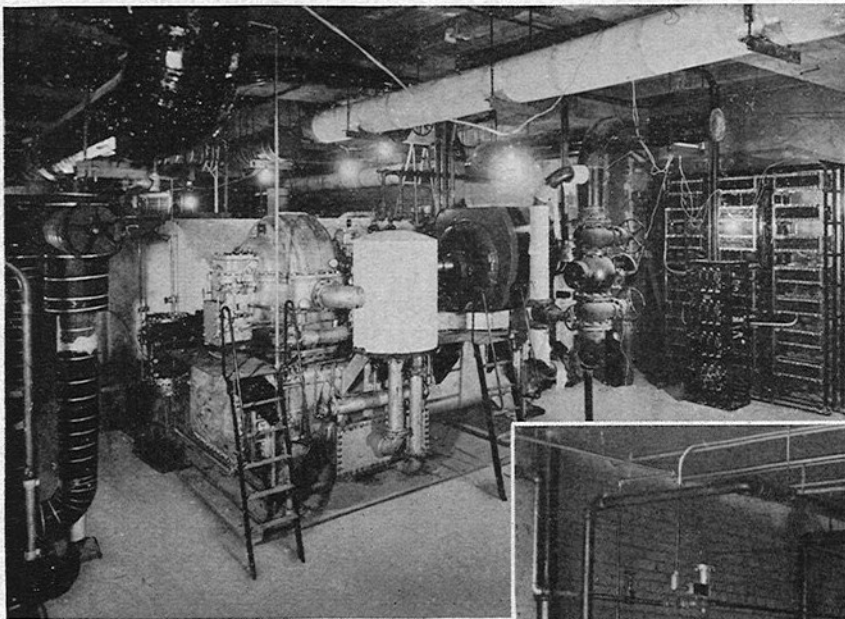
The centrifugal compressor has been used for more than 20 years as a refrigerating machine for industrial air conditioning refrigeration applications, some of the earliest machines having been used for cooling brine for the skating rinks at Madison Square Gardens and the Chicago Stadium and have been in continuous operation since their installation. See Fig. 8. These compressors are similar to a centrifugal water pump or centrifugal air compressor, in that they consist of two or more rotors or impellers direct connected to a steam turbine or electric motor by means of a speed increasing gear. These compressors operate on the principle of centrifugal force and do not have any valve mechanism whatsoever. The suction gas enters the hub of the first impeller and is thrown to

the outside of the wheel by virtue of the force of rotation. The gas is then collected in a chamber through a series of diffusers and supplied to the hub of the second wheel where it is further compressed, finally arriving at the discharge in a compressed condition. The gas is then discharged to the condenser in the usual way. Due to the simplicity of construction and operation, the centrifugal compressor has found unusual favor among the operators and the journeymen who install these machines. The application of the centrifugal thus far has been to either chill the water for higher temperature applications or to chill brine or other non-freeze solutions for lower temperature refrigerating installations, as low as 100° below zero. This practice confines all of the refrigerant (which is usually Carrene No. 2 or F-11) in a



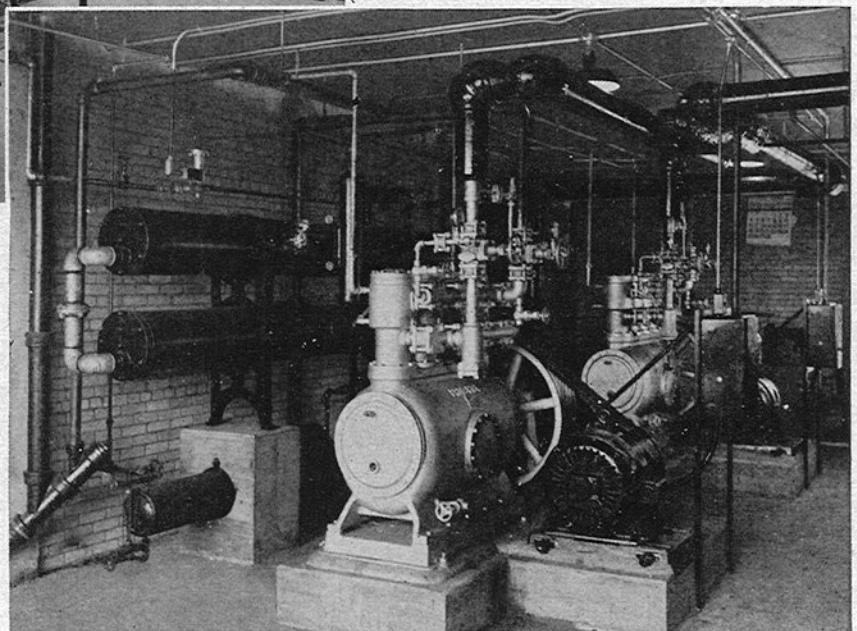
(Fig. 8)

The casing of the compressor is usually constructed of cast iron and the wheels of low carbon steel. Where the shaft protrudes through the crankcase for direct connection to the motor or turbine drive, a seal device is used and is similar in principle to that explained for the reciprocating compressor. However, it has one added feature in that it lifts off entirely from the seal face during operation. The forced feed lubricating system supplies oil to the two journal bearings and to the thrust bearing, which are the only



(Fig. 7) Ammonia Machines in a Brewery.

single unit in the Machinery Room, and thus the problem of conserving refrigerant is simplified since there is a very little gas and liquid refrigerant piping. Fig. 9. Due to the nature of the centrifugal action it is possible to materially increase the efficiency of the refrigeration cycle by cooling the liquid between the various stages and thus we can obtain a very high efficiency and a low horsepower consumption per ton of refrigeration produced by the application of the centrifugal machine. The capacity range and operating characteristic of the centrifugal machines is shown in the performance curve of the centrifugal. See Fig. 10.



(Fig. 9) Piping Connections to a 1,000-Ton Centrifugal.

rubbing points on the machine and further provides lubrication to the seal and lifts it off the face as soon as the compressor is started. The centrifugal compressor by its very nature inherently balances with the refrigeration load in that it will only compress the volume of gas that enters the intake hub of the first stage. Therefore, if the refrigeration load is light, a lesser volume of gas is supplied to the first stage and less refrigerant is compressed. The design of the impellers makes it impossible for the compressor to operate practically the entire range of refrigeration capacities with very little adjustment in compressor speed, and in many cases no speed variation at all. As a matter of fact,

if the compressor is selected properly, the efficiency of the compressor itself is somewhat higher at  $\frac{3}{4}$  load than it is at full load, and although a compressor usually is selected to meet the maximum refrigeration requirements, most of the time it operates at less than full load capacity, which is usually between 60 and 70 per cent.

This briefly covers the general design of the application of refrigerating compressors at this time, and although individual improvements are being incorporated in the machine design and component parts of these compressors, the post war machine seems very likely to follow the pattern outlined in the foregoing for these two machines.

## The United Association Wins Further Recognition

Within the last few weeks the locals named below have been designated the bargaining representatives by the National Labor Relations Board in three large divisions of national corporations.

On March 3, 1944, Local Union No. 533 was designated the collective bargaining representative of all the employees of the Remington Arms Company, Inc., at the Lake City Ordnance plant located at Independence, Mo.

Two weeks later, on March 18, 1944, Local No. 274-B was certified by the same governmental agency as the sole collective bargaining agent of the distributing employees in the Southern Division Gas Department of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Newark, N. J.

On March 20, 1944, Local No. 597 was certified as the collective bargaining agency for all first and second class maintenance pipefitters, first and second class repairmen, helpers and laborers of the Aluminum Company of America, Chicago works, Brookfield, Ill.

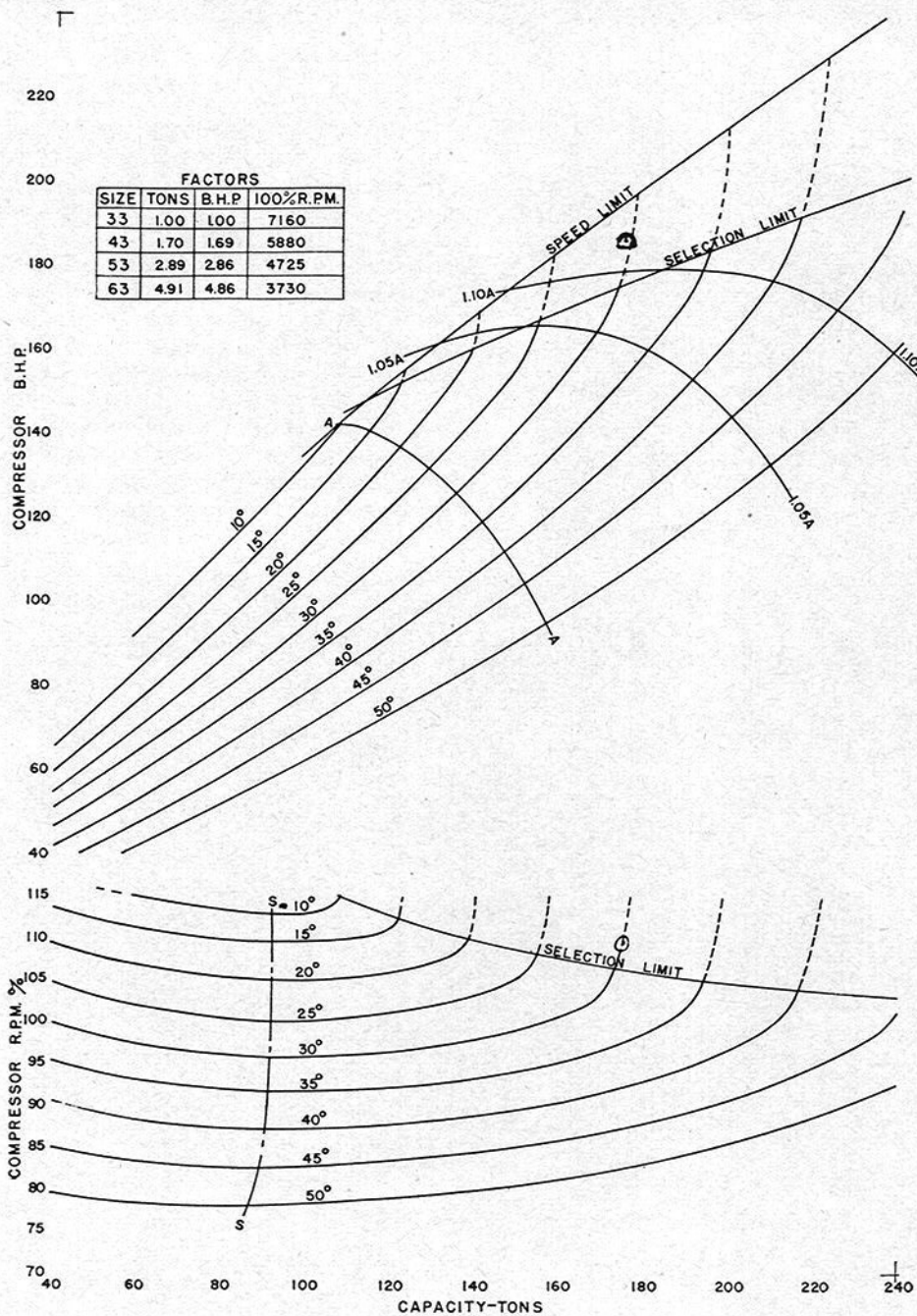
The United Association congratulates these men and their representatives for the good work.

