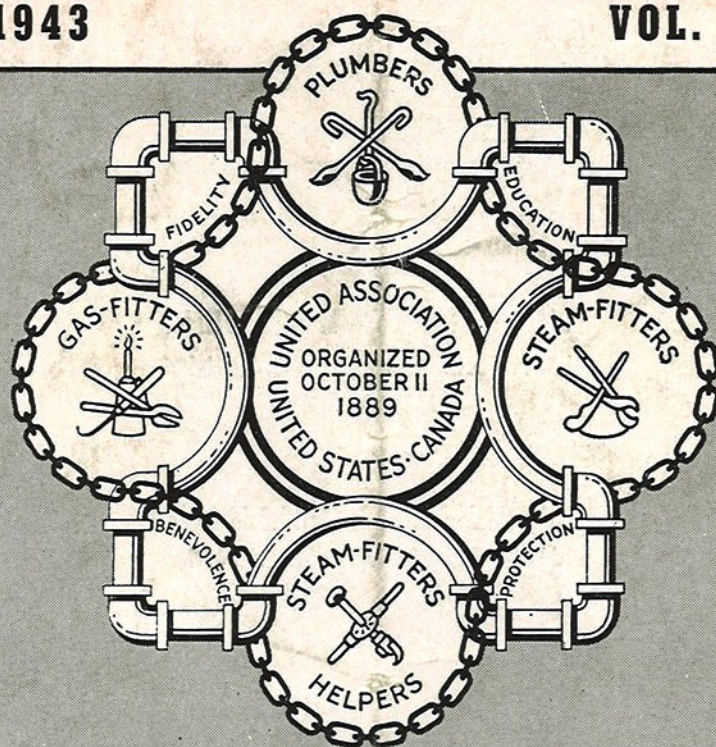


JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS

FEBRUARY 1943

VOL. LVIII, NO. 2



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

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. 2

FEBRUARY, 1943

Subscription Price
\$1.00 Per Year

SOCIAL SECURITY

THE 78th Congress has convened in Washington to begin a legislative session which is to be tested by the most crucial war in the history of the United States. Upon the shoulders of the elected representatives of the people will fall not only the planning and expediting of the legislative measures necessary to wage a successful war but also the vast amount of legislation necessary to keep the home front on an even keel during these turbulent days.

Congress not only faces the fighting of the war but also faces the prospect of the peace and post-war planning. To this Congress will fall the responsibility for the part the United States is to play in the new world when the war ends.

The American Federation of Labor and the United Association are anxious to give every possible assistance to the new Congress in these momentous days. Accepting the responsibility for the important place of labor unions in the economic and social structure of our country, President William Green has come forth with a ten-point legislative program which reflects the beliefs and desires of the working men and women of the United States.

The program expressed unreserved opposition to compulsory, anti-labor legislation and called for a broader social security system plus a vast reconstruction plan to meet post-war upheavals.

Two points of this legislative program are directly in line with the recommendations made by the General Officers of the United Association to the delegates at convention in Cleveland.

The United Association called for post-war planning and demanded that organized labor have an active role in

Editorial

the making of adequate and sound plans for the world which is to follow this war. Secondly, the United Association called for immediate expansion of the social security system in line with the principles enunciated by the authorities of the Federal Social Security Board.

President Roosevelt, in his message to the 78th Congress, said that he dissented when friends advised him not to talk about social security when he addressed the new session of Congress. We join with him in dissenting. That such an important topic should not be discussed and recommendations made to our Congress for political reasons is erroneous. This Congress is the one that should hear such discussion and begin to make changes in our protective legislation in order to cushion the shock that might occur if we do not formulate comprehensive post-war plans. The courage of the President of the United States must be commended in spite of the driveling of some of the political minded government officials.

The stand taken by President Green when he said, "We know our objectives. We want lasting peace. We want equity between nations. We want freedom and opportunity for all nations. We want social and economic security for all peoples," is the summation of the entire program for which organized labor is striving. The emphasis on social and economic security is pointed because the average wage earner has found himself unprepared to cope with illness, unemployment, and old age. Generally, he has not been able to adequately provide for himself and his

family because he could not stand the burden as an individual.

We recommend that the present Federal Social Security System be amended and expanded as soon as possible. These changes and extensions should include: (1) that the eligibility conditions for old age insurance should be liberalized, benefits increased, and benefits paid beginning at the age of 60; (2) permanent total disability insurance should be included so that persons who become physically superannuated prior to retirement age would also receive insurance benefits. This proposal would greatly aid persons in the age group 50 to 60; (3) consideration should also be given to an amendment to the Federal Act to provide that the Federal Government would match expenditures by the State for medical care and medical services in behalf of persons in receipt of public assistance. Since a large number of the aged have chronic ailments, medical care is an important part of their needs; (4) extension of coverage of the insurance plan to cover all persons who work for a living. Coverage should be extended to the self-employed, the small business man and professional person, the farmer, agricultural worker, domestic servant and employees of non-profit institutions, and governmental agencies, and where pension plans are now in effect in such government agencies those plans should be maintained.

The delegates to the convention voted to defer action on a pension plan for the members of the United Association in light of the recommendations for amending and extending the Social Security program. The convention called upon the General Officers to use their influence and offices in promoting these changes in the social legislation.

The opponents of expanding the Social Security program at this time claim that the successful prosecution of the war must not be hindered by any administrative undertakings of this kind that might hinder the war effort. They claim that the time is not practical or appropriate. To this argument we disagree and contend that the immediate benefits will be far greater than visualized by the critics.

The immediate expansion of this program will be beneficial to the war effort rather than detrimental. We are faced with an immediate need for large amounts of money to finance the war. The Treasury estimates that they will need more than ninety billion dollars to finance the war effort during the coming fiscal year. The present sources of governmental income will yield only approximately thirty billion dollars through direct taxation and borrowing from the public. The difference of approximately sixty billions will have to be secured through higher taxes and a far greater borrowing program than is now in operation. Every person will have to pay much more in direct taxes and buy War Bonds far beyond the extent which they have been doing.

An increase in the Social Security program will bring large reserve funds into the Trust Funds of the Treasury. These funds would not be needed by future recipients at this time because of the large earning power of the

American workers. They would not be needed until after the war, and then not all persons covered would draw upon these funds, until later years. Further, with the large amount of purchasing power available and the lessening amount of consumer goods now manufactured, it is causing a widespread gap in the income and expenditures of the consuming public. This extra money in the hands of the consumers must be siphoned off in order to avoid the dangerous movement toward inflation. This inflationary trend must be halted and would be partially checked by removing a part of the excess purchasing power through taxation for Social Security purposes. From such Social Security taxes the worker will receive ultimate returns which he will not receive from direct taxes that hold nothing in store for the future economic and social security of the individual workers. This preparation of social security in advance will play an important role in the post-war period. This will be forethought in planning for the alleviation of potential hardships in the post-war period.

On the other hand, in addition to strengthening our financial structure the expansion of the Social Security program will provide protection against the loss of income for individuals and their families that they might suffer for one reason or another after the war, when a decline from the high levels of wartime production would in-

crease greatly the incidence of risks leading to such loss.

A general sense of security which will result from the expansion of the Social Security program will eliminate much of the fears now haunting the worker. He will have a better spirit and his morale will be increased so that he will make a more important contribution to the production for war. Workers will feel a greater confidence in their government knowing that provisions are being made to take care of them and their families in case of social necessity. Viewed from the present, therefore, the post-war period would not be anticipated with fear and apprehension because of the readjustments that will be inevitable but as a period when the economic sacrifices made during the war will seem to have been worth while.

The expansion of the Social Security program is needed now to provide security against the uncertainties arising out of the war. Changes in our economic life caused by the war increase the potential economic risks facing individuals and their families, and emphasize the need for an adequate system of insurance to allay fear of the future and provide the security essential for an all-out effort. Taking this socially desirable action now would not interfere with the war effort, but would assist in alleviating the pressing economic problems of raising more funds for the war and of checking inflation.

War Bonds Are a Safe and Sound Investment for Local Union Funds

THE United States asks little of its citizens—perhaps too little. In this dark hour of the Republic five millions of us are fighting or training to fight. In time that number may reach eight millions or even ten. But this is a nation of 140 million people. What is demanded of the 130 millions of us who are not in uniform or likely to be?

The Government—your Government and our Government—asks that we support these men who are fighting for us. It asks that we buy them the weapons to fight with and the ships to transport them and their equipment to battlefields all over the world. As individuals, we are asked to contribute every dime we can to buy war bonds.

Local Unions have called upon their members to buy bonds. Many of our Locals have bought small amounts of bonds, believing they are doing their part.

What better investment can any group have than in supporting our fighting forces? We call upon Local Unions to carefully review their bond buying program. Why have you purchased the War Bonds that you now hold in your treasury? Did you do it as a patriotic gesture or as an investment?

There is no better or safer investment for the funds of Local Unions than in War Bonds. Every Local Union should take steps immediately to put their surplus funds into War Bonds. Why? These funds will draw a guaranteed rate of interest. They are the safest and soundest investment on the market today. No other security has the United States Government back of it. Your funds will be as sound as the Government which is our country—the United States of America.

Local Unions should buy War

Bonds with every cent of their funds which they do not need for current operating expenses plus a small reserve for contingencies. This means that the great majority of Local Unions affiliated with the United Association can invest most of their funds in War Bonds. If every one of our Locals immediately buys War Bonds to the maximum of their ability, many needed dollars will pour into the Treasury of the United States which can be used to buy guns, tanks, ammunition, ships, and other essential equipment, for our soldiers, sailors and marines who are so gallantly fighting to preserve the democratic way of life.

Such an investment will help assure the continuance of the freedom by which we survive as organized workmen.

Put your funds into War Bonds today and hasten Victory.

Report of the **GENERAL PRESIDENT**

During the past month I accepted invitations to participate with two of our local unions in gatherings arranged in honor of men who had given loyal service to these organizations over a long period of years.

First, in Montreal, where Local Union 144 had arranged a dinner and dance in honor of General Vice President and Mrs. Guerard. Brother Guerard has held nearly every office in that local union, but whether in or out of office he has been ever ready to give of his time and talents in the interest of not only the United Association membership but also in the interest of the International Labor Movement for over 40 years. This testimonial to him and his good wife, attended not only by members of Local Union 144 and representatives from nearby local unions but also of other trade union organizations, representatives of the employers and various civic groups, was a well-deserved one as attested to by the various speakers and demonstrated the very high esteem in which both are held. General Organizer Bruce, acting on behalf of Local Union 144, presented Brother Guerard and Mrs. Guerard each with a Canadian Victory Bond as a token of their deep appreciation.

While in Montreal I was able to discuss a number of questions affecting our membership throughout the Dominion with General Organizer Bruce. I was also pleased to meet with the officers of a newly organized National Association of Master Plumbers. It is our sincere hope that this organization will continue to grow in membership and influence as it unquestionably could bring real improvement in conditions throughout the entire industry.

Next to Detroit, where Local Union 98 had arranged a special meeting in honor of Financial Secretary Cullen, who, after 40 years of service in that position, had decided to retire. I was most happy to be able to attend this meeting and to have the opportunity to express something of the esteem in which I, personally, hold Brother Cullen as a result of close association over a period of years. Frank says he wants to take life easy for a time, and the membership of Local Union 98, as a token of their appreciation, certainly saw to it that he had the tools necessary for that kind of a job. These included an outboard motor, a portable radio, an easy chair and other equipment ideally suited for a gentleman of lei-

sure. Brother Thal, of Local Union 636, on behalf of the Detroit Building Trades Council, expressed the appreciation of that body to Brother Cullen and presented him with a traveling bag. I know that there are many members of the United Association throughout the country who readily join with Local Union 98 and the writer in expressing the hope that Frank may continue to enjoy good health and his well-earned recreation for many years to come.

While in Detroit I had an opportunity to discuss a number of questions affecting our membership with the officers of Local Unions 98, 636 and Auxiliary 669 as well as to attend the regular meeting of Local 636, at which I had an opportunity to talk to the membership on present-day problems. I was also able to attend a meeting arranged by the Board of Review, established under the Building Trades Stabilization agreement. This meeting was held as a result of complaint having been made by the Detroit Building Trades Department that the Ford Motor Company was engaged in activities in violation of an agreement covering construction work on that company's properties. After hearing all of the testimony by both parties, the case was taken under advisement, and as we go to press the result has not yet been made known.

In Washington the United Association was cited before the Board of Review for the construction industry under the Stabilization Agreement because of a stoppage of work on a job in Louisville, Ky., involving Local Union 107. This stoppage was caused as a result of the Building and Common Laborers installing work which rightfully belongs to members of the United Association. While the actual stoppage of work on this job was a violation of the terms of the Stabilization Agreement, yet the local union had apparently exhausted every other means of protecting their jurisdiction from this unwarranted invasion by the Laborers with the consent of the contractor involved. While we questioned the authority of the Board of Review to intervene in questions of jurisdiction of work involving two trades affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, yet, under protest, we did present our side of the controversy, the entire case now being taken under advisement. Representing the United Association at this

hearing were Business Representative Burkholder, of Local No. 107, and the writer.

Next a meeting of the Defense Committee of the Metal Trades Department was attended, at which the latest developments in the attack of the National Labor Relations Board aided and abetted by the C. I. O. on the A. F. of L. agreement with the Kaiser Company. President Frey of the Metal Trades Department had just returned from the Pacific Coast and was able to give first-hand information of this deplorable situation. This case may yet prove to be one that the National Labor Relations Board will wish that they had left alone as there is now developing an increased demand for amendments to the Wagner Bill so that such attacks on bona fide agreements might be prevented in the future.

In New York I attended the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. While in that city I also met with the officers of Local Unions 1, 2, 531 and 638 and also with General Vice President McLaughlin and General Organizer Leonard, with whom I was able to discuss a number of questions affecting our membership in the Greater New York area.

As we go to press an announcement has just been made by President Green of the American Federation of Labor of the appointment of a "Post-War Planning Committee." At the same time he pronounced Labor's objectives as follows: "We want lasting peace. We want equity between nations. We want freedom and opportunity for all nations. We want social and economic security for all peoples." This committee will immediately begin their studies and will report as soon as is possible on the following: 1—Plan for labor representation in the peace conference. 2—Proposals to be incorporated in peace treaty. 3—Specific labor proposals for peace treaty. 4—Post-war reconstruction to prevent depression. 5—Expansion of social, economic and political security for America and the peoples of all lands. This committee has a big job to do, and on the success of their effort may depend the future of the workers everywhere."

George Masterton

Report of **GENERAL**

War and its problems of control are causing us endless trouble, with the result that I had to proceed to Ottawa and attend a number of conferences respecting air conditions at Sarnia in an effort to seek some degree of stabilization of air conditions. While in Ottawa I met Acting President Bengough, of the Trades and Labour Congress, and discussed our problems with him, and also attended a meeting of the Committee on Post-War Rehabilitation.

I returned to the city of Tronto in connection with our situation at Sarnia and discussed it with our employers and also attended a meeting of the Joint Conference Board in which the officers of Local Union No. 46 participated. We secured some advantages out of the meeting that will be helpful.

The esteem and admiration of the membership of Local Union No. 144, Montreal, was expressed in a splendid dinner dance held in Montreal as a tribute to Vice President Guerard for his long and faithful service to Local Union No. 144. President Masterton was in attendance, and paid great tribute to the sterling worth to our United Association of Brother Guerard, and the local union requested me to make a presentation to Brother Guerard and Mrs. Guerard of War Bonds as an expression of their esteem. It was a splendid gathering in which the international movement, the employers and other organizations united to make it a success and one worthy of a member of Vice President Guerard's standing in the community.

The situation at Sarnia, where we have the largest undertaking of its kind in Canada, is a source of considerable concern because of the varied conditions and at the request of one of our employers I visited the project and saw some of the officers of the company and held a meeting of the men on the job. I called on the Kellogg Company, but, owing to the illness of the principal, I was unable to make any progress, although I met the chief engineer, Mr. Jones, who was not in a position to give me any information on their future policy, so I will have to take the subject matter again back to Ottawa.

The problem of our men working in the maintenance department of one of our defense industries adjacent to Toronto was the matter of serious con-

cern and, with Business Agent Martin, of Local Union No. 46, we met Mr. Russell, the manager, and protested his actions in attempting to reduce our wage rates. He seemed determined to continue with his policy, with the result that we made an appeal to the Regional War Labour Board and were granted an interview with the Board in Mr. Russell's presence, and it is exceedingly encouraging to state that the Board sustained us in the appeal.

While in Toronto I had an interview with one of our contractors on the Sarnia job respecting his future policy in relation to the employment of our men, and he agreed to withhold action until I was at least able to again interview the Department of Labour at Ottawa. I also called on one of the other contractors on the project respecting his labor policy and because of the rigid regulations of our Selective Service law he was unable to indicate to me what his future policy would be, and this will be another one of our problems that will have to be solved. I was also in attendance at a meeting of the Workmen's Compensation Appeal Board with the case of one of our members.

The unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in some of our shipyards caused us to hold a meeting of the representatives of the various International Unions to formulate a policy to try to stimulate interest among our various local unions employed in these yards. It was agreed that we would visit Midland, and it is pleasing to report that I was able to have a meeting of the members of Local Union No. 702, and they promised me that they would undertake the task of rebuilding their local and exercising some influence on others, and I am of the opinion that we will overcome the difficulties that have been encountered here.

Early in the new year I visited Hamilton and had a splendid meeting of Local Union No. 67 and installed their officers and gave them a review of the situation and some advice on their problems.

Conditions on the project at Sarnia not improving, and also the unsatisfactory condition prevailing regarding a jurisdictional dispute in the Yarrow Shipyard at Victoria, I decided to again intercede with the officers of the Department of Labour at Ottawa for some adjustment of these conditions. I was accorded a conference with the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. MacNamara, re: Sarnia, and there is a

probability that by my overtures to them they will see the logic of restoring the conditions that they have refused to recognize. I met with the Chief Conciliation Officer, Mr. MacLean, and Mr. Curry relative to the situation at Victoria and I agreed to withhold any immediate action until they could conduct further negotiations. Brother Chris Pritchard, of Vancouver, is acting as a special representative in this question, and I feel confident that with a little patience we will get the matter satisfactorily straightened out.

I had an opportunity to meet the officers of the National War Labour Board relative to the claim of the members of Local Union No. 226, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, for an increase in wages and better working conditions. As previously reported, I had secured an agreement with the company, but wages had to be determined by the National War Labour Board, and I am pleased to report that I secured a satisfactory decision by which the rates at Liverpool will now be the equal of the rates prevailing at Halifax in the dockyard.

In attendance at a meeting of the National Joint Conference Board of the building industry and through our efforts we have been able to secure a modification of the application of the provisions of the National Selective Service that will be extremely beneficial to our membership throughout the country.

John W. Bruce

At Greensboro, N. C., a question of wage rate that had been predetermined at \$1.25 per hour was causing discontentment. I contacted and conferred with Mr. Poe, of the Poe Heating Co., who had secured the contract for the heating; also Mr. Early, of the Brown Plumbing Company, who had the contract for the plumbing on a Government job, and it was agreed that the proper rate of \$1.50 per hour should be paid, as we could not secure men at the lower rate.

Business Agent Westmoreland and I conferred with Mr. Poe, and it was agreed that we contact Mr. R. M. Kermion, field secretary and attorney for

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
C. DICKSON**

ORGANIZERS

the Master Plumbers and Steam Fitters of North Carolina.

With Mr. Poe, Mr. Early and Mr. Kermon, I called on Major Wilson, the Construction Quartermaster, with whom we discussed the situation and were given advice which we followed, and, to make a long story short, we presented verbal and documentary evidence that satisfied Major Wilson, and he agreed, recommended and ordered that the rate be set at \$1.50 per hour. I then attended a meeting of Local Union No. 640, informed the members of what had been accomplished, and our members went to work the following day.

I went to Wilmington and attended a meeting of the representatives of the various trades and men working in the shipyard at Wilmington for the North Carolina Ship Building Co. The C. I. O. were making efforts to organize this yard, and at the meeting we held Representative Haury, of the Engineers, was selected to act as director of our organizing campaign until the American Federation of Labor could send someone in to take charge.

Business Agent Westmoreland has opened an office and is supplying men for the work upon which we had secured the proper wage scale.

I went to Roanoke and upon arriving got in touch with Business Agent Cooper, of Local Union No. 491, and with him went over the situation that existed in that city, which again was one of predetermined wage rates that was unsatisfactory. Arrangement had been made and we met with Lieutenant Snyder, of the Manpower Branch, SOS.; Mr. Flaherty, Engineers Department; Mr. Fowler, of the Labor Department, and Mr. Leach, one of the general contractors, and after discussing the entire matter and presenting evidence we were assured by them that we could expect real results and the wage rate would be properly adjusted.

I then attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 491, explaining to the members our efforts, which was well received. This completed my work in that city.

