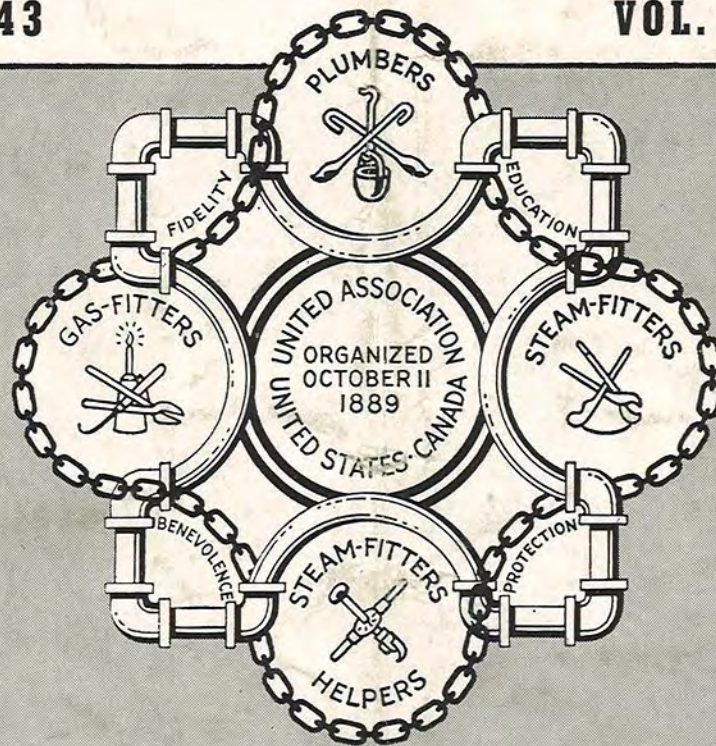


JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS

APRIL 1943

VOL. LVIII, NO. 4



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

CURTIS H. KOCH
UNITED STATES NAVY
LOCAL 597

JOSEPH WINICHUK
UNITED STATES ARMY
LOCAL 2

SAMUEL N. HANNAH
UNITED STATES ARMY
LOCAL 331

FRANCIS DEVINE
UNITED STATES ARMY
LOCAL 121

N. A. SERRATORE
UNITED STATES AIR CORPS
LOCAL 393

HERMAN DETELS, JR.
UNITED STATES NAVY
LOCAL 2

M. R. GREER
UNITED STATES NAVY
LOCAL 235

JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE UNITED ASSOCIATION

Office of Publication, 1220 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Editorial Office, Machinists' Building, Ninth and Mt. Vernon, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE MASTERTON, General President

MARTIN P. DURKIN, General Secretary-Treas.

Entered as second-class matter July 1, 1941, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918."

Vol. LVIII, No. 4

APRIL, 1943

Subscription Price
\$1.00 Per Year

DEATH AND ILLNESS CAUSE ABSENCES, TOO!

The cry of absenteeism still rings out over the land as though it is a great curse that needs a new "crusade" to stop it. Congress is legislating and newspapers are raising a hue and cry that smacks of emotionalism of the highest degree.

Absenteeism is a word that has found its place on too many loose tongues which use it without much thought or realization of a correct definition or of the degree of lost man hours about which they so blatantly talk. We feel that such loose talk by so many persons who should be responsible as well as so many irresponsible individuals is an attack on the patriotism and loyalty of American workers.

The talk about workers being away from their jobs is not based on sound and realistic facts in most cases. It springs from maliciousness or lack of knowledge of the subject.

We are not denying that a great many man-days of production are lost because of workers not being on the job but we do deny the irresponsible charges placed against the workers and unions regarding the volume of absenteeism and the causes.

The greatest causes of absenteeism occur for reasons beyond the control of the worker. Industry and the government in cooperation with labor unions must examine the facts and data in this matter and bring about the solution.

The causes have been expounded from one end of the country to another and it is apparent that many legislators are still overlooking many of the primary factors. We know that among the chief causes are poor transporta-

tion, bad housing, overlong working hours, material shortages, lack of food, lack of health services, with resulting illness, lack of safety, and the like.

Editorial

Absenteeism among women is also caused by lack of child care, lack of shopping facilities, and similar evidences of bad planning and failure to approach the problem realistically. Many women now doing war production work come from housework, retail clerks and office jobs and they are not able to stand the monotony and repetition of industrial work, thus they have to remain away from the job to rest.

These causes are far more of a factor than deliberate laying off by workers who want to go fishing, take in a movie, or do any one of the number of other things which the daily newspapers seem to have concentrated on to the point of ignoring the basic reasons why workers stay away from their war jobs.

The importance of eliminating the above reasons or causes for absences are obvious but we contend that a direct attack must be made and made immediately upon a very fundamental and substantial cause of millions of lost man hours—that cause is lack of protection of the workers' health and safety. The protection of the worker from occupational accidents and from occupational illness.

The Secretary of Labor said, "Re-

ports to the Labor Department show that fatigue, eye strain, poor ventilation, poor heat, and sanitation and improper food facilities are all factors which increase the number of work-days lost in war industries due to illness which, combined with accidents, is responsible for 90 per cent of absenteeism."

President Roosevelt in his Labor Day speech at Bethesda, Md., drew attention to the accident problem as it affects war work in the following language:

"The number of fatalities last year in industry from accidents was 19,200. How many of these deaths were preventable? The number of people injured in such accidents was considerably in excess of two million, including over 100,000 permanent disabilities.

"Among those who have been killed or disabled were men and women who could have helped to build planes, tanks, ships, and guns—who could have served in civilian defense or in many other essential services. As a result of industrial accidents alone, quite apart from these which were fatal, the time lost last year reached the almost incredible total of 42,000,000 man days.

"It is not our enemies who kill valuable Americans. CARELESSNESS . . . (and lack of adequate protective devices) . . . in OPERATION OF MACHINES IN FACTORIES, can cost many lives needed by our country in using every resource most effectively."

Why should the President of the United States take so important an occasion as the dedication of the United States Navy Medical Center as the opportune time to call atten-

tion to the disastrous loss of manpower through industrial injuries and illness? He felt that it was necessary to inform the people of the United States of the appalling conditions existing today which are lowering our productive ability.

The figures become more appalling when we examine them in relation to the casualties among the U. S. Armed Forces. In the first 14 months of the war—up to February 7—there were 10,150 dead, 10,959 wounded and 44,181 missing or interned—or a total of 65,380. These figures on military casualties were released by the Office of War Information. During the same period figures from the National Safety Council indicate that 53,000 American workers were killed and 4,750,000 injured. The total American accident toll for 14 months following Pearl Harbor was 109,000 killed and approximately 11,000,000 injured. Among the victims were thousands of skilled workers and key men in the nation's war program who cannot be replaced without years of training.

This waste of manpower cannot be tolerated any longer if we expect to base our victory upon the strength of our production.

The accident toll for 1941 stood thus: 19,200 dead, 15 per cent of whom, it is estimated, were highly skilled workers impossible to replace quickly; permanent injuries 100,600; temporary disabilities 2,060,400 lasting for an average of 20 days each; total days lost 251,000,000, the equivalent of full-time employment of 800,000 workers.

Nearly 1,890,000 workers were killed or injured at their jobs in United States industries during 1940, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Of the 18,000 fatalities, about 16,600 involved employees, and 1,500 involved self-employed workers or proprietors. Nearly 90,000 persons suffered some permanent impairment, and \$1,782,000 had temporary disabilities lasting a day or more.

If the economic time loss caused by deaths and permanent disabilities is excluded, the employee days lost in actual absence from work is estimated at 41,912,000 days—enough to have provided 140,000 workers with full-time employment during the entire year. If standard time charges (of 6,000 days) are applied for deaths and permanent impairments, the total time is increased to the tremendous total of 233,840,000 days, equivalent to full-time annual employment for about 780,000 workers—about 95 per cent of the increase in employment during 1940.

Experts in the field of industrial

safety point out that under an emergency such as this war which requires uninterrupted output of urgently needed material and equipment this labor waste looms as a subject for grave concern. The injury or sickness of trained workers materially retards the production program.

These same experts contend that we are fortunate in having tried and tested techniques for the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases. It is true that we have a certain number of known techniques for the prevention of accidents, and Industrial diseases, but it is apparent from the figures compiled that the tried and tested techniques have failed to save the lives, limbs, and earning powers of millions of American workers. Why do we have so many casualties occurring in our industrial plants if we have the material and equipment to avoid such injuries and diseases?

So many workers are being killed, injured, and subjected to occupational disease hazards in spite of the opinions of these experts who believe that we have techniques to prevent such accidents. This high accident rate would lead one to believe that it is due to the fact that the laws designed to protect the workers are either inadequate or not administered completely and efficiently—we believe it is a case of both. Let us examine what laws exist in the various States throughout the country to protect the workers from industrial injuries and occupational diseases. All such protective legislation and administration is left entirely up to the various States. Many of these State Administrative Departments not only fail to enforce the laws but fail almost entirely in making adequate inspections to determine whether or not hazards even exist. It is true that forty-seven States have Workmen's Compensation laws but these laws are designed as compensating measures which will not prevent an industrial accident or an occupational disease but rather they exist to compensate the worker after he has been injured, by an accident, or contracted occupational diseases.

The failure of our States to provide adequate industrial safety and hygiene protection is one of the most important influencing factors in the cause of absenteeism. When we examine the record it is appalling that we continue to sanction such lack of protection of our manpower.

The States should enforce health and safety legislation. The great majority of States have had for a long time the legal authority and the administrative machinery for this job; of course some States have facilities for

a better job than others. The record of a State in maintaining industrial safety and health also depends, of course, on the type of legislation it has to enforce. Does the legislation cover all employments? Does it give the State authority to draw up detailed regulations that will rule out hazardous conditions?

The great majority of States have done nothing or very little about setting up rules, which have the same effect as law, to protect workers from the hazards of injury and disease. Thirty-one States have been given the power to make rules for the prevention of industrial injuries and occupational diseases but only 12 have set-up rules to govern the conditions under which injuries and occupational diseases arise.

The States which have made some progress in this line and serve as an example of what can and should be done and the direction in which we should travel in rule making are: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, New Jersey and Wisconsin. The others with power to make rules to protect the workers have not done much of a job of establishment.

The question arises, why haven't these States done a better job of rule making and enforcement?

Unfortunately all the States do not have the necessary facilities either from the point of view of appropriation or legislation. Take a State like Georgia, for instance. Georgia in 1940 had 205,229 people working in her factories, and today, with many war industries running full blast there, that figure is much higher. Yet for the fiscal year 1940-1941 the Georgia Department of Labor had only \$25,000 to enforce not only industrial safety and health laws but also laws relating to child labor, hours, labor statistics, and private employment agencies.

Delaware, the smallest State but highly industrialized, appropriated only \$7,850 to its labor commission for the 1940-1941 fiscal year to enforce child labor, hours, and factory inspection laws covering its 29,643 workers employed in manufacturing industries.

Colorado in 1940-1941 employed only two factory inspectors for safety and health; each at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

These figures serve to indicate that many States cannot afford or refuse to provide sufficient funds to the agencies charged with enforcing industrial safety and health laws.

Some of these States which passed laws to protect the workers against injury and occupational disease have granted the powers to the State Industrial Commissions or to special Com-

missions which have failed to provide the necessary rules to prevent industrial injuries and diseases. Emphasis has been placed upon compensation for injury rather than upon prevention.

The so-called statutory laws passed by State Legislatures which do not give rule-making power to some specific agency have proved worthless. Legislatures must pass laws which will keep up with the modern industrial growth which brings innumerable additional hazards, which further jeopardize the workers.

Exposure to accidents and occupational diseases is now at a peak because of industrial expansion for war purposes, because of lengthened hours of work, and new hazards are constantly arising through the development of new processes. Old occupational disease hazards, unfortunately never completely removed in peacetime, are increasing.

It has been the experience that when bills to prevent accidents and occupational diseases have been introduced for legislative action they were confronted with strenuous opposition by opponents who use the argument that employers operating under such laws would not be able to compete with their competitors in States without such protective legislation because operation costs would be higher. In other words these employers would rather let men and women die or be crippled or sick for life as a result of an industrial accident or occupational disease because they place the profit motive above the value of human life.

As a result of the lack of adequate legislation for the prevention of accidents and the exposure to occupational diseases we find that there are only 600 Factory Inspectors in the entire United States. New York has 225 Factory Inspectors and the State of Colorado has only two Factory Inspectors to cover the entire State.

Many States have employees classified as Factory Inspectors but they do little if any Factory Inspection. Most of them are engaged in enforcement of other labor laws such as hours of labor or sanitation or something entirely irrelevant to the protection of the worker from industrial dangers or occupational diseases. In general these Factory Inspectors are chosen for their political affiliations rather than for their knowledge of industrial conditions. It can be said that only three States have strict Civil Service protection for these men. It is obvious, therefore, that every time the State political administration changes the men hired as guardians of the workers are

turned out and replaced by others affiliated with the new regime.

The Factory Inspection Divisions, established in Departments of Labor, are not only inadequately manned but they are short of equipment and necessary paraphernalia and techniques to do a job worthy of consideration. We find that only three States in the entire country have Industrial Hygiene Sections in State Labor Departments to determine the extent of Occupational Disease hazards. Only three out of 48 States are in a position where they can assist the employer in the elimination of disease hazards so that sickness may be prevented. These three States with Industrial Hygiene Sections still have a long way to go in order to achieve the results possible but they have made a start and should continue to expand and aid in protecting all exposed workers. They should be substantially expanded and provided with sufficient and adequate personnel and modern equipment and supplies in order to expand their functions.

As pointed out the personnel has been changed with changes in political administration, further, the salaries paid to Factory Inspectors in the large majority of States is so low that it has not been adequate to attract the better political worker. Consequently, States which have had any Factory Inspection law find themselves going backward in administrative techniques and methods instead of progressing as should be expected. Some States find the administrative measures now being used in administering Safety and Health comparable to the status they were in twenty years ago with little or nothing to show for the years of experience in administering these laws.

Today, at the height of the severest war in our history, when the need for the conservation and fullest utilization of manpower is greatest, what do we find? We find hundreds of thousands of workers being killed, maimed or made sick for the remainder of their lives because of inadequate Safety and Health protection.

The protection of the workers of this country is a nation-wide problem. We must conserve and protect our manpower with a greater zeal and wariness than we use in protecting our natural resources such as timber, oil, and other minerals.

The Federal Government has not spent a cent in any State to aid in the enforcement of State safety laws. On the other hand, look at the amount that the Federal Government has spent to assist the three States cited as examples above, in trade, industrial, and defense vocational training:

State	Total Grant	Total No. Trainees	Av. Amt. Per Person
Georgia	\$1,326,406.61	46,772	\$28.00
Delaware	211,696.19	5,812	36.00
Colorado	689,637.75	31,552	22.00

Again, look at the amounts the Federal Government has spent to help these same States in the Administration of employment services:

State	Total Grant	Total No. Complete and Supplementary Placements	Average Amt. Per Placement
Georgia	\$75,000	106,676	\$.70
Delaware	11,000	17,542	.62
Colorado	26,000	74,020	.35

Surely, if the Federal Government has an interest in seeing that persons are trained for jobs and that workers and jobs are brought together, it also has an interest in seeing that these workers are not maimed, killed, or stricken by disease on the job.

Many of the States cannot afford to appropriate sufficient funds for the establishing and administration of adequate safety and health rules.

The Labor Committees of the Congress should conduct an investigation of these facts in order to understand the relationship of industrial accidents and occupational diseases to absenteeism. These Committees should summon the Secretary of Labor and representatives from the various States administering Factory Inspection as well as representatives of industry and labor to shed what light they can upon this very serious problem which is depleting our manpower more rapidly than the military activities of our Army, Navy, and Marine Corps on the battlefields throughout the world.

If the evidence warrants, which we are sure it will, then legislation should be recommended to the Congress by the Labor Committees which will establish a program of Federal Aid to the States for the organization and operation of Safety and Health laws. Money can be provided to assist the States in the purchase of equipment and materials, for proper enforcement of the Safety and Health Laws. Financial aid should also be furnished to provide a sufficient number of Factory Inspectors with the necessary background and experience who can be adequately trained to become skilled Factory Inspectors. The position of Factory Inspectors in all the States should be placed under strict and rigid merit system and adequate compensation paid in order to attract the engineers, mechanics and student engineers to compete for these jobs. The administration of such Federal legislation could be similar to that of the Wagner-Peyser Act, but should go much further to carry out the intent of the Act. States could be granted matching funds or proportioned funds provided they measured up to the

standards of administration and operation as would be established by the United States Department of Labor. The administration of such a program must be placed in the Department of Labor rather than in a war agency because the latter is only temporary and the causes of accidents and occupational illness must be prevented continuously.

The Department of Labor, in the administration of this program, should assist the States in establishing personnel standards and classifications as well as in the continuous training of

personnel in the techniques of Factory Inspection.

In addition to the proper assistance rendered in the selection and training of personnel the Department of Labor should appoint a standing committee consisting of the best men in the field of health and safety throughout the country. The function of this committee should be to study and evolve standards which can be applied on a national scale in the administration of Health and Safety. A division of this committee should study the methods used by Industrial Hygiene Divisions for the prevention of occu-

pational disease with a view to establishing national standards. This procedure of trying and testing of the devices and measures used to prevent industrial accidents and disease could be evolved and from these tests and experiments could come standard safety devices and measures.

Congress must act and act immediately if it is interested in keeping our workers on the production lines. This legislation, if passed at this time, will make a material contribution to the war production as well as to the immediate and continued conservation of human life.

W.P.B. REDEFINES MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

A revised definition of what constitutes maintenance and repair of a building is contained in an amendment to Conservation Order L-41, which was made effective this month. The new definition specifically designates that where a single job is partly maintenance and repair and partly new construction, the whole project will be considered new construction and subject to Order L-41.

In addition, the amendment reduces to \$200 new construction which may be undertaken, without specific authority, by a number of manufacturing enterprises which are not essential to the war program. However, the amendment applies to private dwellings and commercial structures.

Order L-41 is a limitation order which is designed to prevent unnecessary construction in order to conserve materials, facilities and labor for essential war uses. It acts to shut off the flow of materials from normal peacetime construction and route them to essential war jobs.

Under the new definition, maintenance and repair means the work that is necessary to keep a structure in sound condition, but does not include any building operation involving a structural alteration or change in design.

In specifying industrial structures whose exemption under L-41 is reduced to \$200, the amendment embraces all structures which have as their principal function the manufacture, processing, or assembling of any of the following: athletic supplies, sporting goods, toys or games; beverages (except milk); books, magazines, newspapers, greeting cards, or other printed or engraved matter; candy or chewing gum; jewelry, watches, traveling bags, brushes, razors, pipes and

like articles for personal use or adornment; furniture, silverware, china, household electrical appliances, draperies, and all similar articles; musical instruments; stationery or office supplies; toiletries or cosmetic products, and all sorts of wearing apparel, except that for the Army or Navy. Any industrial construction with a productive floor area of less than 10,000 square feet is also included. The amount of exemptions previously allowed these structures varied.

The amendment to Order L-41 brings into the foreground these other principal changes in the regulation of construction:

1. Provision is made for emergency work on any damaged structures for the protection of the structure and the public.

2. In prohibiting construction in violation of L-41, the amended order forbids not only the beginning of such construction but also forbids carrying on or participating in the work.

3. The cost of construction as defined in the order has been narrowed to exclude financing and insurance charges as elements of cost.

4. The exemption of certain types of agricultural construction is permitted to reflect the USDA rationing program.

The order, as amended, provides that no construction may be begun or carried on unless it is specifically authorized by the War Production Board or unless the estimated cost of the project is limited to stated amounts. These amounts limit construction to \$200 for residential and some specifically mentioned types; \$1,000 for multiple residential; \$1,000 for agricultural; \$5,000 for industrial; and \$1,000 for "other restricted" construction not otherwise classified.