## "Service To Servicemen" Brings Maqs For Soldier Convalescents

*Pasco, Wash.*

The "Service to Servicemen" program of the Pasco-Kennewick Central Labor Council has provided patients in Army and Navy hospitals in this area with reading matter to help while away their long hours of convalescence. Through the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Committee, the union council contributed 231 yearly subscriptions to leading national magazines for delivery to the recreation and ward rooms in the hospitals.

The council's program began last Christmas, when it learned through the Red Cross committee of the urgent need for gifts and decorations for Christmas parties for the convalescent soldiers. The success of that project was so great that the union members decided to continue their aid throughout the year. The Red Cross Chapter Camp and Hospital Committee keeps the Central Labor Council informed of items most urgently needed at the hospitals, thus eliminating the possibility of waste or duplication.



(Fig. 10)

# A Contribution to the War Effort

**T**HE name of Henry J. Kaiser means "Production". His fame is world wide. There can be no questioning of the fact that Henry Kaiser is a genius in his own right. All of these facts give added meaning to the two letters reproduced on this page.

These statements of Mr. Kaiser reflect his genuine appreciation for the man who carried out his methods of speeding War Production. Every worker knows the inter-dependence of Labor and Management, but it certainly makes you feel better when the "Big Boss" tells you so.

KAISER COMPANY, INC.  
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON  
January 14, 1944

Fellow Worker:

When the Commander in Chief of the United States Navy, Admiral Ernest J. King, made a request to you to try to give the Navy more carriers than were called for by your schedule, you responded without hesitation. To you it was more than a request; it was a challenge!

You responded to this challenge magnificently when on Navy Day, October 27, 1943, you pledged yourselves to deliver "18 or more by '44" instead of the 16 your schedule called for. At that time the goal of eighteen carriers, delivered to the Navy by the end of the year, seemed almost impossible.

When the nineteenth carrier, the GAMBIER BAY, was delivered to the Navy in Astoria, December 28, 1943, you had given the Navy more than you had pledged, more than they had asked for, more than they expected! You were able to do this only because every man and woman of you put into your job more than you had ever done before -- more effort, more determination, more ingenuity and initiative.

The grand group of men and women who gave the Navy carriers faster than it had ever received them before might well signalize their achievement by the adoption of "MORE" as their permanent slogan.

Even while congratulating you on your achievement, I am so imbued with confidence in your spirit that I feel impelled to renew our pledge to the Navy that we will never stop giving more of ourselves and more to our jobs of building fighting ships in order that in the future, when this terrible war is at last ended and we return to the ways of peace, we may take just pride in the knowledge that we did everything in our power to bring about victory!

I personally consider it a great privilege to work with, and be a part of the splendid organization we have in this yard.

Accept my warmest and most sincere congratulations.

Sincerely yours,  
*M. Miller*  
M. Miller

HENRY J. KAISER COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT

1522 LATHAM SQUARE  
OAKLAND, CALIF.

To: Each and Every Member of the  
Vancouver Shipyard Organization.

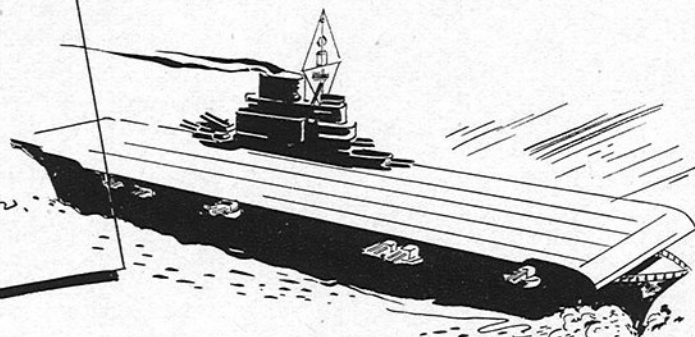
I wish to extend not only congratulations for your accomplishment of delivering nineteen carriers prior to January 1, 1944, but especially to commend you for the work done during October, November and December.

Estimates made in September indicated that the best possible total delivery by January 1st would be sixteen carriers. You then demonstrated what can be done when energy and brains are stimulated with the driving force of spirit and morale. Your country needs these carriers, as demonstrated by military operations in the Pacific of recent date.

With our everyday problems of construction at the Yard, we sometimes forget to stop and remind ourselves that the work we are doing in the building of these carriers will not only be responsible for offensive action but will result in the saving of thousands of lives.

You, as a part of this organization, made our nineteen carrier deliveries possible -- results like this make us all proud that we are Americans.

*Henry Kaiser*



## REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZERS

(Continued from page 14)

At the close of my last report I was working in New Jersey, at which time

### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER M. McDONALD

I visited Robert Lynch, Business Manager for Local No. 274 of Jersey City. Brother Lynch and the writer visited the Marine Salvage Ship Yards in North Bergen, N. J., now under construction. Understandings were reached with regard to the construction work and United Association members will man this job. It also being understood negotiations for ship fitters would be in order in the near future.

Instructions from General President Durkin brought me to Harrison, N. J., in which city I met and talked to John R. Lowers, personnel director for Reynolds Metals Company, Inc., regarding maintenance men and contracts.

While in the vicinity, I called upon Harold Roth in Cliffside Park, N. J., regarding a matter of withdrawal card referred to me by General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock. My report on this matter, mailed to General Office.

Next to Newark, at which time I called upon Ira Morris, Secretary of the Newark and Vicinity Master Plumbers Association. The question of unionization of plumbers working for members of his organization was discussed.

Upon receipt of a telegram from President Durkin, I proceeded to Wilmington, Del., where I met General Organizer John McCartin. By appointment we met in conference with President H. A. Bissout of the W. K. Mitchell Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., and President Benjamin Shaw II, of the Benjamin Shaw Company in the office of Benjamin Shaw II. This conference resulted in the above companies signing the national agreement. Both these piping and fabricating contractors are large concerns and many United Association men will henceforth enjoy the conditions as provided in the national agreement.

On the following day in company with General Organizer McCartin—by appointment—we met General Organizer Regan. My presence at these conferences, availed me much knowledge regarding national agreements and jurisdiction of our trades, for which I am indebted to Organizer McCartin, and Organizer Regan. I am sure the present membership and anticipated members in the aforemen-

tioned shops will appreciate and enjoy the efforts in their behalf.

Thanks to Business Agent Dobbins of Local No. 322, Camden, N. J., for his cooperation during our day's visit in his city and Paulsboro, N. J.

Next my duties brought me to Scranton, Pa., where by appointment, Business Agent James Law of Local No. 524, and Business Agent William Kerrigan, of Local No. 90, and myself, met Superintendent of Construction, Mr. Richmond, for the Murray Bomber Wing Co., and a jurisdictional controversy was settled to the satisfaction of all interested parties.

Next by request from Henry Fluellen, President of Local No. 443, I visited Carbondale, Pa., on matters of finance and the releasing of frozen funds. I will, in the near future (upon notification of special meeting being called), return to Carbondale, and make final report and settlement of the matter of frozen funds.

Upon return to my hotel a telegram was received instructing me to be present in the General Office on the following morning, at which time matters pertaining to my district and welfare of the United Association members were discussed, and policy outlined.

From Washington, D. C., it was necessary to visit Asbury Park, N. J., where I met in conference Business Agent Joseph Flannery, Local No. 331, and Business Agent Wilbur Garriel of Local No. 181, on a matter of territorial demarcation. Understanding was reached in accordance with U. A. policy, and the jurisdictional map recommended by deceased Organizer Barry will be our guide and authority in final settlement.

In company with Business Agent Garriel I visited the job site of the Navy job at Earl, N. J. Corbetta Construction Company has the general contract and Lipsky and Rosenthal Company, the plumbing and heating.

While in the area of Long Branch, N. J., I attended a meeting of Local No. 181, at which time I was invited to address the officers and membership. I stressed on progress being made by our International Union, and especially so with regard to national agreements and industrial plant organization. I repeat, if we are to have jurisdiction over the piping industry, then we must afford all qualified persons the protection of our International Union.

Next to Princeton, N. J., where I met Business Agent Robert Pullen on

the Penicillin job being constructed by Walter Kidde—John J. Joyce doing plumbing and heating.

Our job stewards and Business Agent Pullen are to be complimented for demanding that none but U. A. members shall be privileged to work on any operations coming within our jurisdiction.

In this controversy the Iron Workers and Millwrights indiscriminately make claims to any fixture or appurtenance.

I instructed Business Agent Pullen that all pumps, compressors, tanks, diffusion processing units, sterilization tanks, etc., (see last pages in due book) will be handled, placed or set, levelled, and installed by members of the United Association—size or capacity notwithstanding.

I attended a meeting of the Metal Trades Council at Baltimore, Md., where plans and strategy were outlined by Frank Fenton, Director of Organization, A. F. of L.; Joseph McDonagh, Secretary-Treasurer Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; Cicero Scott, and Anna Neary, A. F. of L. Organizers. Henry McFarland, representing A. F. of L., made a report regarding the organization of the shipyards in the area of Baltimore. Twenty International organizers were present, representing their National and International Unions. At this date to my knowledge, much has been accomplished to the end that A. F. of L. organizations, shall in the near future, make for genuine working conditions—and at the same time, give service and cooperation to the shipbuilding companies. With no strikes or stoppages that ships will be built in record breaking time, always keeping in mind, their due necessity to a victorious conclusion of the war.

Next to Monessen, Pa., in the area of Pittsburgh, where in company with Business Agent Frank Hagmeyer of Local No. 449, I visited the Pittsburgh steel job. After conference with Walter Minor, assistant superintendent for Fryen Engineering Company of Chicago, Ill., I arranged a conference between the Officers and Business Agent William Beherend of Local No. 302, Charleroi, Pa., and Business Manager Leo Green of Local No. 449, Pittsburgh, Pa., which resulted in mutual understanding regarding the superintendent of piping.

Ruffdale, Pa., was my next assignment, where the Ferguson Construction Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is making additions at the Dillinger Dis-



tillery. Lee Kirby, a U. A. member, is pipe superintendent, his card out of our Dallas, Texas, local. Needless to say the job will be manned 100 per cent U. A. members, who will have started the morning following our visit.

My next stop was Greensburg, Pa., where I made a social call on George Hetz, Business Agent of 478, who is more or less confined to his home. My visit was pleasant and educational, with George providing the knowledge and history of the United Association, which he has served sincerely and well for many years.

On instructions from General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, I met in conference with the executive board of Local 115, at Beaver, Pa. and attended a special meeting of Local No. 115. Matters of importance to the membership were discussed and after my address to Local No. 115, I met personally the membership, and same was enjoyed by the writer.

Joint meetings were arranged between the executive boards of Locals No. 115 and No. 449, of Pittsburgh, at which meeting conditions of employment and understanding was agreed regarding employment of 115's unemployed men. Also—the Kobuda job at the town of Kobuda, must be policed by Local No. 449, and policing business agent will confer with President Johnson of Local 115 (who will assist as shop steward) upon visitations to job.

My next call was to New Castle, Pa., where I met Business Agent Frank Crabb, on a matter of re-initiation fee paid by Paul Griffiths. This matter adjusted, I next visited the two power houses and oil refineries at Oil City, Pa. Arthur McKee is the contractor on these projects. I had the pleasure of meeting many of Local 37 members and Pipe Superintendent J. J. Trieskey, a member of Local No. 37. I did not anticipate this call, or I would have wired Business Agent H. J. Shill of my coming. I will, upon my next trip into Western Pennsylvania, make effort to attend a meeting of Local No. 37.

Next to DuBois, Pa., where by appointment, I met the officers and executive board of Local No. 215. Conditions at DuBois warrant my return. President Brody will wire me upon arrangements being made with the employers for a joint meeting.