I went to Norfolk, where I met with the Executive Board members of Portsmouth Local Union No. 272 and after getting from them the necessary information I contacted Captain Bitts, superintendent of the pipe shop at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth. This was in regard to having work that properly belongs to our members. I was assured by Captain Bitts that this

would be done and that a plan was being worked out that would prove satisfactory to our members without disturbing the entire shop and, as Captain Bitts has been doing all he could previous to this, I feel this matter will be taken care of in the right manner.

With Business Agent Colinda, of Local Union No. 110, I went to the Air Base, where we conferred with Mr. Paul Topping, Labor Relations man for the Virginia Engineering Co., also Mr. White, of that company, on a number of matters of concern to our several locals, and on the following day, with Business Agent Colinda and Business Agent Russell, of the Electricians, we called on Lieutenant Houghton and took up with him the question of our members being docked in their pay unjustly, and the captain assured us that proper investigations would be made and agreed to give Business Agent Colinda a final report on this investigation in a few days.

I came to Johnson City to confer with Mr. Comerford, of the Baker-Smith Co., who have work at the Holston Ordnance plant at Kingsport, Tenn., and Business Agent Houk, of Local Union No. 538, and upon arriving learned from Business Agent Houk that about 200 of our members had left their work and that a special meeting was arranged for that night. With Business Agent Houk I went to Kingsport and got in touch with Mr. Peirce, Project Manager, and Brother Thomas Hyder, general foreman for the Baker and Smith Co., and went over the case that had caused the men to leave the works, and while we reached no definite conclusion we were informed that Mr. Comerford would arrive in the city the following morning, so we returned to Johnson City and attended a special meeting of the men involved, and I am pleased to say that after considerable debate the men agreed to return to work the following day, and on that day we returned to Kingsport and met with Mr. Comerford, Brother Hyder, Business Agent Houk, and Mr. Dolan, of the Frasier-Brace Co., the general contractors. This matter was adjusted, with four of our members being reinstated and allowed to return to work as they had been ordered laid off by the general manager of the general contractor. This was an unfortunate situation, but it will tend to bring better understanding on the work, as it was agreed that in the future all complaints would be made to the

Baker-Smith Co. and our organization for settlement. Other matters that affect this work were discussed with Mr. Comerford.

Charles Dickson

With a committee from the Board of Business Agents of the Construction Trades that included Agent Byrnes, of Local Union No. 13, we called on Mr. G. E. Van Sickle, general superintendent for the J. W. Cowper Co., of Buffalo, N. Y.

REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER E. W. LEONARD

We protested the action of a military authority refusing to permit one of the Business Agents to visit this job. There was no good reason why any Business Agent, as a matter of business, should be refused the privilege of entering the premises. Mr. Van Sickle, as one of the affected contractors, objected to the Army man's attitude, and Mr. Van Sickle had a long talk with this representative of the U. S. Army, and the conference concluded with a consensus of opinion that the door would be immediately opened again for this Business Agent to transact business for his union and, in this case for the United Association, all business affairs of the local union for members working on this job.

First, joint consultations were had between myself and Agent Edwards, of Local Union No. 129, Niagara Falls, N. Y. They concerned a question involving the Dupont Company and whether the work to be done by the Dupont people should be classified as maintenance or new construction. Brother Edwards and myself conferred with the local representatives of this company, who insisted that all this work was maintenance, and not new construction. The company representatives agreed to pay the regular new construction rate of \$1.75 per hour, but they insisted that a mild physical examination be taken before the journeymen start to work, notably the condition of the heart and lungs, to insure their ability, without any physical collapses, to work among the chemicals that were being manufactured.

A special meeting was called of Local Union No. 129 to act on the proposal of the Dupont Company. This brought on a long debate, some members declaring that this small physical

examination might endanger their prevailing working conditions. I recommended that all the work should be recognized as maintenance work because the work to be done was just replacements of piping that was either worn out to some extent by chemicals, found to be too small or too large or needed new location. The local union accepted my judgment after various pros and cons all around, and voted to man the job the next morning. In my humble judgment, I was convinced that this examination was as much for the protection of the individual and collective journeymen as it was for the employer.

I stopped over in Syracuse to consult with Business Agent Shannon, of Local Union No. 818, also to have a phone talk with Agent Finzar, of Local Union No. 74, of Geneva. A complaint had been sent to the General Office by two plumbers from New York City that they were unjustly taxed on a local assessment. Upon investigation, I found that the local union was extremely fair in its treatment of these brothers who complained, and have submitted my findings to the General Office.

After a conference of nearly four hours with officers of Local Unions No. 1 and No. 638, no agreement was reached on a jurisdiction of work controversy. These controversies are acute. Three out of four have been concluded, all covering jurisdiction of work claimed by both sides. The first was air piping on a job on Long Island being done by the Journeymen Plumbers. Hearings on this subject were attended by the general contractors, subcontractors, owners, and others, besides the representatives of the local unions directly affected. My decision was that the installation of this air piping was Steam Fitters' work, and that decision was accepted by all parties concerned.

The work on a gasoline filling station at La Guardia Air Field was in dispute. In my judgment, this work came properly under the jurisdiction of the Journeymen Plumbers of Local Union No. 1.

At the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, N. Y., there were two contests over jurisdiction. The first embraced a job where 310 automatic sprinklers were being installed, and on this same job, connected to the same sprinkler main, were 59 hose reels. One main was used to supply hose reels and sprinklers, and the Journeymen Plumbers were installing this main.

I submitted an opinion on this job, fortified by common practices and established precedence, that where hose

reels were in connection with a sprinkler system, then the piping thereto was Steam Fitters' work throughout Greater New York and all of Long Island only.

There is one more jurisdiction of work controversy in the Brooklyn Navy Yard between Local Unions No. 1 and No. 638. Most all parties interested and affected in this controversy, that is known as the "Dry Docks," are unable to agree. The work is now being installed by the Steam Fitters despite the objection of the Journeymen Plumbers. I hope they can conclude a solution between themselves and, as distasteful as it naturally is to me, if they fail to agree I shall render a decision, based on common practices and customs with recognized and established precedence, especially as it concerns the Pump House that is in question.

I attended a special and regular meeting of Local Union No. 531, Brooklyn, and installed an excellent staff of officers that included Brother Allsing as President. This local is anticipating a voluntary wage increase from their employers to partially cover the increased cost of living. The local is advocating, through the New York State Association of the United Association, a bill that will be submitted to the State Legislature as a sanitary law covering the installations made by all block tin and beer pump plumbers, also covering all beer pipe cleaning. The local believes that with proper sanitary protection legalized it will do much to protect the lives, health and properties of the people who live or work or play in places where beer is sold.



In company with Business Representatives Donner, of Steam Fitters

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

Local No. 208, of Denver, and McDonough, of Plumbers Local No. 3, with Mr. Ike Bowman, representing the Iron Workers, we met with Mr. O'Brien, Labor Relations man, also superintendent of the Iron Workers, as well as the superintendent of pipe installation for Kershaw Swinerton and Waldberg over the installation of pulverized coal piping to boilers. After a considerable argument and in compliance with the National Agreement that had been en-

tered into between our two International Unions, this work was installed by our members. There were several other situations that were called to our attention while we were on that particular job, and they, too, have been adjusted in keeping with the principles and working rules of our two local unions.

I went to Rawlins, Wyo., where I attended a previously scheduled meeting with Brother Martin Cahill, the President of Wyoming State Federation of Labor, as well as several International Representatives of other organizations whose members are employed on the Sinclair Refining job at Parco, Wyo. Later meetings were arranged with our members who were employed on this project, and in our meeting I had the pleasure of obligating several members of Local Union No. 193, of Casper, Wyo.

At Butte, Mont., where I got in touch with representatives of our local unions that were in negotiation with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company over an increase in their wage scale. After discussing the situation with the officials of the A. C. M. Co., it was mutually agreed to submit the increase in wage scale to the War Labor Board by the local unions and the Building and Construction Trades Council, as well as the Metal Trades Council of Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls. We first met with Charles A. Graham, Chairman, Regional Director of War Labor Board of Ninth Region, and Vice Chairman John Gorsuch, an attorney of Denver, representing the public on the Board; S. M. Thompson, President of the Caprock Coal Company, of Denver; Henry M. Hartman, mining engineer, of Salt Lake City, representing employers on the Board; E. A. Stevenson, Secretary of C. I. O. Council, of Cleveland, Ohio, and James F. O'Brien, Business Representative of Machinists Union, Butte, Mont., representing labor on the Board. After a preliminary hearing, and with the consent of the officials of the A. C. M. Co., and in order to facilitate the Commission's work, the Commission divided itself into two equal parts so that the trades affiliated with the A. F. of L. met with Commissioners Vice Chairman Grosuch, Thompson and O'Brien. The A. C. M. Co. was represented by Messrs. Caples, of Great Falls, and McMann and McGlome. The company and the unions involved ably presented their case, and it is the writer's hope from all of the evidence submitted by our several local unions that there will be a flat wage increase granted without any strings attached.

I got in touch with Secretary Honey, as well as several members of Local Union No. 41, Butte, and discussed with them several situations of interest to their members. I also had the pleasure of meeting with Brother Magill, who has been appointed as a conciliator for the United States Labor Department, and on behalf of all of the members of our organization I wished Brother Magill success in his new venture.

I went to Pueblo, Colo., where, in company with Business Representative Tuttle, of the Asbestos Workers, we discussed several situations with Business Representative Graves, of Local Union No. 20, as Mr. Tuttle had informed me that our members were installing pipe covering. I instructed Business Representative Graves that this work properly came under the jurisdiction of asbestos workers and for him to so notify the members of Local Union No. 20. While we were at Pueblo I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Bachelor, formerly of Albuquerque, N. Mex., who now has a large piping contract at one of the Pueblo defense jobs, and it was a pleasure for me to note the success that this company has made.

In company with Brother Donner, of Local Union No. 208, Denver, we went to the Rocky Mountain Arsenal plant, where, in company with Superintendent Nye, of the Boilermakers, we looked over the setting of some equipment on the boilers and, after going over the National Agreement between our two organizations, we found the work properly came under the jurisdiction of the boilermakers.

I went to Salt Lake City and got in touch with Business Representative Budd and attended the meeting of Local Union No. 19, and discussed with our members several situations of employment. The following day, in company with Brother Budd, we visited the Columbia Steel plant at Geneva, Utah, at which time we discussed many situations with Mr. Kuick and Mr. Jacobs, of the Midwest Pipe & Supply Co., of St. Louis.

I went to Ogden and attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 415, and at that time discussed with Business Representative Kniphausen several situations that were referred to me by the General Office, and I may say that they were adjusted in keeping with the principles and policies of the United Association, and they have been reported on to our General Office.

E. B. Fitzgerald

During my several visits to Providence and Quonset Point, R. I., the matter of members of the Laborers' Union installing pipe in connection with sewage disposal, was taken up in detail with the construction management, and as no adjustment of our complaint to the naval authorities had resulted from the protests made at the Naval Base at Quonset Point, a detailed statement of work involved has been submitted to the General Office for settlement, by the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, and the Navy Department, with insistence that the work in question comes within the jurisdiction of the United Association.

At a meeting held with the men employed by the Rheems Shipbuilding Company, of Providence, R. I., more than 50 of them were initiated into our newly-formed Marine Local No. 238. Another meeting is to be held at an early date, when more than 100 men working at the pipe trades in this shipyard will be accepted into membership.

A conference was held with Business Agent Brother Billy O'Brien, of Steam Fitters' Local No. 476, of Providence, and the matter of the employment of our members on extra shifts on the Housing Project as temporary firemen on the time and one-half basis as seemingly provided for under the Stabilization Agreement was explained to him. Brother O'Brien was informed that on the job in question members employed on the several shifts manning the boiler and maintaining the heating system do not come within the time and one-half overtime rate as provided for under the Stabilization Agreement.

At the request of Steam Fitters' Local No. 277, of Lynn, Mass., a visit was made to the General Electric Company's new plant in the company of Business Agent Andy Cheever to take up with the superintendent of construction the matter of the claims of the engineers to control temporary steam piping for heating and drying purposes. It was necessary to make another visit before the superintendent agreed that control over the work in question came within the jurisdiction of the United Association.

A visit was made to New Haven, Conn., where, in the company of Business Agent Jimmy Higgins and Ed. Mooney, of the Executive Board of Local No. 349, the management of the Housing Project was visited and the matter of procuring enough men to take care of the work was discussed.

Certain suggestions are being followed to prepare the buildings for early occupancy, and they will be ready in time to meet the demands of the Government.

On my visits to Lowell, Mass., a meeting of the Executive Board of Steam Fitters' Local No. 499 was attended with the representative of an out-of-town employer present, and an understanding was reached concerning the orderly dismissal of the local members, as the job reaches completion.

Visits have been made to the office of the Joseph C. Higgins Company, of Boston, Mass., to discuss the matter of the company paying the Boston wage scale on an Army Reservation job within the State of Maine, this wage being in excess of the established wage decided upon by the U. S. Labor Department for the particular job. The matter had been handled by General Organizer M. F. Garrett through the Washington offices of the Labor Relations Board, the Wage Adjustment Board, and the War Production Board. Notwithstanding the fact that this contractor had a lump sum contract with the Government and was willing to meet the differential in the wage scales of the two sections, the Government's representatives have taken the position that the wage scale established in the Brunswick, Maine, district prior to October 3, 1942, shall be the rate paid by this company.

Several meetings of the Organizing Committee of the A. F. of L., Fore River and Hingham Shipyards campaign, with International Representatives have been attended in Boston and Quincy, Mass. These meetings and other activities are in preparation for an election to determine the bargaining agency at these yards.

Meetings have been held with representatives of Boston Navy Yard Marine Local No. 829 for the purpose of inquiring into the matter of the Machinists continuing to claim pipe work in connection with installations aboard war ships. I agreed to visit the manager of the Yard at an early date to bring to his attention the agreement entered into between the two Internationals, and to point out the advantages to the Navy in having this work handled by the proper trade.

An appearance was made before the Boston Building and Construction Trades' Board for Jurisdictional Disputes regarding a controversy between the Steam Fitter and Engineer over the claim to install temporary piping at the new electric plant in Everett. The Engineers attempted to circumvent our claims to this work by the introduction of the use of steam hose to make connection to temporary radi-

ator connections, but after the Board had heard all of the evidence from both sides, decided that the work in question came within the jurisdiction of the steam fitter.

A. F. Gillis

Business Agent Thomas Shannon, of Local Union No. 818, of Syracuse, N. Y., complained that the wage rates submitted by the Determination Section of the U. S. Department of Labor were \$1.50 per hour for Journeymen Steam Fitters on the

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M. F. GARRETT**

New York Ordnance Works Project, Baldwinsville, N. Y., was not in line with their established rate. A visit was made to the Solicitor's Office, where the officials were notified that the \$1.65 per hour rate was in effect by agreement with the heating and piping contractors of Syracuse and the local union. The matter was submitted to the Wage Adjustment Board for action, and by unanimous vote the Board decided that the wage rates for steam fitters on the New York Ordnance Works, Baldwinsville, be adjusted from \$1.50 per hour to \$1.65 per hour effective the first pay roll period succeeding the date of this decision by the Board.

Local Union No. 28, Journeymen Plumbers, Providence, R. I., complained that the underground utilities on the Davisville project were being installed by the laborers by orders received from the Navy officials at Quonset Point. The writer met with Lt. Charlie Pennebaker, Navy Labor Relations Officer, and presented a statement giving in detail the trouble which caused the protest. We were assured that an investigation would be made and the matter adjusted.

A wage controversy of Local No. 599, Shamokin, Pa., was up with the Wage Adjustment Board, and also the Corps of Engineers, in which an increase of wages from \$1.40 per hour to \$1.50 per hour was requested. We filed a statement that the several projects in that area were now paying \$1.50 to Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters and in order to have men remain upon the project at Danville, Pa., it would be necessary to increase the wages. The Wage Adjustment Board unanimously approved of this increase.

Several contractors engaged in building housing projects in Charleston, S. C., desired to reduce the wages on these jobs. Brother Frank Maher,

Business Manager of Local No. 470, and Secretary Sheetz, of the Charleston Building and Construction Trades Council, protested this action to the General Officers of the United Association. The whole matter was discussed with the Director of Labor Relations, U. S. Housing Authority, Walter Price, and he contacted the contractors in regard to the reduction of wages and made it clear to them at this time there shouldn't be any wage reductions and that the job should continue to go ahead without further delay.

We received a number of letters from local unions in regard to Armistice Day, on which time and one-half was required by members working on that day. Associate Director Joseph Keenan, War Production Board, advised that we submit all of these statements to his office so that he could go into the matter with the agencies of the Government and arrive at an understanding in which these members could be paid the time and one-half for working on Armistice Day, 1942.

The writer attended the National Joint Legislative Conference of the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods held at the American Federation of Labor Building and presided over by William C. Hushing, Chairman. The ten-point program, as presented by the American Federation of Labor, was discussed by the representatives present:

- (1) Manpower Mobilization
- (2) Labor Standards
- (3) Social Security
- (4) Taxes
- (5) Price Control and Rationing
- (6) Anti-Strike Legislation
- (7) Wage Stabilization
- (8) Post-War Reconstruction
- (9) Poll Tax Repeal
- (10) Government Workers Legislation

and the results of this conference were that the program as presented be adopted.

Business Manager A. F. Brackett, Local Union No. 91, visited Washington along with several other officers of the various building trades in the Birmingham jurisdiction for the purpose of getting wage rates adjusted in the Tuscaloosa Veterans' Hospital project. A conference was held at the office of the Building and Construction Trades Department, over which Secretary Rivers presided. The purpose of this conference was to discuss the agreement entered into with the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Bechtel-McCone-Parsons Corporation. The representatives for the Birmingham Building Trades Council desired some changes to comply with their local rules. After

much discussion, recommendations were made to make some minor changes.

M. F. Garrett

In Jacksonville where I met with Attorney Jennings and Business Representative Leo Hill of Local No. 234, in relation to the Moore Pipe and Sprinkler Company suit.

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ORGANIZER
G. W. STROM**

I conferred with Business Representative D. Stribling and Secretary Imond of Local No. 519, of Miami, relative to their members working on maintenance for the United States Engineering Corps on the various hotels taken over by the Army. It is necessary for them to continue at the maintenance wage established by the Engineering Corps in order to preserve union conditions.

At Melbourne, Fla., I met with Business Representative Clyde Swearingen of Local Union No. 803 and the government officers on the Air Base; a meeting of the members was called and an understanding reached on several problems including the disagreement with the foreman.

Business Representative Gatch of Local No. 295 and myself met with the governmental officials and project managers relative to employment of non-union fitters installing refrigeration by the Harry Summers, Inc., of Atlanta, Ga. Our conference indicated that we will be able to reach a satisfactory understanding toward the complete unionizing of this concern; and I have arranged to meet with this company in Atlanta.

At Brunswick, with the able assistance of Business Representative Walter Brutcher and several members of Local No. 188, we installed the new Marine Pipe Fitters Local No. 177 and their officers. This Local Union has a very good start, and no doubt will be a credit not only to the United Association, but to the shipbuilding industry.

I went to Atlanta for the previously arranged meeting with the officials of Harry Summers, Inc., only to learn that through some misunderstanding their vice president, Mr. Robbins, had left for Daytona to meet with me. While in Atlanta I met with the officers of Local No. 541 and advised and assisted them in straightening out their affairs.

I left for Tallahassee, where Business Representative Clark of Local No. 592 accompanied me to Panama

City, where, with the able assistance of Business Representative Ed. Hill of Local No. 419, we installed Marine Pipe Fitters Local No. 229 and their officers. I had the honor, in behalf of the members of Local 229, of presenting Business Agent Hill with a War Bond for the good work he had done in behalf of the Marine Fitters in that area; and I was very much pleased with the enthusiasm shown by the members of this Local Union.

At New Orleans I met with Business Representative John Berni and Robert Soule of Local No. 60, and Business Representative Leo Areaux and Secretary Rispoli of Local No. 574, relative to their dispute with the Machinists who are alleged to be doing the pipe work on the landing boats built by the Higgins Industry Yards. This case is now submitted to their International for settlement.

Secretary Ernest Buchi of Local No. 91, Birmingham, and the writer, with several other Business Representatives, met with the Maintenance workers from the duPont plant, and I am satisfied that in a very short time this plant will be thoroughly organized by the A. F. of L.

I met with Business Agent J. Graydon of Local No. 52, and Secretary Martin Olliff of Local No. 548, and advised with them on the advisability of amalgamating these two Local Unions. I returned to Jacksonville, where I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Local No. 234, and the banquet featuring this occasion was indeed a gala affair and was enjoyed by everyone.

Geo. W. Strom,

Six members of Local Union No. 235, Portland, Oreg., have died as a result of fume poisoning; many others have suffered serious effects, mostly caused by welding or galvanized piping.