In prohibiting unauthorized con-

struction, WPB acted to restrict anyone who might complete a structure started in violation of Order L-41, or anyone who might participate in the job, such as architects, engineers, and the like.

In addition to redefining costs so that financing and insurance charges are no longer considered elements of cost, the order also excludes the cost of production machinery or equipment to be used directly in manufacturing for the purpose of determining whether a certain job is exempt under the terms of the order.

Agricultural construction was exempted from the Order, where the construction is necessary to the installation of material or equipment, the distribution of which is controlled by certain other orders. This exemption is ordered to remove a second unnecessary control on farmers by Order L-41.

Where a structure has been damaged or destroyed by disaster, the order now expressly exempts such construction work as is necessary to protect or make safe the building or its contents. This permits the shoring up of walls of a damaged structure, or other similar work necessary to protect the property, its contents or the public.

An additional exemption is allowed for construction which is necessary to restore or replace residential or multiple residential structures damaged or destroyed by disaster, provided that the estimated cost is less than \$5,000. In these cases, Form PD-200 must be filed within two weeks after the damage or destruction occurs.

Other changes of a minor character were made.

Concurrently with the amending of Order L-41, Interpretation No. 1 was issued, embodying all interpretations, which existed previously, but which were not included in the order itself.

Report of the **GENERAL PRESIDENT**

IN New York a conference was held with General Vice President McLaughlin and General Organizers Leonard, Gillis and Hillock, at which we were able to review conditions throughout the Eastern Districts covered by these officers and to decide on over-all policies to properly care for them. While in this city I also met with President Doran and Business Representative Drew, of Local Union No. 2, and Secretary Bradley, of Local Union No. 638, with whom I was able to advise on a number of questions affecting the membership of these local unions.

Next to Chicago, where a number of meetings had been arranged on questions affecting our membership in that city. The first of these was with the officers of Local Union No. 597, together with representatives of the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors Association. Next, with General Organizer Cunningham and representatives of Local No. 130, a meeting was held with the officers of the Chicago Master Plumbers Association, with President Merryman, of the National Association of Master Plumbers, in attendance. Later, with Brother Cunningham, a meeting was held with the officers of Local Union No. 130.

Our discussions at all of these meetings were of a friendly and constructive nature, and I am convinced that if the advices given are followed beneficial results will be had. While in this section, I accepted an invitation extended by Local Union No. 307, Hammond, Ind., to attend a banquet given by that local union for its members, employers and friends. This is an annual affair in Hammond, and on each occasion has been highly successful and thoroughly enjoyed. In attendance were General Organizer Cunningham and representatives from a large number of our nearby local unions. The mayors and other city officials of Hammond and East Chicago, who were guests of the evening, all spoke highly of the contribution being made to the general well-being of these cities by our membership. A most enjoyable evening concluded with the showing of the motion picture "The Ominous Arms Case," which is doing much throughout the country to carry the message of the danger of water pollution to many thousands of people in all walks of life.

In Washington a meeting was attended of the International Representatives of the various trades affected by the action of the National Labor Relations Board in the Kaiser Shipyards. President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, presided and later, with a committee from this group, appeared before the various Procurement Agencies which are affected by the shipbuilding program. Since then these agencies have met with President Roosevelt for the purpose of discussing the serious effect this situation may cause, particularly in the loss of production. Mr. Henry Kaiser also appeared before a committee in Congress and urged upon them the need for freezing agreements already reached in the shipbuilding industry with whatever organization they designate as the bargaining agent for the duration. So far, no change has taken place. The case is still in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board, and, in its usual fumbling manner, a decision will be arrived at some time. Meantime, the men affected cannot help but feel not only disgust but resentment against the National Labor Relations Board and against the law which brought the Board into being.

The usual round of meetings have been attended here in Washington, with the outlook at present pointing to more control and regulation, not only for labor but also for industry. These may come as a result of New Deal planning or they may come as a result of legislation by Congress. The Hobbs bill is an example of the more vicious type of labor regulation. This bill is inspired (so its author states) to curb labor racketeering, yet it takes certain protection from organized labor to which it is justly entitled, and proceeds to tie up the entire movement in a jumble of reports and restrictions, while the fact that there are laws existing in every State in the country which prohibit racketeering in all forms, whether in labor or in business, is being entirely ignored. Another bill has been introduced designed to cure absenteeism by drafting those who may be guilty. Here, again, is another attempt to smear labor under the guise of curing a situation which is deplored by all of us. Yet, apparently, no real thought has been given by the author of this piece of proposed legislation to the causes of absenteeism. In all too many cases, if this angle was investigat-

ed it might be found that back of a large percentage of this lost time lies an unsatisfactory working condition.

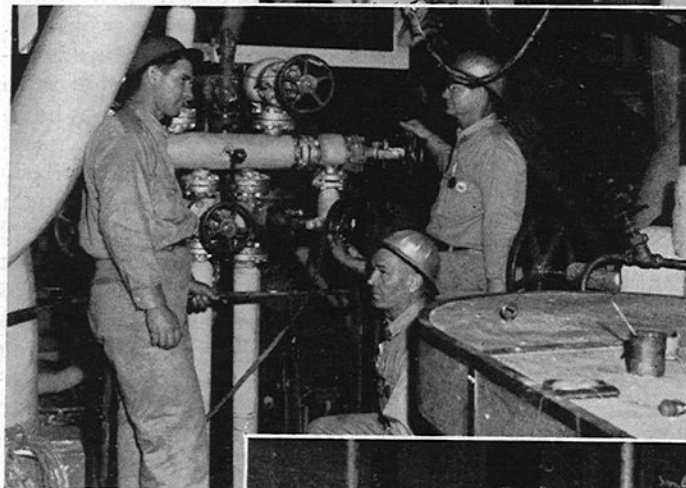
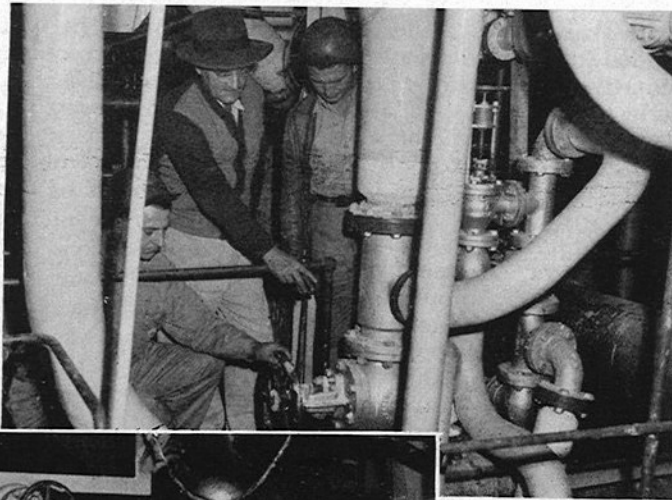
In my last report I mentioned the reduction in building construction and its consequent effect on the employment of construction mechanics. Unemployment already exists in several sections of the country, and will soon become quite general. While it is true that a number of these men may go into war industries, yet their full value to the country can only be realized through employment at the trade in which they have spent a lifetime and in which they are proficient. In this connection, every effort is being made to have the Government do something about the tremendous housing shortage which exists in many parts of the country, more particularly where there is a need for permanent housing. While there is quite a volume of so-called defense housing being built at present, all too much of it is of a temporary nature, which lends nothing to the cure of our housing problems, but rather, in many instances, tends to aggravate them. The real need is for homes of permanency—homes which will replace much of the blighted areas in all of our large cities rather than of the type which in a few years would create a worse slum condition than now exists. We are hopeful that some definite action can be taken on this problem in the very near future and will continue to cooperate fully in any movement in this direction.

A meeting of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee is now in session and from present indications its sessions will last for several days. Here, again, we have conflict of authority between this committee and a committee set up by the War Labor Board known as the Shipbuilding Commission with jurisdiction over all questions pertaining to wages in the industry. At this meeting we may be able to at least understand whether there is to be cooperation and coordination of effort between these groups or whether there is to be a tug of war for authority as now exists in so many other agencies or bureaus, all of them adding up to dissatisfaction and lack of accomplishment.

George Masterton

LIBERTY VESSELS EQUIPPED WITH MILES OF PIPE

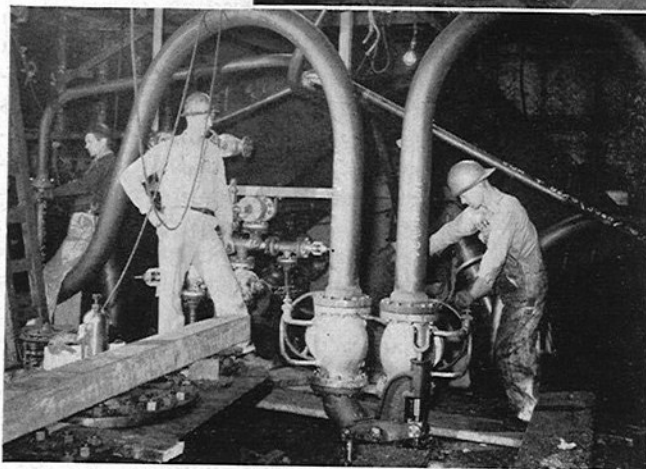
Nothing delicate about the piping on the main exhaust header. Here is a REAL job of pipe installation.



A layman goes dizzy trying to figure out the system revealed here. Part of the auxiliary header.



Bilge and Ballast piping installation is done on the Ways. There's a real job for you.



You must know your business down here, as this mass of piping in the main steam section will reveal.

Fabricated in the copper shop, the compass platform is installed in outfitting by the pipe department.

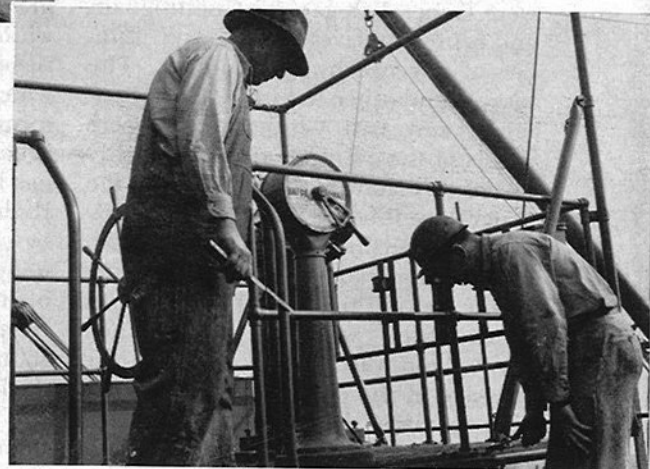
When the newspapers and news reels give an account of the launching of another Liberty Ship in a record 20 or 10 days they do not present the interesting story of what goes into one of these ships or what kind of craftsmen are necessary to put these vessels together.

Thousands of members of the United Association are actively engaged in the building of these vessels as well as the numerous other ships being built for our rapidly-expanding five-ocean Navy.

Every ship that sails the sea is lined and interlined with hundreds of miles of pipe. This pipe, of all sizes from one-quarter inch to 12 inches in diameter, makes up some of the most vital innards of every ship. Black iron, copper, lead and brass—plumbing, water systems, oil-spreading system for pouring oil on troubled seas, non-magnetic brass piping for the compass platform, voice tubes, the telemotor system for operating the steering engine (copper pipe filled with oil) operating the rudder—all are but a few of the many uses for pipe.

The pictures show a few of the many pipe installations necessary to complete a Liberty Ship. These pictures were taken in the California Shipyard at Wilmington, Calif., where 2,800 men are working day and night in the giant pipe fitting department. Plumbing equivalent to that used in a 24-unit apartment building is installed in each of these vessels. The pipe work is started 20 days before the keel is laid and continues up to the moment of completion.

The health of the sailors operating



EACH SHIP HAS THREE COMPLETE WATER SYSTEMS

these ships is of paramount importance, therefore each ship is equipped with plumbing fixtures and sanitary systems as fine as those on luxury liners and in fine homes. The finest fixtures are used, but the primary emphasis has been on health rather than comfort. All fixtures are independently trapped and vented as they are in a modern home.

The old adage of "water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink" is not true aboard Liberty Ships. Each is provided with complete distillation and evaporating equipment to convert salt water from the ocean into fresh water for drinking and cooking.

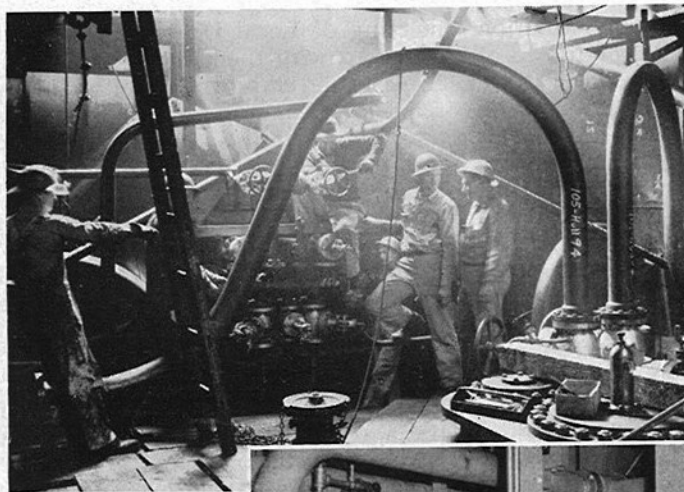
The ship does not depend upon converting salt water to fresh alone, but carries two 1,000-gallon tanks of potable water. Each of these tanks is located on opposite sides of the vessel and have an equalizing system whereby the water in each tank maintains equal weight, so as to keep the boat on an even keel.

In addition to the fresh or drinking water and the system for distilling water, each ship carries another system to provide wash water. With three water systems aboard a boat, a slight cross-over in the pipes would wreak havoc.

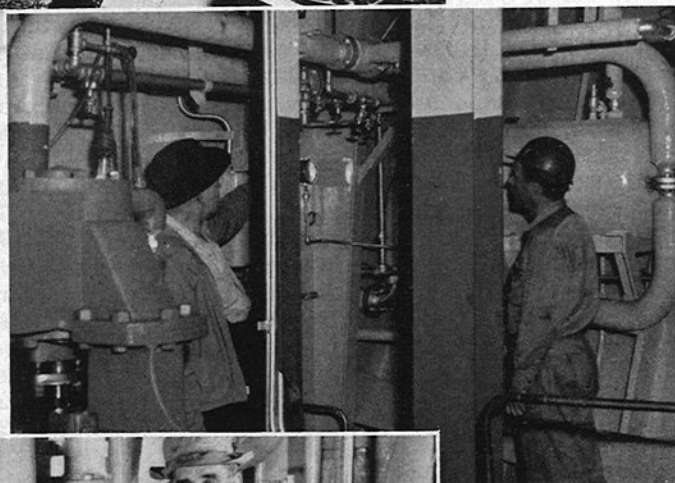
Extensive piping is used for the system of fire fighting with live steam. This is a complete and intricate steam pressure system which permits the pouring of live steam into any part of the hold to smother a fire if one should occur. This steam fire system is controlled from a central control.

Other interesting pipe installations aboard these ships could be explained, but the shortage of space prohibits such detailed explanations.

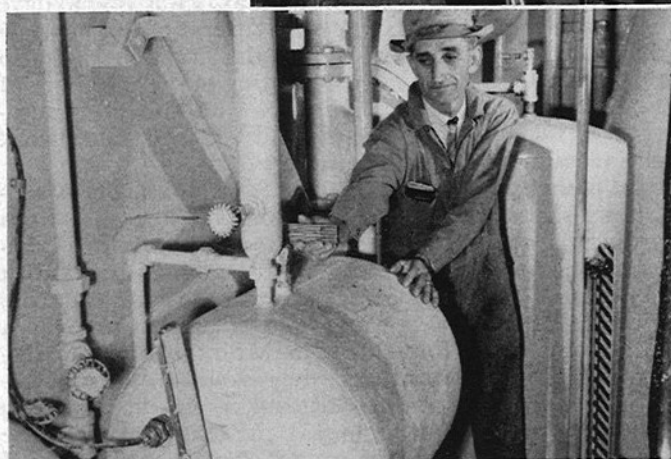
(Pictures and data from the California Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, Calif.)



No this is not Dante's inferno . . . just a scene in the main steam room under installation on the ways.



Way back aft is the steering engine system and the pipe boys turn out a real job here.



Intricate is the hot water tank for the galley serving a dual purpose for cooking and drinking water.



Here is "the Christmas tree" as the drain piping forward of the galley is known. A real tricky installation.

This plumbing drain is typical of the intricate work done on installation. The scene is the galley.



Report of GENERAL

Still confronted with the situation at Sarnia respecting the conditions of employment, I have had a number of interviews with officials of the company, and correspondence, but have yet failed to reach an understanding. I attended a meeting of Local Union No. 46 in this connection, who are determined that their conditions should be observed, so it will be necessary for me to continue my activities in this regard.

REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER JOHN W. BRUCE

The controversy we had over the conditions at Pickering, Ontario, in which our men left the project, with our consent, has not been adjusted, and this necessitated my making a trip to Ottawa, both in this connection and with Sarnia, and it is regrettable to say that the officials generally are unconcerned about making decisions on such important matters.

Having a request from Liverpool respecting the agreement in the shipyard at that point, I decided to make an effort to assist them. En route I stopped off at Montreal and met Vice President Guerard relative to the situation at Quebec, where the pulp and sulphide workers were intruding on our jurisdiction of work; and also relative to the installation of our local union at Sorel, and these matters will be attended to.

In Ottawa I attended a meeting of the Joint Conference Board of the construction industry. The unsatisfactory conditions existing regarding the provisions of the Selective Service Act were under survey, and we had Mr. Walsh, the legal adviser of the Board, in attendance, and I am hopeful that our position will be clarified. We also dealt with the question of cost of living bonus. The inequalities existing in its application, the delays, and the failure of employers to put into effect rulings of the Board has caused many of our members to lose the advantages of this method of meeting our needs, more especially with our wages pegged, and it is probable that new regulations may be established for dealing with this important problem.

I then proceeded to Halifax, where I met Organizer Smith, of the Boilermakers; Organizer Patterson, of the Engineers, and Organizer Broderick, of the Electrical Workers, respecting the agreement at Liverpool, and we arrived at an understanding that might be helpful. I was in attendance at a

meeting of Local Union No. 56 and discussed with them the menacing effect of the employment of so many semi-skilled men in the war industries and the shipyards in this area, and we are planning on making a drive to clean the situation up.

Proceeding to Liverpool, I met with the committee from Local Union No. 226 and discussed the agreement, and in the following days I was able, along with the committee, to have several conferences with the management, and I regret to say that the management, having changed the original draft of the agreement, inserting clauses that were unsatisfactory, we refused the same, and at a special meeting of the local union we had under advisement this situation, and they heartily concurred in what had been done and left the matter of a future agreement with the committee and myself.

Returning to Halifax, I met Commander Knowlton, of the Dockyard, and several other officers respecting our desire for an adjustment of our conditions, and again this matter will have to be referred to Ottawa, and it is my intention to take it before the new National War Labor Board.

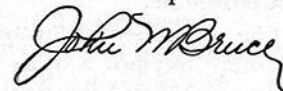
While in Halifax, I was able to have a meeting with several of our employers and discuss the situation, and also attended a meeting of the Auxiliary of Local Union No. 56 and the Executive Board, and planned some work for the future.

Leaving for Saint John, I was seriously concerned about the operations of the Toronto Shipbuilding Company, which has established a yard in this area and, it would appear to me, were violating our agreement. Had a long discussion with the local management and they would assume no responsibility, and it will be necessary for me to take the matter up with the head office at Toronto. While here, I met the officers of Local Union No. 213 and found them showing a keener interest in the situation, and I am of the opinion that we will be hearing more from this area in the near future. Also discussed the situation with the officers of the other unions involved and outlined a plan of action that will be beneficial to all of us.