My next assignment was Bellefonte and State College, Pa., where I met Business Agent William Ward and President Lucas. Matter of increased wages was discussed. Instructions and suggestions were made by your reporter in accordance with Labor Ad-

justment Department (U. S. Government) rules, and I trust same will result in increased wages for the membership of Local No. 680.

My next stop was Pottsville, Pa., where by appointment, I met Business Agent Jack McDonald and President Bill Brennan. Our conference resulted in Local No. 517 accepting my recommendations and seven U. A. members are now employed in the Alco Industrial Plant.

I departed Pottsville and arrived by appointment to meet Business Agent Francis Klemmer at Reading, Pa., on matters of jurisdiction. I will, in keeping with my promise, attend the regular meeting of Local No. 42 on April 13.

*Milton McDonald*

Telegram received February 15 with regard to a letter from Business Agent

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Simpson of Local No. 102, inquiring about the record of Ellery Brothers, a plumbing and steam fitting firm out of Nashville. I brought this to the attention of Business Agent Simpson. He contacted this firm, and they were in touch with Local No. 352 of Nashville, of which they are expelled members. They appeared before their Executive Board and since then Local No. 102, of Knoxville, has a signed agreement with this firm. They are now employing our men.

I received a telegram on February 28, to contact Business Agent J. F. Hart of Marine Local No. 656 at Nashville Bridge Company. This was in reference to a non-union firm, specializing in refrigerator work, who have a contract to install work on the new ships. This firm has worked in this yard for over a year and a half under non-union conditions. There was no mention at any time about it. Upon investigation I find that both the plumber and steam fitter locals have, from time to time, worked for this firm. However, I interviewed the head of this firm, Mr. Gossett. I was in touch with Mr. Gallagher, our fair contractor, and we will make every effort to clear this matter up.

I received a communication with reference to trailers delivered to Ordnance plant at Knoxville, Tenn., because of a notice from Organizer Ferguson that these trailers were built non-union at Alma., Mich., in the jurisdiction of Local No. 85. This matter was brought to the attention of Stone and Webster on Clinton job

through Mr. Piper, who is relations manager.

On receipt of a telegram regarding strike at Camp Bradford, of which Jenkins firm is the contractor, I left for Norfolk, Va. When I arrived, I was agreeably surprised to find that B. A. Colenda had the men back to work, and the question in dispute settled. However, there was another matter that required my attention. A firm of general contractors, namely, the McLain Company out of Baltimore, Md., has been on the unfair list with the engineers. For some reason or other, Local No. 110 of Norfolk, could not find out the reason why this firm was unfair. I called B. A. Buxbaum of Local No. 48, Baltimore, and he informed me that this firm always worked union plumbers and steam fitters on building construction, but that they had some trouble with the engineers on docks. I then contacted the General Office, and my opinion is that we might be able to straighten out this job in Norfolk, particularly because the Executive Board and the B. A. said that they could have made this a union job. They have let the plumbing and steam fitting on a large building in this dock area to one of our fair firms, but wanted to hire our men direct on dock work. They said that our work would be incidental to the main job and they did not want any delay in the main job.

I recommended that the request of Business Agent Shaw of Local No. 43, asking for jurisdiction over hospital to be built at Sewanee, Tenn., be granted.

Under date of February 28, 1944, a communication was received by me, regarding a report from Organizer Milton McDonald, about Lead Burners' helpers being sent to Camden, N. J. Secretary Hillock spoke about this over the telephone, and I brought this to the attention of Business Agent Romaine of Local No. 416 of Johnson City, and sent report to General Office on February 19.

In answer to a communication of February 18, 1944, about Local No. 538, of Johnson City, complying with the constitution by accepting applicants for membership, I sent a letter, dated February 19, to the General Office, explaining this matter. However, I stopped at Johnson City again and gave B. A. Faucette the applications that were sent to me to check. He will check and send his findings to the General Office.

After interviewing Business Agents Cantrell of Local No. 572, and Foley of Local No. 352 of Nashville, and Business Agent Poag of Local No. 760 of Sheffield, Ala., with regard to juris-

diction of a refrigeration plant to be built at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., I recommended that temporary jurisdiction be granted to Local No. 760 of Sheffield, Ala.

With regard to the controversy concerning Local No. 656 of Nashville Marine Local, and the National Bridge Company agreement—our men were working direct for the National Bridge Company before they were released to work for the Gallagher Company. While working for the Bridge Company they enjoyed group insurance and one week vacation with pay, after putting in 2,000 hours in 12 months. After going to work for the Gallagher firm, the Gallagher firm was notified that the insurance and the vacation with pay was no longer in effect, because they were released from the bridge company payroll, and had no connection whatsoever with the National Bridge Company. I believe this change gives us the right to bargain with the Gallagher firm as a new and entirely independent contractor. I went to see a Mr. Anderson, vice president and general manager of the National Bridge Company, with Mr. Gallagher, Sr. and Jr. We had quite a meeting and went into every phase of the question. I informed Mr. Anderson that while I could see their stand as far as insurance was concerned, I did not believe that the Bridge Company could get out of an agreement legally drawn up with our men through the Boilermakers' Union, who was the bargaining agent. I pointed out that if they could be relieved of their responsibility in this instance, then one day or one week prior to the termination of the 2,000 hours or the 12 months written into the agreement, they could lay off every one in the yard and be relieved of their contract, and that I believed that their portion of the hours and time should be continued into a Gallagher contract, and the Gallagher contract be considered a continuity of the National Bridge Company contract insofar as the vacation clause is concerned.

After a telephone conversation with the General President, Martin Durkin, about iron workers doing our work, and also laborers unloading and distributing our material at Knoxville, Tenn., I brought this to the attention of the business agents. They informed me that the iron workers are now off the work, and that the laborers on the Hanley job are not handling our material. There had been some laborers doing this but they were stopped, and the Hanley firm will not let it happen again. Also attended the meeting of Local No. 102 of Knoxville, Tenn., Thursday, March 9.

Received your letter to investigate the request of Local No. 614 of Memphis to place H. W. Lancaster and Company on unfair list. I investigated same and found 40 members of Local No. 614 working on two jobs for the Lancaster firm, and also about 40 plumbers working for this firm. I see no reason to sanction declaring this firm unfair. Local No. 614 accuses the firm of being unfair on many occasions in the past. This may be true, but that was the time to do something about it, not now.

Visited Local No. 454 of Hot Springs, Ark., and spoke to Secretary Lee Woodcock concerning Brother R. F. Menser, card No. 379178, a member of Local No. 706 of Eldorado, Ark., who is working as a civil service employee at Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs. This Brother was informed by former Business Agent Reed, that in order to work on maintenance work he would have to take a withdrawal card. I explained to Brother Woodcock that on the contrary, a withdrawal card would not be issued to anyone working on work that is in the jurisdiction of the United Association. He agreed that when Brother Menser paid up to date in Local No. 706, Local No. 454 of Hot Springs would accept his clearance card.

With regard to joint letter received from Locals No. 352 and 572, requesting jurisdiction over power house in Columbia, Tenn. After investigation, I recommend that temporary jurisdiction be granted to Locals No. 352 and No. 572 over power house at Columbia, Tenn.

Received a telegram regarding request of Business Agents Barnum of Local No. 614 and Loring of Local No. 17 of Memphis for my services to interpret temporary agreement on Firestone Rubber plant. Visited the plant with both business agents and made suggestion which they accepted.

On receipt of a telegram on March 16 about strike at National Bridge Company of Nashville, I called Business Agent Hart of Local No. 656 by phone. Not knowing how serious it might become, I proceeded to Nashville. Our men were not on strike. The machinists, the boilermakers and the electricians were on strike and our men would not pass the picket line. The strike ended with the men that were discharged being put back to work, and the agreement that management and labor ask for a rehearing on wage differences.

The Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council held a meeting on March 23, 1944, at the Farragut Hotel. This meeting was attended by Or-

ganizer Sam Roper, who is president, and by the writer, as a member of the Executive Board. There are always a lot of matters that come up between meetings and must be disposed of. Also at this meeting we were in the midst of the dispute between the T. V. A. and Senator McKellar and appropriate action was taken. Let me say in passing that Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, has been very helpful to organized labor, and has helped some of our locals to obtain work that might have gone non-union. The next meeting will be a dinner meeting, and management will be the guests of the council, because the members of the council were the guests of management last year. This will be held about May 15. General President Durkin is cordially invited to attend, and I hope he can find the time to be present.

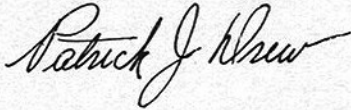
Was in touch with Organizer Roper in regard to a telegram of March 16 on the request of Local No. 706 of Eldorado, Ark., for jurisdiction of gasoline plant to be constructed at Haynesville, La. Brother Roper will send report of the result of meeting to the General Office.

In answer to a telegram of March 23, 1944, on the request of Local No. 470 of Charleston, for jurisdiction over airport to be built at Kingstree, S. C., I investigated same and recommend that temporary jurisdiction be granted to Local No. 470 of Charleston, S. C.

Received a letter dated March 17, 1944, concerning the decision made by Acting President Richard J. Gray of the Building Trades Department on preheating and stress relieving for the Clinton job, just outside Knoxville. I proceeded to Knoxville and held a meeting with business agents of Local No. 102 of Knoxville, who have jurisdiction over the job. I informed them of the decision, and they agreed to comply. We then held a meeting with the business manager of the Electrical Workers, because they were doing air pipe to their panel boards and this is work that is in our jurisdiction. It was necessary to have them turn that class of work over to us, and they agreed to do so.

March 22, I spent the entire day being shown around the Clinton power house by the different foremen and job stewards. I saw the stress relieving machines in operation, and also watched men taking the Hartford test and what their work had to stand in order to have them qualify. Of course, I am familiar with power houses because I had a lot of experience on jurisdiction claims with Local No. 638, while I was business agent

of Local No. 463 and Local No. 2, yet the amount of pipes that go into a job of this kind still has the power to fascinate me. In looking back to the time when I was business agent, I am reminded of the many times that I was on jobs during dinner time. The steam fitters and their officers would offer me half of their lunch, and were willing to share their coffee or beer. They'd even lend me their money. But if I were to claim a nipple that they thought belonged to them—well, it was like waving a red flag in front of a bull—if you know what I mean.



My last report ended in St. Louis, where a great deal of my time has

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been taken up in the last few months. It has been necessary to devote quite a bit of time to the affairs of Local Union No. 562. The Mid-West Piping and Supply Company,

who employ members of Local Union No. 562 in their plant in St. Louis and also the local union has been attacked by the C. I. O., who have petitioned the NRLB for certification as bargaining unit in the Mid-west plant. At a preliminary hearing held at their Regional Offices in St. Louis, the United Association agreed to a consent election, provided all employees of the Mid-west Company were allowed to vote. As the employees on construction work are vitally interested in the affairs of bargaining, we contended that they should have the right to vote to certify a bargaining unit; that independent welders who also intervene and the representatives of the C. I. O., of course, took exception to our contention, and the matter has been referred to the National Labor Relations Board in Washington.

Other matters attendant to the affairs of Local Union No. 562 were taken up and clarified for the members.

To Kansas City to attend the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the Missouri Master Plumbers' Association at the Continental Hotel. I had the pleasure of meeting a great many of the contractors, several of whom have employed members of the United Association continuously for almost 50 years. I believe that circumstances such as these speak favorably for our industry—both for the contractors as well as

the members of the United Association, and it was with real pleasure that I extended the greetings and best wishes of the United Association.