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

Brother John Gillard, Business Manager of Local Union No. 235, has been playing a leading role in attempting to have conditions made safe in the shipyards in Portland and vicinity because many of our members have suffered serious ill effects from fumes. Post mortems indicate that several have died as a result of fumes. The officers and members of Local Union No. 235 have joined in employing four eminent doctors from the University of Oregon Medical School to make a complete investigation of fume

conditions in the shipyards. The attorney representing the local union informed me the investigation is now almost completed. When finally completed, the officers and members of the local union are planning to send complete reports to the shipyards, the Maritime Commission, United States Health Service, Washington, D. C.; United States Navy Department; United States Army and the State of Oregon Industrial Accident Commission. The investigation being made consists of taking actual samples of air in all places where welding is being done, including shops, and on vessels, such as engine rooms, deep tanks, double bottoms and other confined places. Many companies contend that there is no danger from these fumes. The attorney for the local union informs me one of the doctors conducting the investigation has spent several hours on successive days making the tests in confined spaces on vessels found himself suffering "metal levor poisoning." He manifested the same symptoms and had the same ailments the men received in the actual work.

I attended a regular meeting of Local Union No. 800, Napa, Calif., at which time I discussed with the members present their failure to comply with advice given pertaining to the marine work in that locality.

With Brother Dan MacDonald, Business Representative of Local Union No. 393, I visited the Lighter-Than-Air Base at Sunnyrole, Calif., where I met with the construction officer in charge, at which time the question of the wage scale of Local Union No. 393 was taken up, and Brother MacDonald is making further effort to have the prevailing wage rate put into effect on this project.

I attended a farewell dinner given by the officers of Local Union No. 442 in San Francisco in honor of Brother Norman Bott, Assistant Business Representative of Local Union No. 442. Brother Bott had resigned as Business Agent to accept an assignment as a petty officer in the Construction Battalion of the United States Navy. The committee, headed by Brother Jack Spalding and George Kyne, Business Representative of Local Union No. 442, arranged for a very splendid evening of entertainment in Brother Bott's honor. The officers, members and friends wished him a safe return to his family and friends.

I attended the Victory Dinner Dance held in the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of Local Union No. 590. The entertainment committee arranged for a splendid dinner and floor show. While in San Francisco I met with Brother Business

Representative Bob Druhen, M. J. McCabe, Gus Katsarsky and Pete Donovan and Financial Secretary George Wride. Later I attended a regular meeting of the Executive Board to discuss problems pertaining to shipyard work.

With John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department, I visited Portland to attend the hearing before the National Labor Relations Board on the complaint against the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, a Henry J. Kaiser Company interest. Upon our arrival in Portland I learned the case had been postponed until January 11, 1943. While in Portland I met with Brother Business Manager John Gillard and the eight Business Representatives of Local Union No. 235, where we discussed several questions pertaining to the case before the N. L. R. B.

Brother Business Representative Leonard Carlson, of Local Union No. 81, Tacoma, arranged a special meeting of the Tacoma Metal Trades Council. The meeting was open to the delegates of all local unions in Tacoma to hear John P. Frey make a splendid address which was also carried on the air by a Tacoma radio station. While here I attended a meeting of the officers of Local Union No. 81.

I also attended a special meeting of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, at which meeting President John P. Frey was the principal speaker. I met with Vice President Harry J. Ames and James Taylor, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and discussed with them several measures to come before the Washington State Legislature the early part of 1943. Meetings were held with Brothers Business Representatives Harry Busch, of Local Union No. 32; George Nethercut and MacLaren, of Local Union No. 473. In Seattle I met and conferred with Brother Business Representative Vincent Larish, of Local Union No. 265, of Everett, Wash. With him I met with Brother Thomas Crowe, International Representative of the Boilermakers on a question of jurisdiction. Brother Crowe agreed to notify the Boilermakers' Local that the work in question belonged to the United Association. With Brother Harry J. Ames and a committee of International Representatives I attended a meeting in the United States Engineer's office. This meeting was called for the purpose of settling a controversy that arose on a large construction project near Juneau, Alaska.

The five-year agreement between Local Union No. 78 and the Motion Picture Studios is about to expire. Upon receipt of a letter on this matter from the officers of Local Union No. 78 I arranged to meet with Brother

Business Manager L. Wickland and United Association members employed in the studios. Later, with Brother Wickland, I attended a conference with Mr. Victor Clarke, the Labor Relations representative of the producers, at which meeting we discussed some changes in the working agreement before renewal.

As the basic agreement covering a number of crafts in the studios was about to be changed because of a request from the War Manpower Commission to include the motion picture industry as an essential war industry, I attended a meeting with Government representatives and representatives of all organizations employed in the studios. No definite understanding was reached at this meeting, and arrangements were made for future meetings in order to reach a mutual understanding.

Brother Charles Coon, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 78, after 22 years of faithful service, decided to retire and declined to accept office again. Local Union No. 78 has changed their method and now elect a Business Manager, who, in cooperation with the Executive Board, will appoint Assistant Business Representatives from the membership when, in the judgment of the officers and members of the local union, there is need of additional representation.

Brother Ralph McMullen, after nine years of loyal service as Business Representative of Local Union No. 78, has resigned to accept a position as Maintenance Superintendent of the Los Angeles Housing Authority. Brother McMullen's duties will be supervising all maintenance work on \$30,000,000 worth of property, including a \$15,000,000 project planned for slum clearance. Brother McMullen has an understanding whereby he will keep his union affiliations and all maintenance men will have to carry union cards in their respective local unions.

Brother Mike J. Fonck, Business Representative of Local Union No. 494, arranged a meeting to discuss several questions pertaining to work of members of No. 494 on the dismantling of a large power house and equipment, which is to be sent to Russia. Brother Fonck was successful in having our work done by members of the United Association. Accompanied by Brother Fonck, I visited the Naval Base at Terminal Island, where I met with the Labor Relations representative of the Atkinson & Pollock Company and Lieutenant Commander Blacker, the resident officer in charge of the United States Navy Hospital at Corona, Calif. This meeting was arranged for the purpose of establishing

the \$1.75 per hour wage rate for steam fitters and steam fitter welders on the project.

I attended a meeting of the Business Agents of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, at which meeting a question of dismantling a refinery for the purpose of sending the piping and equipment to Russia was discussed.

Later, with Brothers Business Representative Harry Willis and Arthur Mulcahey, of Local Union No. 250, I visited the project in question, where we met Brother R. J. Christian, a member of Local Union No. 597, who is the general superintendent in charge for the Refinery Engineering Company. After a visit with Brother Christian the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

W. E. O'Neill

I met with Business Representatives Austie McInerney, Jack Dempsey,

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Jerry O'Donnell and Irving Miller, of Locals Nos. 15, 34, 455 and 539 in Minneapolis, to discuss a number of matters concerning some of the work in that locality which is handled by the Pipe Trades Council were discussed. A meeting was held with Vice President William Cannon, of the Minnesota Pipe Trades Association, and some members of the legislature, regarding the amendment to the present State Plumbing Law. Brother Cannon is Secretary of the State Plumbers' License Board.

I arranged a meeting in Minneapolis of the officers of Locals Nos. 15, 539 and 417 and a Committee of Plumbing, Heating and Piping Contractors for the purpose of carrying out the policy approved by the national organizations of the three groups. At this meeting it was arranged to have committees meet from time to time and promote the apprentice plan along with a welding and lead burning program; also to work for closer cooperation after the defense program is over. Mr. H. M. Porter, Past President of both the Heating and Piping Contractors and Plumbing Contractors National Associations, was present and assisted in the planning.

I went to Indianapolis and met with a group of Sprinkler Fitters who had requested a charter from the General Office. After discussing the case, it was decided to hold the matter in abeyance for the time being.

While here I met with Business Representatives Bob Fox and Charles Kern, of Locals No. 73 and No. 440, and a number of questions dealing with work in that locality were discussed.

In Peoria I met Business Representatives Ed Bickerdt and William Galvin of Locals No. 63 and No. 353, and discussed the conditions on the Lewistown job. The following day we left for the job site and conferred with Lt. Col. Pattee, of the Army Engineering Corps, and Mr. Reed, his Labor Relations man. We also met several contractors and took up several matters with them. One of the questions taken up was of the water main being laid by others than members of the United Association.

At Springfield I met Business Representative Charles Carey, of Local No. 137, and President Louis Rodier, of the Springfield Building Trades Council, regarding work on the State Institutions. Brother Carey and the writer called at the office of the Civil Service Commission on a matter referred to me by the General Office regarding the State Institution at Alton.

In Decatur, I contacted Business Representative Harry Boyer and Brother Bohlens, and we called at the office of the Decatur Public Service Company regarding the gas piping. We met Mr. Mitchell, Manager of the Company, and learned that the work in question was contracted to a contractor employing our members, and Business Representative Boyer agreed to meet the contractor and some of the Company employees and have an understanding on the case.

I called at the office of the Chicago Building Trades Council and the office of the International Building Laborers Organization pertaining to some work in dispute at certain jobs throughout the state.

Local Unions No. 130 and No. 597 were in dispute over some work on two of the defense jobs in this vicinity. I visited the jobs accompanied by Business Representatives John Hogan of No. 597 and Art Todd and Tom Durkin of No. 130 and found there were four different matters in dispute. A decision was rendered and a copy of same sent to the General Office.

At the request of a local employer, who has a contract for pipe work in the Sturgeon Bay Yard of the Leatham Smith Company, I called at his office and discussed the latest Government ruling on that class of work.

In Milwaukee I attended a meeting in the office of General Vice President Schoemann with a number of others interested in the conditions in the

Froeming Shipyard. While attending this meeting, I had an opportunity to take up several matters with Business Representatives A. J. King, of Local No. 75, and William Arndt and Jerry Enright of Local No. 601.

On instructions from the General Office I left for Rockford and met Business Representatives Harry Shaw and William Finnan, of Locals No. 57 and No. 211, regarding jurisdiction of several jobs in that vicinity; after hearing an explanation of the work I sent a recommendation to General Secretary Durkin.

While in Rockford, a joint meeting was held with the officers of Locals No. 57 and No. 210 and many matters of interest to the membership were discussed.

I then left for Chicago to meet with an official of one of the Sprinkler Companies. En route to Chicago, I stopped at Elgin and discussed with Business Representative Bill Tennant of Local No. 554, several matters in which the local members were interested.

Arriving in Chicago, a meeting was held with Mr. Vandercook, the architect for a number of Federal Projects, regarding the jurisdiction of some water mains on these jobs. A report in this case was sent to the General Office. Also conferred with Business Representative Earl Rieck of Local No. 507, on this same case.

While in Chicago I met with Business Representative William Quirk, Tom Durkin, Art Todd and President Frank Bent, of Local No. 130, regarding a decision made by the writer.

Next to Milwaukee where I met Brother Art Olsen, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, and then proceeded to Sturgeon Bay regarding a case dealing with the shipyards.

At the request of Captain Burke, of Omaha, I left for Duluth and the Twin Cities regarding the furnishing of men on a Federal job at Rosemount.

Thos E. Cunningham

I recommended to our General Office that our Longview Local No. 261 be given jurisdiction over Tyler, Texas, and the General Office approved my recommendation, so any members accepting employment in the Tyler area should report to Brother Reynolds, Secretary of Local No. 261.

**REPORT OF
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ORGANIZER
FERGUSON**

I went to Tucson, Ariz., and contacted Secretary Cadotte, in whose company I went to Florence, Ariz., where we interviewed the men employed on the job by Mr. Lambert of Pueblo, Colo., and also Captain Morgan, Engineering Officer, in charge of the project, the issue being the payment of traveling time to our members employed on the job, and Captain Morgan took the position that he would not approve Mr. Lambert's payroll for the payment of traveling time.

Next to Phoenix, Ariz., to investigate conditions on a magnesium plant that is to be constructed near that city, and found that this project had not progressed to the point where it required the employment of our members. While in Phoenix I attempted to contact the Officers of Local No. 469, but was unable to do so.

Local No. 525 of Las Vegas, Nev., desired the assistance of an Organizer so I went to that city and contacted the Officers of the local union. While in Las Vegas I attended meetings of the Executive Board and the Steam Fitters' Examining Board and also the regular meeting of the local union. In company with other International Representatives and Brother Forgeron, Business Representative of Local No. 525, I attended several meetings with the officials of the Anaconda Copper Company. This company has assumed the responsibility for operating the magnesium plant near Las Vegas, and I am happy to report that we reached a very satisfactory agreement for the employment of maintenance men on this plant providing for maintenance of membership and one dollar and a half an hour along with many other desirable conditions.

Having information that hearing was to be held on wage adjustment by the U. S. Department of Interior that would affect our members employed on the Boulder Dam, I returned to Las Vegas and found that the hearing had been postponed. In company with Business Representative Forgeron of Local No. 525 met with Mr. Reeder, manager of the manganese ore mine operating near Las Vegas, and he agreed to employ members of Local No. 525 on any pipe work in connection with his mine operation. A number of members of Local No. 525 being employed on a project at Kingman, Ariz., I went to that city and met with these members and discussed with them a problem relating to the payment of maintenance for our members employed on that job.

A. Ferguson

Meetings were continued between the Officers of the heavy construction industry and Business Representative of Local No. 55, Brother C. J. Maher, Cleveland. This meeting concluded a series of meetings previously held for the purpose

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ORGANIZER
SCHLENZIG**

of consummating an agreement with the utility contractors who operate on an interstate basis. With the exception of a few remaining contractors signing, a satisfactory agreement was reached, thus completing our work on this type of pipe installation. I may add that the agreement gives complete recognition to members of the United Association wherever these contractors do work, also the established rates of any locality wherein said contractors may operate.

Together with Secretary-Treasurer Brother John Roddy, a visit was made to the offices of Mr. Freer who is the director and representative of the Plumbing and Heating Supply and Warehouse of Cleveland. This meeting was arranged for the purpose of effecting a settlement for an increase in wages for the members of the Auxiliary to Local Union No. 55. After having arrived at a satisfactory understanding with Mr. Freer, this matter was to be submitted to the War Labor Board for ratification.

Secretary-Treasurer Brother Earl Packmann of Local 518, Piqua, Ohio, together with two of the members, met the writer and explained conditions that were in existence on the Waco-Aircraft job under construction in his district. A meeting was then arranged with Mr. Thompson, the plumbing and heating contractor on this job, who claimed that the resident officer representing the Defense Plant Corporation was responsible in denying three members of Local No. 518 the right to work on this project. Another meeting was arranged on the job site, where Mr. Jefferson, representing the Defense Plant Corporation, and Major Murphy, together with the architect, were further conferred with. Mr. Jefferson denied having ever made the statement that he interfered with the employment of any men. The result of this meeting was that the three men were immediately returned to the job.

Returned to Columbus, Ohio, to attend a special meeting of the United Association State Executive Board. Here several important matters were discussed, among which the question of vocational training was the main issue. Arrangements were made to meet the officials of the State Board

of Education for the purpose of gaining their support. A very satisfactory understanding was arrived at, resulting in the formation of several schools in the State of Ohio, and continuing as teachers those of our members who were about to be discontinued because there was a lack of sufficient number of apprentices to warrant these schools.

I went to Newark, Ohio, to meet Mr. Greenleaf, Construction Manager and General Superintendent for the Aluminum Company of America. We discussed the matter of wages as predetermined by the Labor Department. Mr. Greenleaf assured the writer that he was decidedly in favor of increasing the amount predetermined and would take this matter up with the Defense Plant Corporation.

Business Representative Brother William Anderson of Local No. 651, Charleston, W. Va., had been experiencing some difficulties with the Ford, Bacon & Davis Co., on the rubber manufacturing plant being constructed here. Several meetings were held with Mr. Whittikee, representing this company, who agreed to correct the misunderstanding existing on this job. A meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 651 was attended and advice was extended to this body on the question of applicants and their applications.

The writer had the sad experience of attending the funeral of the late secretary of Local Union No. 50, Brother William Meyers. At this time it would be amiss if something more couldn't be said in these lines. At the services held in the funeral parlors there was in attendance about 150 mourners, men and women from all walks of life. Each deeply expressed their sorrow. I know that the membership of Local No. 50 shall miss Brother Bill and his willingness to help whoever requested it. I join our membership in expressing a heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. William Meyers in her hour of sadness.

I attended a previously arranged meeting in Attorney Freer's office in company with Business Representative Brother C. J. Maher with whom the applications requesting the War Labor Board to approve the increase in wages for our Auxiliary union of Local No. 50 was gone over. After approval by Brother Maher and the writer an appointment was made to meet Mr. Phelps of the War Labor Board; final instructions were received which must be complied with in order to conclude this issue.

At Parkersburg, W. Va., I installed the officers and charter for a State Association.

In Wheeling arrangements were made by Brother Otto to meet Brother Phillipps, Secretary of Local No. 214. The charter was removed and this jurisdiction placed in Wheeling's district, all members joining our Wheeling Local Union. Contacts were made with the duPont Company in Kent, W. Va., where an adjustment was made on a grievance submitted by a member of our Wheeling Local Union.

Frank P. Ahlengig

I attended a meeting with representatives of Local Union No. 420, the Officers of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, and Mr. Goldsmith of the Atlantic Refining Company, to discuss many conditions existing at the Company's Plant, that were causing much dissension and unrest on the part of our Members. After a thorough review of the job, Mr. Goldsmith agreed to employ only members of the United Association in the future.

A conflict with the Bricklayers over the installing of transite pipe vents from gas heaters and clothes dryers was called to my attention while I was in Pittsburgh by Business Agent Brother Counahan, of Local Union No. 27. Dr. Hovido, Director of Housing in Pittsburgh, has stopped the work in question pending a decision from President Coyne, of the Building Trades Department.

In company with Special Representative Brother John McCartin, visits were made to several large Industrial Contractors in the Pittsburgh area in reference to employing our members. Very satisfactory progress was made with the several Contractors whom we interviewed.

While in Philadelphia, I contacted the officials of the United Engineers, also the Day Zimmerman Company, who have the plumbing and heating contract on the Naval job at Danville, Pa., and the Aluminum job at Pottsville, in order to clarify many conditions existing on these jobs.

A meeting with the officials of Locals No. 48 and No. 438 was held in Baltimore to discuss many conditions in the Baltimore area that are contrary to the policy of the United Association. The officers of the respective Locals agreed to correct the conditions.

A meeting was held with Mr. Fred Dougherty, Heating Contractor, and

Business Representative Ray Bader of Local Union No. 670, to adjust a threatened dispute regarding Welders on the job at Hauto, Pa. The whole matter was closely examined and the Welders were advised that the agreement of Local Union No. 670 applied to all members of the United Association working in the jurisdiction of the Local Union.

I attended a special meeting of Local Union No. 489, Cumberland, Md., to advise the General Membership on the necessity of organizing the Maintenance Men in the Cumberland area. This work will be helpful to our members in the future.

At the request of Mr. William Anderson, Plumbing and Heating Contractor, a conference was held at the Budd Aircraft job, Buzzelton, Pa., with William McLean, of Local Union No. 420, and John McDermott, Local Union No. 690, regarding the unloading of materials to be installed by our members. Adjustments were made by the writer with the approval of the respective Business Agents and Shop Stewards.

I attended a joint meeting of Local No. 326, Hackensack, N. J., and Local Union No. 430, of Englewood, N. J., at which time it was mutually agreed that Local Union No. 430 would merge with Local Union 326.

Edward J. Hellock

I met with Business Agent Flynn and attended a meeting with the business representative of the St. Louis Construction Trades Council and the Labor Board. This meeting was in regard to Maintenance Men on the Small Arms Plant, for whom the C. I. O. was claiming bargaining rights. After both sides presented their arguments, dates were set for an election to determine who had a majority of members.

I attended a testimonial dinner in honor of Business Agent Flynn of Local Union No. 562, who was leaving for the armed services of this country. This dinner was well attended by all the business representatives affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Council. Several nice talks were given in his honor and at this time I had the pleasure of extending on behalf of the United Association good wishes and a speedy and safe return.

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
GREGORY**

Business Agent Ed Donnelly of Local Union No. 35 and myself discussed the work that was under construction on the internment camp at Fort Leonard Wood, Waynesville, Mo., at length. Local Unions No. 35 and No. 562 were given jurisdiction at Fort Leonard Wood some time previous to my arrival in this district, and it was agreed that they continue to have jurisdiction until completion of the project.

Business Agent Ed Donnelly of Local Union No. 35 and myself attended a meeting, where we met with a Committee of the Master Plumbers' Association in regard to working rules of Local Union No. 35, which the Master Plumbers were claiming did not apply to present day needs. Arguments were held pro and con, and after a survey of the situation it was decided that there were too few of these meetings to discuss our mutual problems. I requested Business Agent Donnelly and the Master Plumbers' Association to appoint a Joint Committee from both groups to meet in the near future and go over the working rules and try to adjust them to fit the present day conditions.

I received a complaint that Sprinkler Fitters were working with laborers on work that belonged to the Sprinkler Fitters. I took the matter up with Mr. Crowder of the Crowder Bros. Sprinkler Company. I advised Mr. Crowder that he should use Plumbers or Steam Fitters in place of laborers and he agreed to do so.