Arriving in Montreal, I have been in consultation with Vice President Guerard and the officers of Local Union No. 144 regarding the placing of some of their members in several projects, and also relative to the organizing efforts in some of the ship-

yards, and progress can be reported on these. Also interviewed President Craig, of Division No. 4, and General Chairman Ansell, relative to matters in connection with our railroad situation.

I am now proceeding to Toronto respecting the matters I mention in my report, and hope to come to some final conclusions on these important subjects.



Completing my last report at Johnson City, I remained over to attend a

REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER C. DICKSON

special meeting of Local No. 583 on the question of organizing a local of maintenance men in that locality. This question was discussed and the conclusion reached was

that we start out on this program. I explained the manner in which this could be done, and a committee was to be appointed later to work in conjunction with Business Agent Houk to carry this program to a successful conclusion.

At Elizabeth City I met Business Agent Colenda, of Local No. 110, of Norfolk; also Mr. Topping, Labor Relations man for the Virginia Engineering Company, which gave me opportunity to discuss a number of questions with these two men, and later I attended a meeting of our members working in that city, which is under the jurisdiction of Local No. 110, of Norfolk, and gave these members advice that will be helpful to them as well as to Business Agent Colenda and Local No. 110.

Returning to Norfolk with Business Agent Colenda, I found I was wanted at Roanoke, so went to that city, where I met Business Agent Cooper, of Local No. 491, and with him went to White Sulphur Springs, where we met Mr. Leach, one of the general contractors, as well as Mr. Davis, Plumbing contractor, with whom we conferred and reached satisfactory conclusions.

Having had instruction from General Secretary Durkin to investigate a request for charter by the men at work on the Radford job, I, in company with Business Agent Cooper and Brother Fluke, of Local No. 491, went to Radford and by appointment met ex-Brother George E. Moxley, also a man by the name of Burchell Taylor, and took up with these men the ques-

ORGANIZERS

tion of their request for charter. Our members had left the job because of conditions that were not in line with the United Association, and the men who desired a charter have had ample opportunity to become members through Local No. 491, but had failed to respond to the call, and, as a result, I could not recommend granting their request and have sent such recommendation to our General Office.

From Roanoke, I came to Durham, where I called on one of our employers in company with Business Agent Taylor, and after conferring with this employer, a Mr. John Bagwell, I attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 585 and presented a recommendation on the matter of keeping our members off this employer's work, which action had been taken by the Building Trades Council, and our members will do this work when ready.

At Durham I held a meeting with Business Agent Shuffler and President Newton, of our Raleigh Local No. 785, and Mr. Nunnemaker, who has work in the jurisdiction of Local No. 785, and a complete and satisfactory understanding was reached with this employer.

With Business Agent Taylor, I went to Edenton, where we met Mr. Herring, of the Albemarle Plumbing and Heating Company, and after discussing a number of matters with him met with our members at work in Edenton, and here again advice was given calculated to be of benefit to those present.

Returning to Durham, I then went to Greensboro, where I attended a special meeting of the North Carolina State Association, which dealt with the question of a state-wide uniform wage scale, and effort will be made to secure such a wage condition. I also attended a meeting of the State Building and Construction Trades Council, which will make a similar effort in behalf of all trades.

Charles Dickson

My previous journal report indicated that I had spent considerable time in and around Greater New York—and to lesser extent—this may be found true as it applies to this report that will be published in the April, 1943, issue of the United Association Journal.

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
E. W. LEONARD**

My first item was a long conference with the Agent of Local No. 409 of Nyack, N. Y., over some existing misunderstandings at the Orangeburg, N. Y., embarkation depot. These matters were adjusted temporarily with the hope that permanency will soon follow. Following the above meeting I held a conference with John Jacoby, one of the pioneers in the creation of Local Union No. 1 of Brooklyn. This matter referred exclusively to himself and will have to be given consideration by the General Office after receipt from Brother Jacoby of some recorded evidence applying to his case.

For the next three days I remained in New York City attending sessions with General President George Masterton and others. One special meeting with the President consumed an entire day. At this particular meeting Organizers Gillis, Hillock and General Vice President McLaughlin were in attendance and discussed with President Masterton subjects pertaining to all of our districts. This was followed by a conference with Local Unions No. 1, No. 2 and No. 638. Various subjects were taken up with the officers of the Locals referred to. On the next day a separate conference was held with Secretary Bradley of Local No. 638.

At Syracuse, N. Y., I attended a regular meeting of Plumbers Local Union No. 54, and from the information received there and with a committee from this Local I visited the New York State Fair Grounds, conferred with general contractors, sub-contractors and army officials concerning the laying of water mains. I am pleased to report that a few days later the laborers were taken off these installations and replaced by journeymen plumbers.

At Binghamton, N. Y., I met Agent John Hurley of Local No. 112. Accompanied by him we went to the office of a large industry and tried to convince the plant manager, Mr. Crawford, that United Association members should do all the piping covering water, air, oil and gasoline to the new machines that were being installed at this plant of the Remington-Rand Company (a new building). However, nothing definite was secured from this manager because of the necessity, he said, of taking the matter up with some higher authority. Brother Hurley and myself tried to prevail upon this manager to stop all installations on these machines pend-

ing determinations by this super-authority, whose word would be final. This we were unable to do, and up to date we have not received this final decision.

At New York City I called at the offices of the Chemical Construction Company at the request of our St. Paul Local Union and the General Office. I had a good business talk with Mr. H. J. Baldwin, who informed me that while his company carries the name of "Construction", it does not engage in work of that type. They are as Mr. Baldwin stated, simply architects and designers for buildings. The result of my conversations with this official forced me to refer the matter to our St. Paul Local Union for more definite information, and with this added information I will again consult with officials of this company.

I visited the offices of Local No. 638 with the Agent of Local No. 409, and jointly myself and these agents called upon a refrigerating maintenance company trying to learn what their attitude was toward the employment of United Association members on their various contracts. We all left satisfied that we had a friend instead of an "opponent".

My next and final report shows me back in Syracuse, where I attended a meeting of the officers and members of Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 818. This was followed by a dinner supreme that was attended by all the members and their lady friends together with their contractors and employers and representatives of the U. S. Army. I have been refraining from reporting incidents of this character, but this was so magnificent I cannot avoid the temptation to say a few words in relation to this most successful and generally joyful occasion.

E. W. Leonard

In company with several presidents and secretaries of the several States in this area, I attended a meeting of the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board, held in Denver. Many situations were discussed which will be of mutual benefit to both management and labor.

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
E. B. FITZGERALD**

In company with Business Representative Tuttle, of the Asbestos Workers, we went to Greeley, where we met Mr. Horton, of the Horton Plumbing & Heating Company, of this city, in order to complete the organizing of the men in his shop. Later, I met with President Fuhrkens, of Local No. 205, and discussed with him several situations of importance to the membership of that local union, especially as to whether or not the plumbers apprentices were members of his local union. Brother Fuhrkens informed me that they were, so I returned to the Horton Plumbing Company and informed them of this situation.

We left for Cheyenne, Wyo., where we got in touch with Superintendent Edson, of the Fluor Engineering Company, in reference to the furnishing of men on the Frontier Refining Company. We later met with President Cahill, of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, and, in company with the representatives of the Central Trades and Labor Council and the Building & Construction Trades Council, we appeared at the Capitol Building in order to oppose Bill 79, to exempt employers of less than eight employees from paying unemployment compensation. I have been informed that this bill was not enacted by the Wyoming State Legislature. While at Cheyenne, I also attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 192, in order to advise with our membership on several matters of local importance.

Next went to Casper, where I made an effort to get in touch with Business Representative Benham, of Local Union No. 193, but was informed he was a member of a committee of three to meet with Peter Kewitt & Sons on a housing program at Douglas, Wyo., for the Building & Construction Trades Council of Casper. I called him on the long-distance phone in order to discuss several situations with him. Later, I went to Rawlins, where I had a meeting with the men employed on the Sinclair Parco Refining Company, and gave to them advice on several questions affecting their welfare. The following day I visited Parco and met with Mr. Winn, of the Fluor Engineering Company in order to discuss several situations with him. I later met with Mr. Watkins and Mr. Knotley, of the Dresser Engineering Company, in order to discuss several situations with them and to be of assistance to Business Representative Tuttle, of the Asbestos Workers.

Returning to Denver, I got in contact with Business Representatives McDonough, of Plumbers Local Union No. 3, and Donner, of Steam Fitters Local No. 208, and later visited the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, as there was

a jurisdictional dispute between the Ironworkers and the Steam Fitters over the installing of stokers on a high-pressure boiler, and after considerable argument this situation was submitted to General President Masterton, of the United Association. He explained that chain stokers belonged to the Ironworkers, and they were so notified.

I then left with National Representative Jones, of the Electrical Workers, for Parco, Wyo., where we met with Mr. Knotley, of the Dresser Engineering Company, as there was a misunderstanding in reference to the employment of electrical workers and the membership of the United Association, and after a thorough discussion this situation was adjusted in keeping with the jurisdictional claims of both organizations.

I next went to Douglas, Wyo., where I had arranged to meet with Business Representative Benham, of Local Union No. 193, of Casper. We later met with Mr. Sharpe, the project manager for Kewitt & Son, in reference to the employing of our members on the utilities, that is, water mains, etc., and this situation was adjusted satisfactorily to our organization. The Labor Department, in pre-determining the wage scales for these projects, included pipe layers and set their wage scale at 75 cents per hour, and on lump-sum jobs it makes it almost impossible to have the construction companies pay more than the scale so specified. I have taken this situation up with the General Office, requesting them to have the pipe-layer wage scale eliminated from future pre-determination.

I next went to Greeley, Colo., where I met with the employees of the Home Gas & Electric Company, and tried to prevail upon these men that they should affiliate with Local Union No. 205, for I felt that their conditions could be immediately improved. They agreed to contact me later, which they failed to do. I attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 205 and discussed with President Fuhrkens and Secretary Rhiner, as well as the membership that attended this meeting, many matters of importance.

Returning to Denver, I got in touch with Mr. Akerlowe, of Stearns-Roger Mfg. Co., as this firm employs many steam fitters and pipe fitters on refinery, power plants, sugar refineries, gold mines, etc. My purpose in calling upon Mr. Akerlowe was to try to secure the employment of our members on all of this work. After discussing this situation, he referred me to Mr. Voight, the general manager for Stearns-Roger. Business Representatives McDonough, of Local No. 3, and Donner, of No. 208, and the writer contacted him later in the week and

had a thorough discussion in reference to this situation. I am hoping that we will eventually be in a position to secure the cooperation of the Stearns-Roger Mfg. Co. for the employment of none but members of the United Association on all of their pipe work.

I next went to Grand Junction, where I had previously wired Secretary Savoya, of Local No. 145, to arrange a special meeting of that local union, for there was a situation developed on Uravan Housing Project where the wage scale originally had been pre-determined at \$1.50 per hour, but later, through the application of the Bacon-Davis law, the wage scale was re-pre-determined at \$1.10 per hour. However, due to the fact that Denver was the area from which the men should be drawn, and with the cooperation of Labor Relations Adviser Henry Pommerenck of the Federal Public Housing Authority we were able to re-establish the \$1.50 per hour for our rate of pay on this project. At this meeting our membership informed me that they had not received an increase in wage scale since 1937 and, due to the increased cost of living, they felt they were justly entitled to some consideration. So, the following morning I got in contact with Mr. Lane, of the Lane Plumbing and Heating Company, in order to discuss this situation with him. This is also the firm that has the plumbing work on Uravan housing job. Mr. Lane informed me that, due to the fact that their prices were all frozen, that this situation would be taken up with the OPA, where a submission would be made for an increase in wages.

At the request of Labor Conciliator Mythens, of the United States Labor Department, I next went to Rawlins, Wyo., where I met with several other national representatives of the trades employed on the Parco Refining job, as there were several situations that necessitated the attendance of all national representatives, and I may say, after a continuous meeting with Mr. Notley, of the Dresser Engineering Company; Mr. Winn, of the Fluor Engineering Company, as well as the resident engineer, Mr. Noland, of the Sinclair Refining Company, these situations were adjusted to the satisfaction of all of the interested local unions. While at Rawlins, I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of all of our men employed on this project and advised with them on several situations.

I next went to Cheyenne, Wyo., where, on a call from Business Representative Reynolds, of Local Union No. 192, and after attending their regular meeting, we met with Mr. Stack, a plumbing and heating contractor from Evanston, Wyo., who has secured

the installation of plumbing on a temporary housing job to be erected at Frontier Park Villa in the city of Cheyenne. This meeting was held at the city hall and those present were: Messrs. Stack; Green, of Green Bros., general contractors, and Ireland, project manager of the Frontier Park housing job. At this meeting were: Mayor Ed Warren; City Clerk Stoddard; Business Representative Reynolds, of Local No. 192, and the writer, at which time we discussed the fact that all other plumbing and heating contractors in the city of Cheyenne have complied by taking out the necessary license fee, and, due to the fact that this ordinance has been in force in the city of Cheyenne for many years, we felt that we could not very well make an exception of Mr. Stack, for if this was done the other employers that have complied with this ordinance would feel that it would be taxation without representation, and I advised Mr. Stack to pay the license fee under protest. However, this he refused to do. I informed Mr. Stoddard that if the city of Cheyenne would write a letter to our local union waiving the license fee on this job that we would furnish men to the interested plumbing contractors, but owing to the fact that we are all law-abiding citizens, we felt that no exceptions should be made. So, this matter was referred to the Housing Authority to find out as to whether or not the contractors will comply with these city regulations.

On returning to Denver, I got in contact with Business Representatives McDonough, Plumbers Local Union No. 3, and Donner, of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 208, in order to discuss several important matters with them affecting the membership of both Local Unions.

E. B. Fitzgerald

In the company of Business Agent Howard Hickox, of New Britain,

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
A. A. GILLIS**

Conn., Local No. 256, visits were made to the U. S. Housing projects to inquire into the matter of employing carpenters to install the shower stalls, contrary to decisions that had been made by the Building and Construction Trades Department governing work of a like nature on other housing projects. The general contractors in question agreed that, until such time as decisions were made governing these particular jobs, the work in question should be held in abeyance. These matters have been

submitted by the local Building Trades Council to the Building Trades Department, requesting an immediate decision.

At the request of New Haven, Conn., Local No. 349, an Executive Board meeting was attended, and the matter of this local policing the contemplated new housing project within the jurisdiction of Derby Local No. 132 was considered. The officers of these locals are to meet at an early date for the purpose of reaching an understanding of mutual benefit to the members of both locals.

While in Waterbury, Conn., a conference was held with Brother Mike O'Rourke, secretary of Local No. 22, and the United Association Connecticut State Association concerning the interests of our locals in this section.

In Naugatuck, Conn., a special meeting of Local No. 169 was attended and the matter of a misunderstanding that had developed at the plant of the synthetic rubber works was gone into and was later considered by the writer with the Executive Board of the local. A visit was made to the plant with Business Agent Joe Reynolds, when the matter was taken up with representatives of the employer, and an adjustment was made.

A conference was attended in New York City with General President George Masterton, at which were present General Vice President William McLaughlin, General Organizer Edward Leonard, and General Organizer Edward Hillock.

At the request of Lynn, Mass., Steam Fitters' Local No. 277, a visit was made to this city and, in company of Secretary Dan Manning and Business Agent Andy Cheever, of this local, we visited the plant of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company to adjust the dispute over work claimed by our members and members of the Boilermakers' union. As the work in question concerned the installation of "Attemperators," which had been conceded to be within the jurisdiction of the Boilermakers, the matter was adjusted accordingly.

While in the city of Lynn, Mass., an opportunity was afforded me to meet with Secretary Joe Curry, of Plumbers' Local No. 77, and to discuss with him the matter of the Stabilization Agreement that had been entered into between the Building and Construction Trades Department and the several departments of the Federal Government, particularly as it pertained to holidays usually observed in the locality and those that are interpreted to be the customary holidays carrying compensation of time and one-half as a premium wage on projects financed by the Federal Government. I informed Brother Curry that I did not know of

any authoritative ruling from the Building Trades Department or the Secretary of Labor governing the matter of holidays stipulated in the local union's agreements, it was definitely stated in the published clarification of the Board of Review that New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and either Memorial Day or one such holiday of greater local importance.

As a result of complaints alleging interference on the part of certain of our members concerning work at Camp Edwards that had been submitted to me by the General Office and other United Association members, a visit was made to the camp for the purpose of investigation. A report of the matter has been submitted to General President Masterton. Further investigation will be made for the purpose of making recommendations as to whether or not the Cape Section of the State will continue to be under control of the General Office or some favorable disposition shall be arranged consistent with the best interests of our members employed or seeking employment in this territory.

A visit was made to the Leominster, Mass., plant of the Du Pont De Nemours Company, where, with Brother Bill Sullivan, President of Local No. 92, and the representatives of the general contractor and the Du Pont Company, the matter of Ironworkers claiming the work of installing pipe rail in connection with pump and engine bases. As there had been several decisions made on this same class of work in other sections of the country directing that such work shall be handled by the United Association trades, it was but reasonable that in this instance the same rule should apply. Because of the stand taken by the Ironworkers' representative, the matter has been referred to the Building and Construction Trades Department by the Fitchburg, Mass., Building and Construction Trades Council for a decision.

With several international and local representatives of the building trades, a meeting was held in Boston, Mass., with Mr. Alexander Smalley, of the War Labor Board, to discuss matters pertaining to directives of the Board that are wholly at variance with conditions that have been a part of the trades' local agreements, and with which these directives conflictingly come, placing the trades at a disadvantage and nullifying the efforts of years that it had taken to establish favorable employer-employee relations. This conference was arranged by Brother Harry Russell, of the Regional War Labor Board. Brother Smalley's explanation of many of the rules

of his Board will be helpful to the trade's representatives, and he made a most favorable impression upon the many business agents and other representatives present.

At the request of Business Agent Tom Kelly, of Steam Fitters' Boston, Mass., Local No. 537, a meeting of the Executive Board was held to consider proposals made by the Steam Fitter members of nearby locals that they be accepted into this local. A meeting was held with many of these members, and they were informed as to what steps were necessary to accomplish their desire.

In Springfield, Mass., a joint meeting of the officers of Plumbers' Local No. 89 and Steam Fitters' Local No. 603 was attended and the matter of jurisdiction over certain pipe work was discussed. Pending the clarification of an existing agreement between these locals on the jurisdiction of work, the members on this particular project will approach the matter in a cooperative spirit as an expression of good faith.

Meetings of the newly-created Providence, R. I., Marine Pipe Fitters' Local No. 238 have been attended and many applicants for membership have been initiated. Owing to the fact that most of the men have had no previous experience in labor organization membership, it will require some time to get the local to function properly and to take care of the interests of the members on the several shifts.

While in this city a conference was held with the representatives of the Walsh-Kaiser Company, this company having assumed control over the shipyard formerly in charge of the Rheem Manufacturing Company. The Walsh-Kaiser Company has accepted the A. F. of L. agreement that had been entered into with the Rheem people, with the addition of one or two more favorable features that the new company voluntarily suggested.

On my visit to Portland, Maine, an opportunity was afforded to meet Brother Dan Kennedy, business agent of Marine Local No. 113, and the local representatives of the other trades employed in the South Portland Shipyard. These officers are attempting to encourage interest in A. F. of L. organization, notwithstanding the fact that the CIO had won the collective bargaining election.

At the request of Portland, Maine, Local No. 217, a meeting of the Executive Board was attended and several matters that the officers wished information on were gone into and instructions were issued consistent with the United Association's constitutional provisions.