Plumbers' Local Union No. 8, and Sprinkler Fitters' Union No. 314, were in controversy over some work at the Sunflower Ordnance plant and also at the alcohol plant, being constructed by Sanderson and Porter. It was necessary to visit both jobs to acquaint myself with the work in question and then to interpret the agreement which awarded the work to the Sprinkler Fitters' Union No. 314.

Back to St. Louis to meet with the Pipe Fabricators' Auxiliary of Local Union No. 562, relative to consummating an agreement with their employees.

Back to Kansas City to meet Assistant President Harry Nicholas of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers relative to several disputes which had arisen in their district. Local Union No. 339 of Coffeyville and the Boilermakers' local union in that city had a misunderstanding at the C. R. A. Refinery over a clause in the blanket agreement which applied to all maintenance work in the plant. In this instance, the boilermakers' representative was claiming all welding because it defined arc and acetylene welding in the boilermakers' jurisdiction of work but did not refer at all to welding in the pipefitters' jurisdictional claim. Assistant President Nicholas and I agreed that regardless of the wording of the agreement, that a welding torch was a tool and a tool which could be used by any craft performing work upon which welding was necessary.

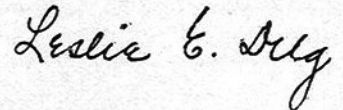
Another meeting was necessary with the boilermakers, at which time Mr. Harry Darby of the Darby Shipyard in Kansas City was present in an endeavor to iron out some difficulties in his boat yard. Brothers William Carlson and Jerry Ryan of Local Union No. 532, R. A. Jones and E. F. Buckley of Local Union No. 8, were also present. It appears at this time that the controversies will be eliminated in this particular classification of work in the Kansas City area in a short time.

Then to St. Joseph, Mo., in a meeting with the Executive Board of Local Union No. 45. Several matters which had been referred to me by General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock were discussed and clarified for the officers and also plans made to bring the Goetz Brewing Company under an agreement with Local Union No. 45 for the maintenance work which goes on in that brewery.

Then to Omaha where Local Union No. 16 is having difficulties with the

Building and Common Laborers over sewer work. International representatives of the Laborers were scheduled to meet me to discuss the question but failed to do so and I therefore ordered Local Union No. 16 to insist to their contractors that the work be done by journeymen members of the United Association. Also met the Executive Board and advised them relative to a new agreement which is being negotiated for the Omaha area.

Met with Business Agent P. J. White and Secretary Joe Derbin of Local Union No. 464, and advised them regarding the policy of the United Association with respect to physical examinations as a condition of employment, and also explained the agreement entered into by the Building Trades Department and the War Manpower Commission. A study of the article on page 16 of the February official Journal will allay any fears among the membership that we are losing our autonomy. As the article points out, we are merely recognizing the problems caused by the changing conditions of our industry and using this means to utilize all available manpower.



By instruction from the General Office a visit was made to Port Arthur, Texas, where in

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company of Business Agent Charles Sims of Local Union No. 617, Mr. Jameson and Mr. Sumrall, plumbing contractor of Houston, Texas, a

conference was held with the City Engineer and Plumbing Inspector of Port Arthur, relative to their orders in demanding that the plumbing installations on the Port Arthur housing project should comply with the Port Arthur Plumbing Ordinance. This project being several miles from the city limits of Port Arthur, this order was contested by Plumbing Contractors Jameson and Sumrall. An agreement was reached satisfactorily to the city officials, the contractors and the representative of Local Union No. 617.

At Port Arthur with Business Agent Sims of Local Union No. 618, a visit was made to the Port Neches Rubber Plant, where we conferred with the officials of the Lummus Company relative to a misunderstanding over supervision, which I regret to report

was due to the negligence of a former officer of Local Union No. 618.

In Houston, with Business Manager Quinn of Local Union No. 195, conferred with Attorney Sewall Myer, pertaining to the proposed suit demanding that the attorney for former Local No. 214, Houston, Texas, repay the ten thousand dollars that he received from the officers of Local Union No. 214, after the charter was revoked and a consolidation affected. I am pleased to report that a check for the above amount was received from the attorney without legal action.

The quarterly meeting of the Texas State Association, of the United Association, was attended at Dallas, where a large delegation represented most of the locals. This exceptionally interesting meeting of our delegated members considered many matters in the interests of the members of the locals affiliated. Dallas Local No. 100, through its committee headed by Business Agent Robert Henly, made the stay of the delegates in the city a most pleasant one.

In Beaumont, meetings of the executive boards of Local Unions No. 195 and No. 504 were attended, when I advised these officers concerning the mutual interests of both locals, and the problems that were of interest to them.

From March 7 to March 15, with Business Agent Van Hayward of Local Union No. 414, Orange, Texas, and with other international officers attended conference with the officials of the Consolidated Steel Shipbuilding Corporation. At this conference the representatives are trying to iron out matters of inequalities, clarification of sections of the agreement, job classifications and many other important questions pertaining to the present agreement.

In Fort Worth, where I met with General Vice-President Joseph Lahey, together we discussed the membership of the United Association and discussed the many problems affecting the membership of the United Association in the district. While in Fort Worth I handled necessary correspondence and phone calls.

In the company of Business Agent Robert Henly, Local Union No. 100, Dallas, Texas, conferences have been held with the employees of the Dallas Gas Company. The matter of assisting the workers of this company to organize under the banner of the United Association, as is evidently the desire of a majority of these mechanics employed by this company. Local Union No. 100 has agreed to support this endeavor, and as reported by Business Agent Robert Henly, the

entire group will be initiated into the United Association by Local Union No. 100 on April 16.

Attended a meeting of Houston, Texas, Plumbers Local No. 68, where I was privileged to address the members, and discuss with the members many matters of interest concerning the future welfare of the members of the United Association, within the jurisdiction of Plumbers Local No. 68.

While in Houston, Texas, I met with Business Agents Hendry, Evans and Meador of Local Union No. 195 and Maxwell of Local Union No. 68. The purpose of this meeting was to endeavor to arrive at a mutual understanding relative to division of work agreement prevalent in this vicinity.

With Business Agent Reed, Local Union No. 682, a conference with the Business Agent, Gardenhire, and officers of Local Union No. 251, Galveston, Texas, was attended. The purpose of this meeting was to assist and advise the officers of Local No. 251 relative to their proposed agreement with the Todd Shipbuilding Company.

On my visit to Carlsbad, N. Mex., a special meeting of Local Union No. 728 was attended, and several matters that the officers and members wished information on were gone into detail to the satisfaction of all concerned.

With Business Agent Seay, Local Union No. 728, a visit was made to Roswell, N. Mex. Conferences were held with the officials of the Building Trades Council, Master Plumbers, and Journeymen. The visit was made to determine the advisability of installing a local union in Roswell.

Left for Albuquerque, N. Mex., where I am closing this report.

*Ed Switak*

I was in Birmingham, Ala., at the close of my February report. Received

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an assignment from the General Office to proceed to Meridian, Miss., with reference to a complaint from Master Plumbers' Association which involved the members of Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 123 of Meridian. After meeting with the officers and members of the local and discussing the complaint made by the Master Plumbers' Association, it was found that the local union was just as interested in the situation as the Master Plumbers. Met

with the Master Plumbers in the afternoon who agreed to meet with committee of the local union—both committees working together to remove the situation complained of by the Master Plumbers' Association of Meridian.

From Meridian, Miss., went to Montgomery, Ala., with reference to assignment from General Office concerning Gas Fitters' Local No. 548 of Montgomery and vicinity. After meeting with the local union, met with Mr. C. H. Horne, general manager of the Alabama Gas Company with reference to amending the present agreement, which would amount to an increase in pay to all the members of Local No. 548 of 10 cents per hour. After several conferences, a wage rate was agreed upon which granted an increase of practically 10 cents per hour for all employees coming within the agreement. This company has from one to six men at a number of other places in Alabama outside of Montgomery and which the management has agreed that we could bargain for providing these men agreed to certify the local union as their bargaining agency. We are to take a vote of these outlying points in the near future. General manager is to make up Form No. 10 for signature of myself and president of the company to be submitted to the War Labor Board for approval.

Received an assignment from General Office to go to Brunswick, Ga., in the interest of Marine Fitters' Local No. 177, members employed by J. A. Jones Shipbuilding Company. Met with the local Metal Trades Council and a number of International representatives with reference to working out a new agreement or an addenda to the present agreement. After three or four days' conferences an addenda was agreed upon and signed by all unions involved, with the exception of one, changing some classifications but no general increase in pay was granted. Question of Marine Fitters doing construction and maintenance work on buildings in the plant was discussed and management agreed to allow members of Local No. 188, Plumbers and Steam Fitters to do this work.

Another situation affecting Local No. 177 was that of the resignation of the business agent and financial secretary, Brother Ellington, who was going to Pearl Harbor. Attended regular meeting of Local No. 177 Sunday afternoon, March 6, and had them nominate candidates to fill out the unexpired term of the financial secretary and business agent.

By request of the General Office,

proceeded to Tampa, Fla., to attend State Federation of Labor convention, of which Brother Leo Hill, business agent of Jacksonville local, United Association, is president. I have attended many conventions of the Florida Federation of Labor, but this was one of the best. Brother Hill, reelected as president and business agent of our Daytona Beach local union was elected vice president of the Florida State Federation of Labor.

Returned to Brunswick, Ga., to assist in winding up the negotiations of the J. A. Jones Shipbuilding Company in the interest of the Metal Trades Council. Called special meeting of Local No. 177 for the purpose of electing officers to fill the unexpired term of business agent and vice president. Brother G. F. McCrine was elected financial secretary and business agent.

By assignment of General Office at the request of Brother George L. Googe, Southern Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor, I proceeded to Jacksonville, Fla., and attended meeting of Regional War Manpower Board, which was very interesting—especially as it affected many members of our various local unions in the southeast.

Upon assignment of General Office I proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., and from Montgomery to Birmingham, Ala., to meet with general manager of the Alabama Gas Company to complete Form No. 10 which is to be presented to the War Labor Board with reference to increase in pay covering employees of this company who are members of Gas Fitters' Local Union No. 548, Montgomery, Ala. This Form No. 10 was completed and then with general manager proceeded to Anniston and Gadsden, Ala., and conducted an election among the employees with reference to bargaining agency rights. Employees at Anniston and Gadsden voted 100 per cent for Local No. 548 to represent them in their wage negotiations. Nine applications were received by the president of the local union for membership in same.

Returned to Birmingham, Ala., and met with Business Agent Charlie Scruggs and secretary of Local No. 91 with reference to members of Local No. 185 of Corpus Christi, Texas. This matter was worked out satisfactorily to all concerned. Proceeded to Sheffield.

In Sheffield met with Business Agent Poag and Local No. 760 with reference to jurisdiction of work being done in Lawrenceburg, Tenn. After meeting with General Organizer Drew, the jurisdiction was awarded to Sheffield Local No. 760.

Received assignment from General

Office with reference to Commonwealth Southern letting contract at Hattiesburg, Miss., and Pensacola, Fla. After contacting a number of the officers of the Commonwealth Southern in this area was advised that that work would be let in the next few weeks. Report made to General Office concerning same.

Left Sheffield and went to Knoxville, Tenn., to attend Executive Board meeting of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council. Many questions affecting labor were discussed at the meeting and with the officials of the Authority. Met with General Organizer Drew on assignment referred to me from General Office with reference to jurisdiction of job in Haynesville, La.

From Knoxville, Tenn., proceeded to Decatur, Ala., on assignment from the General Office and met with Business Agent Poag with reference to wage negotiations at the Decatur Ship Yard and the Ingall's Iron Ship yard.