Brother Wortman and myself left for Hastings, Nebr., and there met with Business Agent William Burn-

ham of Local Union No. 745, and the Local Union Executive Board. The discussion at this meeting was the installation of water mains by the laborers on the Naval Ammunition Depot in Hastings, Nebr. It was decided to meet the McGeary Company of Minneapolis, who has the installation of plumbing and heating on this project. Upon meeting with the representatives of the McGeary Company we were informed that the water mains were not in his contract, but came under the General Contractors contract. We then met with a representative of the Maxon Construction Company at which time we proved that we were installing water mains on all the different projects in this area. We were then assured that the representatives of the Maxon Construction Company would take this matter up with higher officials of the company and that the situation could be ironed out properly.

I returned to Omaha, Nebr., where I met with Business Agent J. D. Jones of Local Union No. 464 and Business Agent Frank Danze of Local Union No. 16, in regard to organizing Maintenance Men in the industrial plants in and around Omaha, Nebr.

I went to Kansas City to meet with Brother Hays of Local Union No. 314, Sprinkler Fitters. Brother Hays arranged for a special meeting of the local union which I attended. Several complaints were brought in by the members regarding the Walton-Vicking Sprinkler Company, accusing them of hiring helpers and sending them on jobs as fitters. Also the hiring

of road fitters of Local Union No. 669 and placing them as Foremen over fitters from Local Union No. 314. This matter was adjusted satisfactorily. I attended a meeting of the Building and Construction Trades Council in Kansas City, Mo., with Business Agent R. A. Jones of Local Union No. 8 and Business Manager William Carlson of Local Union No. 533 in regard to Reuben Anderson, Plumbing and Heating Contractor of Minnesota. Building Trades Council took the action at this meeting, placing the Anderson Company on the unfair list in the Kansas City area.

Later I attended a meeting with Business Agent Jones of Local No. 8 and Business Manager Carlson of Local No. 533, where we met with Captain Schroeder in regard to furnishing Plumbers and Steam Fitters on the Bomber Plant in Kansas City. Both local unions were requested to place men on the job as Superintendents and Foremen on this project sent in with letters to Captain Schroeder by the Reuben L. Anderson Company. When these men presented their letters to the business representatives in Kansas City, they would send them over there as journeymen and when these men would arrive on the job they would refuse to go to work unless they were placed in the positions as Superintendents or Foremen. Captain Schroeder agreed to have all the men come through the respective business agents here in Kansas City.

Wilbert Gregory

War Production Board Announcements

Maintenance of the critical problems of commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery will be studied by a special subcommittee of the refrigeration and air-conditioning industry advisory committee which was appointed at the advisory group's meeting in Washington last week. Sterling Smith, general industrial equipment division, was Government presiding officer.

Gas-fired and oil-burning water heaters have been added to the list of products which will be manufactured next year only for use in war housing or other war projects by limitation order restricting production and limiting the amounts of metal and metal alloys that may be obtained by the

industry in 1943. Production of metal tank jackets and metal tank supports is suspended and the installation of metal tank jackets is prohibited with certain minor exceptions.

Civilian needs for replacements of gas-fired water heaters in 1943 and thereafter must come out of existing stocks. Necessary replacements may still be made for some time in the future, however, since inventories of finished equipment are comparatively large at present.

Officials of the plumbing and heating division of the War Production Board suggest caution on the part of civilian consumers in replacement of their gas-fired water-heating systems. Coal heaters should be substituted, they advised, because of the present critical situation in the production and

consumption of gas for household purposes.

Due to the urgency of the oil conversion program, the plumbing and heating division of the WPB announced that applications for Class A stokers in capacities under 1,200 pounds of coal per hour will be processed in the District Offices of WPB in Regions One, Two, and Three. These Regions comprise the major parts of the eastern seaboard. "The effect of this action is that any institutions . . . who feel that they must have a stoker in order to convert their plants can go to the nearest WPB Office and receive an answer as to whether or not the machine can be supplied at this time." Division Director Wilber explained.

LABOR WILL DO THE JOB

THOUSANDS of sons, brothers and relatives of trade unionists are today serving in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. Many, many thousands of union men are themselves in the fighting services. We must never make the mistake of thinking that there is a gulf between soldiers and workers. Actually, our fighting men, most of them, are wage earners who have temporarily laid aside their overalls or white collars and put on uniforms to answer their country's call.

Every worker and every worker's family, just like every other patriotic American in the nation, is trying zealously to do everything that can be done to help win the war.

As normal human beings we want this war over with at the earliest possible date. We realize that the more we do, the sooner the war will be won—and the sooner our boys will be back home from the fighting fronts.

In the 13 months which have elapsed since Pearl Harbor, we of labor, in common with all Americans, have been doing a great deal toward the one objective—victory.

But much as we have done, and it cannot be minimized, we must do more—much more—in 1943. And that, in essence, is the program of American labor for the new year and the message which I bring you as an officer of the American Federation of Labor.

In 1942, with the valuable cooperation of patriotic management, we of labor succeeded in building so many ships, so many planes and tanks and guns that our nation and our allies were enabled to take the initiative away from the Axis and to turn the tide of the war less than a year after Pearl Harbor.

Production records were established and quickly smashed, and then the new records were also surpassed as American war factories and shipyards rolled into high. Labor threw its strength, its skill and its technical experience into the job. Our men made suggestions for cutting production corners and made it possible to build more units in less time. During 1942 we rolled up our sleeves and went to town.

We went to town with the war production program because all hands were headed in the same direction and determined to get there fast. Obstacles in our path were eliminated and detours avoided by intelligent coopera-

tion between labor and the Government and by the unselfish and patriotic willingness of labor to make sacrifices for the good of the nation.

This spirit of cooperation went into action immediately after Pearl Harbor when labor and management gave to President Roosevelt their solemn, joint pledge that war production would not be delayed by strikes or lockouts. To provide for the peaceful settlement of disputes that inevitably arise, the President established the National War Labor Board. This Board was composed democratically of representatives of the public, of labor and of management. As one of the labor members of this board, I am happy to report that it has succeeded far beyond any expectations.

George Meany

SECRETARY-TREASURER
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

During the past year, work stoppages in war industries due to strikes and lockouts were practically eliminated. The records show that only about one-tenth of one per cent of time worked was lost by such stoppages. That is the lowest sustained figure in our industrial history. Perhaps I can give you a better idea of what this record means to our production drive when I tell you that in the great industrial state of New York, where some five million wage earners are employed, there occurred only four work stoppages during the whole month of November involving the grand total of 95 workers—95 out of five million.

But the no-strike agreement was only the beginning of the program of voluntary, practical cooperation through which the Government and labor have worked hand in hand to solve important problems.

The President himself took the next major step by establishing the Combined Labor War Board. Serving on this board, the leaders of labor have provided the President with an unofficial labor cabinet. They have helped him develop and put into effect such sweeping programs as wage stabilization, manpower mobilization, price control and rationing on a basis that springs not from unwilling compulsion but voluntary cooperation.

That is the democratic way, the wise way, the most effective way of getting results. Hitler is compelled to use the whip, the concentration camp and the firing squad. Let us not ape his methods here. Let us not, in a spirit of impatience and hysteria, resort to compulsory and punitive legislation in the coming year.

The working people of America are willing and eager to give of their own free will much more than the Government would require them to give. All they ask is representation, the right to a voice in the decisions which affect their way of life. Surely that is the very principle on which American freedom was founded.

Labor did a good job in 1942. But we know that we can't rest on our laurels. We can't sit back. Nineteen forty-two was just a warm-up compared with what we have facing us in 1943.

What we turned out last year is only a fraction of what we must produce in the months ahead. The production quotas for planes, ships and other articles of war, large as they were in 1942, have been raised far, far higher for 1943.

Those quotas must be met. And that, we realize is our problem. For while management has its part to play—a part which is important—it is the hard work of plain Americans in work clothes that builds the ships and makes the planes. Therefore, whether America, in the new year, can produce what it takes to win this war will depend largely upon our efforts.

If we meet the responsibility, if we do the job, the downfall of our enemies is assured, and we and our children and all the common people of the earth can once again live and work in peace. If we fail to do the job, we know the consequences, too—torment and death for millions, slavery for the rest of us.

You want to know—"Will labor do the job?" The answer is a resounding, a most positive "yes!"

To our farsighted Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, and to our brave allies, we send this simple New Year's message:

"American labor will come through in 1943. American labor will do all that it is called upon to do—and a little more besides. In 1943, Labor will deliver the goods!"

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.

Oxy-Acetylene Welding

A.S.M.E. (Hartford) TEST WELD

After a student welder has successfully completed the preceding assignments, he is prepared to attempt a weld of pipe having a wall thickness of one-half inch. The weld is broken and graded in accordance with the A.S.M.E. code requirements. This manner of welding and testing is generally known and accepted as the Hartford Test.

Any welder who passes this test is acknowledged to be an able and competent workman.

Equipment and Materials:

Oxygen cylinder
Acetylene cylinder
Oxygen hose
Acetylene hose
Oxygen regulator
Acetylene regulator
Type C-31 cutting torch
No. 6 cutting tip
Type W-17 welding torch
No. 9 welding tip
Goggles
Gloves
Friction lighter
3/16 in. welding rod, Oxweld No. 1 H.T.
Two pieces of 8 in. diameter steel pipe,
1/2 in. wall, machine beveled on
one end.

Procedure:

- Set up the equipment using the welding torch.
- Light the torch and adjust it to a neutral flame.
- Line up the two pieces of pipe so that there is a space of 1/8 in. between them. Tack-weld the pipe in four places using shallow welds approximately 1/2 in. long.
- Weld one-half of the pipe in an overhead position. The welds made on 1/2 in. wall pipes are to be made in two beads. Begin the weld at the bottom of the pipe and carry it to the quarter point of the pipe, that is half way up the side. Return to the bottom and weld half way up the opposite side. This first bead should fill approximately one-half of the vee.
- Complete the weld by applying the second or reinforcing bead.
- Weld the other half of the pipe in a vertical fixed position. The vertical fixed position weld shall be done in two beads also. Either a backhand or forehand technique may be used for this weld.
- Take off the welding torch and attach the cutting torch.
- Mark the weld for the cutting of the coupons. Both the overhead weld and the vertical weld is to be marked off in six spaces, each space to be 1-1/4 in. wide. These coupons are to be marked with numbers 3 to 8.
- Cut the coupons from the pipe as they are marked.
- Grind each of the coupons so that all of the reinforcement is removed leaving the weld flush with the rest of the coupon.
- Cut a notch with the cutting torch about 1/4 in. deep into the side of the weld of coupons marked No. 4 and 7 of both the overhead and the vertical welds.
- The coupons are to be tested by breaking them in the hydraulic jack. Coupons No. 3 and 6 are root break tests, that is, the root or bottom of the weld is to be set in the fixture so that the pressure will be exerted against the root of the weld. Coupons Nos. 4 and 7 are side break tests, that is, the side of the weld which had been notched is to be placed in the fixture so that the pressure will be exerted against the notched side. Coupons Nos. 5 and 8 are face break tests, that is, the face or top of the weld is to be set into the fixture in such a way as to have the pressure exerted against the face of the weld.
- After the coupons are broken they are to be graded so as to determine the quality of the weld. Any cold spots, slag inclusions or other defect exceeding 10 per cent of the total thickness shall be cause for rejection.

WELDING RED BRASS PIPE

Introduction

The remarkable success of the application of the welding processes to the field of piping fabrication is a story well known to all. Present-day high pressure, high temperature piping systems would be impossible of realization were it not for fusion welding and the far-reaching changes it has wrought in this art. Success in the field of steel piping has naturally prompted engineers to investigate the suitability of these processes for other metals with the result that today we find welded piping systems of aluminum, copper, Monel, nickel, stainless steel and brass. All of these new ventures carry with them the necessity of careful investigation of the welding peculiarities of the metal involved, and this research continues, for herein lie new fields for welding to conquer.

Red brass, consisting of 80 to 85 per cent copper and 20 to 15 per cent zinc, is one of the more frequently encountered analyses of pipe metal. This analysis of brass is used extensively in conditions where corrosion is particularly bad. In certain types of hard water it has been found that yellow brass (copper 67 per cent, zinc 33 per cent) is eaten out in the relatively short time of about ten years whereas red brass appears to last indefinitely. This may be attributed, in part at least, to the higher copper content. The following typical examples of service conditions under which red brass is successfully operated further emphasizes the value of this metal: (a) boiler feed lines and steam return lines in which high concentration of boiler compounds exist; this is a particularly severe test; (b) domestic hot water systems, operating at temperatures of 120-150°F, especially at extensive hospital and sanitarium plants, where failure might jeopardize the lives of patients; (c) rain conductors, encased in masonry, and passing through many floors of buildings where leakage would cause costly damage.

These severe service conditions to which red brass pipe is subjected indi-

cate the necessity of joints capable of rendering equally satisfactory performance. Coupled with this is the fact that much of this pipe is buried underground in conduits where failure of a joint would involve a costly repair job, to say nothing of temporarily disfiguring the landscape. It is quite logical, therefore, that the welding process should be looked on with favor and specified by engineers designing systems of these types.

Early Installation

Welded red brass piping systems are not new. There are many which have been in service for over ten years giving a thoroughly satisfactory account of themselves. Among the earliest installations was a boiler-feed system installed in the power plant associated with a group of docks in metropolitan New York. This piping, erected about 15 years ago, was not of solid welded construction but rather a modification of the then accepted practice. Standard lengths of pipe were welded to high hub welding neck flanges (cast brass) and these assemblies bolted together or to fittings. After about ten years of service a leak occurred at one joint. The pipe size involved was eight-inch, standard weight. The joint, after removal from the line, was placed over a forge fire and heated to a dull red, and the old weld melted out with a torch. In removing the old weld careful observation failed to disclose any defects. On rewelding this joint, however, a large amount of porosity was discovered in the cast brass flange and it was quite evident that the leakage was through this porosity.

Another early installation of note was at a large county hospital in New York State in which all of the domestic hot water lines from two-inch to eight-inch were welded. Installed about ten years ago, it has given thoroughly satisfactory service and no leaks or other troubles have been reported. A somewhat more recent installation, about five or six years ago, involved two-inch to four-inch pipe for ink solvent lines for a large four-color printing plant. Here the low flash point of the solvent required joints of assured permanent tightness.

All of these early jobs were accomplished with the dry fluxes and standard braze welding rods. The tensile strength of such welds was relatively low, rarely exceeding that of the base metal. These welds, while not seriously lacking in ductility, still had room for improvement. The density of welds made with dry fluxes is perhaps the

most serious weakness, and doubtless this deficiency is reflected in the other properties.

Fluxes

The essential function of fluxes is to combine with, or otherwise render harmless, those products of the welding operation which will reduce the physical properties of the deposited metal or make the welding operation difficult or impossible. Since welding may be defined as being the intimate (intermolecular) union of two metals, with one or both of the metals being in a liquid or plastic state, it follows that only when this intimate union is prevented by some substance foreign to good weld metal, is it necessary to provide flux. The oxygen of the air combining with the molten metal provides one of the chief sources of substances which the flux must remove. Brasses and bronzes do not oxidize in a continuous film as does aluminum, but rather in an intermittent manner which permits the formation of porosity as the molten bronze and base metal flow together. This property materially slows up the progress of welding and the operator, in an attempt to rid the puddle of these gas inclusions, tends to overheat the metal.

The melting point of a proper flux should be such that it starts at the point where the base metal begins to oxidize and it should remain fluid throughout a range covering the welding operation. This latter function may represent a temperature several hundred degrees above the melting point of the filler metal. If the flux fulfills these requirements it affords both the molten base and filler metals the maximum protection.

Investigation and research directed toward improvement of the braze welding processes soon discloses that the difficulties lay not with the various rods but the fluxes. Accordingly, efforts were directed to the improvement of fluxes, with the result that a liquid or semi-paste formula was developed which yields welds of the highest physical properties yet obtained. These physical properties equal and in most instances exceed those of the base metal. A most important property of this new flux aside from the improvement in weld quality is the virtual elimination of fumes.

Flux Application

The successful application of this new flux requires no radically new welding technique, hence available welding operators may use it, with assurance of satisfactory welds right from

the start. Extensive laboratory and field tests indicate that best results are obtained if the flux is applied to both rod and base metal. The application to the pipe is made by brushing on, an operation requiring but a moment.

The fluxing of the rods is best accomplished by dipping them in a copper or brass container 18 to 20 inches long, into which the flux has been poured.

These flux containers for the job may be readily fabricated of odd lengths of one and one-half inch copper or brass tubing by closing one end with welding and welding on either tripod legs or a flat plate base. The container should also be provided with a stirring rod for mixing the flux after it has been standing. This is made of a welding rod to which has been welded a disc of copper or brass of a size that will readily pass up and down the tube. In operation six or eight rods are placed in the container by the helper, who raises them up and down in the flux several times, to coat them evenly. One or two rods are withdrawn from the flux and allowed to air-dry for a few moments before being used in welding. As the welding operator uses rods, more are added to the container by the helper. The operator uses only the flux-coated lengths of the rods and temporarily discards the uncoated ends. Later, at a convenient time in the operations, the helper or the welding operator tacks together, thus forming lengths suitable for coating and reducing waste to a minimum.

A most important advantage resulting from this method of flux application is that a more uniform and adequate distribution is obtained than is ever possible with dipping the hot rod end in powdered flux. It also yields higher welding speeds, in that it reduces the number of round trips to the flux can. This is further reflected in improved weld density, as we shall see later.

Welding Technique

The actual welding technique is very similar to that employed in welding steel pipe except for the obvious differences in these metals. A standard braze welding rod is used. The welding tip should be of a somewhat larger size than would be employed on steel pipe of the same weight due to the greater heat conductivity of the brass. The torch flame is adjusted to a strictly neutral condition. The fluxed, beveled ends are next tacked with a sufficient number of tacks, approximately half the thickness of the pipe wall, to

maintain them in proper alignment and relative position. The welding may be either forehand or backhand as the position of the joint and neighboring obstacles dictates expedient. Usually the forehand technique is preferred on rolling welds and horizontal pipe position welds. The backhand procedure, since it lends itself more readily to the control of the metal, is generally used for vertical pipe position welds.

Joint Preparation

The preferred bevel preparation and joint design for red brass pipe welding comprehends a 45° bevel with a land or shoulder of 1/16-inch thus forming the familiar 90° vee. Pipe delivered from the mill can be provided with this end preparation. If it is necessary to prepare short lengths in the field, cutting and beveling by machine tools is preferred. Where these are not available standard pipe cutters, hand or power operated may be used and the desired bevel obtained with a coarse file. Wrought red brass welding fittings such as elbows, tees, flanges, reducers, caps, etc., are available as standard items. A word of caution is in order at this point. Never attempt to mix red brass with yellow brass in a welded system as the difference in melting points renders it exceedingly difficult to secure reliable results. Since fittings are generally available in red brass analysis, the same type of pipe should be used with them.

Physical Properties

Bronze welds made with the new liquid flux, when subjected to the standard tests, show greatly improved physical properties. Reduced section tensile tests develop higher tensile and bond strengths in welds made with liquid flux than those made with dry powdered fluxes. The density of the deposited metal is much improved by control of the volatilization of the zinc. This improvement in density is reflected not only in increased tensile strength but also in improved ductility. Welds made in all positions, with this procedure, will successfully pass the "guided bend test," bending 180° on both face and root bends. This is one of the severest tests for ductility and the fact that these welds pass it is conclusive proof of the quality of the deposited metal. Still another test which confirms the improvement in weld quality is the all-weld metal tensile test specimen. The ultimate tensile strength of 0.250-inch diameter specimens from welds made with dry fluxes ranges from 38,000 to 49,000 psi.¹ This

¹ Pounds per square inch.

should be compared with similar specimens from liquid flux welds which show a range of 56,000-59,000 psi. The corresponding elongations (measured in 1 inch) indicate a range of 8 to 22 per cent for dry flux welds compared to 22-39 per cent for liquid flux welds. The respective reductions in area are 26-28 per cent and 24-41 per cent. The Brindell hardness (500 kg-10 mm-60 sec) of deposited metal shows 61 to 82 for the standard dry flux welds contrasted to 83 to 93 for welds deposited with liquid flux.

Flux-Coated Rods

A continuation of the original research project which gave the liquid flux has resulted in the development of a method of applying this flux to bronze rods as a permanent dry coating. This flux coating is extremely adherent, withstanding handling in shipment and permitting of bending the rod in the usual manner to facilitate welding in the various positions. The quality of welds made with the new flux-coated rods approaches those made with liquid flux and are definitely superior to those made with dry fluxes. The relative merits of braze welds made with the various types of fluxes may be enumerated as follows:

1. Liquid flux on base metal and welding rods.
2. Coated rods with liquid flux on base metal.
3. Liquid flux on rods alone.
4. Coated rods alone.
5. Dry fluxes.

Recent Jobs

The manifold advantages of this liquid flux, as demonstrated in the laboratory work, have been fully confirmed both in field trials and on actual construction work. One of the earliest applications of this procedure was on plumbing and rain conductor pipes (of red brass) in a large alteration job in New York City. The work was under strict government inspection and all operators were required to pass qualification tests similar to those required on steel pipe welding. Union welders were employed and no difficulty was experienced in coaching these men in handling the flux. After a brief period of instruction, they were able to pass the required tests. Pipe sizes on this work range from two-inch standard weight up to 12 x 1/2-inch wall pipe. Welds were made in all positions with all manner of obstructions to make it more difficult. In spite of these handicaps, welding proceeded rapidly and economically. Of especial importance on this construction were the extremely low fuming properties

of the flux. Much of the work on the large heavy pipe was performed on a gallery, between floors, with an actual clearance of but five to six feet and very poor natural ventilation. In spite of these obviously poor conditions, no operator was affected by the fumes.