In the company of Business Agent George O'Loughlin, of Manchester, N. H., Local No. 564, a visit was made to the U. S. Air Field, where we conferred with Captain F. E. Winchester, of the U. S. Engineers, and the matter of wages being paid our trades on this operation were considered. Brother O'Loughlin is to submit briefs to the Wage Adjustment Board covering the matter of wages that had been paid our members on comparable work at the base, with the expectation that a proper adjustment of the lower wage that had recently been put into effect will be taken care of.

A. F. Hillis

Upon receipt of a complaint from Business Manager George T. Haines, of Local Union No. 121, Atlantic City, N. J., that Atlantic City wages were not being paid on the Fortification project, located at Cape May Point, N. J., the writer paid a

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
M. F. GARRETT**

visit to the Labor Section, Corps of Engineers, and explained fully to the officials as to wage rates being paid as predetermined by the Davis-Bacon Division. We were assured that an investigation would be made and we would be advised as to the outcome of same. We received a notice that an adjustment was made, bringing wages up to the prevailing rate in effect in Atlantic City, N. J.

We received a complaint from General Organizer Edward Hillock in regard to a meeting held with Captain Tyron at Camp Monmouth, N. J., in relation to the installation of a sewage disposal plant which is now under construction. This complaint was brought to the attention of the Labor Relations Corps of Engineers, who were to make an investigation, and up to this writing we have not received a report as to our protest.

Received information from Howard Colvin, Conciliation Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, that there was a complaint made to the Labor Department by Demejian, general contractor at Mobile, Ala., who is constructing a hospital there. We advised Mr. Colvin that inasmuch as the organizer of the United Association who covers that jurisdiction was familiar with the matter in dispute, we would refer same to him so that he would be in a position to get in there as soon as possible and straighten out the matter.

Our Local Union No. 206, Elmira, N. Y., requested a change in their wage rates, as they have not had an increase in their wages in several years.

They were advised to comply with the requirements by presenting proper statements, wage agreement and other information in the way of increased cost of living, etc., and having complied with this, the Wage Adjustment Board rendered a decision, copy of which was forwarded to the officers of our Local No. 206.

Upon receipt of complaint from our Local Union No. 469, Phoenix, Ariz., that wage rates as predetermined by the Davis-Bacon Division on a Defense Plant Corporation Project, were lower than the rate of wages being paid to Plumbers and Steam Fitters in that jurisdiction, it was necessary for the writer to make an appointment and endeavor to bring about an adjustment with the agency of the Defense Plant Corporation. The matter was then turned over to the Wage Adjustment Board for their consideration and the request to bring the rate of wages for this particular project up to the prevailing rate in that community was approved. Our Phoenix local was notified to this effect.

Upon receipt of a protest from our Local Union No. 452, Lexington, Ky., in regard to the wages being reduced on the Danville, Ky., Hospital—which is being remodeled by the Government agency, Corps of Engineers, and from evidence submitted—it would indicate that the \$1.62½ per hour was being paid to Plumbers and Steam Fitters on this project prior to October 3, 1942. The Davis-Bacon Division, U. S. Department of Labor, had predetermined the rates for the Lexington, Ky., job, which Danville comes under, at \$1.50 per hour. The reason for reducing the wages back to the predetermined level was the Executive Order by the President freezing all wages of that date. If the contractor continued to pay the \$1.62½ per hour after that date he would be penalized under the Executive Order. We advised the men remain at work pending the presentation of this case to the Wage Adjustment Board for adjustment. At this writing, no decision has been reached.

Upon receipt of a letter with enclosed agreement from our Local Union No. 624, of Tampa, Fla., the writer filed same with the Davis-Bacon Division, so they would have in their files the prevailing rate of wages in that jurisdiction for Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, as well as their apprentices. Local Union No. 624 has been notified to this effect.

Upon receipt of letters from Business Manager Bert Stephenson, of our Local Union No. 433, Gary, Ind., concerning wage rates in La Porte County, Ind.—this matter was up before the Wage Adjustment Board for their consideration. The delay in getting this

case adjusted was because the Davis-Bacon Division made predeterminations for \$1.62½ per hour for construction of schools and community center, while our Local No. 433 requested the \$1.70 per hour rate, which was recognized by the Davis-Bacon Division in Hammond and Porter County, but did not recognize this rate in La Porte County notwithstanding the fact that the \$1.70 rate was paid on a housing project, as well as the Kingsbury Ordnance project. The Board arrived at a decision to recognize the \$1.70 per hour rate on all future determinations in La Porte County of both Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

Our Local Union No. 271, of Newark, Ohio, have requested the Wage Adjustment Board to increase their wages from \$1.32 per hour to \$1.50 per hour for Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters. At the present time there is a request for Steam Fitters on the Aluminum Company project, which comes within the jurisdiction of Local No. 271, of Newark, Ohio, but they are unable to get sufficient men because of the low rate. Mr. Alfred Wolfe, of the Huffman-Wolfe Company, visited the General Office in Washington recently, also the representatives of the Defense Plant Corporation, concerning the increasing of these wages, but up to this writing we have been unable to have the Wage Adjustment Board render a decision. We might add further that there are so many cases before this Board at present, and all are given serial numbers, hence each case must be taken in order. We have done everything possible to be helpful in these matters, and we trust our members will be patient.

The writer visited the United States Housing Agency and discussed with Walter Price, Director, Labor Relations, several complaints which were made by our local unions. We were informed that investigations would be made and our office notified as to the results of their investigations. Local unions who made the complaints were notified of the adjustments made in these cases.

The writer met with Ray Kirkpatrick, Director, Labor Relations, Federal Works Agency, Interior Building, North, in regard to projects in which our Plumbers would be engaged thereon and discussed wage rates to be paid to Journeymen Plumbers in accordance with the prevailing rate in the areas in question. We were assured that the prevailing rates for Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters would be put into the specifications.

W. F. Garrett

In Gulfport I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 568, which gave me the opportunity to advise with them on many problems resulting from their internal differences and conditions generally in the vicinity. They are now in a position to conduct harmonious meetings in the future, which is so necessary during these trying times.

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
G. W. STROM**

Local No. 119, of Mobile, Ala., removed their members for a few days from the housing job because of the jurisdictional dispute with the Carpenters' organization, who were installing shower stalls. This action caused considerable confusion and was in direct violation of the No-Strike Agreement between labor and Government during this national emergency. However, our members returned to work and have submitted this dispute to the Building and Construction Trades Department for settlement.

With Business Representative Clark, of Local No. 72, Atlanta, we attended a conference held on the bomber plant and the representative of the sheet metal workers, including the contractors, endeavoring to reach a satisfactory understanding of the jurisdictional dispute over the setting of cooling coils, which happen to be in the sheet metal contract, and is being done by sheet metal workers instead of members of the United Association. The sheet metal workers, however, refused to remove their men, claiming it is part of their work, and, failing to reach an understanding, the case has been submitted to the Building and Construction Trades Department for decision.

A conference was held in Tampa with Representative Black, of Local No. 766, relative to the suit by Attorney General Watson against the Tampa Shipbuilding Company trying to outlaw closed shop clauses in all agreements—similar to the suit of the Moore Pipe and Sprinkler Company.

The judge ruled that the closed shop clause in the Tampa Shipbuilding agreement is invalid because it is alleged to be against public policy of the State to force closed shop clauses during this national emergency. However, again this decision only affects this one agreement and has no effect upon other agreements now in existence throughout the State with other employers. This case has now been submitted to the Florida State Supreme Court for a decision.

The Moore Pipe and Sprinkler Company case has also been submitted to this tribunal, and I will report on these two cases as they develop.

Many trips have been made to Brunswick, Ga., with other International Representatives for the purpose of negotiating with the Brunswick Shipbuilding Company, which is operated by the Jones Construction Company, and am pleased to report that we reached a closed shop agreement satisfactory to all concerned. And may I also take this opportunity of conveying my thanks to Business Representative Walter Brutcher, of Local No. 188, for his splendid assistance in this matter.

It was a pleasure for me to have the opportunity of attending the convention of the Florida State Federation of Labor, and, as usual, this convention was productive of much good for the entire labor movement. I am also pleased to report that Leo Hills, Business Representative of Local No. 234, was again unanimously elected President of this body. The United Association was again honored by electing Business Representative Bert Gatch, of Local No. 295, of Daytona Beach, Fifth Vice President. I am sure we will hear a great deal of good from these two Representatives.

Geo. W. Strom

In Seattle I met with Brothers Business Representatives Harry Busch of Local Union No. 32 and George Nethercut of Local Union No. 473, and with them I discussed several questions pertaining to complaints about working conditions on the Guy F. Atkinson project at Excursion Inlet, about 90 miles from Juneau, Alaska. The matter in contention was taken up with General Secretary-Treasurer Durkin, who is having our Juneau local union look into the question.

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
W. C. O'NEILL**

At Portland, Oreg., where the National Labor Relations Board is conducting hearings on the complaint issued by the Board against several of the largest of Kaiser shipyards, the NLRB complaint seeks to abrogate closed shop contracts between the Kaiser Shipbuilding Company and various international unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

In San Francisco I met with the business representatives of Local Union No. 590 and assisted the officers in initiating a large class of new members. I also attended a special meeting with Brothers Business Representatives Druhan, Macabe, Katsarsky, McGrath and Donovan, and Secretary

Wride, and advised the representatives on several matters of importance to the local unions. I also attended the regular meeting of the executive board of the local and discussed several matters pertaining to the welfare of the local union with Brother Druhan.

I attended the joint meeting of the Metal Trades Council and the Pacific Coast Drydock Association. This meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the various grievances pertaining to the shipbuilding stabilization agreement.

The General Contractors' representative on the Recuperation and Replacement Center at Pleasanton near Oakland, Calif., sent telegrams to men in various western states for the purpose of recruiting plumbers and steam fitters, resulting in men coming to Oakland and finding no jobs. Many of the men in question contacted Brothers Business Representatives L. French and I. Davis of Local Union No. 342, and Jack Spalding of Local No. 442. With them I attended a preliminary hearing in the office of Deputy Labor Commissioner William Urmy. At this hearing several men who came to Oakland on the promise of employment were seeking redress through the California laws covering such cases.

Secretary Maurice Dont of Local Union No. 547 of Santa Rosa was having a dispute over the wage rate paid to his members on the U. S. Navy Air Field in Santa Rosa. I met Brother Secretary Dont in San Francisco and, accompanied by Brother Jack Spalding, Business Representative of Local No. 442, we called on Lieutenant Commander Clark, at which time Lieutenant Commander Clark made a suggestion which was followed, but up to this time no adjustments have been made. As it was impossible for me to be in San Francisco to follow this complaint through, I assigned Brother Spalding to handle the case in my absence.

Upon receipt of a telegram from General President Masterton, stating that members of Local Union No. 800 were having some difficulties, I next visited there, where I attended a regular meeting of the local union.

At Richmond, Calif. I met and conferred with Brothers Business Representatives Ford of Local No. 159, Davis of Local 342, Druhan, Katsarsky, Moose and Donovan of Local No. 590. Here we met with Mr. Egan, Labor Relations Representative of the Kaiser Shipbuilding Corporation, for the purpose of settling a dispute that arose over men employed on maintenance work and men employed on building and construction work.

While in Richmond, Calif., I learned that Brother Business Representative Albin Peterson of Local Union No. 159 had resigned to accept a position as a Conciliator with the U. S. Department of Labor. He is best known as Peter by his many friends. His resignation came as a surprise and resolutions of warm appreciation for his hard work and conscientious devotion and his contributions to the stability of our labor movement were adopted by the members of Local Union No. 159, the Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council, of which he was the secretary for a number of years, and the Northern California Advisory Committee of United Association Locals, of which Brother Pete was also secretary. I wish to take this opportunity of wishing Brother Peterson success in his new duties and assure him of my heartiest cooperation.

The Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council held its annual convention in Tacoma, Wash. Brother Leonard Carlson, President of the Tacoma Metal Trades Council, was chairman of arrangements, with Brother Hugh MacCreedy doing the honors as a member of the entertainment committee. The visitors were greeted at the opening session by His Honor Mayor Kane of Tacoma, who showed by his wonderful talk as well as by his past record that he is a friend of labor. The feature of the convention was the talk given by John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L. The United Association was well represented with fifteen delegates representing local unions having members employed in the shipyards. The entertainment committee of Local Union No. 82 arranged a get-together meeting for the United Association delegates, at which time I was afforded the opportunity to discuss with the delegates some of the problems confronting our industry.

While in Tacoma a jurisdictional dispute developed in Portland, Oreg., between members of Local Union 235 and the coppersmiths. Here several meetings were held with Lieutenant Commander Hicks, Lieutenant Bergen and the International representative of the Sheet Metal Workers. At the request of the U. S. Navy representatives I attended a meeting with a committee representing the coppersmiths; Brothers Gillard and Howard from Local No. 235; Nethercut of Local No. 473, and McCorey and Stevens from Local 631 of Bremerton. No definite understanding was reached. The work in dispute is being fabricated and erected by members of Local Union No. 235 of Portland.

At the completion of the Metal

Trades Convention I attended a special meeting of the Tacoma Metal Trades Council, at which time the representatives discussed what procedure to take on a letter the Council received from the NLRB on a charge filed by the C.I.O. in a boat yard under agreement with the Tacoma Council. Later with a committee representing the Council I visited the NLRB officer on the complaint in question and the Council will take the necessary legal steps to protect the interest of the affiliated locals.

With Brother Business Representative Vincent Larish of Local Union No. 265 of Everett and Brother Business Representatives Ed Weston and Rex Stillwell of the Boilermakers, I visited the Everett Pacific Shipyard, where we met with General Superintendent Mowett and Mr. Lane, Public Relations Representative of the Company. This meeting was called for the purpose of having a decision rendered on pipe work some time ago put into operation. While in Everett I attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 265.

With Brother Business Representative Harry Busch of Local Union No. 32 I met with Tom Saxton, Labor Relation Representative of the National Housing Agency. This visit to Mr. Saxton's office was to discuss the wage rates for United Association men employed on maintenance work. An offer was made wherein United Association men will receive \$219.85 per month, including two weeks' vacation and fifteen days' sick leave with pay.

W. E. O'Neill

While in Milwaukee attending the Wisconsin Master Plumbers' convention, I received word that Locals Nos. 130 and 597 were in dispute over some work on the Chrysler plant. On this case a meeting was held with representatives of the two groups, and a report made to the General Office.

REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER CUNNINGHAM

For some time a controversy existed in Local No. 31 at LaCrosse over a contract that was reported to be awarded to a member of our local union, who was to take this work with a plumbing supply company. After learning that this was a job running into millions, I visited LaCrosse and attended the regular meeting of the local, where I was able to explain to the members that it is not the policy of the United Association to furnish men to anyone not in the plumbing and heating business, and then only when we have agree-

(Continued on page 19)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

Published by permission of the Joint Arbitration Board of the Chicago Master Steam Fitters Association and Steam Fitters Protective Association Local 597, United Association, Chicago.

Arc Welding

Background of the Occupation

Arc welding is not a new process. The scientist, Bernardos, experimented in 1880. A Russian patent was issued in the year 1889. The magazine, *Electrical World*, in an issue dated July 9, 1887, states that "The electric arc is now used by French industry for both welding and cutting." In the 90's Loyd and Loyd, of Birmingham, England, used electric arc welding to weld pipe. The welds were tested hydrostatically to 800 pounds per square inch.

From the time of the early experiments up to 1925, much progress was made in the development of welding equipment and electrodes. About this date electrodes were perfected to a point that the weld deposits were stronger than the parent metal.

The physical qualities of a pipe joint produced by the shielded arc process are equal to, or superior to, those of the pipe metal itself. For instance, one contractor found these results from actual tests: The average tensile strength on 291 coupons cut from welds made in pipe of .20 to .30 carbon content was 66,551 pounds per square inch. On 460 coupons from pipe of .25 to .35 carbon, the average tensile strength was 76,421 pounds per square inch. These weld strengths surpassed those of the parent metal.

In this course of study we deal only with the metallic arc process, using coated or shielded electrodes, and direct current welding machines.

A knowledge of the elementary theory underlying metallic arc welding will help to develop the skill needed to use the electric arc. Welding as considered may be defined as a method of joining metals by fusing the edges or surfaces, causing them to become molten, and thereby fused together without pressure being applied. This is known as fusion welding.

The Arc Welding Process

In welding, use is made of an electrode held in a holder which is connected to one terminal of the generator. The electrode is a wire used to

deposit weld metal. In welding pipe, coated electrodes are used; they produce an arc known as a shielded arc. The base metal or metal being welded is connected to the other terminal of the welding machine. The terminal to which the electrode is connected is determined by the manufacturer of the electrode. Depending on design and composition, some electrodes work better when connected to the negative terminal of the welding generator, others when connected to the positive terminal.

The electrode is touched to the base metal, withdrawn a short distance and held so as to form and maintain an arc. A small pool or crater is melted in the base metal. The electrode is also melted and is deposited in the crater. The metal in the crater is agitated and so mixes the molten electrode with the base metal forming a dense joint. When the electrode is metal the process is called metallic arc welding.

The shielded arc: It will be noted that the shielding is obtained in three ways. First the coating on the electrode

melts slower than the metal melts so that the coating, during welding, projects over the end of the metal electrodes; refer to Fig 2. Second, as the coating vaporizes it forms an inert gas around the molten metal, excluding

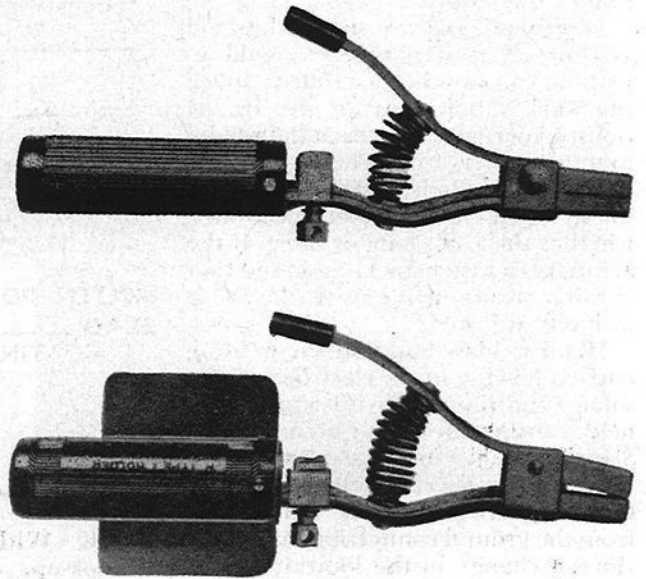


Fig. 1

the atmosphere. Third, a slag is formed over the deposited metal, protecting it from the atmosphere.

Arc Length and Stability

While the length of the welding arc is one of the variables governing the properties of the weld, the correct arc length will not alone guarantee good welds. The surface being welded is heated by (1) the release of energy at the terminal of the arc, (2) by radiation and conduction from the arc core and stream, (3) by radiation from the hot surface of the work, and (4) the hot metal deposited on it. With a short arc this heat is concentrated on the plate,

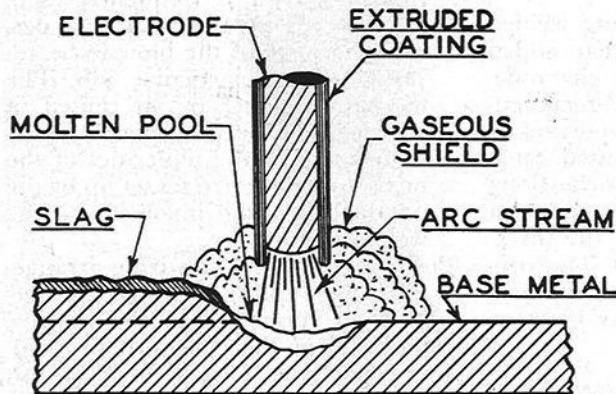


Fig 2

whereas with a long arc a great deal of it is lost in the surrounding space. Consequently with a short arc a greater portion of the energy is transformed into useful heat.

