

**JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE  
PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY**

# *Journal*



ORGAN OF  
UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES  
OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY OF THE  
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

FEBRUARY  
1947  
Vol. LXII, No. 2



# *Notice*

In order that the General Officers of the United Association may register the wage rates received by the members of each Local Union with the Davis-Bacon Division of the U. S. Department of Labor for the purpose of having these rates made effective on any Federal construction work let to contractors by the Procurement Agencies of the Government, it is absolutely necessary that each Local Union send at once the following documents:

1. **Three copies of your present collective bargaining agreement, signed by both the contractors and the duly authorized representatives of the Local Union.**

**A detailed description of the jurisdictional territory where these rates are in force should be placed in the contract.**

2. **Statements from your employers or contractors' associations on their own stationery describing:**
  - (a) **The location of their jobs.**
  - (b) **The number of journeymen and apprentices from the Local Union employed on the job.**
  - (c) **The wage rate actually being paid on these jobs.**

Unless these documents are forwarded to the General Office for registration with the Davis-Bacon Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, only loss of wages and delay can result on Federally financed construction work within your jurisdiction.

The cooperation of the General Officers is extended to each Local Union.

Fraternally yours,

Attest:

*Edward J. Hillocks*

*Secretary-Treasurer.*

*Martin P. Durkin*

*General President.*

# JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY

## Journal

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## The Pension Plan: A Progress Report

ONE of the most interesting proposals acted upon by the delegates to the 25th Convention of the United Association was that concerning the creation of old age pensions for qualified members of the U. A. The idea of pensions was embodied in a series of Resolutions introduced by Local Unions Nos. 2, 34, 98, 250, 701, the Alabama Pipe Trades Association and the California Pipe Trades Council. Each of these Resolutions has been printed in full in the December issue of the Journal on pages 86 and 87. They will not be reproduced here.

At the Convention, the Resolutions were duly received and referred to the Committee on Laws. The Committee analyzed each Resolution and concluded that before it would make its recommendation to the delegate that a public hearing should be held. Many of the delegates accepted this opportunity and as a consequence the members of the Committee received information of substantial value.

At the close of the hearing, the Committee on Laws completed its work on the topic of old age pensions and submitted the following Report:

"Your committee has seriously considered the subject matter of Resolutions Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77, proposing the creation of pensions for retired members of the United Association. These resolutions stem from a genuine desire on the part of some members to protect all members from the dreaded uncertainties of old age. This interest in the wellbeing of fellow members is most praiseworthy and is a reflection of one of the benefits growing out of trade unionism.

"Because pension plans require knowl-

edge of certain basic principles and facts, your committee has surveyed the experiences of other International Unions and also acquired some necessary facts about the membership of the United Association. Reference is made specifically to a recent survey made through a questionnaire sent to a representative sample of the entire membership.

### Editorial

#### Some General Principles

"First of all, no pension plan will be acceptable to the members of the United Association if it is based upon charity, or requires proof that a pension is needed as a charitable act of the United Association. An acceptable pension plan must provide pension payments to members as a matter of right arising from the fact that the members have paid for their pension payments. For example, the pension plan now in force in the Bricklayers International Union is not available to ALL retired members of that International but only to those members who are needy.

"Second, a plan acceptable to the United Association must be one which members may insure against old age insecurity by accumulating a pension payment through regular payments over the years. When members pay for a pension, it is theirs by right and not as a charitable gift to acknowledged impoverished retired members.

"Third, When a pension plan is put into effect it should be so sound that it will become a permanent function of the United Association. No member should be induced to contribute his financial support to the plan for fifteen or twenty years only to find when he is ready to retire that a pension is not available to him because the plan was not financially sound.

"Nor should a retired member, who has

come to depend upon his pension check, be suddenly advised some month that the pension plan has been abolished and no further checks will be forthcoming.

"Once a pension plan is adopted, therefore, each and every member should be able to expect that the plan is sound and permanent. In boom or in bust the inflow of funds should be sufficient in size and regular in payments to insure the uninterrupted outflow of checks to retired members.

"The tragedy of old age without security is equalled only by the misery of old age for which a member THOUGHT he was providing by years of contributing to a pension plan—only to find that the plan was unsound and non-existent when he was ready to retire.

"Yet, it is a fact that some International Unions have had the disagreeable task of dropping their pension plans after a number of years because they were not soundly constructed from the outset. For example, the Stereotypers and Electrotypers International Union had to drop its pension plan despite its desire to protect the old members.

"A fourth principle of guidance is that the pension payments received by retired members should be an addition to the Old Age Benefits provided for insured workers by the Social Security Act. Desirable as the Social Security benefits are, a comfortable old age requires more retirement income. A pension payment from a Trade Union should be an addition to the Government income. Yet, one pension plan begun by an International Union was rescued from complete failure only by counting the Federal payments toward the pension promised to the members.

"A fifth principle is that a pension plan is to be regarded as an extra or secondary benefit obtained by membership in a trade union. The primary benefit of trade unionism is improvement in the wages, hours, and working conditions surrounding the jobs which its members do. Death benefits, pension plans, and acts of charity are all secondary to this primary purpose.



"Nevertheless, an unsound pension plan may require that an ever-increasing percentage of an International Union's total income be used exclusively for pensions. That final result can be—and it actually has happened—that the primary reasons for the existence of the Union have to be neglected for lack of funds. Strike funds are depleted, death benefits are reduced and organizing stopped. Thus, in an attempt to add to the benefits of being a member of organized labor some trade union members have jeopardized and actually sacrificed the primary benefits they had been obtaining from their organization."

"A sixth principle should be that any pension provided by the United Association should be of genuine assistance to the old members. With this thought in mind your committee recommends the following points for consideration by the delegates as a core of an acceptable pension plan:

1. The monthly payment to eligible members should be \$40.00.
2. Members should be 65 years of age and must withdraw from the trade.
3. Members should have a record of membership in good standing for 30 years to be eligible and maintain their good standing as long as they receive a pension.

"The seventh principle that should guide the United Association is that the entire question should be approached carefully and scientifically. To be specific, an accredited actuary should be employed by the United Association to set up the costs and the method of administering a satisfactory pension plan. All the information needed by the actuary concerning the number of members, their ages, etc., should be supplied by the Local Unions through the General Office.

**Conclusion**

"Guided by principles of analyzing a pension plan, the membership of the United Association would then be in a position to select the kind of pension plan they want. All the facts can be placed before every member and a referendum vote can be conducted to learn the wishes of the membership. Once a sound pension plan has been developed and accepted, the membership of the United Association would then have provided genuine old age security for its members to the limit of its ability. If a plan is adopted by referendum, then it will be necessary to transfer \$1,000,000 from the General Fund to the Pension Fund.

"Therefore, we recommend non-concurrence in Resolutions Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77."

When the delegates considered the Report on the floor of the Convention there was unanimous agreement that the Committee on Laws had given full and fair consideration to the Resolutions and had made a Report which reflected the mature judgment and common sense exercised by all its members. Although the Committee had non-concurred in each of the Resolutions submitted to it, it was not because the Committee opposed the pension proposals.