Another outstanding installation of much larger magnitude is still under construction. This is an extensive central heating plant with welded steel distribution mains running underground in conduit to the various units of the project. Since all the outside piping is buried underground and will be accessible only by digging it up, the mechanical consultant decided to specify welded red brass pipe and fittings for all steam return lines. The welding operators were subjected to rigid qualification tests administered by an insurance company. Qualifying welds made in all positions were given the guided bend test, both face and root. Two union steam fitter welders were qualified for this project and have successfully carried out all of the work.

Due to the large size of this job, the contractor planned his work so that much of the welding and fabrication was performed in the shop and trucked to the job. Thus all expansion loops and other complicated assemblies were shop fabricated by welding and bending and naturally a large part of the field work was position welding. No difficulties have been encountered in this work either in the field or shop, and tests of the completed sections show thoroughly satisfactory work.

Conclusion

The success of these and other similar projects indicates that braze welding red brass pipe with standard rods and liquid flux offers these definite advantages:

1. Greatly improved strength and ductility of welding metal.
2. Greatly improved weld density and hardness.
3. Speeding up welding by approximately 25 per cent with consequent lowering of costs.
4. Simplification of technique, thereby assuring that average operators can handle the process.

In conclusion, it is interesting to note that this same liquid flux, with the higher strength bronze rods, will yield braze welds of tensile strengths as high as 71,000 psi and ductilities which permit of satisfactory face and root bends in the guided bend test jig, on steel and galvanized iron. Of special interest is the welding of galvanized pipe by this procedure. By coating galvanized surfaces for three to four inches on each side of the weld

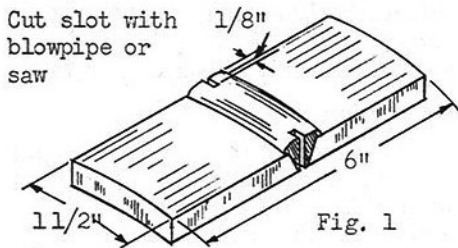
the galvanizing is preserved intact during the braze welding. The deposited bronze flows up to and overlaps the zinc, producing an assembly that is corrosion resistant.

Reprint from The Welding Journal

PREPARATION, FRACTURING AND EXAMINATION OF SPECIMENS

Specimens for testing should be carefully cut with an oxy-acetylene blowpipe so as to give edges reasonably straight and free from large nicks. The size should be from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. in width and about 6 in. in length with the weld in the center. Specimens not more than 1/2 in. in thickness can be fractured in a strong vice as follows: Clamp the bar upright in the vise with the bottom of the vee facing to the front and with the center line of the weld about 1/4 in. above the top of the jaws. Bend the top of the bar backward by hammering with a maul until fracture occurs. If this does not happen after the specimen has been bent to an angle of 90 degrees it should be bent back and forth until it breaks.

If fracture does not occur readily by using this method or if the break is not directly through the center line of throat of the weld, a slightly different procedure may be followed. As shown in Fig. 1, slot the ends of the weld for



a depth of 1/8 in. by means of a saw or cutting blowpipe. If the specimen is then placed in the vise, it should be possible to fracture it by a quick, hard blow with a maul. If this is found to be difficult, place the specimen across two heavy blocks and apply a hard enough blow to cause sudden fracture through the nicked portion. The last method is especially useful for specimens over 1/2 in. in thickness.

Examination of Specimens

Satisfactory weld metal at the fracture is indicated by a uniformly homogeneous structure with medium-sized crystals evenly distributed. At the edges cut with the welding blowpipe, however, there will be a narrow section where the heat of the cutting has caused grain refinement. The fracture at the edges may therefore show a silky, shear type of failure which is a normal occurrence.

The possible defects to look for in fractured weld surface are:

1. Lack of penetration or fusion at the bottom or lower walls of the vee. This would mean that the welder had failed to fuse the weld metal to the base metal, to the extent of the area not showing a crystalline fracture.
2. Laps or cold shuts in the body of the weld metal. Such defects indicate lack of fusion in the weld metal to the extent of the areas not showing a crystalline fracture.¹
3. Slag inclusions which usually consist of particles of oxide which have not been floated to the surface of the weld during the welding operation.
4. Gas pockets, sometimes called blowholes, caused by the generation of gas in the molten puddle, the gas being trapped as the metal solidifies. When proper methods of welding are used, the puddle is kept in a molten condition sufficiently long so that any gas can escape.

The frequency of occurrence of these defects is in the order given, cases of insufficient penetration usually outnumbering the total of all other defects. All of the faults named are due either to a lack of experience or to incorrect practices. The effect on the

¹ Sometimes a silky, shear type fracture will occur in the body of the weld metal. This does not constitute a defect.

weld is to reduce the tensile strength; and, depending on the position of the defect, weld ductility is decreased. Defects amounting to over 15 per cent of the area of the fracture will generally be sufficient to have caused failure in the tensile test, although the strength of the base metal, type of welding rod used and position of the defect may cause more or less variation.

Experience in applying the tensile test and the fracture examination test to specimens from the same welded joint will help to improve the ability to estimate tensile strengths closely from fracture examination.

(Courtesy of The Linde Air Products Co.)

TO MAKE A BRAZED JOINT

1. Order brass pipe or tubing to be made with diameters to the tolerances established in A.S.T.M. Specification B-75-30.

Bronze fittings for brazing are bored to diameters which have been selected to fit, with proper clearance, the average piece of brass or copper pipe or tubing, iron pipe size. Not all pipe encountered in the field will conform to the specifications mentioned, and in some cases it becomes necessary to fit the pipe and fittings on the job to insure proper clearance. To eliminate this extra work as far as possible, brass and copper pipe or tubing should be ordered with the following tolerances, established in the American Society for Testing Materials Specification B-75-30 for seamless copper tubes:

Nominal pipe size Inches	Pipe size outside diameter Inches	Maximum variation Inches, plus or minus
1/8	0.405	0.0025
1/4	0.540	0.0025
3/8	0.675	0.0025
1/2	0.840	0.0025
3/4	1.050	0.003
1	1.315	0.003
1 1/4	1.660	0.003
1 1/2	1.900	0.003
2	2.375	0.004
2 1/2	2.875	0.004
3	3.500	0.005
3 1/2	4.000	0.005
4	4.500	0.006
4 1/2	5.000	0.006
5	5.563	0.007
6	6.625	0.008
8	8.625	0.010
10	10.750	0.010
12	12.750	0.010

12 in. size not included in A.S.T.M. Specification B-75-30

JOHN P. FREY SCORES NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD IN RADIO ADDRESS

Metal Trades President Explains CIO Raiding

THE outstanding accomplishment of the industrial war effort has been the production of ships on the Pacific Coast—fighting ships, cargo ships, and the changing of passenger carriers into troop ships. This outstanding job has been due to intelligent American management, and the cooperation they received from the members of American Federation of Labor unions employed in their yards under union shop agreements. It was these American trade unionists, under the immediate banner of the Metal Trades Department, of which I am President, who gave stabilization to the shipbuilding industry, a plan hailed far and wide as a signal contribution to our war effort and which worked so excellently that it was extended to all the shipyards of the nation.

It was these same trade unionists who put into effect an around-the-clock continuous production for 365 days a year. And their industry is the only one in the country where continuous production exists.

Fellow Americans, we are proud of our contribution. We have been an important part, an integral part, of the greatest industrial achievement known to man. There is seldom a day that a ship does not slide down a Pacific Coast way on an errand of mercy to a stricken world, a mission of sustenance to our troops flung far around the globe. We are proud of our part in this because we are Americans. The trade unionists of the American Federation of Labor are Americans. Their movement is steeped in the American tradition. No alien counsel prevails in its corridors.

In view of some of the things you read or hear from our professional thinkers and controversialists, some of you may be surprised to know that labor's sons are at the front along with the sons of the business men, the banker, the professional man. The mothers and wives of labor, as shocking as it may seem to the cynical, give to the blood bank along with the mothers from other segments of our national life. You will find, fellow Americans, that members of the American Federation of Labor are a definite, substantial part of your community, of the American fabric as a whole.

I am speaking in this way to you because I think it is important that you be acquainted with the problems

which often beset us, and particularly with one problem that now confronts not only us, but which threatens this miracle of production which has been accomplished on the Pacific Coast. I say it is the most shocking example of bureaucratic stupidity of this war, and I am convinced you will agree.

Let me take you back to 1935. You will recall that another labor movement, the CIO, was born—and to express it mildly, it was born under political auspices and it has advanced since under these political auspices. A possible justification of this new movement was that it would organize an additional great mass of unorganized workers in the country. In the agitation and tumult of those early days of the CIO, you may recall, many of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor were denounced as lacking in progressiveness, in an energetic prosecution of a movement to embrace these workers.

Speaking for myself alone, I plead guilty to this extent:

I have never, in my 50 years of active trade unionism, been willing to attempt REVOLUTION in an effort to bring the benefits of trade unionism to my fellow men. I have counselled them, I have importuned them—I have given more than my adult life to conveying the message of trade unionism. I believe in it. I believe in it with all my soul. And I shall face my Maker happy in the conviction that I have served my fellow man in so doing.

But you know of the tumultuous progress of this new labor movement as well as I do. To the extent that they have given the advantages of collective bargaining to hitherto unorganized workers, I say a net service has been rendered.

However, when this movement comes to the point, for its own selfish reasons, of seeking members, not in new fields, but through a disturbance of an order that has grown up in this country along with its industrial development, then I think it is high time for Americans, the wage earners and those of other pursuits as well, to take stock.

And certainly it is high time for a national stock taking when a Government agency aids and abets in this disturbance—of all times, when the country is at war.

That, fellow Americans, is what is taking place today!

Under the agreements which we have had with that master shipbuilder, that genius, Henry J. Kaiser, there has been a thorough-going cooperation between management and labor. It is not something new. Before this war came along we enjoyed this same accord with Mr. Kaiser—in his ramified engineering and other operations. The stabilization agreements, the wage agreements, the agreements covering working conditions—the series of understandings which we effected in the spring of 1941 providing foremost that there would be no stoppage of work for the duration—were all arranged under the eyes, and with the approval, of the appropriate Government agencies. Indeed, the whole accomplishments received universal applause.

The situation has gone along happily. But the CIO does not rejoice. It contemplates the expansion of the Kaiser plants, and—I know of no better way to put it—the chops of some of its national officers smack. They would like to have these members of ours in their organization. Why? Can they better serve them? Is it their unselfish purpose to serve the working man? Do they have a justifiable complaint that we are not properly serving him?

I have heard of no such complaint. The fact is that these shipmakers are working under a Master Agreement covering the Pacific Coast which is effective for the duration of the war. Does the CIO want to disrupt this agreement and throw the industry into labor controversy? Does it intend to demand higher wages, different working conditions in this industry which is going along peacefully?

I have not heard that it intends to do any of these things. As I understand it, these CIO leaders simply would like to have these A. F. of L. workmen in their organization. I do not think that the American workingman exists for the exploitation of so-called labor leaders. I do not believe he is a commodity with which high pressure salesmen may trade. He is not, to my way of thinking, a pawn in a great game of trade and barter, such as the parlor game called Monopoly which many of you are wont to play. And certainly

he is not the pawn of politicians or of political movements.

Just where does the Government agency, specifically the National Labor Relations Board, come into this? Well, without the aid, the encouragement, the stimulation by this agency, the CIO could not attempt this raiding. At the instance of the CIO the Board has cited Mr. Henry J. Kaiser to show cause why the contracts which he has with us are not in violation of the so-called Wagner Act. Why are they in violation? On what grounds? The National Labor Relations Board professes to find these grounds in a technicality. On the basis of this technicality it would throw—presumably it intends to throw—the Kaiser yards into an uproar of labor confusion, of turmoil. It intends, presumably, to void the contracts which we have, the agreements, the satisfactory working arrangements, into an interregnum of harangue, struggle for members, of agitation and subsequent new bartering and bargaining.

This is indefensible. It is considered thus by every agency in Washington charged with war production. The Board has been importuned from all sides; it has been importuned by the highest representatives of our Government. But suddenly arising itself from a quiescence that has existed since the beginning of the war, it insists upon asserting itself.

Fellow Americans, in the case against the Kaiser Company the NLRB brazenly affirms its partisan character. But the price that inevitably will have to be paid is a pretty high one to satisfy the vanity and sinister judgment of these bureaucrats. Their job under the Board's mandate from Congress is to foster the right of trade union organization and collective bargaining in this country, not to advance the cause of an organization of their own choosing. From the very beginning the Board has steered this latter course. It serves no useful purpose in this way. In its present action indeed, it is sabotaging the country's effort at war, and giving encouragement to those who would make use of the wartime necessity to apply raiding tactics.

SAVE A LIFE

Donate a pint of blood to the American Red Cross which may save the life of a soldier, sailor, or marine. It is painless and harmless. Blood is needed for Plasma for the armed forces. Do your part.—Give a pint now.

Plumbers of Locals 15 and 34 Study Lead Welding

IN a cooperative move to offer training to their members in the various phases of lead welding, Local Unions 15 and 34, of Minneapolis, have entered into a training program in lead welding.

This program, under the sponsorship and direction of the joint apprenticeship committee composed of Journeymen and Master Plumbers in the Twin Cities and the Division of Voluntary Apprenticeship in the State of Minnesota, is being carried on in the Dunwoody Industrial Institute in Minneapolis.

The course is scheduled Monday through Friday for three hours per evening and runs for 10 weeks. The instruction centers on the basic and fundamental techniques of lead welding such as: the adjustment of the torch; angle of torch; distance of torch from the metal, the speed of the torch; characteristics of metal being welded. Primary mode of instruction is by practice. The students do actual work on various types of plumbing work, such as pipes and sheet lead. The Locals contributed money to purchase 20 torches and a quantity of lead for practice. City gas, which is a mixture of artificial and natural gas and oxygen, is being used in the class room and has proven satisfactory for the training program.

This course of instruction is open to journeymen, as well as apprentices,

and is filling a vital need now that tin for wiped joints is lacking. More than 100 members of these two locals are enrolled at the present time and many others are waiting for openings in the classes.

The most active persons supporting this program of training are: A. K. Anderson, member, Minneapolis Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee, representing Plumbers' Local Union No. 15; A. J. McInerny, Business Agent, Plumbers' Local Union No. 15; John Dempsey, Business Agent, Plumbers' Local Union No. 34; Frank G. Musala, Director of Apprenticeship, State of Minnesota; Alfred Wiik, member of the Minneapolis Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee, representing the Minneapolis Retail Plumbers' Association, and the Minneapolis Master Plumbers' Association; William Cannon, Secretary, Plumbing Section, Minnesota Department of Health; and W. F. Sahlin, Evening School Supervisor, Dunwoody Institute. The instructor, who is teaching all the classes, is Amos Johnson, a regular instructor on the staff of the Dunwoody Institute.

Such programs as this, in response to the call by the General Officers for all-around general training, is gratifying and will bring many benefits to those receiving such opportunities to learn of new materials and techniques.



Section of Lead Welding Training Course Undertaken by Plumbers of Local Unions 15 and 34. Class Meets Nightly in Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY INTRODUCES PLASTIC PIPE TO TRADE

Substitutions for Steel Pipe Possible in Limited Case

Hundreds of new substitutes have been placed on the market to take the place of material unobtainable because of the war. As pointed out in previous articles on new materials being used in the plumbing and heating field, we are endeavoring to bring these new materials to the attention of members whenever feasible. We are not endorsing or recommending the use of these materials, but are only publishing this data to acquaint you with the new products and the method of installation.

A new plastic pipe has been introduced to take the place of steel pipe in certain limited cases. This new pipe has proven useful for a wide variety of industrial uses after extensive tests. This new pipe, known by the trade name of Saran, is made of a chemically

resistant thermoplastic resin. The manufacturer claims that this pipe has unlimited possibilities for chemical processing plants; oil, gas and water companies, and innumerable general industries. Among the outstanding characteristics of this pipe claimed by the manufacturer are toughness, durability, and resistance to abrasion and corrosion.

At present, sizes range from 1/2 inch through 2 inch I.P.S. The pipe is smooth, and round, having dimensions identical with those of extra heavy iron pipe and meeting standard pipe specifications. Weight of Saran pipe is approximately one-fourth the weight of comparable sizes of iron pipe.

This pipe may be welded, threaded and installed as easily as iron and steel pipe. Welding operations are both simple and rapid. Two types of welding of this pipe are now available. The first is a hot plate method and the second a direct heating method. For hot plate welding a heated plate having a smooth nickel or chromium surface is preferred. After the temperature is brought to 350 degrees to 400 degrees F., the two pieces to be welded are placed on the plate and held long enough to form a small inventory of molten material. The bead or molten material inventory is visible at the outside surfaces of the two pieces as illustrated in figure 1. Then the pieces are removed from the hot plate, placed together in the desired position, pressed together firmly and allowed to cool as shown in figure 2. Time required for cooling is about 10 seconds. The entire operation is completed in hardly more than 45 seconds.

The initial set allows complete freedom of handling, but full strength in the joint is developed after 24 hours. This permits crystallization of the material to take place, and makes the joint strength greater than the pipe itself. Final joints of pipe can be welded into position after erection.

Welding with similar portable plates is especially adapted to field work. Any suitable plate possessing a smooth nickel or chromium face, having sufficient heating capacity to assure a uniform temperature, may be used.

The direct heating method is often most desirable under adverse conditions. This pipe can be easily welded with the simple use of gas flame or torch heated unit, against which two pieces of pipe are placed as illustrated in figure 3. The rules outlined under hot plate welding should be observed. The fitter must be careful at all times

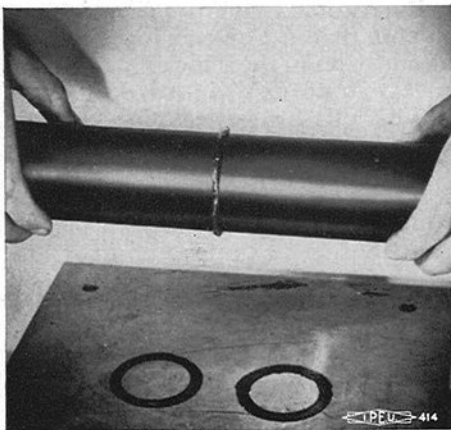
not to overheat the material, for this will substantially weaken the joint.

Saran pipe can be threaded with standard pipe threading tools, either hand or power driven. A lubricant is advisable but not absolutely essential. It is imperative, however, to use very sharp dies. If the dies are dull, the pipe has a tendency to deform and the threads will not be sharp and clean-cut and may cause leaking. The operation parallels the cutting of standard pipe threads on metallic pipe, as illustrated in figure 4.

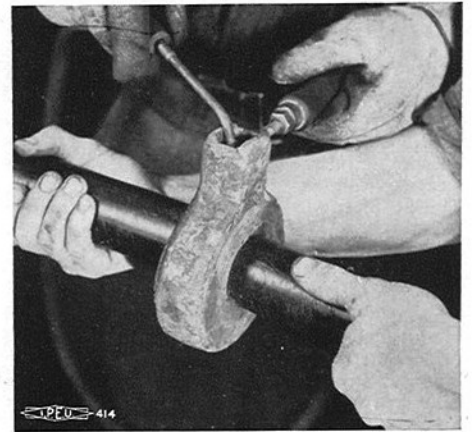
Standard flanges of Saran are available in sizes from 1/2 inch through 2 inch. These flanges are standard iron pipe size, bolted companion flanges conforming to present specifications. Other fittings, such as couplings, reducers, nipples, ells, bushings and plugs, will be available as rapidly as they can be designed and prepared.



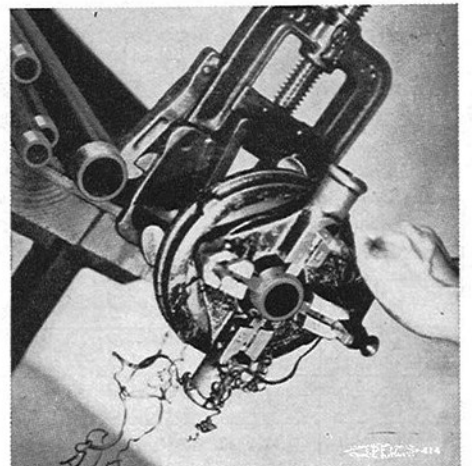
Place pieces to be welded on hot plate heated to 350-400° F. Hold until molten material inventory appears.



Then place pieces together in proper position—press firmly and allow to cool for 10 seconds. Entire job takes but 45 seconds!



For field operations, gas flame heat is applied to hot plate. Care should be taken not to overheat material.