A long arc is not as stable as a short arc and tends to wander about over a considerable area on the pipe, the arc flame blowing about very rapidly. This action, together with the greater length of the arc, affords a great opportunity for the air to come in contact with the metal passing from the electrode to the pipe and also in contact with the very hot metal in the arc pool or crater. This results in the absorption of oxygen and nitrogen, both of which are detrimental to the quality of the weld. With a short arc, the arc flame consists of vapors coming out of the arc which acts as a protection and prevents very largely the absorption of these outside gases.

In general, the arc should be held as short as it is possible to hold it, without causing the electrode to touch the work and interrupt the arc actions. Experience will teach the welder to tell by observation when a short arc is being held. It is possible to tell by sound with low carbon electrodes, whether the arc is long or short. If the arc makes a rapid crackling sound that is fairly steady in intensity, the arc is properly adjusted.

Hand welders find that the welding current flowing in the electrode, under some conditions, sets up a magnetic field, causing the arc to become wild. Slanting the electrode forward or backward has an effect on this condition. Generally speaking, one welds away from the ground connection, but sometimes a change in the location of the ground will eliminate undesirable magnetic fields and the arc will become more steady.

Definition of Terms

Arc stream. The incandescent pathway followed by the current between electrode and work. It consists of incandescent gas, metal vapor and the vapor from the electrode coating.

Base metal. The metal being welded as distinguished from that added from the welding rod or electrode.

Coupon. In welding a small rectangular test strip including a portion of the welded joint to be tested. Such strips are from 8 to 10 inches long and from an inch to an inch and a half wide, depending on the thickness of the welded metal. The coupon is cut so the welded joint runs from side to side midway between the two ends.

Fusing. Same as melting.

Holding the arc. The arc heats the end of the electrode due to the high re-

sistance of the air gap. The electrode liquefies a little at a time and then vaporizes. The vapor expands as it is heated and spreads throughout the arc. The work, since it involves more metal and conducts the heat away more rapidly, is cooler than the electrode and the vapor condenses on it gradually building up a bead as the arc is advanced.

Magnetic field. The symmetrical space around a magnet or an electric current in which a magnetic force can be detected. The term field is used to describe both the space and magnetic force exhibited.

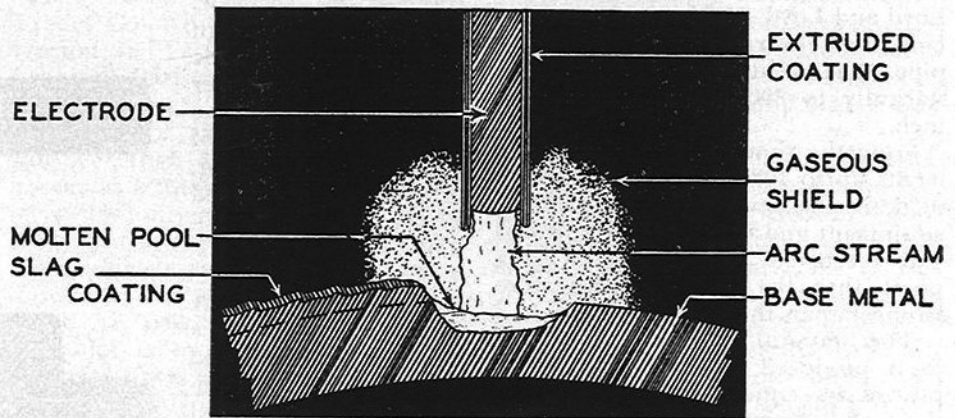
Negative polarity. The wiring arrangement in welding in which the electrode is connected to the negative terminal of the generator. This hook-up is also known as straight polarity or merely electrode-nega-

range the current, consisting of a stream of electrons, flows from the electrode to the work.

Pyrometer. Any instrument for measuring temperature above the range of ordinary mercury or alcohol thermometers.

Striking the arc. The metal electrode is momentarily touched to the work. This starts the current flowing. The electrode is immediately withdrawn a slight distance from the work so that the current continues to flow across the air gap.

Thermo couple. A temperature measuring device consisting essentially of two wires of unlike metals insulated from one another except at the two ends where they are maintained in contact. The points where the wires join are called couples, and any difference in temperature between the two couples will cause a



tive. With an electrode-negative hook-up, current flows from the work to the electrode.

Parent metal. Same as base metal.

Peening. A stress relieving process consisting essentially of hammering the bead and surrounding metal. The term comes from the name of the rounded or wedge-shaped head of a mechanic's hammer which is generally used for peening. In welding work a special hammer operated by compressed air is frequently used. This speeds up the work and permits the force of the blow to be adjusted to the particular job. The mechanical shock or jar caused in the metal by peening permits a readjustment of the molecules of the metal to relieve stresses set up by the unequal heating involved in the welding process.

Positive polarity. The wiring arrangement for welding in which the electrode is connected to the positive terminal of the generator or welding machine. This hook-up is also known as reverse polarity or merely electrode-positive. Under this ar-

very small current to flow around the circuit created by the two wires. If one of the couples is brought to the temperature to be measured while the other one is held at the temperature of melting ice, the temperature at the hot junction may be read directly from a properly calibrated potentiometer or galvanometer. Since it is generally impractical to hold the cold junction at the temperature of melting ice, it is generally allowed to remain at room temperature. The error introduced in this manner is small and may be neglected for most practical purposes, but for exact measurement, a correction may be applied depending on the temperature of the cold junction.

The temperature range covered depends on the metals used, platinum and a platinum-rhodium alloy being used for very high temperatures.

Holding the arc. The arc heats the end of the electrode, turning it first into a liquid and then a vapor. As the vapor is carried in the arc stream to the work, which is cooler, it con-

denses to a liquid again and then to a solid. The electrode must be held the proper distance from the work to maintain the proper arc. A good arc has a characteristic crackling sound which the student will learn to recognize.

Making the weld. The arc is held in one spot until a small pool of metal is deposited. Then the electrode is moved along the line of the weld just fast enough to deposit the right amount of metal for the weld.

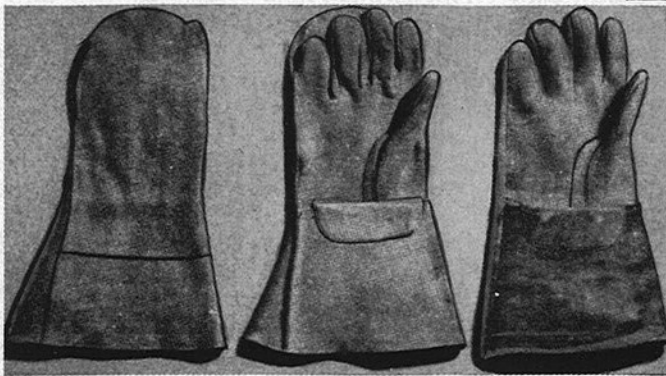
The Fumes Caused by Welding

Arc welding should be considered the same as any other dusty operation, and if the welding is done in a confined area, precautions should be taken to provide the operator with a supply of fresh air.

The fumes given off by Fleetweld, 5, are principally iron oxide with some

manganese oxide, magnesium oxide and silicon dioxide. The fumes from bare wire are largely iron oxide.

The question as to whether the coated rod aggravates or increases the iron oxide in the air is answered in the negative. Red dust from bare rod is iron oxide, and more of it is given off with bare or lightly coated rod than with the heavily coated Fleetwood. There is no sodium fluoride, arsenic or copper in the coatings, or in the



The fumes from welding rods should be treated as any other dust or dirt would be handled, eliminated whenever possible.

Precautions for the Student Welder

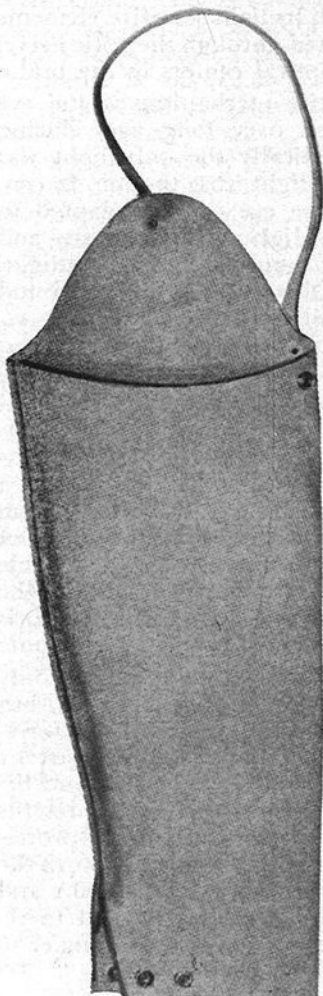
NEED FOR GOGGLES

When chipping, removing slag or grinding welds, goggles must be worn to protect the eyes from flying particles.

fumes given off. The chemicals used are oxides and silicates of metal such as iron, magnesium manganese, aluminum, titanium, and calcium and the combustible materials used are carbohydrates, which burn to form a carbon dioxide and water vapor.

In a confined area with no ventilation the effect of these fumes would be to clog up the lung cells. The amount of ventilation required to carry the fumes away from the operator is a difficult question to answer as working conditions vary so widely. This must necessarily be a case of experimenting in the shop and applying a ventilating system to meet conditions. The variables, of course, are the number of machines operating and the operating factor, the size and shape of the building and the welding being done.

Where ventilating systems are used, overhead hoods over the welding tables are usually employed. In welding pipes in tanks, most plants use a make-shift arrangement consisting of an air hose in one end of the pipe, which is permitted to leak a small amount of air, or an ordinary desk fan. In general, plants have taken very little precaution to remove the fumes excepting in confined spaces. Most welding shops have high ceilings and safe-guarding is unnecessary due to the natural circulation of air in the room.



CLOTHING

In addition to goggles for the eyes, clothing of sufficient thickness to prevent the rays of the arc from burning the body must be worn. Leather gloves of the gauntlet type should be worn to protect the hands. A suitable leather apron is of great value in protecting the clothing, leather sleeves to protect the arms. It is also important that trousers without cuffs be worn and the trouser legs held down over the shoe tops. Bicycle clips are excellent for the latter purpose. Otherwise there is a possibility of hot metal falling into the cuffs or shoes.

WELDING BOOTH

Where other work is done in the same shop, booths are necessary to protect fellow workmen from the arc rays. The booth and walls of the shop which might reflect rays should be a dull black. Fireproofed canvas curtains on a pipe frame make an acceptable booth. Inside the booth should be a welding table with a metal top, properly supported at a correct height, with provisions for good connections of the ground cable.

ELECTRODE HOLDER

The electrode holder should be mechanically strong, light in weight, and should hold the electrode firmly in position during welding. At the same time it should allow easy removal and replacement of electrodes.

POSITION OF WORKER

The position assumed at work has a great bearing on the kind of work done and the speed at which it may be done. Therefore, the operator should be as comfortable as the job allows. It is easier on the operator and results in better workmanship. This does not mean that a worker should assume a lazy position. He should be alert and in position to move quickly when necessary.

SELF-PROTECTION

When cutting or welding on lines that are connected to valves, boilers, stills or to any source of pressure, attach a sign "DO NOT OPEN" and use a padlock and chain on all valves which, if opened, may endanger life and property.

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Become informed on all local laws and ordinances relating to the trade so that you will know what is expected of you and what you can expect of fellow workmen.

CARRY THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT

Avoid the use of makeshift tools by supplying yourself with such small tools as needed. An example is the provision of a small steel brush for clean-

ing welds, removing rust and such purposes.

Protection of the Eyes

In recent years, the development of sources of radiant energy of high power, and the application of these sources to the varied requirements of the industrial world have led to the necessity for greater protection for the eyes of the operator. Probably the greatest single application of open sources of high intensity is in arc welding.

It is a well-known fact that an open source such as an arc sends out an immense amount of radiant energy, much of which lies above and below the visible wavelength range which extends from red to violet. This visible range constitutes an exceedingly small portion of the total energy spectrum. To all wavelengths within this limited range, the normal retina is responsive. Below the red band lies another portion of the total energy output of greater wavelength which, while not visible, is capable of serious effect on the visual organs. Beyond the violet band lie the shorter wavelengths, also invisible but still capable of serious effect on the eyes.

Ultra-violet radiation has its effect on the outer portions of the eye, and continued exposure to strong ultra-violet light brings a great amount of pain and discomfort in the form of inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva. It may also produce complete corneal opacity. The effects of such exposure are immediate and very noticeable.

Infra-red rays are dangerous and have a fatiguing effect on the retina to which they can penetrate without obstruction. The long infra-red waves have an effect that is not as noticeable as the effect of the ultra-violet waves, but is probably more dangerous in that it is more likely to be permanent. It has been definitely established that continued exposure to such radiation can result in the following injuries to the eye: Formation of cataract, permanent damage to the retina and choroid, or clouding of the aqueous humor. All these injuries, of course, lead to impaired vision or total loss of sight.

Caution: Never look at the arc without using a head or hand shield. It is necessary that proper protection be used. For eye protection a special welding lens is used in either a head or hand shield. It is essential that this lens be used at all times when looking at the arc. The special lens, being expensive, is protected by an ordinary clear glass.

After the student has had a few hours of practice welding, it will be well to determine whether he is using the type, color or shade of welding

lens that is best suited to his eyes. The instructor will assist in making this choice. There are many kinds. In the choice of a lens the student must choose one through which he can see the line of the weld, the crater, deposit, slag and the edge of the weld to detect undercutting.

Proper protection against glare and injurious light is an absolute necessity, and since the lens is the most important feature of any goggle or headshield, care must be exercised to see that the proper shade or density is used. Too light a lens will result in light blindness, whereas too dark a lens will create an undue strain on the eyes.

In the May Journal there will be illustrations of two head shields, a hand shield, a pair of welding goggles, a drawing showing a cross section of the human eye. An examination of the eye drawing will show that the eye is remarkably like a camera. The iris, the colored portion of the eye, acts as a diaphragm, the pupil opening and closing as necessary to regulate the intensity of light entering the eye. Behind the pupil is the lens which focuses light from external objects on the light sensitive retina. The retina itself is a thin layer of light sensitive tissue covering the back half of the interior of the eyeball. Its light sensitive elements are connected, through the optic nerve, with the optical centers in the brain.

The entire mechanism of the eye has evolved over long ages during which practically the only light was the natural light from the sun. In consequence the eye is well adapted to function in light of the intensity and wavelength range of natural sunlight, but when this range is extended and the intensity increased, the eye requires additional protection.

There will be found also in the May Journal a chart showing, on a vertical scale, the range of wavelengths occurring in the total radiant energy spectrum. Light waves are measured in a very small unit called the Angstrom unit. In terms of this unit the length of the deepest red waves which are visible is about 8,000A, and the length of the shortest visible waves, the violet, is about 4,000A.

The electric arc gives off not only light between these wavelengths, but also both shorter and longer wavelengths as indicated on the chart by the cross-hatched areas above and below the narrow band which represents visible light. The function of protective goggles and shields is to absorb the wavelengths shorter than 4,000A and those longer than 8,000A and to reduce the intensity of the remainder to a safe point.

(To be continued in May Journal)

(Continued from page 14)

ments with them. After calling this to the attention of the architect, the work was awarded to a contractor with whom the local has had an agreement for some years.

I then proceeded to Minneapolis, where I had several matters to take up, one of which concerned the sprinkler fitting branch of our industry and on which I made a report to the General Office. At the request of Secretary Wm. Cannon, of the Plumbers State License Board, I called on several members of the House and Senate of the Minnesota Legislature in regard to an amendment to the State plumbing law. If this amendment should pass it would be of great benefit to the small towns throughout the State.

Receiving an invitation from the Wisconsin Heating and Piping Contractors Association, I attended their thirty-fourth annual convention at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee. Many questions of great importance to this industry were taken up and plans made to cope with the problems that will confront us after the war. When called upon, I extended the greetings and best wishes to the officers and members of the United Association.

In Indianapolis I held a conference with Brother Herman Longer regarding a request of a group of Sprinkler Fitters for a charter. After discussing the matter, it was decided to withdraw the request and the General Office was notified to that effect.

For some time the CIO has been attempting to work into the building trades and the shipyards in the vicinity of Evansville, and a meeting was held with Business Representatives Forster and Waters, of Local No. 136, who are giving the CIO plenty of trouble and are fighting them all the way. At present an attempt is being made by Local No. 136 to place the maintenance men in several of the plants that have just been completed.

Arriving in Chicago, I called on several parties in regard to matters throughout the district which the General Office had called to my attention.

As I have stated in my previous report, there has been an organization campaign on in the four shipyards at Sturgeon Bay, and at this writing I can state that a charter has been applied for and a local will soon be installed.

Returning from Sturgeon Bay, I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 183, of Milwaukee, on a misunderstanding over a clearance card that had been presented to the local by a road man. After explaining the rules of the United Association to the members, I sent a report to the General Office.

Local Union No. 307, of Ham-

mond, held its annual dinner at the Schmid Club, and it was the usual success. There was a large number of city officials from Hammond, Gary and East Chicago present, with many of the officials of our local unions throughout the State. Business Representative Burl Burnham, of Local No. 307, acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers and a number of the guests.

General President Masterton was present and, in an interesting talk, pointed out some of the conditions that would have to be met after the war.

The General President, whose visit was a surprise to those present, received a generous round of applause.

The moving picture called the "Ominous Arms Case" was shown, and from the remarks of those present it gave them an insight into the way faulty plumbing can be a health menace. During the program, songs were rendered by entertainers.

While General President Masterton was in the district, I had an opportunity of discussing several questions of importance in this territory with him.

Several matters were taken up with some of the Master Plumbers on which they had contacted the General Office.

Thos. E. Cunningham

Closing my last report left me in Louisville, Ky., where a series of misunderstandings were

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
SCHLENZIG**

the cause of stoppage of work on several projects under construction in that city. Having met Business Representatives V. Cartwright and E.

O'Brien of Local No. 522 and E. Burkholder of Local No. 107, a meeting was arranged at the job site of the Ford, Bacon and Davis Company. Here a conference was held with Mr. Charles Fry, General Superintendent of Construction; Mr. Charles Nicholas, Plant Manager; Mr. Wood, and Mr. A. Suchan, representing the Almerall Company, who have the general contract for the installation of the industrial pipe work on this project. Plans were submitted so that a clearer understanding might be reached which was followed by a thorough discussion on the merit of the claims made by both Local Unions. Since no equitable understanding could be reached, it was necessary that a decision be rendered. The terms of which were explained to all in attendance. A meeting was attended by the writer and the officers of Local No. 522 where further explanations were made.

During the meeting with the officials of the Ford, Bacon, Davis Company, it was brought out that a severe loss of man hours was being encountered through a bottleneck created at the employment office of this company. Men whom this company requested were forced to wait hours before admitted for fingerprinting, photographing, and the filling out of employment questionnaires. Since we were not able to get a satisfactory settlement on this question (because of company policies), it was suggested that we meet Mr. Turner, District Representative of the Defense Plant Corporation. Here a promise was made that in the future this condition would be corrected. Later a meeting was arranged with Mr. Jefferys and Mr. Hays representing the U. S. Employment Service. They agreed to do all in their power to correct the checking-in process on this project.

Next to Owensboro, Ky., where I met with Brothers M. Hagermen, G. Roach, G. Sperrier and M. McAlister on a question of jurisdiction referred to me by General Secretary-Treasurer Durkin. At this meeting I could not render a decision as explained to the officers of Local No. 633 until I had the opportunity to further investigate the job and conditions surrounding it.

Returning to Louisville by previous arrangement, a meeting was called where the officers of Locals No. 522 and No. 107 were present, together with the job superintendents of the Du Pont, Carbide Carbon and the Goodrich Rubber Manufacturing plants. Here an explanation was rendered by the writer on future policies that are to be followed if harmony was expected on these jobs.