Found that the Ingall's Ship Yard had been certified by the National Labor Relations Board to the C. I. O. We have 30 fitters working in this plant now—none of which have joined the C. I. O. We also arranged to have a meeting for all non-union employees eligible for membership in the U. A. of this ship yard in the near future.

In the Decatur Ship Yard the Boilermakers have been certified as the bargaining agency to represent all trades in which we have an agreement that the fitters will remain members of Fitters' local union. Boilermakers now in the midst of negotiating an agreement. Local 760 is replacing all the non-union members with members from Local No. 760.

Received assignment from General office to contact Business Agent Clark of Local No. 72 of Atlanta, Ga., with reference to organizing fabricating and other plants in Atlanta. A report on this assignment has been made to the General Office.

Returned to Birmingham, Ala. Met with Mr. Norman of the Commonwealth Southern with reference to recent assignment given me by the General Office concerning job at Pensacola, Fla., and Hattiesburg, Miss. These two contracts were let to Grennell Company. The one at Tampa, Fla., to start about July 1, and the one at Hattiesburg about October 1, 1944.

Then met with Rust Engineering Company with reference to National Agreement affecting their work in this area. Matter was referred to General Office.

Proceeded to Mobile, Ala., upon assignment from General Office with reference to Marine Fitters' Local No.

419. Met with Business Agent Glass and Executive Board of the local and Mr. W. B. Drennan, member of Local No. 419, who had complained to the office with reference to local union's attitude towards him. A complete report concerning this case is being submitted to the General Office.

At the close of this report for March I am still in Mobile, Ala.

*Samuel E. Regan.*

In compliance with the request I received from General President Durkin,

I met Organizer McCartin in New York. With him I went to the office of Business Agent Dobbins of Local No. 322 of Camden, N. J., where we met Organizer Mc-

Donald. We then visited the cathlyst plant in Camden, N. J., where we met the general superintendent, with whom Organizer McCartin had an appointment pertaining to United Association business, which he will report on. The general superintendent then escorted us on a tour through the plant. It was pleasing to see the various piping systems, amongst which I noted 400 tons of lead pipe were installed, also reheaters, preheaters, tanks and all pumps were completely installed by members of the United Association.

I then went with Organizer McCartin to attend a meeting with the general superintendent of the Sanderson and Porter Company in reference to information he requested in the signing of the National Form of Agreement of the United Association, which was given him in full detail by Organizer McCartin.

We then proceeded to meet Secretary Pete Bradley of Local Union No. 638, with whom we visited the office of the Quinn Engineering Company, Inc., agents for the Carrier Air Conditioning Company, in reference to the union policy of the company pertaining to the maintenance and installation work by the members of the United Association. The general superintendent took a very uncivil attitude in every question we put to him.

I was glad to have had this opportunity of being with Organizer McCartin and note the fine method he has in handling difficult problems.

In New York City, I attended a conference with a committee of our Journeymen Plumbers, Local Union No.

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
J. F. REGAN**

1, and the Master Plumbers' Association of Brooklyn. The subject was on the signing of the present agreement as written. General Vice President McLaughlin and Secretary John Lehmon presented the case for the journeymen in a magnificent manner, and it was decided to have another meeting at a later date, which I feel sure will bring about a just solution.

In company with Organizer Olsen, President Doran, Business Agent Dodd of Local No. 2, Secretary Bradley, Business Agent Kerns of Local No. 638 and Business Agent Redican of Local No. 639, a conference was attended with the officers of the New York Building and Construction Trades Council, with Mr. Corbetta, General Manager, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Lipkin, sub-contractors of the College Point Shipyard, Long Island, N. Y. We were anxious to know what the contractors' policy toward our members is to be concerning the contemplated additional vessels to be built at this yard.

The contractors assured us there would be complete cooperation with the organized building trades mechanics; also, that in the building of future vessels the building trades rates would be paid to all trades.

At the request of General President Durkin, I left for Washington to attend a conference between committees representing the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association and the Master Plumbers' Association, also a committee representing the United Association.

General President Martin P. Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock addressed the joint committee.

The National Standard Form of Agreement, presented by the United Association and read by Organizer McCartin, acting secretary, was accepted very favorably by the National Association committees.

Other members representing the United Association were General Presidents William McLaughlin, Peter Schoeman, Leo Green, and Business Manager Robert Lynch of Local Union No. 274 of Jersey City. Other United Association members in attendance were Brothers C. L. Quinn, business manager, and Business Agent V. W. Evans of Local Union No. 195 of Beaumont, Texas.

During my stay in Washington, I had the opportunity of conferring with General President Martin P. Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock on various conditions that exist in the District.

In New York City, I received an in-

itation from President Doran of Local Union No. 2 to attend a meeting between the officers and the arbitration board of Local Union No. 2, also the Association of Contracting Plumbers of the Manhattan Branch. The subject was on the good and welfare of both organizations, which was very interesting.

President Jacob Jarcho of the Master Plumbers' Association was chairman of the meeting. In his remarks he assured me of the whole-hearted cooperation of his organization.

In order to become a member of the Master Plumbers' Association you have to specify that you will employ 100 per cent union men. These two organizations deserve a lot of credit for their methods in handling their problems.

At the request of General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, General Vice President William McLaughlin and the writer went to Staten Island, N. Y., to meet with Business Agent-Secretary Willis of Local Union No. 371, with whom a visit was made to the U. S. defense project at Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

We found that the laborers were installing the sewer piping and the carpenters were installing the mirrors.

I instructed the business agent to notify the Building and Construction Trades Department of the above conditions.

The Building Trades Department had rendered a decision that the work in question should be done by members of the United Association.

Later, I attended a regular meeting of Local Union No. 371 where I had the opportunity of addressing the members of this local. In my remarks I instructed the officers that at any time in the future if they find other trades encroaching upon our work, to notify the General Office immediately.

I later checked on this job and have found that the work is now being installed by members of the United Association.

Organizer Olsen and I attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Marine Local Union No. 711, Brooklyn Navy Yard, in reference to holding an open meeting to induce men working at the pipe trades employed in the yard to become members of the United Association. We arranged to hold meetings of the non-union members to join this local at a reduced initiation fee. It is evident from the enthusiasm shown by the officers that an effective campaign of organization will commence at this yard. The officers of the local are seeking the aid of all members of sister locals working in the yard in the campaign of organization.

At Suffern, N. Y., I conferred with

Business Agent McCormick of Local Union No. 373 and Business Agent Yacopino of Local Union No. 754, Hod Carriers and Laborers, and with them, visited the Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y., where we gave him a copy of the decision rendered by the Building and Construction Trades Department which he requested. The decision rendered was in reference to the sewer piping being installed at this plant, that it belongs to the members of the United Association.

Mr. Dymock informed us that the decision is satisfactory to him and he would see that the sewer piping would be turned over to members of the United Association.

At Rochester, N. Y., in the Powers Hotel, I attended a quarterly district council meeting that represents all United Association locals in the western part of New York State. I had the pleasure of installing the officers of the council for the coming year, also had the opportunity to take up the matter concerning the interests of our members in the western part of the State.

The delegates were largely concerned with having the government agencies release material for private industry. All delegates were requested to have their respective building trades councils cooperate on this very important matter. The delegates of Local Union No. 13, Rochester, made the delegates' stay most enjoyable and something to be remembered with appreciation.

At Rochester, N. Y., I met Business Agent Byrne of Local Union No. 13. Accompanied by him we went to General Manager Patterson's office for the camera works of the Eastman Kodak Company. We tried to convince him that the United Association members should do all the piping to the new machines that were being installed at this plant.

Mr. Patterson informed us that due to the secrecy of the equipment the Navy Department had restricted the area, and only those thoroughly investigated could enter the area.

We were assured by General Manager Patterson that in the future the machines would be piped up before the Navy Department sets restrictions on that part of the building.

At Buffalo, N. Y., at the request of General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock I met Business Agent Rosenburger of Local Union No. 395 at his office, by appointment, in reference to his executive board refusing to accept Brother Pyne's, member of Local Union No. 652 of Panama, clearance card. I made an appointment with

(Continued on page 33)

# LOCAL UNION

## *News and Views*

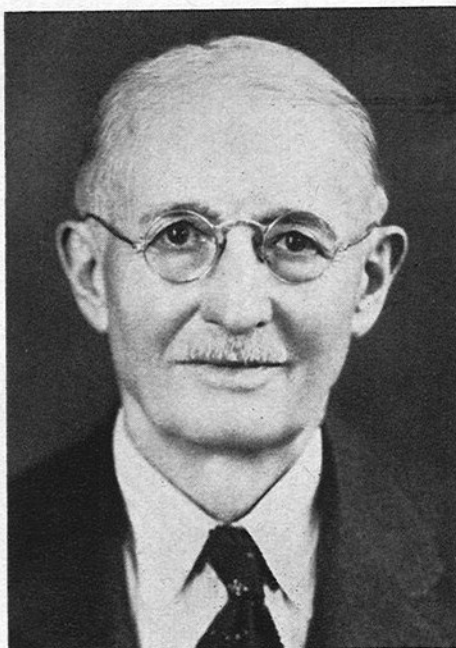
### A Tribute to Brother M. W. Thompson

**T**HE Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 109, of Ithaca, N. Y., has the great pleasure of extending their congratulations to Brother M. W. Thompson, card No. 4338, steam fitter, who was initiated into Local Union No. 109, June 1, 1893, and was elected recording secretary-treasurer in June, 1897, and has held that office continuously since that time. Brother Thompson has been a faithful member of Local Union No. 109 for over 50 years and on account of his high character, integrity and efficiency in all his dealings with the finances of the Ithaca local, the members of Local Union No. 109 have elected Brother Thompson again to that office.

It is quite evident that the officers and members of Local Union No. 109 do not believe in waiting for the funeral to give bouquets to those who are deserving when they are alive and when they can enjoy the congratulations of their Brother members for deeds well done.

Brother Thompson started to work in a local shop in 1892, and has worked in this same shop continuously since that time, about 52 years. Not many members have so good a record.

The United Association joins the



*Brother M. W. Thompson*

officers and members of Local Union No. 109 in taking great pleasure in extending our congratulations to Brother M. W. Thompson.

JOHN J. KEEFE,

Financial Secretary, Local No. 109.

### A Prisoner of War

The United Association adds another name to the steadily growing list of its members who have become heroes in this war to preserve freedom.

On February 4, 1944, Brother Frank Dituri, a lieutenant in the Air Force of the United States Army, was captured by the Nazis when his plane was shot down while on a bombing mission over Berlin. Lieutenant Dituri had already been decorated for bravery in action. It is with mixed feelings that the Association makes this report: We are proud and happy that our Brother was able to contribute to the downfall of Germany; we are sad that for the time being he will not be able to continue the fight. Above all, we are happy that he is alive.

Brother Dituri was a member of Local Union No. 250, Fitters, Welders and Helpers, located in Southgate, Calif. Nor was he alone in his efforts to keep this nation free from dictatorship. Two other brothers in his family are in the service. Brother Victor and Brother Gene Dituri—both members of Local Union No. 150—are in the United States Navy as shipfitters. Only one brother in the family is still at home, and he is in the local

The United Association is proud to have these men in its ranks.

### A Seabee Does It Again

Brother Amos R. Neer of Local Union No. 344 in Oklahoma City, Okla., has added another page to the thick volume of achievements which will be written by future historians. He landed right behind the Marines on Guadalcanal just to make sure the Marines would win the island with as much comfort as possible. While the bullets were still whizzing by Brother Neer proceeded to put together an ice plant. He personally gave the first drink of ice water to a battle weary, thirsty Marine.