Rather, the Committee recognized the dangers surrounding the adoption of an improperly constituted pension plan and genuinely desired to safe-

guard the members of the U.A. from the mistakes made by other trade unions who had had pension plans. Also, the Committee had not taken a negative position. Instead the Committee proposed:

1. The monthly payment to eligible members should be \$40.00.
2. Members should be 65 years of age and must withdraw from the trade.
3. Members should have a record of membership in good standing for 30 years to be eligible and maintain their good standing as long as they receive a pension.
4. The entire question should be approached carefully and scientifically. An accredited actuary should be employed by the United Association to set up the costs and the method of administering a satisfactory pension plan.
5. All the information needed by the actuary concerning the number of members, their ages, etc., should be supplied by the Local Unions through the General Office.
6. When all the necessary facts have been accumulated by the actuary, they are to be presented to the membership of the U.A. for their consideration.
7. A referendum vote is to be held to learn the wishes of the membership as to the desirability or non-desirability of adopting a pension plan.
8. If a pension plan is adopted, then \$1,000,000 must be transferred from the General Fund of the U.A. to the Pension Fund.

This positive approach of the Committee impressed the delegates and they voted overwhelmingly to adopt the Report of the Committee on Laws. There now remains the task of executing the will of the Convention.

**The First Step**

The General Officers have taken the first step toward carrying out this decision of the Convention by discussing the entire problem with an accredited actuary. Also they have drawn up a questionnaire—approved by the ac-

tuary—which will be sent to every member of the United Association.

There is certainly no need to emphasize the fact that this first step is a task of considerable magnitude and can be accomplished only if each and every member does his bit. First, each member should be certain that he gets a questionnaire, fills it out accurately and promptly deposits it in the mail. The questionnaire will already be stamped and addressed so that each member needs only to fill it out and put it in the mail box. Those members whose names and addresses are on the mailing list for the Journal will receive their questionnaire directly. Those members whose Local Unions receive their Journals in bulk will obtain their questionnaire from their respective Local Unions. But no matter how you get your questionnaire—get it.

**The Second Step**

The second step cannot be taken until the first one is completed. The second step will consist of collecting the questionnaires, tabulating their contents, reducing the replies to general facts, and analysis by the actuary. This information will enable him to arrive at a statement of costs and other necessary facts—in keeping with the requirements for a pension plan set by the Convention.

The entire task will be time-consuming. However, if each and every individual member will do his part as quickly as possible, the time consumed will be kept to a minimum. The situation lies in your hands.

From time to time further progress reports will be submitted to the membership so that every one will be kept posted. We are now ready to take Step I!

The questionnaire will appear as follows:

United Association of Journeymen and  
Apprentices of the Plumbing and  
Pipe Fitting Industry of the  
United States and Canada

Kindly fill out and mail at your earliest convenience.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

Given Name	Initial	Last Name	Card Number
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ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Number	Street	City	State
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MEMBER \_\_\_\_\_

Local Union	City	State
-------------	------	-------

DATE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_

Month	Day	Year	Age
-------	-----	------	-----

DATE OF INITIATION \_\_\_\_\_

LOCAL UNION IN WHICH INITIATED \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF YEARS IN CONTINUOUS GOOD STANDING \_\_\_\_\_

WERE YOU EVER REINITIATED:            Yes            No

WHEN \_\_\_\_\_ BY WHAT LOCAL UNION \_\_\_\_\_

WHEN DID YOU LAST TAKE A WITHDRAWAL CARD \_\_\_\_\_

WHEN WAS YOUR LAST WITHDRAWAL CARD REINSTATED \_\_\_\_\_



# Amending the Social Security Act: A Report

**A**T the 25th Convention of the United Association the delegates placed the organization on record as supporting certain specific changes in the Federal Social Security Act. In view of the interest shown, the General Officers have personally investigated the possibilities of these amendments to the Act.

## The Resolutions

The specific Resolutions placed before the Convention were Resolution No. 78, submitted by Local Union No. 250; Resolution No. 79, submitted by Local Union No. 590; and Resolution No. 80, submitted by Local Union No. 98. Local Union No. 250 proposed that the minimum age at which insured workers could retire under the Old Age Benefits program of the Act should be reduced from 65 years to 55 years. Local Union No. 590 proposed that the minimum age should be lowered to 60 years and that the minimum pension should be \$25.00 per week, "with increases as presented computed on earnings as from the date of inception of the Social Security Act;". Local Union No. 98 proposed the following amendments:

1. Extending the coverage of all wage earners including agricultural and domestic workers.
2. Making eligible for retirement benefits all insured workers suffering permanent disabilities.
3. Lowering the age of eligibility to sixty (60) years of age for retirement benefits.
4. Raising the benefit amount to a level consistent with American standards of living both for retired workers and for dependents of deceased workers.

The Committee on State of Association concurred in these Resolutions but made uniform the proposed minimum retirement age at 60 years. The Convention then adopted these Resolutions in support of the American Federation of Labor's position represented by the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill.

## The A.F.L. Convention

At the American Federation of Labor Convention held subsequently in Chicago, the U.A. delegates supported the proposed modification of the Social Security Act, which were in keeping with the action taken at the U.A. Convention. The result was that the A.F.L. Convention expressed approval of the proposed Social Security Amendments but turned the entire matter over to the Federation's Committee on Social Security of the American Federation of Labor.

The A.F.L. delegates recognized the fact that most rapid progress could probably be made by presenting the viewpoints of all interested affiliates of the A.F.L. simultaneously during the coming session of Congress. As a consequence, all proposals for modifying the Social Security Act were turned over to the A.F.L. Committee for "legislative direction".

## Social Security Conference

At a recent conference conducted by the Social Security Administration for research personnel of labor organizations in the United States, many of the changes proposed at the U.A. Convention and the A.F.L. Convention were discussed. Specifically, lowering the age of retirement, paying benefits to disabled workers, increasing the coverage of the Act and raising the benefits were considered.

### Lowering Retirement Age

The proposal to lower the retirement age was carefully analyzed. The fact was established that although practically any employable person could get a job during the war, now—in certain industries—age ceilings were being re-introduced. As a consequence, older workers were having greater difficulties getting re-employment once they were separated from a job. Furthermore, there was reason to expect that this practice of setting maximum hiring ages would grow rather than diminish in popularity.

Employment age limits, therefore, focused attention upon the retirement

age under the Old Age and Retirement Benefits of the Social Security Act. It seemed unreasonable, for example, to dangle before the eyes of a 60 year old worker, who could not get a job because of his age, the promise that when and if he became 65 years of age he could retire under the Social Security Act. In other words, it seemed somewhat harsh and cruel to admit to a displaced worker that although he had an accumulated pension, the benefits were out of reach until he suffered through the next five years. Common sense, therefore, dictated the justice of reducing the retirement age to at least 60 years.