Saran pipe can be threaded with standard pipe threading tools, either hand or power driven.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF SARAN PIPE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

REAGENT	STABILITY RATING	REAGENT	STABILITY RATING
98% (Conc.) H ₂ SO ₄	Good	Ethylene Dichloride	Poor
60% H ₂ SO ₄	Excellent	Di Ethyl Ether	Poor
10% H ₂ SO ₄	Excellent	Dioxane	Unsuitable
35% (Conc.) HCl	Excellent	Benzene	Fair
30% H ₂ SO ₄	Excellent	O-Dichlor Benzene	Poor
10% HCl	Excellent	Ethyl Gasoline	Excellent
65% (Conc.) HNO ₃	Excellent	Turpentine	Excellent
10% HNO ₃	Excellent	Triethanolamine	Excellent
Glacial Acetic	Excellent	Lubricating Oil	Excellent
10% Acetic	Excellent	Linseed Oil	Excellent
5% H ₂ SO ₃	Excellent	Bromine Water	Unsuitable
Conc. Oleic	Excellent	Chlorine Water	Unsuitable
50% NaOH	Fair	Bleaching Solution	Excellent
10% NaOH	Good	10% Duponol	Excellent
28% NH ₃	Unsuitable	10% Zinc Hydrosulfite	Excellent
10% NH ₃	Poor	15% CaCl ₂	Excellent
Ethyl Alcohol	Excellent	15% FESO ₄	Good
Ethyl Acetate	Fair	Water	Excellent
Acetone	Fair	Air	Excellent
Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone	Fair		
Carbon Tetrachloride	Good		

PIPE FITTERS NEEDED FOR PANAMA AND PEARL HARBOR

The January Journal carried an announcement concerning the need for pipe fitters at Panama and Pearl Harbor. Further information has been obtained from the Civil Service authorities regarding the work and living conditions, as well as other information desired by our members.

Appointees who are accepted for employment in either of these out-of-the-States possessions will be furnished free transportation to either place from their home cities. This reservation will be first class both ways if the employee fulfills his contract time. When a person is accepted he must agree to remain at his position for at least 18 months from the date of entrance on duty at the point of work.

Persons hired to go to Pearl Harbor will receive \$4 per day expenses while traveling by train to the point of embarkation. Those going to Panama will receive \$5 per day while traveling to the point of embarkation.

The pipe fitter hired to work at Pearl Harbor will be paid at the maximum rate of \$1.36 per hour and the pipe fitter hired for Panama will be paid \$1.58 per hour. The salary prevails on the basis of a six-day week from the day of embarkation.

Appointees must go to the Isthmus and Honolulu alone. They cannot take their families with them.

Living costs in Honolulu are rather high, but the government operates a canteen at reasonable rates, and the prices in cafeterias operated by a concessionaire are controlled by the Commandant in order to provide food and service at a fair price.

Restaurants are operated by the Government at Panama, which offer meals at reasonable rates. Bachelor quarters are also offered at reasonable rates. The total cost of room and board should not exceed \$75 to \$100 a month.

Recreational facilities are adequate in both places. The men hired to work at our bases in these locations will find plenty to do in their spare time.

This call for skilled pipe fitters to carry on the construction work needed by our Government in both of these locations offers an excellent opportunity for many members to make a contribution to the war effort if they cannot do so through the armed forces.

The United Association has local unions in the Panama Canal Zone and in Honolulu. Any member accepting an appointment for work in either place will find that he can affiliate with his brothers in these locals.

Detailed application forms are obtainable from the Civil Service Regional Office in your District. You can obtain the address from any postoffice.

PROPERTIES OF SARAN

The thermoplastic resin from which Saran pipe is made.

Property	Molded and Extruded Forms (Unoriented Type)	Property	Molded and Extruded Forms (Unoriented Type)
Mold shrinkage (injection)	.008-.012 in. per in.	Resistance to Heat (Intermittent)	212° F.
Specific Gravity	1.68-1.75	Softening Point	240-280° F.
Refractive Index	1.60-1.63	Distortion Point	150-180° F.
Tensile Strength—Ultimate	4,000-8,000 lbs. p.s.i.	Dielectric Strength, Short time, volts per mil.	
Compression Strength at Yield Point	7,500-8,500 lbs. p.s.i.	1/8" thickness	500
Elongation at Yield Point	15%-25%	.001" thickness	3,000
Modulus of Elasticity Tension, lbs. p.s.i. 10 ⁶	0.7 to 2.0	Dielectric Constant 60, 10 ³ and 10 ⁶ cycles	.03-.15
Flexural Strength	15,000-17,000 lbs. p.s.i.	Water Absorption (ASTM D570-40T)	Less than 0.1%
Impact Strength 1/2 x 1/2" Notched Bar, Izod	2-8 ft. lbs. per in.	Burning Rate	Self Extinguishing
Thermal Conductivity 2.2 10-4 cal. /sec./sq.cm. /° C./cm.		Effect of Age	None
Specific Heat, cal./° C. /gram	.32	Effect of Sunlight	Darkens Slightly
Thermal Expansion 10-3/° C.	15.8	Effect on Metal Inserts	Inert
Resistance to Heat (Continuous)	170° F.	Machining Qualities	Good
		Welding Ability	Unexcelled
		Clarity	Translucent to Opaque
		Color Possibilities	Extensive

SIX SIZES OF SARAN PIPE AVAILABLE

Nominal Size	O. D.	I. D.	Calculated Lbs. /Ft.	Ft. /Lbs.	Bursting Pressure 25° C.
1/2"	.840"	.546"	.236	4.23	1500 lbs. p.s.i.
3/4"	1.050"	.742"	.320	3.12	1060 lbs. p.s.i.
1"	1.315"	.957"	.472	2.12	970 lbs. p.s.i.
1 1/4"	1.660"	1.278"	.650	1.550	820 lbs. p.s.i.
1 1/2"	1.900"	1.50"	.790	1.27	740 lbs. p.s.i.
2"	2.375"	1.939"	1.09	.918	620 lbs. p.s.i.

HEALTH IN INDUSTRY—ACCIDENT PREVENTION

ROBERT J. WATT

International Representative, American Federation of Labor

THROUGHOUT the past months I have been serving as a Labor member of the National War Labor Board and the preceding National Defense Mediation Board. Three groups are represented on the Board—Public, Employer, and Labor. We have often disagreed in our decisions but we have worked out our disagreements over the table so that each of us has had the opportunity to convince the other or be convinced by them.

I mention this in opening because I believe that the National War Labor Board has demonstrated the capacity of American Management and Labor to face the most controversial issue between the two groups, and with the help of competent representatives of the public, to reach sound and reasonable decisions.

With the great expansion of industry as a result of the war emergency, the problem of worker health becomes one of increasing importance, and success or failure in our production effort may in large measure be dependent upon how intelligently we approach the problem.

I often wonder why the representatives of management and labor have not taken the lead in facing and solving a non-controversial issue which is far more costly than strikes in terms of human suffering, economic loss and damage to the war effort.

In 1941, when the speedup was not so great and the injury rate far lower than today, nearly twenty thousand workers were killed or totally crippled for life—that is more manpower than a whole division in the army. In the same year 115,000 American workers were permanently disabled by the loss of an arm or a leg, a hand or a foot.

Our losses are many times the number of man-days lost because of labor disputes—and I submit that the American people and particularly management and labor have the ability, and the responsibility to reduce the loss from accidents and illness just as vigorously as they have cut the loss from labor disputes.

In war production the loss of man-days from strikes has been running, month after month, at less than one-tenth of one per cent—in only one month has it been as high as one-tenth of one per cent. One man-day per thousand.

What would we find if we applied the same yardstick to war production



Robert J. Watt

to show what defeat carelessness and neglect are inflicting upon our war effort? I suggest you would find a loss that would be staggering.

According to estimates by the National Industrial Conference Board our losses from illness during the year 1941 was 350 million man-days. The Bureau of Labor Statistics records show that for the same year 251 million man-days were lost due to death and permanent and partial injuries in industry.

Other interesting figures collected by the National Industrial Conference Board and the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that 90 million man-days were lost because of absenteeism and 35 million more through labor turnover in 1941. During the same year when illness, injuries, absenteeism and labor turnover represented 726 million man-days lost the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that losses due to disputes were 23 million man-days.

During the first three months of 1941, the record shows that almost three-quarters of a million handicapped workers applied for work, and 4,651 were placed in jobs.

This year, there will be more accidents. There are millions in the armed services and millions fewer available for factories. So some of the crippled veterans of industry are being afforded a chance to work. Some are being urged to take the training they could not persuade purse-conscious placement officials to give them previously.

In fact, a disabled worker today gets priority for many jobs because he is a 4-F, and industry is glad to find those the army won't grab.

But many of the disabled workers will be asking themselves what will happen when the battle of production has been won. Where will the millions of disabled workers go then? You ask yourselves that question. What will America do with the crippled workers who are helping us now, ready to help us tomorrow? What will our nation do with the hundreds of thousands whose injuries or illness were suffered in active service on the production front?

Those are some of the problems. What are the answers? My first answer takes me back to the subject with which I opened—cooperation between labor and management and the public.

A few weeks ago President William Green and Secretary George Meany of the American Federation of Labor joined with the President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the President of the International Association of Manufacturers and President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and all of them went to call on another President—the Commander-in-Chief.

They asked him specifically for the right of labor and management to join hands cooperatively through responsible representatives of each organization to advise on, and tackle the nation's production, distribution and economic problems.

They pointed out to him that unless a democracy permits full participation in guiding its economic affairs, the system tends, either to concentrate in huge monopolies or falls into the hands of government agencies under a system designed by men chosen for their political, rather than their economic representative capacity.

Of course labor agrees with this view. Labor agrees because labor knows that we need the vigor and resourcefulness of American workers and management to lick the economic problems which need to be solved if we are to avoid defeat and hasten victory. And labor knows that any drift toward strong man rule would quite likely gather momentum after the emergency unless we succeed *now* in demonstrating a practical economic democracy, and keep to a minimum the controls now being exercised by the starry-eyed folks, who are so ear-

nestly trying to cure the world that they have very remote contact with in reality.

I strongly urge that labor and management take the initiative in getting started on a joint labor-management approach to the problem of preventing accidents and promoting health. Existing labor-management committees in individual shops or factories or departments are the best vehicle through which to proceed at local levels.

The opportunity which this presents to both management and labor is one which should appeal to every decent instinct we possess. Our joint effort would help avoid human suffering, it would help avoid family distress, it would help prevent the heavy financial burden on the worker, it will help to avoid the burden of relief or charity, and it might even help the folks who write insurance to hold on to a still larger slice of our money—if we let them!

Management has a big task to train foremen and supervisors how to speed production without crippling men. It has been too easy, for too many, to pass orders down the line and simply forget that manpower is too limited to waste. Our bottlenecks in the months to come will be found in the lack of skilled manpower.

So any job of building health and safety should go forward with labor and management setting up a democratic responsibility to do the job. Un-

less we work with democratically chosen representatives of labor and give them full scope for their effort with all the technical help we can provide, I fear we will not succeed.

I would also suggest that safety and health programs not be used for the exploitation of human suffering. It would be helpful if the injured worker could be given his compensation and such rehabilitation and training as necessary without being compelled to fight a long war of attrition.

Our handling of the victims of industrial injuries in many states has developed the class struggle and has been as vicious in practice as the kind that the Communist Party tries to sell in theory.

I suggest that management join with American labor and help them to secure a system of social insurance to cover disability, partial and total, and a real national system which will protect all who work for wages against loss of wages or old age.

We should not repeat old mistakes. Unless we start to finance such a system *now* when the widest possible base exists and the wage income is higher than ever before we will face after the war a problem which may be serious for all of us. I honestly believe the enactment of such legislation would constitute a bulwark for our freedoms.

The American workers want a representative democracy to assume responsibility for our economic life so that management and workers together

will guarantee their own survival because of the human efficiency with which they meet the needs of the nation.

Right now when blood is being shed on battle fields and in oppressed countries because of our failure to win the peace which followed in 1918, it is our responsibility today to see that we win the peace this time. And one of the best ways to start is to use every vehicle we possess to make democracy function in our economic and social life.

I know to do this job will take patience and not be without difficulty. Those who have struggled against each other so long will not find it easy to park their guns and suspicions outside the door when they sit down to grapple with problems important to each other. But if we will remember that the struggle in other lands blinded both management and labor to the fury of the gathering storm, and if we will remember that both lost more in their folly than either had ever hoped to gain, labor and management in our nation will strike together with all their great skill and resources and succeed in solving their problems.

They will succeed in solving their problems together, if they are determined to live as free men. The field of industrial health and safety is a good and necessary field in which we can make a start and put real democracy into action.

A. F. L. Executive Council Approves Labor Peace Plan 1943 Legislative Program Outlined

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor climaxed its annual winter meeting held in Miami, Florida, from January 18 through January 23 by ratifying an agreement between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. providing for arbitration of jurisdictional disputes involving unions affiliated with the two organizations.

This agreement was tentatively drawn up by the Peace Committees representing the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. last December and was recently ratified by the C. I. O. Executive Board. It now goes into immediate effect.

The Executive Council declared that it is the policy of the American Federation to stop inter-union warfare between the rival organizations.

For this reason, President William Green announced, the Council instructed the A. F. of L. Peace Committee to seek as the next step toward organic unity between A. F. of L. and

C. I. O. an agreement preventing "raiding" of established unions.

Such raiding, Mr. Green declared, is against sound public policy, interferes with production and operates against the best interests of the war effort. It should be the organizational policy of both organizations, he suggested, not to move in on plants where the other already is organized and has contractual relations with management.

Other outstanding developments of the annual mid-winter session of the Executive Council were:

1. Sponsorship by the A. F. of L. of a broad new social security program to free Americans from the fear of want and provide economic insurance from "the cradle to the grave."
2. An appeal to President Roosevelt to use his emergency war powers to stop the National Labor Relations Board from proceeding with its destructive action against the Kaiser shipyards in the northwest.
3. Telegraphic message from the Executive Council to Congressional leaders calling for the defeat of all anti-labor legislation which would handcuff labor in carrying out the war production program.

4. Announcement of a membership report by Secretary-Treasurer George Meany showing that the A. F. of L. dues-paid membership is now at an all-time high.

5. Receipt of a letter from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson praising A. F. of L. war workers highly for their outstanding service to the nation.

The arbitration pact ratified by the Executive Council provides for the appointment of a committee composed of an equal number of representatives of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. to which jurisdictional disputes involving an A. F. of L. union against a C. I. O. union or vice versa can be referred for settlement. If this committee cannot settle the case, it is empowered to name an impartial arbitrator to decide it. If the committee cannot agree on an arbitrator, it can call upon the President of the United States to do so.

Mr. Green declined to speculate on which of a number of pending cases might be referred first to the joint committee when it is set up.

Frank J. Cullen Retires After Forty Years as Financial Secretary of Local 98

Frank J. Cullen, Financial Secretary of Local Union 98, Detroit, has retired after 40 years of service to this Local and the United Association. A special meeting in honor of Brother Cullen was held in Detroit December 17, 1942, by members of his Local and hundreds of friends. General President George Masterton returned to his home Local to join in paying tribute to this faithful servant of trade unionism.

Brother Cullen was a spry young man when first initiated as Financial Secretary of Local 98 in the winter of 1903. He has watched over the financial affairs of his Local from that first evening when Teddy Roosevelt was championing the rights of the common man until today when the succeeding Roosevelt is leading our country in an all-out global war to save the civilization which has been steadily strengthened since the days of the earlier Roosevelt. Brother Cullen has taken an active part in the growth of organized labor in and around Detroit. When he began his active career of leadership Detroit was the Mecca for non-union employers. Today, after constant vigilance and fighting, labor



Frank J. Cullen

has made Detroit the most union-minded town in the country.

He was a zealous guardian of the union funds and maintained a more scrupulous watch over them than over his private funds. The financial structure of Local 98 has always been among the soundest in the United Association.

In fitting tribute to Brother Cullen, General President Masterton present-

ed him with several beautiful and valuable gifts, including an outboard motor, an easy chair, and traveling bag, on behalf of the members of Local 98. President Masterton gave a brief review of the history of Local 98 and the conditions in Detroit and how they have improved since those early days when he was Business Agent of Local 98.

Other speakers on the program were Frank X. Martel, President of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; Edward Thal, Secretary and Business Manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council, and Tom McNamara, Business Agent of Steam Fitters Local 636. All of them paid the highest tribute to Brother Cullen for the fine, loyal job he has done during the past many years for Labor in Detroit.

The election of Brother Cullen annually for 40 years was an event marked formally but expected and desired by every member of his Local.

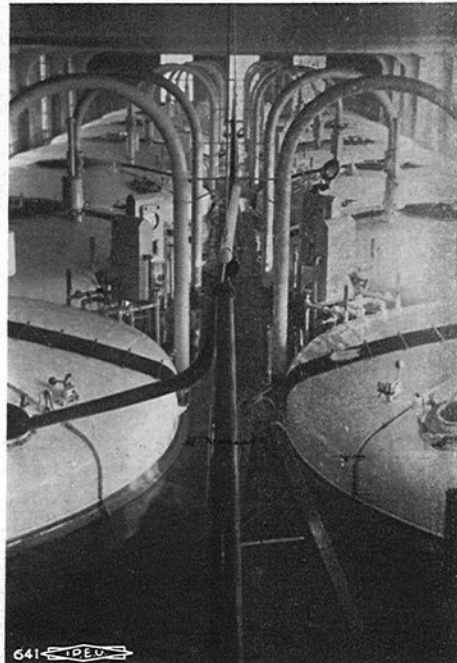
Brother Cullen plans to spend his retired days around Detroit, and it is apparent that after these many years in harness he will be around the office most of the time.

Jurisdiction Installation of Copper Pipe

The members of the United Association have always had jurisdiction over the installation of copper pipe. Numerous decisions have been rendered in favor of the United Association concerning the jurisdiction over the installation of this work. Widespread use has been made of copper tubing in breweries, distilleries, chemical and food industries. United Association members have done the great majority of work in connection with the installation of piping in distilleries and these other industries.

A recent attempt by the Copper-smiths, affiliated with the Sheet Metal Workers, to take this work away from the jurisdiction of the United Association in Louisville, Ky., was frustrated by the alertness and aggressiveness of Local Union No. 522. The Copper-smiths tried to claim the installation of copper pipe in the Joseph E. Seagram Distillery in Louisville.

This work consisted of the installation of copper pipe lines for steam, yeast, syrup, whiskey, distilled water, high wine and low wine. These copper lines with streamline fittings and



Copper pipe lines to distillery vats.

valves run to and from pumps, tanks, and other equipment normally installed by our members. In addition

many gauge lines were involved in the dispute.

The Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, recognizing the jurisdiction of the United Association over all branches of the pipe fitting trade as well as the precedents established over long periods of time, awarded this work to our members in the Louisville Local.

The accompanying picture shows a number of these pipe lines leading to and from closed vats used in the Joseph E. Seagram distillery.

The decision rendered is as follows:

In the jurisdictional dispute between the Sheet Metal Workers (Coppersmiths) and members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters over the installation of copper pipes, tubing and fittings at the Seagrams Distillery, Louisville, Ky., the following decision is rendered:

DECISION

The work described above shall be done by the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS JOURNAL



UNITED ASSOCIATION

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS

Office of publication

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Machinists' Bldg., Ninth and Mount Vernon
Washington, D. C.

Long Distance Telephone: National 8487

Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year.



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 is 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.



FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY LOCAL 373, SUFFERN, NEW YORK

GENERAL ORGANIZER LEONARD joined with the members of Local Union 373, of Suffern, N. Y., in a gala dinner party to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of this Local. The dinner party was held November 12, 1942, in Spring Valley, N. Y., at the Villa Lafayette Club.

Brother James T. McCormick, Business Agent, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the various speakers and guests. General Organizer Leonard gave a splendid talk on the place of the union in the social and economic life of the community. He congratulated the members on their fine accomplishments during the

Vice President Frank S. Barnes gave a pictorial history of the organization of the Local in 1902, when 15 men gathered together to receive the Charter from the United Association. He skillfully traced the ups and downs of the group during the past 40 years and explained the sad days which were intermingled with the days of joy and accomplishment. He pointed out how straightforward thinking, plus honesty and integrity, had brought this Local through periods when all unions were being condemned and eliminated by any and all means.



Local 373, Suffern, N. Y., Celebrates Its Fortieth Anniversary With Banquet.

past forty years. The continued existence of such a small group of organized workingmen through the trials and tribulations of war and economic turbulence over a period of 40 years is a monument to men of trade unions. It is the proof that trade unions are an important and basic foundation stone in our economic lives.

Theodore Grotke, President of Local 409, of Nyack, N. Y., was among the other guests who helped celebrate this anniversary.

Following the few speeches, the members and guests had several hours of reminiscence when many an untold experience was brought to light and many other experiences retold.

WAR STAMPS

when purchased to fill your unfilled stamp book, completely equip a soldier. Fill those blank spaces in your book today.

Soldiers Read and Need Books—Give your books to the Victory Book Campaign—Every library is a receiving center.