Within the next few weeks he built 16 more ice plants on the island. He used any kind of equipment he could lay his hands on to do the job that taxed his ingenuity but never his ability. Before leaving Guadalcanal,

Brother Neer helped to construct a 60-ton refrigeration unit for the Naval hospital.

Eventually the rigors of sleeping in mud and water were too much for this Seabee and he was hospitalized with bronchitis and arthritis. While under treatment he was selected as one of the 32 heroes entertained in New York City by Mayor LaGuardia for the world premier of the movie "The Fighting Seabees".

While Brother Neer is a veteran now of World Wars I and II, he hopes that his son in the Air Corps will never have to fight again to show the dictators that they can't win.

The United Association extends their congratulations to Brother Neer, his wife and son.

### Assistance Needed

The members of Local Union No. 829 in Boston, Mass., have written to the United Association in an attempt to inform all members employed by the Federal Government that an effort is being made to induce Congress to pay in lump sums for all accumulated leave when a Government employee dies.

Two bills were introduced by Congressman Lane of Massachusetts, into the House of Representatives during the seventy-eighth session. The bills have been referred to the Committee on Civil Service and have received a favorable report.

The local requests all members of the United Association who are interested in the bills to write a letter to their Congressmen in order to assist in the passing of this legislation.

# LOCAL UNION NEWS AND VIEWS Continued

## Local Union No. 188 Celebrates Forty-Fifth Anniversary

**R**ECENTLY Plumbers', Steam Fitters' and Marine Pipefitters' Local Union No. 188, celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of its existence with a banquet and a dance in the Shriners' Country Club in Savannah, Ga. Brother Sam Roper, organizer, was present and gave a fine address. Needless to say everyone present had a most enjoyable time and they are looking forward to the half century mark.

The officers and members of the United Association take this opportunity to extend their congratulations and best wishes to the members of Local Union No. 188. We, too, look forward to the time when you will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary.

### Real Patriotism

Local Union No. 342 really believes that everyone on the home front should do his best to win the war. The actions of the local needs no description—its record is clear enough:

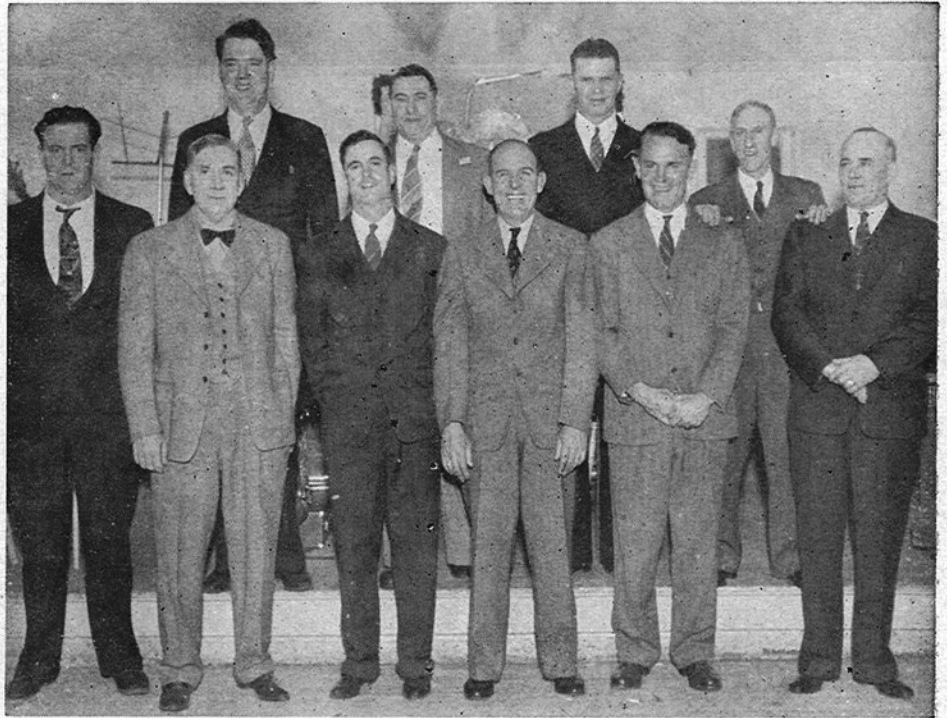
War Chest .....	\$10,107.99
U. S. Naval Hospital Welfare (donations to date) .....	1,240.00
This donation continues at the rate of \$20.00 per week.	
Station wagon to the Red Cross .....	1,467.40
Bookcase to Oak Knoll Hospital .....	35.78
Red Cross—1943 .....	500.00
Cigarettes to Armed Forces .....	250.00
Donation to local union's service men .....	424.62
U. S. War Bonds .....	43,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$57,025.79</b>

Forty members donated blood. \$28,365.00 in U. S. Bonds were purchased by our members, as on office records.

The United Association is proud of this record and it invites other locals throughout the nation to let it know of similar acts of patriotism.

### Men Wanted

Local Union No. 599 of Wilmington, Calif., has sent a notice to the United Association that there are numerous opportunities for work in the shipyards of Los Angeles County. The rate of pay is \$1.20 per hour.



*Celebrants who attended Local Union No. 188 Anniversary Party*

Front row: Jesse Morris, H. G. Walker, Paul Lubeck, J. J. Hogan, Charlie Anderson, Sam Roper, organizer.

Top row: Harry Morris, J. M. Farr, Truman Floyd, Walter Brutcher, business agent.

### Local No. 235 in the Limelight

Brother John Gillard, secretary-treasurer of Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 235, brought his local into prominence by an unusually fine and thorough editorial published in the *Oregon Daily Journal* on March 29, 1944.

It is a policy of the Daily Journal to invite prominent members of the community to write for the editorial page of the paper as guest editors. Recently Brother Gillard was invited to write an editorial for the paper and he selected as his topic, "The Union's Value". In the course of his editorial, Brother Gillard described accurately the benefits of unionism to the worker. He then proceeded to trace the benefits of sound trade unionism to the employers and to the community in which the union exists.

The United Association is proud to have in its ranks men of the caliber of Brother Gillard since the fact is becoming clearer every day that the labor movement needs not only the men who have convinced themselves that organization is necessary but men who can also convince the skeptical. Our hats are off to you, Brother Gillard.

### Lieut. Carl Johnson, Jr., Does Another Union Job!

With the thoroughness which springs from being trained to do a job the Union way, Brother Carl Johnson, Jr., a lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Forces and a member of Local Union No. 690, has just completed an attack upon the Nazis in Italy. The job given to his group was to destroy a bridge on the Rome to Florence line. Just as they approached the target a full train was passing over the bridge. Every gun in the flight was pouring in on the train when it suddenly exploded and knocked debris 3,000 feet in the air. The train had been loaded with ammunition destined to the Nazis at the front. When the smoke cleared both the train and the bridge were gone. The mission was a success.

The members of the United Association take this opportunity to express their appreciation to the wife and the parents of Lieutenant Johnson. All America is in their debt. The Association wishes them to know that it, too, is proud of the achievements of this fighting man.



# Amendment to Holiday and Overtime Order No. 9240

*Released April 18, 1944—U. S. Department of Labor*

**S**ECRETARY OF LABOR PERKINS announced recently the issuance of an order designed to aid in the stabilization of premium compensation conditions in the Building and Construction Industry. This order provides that, for the duration of the war, the current exemption from Executive Order 9240 for federally financed construction work is extended to all other work performed by employees at the site of construction provided that such work is performed under the conditions which are now applicable to federally financed construction work.

Previously, federally financed construction work was subject to the terms of the Wage Stabilization Agreement of 1941 entered into between Govern-

ment agencies and the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, while non-federally financed construction work was subject to the provisions of Executive Order 9240 if it was related to the prosecution of the war.

Difficult situations were created as a result of this classification since similar work in the same area was compensated at different rates of premium compensation depending upon the method by which the job was financed. The effect of the Secretary's order is to authorize management and labor to agree to bring premium compensation practices on non-federally financed construction work in line with condi-

tions now prevailing on federally financed construction work.

The Wage Adjustment Board has adopted a resolution which approves any changes in the premium compensation provisions of collective bargaining agreements in the Building and Construction Industry or in the premium compensation practices of the employers in this industry which conform such agreements or practices to the condition prescribed in the Secretary's order. All questions of interpretation and application arising under the Secretary's Order are referred to the Wage Adjustment Board for the Building and Construction Industry for determination.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Washington

### Part 4—Determinations Relating to Overtime, Sunday, and Holiday Pay Amendment of Determination of September 30, 1942, as Amended, on Premium Compensation in the Building and Construction Trades.

The Determination of the Secretary of Labor issued September 30, 1942, pursuant to Executive Order 9248, provides that the terms of Executive Order 9240 entitled "Regulations Relating to Overtime Wage Compensation" shall not apply to work on construction projects which is subject to the Wage Stabilization Agreement of July 22, 1941, entered into between certain Government agencies engaged in defense construction and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. This stabilization agreement applies to any contract work done for or through any Federal agency for defense purposes within the continental limits of the United States and the Panama Canal Zone. Executive Order 9240, however, applies to all work relating to the prosecution of the war in the United States, its territories and possessions.

Upon investigation I have determined that the differences in the definition of work subject to the Executive Order, the Determination, and the

Stabilization Agreement have created operating problems in the industry and that the nature and exigencies of operations in this industry make it necessary and advisable for the successful prosecution of the war that my Determination of September 30, 1942, as amended, be amended to provide for more uniform application of the rules on the payment of premium and overtime wage compensation.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power vested in me by Executive Order 9248, it is ordered, for the duration of the war, that the Determination of the Secretary of Labor, issued September 30, 1942, which provides that Executive Order 9240 shall not apply to any contract work done for or through any Federal agency for defense purposes within the continental limits of the United States and the Panama Canal Zone is extended to exempt from Executive Order 9240 all other work in the Building and Construction Industry performed by employees at the site of construction, provided that such work is performed under the following conditions, which are now in effect for all construction work exempted from Executive Order 9240 by my Determination of September 30, 1942, as amended:

Where a single shift is worked, eight hours of continuous employment, except for lunch periods, shall constitute a day's work beginning on Monday and through Friday of each week. Where work is required in excess of eight hours on any one day or during the interval from 5:00 P. M. Friday to 7:00 A. M. Monday, or on holidays,

such work shall be paid for at one and one-half times the basic rate of wages.

Where two or more shifts are worked, five days of seven and one-half hour shifts from Sunday midnight to Friday midnight, shall constitute a regular week's work. The pay for a full shift period shall be a sum equivalent to eight times the basic hourly rate and for a period less than the full shift shall be the corresponding proportional amount which the time worked bears to the time allocated to the full shift period. Any time worked from Friday midnight to Sunday midnight or in excess of regular shift hours shall be paid for at one and one-half times the basic rate of wages.

Any work not subject to the provisions of Executive Order 9240 pursuant to this order shall be subject to the amendment of my Determination of September 30, 1942, issued May 22, 1943, which limits holidays in this industry to New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and Memorial Day.

All questions of interpretation and application arising hereunder shall be referred for determination to the Wage Adjustment Board for the Building and Construction Industry.

This Order shall become effective April 17, 1944.

SECRETARY OF LABOR.

I hereby certify this to be a true copy of the original as signed by the Secretary of Labor.

Office of the Solicitor.

# THE AMERICAN FEDERATION CHALLENGES LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

(Continued from page 3)

peatedly in the history of the Formula.