### Disabled Workers

Likewise, common sense led to the conclusion that if an insured worker became permanently disabled to the point where he could no longer work, then he should not be made to wait until he was 65 years of age before he received any benefit from the Social Security Act. The proposal was therefore advanced that some change should be made in the Act which would enable an insured worker who became permanently disabled to obtain some measure of benefits from his contribution to the Social Security program without waiting until he was 65 years of age.

### Increasing Coverage

Still another proposal was that more workers be covered by the Act. Agricultural employees, employees of non-profit organizations, and domestic employees are not fully covered. Since security is as necessary to them as to other workers, the dictates of common sense left no other choice but to place them under the protection of the Act.

### Increasing Benefits

In view of the increasing cost of living the suggestion was made that old age benefits should be increased to offset the loss in the value of money. However, the fact was recognized that any such policy might lead to a reduc-

(Continued on page 20)



## Report of GENERAL

In closing my last report I was in St. John looking over the situation as it affected Local Union 213. We are confronted with poor conditions in this city but we are hopeful of putting on a campaign that will be helpful.

### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER JOHN W. BRUCE

Proceeding to Moncton I met with the officers of Local Union 694 and discussed with them the prospects of an agreement. I also met with some of the employers with the same objective and found them favorably disposed. We held a special meeting of the local union and discussed the situation and it was agreed to make representations to the employers to open up negotiations for an agreement.

While in this city I attended a special meeting of Local Union 558, our Railroad Fitters, and found things as usual going along splendidly with this energetic group, and I was able to discuss with them the proposals now before the Railway Association of Canada for improved working conditions.

I then left for Sydney, N. S., to establish a local union at this point. Several years ago we had a flourishing local union but conditions destroyed it. However, a new vigorous policy among the men has created new life. Along with Brother John Keating I contacted several of the employers and I am of the opinion that we will be able to secure a satisfactory agreement. I held a special meeting that was attended by all and outlined the policies and purposes of the United Association and then installed the elected officers. If indications are of value I am of the opinion that we will have a very sound and practical organization at this end of Canada. We are submitting proposals to the employers and are hopeful of an early meeting in our attempts to improve the general conditions.

Leaving for Halifax I was able to be in attendance at the regular meeting of Local Union 56, when there was a splendid attendance for the annual election of officers. A very capable group of officers was selected. It is regrettable that our old and efficient Secretary-Treasurer, Brother George Betts, found it necessary to resign on account of his many other duties, and it is pleasing to say that he will remain in a minor position. I would be remiss in my appreciation of his splendid

services to the United Association if I did not express our thanks for his real contribution to the welfare of our members and the Labor Movement in general.

I was also able to have a meeting with the members of our Auxiliary Local Union to 56, being our members employed in the Naval Dockyard, and discussed a number of matters pertaining to their situation. In furtherance of this objective I visited the Naval Yards and saw Commander Porteous and Mr. Beenland, the Yard Superintendent and also those in charge of the Pipe Fitting Department and things are going along satisfactorily.

In view of my previous arrangements I returned to Moncton and along with the Conference Board met a committee of the employers in an effort to arrive at an agreement. I regret that we did not find a solution to our problem. Later on I had a meeting with the local union when it was decided that they would hold a further meeting with the employers in the hope of solving their problem.

There being nothing further that I could do to assist I proceeded to Montreal when I was in attendance at a meeting of the business agents of the various local unions that have men employed in the shipyards of Canadian Vickers. This company had refused to honor the award of the National War Labor Board, and this was creating a serious situation, so action was taken to see what could be done to have the award recognized. I was also in attendance at the executive board meeting of Local Union 144 when we had a discussion relative to their wage situation. With Business Agent Gauld I visited the Imperial Oil Project being done by the H. W. Kellogg Co. and discussed a number of matters with the Field Manager, Mr. Howarth, and found things going along satisfactorily.

This being on the verge of the Christmas Holidays I returned to Toronto and met General Organizer Connolly and discussed a number of matters relative to the Canadian District. While here I discussed the Sprinkler situation with the representatives of the local company in view of our request for a wage increase, and remained here during the rest of the Holiday season.

In the New Year I proceeded to Montreal for a number of meetings in connection with our Railroad situation. The first meeting was with Division No. 4, R.E.D., when we dealt with the problem of our negotiation with the Railway Association of Canada and a number of related matters. I was also in attendance at the meetings of the Vice President of the 18 Standard Railroad Organizations.

In this connection we held a joint conference with the officials of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific respecting the question of the amendments to the Railroad Act and also the new proposed legislation of the Federal Government to find a system of meeting labor conditions such as prevailed during the war, or similar legislation as the Wagner Act in the United States, and our meeting was very satisfactory. While in session as a vice president group we agreed to make application to the Railways for a period of 14 days holidays with pay to be established in 1947. All groups are practically agreed except those groups that are enjoying two weeks or more and notice will be served in accordance with our agreements.

I attended the meetings of the Canadian National System Federation when the elections took place and also dealt with a number of problems on Rehabilitation, Safety and Social Insurance.

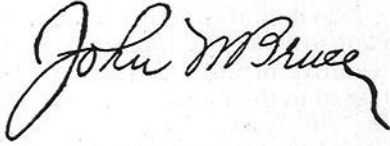
I was also in attendance and in consultation with the Policy Committee and officers of Local Union 144 respecting their agreement and their desire for changed conditions and this matter is now being progressed. I met Vice President Guerard and discussed the situation prevailing and plans for the future.

A general organization meeting was held for the men employed in the Vickers Shipyard when the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing and the action of the management was outlined to the men employed in the yard. The meeting was well attended and was addressed by Vice President Finlay, Boilermakers; Organizer Larose, Carpenters; Organizer Murphy, of the Machinists, and myself, under the chairmanship of Brother Renaud. I am of the opinion that good results for fully organizing this yard will follow and action taken to have the Company recognize the award of the National Board.



# ORGANIZERS

I have just returned to Toronto in connection with the Sprinkler situation and my next report will start from here.



This report covers my activities for the past month, where at the request of Plumbers and Gas Fitters Local No. 3, of Denver, I visited Laramie, Wyo., to contact Brother Lowhan, who is a member of Local No. 3. He is employed by the Zanhiser & Warren Company of Spokane, Wash. This firm is installing the plumbing on the prefabricated homes being erected on the University Campus of Wyoming. I met Brother Young, foreman for Zanhiser & Warren, and after discussing the matter of wages Brother Young agreed to increase the hourly rate to that of our Denver local union as there were several members of Local 44, of Spokane, Wash., employed on that job and they were receiving the wage scales prevailing in Spokane.

With Business Representative Hodges, of the Boilermakers, we contacted Messrs. Neuman and Brown, of the Frontier Refining Company of Cheyenne, Wyo., regarding negotiating and the reopening of the agreement we have with the Frontier Refining Co., as this agreement covers carpenters, boilermakers, electricians, painters and pipe fitters. However, due to situations over which neither the company nor the unions had any control, the meetings were mutually postponed until a later date.