Then to Bowling Green, Ky., for the purpose of investigating a project to be constructed in this city. Since all of the resident steam fitters and plumbers had become members of our Louisville local unions, I awarded this jurisdiction to Locals No. 522 and No. 107, of Louisville.

Returning to Louisville, Ky., I was informed that the members of Local No. 522 walked off of the Goodrich Rubber job in protest against the sheet metal workers, who were installing unit heaters. After contacting Mr. Paugh and his immediate superior of the Defense Plant Corporation, we had the sheet metal worker stopped until a decision could be had from the Building Trades Department. The members returned pending the award of this jurisdictional question.

Then to Charleston, W. Va., as requested by letter and wire from General Secretary-Treasurer Durkin. Here a petition was made by our steam fitter members of Local No. 651 for a

separate charter. By previous arrangement, a meeting was held with the committee representing the steam fitters, namely, Robert B. Callaway, William Worley, E. Jefferys, and William Hall. The causes were thoroughly gone into and explanations made regarding the conditions that would have to prevail before a separate charter would be granted. Following this meeting, I attended a special called meeting of Local No. 651, where committees were elected to draw up an agreement designating trade lines. While in attendance, I was requested to make a few remarks, which were well received by those assembled, particularly by stressing the point of the so-called absenteeism experienced on the Cabin Creek job.

Next to Morgantown, W. Va., where I contacted Business Representative C. W. Pride, of Local No. 152, to discuss a matter with him pertaining to this district. Since further investigation was in order, I deferred action until a later date.

Then to Pittsburgh to meet Business Representatives Brother Charles Lawrence and Brother Frank Johnson to take up a matter on some work to be started in my district. After explaining the situation, both Brothers Lawrence and Johnson agreed to visit the project in question and report their answers to the writer.

Next to Cleveland, Ohio, to take up a matter with the city officials on the wages paid to our members who are employed by the Water Department. Every previous attempt to get the proper recognition availed these members nothing, consequently, the strike weapon was inducted. Immediately, Mayor Lausch issued a discharge order affecting 115 men. After negotiations the men were reinstated status quo pending an adjustment being made by Director Emil Crown, of the utilities of this city. Together with Business Representatives C. Maher, William Butler, Secretary John Roddy and the writer met with Director Crown, who was in accord that the wages paid were sub-normal and was in hopes that corrections could be made soon.

One of the factors brought out was that these men never received overtime pay for work in excess of eight hours per day nor forty-hour week. The City Code calls for a forty-hour week but does not specify the daily work day, so before overtime was considered, the men were forced to accumulate forty hours; their recompense was in the form of time off. There is now before City Council a bill which requested the city to pay time and one-half for all overtime

worked. In contacting some of its members some assurance was given that this bill will pass.

Frank P. Ahlberg

At the request of Brother Andrew Nolan, Business Agent of Local No.

REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER E. J. HILLOCK

475, I attended a conference held in the office of the Union County Building Trades. Also present were the officials of the Ford Bacon-Davis Company, who have the contract for the transportation lines crossing the several rivers in New Jersey. Satisfactory progress was made at this conference, at which time agreements were reached whereby all pipe work will be done by members of the United Association. A conference was also held with the O. C. Whitaker Company, of Fort Worth, Texas, who have the contract for the inland lines. No progress was made at this meeting. General President Masterton is now negotiating with Mr. Joseph Keenan, of the War Production Division, in an effort to secure the work on the inland lines for the members of the United Association.

With Business Agent Wilbur Gariell, of Local No. 181, and Joseph Flannery, Business Agent of Local No. 131, a conference was held with Captain Tryon, Area Army Engineer for Fort Monmouth and Camp Evans. This meeting was arranged for the purpose of effecting a settlement pertaining to the underground work on the Army camps under the supervision of Captain Tryon. A final decision was promised by Captain Tryon in the near future, as he was awaiting official notice from the Philadelphia office pertaining to the recent decision of the Board of Review on the work in dispute.

At the request of President Holzlahoner, I attended a conference at the office of the Essex County Building Trades. President Holzlahoner is contemplating a drive to control the small apartment house work, and desires the cooperation of the various International Representatives in New Jersey.

While in Pittsburgh I met with Mr. Michael Finn, of the Defense Plant Corporation, Labor Production Division, also the officers of the Pittsburgh Building Trades Council. These meetings were held for the purpose of effecting a settlement with the Millwrights and Ironworkers, who are claiming the handling and setting of materials coming within the jurisdiction of the United Association. No agreement was reached at this confer-

ence on the work in dispute. It was submitted to the Building Trades Department for a decision.

At the request of the Huffman-Wolfe Company, a meeting was held at the William Penn Hotel with Mr. Arthur Wolfe, Secretary Leo Green and Business Agent Frank Johnston, of Local 449, regarding the wage rate for key men on the Koberta Rubber plant. It was necessary for the writer to contact Mr. Shaner, of the Koppers Company, prime contractor on the job, also Colonel Brooker, representing the Defense Plant Corporation, in Pittsburgh. The rates in dispute have now been approved locally and await the signing of same by the D. P. C. office in Washington.

A conference was held with the Officers of Locals No. 27 and No. 449 pertaining to the process pipe work on the Synthetic Rubber job at Monaca, Pa. After exhaustive research and investigation by the writer with owners, contractors and Local Union Representative, a decision was made as to the procedure to be put into effect for the successful and harmonious operation of the job.

With Business Agents Lawrence and Counahan, of Local No. 27, a visit was made to the Pittsburgh Housing job, to make a survey regarding the recent decision rendered by acting President Gray of the Building Trades Department, pertaining to transit pipe vents from gas ranges and clothes dryers.

A meeting with representatives of Local Unions No. 48 and No. 438, and Mr. Lipsky, of the Lipsky & Rosenthal Company, was held in Baltimore to discuss many conditions existing on the Baltimore Housing job. These matters were causing much dissension and unrest on the job in question. After a thorough review and analysis recommendations were made by the writer which will eliminate the misunderstandings.

At the request of Auxiliary Local No. 669, of Baltimore, a conference was held at the Rustless Steel Plant with Business Agent Robert Buxbaum of Local No. 48, Brother Frank Harrell of Auxiliary Local No. 669. This meeting was arranged for the purpose of effecting a settlement pertaining to the underground water lines, after a thorough investigation and analysis of the work in dispute, a decision was rendered whereby the plumber would leave openings in the lines that were to be used for sprinkler purposes only.

With Business Agent Brother William McLachlan, of Local Union No. 26, Wilmington, Del., a visit was made to the plant of the General Chemical Company as the job in question will

expand over the Wilmington line into Pennsylvania. It will be necessary for me to meet with Local Unions No. 690 and No. 420 before a decision can be rendered.

A conference was held with the Officers of Auxiliary Local No. 26, at which time a survey was made of the books and other matters pertaining to the Local were discussed. While in Wilmington, I attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 26.

Edward J. Hellock

Attended a special meeting called by Lead Burners' Local Union No.

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
GREGORY**

495, St. Louis, Mo., at which time the members wanted to know where their jurisdiction started and ended, and also a complaint that the O. G. Kelly Co. was violat-

ing their agreement at the Sunflower Ordnance plant in De Soto, Kans. In regard to Local Union No. 495 jurisdiction, I informed them that their jurisdiction only covered the jobs that their lead burning contractors would get in any part of the country. This matter was referred to the General Office, and I was notified that a meeting was held between the representatives of the Lead Burners' local unions and the employers, and it was understood and agreed upon that local unions employed by the employer would man the jobs wherever such an employer had the contracts.

I made an investigation in regard to the complaint that was registered against the O. G. Kelly Co. on the Sunflower Ordnance plant, and found that the wage rate paid by the O. G. Kelly Co. to lead burners working at the Sunflower Ordnance plant was set at \$1.75 per hour. I also found that lead burners working on this project had non-union helpers working with them. I instructed the superintendent that he would have to employ members of the United Association and he promised to do this as soon as feasible.

I then left for Kansas City, Mo., where I had arranged to meet with Business Manager William H. Carlson, of Local Union No. 533, in regard to a complaint made by the heating contractor on the Sunflower Ordnance plant about not getting qualified Steam Fitters. Brother Carlson assured me that he was trying to get qualified men to man the job.

I met with Secretary H. L. McGlochien, of Local Union No. 658, Joplin, Mo., in regard to furnishing maintenance Plumbers and Steam Fitters at

the Jayhawk Ordnance plant. Scale of wages on the above-mentioned plant is \$1.15 per hour. I instructed Brother McGlochien that it was the policy of the United Association to furnish United Association men on maintenance work.

At Atchison, Kans., I met with Business Agent Charles Hunt, of Local Union No. 45, and Secretary Frank Davis, of Local Union No. 794, Atchison, Kans., in regard to merging these two local unions, and the members of Local Union No. 794 were cleared into Local Union No. 45. While in Atchison I visited the Midwest Alcohol plant and met Plumbing and Heating Contractor Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Sage, who is engineer on this project. There was a misunderstanding between the men and the company over work not progressing fast enough. I found that a lot of the work was completed and the architect made several changes

which necessitated the taking down of installed pipe lines and re-locating them; also the using of old materials. This condition was then referred to Mr. Sage, the engineer, and he agreed that everything was satisfactory now.

I then left for Kansas City, Mo., and met with Business Agent R. A. Jones, of Local Union No. 8, in regard to laborers installing tile pipe to take off acid fumes at the Sunflower Ordnance plant. After an investigation, I find that the Stiers Bros. Construction Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has the contract of installing tile pipe on this project.

I went to St. Louis, Mo., to contact Mr. Golip, of the Stiers Construction Co., in regard to hiring United Association members to install this tile piping.

Wilbert Gregory

Full Training Program Offered to Locals by Chicago Apprentice Committee

William V. Hoier, Chairman, Committee on Apprenticeship of the National Association of Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors, has informed the Editor of the Journal that the response to the welding articles published monthly has been so enthusiastic that the Apprenticeship Committee of the Chicago Master Steam Fitters Association and the Apprenticeship Committee of the Steam Fitters Protective Association, Local No. 597, are anxious to have our members benefit by the entire training course offered apprentices in Chicago.

This group has published a complete course for apprentices consisting of seven volumes on apprenticeship training. The material contained in these books is a complete course in pipe work as taught in the Chicago School System. This program has been built up over a period of 20 years in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, the Smith-Hughes Act, the State of Illinois, the Chicago Schools System, and aforementioned apprenticeship committees. These groups, plus a number of friends, have contributed more than one million dollars in cash and a respective amount in time and effort to make possible the best program of apprenticeship training in the building industry.

The thoroughness of this training

program has been recognized by the outstanding educational and building trades leaders as one of the finest in any country. Nowhere is it believed that an equal or superior program of training for the apprentice is offered.

The officials in charge of the apprenticeship curriculum in Chicago are anxious to make their entire program available to schools, colleges, governmental agencies, and local unions anxious to put this material into use in their communities. In order to make this data and information available to interested parties a special offer is being made to local unions affiliated with the United Association whereby they can obtain this complete training program combined into two volumes for a very nominal price. The entire text will be offered in a special printing which will make the books available for approximately \$10 per set. This offer is being made only to our locals and represents the exact cost of printing.

Local unions interested in obtaining this complete and up-to-the-minute training program should write to William V. Hoier, Chairman, Committee on Apprenticeship, 21 North Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. He needs an immediate acknowledgment of your order so he can plan the publication of this material.

LABOR AFTER THE WAR

By RT. REV. JOHN A. RYAN

AFTER the war American labor may lose all the advantages that it has obtained since 1933. This will undoubtedly happen if it can be brought about by the dominant economic groups and their associates and satellites.

That such is their deliberate desire and design is clearly indicated by certain significant events—the declarations of the National Association of Manufacturers, the attitudes and utterances of the majority of the metropolitan newspapers, the pronouncements and performances of the most powerful of the farm organizations, and the reactionary attitude of the majority of the recently elected Congress.

These persons and institutions are the authentic Bourbons of our time. They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing.

In an address delivered December 7 in New York City, Mr. Wayne L. Morse, one of the ablest members of the War Labor Board, denounced those industrialists who are so “doped by the philosophy of economic feudalism” that they misinterpret the trend of events and jump to the conclusion that the time is ripe to “carry on a fight against unionism.” He went on to say, however, that “the number of these would-be feudal barons among American employers is small.” I wish I could agree with him in this encouraging estimate. Even if the group of “feudal barons” among employers be small numerically it will, I am afraid, exercise a dominant influence upon the thinking and plans of business as a whole with reference to postwar industrial relations.

Except for two obstacles, the most important recent gains of labor would all be swept away within the next six months. These obstacles are the Senate and the President—and we cannot be too confident about the Senate. So long, however, as the present occupant of the White House remains there, no fears need be entertained for the cause of labor or the cause of social justice.

After the beginning of the year 1945 the situation may be disastrously different, and labor may face the imminent peril of losing all that it has gained through legislation since 1933.

Assume that this possibility is realized. In order to simplify the problem, let us assume, too, that by 1945 the war will have ceased and the period

of postwar reconstruction will have commenced.

What political and economic policies will the masters of industry adopt in order to guide and determine the processes of economic reconstruction? According to their most vocal representatives, they will restore what with wearisome reiteration they have been calling “the system of free enterprise.”

The phrase itself is not very precise. Probably it was not intended to be too definite. Probably it is more effective as a magic formula, a slogan, a shibboleth. At any rate, many of those who are fondest of it seem to give it about the same meaning that is conveyed by the phrase “laissez faire.” “Free enterprise” implies freedom of business from the restraints imposed by either labor unions or political governments. “Give business a free hand and it will automatically produce universal prosperity.”

To be sure, the champions of “free enterprise” would admit that for a few months after the boys come marching home from the war many of them will be unable to find jobs. But the “free enterprisers” wishfully think that the temporary difficulty can be adequately met by government relief. Vast public works will be as unnecessary as they are undesirable. When the brief emergency is over “free enterprise” will automatically insure full employment.

I have called these men Bourbons. They have learned nothing from the false prosperity of the 1920's nor from the real depression of the 1930's. They have forgotten nothing of their antiquated and discredited economic heresies. They look back longingly to the 1920's as the golden age of “free enterprise” when government never interfered with the performances of business and when labor unions were almost equally impotent. They shut their eyes to the well-known facts that in that decade of pseudo-prosperity “free enterprise” was unable to keep the industrial plant operating at more than 80 per cent of capacity, even though sufficient idle and willing workers were available to maintain operations at full capacity.

Why did not “free enterprise” bring the idle men and idle machines together? Because the “free enterprisers” knew that they could not sell the additional product. Why could they not have sold those additional goods? Because they had not put sufficient purchasing power into the hands of

those who would like to buy—the wage-earners and the farmers.

This unpleasant bit of industrial history our champions of “free enterprise” have conveniently forgotten. They still believe—not explicitly, only implicitly—that goods can be sold without buyers. Hence they are longing for the time after the war when they can “put the labor unions in their place,” even if that means greatly reduced wages and greatly reduced purchasing power.

A few weeks ago over the radio I heard a university professor extravagantly eulogize “free enterprise” because of its achievements in the last 150 years, and particularly in the years 1921-29. I listened in vain for the effective retort that his opponent should have made. It could have taken this form:

“Yes, free enterprise had full scope in the 1920's and it did produce a kind of meretricious prosperity. But why did it not use its magic powers and formulas to prevent the crash of 1929? Why did it not bring about industrial recovery during the four long years that elapsed between 1929 and 1933? Why were the last months of this four-year period worse than the first? Free enterprise was as free and unhampered under Herbert Hoover as under Warren Gamaliel Harding and Calvin Coolidge.”

Sometimes I think that the exponents of “free enterprise” are without a saving sense of humor.

A few weeks ago Walter Lippmann cited de Tocqueville on the different reactions of the aristocracy of France and of England to the doctrines and the threat of the French Revolution. In England the privileged classes took account of events, gave up some of their privileges and saved themselves from destruction. But in France *les classes dirigeantes* refused to yield up anything and lost everything.

According to Mr. Lippmann, the business classes of the United States have long occupied and still occupy the position of power which was held more than a century and a half ago by the nobility in England and France. He raises the question whether our American aristocracy of business will imitate their social forbears in England or those in France. They will soon be compelled to make a decision. Here are the words in which he describes the situation:

“I think that the American business

men today face essentially the same choice as did the British and French nobles in the eighteenth century. Will the American business men assume very heavy burdens in order to continue to lead our industrial society, or will they become so absorbed in complaining about their burdens that they will not be able to lead? This is a very real question. It is the answer to this question which will determine the future of American business men and, I believe, the very future of American industrial society under private management."

It is somewhat more than 100 years since de Tocqueville wrote the following sentences:

"I am of opinion, upon the whole, that the manufacturing aristocracy which is growing up under our eyes is one of the hardest which ever existed in the world; but at the same time, it is one of the most confined and least dangerous. Nevertheless, the friends of democracy should keep their eyes anxiously fixed in this direction; for if ever a permanent inequality of conditions and aristocracy again penetrates into the world, it may be predicted that this is the gate by which they will enter."

Of course, the business element in our present society includes other groups in addition to the manufacturers, who were the dominant social class 110 years ago. The great financial, commercial, railroad, petroleum and mining interests have to be added to the manufacturing interest. Taken together, these great economic groups wield far greater social power in our time than did the "manufacturing aristocracy" in the days of de Tocqueville. The question of what they will do with their great influence after the war is one of the most crucial that has ever confronted the American people.

So much for the unpleasant situation that labor may have to face in the postwar period. Let us turn now to the contrary possibility.

It is possible that the economic theories of the "free enterprisers" and their spiritual associates will not determine the policies of postwar reconstruction. Accordingly, the Congress and the Administration will recognize the immediate necessity of very large expenditures for public works to take care of the millions whom private industry will be unable to employ. The tragic mistake made in the years 1933-1937 of spending only a fraction of the amount necessary to reemploy all who were unemployed in that period must not be repeated.

After the war, appropriations for public works must not be limited by the discredited theory of priming the

industrial pump. Public works can prime the pump in the sense that so long as they are continued they cause an increase in private business and private employment. After the stimulus of public works is withdrawn, however, private industry cannot continue at the pace that it has artificially acquired. Even if the government were to put into operation a program of public works so large that all the unemployed found either public or private jobs, private industry alone would not be able to continue this happy condition. Private industry would be unable to continue with full operation and full employment.

The reason is to be found in the bad distribution, in the fact that the owners of capital still would receive more than they could spend and that labor would obtain less than it would like to spend. In other words, the industrial pump would not stay primed unless capital received less and labor more than under the present distribution.

To be sure, when and if private industry brings about a better distribution of purchasing power than any that we have known under the "free enterprise" system; when and if the masters of our industrial system come to realize that full employment cannot be maintained unless more of the national income is spent for consumption goods and less of it saved for unprofitable or impossible investment; when and if they reach the conclusion that capital must be content with less, while labor and the farmers receive more, of the national product than has been the case in the past—then public spending to employ the unemployed can safely be brought to an end.

Until this remote and improbable contingency arrives, government will have to maintain a public works program of sufficient magnitude to provide a job for every person who cannot find a remunerative place in private industry.

If the foregoing policy should be put into operation in the period of post-war economic reconstruction, obviously it would be of great benefit to labor. Full employment would mean good wages and, therefore, adequate opportunity for labor organization. The possibility that Congress might wipe out labor's recent legislative gains, or in any other way unduly restrict the activities of the unions, would be negligible. Such an attitude toward labor could not exist side by side with the economic and political philosophy implied in a program of federal spending to provide full employment, any more than a generous attitude toward

labor and labor unions is compatible with the economic and political theories cherished by the champions of "free enterprise." The two attitudes and the two philosophies are mutually exclusive.