However, the American Federation of Labor need make no assertions that the Little Steel Formula was based upon maintaining the peace-time standards of living. The record is clear.

In the majority opinion on the wage issue in the Little Steel cases, Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor stated emphatically:

"For the duration of the war, organized labor is expected to forego its quest for an **increasing share** of the national income". (Bold face supplied.)

The only logical inference is that organized labor must be satisfied with its peace-time standards. Furthermore, when Mr. Taylor was laying down the basic tenets of the Little Steel Formula he stated:

"(1) For the period from January 1, 1941, to May, 1942, which followed a long period of relative stability, the cost of living increased by about 15 percent. If any group of workers averaged less than 15-percent increase in hourly wage rates during, or immediately preceding or following, this period, **their established peace-time standards have been broken. If any group of workers averaged a 15-percent wage increase or more, their established peace-time standards have been preserved.**

\* \* \*

"(3) **THOSE GROUPS WHOSE PEACE-TIME STANDARDS HAVE BEEN BROKEN ARE ENTITLED TO HAVE THESE STANDARDS RE-ESTABLISHED AS A STABILIZATION FACTOR.**"

In a later part of the same opinion Dr. Taylor states:

"It is believed that established peace-time labor standards should be reasonably maintained as a part of the process of ending the race between wages and prices. **SUCH LABOR STANDARDS CAN BE PRESERVED WITHOUT ANY SIGNIFICANT EFFECT UPON THE BROAD INFLATION PROBLEM**". (Bold face and caps supplied.)

That Dr. Taylor accurately described the opinion of the majority is

reflected by these statements of Chairman William H. Davis:

"(1) We must fight the war without seeking special privileges or new profits for any particular group. . . .

"(2) Because of the need for maximum war production it is necessary that fair and equitable labor standards should not be broken down. . . . Not to protect those standards would justly give rise to a sense of insecurity and frustration among the workers who remain at home; and it is only fair to the workers who are drawn into the fighting services that their standards should be protected while they are away".

The conclusion which can be made from the majority decision of the members of the Board is that they clearly accepted the preservation of the peace-time standard of living as a foundation stone of the stabilization program. Indeed, the majority members went further. They repaired the destruction to the peace-time standards which had occurred between January 1, 1941, and May, 1942, by allowing a 15 percent general increase in average straight time hourly rates.

The purpose of the Little Steel Formula was to **grant wage increases to preserve peace-time standards of living.**

## The Cost of Living

The keynote of the Little Steel Formula was the assumption that the cost of living would not be allowed to rise.

The entire message of President Roosevelt to Congress on April 27, 1942, consisted of a unified, seven-point program to stabilize prices and the cost of living. He stated that:

"We must, therefore, adopt as one of our principal domestic objectives the stabilization of the cost of living, for this is the fortification of our whole economic structure".

Congress itself legislated to the end that this objective would be reached by amending the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. As a result of this legislation, an Office of Economic Stabilization was created by Executive Order No. 9250. The War Labor Board was delegated the power to control wages. The Office of Price Administration was authorized to place ceilings on prices and prevent the rise in prices.

As its contribution to the National Economic Policy to fight inflation, the National War Labor Board established the Little Steel Formula on the following assumption:

"The Board acts on the assumption that prices and living costs will now be stabilized under the President's seven-point program".

The importance of holding the cost of living has been so thoroughly acknowledged by the Federal Government that further prosecution of this point is unnecessary.

## The Position of the A. F. of L.

It is the considered judgment of the American Federation of Labor that the following facts are established:

1. That the peace-time standard of living of the wage earners was the basis of wage stabilization.
2. That when the process of stabilizing wages was begun the peace-time standards of living had been broken for all workers whose average straight time hourly wage rates had not increased at least 15 per cent above the January, 1941, level.
3. That an increase up to 15 per cent in the average straight time hourly rates was due all workers whose wages had not risen as much as 15 per cent.
4. That the expressed assumption of the National War Labor Board when it created the Little Steel Formula was that the National Economic Policy would be sufficiently effective to halt the rise in the cost of living.
5. That the National Economic Policy has not been noticeably successful and the cost of living has continued to rise.
6. That the wage earners of America have, as a consequence, suffered a loss in real income arising from the rigid application of the Little Steel allowance.
7. That the President of the United States has the power to correct this gross inequity.

In view of these facts, the American Federation of Labor petitions the National War Labor Board to request the President:

1. To modify realistically that portion of Executive Order No. 9328

(Continued on page 33)

**JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS  
AND STEAM FITTERS**



**UNITED ASSOCIATION OF  
JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS**

Office of publication  
1220 H St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.  
EDWARD J. HILLOCK . . . . . Editor  
Machinists' Bldg., Ninth and Mount Vernon  
Washington 1, D. C.  
Long Distance Telephone: National 8487  
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Contributions for the Journal must be received before the 15th of each month to insure publication in the following issue.

News notes and articles of interest to our craft are respectfully solicited.

If you do not receive the Journal, or change your address, notify the secretary of your local. The United Association is not interested in a souvenir publication of any kind.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When member deposits his card and his name is reported for the Journal list, the secretary should state where the member previously received the Journal, and give the name and number of the union with which he affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should see that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

The 15th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Items for the official columns of the Journal should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names, using one side of the sheet only. Communications must in all instances be accompanied by the author's name and address. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor before the 15th of each month to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.



**ORGANIZERS REPORTS**

(Continued from page 28)

Brother Pyne to meet at the business agent's office of Local Union No. 395, but he did not show up. I endeavored to make another appointment with him the following day, but he was reluctant to make an appointment with me so his clearance card would be straightened out. A complete report of this case has been forwarded to the General Office.

At Niagara Falls, N. Y., I attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 129 and an opportunity was afforded me to talk with its members on several matters concerning the welfare of this local and to inform them of the intentions of General President Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, of organizing all men working in the pipe trades industry.

This question was discussed at length and from the enthusiasm shown by the members I feel that results will be forthcoming.

Upon my arrival at Syracuse I met Business Agent James Lyon of the Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 818, with whom I attended a special meeting of his local where I was afforded the opportunity of meeting the officers and members and addressing them.

In my remarks, I informed the members of the intentions of General President Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock in reference to organizing all men working in the pipe industry. I stressed the fact of organizing all maintenance men in the various plants in Syracuse. The officers and members voted unanimously to have a committee appointed to draw up plans for the purpose of organizing all maintenance workers in their territory.

The following day, in company with Business Agent Lyon, we visited the Penicillin plant, being built for Chelplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., in Syracuse. We met the general superintendent, with whom we toured the plant. I found all the large equipment being installed by the iron workers, which should be installed by members of the United Association. I brought this matter to the attention of the general superintendent of the piping contractor. He informed me he was to meet the piping contractor the following day and notify him of my request that the additional equipment be done by members of the United Association. I am to confer with general superintendent at a later date.

While in Syracuse I had a conference with Business Agent Orr, Plumbers' Local Union No. 54, regarding conditions existing in his territory, and I was informed that all men in his local are now working.

I was then notified by General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock that Local Union No. 409 had requested the services of an organizer. I proceeded to Nyack, N. Y., contacted Business Agent Smith and went with him to the embarkation depot, headquarters, Camp Shank, Orangeburg, N. Y., where the general contractor had a contract to install the sewer piping which was being done by laborers. The general contractor would make no definite statement in regard to having members of the United Association do this work, and wanted time to think it over.

I instructed Business Agent Smith to notify the Building and Construction Trades Department as to the dispute in question.

Later, I again took this matter up with Business Agent Smith and the

**A. F. OF L. CHALLENGES**

**LITTLE STEEL**

**FORMULA**

(Continued from page 32)

which limits increases to offset maladjustments to "the Little Steel Formula as heretofore defined by the National War Labor Board for the rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942".

2. To permit employers to apply the maladjustment principle thus modified without obtaining approval from the National War Labor Board.

**Conclusion**

The opening statement of the American Federation of Labor indicated the line of attack which was subsequently followed by representatives of the affiliated International Unions. Each union selected some one point in the opening statement and expanded it. In addition, emphasis was placed upon the fact that many workers have not received even the benefits of the 15 per cent allowance. Administration of the policy has reduced the allowance for thousands of workers.

Now the record is in. The American Federation of Labor is waiting for the second round to start—waiting for the War Labor Board to consider the facts presented to the special panel. We can be confident that every person who helped to make that record is convinced that a realistic adjustment for the Formula has long been overdue.

general contractor. We showed him a recent decision handed down by the Building Trades Department on a similar job that he is doing in Spring Valley, stating that the work in question belongs to members of the United Association.

We then proceeded to Captain Wheeler, post engineer's office, where we showed him numerous decisions from the Building and Construction Trades Department and the agreement signed by both International Officers.

Captain Wheeler assured us that the rest of the sewer piping to be installed would be done by members of the United Association.

*John F. Regan*

# Official

## CONVENTION CALL

In conformity with the Constitution of the Minnesota State Pipe Trades Association, you are hereby notified that the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Minnesota State Pipe Trades Association will be held in Minneapolis, on June 10 and 11, 1944, in the Gold Room of the Radisson Hotel. The convention will be called to order at 9:30 A. M. The Dinner Dance will also be held in the Gold Room of the hotel at 6:30 P. M. The Ladies' Auxiliary is planning entertainment for the guests to the convention.

According to Sec. 1, Article 7, all local unions or any auxiliary and the Twin City Pipe Trades Council are entitled to five delegates.

Enclosed you will find credentials; the local secretary will fill them out in duplicate, mailing one copy of same to Ed Berent, the State Secretary, and the other is to be presented by the elected delegates to the Credential Committee at the convention.

Fraternally submitted,  
THOS. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
President.  
ED BERENT,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## Convention Call: To the Officers and Members of Local Unions Affiliated With the Wisconsin Pipe Trades Association

Dear Brothers:

You are hereby notified that the annual convention of the Wisconsin Pipe Trades Association will be held on June 17 and 18, in Oshkosh, Wis. Convention headquarters and all sessions will be held at the Raulf Hotel. A banquet has been arranged for June 17, 6:30 P. M., for the delegates, members, guests and their wives. After the banquet, there will be a floor show followed by dancing and refreshments.

Your attention is directed to Section 190 of the United Association Constitution which reads as follows: "Where such associations exist it will be mandatory upon all Local Unions in the State to affiliate."

Each Local Union will be entitled to five (5) delegates.

Each Local Union must be in good standing in both State and the United Association to be entitled to representation.

Each delegate shall be accompanied by credentials, with the seal of Local Union impressed thereon, countersigned by the President and Secretary.

No Local Union will be entitled to more votes than those cast by individual delegates present.

All resolutions to be presented for consideration and action by the convention must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than 7:30 P. M. the day previous to the convention.

Please give the contents of this convention call your careful consideration.

Fraternally yours,  
WISCONSIN PIPE TRADES  
ASSOCIATION.  
WILLIAM ARNDT,  
President.  
ANTHONY J. KING,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

AJK/bw  
O. W. U. No. 16456

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 75

Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call from this life our esteemed Brother and fellow craftsman, Sylvester L. Kohel, beloved husband of May Le Roy and fond father of Mark James Loren and Joan. In the passing of our Brother the widow has lost a loving companion and the children a fond and faithful father and the United Association and Local Union No. 75 a true and loyal member.

Whereas to those of his immediate relatives and friends who are most heart-stricken at the loss we have all sustained, we have nothing of this world's consolation to offer; we can only deeply, sincerely and most affectionately sympathize with them in their afflictive bereavement and commend them to the watchful care of our loving Heavenly Father Who looks down upon the widow and fatherless with infinite compassion in their hours of desolation.