Contacting Business Representative Bulger, who is acting in the place of Business Representative McDonough, who has been ill since our last convention, Brother Bulger informed me they had heard from Brother Lowhan, who is employed by the Zanhiser & Warren Co. at Laramie, Wyo., that this firm refused to equalize the pay rate with those of the other plumbers who were employed on that project. I cannot understand the psychology of this firm in expecting men to work on a project where there are several different rates of pay prevailing for the same identical work.

Leaving Laramie, I went to Casper, Wyo., where I met Mr. Howard Hilbun, of the National Housing Agency, and discussed this entire situation with him. He agreed to make an investigation and would inform me of his findings. I have just this day received a reply as to Mr. Hilbun's investigation and he informs me that our local unions are permitted to establish any wage scale that is negotiated with the contractor on the project.

While in Casper I contacted Business Representative Dalton, of Local 193, and also attended a meeting of the executive board of the local union. We arranged a meeting with the Board of Business Representatives of the Casper Building and Construction Trades Council to meet with Messrs. Ray Fortune, Frederick Kracke, of the Labor Relations Department, and Mr. Woody Williams, resident engineer of Morrison-Knudsen Company, regarding several complaints of the iron workers, electricians, pipe fitters and laborers. After a thorough discussion the complaints of the electricians and laborers were adjusted, but the iron workers, like the pipe fitters, were arguing with reference to retroactive pay and this situation has been called to the attention of our General Office so they can take it up with the proper officials of the Bureau of Reclamation so that our members may secure retroactive pay.

While in Casper, I attended a regular meeting of the Building and Construction Trades Council and later, in company with Representatives Dalton of 193, and Campbell of Iron Workers, we visited Mr. Mathews, resident engineer (local) of the Bureau of Reclamation, regarding their labor policy on the installation of the hydroelectric equipment on the Kortess Dam. After learning the policy of the Bureau of Reclamation, as we were informed by Mr. Mathews that it is the intention of the Bureau to employ men with Civil Service ratings, and after discussing with Mr. Mathews, it was our opinion that it would be better to have those men employed on the purchase and hire basis, that it would eliminate a lot of difficulty for the Bureau itself. However, this situation was also called to the attention of our General Office so they could take this question up with the proper officials of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Labor Department so this

work could be secured for the membership of the United Association.

On instructions from our General Office I next went to Las Vegas, Nev., where I got in contact with Business Representative Forgeron, of Local 525, and that evening we attended a special executive board meeting of that local union and discussed with the board the question of permitting its members who are employed on the Davis Dam in Arizona the privilege of voting for the incoming officers of Local 525, as it had been decided by the local union to hold the election of officers on December 11, which was the following evening. However, after discussing this situation with the board and pointing out to them that it would be almost an impossibility for those men to drive more than 200 miles in order to be in attendance at the regular meeting, then, too, our members were working around the clock on the dam and it would have been impractical, to say the least, to inform the Utah Construction Company that they would have to shut the job down due to the fact that our local union was holding an election of officers, I am happy to report that the executive board agreed with me and that they did not want to disfranchise those men from voting so they agreed to recommend to the local union that a special meeting be arranged for December 18, and that the men employed at the Davis Dam be permitted to vote by absentee ballot.

While in Las Vegas, I attended the regular meeting of Local 525 and advised with their members on several situations especially with reference to the application of the new constitution of the United Association. Later, in company with Business Representative Forgeron, of Local 525, as well as Brother Purvis, we went to Davis Dam where we met Resident Engineer Williams and James Shaw, of the Labor Relations Department of Utah Construction Co. We also met with job steward Brother Charles Reich. Later we met with all of our members employed on the Davis Dam and informed them that they would have a chance to select the officers of Local Union 525. We also met with Pipe Fitter Foreman Roarke and discussed with him several situations of mutual benefit to the membership of the United Association.

Returning to Las Vegas with Business Representative Forgeron we called upon Mr. Gillings, the general



manager of Montgomery Chemical Co., and discussed with him several situations of mutual importance to the Montgomery Chemical Co., and the membership of the United Association, and while on that project we met with Mr. Sam Cohen, president of Hardesty Chemical Company, and discussed several situations of mutual advantage to all concerned. We also called upon Mr. Ray Coulter, of the U. S. Vanadium Company, and discussed with him several matters that we feel will be to our mutual advantage.

Later, in company with Business Representative Forgeron, we attended a regular meeting of Local 668 of Boulder City, Nev., and discussed with our members several matters of importance and I agreed to secure additional information for them on a situation that was discussed at our recent Labor Conference held at the Boulder Canon project.

Returning to Denver I got in contact with Business Representative Donner of Pipe Fitters Local 208. In company with officials of Teamsters local union, we met with Mr. Ludwig, of Ludwig Patterson Company, manufacturers of soda fountains and commercial refrigeration. We were able to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem prevailing for this company as all pipe work will be done by members of the United Association in the future.

In company with Business Representative Hodges, of Boilermakers, we went to the New Customs House, Denver, in order to contact Mr. Ralph Lowry, assistant chief engineer Construction Bureau of the Bureau of Reclamation, as Mr. Walker Young, the chief engineer, referred us to him regarding the installation of the equipment of the hydro-electric work on the Kortess Dam. After interviewing Mr. Lowry, I contacted Mr. A. Warren Stapleton by letter, calling his attention to the situations we were discussing with Mr. Mathews and Mr. Lowry, as well as taking the situation up with our office in Washington, so this matter will have ample time for adjustment prior to the beginning of this work.

In company with Business Representative Hodges, we went to Cheyenne, Wyo., where we met with Messrs. Neuman and Brown of Frontier Refining Company, and Brother Reynolds, of Local 192, of Cheyenne, and business representatives of Carpenters and Painters, all of Cheyenne. We were successful in securing an in-

crease in the hourly wages for all of the maintenance men covered by our agreement.

*E. B. Fitzgerald*

Leaving Danville, Ill., I went to Springfield and met Business Representative Frank Harrelson, of Local 553, and we held a conference with International and local representatives of the Laborers' Organization. Several matters were taken up and an understanding reached on some of them.

### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER CUNNINGHAM

Later I met Business Representative Chas. Carey, of Local 137, along with business representatives of several other organizations, and the president of the Local Building Trades Council.

A conference was held with Mr. Fischer, of the United States Engineers, in regard to some dismantling work done on the Illiapolis Ordnance Plant. We were not able to reach an understanding and we requested our General Office to take the case up with the Engineers Office in Washington. I attended the regular meeting of Local 137 and under good and welfare, I was extended the privilege of speaking to those present on the many problems facing the Labor group these days.

I then left for East St. Louis and a conference was held with representatives of Locals 101, 160, 163, 360 and 439 regarding the territorial boundary lines of the local unions. There was no request for additional territory, but an understanding as to the dividing line between them. While in East St. Louis on instructions from General President Durkin, a conference was held with the International Representatives of the Electrical Workers and Carpenters and President Bradley, of the International Chemical Workers, who are claiming the right to represent the members of Local 649 who are doing the maintenance work in our line. They are claiming the same thing with the Electricians and Carpenters.