My own opinion of the merits, feasibility and necessity of large public spending in the period of postwar economic reconstruction is in line with that of Professor Alvin E. Hansen and his colleagues on the National Resources Planning Board. Here are three pertinent paragraphs from their pamphlet entitled "After the War—Full Employment," issued in January, 1942:

"We have to make up our minds as a nation that we will not permit a postwar depression to overwhelm us. We do not have to take economic defeat after the military victory is won. We can, if we will, maintain business prosperity. We can sustain a continuing demand for goods. We can keep industry going at high levels. We can maintain substantially full employment. We can achieve a society in which everyone capable of and willing to work can find an opportunity to earn a living, to make his contribution, to play his part as a citizen of a progressive, democratic country.

"If purchasing power is maintained at a high level, we need have no fears that private manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers and farmers will not come forward and supply the market with the goods demanded by the public—a rich variety of goods at reasonable prices. Private business can and will do the job of production. It is the responsibility of government to do its part to insure a sustained demand. We know from past experience that private enterprise has done this for limited periods only. It has not been able to insure a continuous and sustained demand.

"When the war is over the government cannot just disband the Army, close down munition factories, stop building ships and remove all economic controls. We want an orderly program of demobilization and reconstruction. The government cannot escape responsibility. To fulfill its responsibility it needs the hearty cooperation of business, labor, farmers and the professions in the great task of developing a vigorous, expanding and prosperous society."

Which of the two possibilities that I have tried to describe is the more likely to be realized? I have no confident answer. If I were required to lay a bet on the question, I should offer even money on either side, but I should

Jurisdiction

Pictures are herewith presented of two shower stalls manufactured by leading producers of this type of plumbing appurtenance in the country. Illustration number one is a metal shower stall which is furnished by the manufacturer to our contractors complete and ready for installation. It is the knock-down type assembled on the job without the use of bolts or screws. This shower stall is made of steel on which is baked an enamel finish by the manufacturer.

The United Association has had jurisdiction over the installation of these stalls illustrated in figure one for a long period of time. Members of this organization have installed thousands of these stalls in all sections of the country and their control of this work was never disputed.

The war with its consequent denial of vital war material such as steel for the use of such equipment has brought about the manufacture of the shower stall pictured in figure two. This shower stall which is identical in size, shape and color, and destined to serve the same purpose as the steel one is made of hard-pressed tempered, treated fibre board. This shower stall is finished with a double coat of baked-on enamel inside and out. It is manufactured by one of the leading manufacturers of this equipment who formerly made shower stalls of steel.

The installation of this latter type of shower stall made of fibre board has been claimed by the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers on several large government housing projects.

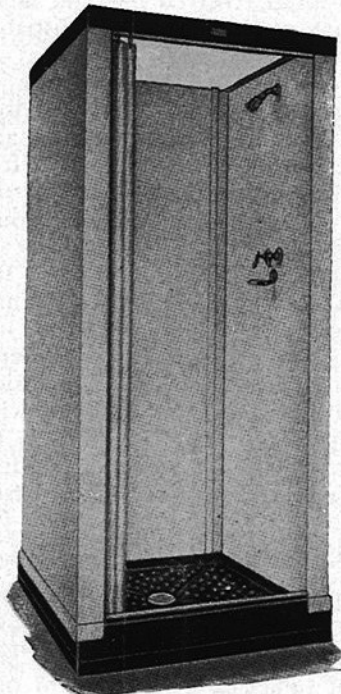
The General Officers of the United Association in arguments before the Building and Construction Trades Department presented evidence to the fact that the work of installing these shower stalls belonged to our members. Our jurisdiction over this work was recognized by the other building trades and was incorporated into the articles of jurisdiction as printed in our Constitution and Due books. We contended that it was not relevant whether the fixture was made of another material than the original model—the installation of such fixtures belonged to United Association members.

The Building and Construction Trades Department has awarded juris-

diction of the installation of these shower stalls, made of substitute materials, to our members.

Even though the decisions printed below are for specific jobs it is important that our members sustain their rights over this type of installation regardless of the job or its location.

In the jurisdictional dispute between the Sheet Metal Workers and members of the United Association over the erection of shower partitions on a defense housing project, Burlington, Iowa, the following decision is rendered:



Steel Shower Stall

DECISION

The erection of the Shower Partitions involved in this dispute shall be the work of the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

In the jurisdiction dispute between the Carpenters and members of the United Association over the installation of prefabricated shower stalls on Housing Projects 1106-A, 1106-B, 1106-D and 1107-B, Mobile, Ala., the following decision is rendered:

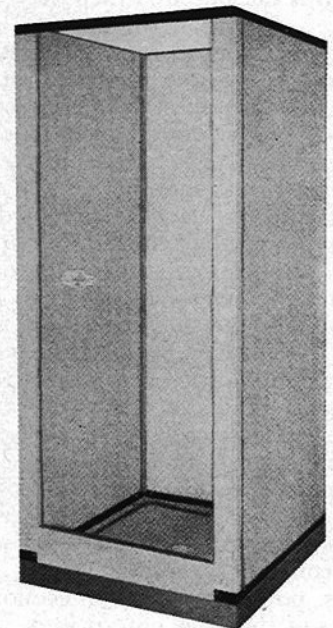
DECISION

The installation of prefabricated shower stalls shall be the work of the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

In the jurisdictional dispute between the Carpenters and members of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters over the installation of shower stalls on the Green Lumber Company Project, Mobile, Ala., the following decision is rendered:

DECISION

The erection of shower stalls shall be the work of the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.



Fibre Board Shower Stall

In several previous decisions the United Association has been awarded jurisdiction over installation of the bases or receptacles on which these shower stalls are placed.

It is recognized by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that such fixtures are part of the plumbing, and the installation, therefore, belongs to the plumber.

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.



Give Liberally to



AMERICAN RED CROSS

WAR FUND

FOR SERVICE TO OUR:

1. Fighting men and women over seas.
2. Men on leave.
3. Home front and production front.

hope that by 1944 the majority will be able to see through the fog of shams and shows which now surrounds them, and that they will choose for their rulers men who believe in labor organization and social justice.

About two future contingencies I can speak confidently.

First, the millions of returning soldiers and sailors will not be satisfied or fooled by the old claptrap concerning "rugged individualism," "American opportunity" or "American equality." With their knowledge of the almost unlimited productive capacity of our industries, as shown during the war, they will demand the opportunity to earn by honest labor a decent amount of that enormous potential

I can make with some confidence is this:

Unless the middle classes—the comfortable farmers, the members of the professions, the small business men, the holders of executive and directive positions in the great corporations and, indeed, the majority of the "white collar" classes—cease to get their opinions, directly or indirectly, from the daily papers and strive to acquire a greater amount of realistic economic intelligence than they now possess, they may exercise sufficient voting power to place the champions of "free enterprise" in control of economic reconstruction after the war.

From such a calamity may the good Lord deliver us!

Compensation Provided for Workers Injured Or Captured by Japs

The United States Government has taken action at last to provide compensation to the civilian workers who were injured or taken prisoner by the Japanese at Wake Island and other Pacific points.

The Executive Council of the American Federation has been informed that the Federal Workmen's Compensation Law was amended providing for the payment of compensation to the dependents of our brother workers who have sacrificed so much for our country.

Liberal compensation features have been written into these amendments to the Compensation Law and the dependents will benefit by these new features of the law.

The Government is endeavoring to locate the dependents of injured workers and of prisoners who were employed at Wake Island and other Pacific points, and who have been taken

prisoners by the Japanese, in order to pay them the compensation to which they are entitled.

Most of these injured workers and those who were taken prisoners were members of the United Association and other international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The newspapers carried glowing stories at the time of their capture of how these soldiers in overalls took up what weapons were available and fought beside their fellow citizens in the armed forces until they died or were captured.

If you are a relative or dependent of any of the men injured or imprisoned by the Japanese you should contact the Federal Workmen's Compensation Commission, Washington, D. C., for further information regarding compensation payable under the new amendments to the Federal Workmen's Compensation Law.

Official

CHARTERS ISSUED

815—Victoria, B. C., Can. (Gas Workers & Helpers).

404—Sturgeon Bay, Wis. (Marine Fitters, Plumbers & Helpers).

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 590

It is with the deepest regret that the members of Local No. 590 report the death of our beloved friend and brother, Guy O'Neal, who passed away at the Peralta Hospital, Oakland, Calif., on December 3, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 590 extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sadness; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be inserted in our minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Milton Reid,
President,
Robert Druhan,
Business Manager,
George Wride,
Financial Secretary.
Committee.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 331

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 331, Asbury Park, N. J., report the death of Brother Clayton Ball (Plumber), Card No. 12450, one of the oldest members of this local.

Brother Ball was injured in an accident on November 14 and died as the result of same on the 27th of November.

Resolution

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 331, extend to his bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathy in her hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy be sent to the General Office for publication in the official Journal, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this local; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Albert F. Lougheed,
John Jackson,
John McLean,
George Brace,
Committee.

ILLINOIS CONVENTION CALL

To the Officers and Members of the Local Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In accordance with the Constitution and by the power vested in me, I hereby issue the call for the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the Illinois Pipe Trades Association to convene at 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday, May 15 and 16, 1943, at Springfield, Ill. Headquarters will be at the Leland Hotel.

The attention of all Local Unions of the State is called to the following portion of Section 190 of the United Association Constitution: Where such Associations exist it will be mandatory upon all Local Unions in that State to affiliate.

The convention will be conducted according to the laws of the United Association.

All resolutions to be introduced should be in the hands of the Secretary one week previous to May 15 to facilitate the work.

The Local Unions will kindly observe the following sections of the Constitution and Rules of Order of the Illinois State Association:

ARTICLE VII

Section 1. Each of the Local Unions connected with the State Association having a membership of 100 or less

shall be entitled to one delegate or vote and one additional delegate or vote for each additional 200 members or fraction thereof as shown on the last financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the quarter preceding the annual convention.

Section 2. Each Local Union shall immediately after the election of delegates and officers forward their full names and addresses to the Secretary-Treasurer at least 30 days previous to the convention with proper credentials signed by the President and Secretary and attested by the official seal.

Section 3. Each Local Union shall defray the expenses of their delegate or delegates to the annual convention.

Section 4. The officers are granted the privilege of attending the annual convention of this Association until their successors have been duly elected and installed in office. The expenses of the officers attending these conventions are to be paid by the locals of which they are members or by themselves, except the President and Secretary-Treasurer, whose expenses shall be paid by this Association.

Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of February, 1943.

Harry Shaw, President,
Wm. E. Smith, Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 25

It is with sincere and deep sense of loss that the members of Local Union No. 25 inform the United Association of the death of Brother Calvin Reddig.

His sudden passing was a shock to his friends and members of this local union: therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 25, extend to the family of our departed brother our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence at the time of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect and symbol of mourning for the passing of this brother; further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to our official Journal and also spread on the minutes of Local No. 25.

Mauritz E. Collin,
Corresponding Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 568

It is with the deepest regret that the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Local Union No. 568, Gulfport, Miss., reports the sudden death of Brother W. C. Silvers, Plumber, Card No. 227465.

His untimely death was a shock to our members and his many friends. His passing will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 568 extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to Headquarters for publication in the Journal, and that they be spread on the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

John J. Savarese,
H. D. Conn,
Committee.

NOTICE

Numerous requests have been received by the General Office to have copies of the Official Journal mailed to our members outside the borders of the United States. Government regulations prohibit the sending of publications to men in the armed services unless they specifically request same. Further, the United States government will not permit the mailing of magazines containing technical information to foreign countries. The Official Journal contains technical data which cannot be exported. Therefore, we find it impossible to comply with the requests being made to have the Journal sent to members outside the Continental United States.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 376

It is with the deepest regret that the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Local No. 376, of Vancouver, B. C., report the death of Brother Harry Freeman.

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 376 extend their deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

*Albert F. Chandler,
Recording Secretary.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 86

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members and officers of Mt. Vernon Local Union No. 86, report the passing away of one of our dear members, Ernest Barbieri; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members and officers of Local Union No. 86 extend their deepest sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

*Fred A. Guerre,
Secretary.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 376

It is with the deepest regret that the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Local No. 376, of Vancouver, B. C., report the death of Brother J. R. Westby.

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 376 extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication in the official Journal and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

*Albert F. Chandler,
Recording Secretary.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 217

It is with a feeling of deep sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 217, announce the sudden death of Brother Alex A. Brown at the age of 73 years. Brother Brown served as Treasurer of Local No. 217 23 years and was one of our oldest members.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 217, extend to the members of his family our heartfelt sympathy; that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union.

*C. J. Barbrick,
Statistician.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 107

It is with deepest regret that Local No. 107 reports the death of Brother Al. Blevens, who passed away on January 13. Although Brother Blevens recently became a member of Local No. 107, he will be sincerely missed by its members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 107 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; also sons Raymond and Donald, who are members of Local No. 107, in their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local, a copy forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer for publication in the official Journal and our charter draped in mourning for 30 days.

*Jos. J. Gruesser,
Robert L. Sheckler,
Committee.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 382

Whereas Almighty God has seen fit to take from this life our former brother and fellow craftsman, Andrew A. Hogan, who for many years was President of our organization. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 382 extend to his bereaved family our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their loss; and be it further

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

*Alfred F. Holly,
Secretary.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 596

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove suddenly and while in the performance of his duties Brother William Kelly on November 24, 1942; and

Whereas Brother Kelly has been a member of Lead Burners Local Union No. 596 for years and was held in high esteem by its members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy be sent to the General Office for publication in the Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

*George Miller,
Chairman,
Martin Jepson,
Resolutions Committee.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 492

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call to his eternal reward the father of Brother Charles E. Eckstrom; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 492, of Stockton, Calif., do extend to him and his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; also a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

*Walter D. Phelan,
Fred Ziegler,
Albert H. Gerdes,
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 453**

It is with deepest regret that the members of Local Union No. 453 report the death of Brother David Drake, who died Thursday, October 29, 1942.

Resolved, That this Local Union, at their regular meeting assembled, extend to the bereaved family of this deceased Brother, our heartfelt sympathy in the loss we have all sustained; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

*George W. Womersley,
Corresponding Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 293**

It is with the deepest regret that Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 293 reports the sudden death of Brother Charles Ice, who died of an attack of pneumonia; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 293 extend to the bereaved wife our sincere sympathy in the hour of her sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Headquarters to be published in the Journal and that they be spread on the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 60 days.

Louis Brown, Secretary.

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 529**

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Joe H. Vance, January 13, 1943.

His untimely death was a shock to our members and his many friends. His passing will long be mourned by all who knew him. His good deeds on this earth shall be a memory and a guiding light to those in his community, his church and local union; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 529, extend to members of his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 529.

*J. D. Wolf,
President,
H. F. Dunn,
Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 314**

It is with deepest regret we, the members of Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers, Local No. 314, Kansas City, Mo., report the death of a loyal and true member, Brother Frank Hayes, Financial Secretary.

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 314 extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

*Heber F. Hudelson,
Treasurer and Corresponding
Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 282**

Whereas in His supreme wisdom our Heavenly Father has called suddenly from our midst our brother, William Baker; be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 282, in a spirit of friendship and brotherly love extend to the loved ones of Brother Baker our deepest sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the bereaved family of Brother Baker, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of this local union and a copy shall be sent to the General Office for publication in our official United Association Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of Brother Baker our charter shall be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

*Eugene P. Dooley,
Andrew Hart,
Louis Brida,
Resolutions Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 637**

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Mansfield, Ohio, Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 637, report the death of Brother Francis J. Kelley; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 637 extend their deepest sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

*Ralph Gault,
Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 50**

It is with deepest regrets that we, the officers and members of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 50, report the death on December 11, 1942, of our Business Representative, William Meyers.

Brother Meyers was more than a Business Agent. He was a true friend of each and every member of our entire local union. While we sympathize with his loving wife and mother, we are mindful of the very great loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 50, extend to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 50, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

*Earl F. Milbourne,
Raymond J. La Plante,
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 217**

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Local No. 217, announce the passing of Brother Edward H. Anderson.

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 217 extend their sincere sympathy to his family.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

*C. J. Barbrick,
Statistician.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 376**

It is with deepest regret that Local No. 376 reports the death of Brother F. J. Skinner, who passed away January 29; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a token of respect the charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we extend our sincerest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication in the monthly official Journal.

*Albert F. Chandler,
Recording Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 97**

David McIntire, member of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union No. 97, Springfield, Ohio, died December 16, 1942. Brother McIntire joined our local many years ago. He had various offices in the union and at one time was Plumbing Inspector for the city of Springfield. Recognizing the sterling qualities of our deceased member, Local No. 97 has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of our fellow member, David McIntire, Springfield Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union No. 97 has lost a brother who had rendered distinct service to our union and the general public of Springfield; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the General Office to be printed in the monthly Journal.

*Frank Fissel,
Wm. Klapproth,
Carl Sweikert,
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 33**

It is with deepest regret that the Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Local No. 33, of Des Moines, Iowa, report the sudden death of William R. Elder on January 20, 1943, as a result of heart attack suffered at his home.

Brother Elder was a charter member of Local No. 33, a past Business Agent and in his time held all responsible offices of our local.

During World War I he was City Plumbing Inspector, a position from which he resigned to go back to work with the tools as a plumber, as he was a very capable and expert mechanic.

He was the Journeyman member of the State Examing Board for the city of Des Moines at the time of his death.

His untimely death was a great shock to our members and to his many friends. His passing will be keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 33 extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in time of sorrow and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

*Harry Lynch,
Clyde Hunter,
Frank Lynch,
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 12**

In the death of Michael Ahern, January 5, 1943, in his ninety-fifth year, Boston Plumbers and Gas Fitters Union No. 12 lost a most loyal friend and employer.

One of the pioneer founders and charter members of Local No. 12, of which he at one time served as Treasurer, through the years in which he was actively engaged at his trade during the time that that section of Boston and Back Bay was being pushed further out on the banks of the Charles River, until he founded the firm bearing his name, in the management of which he participated to within a few short months of his demise, his career paralleled that of the city of which he was such an outstanding citizen.

His business, nation wide, included scores of schools, hospitals, public institutions and, of recent date, Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, and a half dozen of the Government Housing Projects, where he made an enviable record both for time and quality production.

On the Government Defense Projects he instituted many liberal and progressive ideas which were appreciated by the mechanics engaged on these operations.

He had a genuine personal interest in his co-workers. Out of his establish-

ment there came some of the finest mechanics on the Eastern Seaboard.

He leaves his widow and, typical of the country of his birth, 20 descendants to perpetuate his name—seven sons, 11 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, four of his sons and grandsons being members of Local No. 12.

He helped to institute the Columbia Court of the M. C. O. F. and was a charter member of Back Bay Council of the Knights of Columbus.

In his early years he was an officer of the Master Plumbers Association of Boston.

Of an unostentatious and friendly manner, with a never-failing kindness which was shown in the many acts of charity privately bestowed, his loss will be felt by all, for wherever he was known he inspired confidence, esteem and affection.

His funeral, held in the beautiful Church of the Blessed Sacrament, where a high requiem mass was celebrated by Monsignor F. A. Burke with Bishop Cushing present and Monsignor Haberlin, as Deacon of Honor, was attended by State and municipal officials with more than a thousand of his friends to pay him honor.

The Business Agents and Secretaries of Locals Nos. 12 and 537 represented their unions, with General Organizer Gillis representing the United Association.

*Neil A. F. Doherty,
Secretary-Treasurer.*

NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND SECRETARIES

MEMBERS are requested to address all communications regarding their change of address or desire to receive the Journal to their Local Secretary. This will enable him to keep an up-to-date roster of his Local. (Use blank on inside back cover.)

SECRETARIES are supplied every second month by the publication office with a complete Journal mailing list. It is requested that all changes of address should be made to the list by scratching through the old address and plainly writing the new one in the margin. Names of members who have been suspended, expelled or died should be marked "KILL."

New members should be listed alphabetically with their addresses, on 8 1/2 x 11 sheets preferably, written on one side only.