Wage and Salary Adjustment Authority Delegated to Army, Navy and T.V.A. by the War Labor Board

The War Labor Board has delegated to the War and Navy Departments and the Tennessee Valley Authority, the power to rule upon wage and salary adjustments within their respective authorities. The Board has retained the power to review, revise or modify any rulings made by these Departments.

The orders read as follows:

Authorization to the War Department Regarding Certain Civilian Employees

Para. 803.14—General Order No. 14. (a) The National War Labor Board hereby delegates to the Secretary of War, to be exercised on his behalf by the Wage Administration Section within the Civilian Personnel Division, Headquarters, Services of Supply (hereinafter referred to as the "War Department Agency"), the power to rule upon all applications for wage and salary adjustments (in so far as approval thereof has been made a function of the National War Labor Board) covering civilian employees within the continental limits of the United States and Alaska, employed by (1) the War Department, (2) the Army Exchange Service, and (3) government-owned, privately-operated facilities of the War Department, all in accordance with the further provisions of this order.

(b) There shall be a standing tripartite Appeals Committee, to consist of two representatives to be appointed by the War Department Agency and two representatives each of industry and labor to be appointed by the National War Labor Board. The Committee may have such assistants as the Board may designate. The Board hereby delegates to the Appeals Committee the power to pass upon appeals from rulings by the War Department Agency under category (a) (3) above, and to perform such other duties as are hereinafter prescribed.

(c) In the performance of their respective duties the War Department Agency and the Appeals Committee shall comply with the terms of Executive Order No. 9250, dated October 3, 1942, and all general orders and policies of the National War Labor Board announced thereunder. The War Department Agency, without making an initial ruling thereon, may refer to the Board, through the Appeals Committee for decision by the Board any case which in the opinion of the Agency presents doubtful or disputed questions of sufficient seriousness and import to warrant direct action by the Board.

(d) The War Department Agency and the Appeals Committee shall transmit to the Review and Analysis Division of the National War Labor Board copies of their respective rulings and rules of procedure as they are issued, and such additional data and reports as said Division or the Board may from time to time deem necessary.

(e) Any ruling by the War Department Agency hereunder shall be final, subject (1) to the National War Labor Board's ultimate power to review rulings on its own initiative, and (2) in cases under category (a) (3) above, to the right of any aggrieved party within a period of ten days after the issuance of the ruling, to file an appeal with the Appeals Committee.

(f) Any ruling by the Appeals Committee

hereunder shall be final subject (1) to the National War Labor Board's ultimate power to review rulings on its own initiative, and (2) to the right of any aggrieved party, including the War Department, within a period of ten days after the issuance of the ruling, to petition the National War Labor Board for leave to appeal to the Board. The burden shall be upon the petitioner in such cases to show why the Board should be called upon to act.

(g) Any ruling by the War Department Agency hereunder shall be deemed to be the act of the National War Labor Board unless and until reversed or modified by the Appeals Committee or by the Board. Any such order of reversal or modification shall allow the War Department Agency a period of two weeks after (1) the time for appeal from the order of the Appeals Committee has elapsed, or (2) if the case has been appealed to the Board, from the date of the Board's order, within which to comply with the order.

(h) The term "government-owned, privately-operated" facilities of the War Department shall include for the purposes of this order only those facilities (1) which the War Department has contractual responsibility for the approval of pay roll costs, and (2) which are designated in lists furnished from time to time to the Board by the War Department Agency. The Board may at any time upon at least seven days' notice to the War Department Agency, strike from the list any facility if the Board believes that the policies of Executive Order No. 9017 or Executive Order No. 9250 will be furthered by the Board's acting directly upon the wage and salary adjustments of such facility.

(i) Where disputes about wages or salaries arise between the private operators of said facilities and their employees, the disputes shall be referred to the War Department Agency. The Agency's rulings in such cases shall be final, subject to the same rights of appeal and review as in cases of rulings by the Agency upon applications for voluntary wage or salary adjustments. The Agency's jurisdiction over disputes shall include only those concerning wages and salaries. The National War Labor Board may in its discretion refer other disputes to the Appeals Committee for such action as the Board may specify in the particular case.

Authorization to the Navy Department to Pass on Wage and Salary Adjustments of its Civilian Employees

Para. 803.18—General Order No. 18. (a) The National War Labor Board hereby delegates to the Secretary of the Navy, to be exercised in his behalf by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (hereinafter referred to as "The Navy Department Agency"), power to rule upon all applications for wage and salary adjustments (in so far as approval thereof has been made a function of the National War Labor Board), covering civilian employees within the continental limits of the United States and Alaska, employed directly by the Navy Department (but excluding persons employed in government-owned, privately-operated facilities of the Navy Department), all in accordance with the further provisions of this order.

(b) In the performance of its duties hereunder the Navy Department Agency shall comply with the terms of Executive Order No. 9250, dated October 3, 1942, and all General Orders and policies of the National War La-

bor Board, heretofore or hereafter, announced thereunder. The Navy Department Agency, without making an initial ruling thereon, may refer to the Board for decision by the Board, any case which in the opinion of the Agency presents doubtful or disputed questions of sufficient seriousness and import to warrant direct action by the Board.

(c) The Navy Department Agency shall transmit to the Review and Analysis Division of the National War Labor Board copies of its rulings and rules of procedure, if any, and such additional data and reports as said Division or the Board may from time to time deem necessary.

(d) Any ruling by the Navy Department Agency or the Secretary of the Navy, hereunder shall be final, subject to the National War Labor Board's ultimate power to review rulings on its own initiative.

(e) Any ruling by the Navy Department Agency or the Secretary of the Navy hereunder shall be deemed to be the act of the National War Labor Board, unless and until reversed or modified by the Board. Any such order of reversal or modification shall allow a period of two weeks from the date of the Board's order within which to comply with the order.

Authorization of Tennessee Valley Authority to Pass on Wage and Salary Adjustments of Its Employees

Sec. 803-25—

(a) The National War Labor Board hereby delegates to the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority the power to approve or disapprove all applications for wage and salary adjustments (in so far as approval thereof has been made a function of the National War Labor Board) of employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in accordance with the further provisions of this order.

(b) In the performance of its duties hereunder the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall comply with Executive Order 9250, dated October 3, 1942 (4 War Lab. Rep. 1—Oct. 21, 1942), and all regulations heretofore or hereafter issued thereunder and with the declaration of wage policy of the National War Labor Board dated November 6, 1942 (4 War Lab. Rep. II—Nov. 11, 1942). The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, without making an initial ruling thereon, may refer to the National War Labor Board, for decision by the Board, any application which in its opinion presents doubtful or disputed questions of sufficient seriousness and import to warrant direct action by the Board.

(c) The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall transmit to the Review and Analysis Division of the National War Labor Board copies of its rulings, and rules of procedure, if any, as they are issued, and such additional data and reports as said Division of the Board may, from time to time, deem necessary.

(d) Any ruling by the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority hereunder shall be deemed the act of the National War Labor Board and shall be final, subject to the National War Labor Board's right to review rulings on its own motion and to reverse or modify the same. Any such reversal or modification shall not be retroactive and shall allow the Tennessee Valley Authority a period of two weeks for compliance.



FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 138

Please publish list of Local Unions answering appeal of Local Union No. 138 in behalf of Brother Nicholas Smith. Many thanks from Brother Smith and L. U. No. 138.

Local	Amt.	Local	Amt.
509	\$1.00	185	1.00
9	2.00	629	1.00
256	2.00	568	4.50
139	1.00	82	1.00
222	1.00	343	1.00
800	1.00	157	2.00
767	2.00	171	1.00
698	1.51	154	1.00
669	1.00	242	1.00
393	5.00	300	2.00
526	1.00	277	5.00
91	2.00	267	2.00
761	1.00	89	1.00
107	5.00	273	2.00
369	1.00	433	5.00
500	1.00	129	1.00
172	5.00	67	1.00
760	12.35	231	2.00
449	2.00	195	1.00
644	2.00	322	1.00
283	10.00	2	5.00
531	2.00	420	1.00
446	1.00	68	1.00
504	1.00	319	1.00
630	1.00	510	1.00
745	2.00	411	1.00
552	1.00	69	2.00
452	1.00	540	2.00
15	1.00	26	1.00
109	1.00	273	2.00
509	1.00	803	2.00
136	1.00	344	1.00
438	1.00	11	1.00
422	1.00	665	1.00
102	2.00	29	10.00
77	5.00	155	5.00
342	1.00	149	2.00
331	1.00	31	2.00
695	2.00	622	2.00
651	1.00	533	1.00
159	1.00	475	1.00
606	1.00	25	1.00
85	2.00	58	1.00
592	1.00	19	1.00
538	3.00	664	1.00
88	2.00	336	1.00
428	1.00	24	1.00
142	1.00		
		Total	\$180.36

Secretary-Treasurer.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 766

It is with deepest regrets that we, the members of Tampa Marine Pipe Fitters and Helpers Local No. 766, report the death of our beloved Brother, H. L. Sapp; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 766 extend their deepest sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty 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.

*S. L. Jones, Jr.,
Secretary.*

CHARTER ISSUED

822—Point Pleasant, W. Va. (Marine Pipe Fitters & Helpers.)

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 517

It is with deep regret that I wish to inform you of the death of one of our Local Brothers, Roy Thornburg, and of a resolution that has been passed upon by our Local membership.

Whereas our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called home our beloved Brother, Roy Thornburg, a loyal member of Local Union No. 517, whose sudden death has saddened our hearts; be it

Resolved, That we, Brother members, extend to his family our heartfelt sorrow and deepest sympathy in the loss of husband and father so dear to them; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of the Local and a copy sent to the General Secretary-Treasurer for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That out of deepest respect and sorrow, our charter be draped for a period of 90 days.

*William H. Brennan,
Recording Secretary.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 50

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called from our midst Brother Frank J. Murphy, who passed away October 12, 1942.

Whereas while we humbly bow to the will of him who doeth all things for the best, we, the members of Local No. 50, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in this hour of sorrow and bereavement;

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to our Official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this Local Union.

*C. M. Vance,
R. D. McGinnis,
Condolence Committee.*

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 172

Please publish in the Journal the following list of local unions that so generously contributed to the appeal sent out for Brother Robert McKinzie.

The family of our late Brother and the membership of Local Union No. 172 heartily thanks all sister locals that so generously responded.

Local	Amt.	Local	Amt.
2	\$5.00	319	\$1.00
11	1.00	322	1.00
19	1.00	331	1.00
24	1.00	344	1.00
26	1.00	351	1.00
31	1.00	369	1.00
43	2.00	373	2.00
58	1.00	397	1.00
67	1.00	399	1.00
68	1.00	413	2.00
73	2.00	420	1.00
82	1.00	422	1.00
85	2.00	438	1.00
88	1.00	440	5.00
89	1.00	449	2.00
90	2.00	452	1.00
91	1.00	466	1.00
107	1.00	470	2.00
110	1.00	491	2.00
129	1.00	500	1.00
136	1.00	509	1.00
138	1.00	510	1.00
139	1.00	521	2.00
142	1.00	531	2.00
146	1.00	533	2.00
154	1.00	535	1.00
155	4.00	540	2.00
171	1.00	572	1.00
185	1.00	589	1.00
190	1.00	590	1.00
195	1.00	592	1.00
204	1.00	606	1.00
212	1.00	629	1.00
222	1.00	630	2.00
225	2.00	644	2.00
227	1.00	651	1.00
235	2.00	664	2.00
240	1.00	669 Buffalo	1.00
246	2.00	669 Phila.	1.00
267	1.00	687	1.00
273	2.00	689	1.00
278	2.00	760	5.25
280	1.00	767	2.00
296	1.00	769	1.00
300	1.00	803	2.00
307	1.00		
		Total	\$129.25

*William P. Farley,
Recording Secretary.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 8

It is with deepest regret that Local No. 8 reports the death of Brother George Stanley, who was one of the oldest members of Local No. 8; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their time of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Journal, a copy spread on the minutes; and be it further

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

*James E. Bell,
Secretary-Treasurer.*

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 552

Please publish the following list of Local Unions which so generously contributed to the appeal of Local No. 552 on behalf of Brother Fred Edmondson, Card No. 121509, Windsor, Ontario.

Brother Edmondson and Local No. 552 take this opportunity to express their sincere thanks and appreciation for the splendid response to their call for help.

Local	Amount	Local	Amount
195	\$1.00	769	1.00
344	1.00	475	1.00
510	1.00	107	1.00
29	2.00	46	2.00
171	1.00	590	1.00
31	1.00	71	5.00
72	5.00	206	1.00
803	2.00	121	1.00
412	2.00	82	1.00
244	5.00	719	1.00
527	4.00	422	1.00
138	1.00	122	1.00
19	1.00	102	2.00
433	5.00	477	1.00
466	1.00	10	2.00
538	1.00	342	1.00
767	2.00	476	10.00
629	1.00	651	1.00
296	1.00	264	2.25
343	1.00	246	2.00
331	1.00	79	2.00
319	1.00	142	1.00
761	1.00	2	5.00
88	2.00	685	2.00
630	1.00	576	2.00
149	2.00	669	1.00
459	1.00	58	1.00
41	2.00	165	1.00
267	1.00	551	1.00
159	1.00	411	1.00
452	1.00	55	3.00
154	1.00	222	1.00
68	1.00	361	2.00
67	10.00	34	5.00
500	2.00	420	1.00
155	2.00	221	5.00
85	2.00	8	1.00
91	2.00	526	1.00
136	2.00	110	1.00
129	1.00	438	1.00
25	1.00	411	1.00
504	1.00	373	2.00
242	1.00	322	1.00
488	5.00	273	2.00
455	2.00	496	2.00
300	1.00	11	1.00
539	1.00	349	1.00
766	4.67	817	26.00
336	1.00	614	2.00
540	2.00	24	1.00
428	1.00	606	1.00

Total\$212.92
 Plus U. S. Exchange after deductions for stamps, etc. 5.16
 Grand total\$218.08

Gordon Drinkwater,
Financial Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 8

It is with deepest regret that Local No. 8 reports the death of Brother W. F. Shubert, a member of Local No. 8; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their time of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Journal, a copy spread on the minutes; and be it further

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

James E. Bell,
Secretary-Treasurer.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 71

It is with a feeling of deep sorrow that we, the officers and members of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 71, Ottawa, Canada, inform you and the general membership of the death of two of our older members, Brother Valmore Lamarche, Steam Fitter Card No. 68677, and Brother Michael Burke, Steam Fitter Card No. 38112.

Brother Lamarche had been ailing for several months past. He was a past President of Local No. 71, having served the Local faithfully and well for several terms in various offices, and also as local representative on the advisory board of the Ontario Industrial Labour Council.

We, the officers and members of Local No. 71, extend to his beloved wife, relatives and friends, our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement.

Brother Burke, a member of over 38 years good standing, was a man of a retiring nature, but a tried and true unionist. Unable to continue at his trade because of an injury received several years back, he was, up until his death, enjoying good health.

The officers and members of Local No. 71 extend to his wife and family, relatives and friends our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their hours of sorrow and bereavement.

D. C. Hicks,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 50

It is with sincere sympathy and deepest sorrow that the membership of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 50, Toledo, Ohio, regret the death of our dear Brother, M. A. Maher, who passed away September 21, 1942.

The officers and members of Local Union No. 50 extend to the family and friends our sincere sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That copies be sent to the family, to Official Journal for publication, and to be spread on the minutes of our Local.

Cecil M. Vance,
R. D. McGinnis,
Condolence Committee.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 11

Please publish in the United Association Journal the following list of local unions which so generously contributed to the appeal in behalf of Brother Keith Ball.

Local Union No. 11, of Duluth, Minn., wishes to express its sincere thanks to all the local unions that responded, and Brother Ball also expresses his sincere thanks.

Local	Amt.	Local	Amt.
89	\$1.00	437	\$1.00
171	1.00	9	1.00
91	2.00	504	1.00
590	1.00	227	1.00
155	1.00	589	5.00
107	2.00	475	1.00
521	1.00	114	1.35
39	1.00	769	1.00
164	2.00	331	1.00
452	1.00	671	1.00
250	1.00	110	1.00
572	1.00	500	1.00
19	1.00	268	5.00
754	1.00	8	1.00
129	1.00	29	10.00
319	1.00	154	1.00
195	1.00	24	1.00
803	1.00	369	1.00
141	2.00	225	2.00
68	1.00	414	4.90
102	1.00	420	1.00
669	1.00	246	2.00
651	1.00	31	1.00
58	1.00	15	5.00
88	2.00	139	1.00
510	1.00	273	2.00
138	1.00	267	1.00
343	1.00	552	1.00
67	1.00	336	1.00
142	1.00	115	2.00
2	5.00	533	2.00
85	2.00	606	1.00
501	1.00	185	1.00
285	2.00	531	2.00
159	1.00	509	1.00
342	1.00	204	1.00
556	1.00	630	1.00
385	2.00	172	1.00
296	1.00	121	1.00
629	5.00	438	1.00
28	1.00	466	1.00
561	2.00	146	1.00
351	1.00	431	2.00
587	2.00	235	2.00

Total....\$141.25

Ernest H. Jacobson,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 272

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called from our midst our Brother C. J. Bracelin, on August 27, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 272, extend to the members of the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in their 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, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local.

J. Brim,
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, E. A. Cole, on October 26, 1942.

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 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 thirty 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. 269

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call from our midst our Brother, Joseph J. Falky, Plumber; be it

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

Resolved, That, as a mark of the esteem in which our Brother was held, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the bereaved family, a copy shall be spread on the minutes of this Local Union and a copy shall be sent to General Office for publication in our Official Journal.

Joseph F. Keenan,
James R. Higgins,
Roy McDonald,
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 James Langevin, who died November 6, 1942.

Resolved, That this Local Union, at

SHARE-THE-RIDE PLANS

Organized labor must play an active part in seeing that its members who are manning the war plants throughout the country are able to get back and forth to work when nation-wide gasoline rationing is in effect. Labor unions must not only endorse share-the-ride plan but must be active in the organization and management of such plans. Such share-the-ride plans must be undertaken in order that drivers, who drive to work, can obtain gasoline over and above the minimum gallons allotted to holders of "A" books.

Labor has been in the forefront when it comes to buying bonds, turning out the materials of war and in building the plants, camps, ships and air bases to expedite the war—now we must come forward and see that there is no loss of work because workers did not get to the job.

The Office of Price Administration has suggested two types of plans. The first is for plants employing more than 100 workers and the other is for plants employing less than 100 workers.

In the first instance an Organized Transportation Plan must be placed in operation in order for drivers to obtain "B" or "C" ration books. The person in charge of this plan must certify the application of every employe who applies for supplemental gasoline.

This plan must be organized and administered by a joint management-labor committee or some similar group or individual designated by mutual consent of management and labor. This plan will organize and direct the transportation, with a minimum use of tires, of all workers who require automobiles for transportation to and from work.

Because of the differences in local conditions a specific plan cannot be laid down at this time but it must be honest, efficient and agreeable to management and labor.

The Committees that run these plans will not only control the mileage driven by the workers but will also control the type of tire replacements allowed to workers. In other words the workers through their own representatives will determine the extent to which they must continue driving during the rubber shortage.

The official in charge of the Organized Transportation Plan will certify to the occupation, place of employment and the mileage needs of the applicant. With respect to the last point, the certification is not to be made unless the official of the Organized Transportation Plan to the best of his knowledge and belief knows that the applicant is carrying three other persons besides himself to work. If he is not carrying four persons then he must certify that other means of transportation are inadequate.

After the application has been certified to by the official in charge of the Plan it will be sent to the Local Rationing Board. It is expected that the Rationing Boards will accept these certifications without further inquiry.

The first step should be for an appropriate official of your local to get in touch with the employer or his representative at the plant where you are employed and tell him that you want to help set up and make the Transportation plan effective.

In plants employing fewer than 100 persons efforts should be made to create share-the-ride clubs. It may not be possible to establish joint committees to administer the Plan in these plants, therefore certification will be made by the War Price and Rationing Boards in these instances.

If it is impossible to have a plant committee a publicity campaign may be undertaken by the local newspapers to form share-the-ride clubs. The Civilian Defense organization may assist in these neighborhood share-the-ride plans.

The car sharing plans have been very successful in areas where gasoline rationing has been in effect for several months. They have resulted in the full use of automobile transportation as well as a consequent increased conservation of tires.

United Association members engaged in work on the various construction jobs throughout the country and in the shipyards know the importance of automobile transportation in getting them to and from work. Therefore, we call upon you to take an active part in promoting and leading these share-the-ride plans.

Let's show the boys in the service that we can conserve materials and goods such as gasoline and tires in order to speed them forward to Victory.

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 Womersley,
Corresponding Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 359

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Hattiesburg, Miss., Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters

Local Union No. 359, report the death of Brother Wm. Irby; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 359 extend their deepest sympathy to his 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 on the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Wm. Irby.