We were unable to reach an understanding and recommended to our respective General Presidents that the case be referred to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Former Business Representative J. D. Gray, of Local 649, although being in a hospital, arranged to attend the meeting and helped greatly with the case as he had been active in the affair since the organization of Local 649.

Leaving for Marinette and Menominee, I stopped in Milwaukee and contacted Business Representative Jerry Enright, of Local 601, who accompanied me for the purpose of installing a new local union to be known as Local 786. Officers were installed and an agreement will be drawn up soon to cover wages and conditions in that locality.

Leaving Marinette, I went to St. Paul to meet the International representative of the Electrical Workers in regard to the Electrical Workers claiming the work of the other building trades crafts on the public utilities plant where they won the bargaining rights. In this case they are claiming the reconversion work in connection with the changing from artificial gas to natural gas where a number of men will be employed. At this conference were Business Representatives Jerry O'Donnell, of the Twin City Pipe Trades Council; Joe Ikhaml, of Local 34, and the writer along with representatives of the Electrical Workers. We were not able to reach an understanding and the case was referred to our respective Internationals.

In Minneapolis, I attended the regular meeting of Local 15 and under good and welfare, I was given an opportunity to report to the membership on conditions in the district. I also called at the office of the City Building Inspector and met some of the plumbing and steam fitting inspectors. A conference was held with Chairman J. D. Williams, of the Minnesota Industrial Commission, and some of the business representatives of the Twin Cities, regarding the amendment to the Steam Fitters' License Law.

The executive board of the Minnesota State Pipe Trades Association held a meeting at the Saint Paul Hotel, in St. Paul, which I attended. Many questions confronting our organization were taken up and discussed. The meeting was presided over by Vice President Wm. Cannon. The board members with some of the local business representatives were served a luncheon by the State Association.

I then left for Bloomington on instructions from General Secretary Hillock and attended the regular meeting of Local 99. A number of matters were before the meeting, among them the policy of the Eureka Williams Oil Burner Company. I was given the privilege of speaking to the members and it was agreed that I visit the plant of the company and try to have them change their policy of not employing members of our organization. The following day I called at the plant and met the engineer in charge of construction, along with the director of



personnel and the superintendent of maintenance. After a lengthy discussion, several things were agreed to and a meeting of the officers of Local 99 was held and a plan agreed to, which we feel will work out to our advantage. Later I notified General President Durkin of our plans. At this meeting, a plan for the reorganizing of the Bloomington Building Trades Council was taken up and it was agreed to request the other crafts to join in the plan.

I then left for St. Louis and attended a conference called by the Wood River Metal Trades Council for the purpose of discussing a wage increase for the employees of the Shell Oil Company. The present agreement with the Shell Company does not expire until May, 1947, but an attempt was being made to reach an understanding so a wage adjustment would be made.

The representatives of the company when offered a proposal by Secretary James Brownlow, of the Metal Trades Department, agreed to study the matter and to have another meeting at a future date.

I then left for Milwaukee in regard to the charges preferred against several officials of Organized Labor to the Wisconsin Labor Board by the Waterways Engineering Co. on the non-union Texaco Co., and Phillips Petroleum Co. job, at Green Bay. While in Milwaukee, I met General Vice President Peter Schoemann and General Organizer Art Olson and a number of problems in the state were discussed. I also met Business Representatives A. J. King and Fred Yops, of Local 75, Wm. Arndt, Jerry Enright and Roy Cassel, of Local 601. On instructions of General Secretary Hillock, I contacted Secretary Wm. Negorne, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in regard to Locals 404 and 285 affiliating with the Federation.

On the request of Business Representative Wm. McNamara, of Local 281, we met in Chicago to discuss several matters on which the members of Local 281 wanted some information; among them was the formation of the Pipe Trades Council as provided by the National Committee for the Elimination of Jurisdictional Disputes.

A meeting was held with President Burr Burnham, of the Indiana State Association, regarding the policy of one of the local contractors in regard to plumbing on some of the housing projects. We also discussed the legislative program the State Association is interested in at the coming session of the Indiana Legislature.

Next to St. Cloud with Secretary Wm. Cannon, of the State Plumbers License Board. We called on the city

plumbing inspector as Brother Cannon had a matter to take up with him concerning a housing project in that city. We met Brother Phil Thometz, of Local 308, on several matters and I agreed to try to attend one of their meetings in January. I also attended the regular meeting of Local 539 and as a member took part in the discussion over certain problems before the local union. Some of the officers and members are making every effort to correct a condition existing in the local at this time and I believe the membership will be better off when this is accomplished.

*Thos E. Cunningham*

During my short stay in Chicago I met with members of the Industrial Relations Committee

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of the United Association, representing the Pipe Fitting Industry, namely, Brothers Leo A. Green, of Pittsburgh, and Robert F. Lynch, of Jersey City. This committee, at the request of General President Martin P. Durkin, met with representatives of one of the other trades. However, no action was taken by the United Association committee other than the demand that all crafts recognize the rightful and exclusive United Association's jurisdiction over pipe fitting of every description as was granted them by the American Federation of Labor, under its charter grant.

A full report covering this meeting was made to General President Martin P. Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock.

From Chicago I proceeded to Milwaukee, Wis., to attend a joint meeting with officers of Steam Fitters' Local Union 601, United Association, and officials of the Clever-Brooks Package Boiler Company.

In this meeting we discussed the practice of this company which was the fact they were shipping so-called "Package Boiler Units" to different parts of the country and were then to be installed by members of the United Association. Some of these boilers had been shipped completely assembled with all the piping, oil burner, feed water pump, heaters and other appurtenances being completely attached; while in other instances the piping has been shipped with the boiler in a knocked-down condition with all the pipe being cut and threaded and the fittings made on.

As this company does not employ members of the Steam Fitters' Local

Union 601, United Association, to perform the above-mentioned work in their Milwaukee shop, their boilers upon being shipped into the various parts of the country, where they are to be installed, are therefore being questioned by the journeymen of the United Association. It was pointed out to the officials of this company that all local unions of the United Association reserve the right to refuse to install any prefabricated pipe formations whether they be cut and threaded or welded 2 inches in diameter and under, and that they will only accept pipe bends and welded formations that have been performed off the job site if the same has been pre-bent and pre-welded by United Association journeymen at the outside Building Construction wage rate.

It was further explained that on a completely assembled and tested "Package Boiler Unit" that the journeymen of the United Association local unions here again reserve the right to refuse to install the "Package Unit" unless all of the assembling of the pipe work and the appurtenances on the unit have been performed by journeymen of the local union in the town where the plant or factory is located, and then only if the prevailing construction journeymen wage rate is being paid for such work.

It will be necessary to hold future meetings with this company in order that we may go further into the matter.