Resolved, That a copy of this reso-

lution be spread upon the minutes of our records; a copy sent to his bereaved family and also a copy to be sent to the General Secretary-Treasurer for publication in the official Journal, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a fitting tribute to a well spent life of one who has passed to his reward. Peace be to his soul.

Jos. Pfister,  
Harry Poehl,  
Carl Hoffman,  
Committee.

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 268

It is with a feeling of deepest sorrow and regret that we wish to express our sympathy in the passing of our beloved Brother, John Geary, who passed away October 19, 1943, at 1:10 p. m. Brother Geary had been in the sprinkler industry since 1890 and had been a member of the United Association for 42 years, having been initiated June 29, 1901. Brother Geary was a

former business agent for many years; also past President; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 268 extend to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to headquarters for publication in the Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

Martin F. Craffey,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 142

This is to advise that since making my final report to headquarters regarding the appeals received from the general membership in behalf of Brother A. G. Loosmore, Card No. 74955, I have received one additional donation of \$1.00 from Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 589, Hibbing, Minn.

A. DURAN,  
Business Agent and Secretary,  
Plumbers' Local Union No. 142.



SICK BENEFITS PAID IN MARCH, 1944, TO CONTINUOUSLY SICK MEMBERS

L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
2	Edgeworth, Robert	\$50.00	61	Reid, Thos.	65.00	235	Bullock, V. B.	65.00
2	Itzla, Wm.	50.00	78	Nelson, A. H.	65.00	250	Lever, Harry	65.00
2	Keefe, Wm.	20.00	98	Bresnahan, Neil	65.00	464	Reynolds, J. W.	30.00
15	Cappil, Chas.	65.00	146	Huber, Fred G.	65.00	638	Mitchell, John W.	65.00
36	Campbell, J. E.	40.00	161	Sequist, Conrad	65.00			
36	Friedel, Geo. J.	40.00	162	Riber, Chas.	65.00			
36	Paschke, E.	35.00				Total		\$915.00

For Whom We Mourn

L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
	<b>Brooklyn, N. Y.</b>			<b>Vancouver, B. C.</b>			<b>Lorain, Ohio</b>	
Brother Emil Schwager	1		Brother W. C. Harman	170		Brother Robert M. Miles	446	
	<b>New York, N. Y.</b>		Brother Dugald McCallum	170		<b>Pittsburgh, Pa.</b>		
Brother Emil Arber	2					Brother Herman Boehke	449	
Brother George Daley	2			<b>Monahans, Texas</b>		Brother Edw. O'Neill	449	
Brother Edward Kennedy	2		Brother A. H. Seals	175		<b>Charleston, S. C.</b>		
Brother Wm. McBain	2		Brother Vaughn Twibell	175		Brother D. J. Looney, Jr.	470	
	<b>Denver, Colo.</b>					<b>Seattle, Wash.</b>		
Brother L. W. Gorham	3			<b>Columbus, Ohio</b>		Brother Harry M. Brush	473	
	<b>Washington, D. C.</b>		Brother John Merz	189		<b>Middletown, Ohio</b>		
Brother Fred Hawkins	5			<b>Jacksonville, Fla.</b>		Brother C. E. Sorrell	510	
	<b>Kansas City, Mo.</b>		Brother O. C. Manning	234		<b>Pottsville, Pa.</b>		
Brother Jas. Carroll	8					Brother Peter Popnick	517	
Brother O. W. Cunningham	8			<b>Portland, Ore.</b>		<b>Louisville, Ky.</b>		
	<b>Minneapolis, Minn.</b>		Brother Charlie M. Dimmick	235		Brother A. C. Eifler	522	
Brother Harry Johnson	15		Brother Gollfrid Johnson	235		<b>Las Vegas, Nev.</b>		
	<b>Boston, Mass.</b>		Brother Herman C. Mathis	235		Brother T. H. Mathewson	525	
Brother E. N. Silver	12		Brother Stanley E. Purcell	235		<b>Newburgh, N. Y.</b>		
Brother C. J. Wilson	12		Brother B. Shields	235		Brother Jas. P. Ebbets	547	
	<b>Providence, R. I.</b>		Brother Melchour Uebel	235		<b>Elgin, Ill.</b>		
Brother George Seaver	28		Brother Chas. Wiggins	235		Brother Edw. Olson	554	
	<b>Wilmington, Del.</b>			<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>		<b>Hannibal, Mo.</b>		
Brother Arthur C. Sinnett	26 Aux.		Brother Geo. W. Goldsmith	250		Brother Eugene A. Freday	581	
	<b>Seattle, Wash.</b>			<b>Jersey City, N. J.</b>		<b>San Francisco, Calif.</b>		
Brother John Campbell	32		Brother Henry Cassens	274		Brother James Bollman	590	
Brother P. R. Peterson	32		Brother John Koes	274		Brother Maitland Childress	590	
Brother Walter G. Westover	32		Brother H. Rosenbrock	274		Brother Pompeyo Cordova	590	
	<b>St. Louis, Mo.</b>			<b>Montreal, Can.</b>		Brother Phillip Edwards	590	
Brother George Damann	35		Brother A. Harding	292		Brother Nils Jensven	590	
	<b>Syracuse, N. Y.</b>			<b>Oakland, Calif.</b>		Brother Lloyd Chester Thomas	590	
Brother Joseph Fredericks	54		Brother G. W. Randolph	342		Brother Frank Zielasko	590	
	<b>Rockford, Ill.</b>			<b>New Haven, Conn.</b>				
Brother Harry Coppage	57		Brother M. J. Hennessey	349		<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>		
	<b>Troy, N. Y.</b>			<b>Butler, Pa.</b>		Brother Robert Hoffman	597	
Brother J. H. Lawler	61		Brother C. E. Connell	356		Brother Geo. J. Levins	597	
	<b>Indianapolis, Ind.</b>			<b>Redlands, Calif.</b>		Brother Arthur H. Pendl	597	
Brother Louis H. Collings	73		Brother H. D. Boswell	364		Brother Wm. J. Sarsfield	597	
Brother H. F. McCallie	73			<b>Albany, Ga.</b>		Brother Helmouh H. Taty	597	
	<b>Milwaukee, Wis.</b>		Brother W. B. Alvis	368				
Brother Sylvester Kohel	75			<b>Cincinnati, Ohio</b>		<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>		
Brother Richard Voelz	75		Brother W. O'Herron	392		Brother Rolly J. Beach	599	
	<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>			<b>Buffalo, N. Y.</b>		Brother Robert Burch	599	
Brother A. P. Alger	78		Brother Geo. Ullrich	395		Brother Raymond R. Meanor	599	
	<b>Schenectady, N. Y.</b>			<b>Pomona, Calif.</b>		Brother Fred G. Thomas	599	
Brother Lewis Goetz	105		Brother R. W. Guse	398				
	<b>St. Petersburg, Fla.</b>			<b>Jackson, Tenn.</b>		<b>Washington, D. C.</b>		
Brother Sam Keefe	111		Brother Al G. Aitken	407		Brother H. E. La Fourcade	602	
	<b>Binghamton, N. Y.</b>			<b>Ogden, Utah</b>		Brother John O'Brine	602	
Brother Jacob B. Hait	112		Brother Edw. S. Holbrook	415		<b>West Palm Beach, Fla.</b>		
	<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>			<b>Philadelphia, Pa.</b>		Brother J. W. Carsten	630	
Brother J. N. Gaskin	130		Brother Robert Liston	420		<b>New York, N. Y.</b>		
Brother M. Gluskoter	130		Brother Eugene Nagle	420		Brother Wm. J. Bonner	638	
Brother F. A. Schumacker	130		Brother H. Wynings	420		Brother Frank Brinkmeyer	638	
	<b>San Antonio, Texas</b>			<b>Superior, Wis.</b>		Brother George Cavanagh	638	
Brother George Wenthe	142		Brother Herman Larson	434		Brother James J. Fitzgerald	638	
				<b>East St. Louis, Ill.</b>		Brother Frank Rauth	638	
			Brother W. E. Greeley	439		Brother P. F. Rost	638	
				<b>Indianapolis, Ind.</b>				
			Brother J. N. Hanneman	440		<b>Washington, D. C.</b>		
						Brother John David Closson	669 Road	
						<b>Fairmont, W. Va.</b>		
						Brother Frank T. Hawkins	759	

# NOTICE

All official correspondence should be addressed to the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, 506 Machinists Building, 9th and Mt. Vernon, Washington 1, D. C.

*Editor*

## *Important*

The Federal Post Office Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on the Journal mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below to notify their Local Union Secretary of change of address.

This is an important matter, and it is requested that all members cooperate.

\* \* \*

Members not receiving Journal regularly may use same blank to notify Local Union Secretary of their desire to receive the Journal.



SEND THIS INFORMATION TO YOUR LOCAL UNION SECRETARY

.....194

Please change my address on Journal mailing list

Old Address.....Street,  
.....City,  
.....State

New Address.....Street,  
.....City,  
.....State

and oblige.

Name in full.....

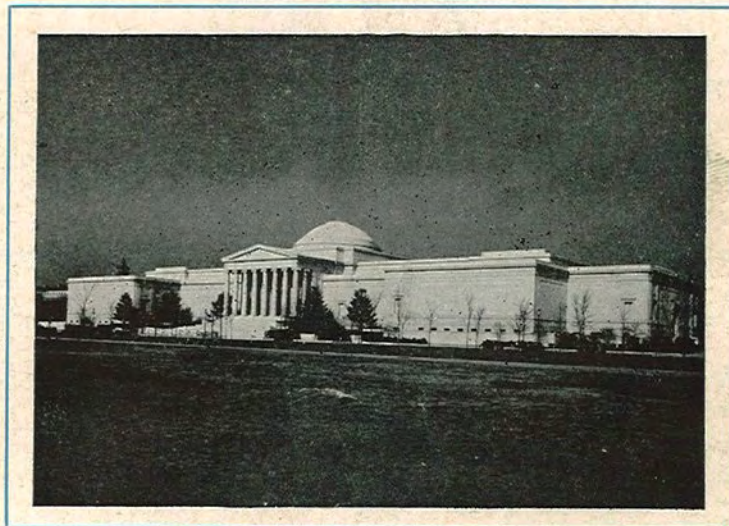
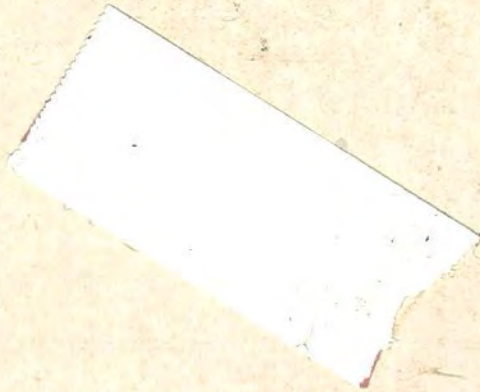
Local Union No..... Card No.....

Name, New Address, Zone No., Local No., Card No., and Old Address Must Be Clearly Written

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS

Publication Office

1220 H Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.



#### NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

*The National Gallery of Art was established as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, directed by the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art. The building, costing about \$15,000,000, was erected with funds given by the late Andrew W. Mellon.*

*The architect of the building was the late John Russell Pope. The building is one of the largest marble structures in the world. It is 785 feet in length, with 500,000 square feet of floor space.*

*The paintings and sculpture given by Mr. Mellon comprise works by many of the greatest masters from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries and formed, therefore, a nucleus of high quality from which the collection has grown.*

**BUY EXTRA WAR BONDS**