J. S. Gates,
J. H. McElhaney,
L. K. Herring,
Committee.

BENEFITS PAID

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1942

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Joseph, Benj.	6-27-38	1	Cardiac Decomp.	56	11-20-42	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 \$150	Celia Joseph
Re-Init.								
Zwicker, Benj.	10-26-17	31	Coro. Occlusion	59	11-20-42	New York, N. Y.	2	Mrs. Minnie Zwicker
Beck, E. G.	7-15-17	5	Cerebral Hemor.	59	11-24-42	Hyattsville, Md.	5	500 Nettie M. Beck
Re-Init.								
Rothwell, Wm.	6-14-16	5	Carcinoma	71	12- 4-42	Silver Spring, Md.	5	500 Mrs. Wm. Rothwell
Stanley, Geo.	7-30-09	322	Aneurism of Aorta	58	12- 3-42	Kansas City, Mo.	8	500 J. E. Bell, Sec.
Ball, Robt. K.	9-13-28	11	Bron. Pneumonia	48	11-16-42	Duluth, Minn.	11	300 Mrs. Madeline Ball
Rooney, Thos. M.	4-28-13	12	Carcinoma	65	11-29-42	Hyde Park, Mass.	12	500 Mrs. John W. O'Brien
Harrison, Thos. G.	7- 3-05	82	Tuberculosis	56	10-24-42	Omaha, Nebr.	16	500 Ethel J. Harrison
Barry, Wm. F., Jr.	5-14-40	24	Heart Disease	37	11-17-42	Newark, N. J.	24	150 Robt. J. Murphy, Sec.
Campbell, Thos. J.	8-11-19	41	Heart Attack	48	11-22-42	Seattle, Wash.	32	400 Mrs. Bedelia Campbell
Re-Init.								
Wiedemann, Gus	3-13-42	35	Myocarditis	61	11- 7-42	St. Louis, Mo.	35	150 Clara Wiedemann
Kennard, Geo.	11- 1913	45	Paralysis Aqitaus	45	12-11-42	St. Joseph, Mo.	45	500 Mrs. Lyda Kennard
Re-Init.								
Wasson, Ford M.	8-23-33	45		52	11- 3-42	St. Joseph, Mo.	45	200 Mrs. Chloe Wasson
Burniston, Geo.	7-14-16	46	Coro. Thrombosis	66	12- 7-42	Toronto, Can.	46	500 Estate of Geo. Burniston
Re-Init.								
Graydon, W. K.	9-12-39	52	Cancer	54	11-30-42	Montgomery, Ala.	52	150 Mrs. W. K. Graydon
Lee, Harry W.	1903	61	Stroke	74	11- 8-42	Troy, N. Y.	61	500 Elva L. Hart, Exec.
Re-Init.								
McAdam, Wm.	10- 1923	78	Heart Disease	72	11-14-42	Hamilton, Can.	67	300 Mrs. Wm. McAdam
Burke, Michael	11- 9-04	71	Cerebral Hemor.	64	11- 9-42	Ottawa, Can.	71	500 Mrs. Theresa Burke
Re-Init.								
Lamarche, V.	7-12-26	71	Coro. Thrombosis		11- 7-42	Ottawa, Can.	71	300 Mrs. Aura Bella Lamarche
Re-Init.								
Calhoun, R. D.	2- 8-26	803	Paralysis	63	12- 6-42	Atlanta, Ga.	72	300 Mrs. R. D. Calhoun
Barbieri, Ernest	10-31-24	86	Hodgkins Disease	45	11-22-42	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	86	300 Mrs. Ernest Barbieri
Re-Init.								
McIntire, D. A.	7-25-39	97	Heart Trouble	62	12-16-42	Springfield, Ohio	97	150 Mrs. Florence McIntire
Re-Init.								
Ballargen, Nay	9-24-17	98	Coro. Thrombosis		11-29-42	Detroit, Mich.	98	500 Mrs. Nay Ballargen
Re-Init.								
Schulte, A. J.	5-17-10	107	Pul. Embolism	58	11-13-42	Louisville, Ky.	107	500 Mrs. Olivia Schulte
Dwyer, Thos.	10-16-13	120	Pulmonary	56	11-20-42	Cleveland, Ohio	120	500 Mrs. Minnie Dwyer
Gould, Harry	11-29-23	120	Pneumonia	46	12-11-42	Cleveland, Ohio	120	300 Mrs. Edith Enslin
Johnson, Lion A.	12- 7-16	121	Fractured Skull	58	12-14-42	Mays Landing, N. J.	121	500 Mildred Johnson Allarde
Re-Init.								
Sammon, John E.	9-22-17	353	Bronchiectasis	60	11-19-42	Iowa City, Iowa	125	500 Mildred Sammon
Benzin, August J.	3-13-05	130	Coro. Thrombosis	59	11-13-42	Chicago, Ill.	130	500 Jennie J. Benzin
Deibel, Clarence	1-21-27	130	Accident	49	11-16-42	Skokie, Ill.	130	300 Mrs. Patricia Deibel
Re-Init.								
Griffith, Harry	11- 7-36	130	Heart Disease	67	12- 7-42	Oak Forest, Ill.	130	200 Ernest Haas
Krahenbuhl, Albert, Sr.	5-10-09	130	Cardiac Decomp.	66	11- 8-42	Benton Harbor, Mich.	130	500 Minnie Krahenbuhl
Krahenbuhl, Albert, Jr.	1- 6-41	130	Cardiac Decomp.	36	11- 9-42	Hartford, Mich.	130	150 Minnie Krahenbuhl
Murphy, Geo. F.	5- 1-06	130	Uremia	67	11-22-42	Chicago, Ill.	130	500 Emma Clara Murphy
Pryor, Fred Wm.	12-30-02	130	Coro. Thrombosis	69	11-18-42	Chicago, Ill.	130	500 Marcella Finn Pryor
Rohr, Edw. A.	12-23-19	130	Tuberculosis	49	11-24-42	Hines, Ill.	130	500 Mrs. Nettie Sommerville
Belfy, Haskel R.	1-18-16	337	Cancer	55	11-27-42	Hines, Ill.	154	500 Mrs. Alice Belfy
Re-Init.								
Atchison, Lawrence	12-14-32	22	Cancer	48	10-12-42	Waterbury, Conn.	169	200 Lawrence L. Lewis, Exec.
Ougden, Wm. F.	7- 6-27	488			12- 3-42	Vancouver, Can.	170	300 Mrs. F. Ougden
Henderson, LeRoy	3- 5-26	204	Coro. Occlusion	52	11-29-42	Rome, N. Y.	204	300 Mrs. Flora Henderson
Anderson, Edw.	5-10-18	217	Heart Trouble	60	12-16-42	Portland, Maine	217	400 Jessie S. Anderson
Re-Init.								
Quinn, James	6-15-11	236	Brights Disease	57	12-15-42	Trenton, N. J.	236	500 Mrs. Mina Quinn
Gillan, John P.	8-31-26	265	Heart Disease	71	12-12-42	Everett, Wash.	265	300 Mrs. John P. Gillan
Falky, Joseph	9-10-06	418	Gen. Carununculosis	65	11-18-42	Newburgh, N. Y.	269	500 Celia S. Falky
Alden, Henry A.	4- 1900	365	Bron. Pneumonia	68	12-10-42	Pasadena, Calif.	280	500 Mrs. H. A. Alden
Dorais, John	9- 2-01	281	Brights Disease	69	12- 3-42	Lake Linden, Mich.	281	500 Mrs. Geo. Keast
Ivers, Dan	9- 2-01	281	Cerebral Hemor.	74	12-10-42	Chicago, Ill.	281	500 Mrs. Mary Ives
Schneider, O.	8-16-02	281	Myocarditis	62	12- 2-42	Chicago, Ill.	281	500 Mrs. Emma Schneider
Re-Init.								
Ice, Chas.	11-30-32	293	Pneumonia	55	12-15-42	Danville, Ill.	293	300 June Ice
Ball, Clayton	3- 3-02	121	Accident	68	11-27-42	Asbury Park, N. J.	331	500 Mrs. Nellie Ball
Georgerini, Leo	5-26-38	342	Heart Trouble	36	11-13-42	Imola, Calif.	342	150 Mrs. Helen Georgerini
Bechtel, Delbert	8-13-37	347	Nephritis	34	10-26-42	Salem, Oreg.	347	200 John Humphreys, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Eckert, Albert	7-28-24	349	Tuberculosis	54	10-16-42	Sunmount, N. Y.	349	300 Mrs. Zena Eckert
Johnson, Walter	1-28-14	353	Heart Disease	52	12- 3-42	Peoria, Ill.	353	500 Mrs. Ruth L. Hyler
Re-Init.								
Irby, W. M.	10-25-40	681	Lung Collapse	57	11- 7-42	Hattiesburg, Miss.	359	150 Mrs. W. M. Irby
Reeder, Sam	2- 2-17	392	Peritonitis	48	10-30-42	Cincinnati, Ohio	392	500 Carrie Reeder
Simones, Louis	10-21-15	115	Accident	57	12-16-42	Buffalo, N. Y.	395	500 Mrs. Maud Simones
Re-Init.								
Hausman, Chas.	12- 1-36	420	Accident	54	9-16-42	Philadelphia, Pa.	420	200 Mrs. Emma Hausman
Kaplan, Harry B.	10-13-16	420	Edema Cardiac	60	7-31-42	Philadelphia, Pa.	420	500 Henrietta Kaplan
Vandevanter, Walter	4-23-42	426	Coro. Thrombosis	54	10-28-42	Louisiana, Mo.	426	150 Mrs. Walter O. Vandevanter
Kessler, John	4- 9-13	438	Heart Trouble	66	12- 8-42	Baltimore, Md.	438	500 Helen Henkell
Re-Init.								
Davis, Chas. T.	10-31-36	442	Coro. Occlusion	66	10-30-42	San Francisco, Calif.	442	200 John L. Spalding, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Curtis, George	8-31-40	591	Operation	61	11-13-42	Oakland, Calif.	444	150 Miss Jean Curtis
Dettmer, E. H.	12- 2-25	444	Coro. Occlusion	51	11-14-42	Oakland, Calif.	444	300 Mrs. Ruby K. Dettmer
Lauerman, J. W.	12-13-25	447	Heart Disease	38	11-18-42	Sacramento, Calif.	447	300 Jacob Lauerman
Ford, Wm.	5-12-13	449	Heart Disease	59	11-17-42	Pittsburgh, Pa.	449	500 Leo A. Green, Sec.
Topper, George	4-20-15	449	Lung Tumor	56	12-17-42	Pittsburgh, Pa.	449	500 Leo A. Green, Sec.
Little, Willis D.	5-17-39	451	Bronchitis	46	11-26-42	Ft. Collins, Colo.	451	150 Mrs. Bessie Little
Re-Init.								
Drake, David	11-10-19	138	Accident	67	10-29-42	Rye, N. H.	453	400 Alice G. Drake
Re-Init.								
Langvin, James	9-26-41	453	Coro. Thrombosis	60	11- 6-42	Biddeford, N. H.	453	150 Frank X. Emond
Lundy, Albert	6-25-41	177	Pneumonia	54	11-17-42	Ottawa, Ill.	466	150 Mrs. Alice Ide
Dowd, Harry	12- 9-27	475	Heart Disease	68	12- 9-42	Newark, N. J.	475	300 Mrs. Nelson A. Campbell
Re-Init.								
Mullaney, John	12-26-24	475	Cardiac Decomp.	55	12- 3-42	Newark, N. J.	475	300 Mrs. E. Mullaney
Quinn, John E.	9- 6-11	494	Infection	56	11-29-42	Providence, R. I.	476	500 Thos. J. Quinn
Hendricks, Chas.	11-19-37	494	Heart Attack	59	12- 2-42	Long Beach, Calif.	494	200 Mrs. Chas. F. Hendricks
McAndrew, James	7-28-41	524	Heart Attack	54	12- 4-42	Williamsport, Pa.	524	150 Mrs. James McAndrew
Ross, Carl J.	10- 1-20	201	Heart Disease	59	12- 2-42	Boston, Mass.	537	400 Mrs. C. J. Ross
Re-Init.								
Skinner, Howard	10-16-37	539	Coro. Thrombosis	51	12- 1-42	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	539	200 Mrs. Howard Skinner
Re-Init.								
Edmonson, Fred	10-31-22	67	Heart Failure	60	12-12-42	Windsor, Can.	552	400 Estate of Fred Edmonson

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1942

Name	Init. Re-Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Bockman, V.	12- 8-41	562	Pneumonia	48	11-12-42	St. Louis, Mo.	562	Mrs. Marian Bockman
Cummings, Thos.	12-15-25	562	Accident	68	11-16-42	St. Louis, Mo.	562	Mrs. Mary Cummings
Muehling, Joe	1-13-13	562	Cancer	68	11-13-42	St. Louis, Mo.	562	Mrs. Agnes Muehling
McDermott, Jas.	8- 1-38	587	Streptococcus	61	9-23-42	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	587	Mrs. James McDermott
O'Neal, Guy S.	7- 9-36	342	Pneumonia	53	12- 3-42	Oakland, Calif.	590	Geo. W. Wride, Sec.
Kelly, Wm. J.	6- 7-40	596	Accident	30	11-24-42	Rahway, N. J.	596	Mrs. Ruth Kelley
Collins, Henry G.	2- 5-13	598	Carcinoma	55	11-19-42	Chicago, Ill.	597	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Furlong, James	8- 1-40	598	Heart Disease	59	11-22-42	Chicago, Ill.	597	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Hester, Owen F.	2- 5-13	598	Cancer	63	11-30-42	Chicago, Ill.	597	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Nittell, Howard	4- 1-41	597	Coro. Occlusion	42	11- 7-42	Chicago, Ill.	597	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Smith, Frank J.	1-27-23	163	Heart Disease	66	10-20-42	Chicago, Ill.	597	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Wilhelm, Chas. F.	7- 2-19	159	Angina Pectoris	48	11-13-42	Chicago, Ill.	597	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Donnelly, Thomas	12-22-26	638	Coronary Condition	52	11-19-42	Bronx, N. Y.	638	Lillian Donnelly
Freeman, Kelvin	1- 1-42	638	Accident	43	10-18-42	Island of Aruba, Curacao	638	Mrs. Kelvin Freeman
Nagle, W. L.	5- 4-07	669	Heart Disease	68	12- 1-42	Cleveland, Ohio	669	Estate of W. L. Nagle
Lawrence, John T.	1-13-23	669	Cerebral Hemor.	52	11-24-42	Washington, D. C.	669	Mrs. Carmen Hopper
Eichstadt, John	4- 8-39	710	Accident	53	11- 5-42	Anaconda, Mont.	150	Mrs. M. Eichstadt Lentsch
Shine, Wm. J.	4-15-41	829	Meningitis	26	10-19-42	Boston, Mass.	150	Winifred M. Shine
Total.....							\$33,500.00	

SICK BENEFITS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1942, TO CONTINUOUSLY SICK MEMBERS

L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
2	Citron, James	\$25.00	82	Hafele, Henry J.	65.00	280	Hargreaves, David	65.00
	Keefe, Wm.	25.00		Byrne, Carl A.	65.00	345	McCarthy, John R.	65.00
	Sladon, Jacob	65.00	89	Wheeler, Harry	65.00	449	Hug, Joseph	65.00
	Whalen, John	5.00	92	Fitzgerald, Wm. H.	65.00	464	Reynolds, John	35.00
36	Voll, Casper	25.00	98	Hulihan, J. W.	35.00	597	Brandt, Arnold	65.00
45	Bennett, E. W.	65.00	112	Rooney, Frank	65.00		Brickley, Frank	65.00
	Kennard, Geo. K.	65.00	122	Connelly, John	40.00		Douglas, Fred M.	65.00
46	Matthews, W. H.	65.00		Milne, Alexander	65.00		Duncan, James	65.00
48	Murphy, Edward J.	65.00	149	McCullough, James E.	65.00		Falvey, J. M.	65.00
55	Herrick, C. F.	65.00	176	Laure, C. B.	65.00		Johnson, Oliver	65.00
	Rose, William	65.00	201	Owens, Humphrey	65.00		Malou, Edward	65.00
	Tipping, Chas. R.	65.00	236	Boyd, T.	65.00	669	Tobias, Jesse	65.00
	Tipping, Chas.	65.00		Martin, A.	65.00		Anderson, Herbert	65.00
	Rainger, Chas.	65.00	268	Weckler, Adolph	25.00			
78	Berry, Frank H.	65.00		Lamb, Frank	20.00			
Total.....							\$2,445.00	

For Whom We Mourn

L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name
	Brooklyn, N. Y.		Chicago, Ill.		Oakland, Calif.
	Brother Benjamin Joseph	1	Brother August J. Benzin	130	Brother George Curtis
	New York, N. Y.		Brother Clarence Deibel	130	Brother E. H. Dettmer
	Brother Benjamin Zwicker	2	Brother Harry Griffith	130	Sacramento, Calif.
	Washington, D. C.		Brother Albert Krahenbuhl, Sr.	130	Brother J. W. Lauerman
	Brother E. G. Beck	5	Brother Albert Krahenbuhl, Jr.	130	Pittsburgh, Pa.
	Brother Wm. Rothwell	5	Brother George F. Murphy	130	Brother Wm. Ford
	Kansas City, Mo.		Brother Fred Wm. Pryor	130	Brother George Topper
	Brother Geo. Stanley	8	Brother Edw. A. Rohr	130	Ft. Collins, Colo.
	Duluth, Minn.		Muskegon, Mich.		Brother Willis D. Little
	Brother Robt. K. Ball	11	Brother Haskel R. Bely	154	Portsmouth, N. H.
	Boston, Mass.		Naugatuck, Conn.		Brother David Drake
	Brother Thos. Rooney	12	Brother Lawrence Atchison	169	Brother James Langevin
	Omaha, Nebr.		Vancouver, B. C., Canada		Ottawa, Ill.
	Brother Thos. G. Harrison	16	Brother Wm. F. Ougden	170	Brother Albert Bundy
	Newark, N. J.		Rome, N. Y.		Brother Harry Dowd
	Brother Wm. F. Barry, Jr.	24	Brother LeRoy Henderson	204	Brother John Mullaney
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	Brother Thos. J. Campbell	32	Brother Edw. Anderson	217	Brother John E. Quinn
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	St. Joseph, Mo.		Brother Joseph P. Newburgh, N. Y.	269	Brother James McAndrew
	Brother Geo. Kennard	45	Brother Joseph Falky	269	Boston, Mass.
	Brother Ford M. Wasson	45	Pasadena, Calif.		Brother Carl J. Ross
	Toronto, Ont., Canada		Brother Henry A. Alden	280	Minneapolis, Minn.
	Brother Geo. Burniston	46	Chicago, Ill.		Brother Howard Skinner
	Montgomery, Ala.		Brother John Dorais	281	Windsor, Ont., Canada
	Brother W. K. Graydon	52	Brother Dan Ivers	281	Brother Fred Edmonson
	Troy, N. Y.		Brother O. Schneider	281	St. Louis, Mo.
	Brother Harry W. Lee	61	Danville, Ill.		Brother V. Bockman
	Hamilton, Ont., Canada		Brother Chas. Ice	293	Brother Thos. Cummings
	Brother Wm. McAdam	67	Asbury Park, N. J.		Brother Joe Muehling
	Ottawa, Ont., Canada		Brother Clayton Ball	331	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
	Brother Michael Burke	71	Oakland, Calif.		Brother James McDermott
	Brother V. Lamarche	71	Brother Leo Georgerini	342	San Francisco, Calif.
	Atlanta, Ga.		Salem, Ore.		Brother Guy S. O'Neal
	Brother R. D. Calhoun	72	Brother Delbert Bechtel	347	Linden, N. J.
	Brother B. McNamee	72	New Haven, Conn.		Brother Wm. J. Kelly
	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.		Brother Albert Eckert	349	Chicago, Ill.
	Brother Ernest Barbieri	86	Peoria, Ill.		Brother Henry G. Collins
	Waukegan, Ill.		Brother Walter Johnson	353	Brother James Furlong
	Brother Charles Asp	93	Hattiesburg, Miss.		Brother Owen F. Hester
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	Brother D. A. McIntire	97	Cincinnati, Ohio		Brother Frank J. Smith
	Detroit, Mich.		Brother Sam Reeder	392	Brother Chas. F. Wilhelm
	Brother Nay Ballargen	98	Buffalo, N. Y.		New York, N. Y.
	Louisville, Ky.		Brother Louis Simones	395	Brother Thomas Donnelly
	Brother A. J. Schulte	107	Philadelphia, Pa.		Brother Kelvin Freeman
	Cleveland, Ohio		Brother Chas. Hausman	420	Cleveland, Ohio
	Brother Thos. Dwyer	120	Brother Harry B. Kaplan	420	Brother W. L. Nagle
	Brother Harry Gould	120	Sedalia, Mo.		Washington, D. C.
	Atlantic, N. J.		Brother Walter Vandeventer	426	Brother John T. Lawrence
	Brother Lion A. Johnson	121	Baltimore, Md.		Anaconda, Mont.
	Cedar Rapids, Iowa		Brother John Kessler	433	Brother John Eichstadt
	Brother John E. Sammon	125	San Francisco, Calif.		Boston, Mass.
			Brother Chas. T. Davis	442	Brother Wm. J. Shine

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Editor

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