Returned to Chicago where I met with officials of the Ingersoll Steel Company to discuss with them the provisions of the United Association Label Contract. This company was seeking clarifications of certain sections of the same and this matter I later took up with General President Martin P. Durkin. Upon the company receiving these clarifications the Label Contract will be signed and the same attached to their "Bathroom and Kitchen Units" which are being prefabricated and pre-assembled by journeymen of our Evansville, Ind., Local Union.

Another meeting held was with the William A. Pope Company to go over plans and specifications covering work they now have on the new power generating station, being built at Meredosia, Ill.; the same coming under the jurisdiction of our Springfield, Ill., Local Union.

On this particular job, as well as other jobs of this type, our Springfield Local Union is insisting that the unloading, handling and installing of all pipe work, appurtenances and equipment coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association be in-



corporated and covered in the contract and specifications of the piping contractor who is under agreement with the United Association.

At this particular meeting with officials of the William A. Pope Company, I pointed out to them the fact that our Springfield Local Union was within their rights making such demands and that it was also in keeping with the policy of the United Association, as the necessity for such a policy is to prevent the encroachment of other trades on our work who may find ways and means to create a jurisdictional controversy by making demands on general contractors engaged in building a generating station and who happen to have the installing of equipment in their contract, and which comes under the jurisdiction of the membership of the United Association.

I presented to the officials of the William A. Pope Company copies of recent decisions which had been rendered on a similar powerhouse job in this same area, and which favored the membership of the United Association.

In going over the work involved, it was found that the William A. Pope Company had most of the same included in their contract and specifications, and the portion which was not covered was listed and it was understood they would take this matter up with the engineers and owners of the Power Generating Station and have the same included in their contract, thereby avoiding any encroachment on our work by other trades.

While in Chicago I attended a meeting with General President Martin P. Durkin, who was in Chicago at the Bismarck Hotel. This meeting was held with national representatives of the National Association of Refrigeration Contractors. Also present at this meeting were General Organizer L. Dilg, Special Representative A. Olson and Special Representative W. Harbaugh, of the United Association. This was the first of a series of meetings to be held with this group in order that mutual problems may be discussed which confront both the Refrigeration Industry and the United Association.

Among some of the problems discussed were—the proper training of our United Association members who are employed by the refrigeration contractors, as well as setting up the proper classification and wage rates to cover all the various phases of the Refrigeration Industry. Other meetings are to be held within the immediate future.

While General President Martin P.

Durkin was in Chicago, I accompanied him to meeting held with officers of Pipe Fitters Local Union 597, United Association. Also, a meeting held with officers of Plumbers Local Union 130, United Association.

We also had meetings with officials of the M. W. Kellogg Company to discuss some of their job conditions involving the membership of the United Association.

From Chicago I proceeded to Detroit, where I met with Brother J. Williams, Business Manager of Steam Fitters Local Union 636, United Association, and officials of the Mahon Company and the Peters Dalton Company. Both of these companies are engaged in the designing, engineering and installing of drying ovens, spray booths and air washing equipment, etc., for industrial plants.

These companies are desirous of entering into a National Agreement covering the installation of the pipe work which is involved on their specialized equipment.

Brother Williams informed me that he was clearing up the local conditions in both of these companies' Detroit shops, whereby all of the prefabrication of pipe work going into their "Package Units" would be prefabricated by members of his local union, as well as the bending and welding of pipe formations 2½" and over that might be shipped to one of their field erection jobs.

I informed the officials of both companies that as soon as local conditions would be cleared, to the satisfaction of the members of Local Union 636, United Association, that we could then follow through and enter into and sign the Standard National Form of Agreement with them.

While in Detroit I met General Organizer T. McNamara, who happened to be in the city at that time.

From Detroit I proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, to meet with General Organizer E. Switalski, to further go into the setting up of the District Council to cover the United Association Local Unions within the Metropolitan area of the city of Cincinnati.

Both of us met with officers of Local Union 59, United Association, and Local Union 392, United Association. Later we attended the regular meeting of Pipe Fitters Local Union 392, United Association, wherein the proposed constitution and by-laws and working rules of the new Pipe Trades District Council of Cincinnati was submitted to the membership for ratification. Both General Organizer and myself answered the many questions asked of us.

At this meeting the proposed constitution, by-laws and working rules of the new Pipe Trades District Council was ratified with the understanding that a few corrections and changes would be made. However, previous to this meeting the Plumbers Local Unions 59, United Association, of Cincinnati, and 535, United Association, of Covington, Ky., had ratified the proposed constitution and by-laws.

This new Pipe Trades District Council, under the new United Association Constitution, will have its first meeting on January 6, and the same will be attended and conducted under the supervision of General Organizer Switalski.

While in Cincinnati, General Organizer Switalski and myself had a meeting with officials of the T. J. Conner, Inc., a plumbing and pipe fitting contractor, whose main office is located in Cincinnati. This meeting was for the purpose of further going into the signing of the Standard National Form of Agreement and the discussing of the proper organizing of their contemplated commercial fabricating shop that is to be set up in Cincinnati.

At this time the National Agreement was signed with this company. And as a matter of information to the membership, this firm, at the present, is engaged in the designing, engineering and constructing of completed installations of processed piping, heating, power piping, refrigeration and air conditioning, sewage disposal stations, water pumping stations and water treatment plants, on a national basis and they are now operating a pipe fabricating shop in the city of Bloomington, Ind.

While in Cincinnati, had a meeting with General Organizer B. Blom.

From Cincinnati I returned to Chicago for the Christmas Holidays and from there, I handled assignments and correspondence.

In concluding this report, I wish to inform the membership that another National Agreement has been signed during the month, with the chemical division of the Blaw-Knox Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. This chemical division is engaged in the designing, engineering and constructing of chemical producing plants, on a national basis.

At the beginning of this new year, may I express my most sincere wishes to the officers and members of the United Association for a happy and prosperous year.

*John J. McCarter*



Starting this report at Jersey City, N. J., in which city, accompanied by Frank DeNike, business agent of Local No. 274, Steam Fitters, a visit was made to the Colgate Palmolive Peet Co. job regarding a stoppage of work caused by a jurisdictional dispute between the laborers and carpenters over stripping of forms and the re-use of lumber after the stripping of the forms. The nature of the jurisdictional disturbance was such that clarification of the decision made by the Building Trades Department, Washington, D. C., was necessary. Turner Construction Co. was the engineering contractor, represented by Superintendent Gilmore. Joseph Sallaro, of Local No. 14, is superintendent of piping.

Next while in Jersey City, N. J., a series of conferences were held at the offices of the Midwest Piping Co., Inc., at Clifton, N. J., to do with agreement, wages and conditions for 1947 for the shopmen, members of Local No. 274. Some of the conditions requested are vacations, watchmen overtime pay on holidays, thirty-day trial period for new employees, pay for holidays, ten-day limit on grievance settlements, local consultation when layoffs are necessary, journeymen wages for pipe machine operators, vanstone operators, testers, and 20 cents per hour increase across the board. Some of the above conditions were agreed upon at this writing, others will need further negotiating. Those representing Midwest Co. were District Engineer Voyce and Superintendent Blind; representing shopmen Local No. 274 were Business Agent Frank DeNike, President Jacobs and Brother Kelly; and representing the journeymen was Brother Daugherty.