Secretaries wishing to send in changes of address between the Journal mailing list periods must show the OLD address as well as the NEW address in order that the corrections may be properly and promptly made.

Use of the typewriter will facilitate handling of the list and also eliminate the possibility of misspelling names.

Promptness on the part of the Secretaries in correcting and returning their lists to the General Secretary-Treasurer will result in reducing unnecessary expense caused by Post Office charges for notifying the General Office.

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 331**

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of Local No. 331, report the death of Private Samuel N. Hannah, Card No. 326960. One of the youngest members of this local. He was killed in action in the landing in North Africa.

Brother Hannah enlisted in the Rangers last March and trained at Camp Edwards, Mass. He was sent to England last summer and went to Africa from there. He received a head wound which caused his death.

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 331 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their time of sorrow and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, a copy be sent the General Office for publication in the official Journal, and that they be spread on the minutes of this local; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

*Harold Ayers,
G. Wendell VanCleve,
Henry Shipman,*

*Committee.
Albert F. Loughheed, Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 466**

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 466, of Ottawa, Ill., report that the untimely hand of death has removed in the prime of his life our beloved brother, Raymond Schopf, Plumber; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 466, extend to the members of the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their time of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days as a tribute to Brother Schopf.

*N. B. Dougherty,
James H. Todd,
John T. Dougherty,
Committee,
Arthur C. Gottselig,
Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 172**

The members of Local Union No. 172 are very sorry to inform you of the accidental death of their brother member, Zeland Howenstine. Brother

Howenstine fell from a scaffold while working on a defense job and died an hour later without regaining consciousness.

Although Brother Howenstine had been a member of No. 172 for only five years, he had won the love and respect of all his brother members, and his death was a shock and a personal loss to all of us; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for 30 days and we of Local No. 172 extend our deepest sympathy to his widow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this letter be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to the widow of the deceased and a copy forwarded to the General Office for publication in the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Journal.

*John McCauslin,
Recording Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 529**

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, L. A. Scarborough, January 5, 1943.

His untimely death was a shock to our members and his many friends. His passing will long be mourned by all who knew him. His good deeds on this earth will be a memory and a guiding light to those in his community, his church and local union; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 529, extend to members of his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local be draped for 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 529.

*J. D. Wolf,
President,
H. F. Dunn,
Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 217**

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Local No. 217, report the unexpected death of Brother Francis Cahoon; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 217 extend their sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for

publication in our Journal, a copy sent to the family of Brother Cahoon, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

*C. J. Barbrick,
Statistician.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 553**

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 553, of Alton, Ill., announce the death of two of our esteemed members, John P. Dumphy and Allen C. McVey. These men met their death in line of duty while working for the Shell Oil Company at their Wood River Refinery.

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 553 extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved families of these two brothers in the great loss we all have sustained.

Resolved, That in memory and respect for our deceased brothers that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days for each of them and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication in the official Journal, that a copy be given to the bereaved families and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union.

*Stephen Maher,
Recording Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION
NO. 246**

Whereas our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called from our midst a loyal comrade and true friend, Brother Dock P. Corneliuss, whose sudden death marks the passing of a brother who was held in the highest esteem by the members of Local Union No. 246; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, members of Local No. 246, extend to the family of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and also a copy be spread in the minutes of Local No. 246; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in remembrance of his faithful service to his Local No. 246 and his brother members.

*Andy Quinlan,
Wm. Winter,
George Conlisk,
Committee,
Paul L. Reeves,
Financial Secretary.*

BENEFITS PAID

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1943

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Salomon, Samuel	7-31-39	1	Hemorrhage	47	1-30-43	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 \$150	Etta Salomon
Nieman, Wm.	10-1-04	480	Coro. Arteriosclerosis	74	1-26-43	New York, N. Y.	2 700	Mrs. Josephine Nieman
Cook, Leon	8-22-41	7	Cancer	49	2-4-43	Albany, N. Y.	7 150	Mrs. Leon Cook
Re-Init.								
Connors, R. B.	9-22-41	8	Heart Trouble	49	1-28-43	Kansas City, Mo.	8 150	Mrs. R. B. Connors
Gott, George	3-13-17	8	Hemorrhage	53	1-21-43	Kansas City, Mo.	8 500	Mrs. George Gott
Haley, Lawrence	11-4-18	10		57	1-31-43	Richmond, Va.	10 400	Mrs. Anne Alsop
Re-Init.								
Gillen, Chas.	1-30-35	16	Pneumonia	72	2-8-43	Omaha, Nebr.	16 200	Edw. F. Tiernan
Hartz, Chas. M.	12-6-40	17	Mastoiditis	62	1-28-43	Memphis, Tenn.	17 150	Mrs. M. A. Laramie
Stewart, Wm. A.	8-6-42	599	Accident	23	2-11-43	Provo, Utah	19 150	Lillian J. Stewart
Vitale, Arthur	12-9-41	19	Pneumonia	34	1-8-43	Salt Lake City, Utah	19 150	Vila Vitale
Scott, Wm. H.	6-3-02	27	Coro. Thrombosis	64	1-5-43	Sandusky, Ohio	27 700	John F. McCoffrey, Sec.
Kaufman, Harry	4-2-06	75	Card. Hypertrophy	69	2-5-43	Chicago, Ill.	32 700	H. E. Busch, Sec.
Stephens, J. A.	5-6-41	52	Throat Par.	53	1-26-43	Gadsden, Ala.	52 150	Mrs. Eva Stephens
Russell, Earl I.	4-3-42	55	Accident	32	2-14-43	Avon Lake, Ohio	55 150	Gertrude Russell
Re-Init.								
Murphy, Edw. F.	6-13-29	56	Dropsy	55	2-8-43	Halifax, N. S., Can.	55 300	Clara Murphy
Re-Init.								
Hempel, Ernest	12-14-23	59	Heart Failure	68	2-15-43	Cincinnati, Ohio	59 300	Gertrude Faul
Boone, George T.	4-9-42	79	Coro. Thrombosis	55	1-13-43	Rome, N. Y.	79 150	Mrs. George Boone
Re-Init.								
Asp, Chas.	6-19-36	93	Myocarditis	67	12-8-42	Waukegan, Ill.	93 200	Mrs. Agnes Pollock
Eisenberg, Sam S.	8-5-37	98	Cancer		12-17-42	Ann Arbor, Mich.	98 200	Lena Eisenberg
Re-Init.								
Coleman, John R.	4-23-36	120	Heart Trouble	61	2-2-43	Sandusky, Ohio	120 200	M. G. Monroe, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Neppell, Wm.	4-30-40	121	Cancer	42	2-2-43	Atlantic City, N. J.	121 150	Mrs. Wm. Neppell
Hitter, Hugo	6-5-31	130	Hemorrhage	56	1-18-43	Chicago, Ill.	130 300	Mrs. Elsie Hitter
Kavanagh, M.	6-30-95	130	Apoplexy	74	1-25-43	Dallas, Texas	130 700	Miss G. A. Kavanagh
Kocol, Stanley	8-25-39	130	Cardiac Asthma	59	1-22-43	Chicago, Ill.	130 150	Mary Kocol
Re-Init.								
Reedy, Jerry J.	6-3-25	130	Cereb. Sclerosis	71	1-29-43	Miami, Fla.	130 300	Mabel Reedy
Re-Init.								
Kelly, John F.	1-29-37	63	Angina Pectoris	59	1-18-43	Springfield, Ill.	137 200	Edna M. Kelly
McKeon, Wm. J.	4-20-40	150	Influenza	49	1-25-43	Pensacola, Fla.	150 150	John D. Curtis
Dowse, Vincent	4-21-39	78	Accident	29	1-25-43	San Pablo, Calif.	159 150	Wm. A. Dowse
Re-Init.								
Volz, Louis J.	4-27-21	166	Accident	51	2-12-43	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	166 400	Mrs. Minnie Volz
Cunningham, Thos.	5-23-12	187	Arteriosclerosis	83	2-8-43	Auburn, N. Y.	187 600	Miss Julia Cunningham
Re-Init.								
Morgan, Ed	12-6-20	206	Hardening of Art.	76	2-19-43	Elmira, N. Y.	206 400	Mrs. Cora Morgan
McAfee, Wm. G.	9-23-18	208	Arteriosclerosis	70	2-14-43	Denver, Colo.	208 400	Fred G. Donner, Sec.
Meldrum, James	7-16-40	221	Coro. Thrombosis	43	2-2-43	Kingston, Ont., Can.	221 150	Mrs. Annie Meldrum
Harris, Milo J.	6-18-42	235	Accident	35	1-4-43	Portland, Ore.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Malcom, Wm. R.	4-3-42	235	Heart Failure	43	1-27-43	Portland, Ore.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
McGreer, Manford	5-15-42	235	Fracture of Ribs	21	1-16-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Presley, Ollie F.	7-6-42	235	Pneumonia	49	1-30-43	Portland, Ore.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Sherwood, Albert	7-6-42	235	Pneumonia	58	1-18-43	Lake Grove, Ore.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Slater, Woodson E.	5-30-42	235	Pneumonia	53	1-24-43	Portland, Ore.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Downey, Patrick	11-27-23	274	Carcinoma	47	1-23-43	Cliffside Park, N. J.	274 300	Miss Bertha Downey
Ryan, Richard A.	2-16-42	277	Tuberculosis	40	2-8-43	Lynn, Mass.	277 150	J. J. Mills, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Miner, Walter	10-2-19	281	Accident	74	1-16-43	Chicago, Ill.	281 400	Stella Van Dinen
Currie, A.	4-4-29	292	Heart Disease	52	1-29-43	Montreal, Can.	292 300	Florence Currie
Guillemette, R.	5-19-38	292	Myocarditis	61	1-9-43	Montreal, Can.	292 150	Gilberte Guillemette
Proulx, Horace	8-15-41	292	Uremia	25	2-7-43	Montreal, Can.	292 150	Horace Proulx
Re-Init.								
Hayes, Frank	3-21-11	314	Heart Failure	61	1-21-43	Kansas City, Mo.	314 600	Mrs. Margaret Hayes
Serratore, N. A.	6-10-41	393	Killed in Action	22	1-6-43	Asiatic Area	393 150	Mrs. Lillian Serratore
Rambo, George	5-2-16	420	Carcinoma	62	1-20-43	Philadelphia, Pa.	420 500	Mrs. Clara Rambo
Hutchins, W. J.	7-24-23	438	Heart Trouble	45	1-26-43	Baltimore, Md.	438 300	Helen Hutchins
Frandle, Albert	1-27-37	706	Pneumonia	50	7-15-42	Napa, Calif.	442 200	Mrs. Henry Frandle
Re-Init.								
Peterson, E. E.	1-17-33	266	Heart	57	1-10-43	Missoula, Mont.	459 200	R. C. Paxson, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Johnson, J. A.	11-6-35	637	Cereb. Hemorrhage	51	2-6-43	Macon, Ga.	472 200	Mrs. Julia F. Powell
Re-Init.								
Nelson, Elmer	1-31-36	473	Cancer	62	2-16-43	Seattle, Wash.	473 200	Eleanor Nelson
Re-Init.								
Kennedy, Terrence	1-25-24	475	Embolism	72	1-31-43	Newark, N. J.	475 300	Edw. J. Guenther, Sec.
O'Neil, James	1-5-23	475	Pneumonia	50	2-12-43	Newark, N. J.	475 400	Mrs. Alcia Clark
Re-Init.								
Robinson, Fred J.	9-31-26	492	Heart Disease	67	1-16-43	Stockton, Calif.	492 300	Chas. E. Eckstrom
Re-Init.								
Ayers, Lonnie	10-28-26	519	Cardiac Failure	61	2-15-43	Miami, Fla.	519 300	Mrs. Ben Harrison
Davis, Emory	6-26-42	521	Accident	34	1-1-43	Institute, W. Va.	521 150	Jennie Davis
Re-Init.								
Drumme, N.	11-25-15	537	Heart	69	1-27-43	Boston, Mass.	537 500	Mrs. Mary Drumme
Bolin, F. J.	1-13-13	562	Heart Stroke	64	1-21-43	Farmington, Mo.	562 600	Nora Bolin
Devitt, Wm.	2-8-43	562	Pneumonia	27	2-8-43	St. Louis, Mo.	562 150	Ella Devitt
Hickey, P. J.	2-20-23	562	Bright's Disease	40	1-28-43	St. Louis, Mo.	562 300	Helen Hickey

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1943

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Winkle, August	2-28-42	562	Pneumonia	53	1-30-43	St. Louis, Mo.	562 150	Robt. Winkle
Reilly, Ed	9-16-00	18	Cancer	70	2-8-43	Ft. Dodge, Iowa	584 700	Miss Anne Reilly
Re-Init.								
Ahearn, Dennis	1-29-17	597	Heart Attack	63	2-2-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 500	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Re-Init.								
Burton, Robt.	1-20-41	597	Accident	59	1-13-43	Oak Park, Ill.	597 150	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Gibbons, Patrick	2-6-13	597	Myocarditis	79	2-4-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 500	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Gorman, Phillip	2-6-13	597	Apoplexy	66	2-9-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 600	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Huff, Ralph G.	6-13-41	597	Heart Disease	37	1-8-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 150	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Danow, Vernon L.	5-7-42	599	Pneumonia	51	1-20-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	599 150	Harold Danow
Lloyd, James W.	11-9-41	599	Pneumonia	54	1-18-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	599 150	Jessie Lloyd
Re-Init.								
Beard, Wm. F.	5-31-23	602	Cereb. Hemorrhage	52	2-7-43	Washington, D. C.	602 300	Mrs. Sarah M. Beard
Re-Init.								
Conboye, E. A.	1-31-23	602	Cancer	75	2-7-43	Washington, D. C.	602 400	Mrs. Carrie Conboye
Kennedy, John E.	6-30-23	638	Carcinoma	49	12-16-42	Brooklyn, N. Y.	638 300	Mary Waldron
Lynch, Thomas	5-12-21	639	Myocarditis	43	1-11-43	Brooklyn, N. Y.	638 400	Mrs. Agnes Lynch
Bruder, Frank	9-31-41	669	Gastric Ulcer (Aux.)	50	1-25-43	Detroit, Mich.	669 150	Mrs. Emma Bruder
Synett, Lawrence	6-26-41	690	Cardiac Collapse	56	2-7-43	Philadelphia, Pa.	690 150	Lena H. Synett
Total.....							\$22,250.00	

SICK BENEFITS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1943, to CONTINUOUSLY SICK MEMBERS

L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
1	Mushin, Max	\$20.00	122	Briscoe, Thomas	25.00	487	McDowell, E. G.	65.00
5	Connors, John	65.00	142	Sammer, William	65.00	584	Reilly, Ed.	65.00
11	Harvey, N.	65.00	161	Sequist, Con	65.00	622	Moor, Wm.	65.00
12	Riccio, Anthony	65.00	250	Lever, Harry	65.00	636	Van Dam, Harry	65.00
32	Kreader, D. F.	65.00	268	Lamb, Frank	25.00	Total.....		\$875.00
98	Bresnahan, Neil	65.00		Weckler, Adolph	25.00			

For Whom We Mourn

Brooklyn, N. Y. Brother Samuel Salomon..... 1	Springfield, Ill. Brother John F. Kelly.....137	Missoula, Mont. Brother E. E. Peterson.....459
New York, N. Y. Brother Wm. Nieman..... 2	Augusta, Ga. Brother Wm. J. McKeon.....150	Macon, Ga. Brother J. A. Johnson.....472
Albany, N. Y. Brother Leon Cook..... 7	Martinez, Calif. Brother Vincent Dowse.....159	Seattle, Wash. Brother Elmer Nelson.....473
Kansas City, Mo. Brother R. B. Connors..... 8 Brother George Gott..... 8	Fort Wayne, Ind. Brother Louis J. Volz.....166	Newark, N. J. Brother Terrence Kennedy.....475 Brother James O'Neil.....475
Richmond, Va. Brother Lawrence Haley..... 10	Auburn, N. Y. Brother Thos. Cunningham.....187	Stockton, Calif. Brother Fred J. Robinson.....492
Omaha, Nebr. Brother Chas. Gillen..... 16	Elmira, N. Y. Brother Ed Morgan.....206	Miami, Fla. Brother Lonnie Ayers.....519
Memphis, Tenn. Brother Chas. M. Hartz..... 17	Denver, Colo. Brother Wm. G. McAfee.....208	Huntington, W. Va. Brother Emory Davis.....521
Salt Lake City, Utah Brother Wm. A. Stewart..... 19 Brother Arthur Vitale..... 19	Kingston, Ont., Canada Brother James Meldrum.....221	Boston, Mass. Brother N. Drummey.....537
Pittsburgh, Pa. Brother Wm. H. Scott..... 27	Portland, Oreg. Brother Milo J. Harris.....235 Brother Wm. R. Malcom.....235 Brother Manford McGreer.....235 Brother Ollie F. Presley.....235 Brother Albert Sherwood.....235 Brother Woodson E. Slater.....235	St. Louis, Mo. Brother F. J. Bolin.....562 Brother Wm. Devitt.....562 Brother P. J. Hickey.....562 Brother August Winkle.....562
Seattle, Wash. Brother Harry Kaufman..... 32	Jersey City, N. J. Brother Patrick Downey.....274	Fort Dodge, Iowa Brother Ed Reilly.....584
Montgomery, Ala. Brother J. A. Stephens..... 52	Lynn, Mass. Brother Richard A. Ryan.....277	Chicago, Ill. Brother Dennis Ahearn.....597 Brother Robt. Burton.....597 Brother Patrick Gibbons.....597 Brother Phillip Gorman.....597 Brother Ralph G. Huff.....597
Cleveland, Ohio Brother Earl I. Russell..... 55 Brother Edw. F. Murphy..... 55	Chicago, Ill. Brother Walter Miner.....281	Los Angeles, Calif. Brother Vernon L. Danow.....599 Brother James Lloyd.....599
Cincinnati, Ohio Brother Ernest Hempel..... 59	Montreal, Ont., Canada Brother A. Currie.....292 Brother R. Guillemette.....292 Brother Horace Proulx.....292	Washington, D. C. Brother Wm. F. Beard.....602 Brother E. A. Conboye.....602
Utica, N. Y. Brother George T. Boone..... 79	Kansas City, Mo. Brother Frank Hayes.....314	New York, N. Y. Brother John E. Kennedy.....638 Brother Thomas Lynch.....638
Waukegan, Ill. Brother Chas. Asp..... 93	San Jose, Calif. Brother N. A. Serratore.....393	Detroit, Mich. Brother Frank Bruder.....669
Detroit, Mich. Brother Sam. S. Eisenberg..... 98	Philadelphia, Pa. Brother George Rambo.....420	Philadelphia, Pa. Brother Lawrence Synett.....690
Cleveland, Ohio Brother John R. Coleman.....120	Baltimore, Md. Brother W. J. Hutchins.....438	
Atlantic City, N. J. Brother Wm. Neppell.....121	San Francisco, Calif. Brother Albert Frandle.....442	
Chicago, Ill. Brother Hugo Hitter.....130 Brother M. Kavanagh.....130 Brother Stanley Kocol.....130 Brother Jerry J. Reedy.....130		

NOTICE

The Journal of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters is published by and in the interest of the membership, and therefore space is not available to Advertisers.

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 de-
sire to receive the Journal.



SEND THIS INFORMATION TO YOUR LOCAL UNION SEC'Y

-----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, Local No., Card No., and Old Address Must Be
Clearly Written**



NATIONAL RED CROSS BUILDING

The Red Cross grew out of Florence Nightingale's work as a nurse during the Crimean War. It was organized as an international institution at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1863, but it was not until 1881 that Clara Barton started the American Association. The work of the Red Cross in times of disaster equals its great service in war time. The President of the United States officially is chief officer but he appoints a chairman for its active head.

GIVE + MORE
AMERICAN RED CROSS
WAR FUND