Next, at Philadelphia, Pa., a conference was attended at the Metal Trades office with International representatives of all Metal Trades International and National Unions. James Brownlow, Secretary-Treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL, presided at the conference. A campaign was planned to include the organization of all peoples working in Metal Trades establishments in the area of Greater Philadelphia. The Metal Trades Department, AFL, will maintain offices in the City Center Building, opened daily, starting January 1, 1947. Each International and National Union will keep at least one organizer in the city permanently during the campaign.

Here is opportunity for local unions of Philadelphia to build strong nu-

merical organizations, resulting in strong financial organizations, with finances; locals can employ business representatives who will police the local's territory, giving service to membership and employer, while a progressive policy of apprentice training, social, economic and political activity to further the best interest of the industry can be carried on. Our pipe tradesmen working in factories, department stores, office buildings, public services, railroad maintenance shops, chemical plants, pipe fabrication supply houses, furniture stores, gasoline plants maintenance, meat and produce houses, shipyards and repair yards, water and gas companies (all these and more employ many thousands of men) should be enjoying the many compensations derived from our International Union at a very low cost of \$1.00 per month per capita.

Just to mention one outstanding selling point as a protection feature, when a member attains six months' standing he has paid \$6.00 per capita tax and at death receives \$150.00. A member attaining ten years' standing would pay \$120.00 per capita tax and collect a death benefit of \$300.00, and so on up to a member with thirty-five years' standing at \$1.00 per month per capita tax would pay \$420.00 and at death receive \$1,000.00. These potential members don't want to join just any organization. They do want to join a truly great and dignified pipe trades organization with jurisdiction over every branch of the pipe fitting industry. They want a union recognizable in every city in the United States and Canada in the event they choose to work other than in the city where they joined or where initiated without loss of their identity or standing. Ours is a solemn obligation to help and assist those working at our trade that they may enjoy the fruits therefrom, and, too, we owe our membership the added work opportunity. Too many times in the past was a construction member fined or expelled for going to work in a factory during such times because he did not receive construction wages or because the factory wasn't a union shop. This is a serious offense against a member, when our obligation is to unionize the shops and thereafter inevitably better wages and conditions will follow.

Next, a pleasant and interesting meeting was held with the executive board and officers of the Marine Fitters Local No. 754, of Philadelphia, Pa., to do with new United Association Constitution and the part the Marine Fitters Local will play. These progressive officers will write General President Durkin and request a Metal

Trades Charter that their territory can be extended outside the Philadelphia Navy Yard. I next attended a regular meeting of Local 754 and addressed the membership on current problems and conditions of the trade, after which a forum was held and many interesting questions pertaining to Metal Trades were discussed quite at length. The writer enjoyed the meeting and has made recommendations to General President Durkin regarding expansion of jurisdiction of Local 754.

Next, accompanied by Business Agent James O'Neill, of Local 690, and Francis Cronin, representing the Cronin Plumbing and Heating Co., of New York City, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., a visit was made to the Curtis Publishing Co. job to do with jurisdiction of work and decision made by the Building Trades Department, AFL. Superintendent Thornberg was unavoidably detained on business elsewhere and 'phoned his regrets. Mr. Stepanic, Assistant Project Manager, was assured our trades will live up to decisions of the Building Trades Department, and we in turn will insist on other trades doing likewise where United Association members are concerned. Stone and Webster is the general contractor, doing their own heating under conditions of National and 420 agreements. Cronin Co. is the contractor doing plumbing.

Next to Norristown, Pa., where by appointment I met Business Agent Edward Dwyer, of Local 428, to do with examination and admittance of Marine Fitter Archie Robinson. At this writing Brother Robinson has passed a satisfactory examination and has been admitted to Local 428.

Next to Allentown, Pa., and a brief visit with Joseph Hudock, business agent of Local 670, en route to Hazleton, Pa.

At Hazleton, Pa., by appointment, I met Business Agent Howard Slusser, President John McHugh and Louis Longo, acting as Conference Board of Local 425. After conferences with the above-mentioned men, a meeting was arranged with the Employers' Conference Board. Those representing the employers were President George DiLallo, Vice President Christ Hendershdt, Secretary Norman Corrigan, Claude Young and Ray and George Sherry. After several hours of discussion, settlement was made and a ten-day stoppage of work ended with increased wages from \$1.50 per hour to \$1.75 per hour, retroactive to September 1, 1946, and any work contracted previous to September 1, 1946, shall be finished for \$1.625 per hour, or an increase of \$.125. Complaints from the



Employers' Conference Board made it necessary for me to visit Hunsberger's Shop located in Hazleton, Pa., with regard to lumping of labor. Investigation disclosed Mr. Hunsberger pays the prevailing rates and, as he put it, "shares the profits at the end of the month when profits amount to more than was anticipated."

Next, while in Hazleton, I attended a special called meeting of Local 425 and made report to the membership regarding the conference with employers. The membership accepted same unanimously and a committee was appointed to work out the details regarding plumbers not furnishing tools, it being agreed at the conference the employers would buy the members tools or replace them as needed.

Next, accompanied by Business Agent Howard Slusser, of Local 425, several visits were made to Tamaqua, Pa., resulting in Local 425 winning elections, opposed by the United Miners District 50, who have the men in their miners' organizations. In the shop of Fred Senbach, Plumbing and Heating Contractors, employing five mechanics and three apprentices, the United Association won the election seven to one. On the day following, with the Mine Workers again opposing the United Association, the Hodesty Hardware Co. was taken over by the United Association by a vote of fifteen to six. Bernard Samoff, Regional Director, represented the National Labor Relations Board.

Next, to Jersey City, N. J., where I attended and addressed a meeting of Plumbers Local 14, after which a conference was held with Business Agent Corrigan and President Sallaro, to do with apprentice training.

Next to Philadelphia. I met by appointment Jack Catterson, business agent for the Lead Burners Locals 532, 596, and 495, of Philadelphia, Pa., Linden, N. J., and St. Louis, Mo. This meeting had to do with a request through Business Agent Catterson to attend a meeting of the Lead Burners of Baltimore, Md. This visit will be made in the immediate future.

Next, at Philadelphia, Pa., I met by appointment General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock and accompanied him to Atlantic City, N. J., to attend the convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. The convention, as usual, was well attended and enthusiastic with many fine speakers of State and National reputation participating. A fine legislative program was outlined that will, I am sure, enhance the conditions of the working peoples of New Jersey both socially and economically. Our friend, the Plumber Mayor of Newark,

N. J., Vincent Murphy, was re-elected secretary-treasurer unanimously. The entire convention arose to pay their respects and deep esteem when Brother Murphy accepted the job for the eighteenth year.

Next, to Philadelphia, Pa., to attend the meeting of the executive board of the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council regarding the seating of delegates from our Local 420. This accomplished, I entrained for Bridgeport, Conn., to spend the holidays with my family, from which city I travelled to Jersey City, N. J., regarding the stoppage of work at the Public Service Electric and Gas Co. plants, called by Pipe Fitters Local 274. A genuine, fine settlement was made in a few days, including pay for twelve holidays, ten days' vacation for those employed ten months, three weeks' vacation for those employed fifteen years; also, sick pay was granted for full time of illness. The average pay at present is \$1.50 per hour, ranging from \$1.12 per hour to \$1.63 per hour. Local 274 is asking for 30 cents per hour increase. It was agreed to take pay increase controversy to the Mediation Board. Mr. Lybecker, Vice President of Public Service, represented the Gas and Electric Co.



Arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., for meeting of the TVA Trades and Labor Council on Sunday, November 17, 1946. This opens the annual wage conference between management and the Council, which is so necessary to the whole valley.

#### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER PATRICK J. DREW

These conferences and the results are the largest contributing factor to the high standard of living along the whole valley and runs into six states. Of course, we are not entirely satisfied and will keep trying. Organizer Samuel Roper, president of the Council, always acted as co-chairman of the wage data committee. It was necessary for him to leave to attend to some important business for the United Association and I was selected to act as co-chairman. This committee is called upon to act on evidence submitted as to wage rates by the unions, and checked by management to find out if the information is factual. At a later date it is compiled and the TVA panel submits its finding as to the prevailing rates as per TVA law. If not satisfied, the unions may present additional argument to strengthen their case.

The new co-chairman for management, Mr. Harvey, I must say is a perfect gentleman and a fine man to work with, understanding and has a world of patience. In fact the whole committee worked as a team and in harmony. In attendance were delegates from six states. The locals of the United Association were well represented and their presence and help are appreciated. I hope they will always attend.

I now have the results of the conference as far as the United Association members are concerned: \$2.00 per hour on new construction; \$3,000 for annually rated employees, with 26 days' vacation (or five weeks), 6 holidays with pay, 15 days' sick leave, accumulated to 90 days. This is top wages in this part of the country, and will help to adjust many wage agreements.

I attended the conference of the United Association State Association of Virginia, held at Portsmouth, Va. This meeting was a very interesting one. Every local was in attendance and delegates from all locals reported wage increases in the making. Also, the progress made in the Apprentice Training and affiliation with the locals was very gratifying. The many problems arising between locals find adjustment at these meetings. We will always have problems—this could be healthy.

When asked to say a few words I generally say a few thousand. However, I reviewed many of the new laws enacted at the National Convention and advised on the problems now at hand.

Local No. 272 of Portsmouth provided an oyster roast on Saturday night and a turkey dinner on Sunday, with the liquid refreshments necessary to wash down the food. Our thanks to Local No. 272 and the committee for an enjoyable time.

At Knoxville, Tenn., I attended a meeting of the executive board of Local No. 102 about the organizing of the refrigeration and air conditioning work and about the Metal Trades Division of the local and who will be eligible for membership. This was explained. Also a large rayon project is starting in Morristown, Tenn., about 40 miles from Knoxville but in the jurisdiction of Local No. 102 for many years. H. K. Ferguson Company has the contract but sublet some plumbing and steam to a Knoxville firm, John F. Humphries Company. The rest of the work, and this is a large job, will be done by the Ferguson Company. I visited the office of the firm at Morristown in the company of Business Agents Hannifin,



Armstrong, and Galyon; also Brother Jim Everett, business agent for the Building Trades. We met Mr. McReynolds, project manager for the Ferguson Company, about the jurisdiction of the United Association, the carrying, placing and distributing of material for the installation of work coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association and the cutting of the necessary holes and chases for same. Also the installation of all non-metallic pipe. We also talked about transportation and arrived at a satisfactory understanding.

Attended a regular meeting of Local No. 110 of Norfolk, Va., upon the request of Business Agent Colenda. They desired to know more about the Metal Trades Division which will be a part of the United Association Law after January 1, 1947. The question what to do with men who service oil burners, refrigeration, air conditioning and other similar work—this should be no different than jobbing or repair work on plumbing and steam fitting. But unfortunately, we did not keep up with progress on oil burners, refrigeration or air conditioning the same as we did with jobbing on plumbing and steam fitting—or you can call it servicing if you like. Some locals have kept pace with industry and in those cities it will not be difficult to adjust things. But even in those places they were compelled to make temporary adjustments in order to organize this work. I don't believe any set rule could be applied to all cities but any temporary method used with common sense which will eventually bring all work up to the desired level will be the right method. This was my explanation to the members of Local No. 110 of Norfolk, Va.

Also, what to do about the apprentice question and should these men be in the United Association, and the answer is that by all means everyone working in connection with work that is in the jurisdiction of the United Association should be members of the United Association. It is just as necessary to train men in the science of organization and union principle as it is to train them to perform the actual work. If this was not applied all through the years, how could the United Association have made the record it did during the war period, of very little stoppage of work even under trying conditions? Some locals have met with officials of Government and employers, union and non-union, and agreed on certain prescribed rules for apprentices without the right to do so, because, in many instances, these men are not affiliated with the United Association

or the local unions. We should legislate for our own people.

While at Roanoke, Va., Business Agent Houk, of Local No. 538, of Johnson City, reached me by 'phone from Winston-Salem, N. C. At the time he was with Business Agent Edwards, of Local No. 687. Here is the story: Brother Copas, one of the men on charges in Local No. 538, of Johnson City, Tenn., accused of working for the Southern Welding Company, working open shop at Kingsport, Tenn., Eastman Corporation, visited the home of Business Agent Edwards, of Winston-Salem, and stated he was in the plumbing business at West Jefferson, N. C., and desired to sign an agreement with Local No. 687. He informed Business Agent Edwards that Organizer Drew sent him. He should have said "Kilroy sent him." I did not know him and never met him, to the best of my knowledge. The business agent believed him and told him to come back at a later date. In the meantime Brother Copas went to Knoxville Local No. 102 and said he was taking over a job at Morristown, Tenn., formerly in possession of the Southern Welding Company. Local No. 102, knowing the story, did not man the job up to that time. But when Brother Copas told them he was in agreement with Local No. 687, of Winston-Salem they called the local and were told that the local was going to sign an agreement with Brother Copas because Organizer Drew sent him. They did man the job.

I contacted Local No. 102 and arranged a meeting with Brother Copas, Business Agent Hauk, of Local No. 538, of Johnson City, Tenn., and the officers of Local No. 102. Brother Copas said he never told Business Agent Edwards, of Local No. 687, that I sent him, he stated he saw me one time but never spoke to me. He also stated that he no longer worked for Southern Welding Company and had a job at Morristown direct from the owner. He stated that he never worked on the Kingsport job but worked on a job at Marion, Va., for the Southern Welding Company, about 70 miles from Johnson City, but thought that was all right because he did not use tools but supervised the job. On this job, besides Brother Copas, were a foreman and two G.I.'s. No one reported the job. "Some people should give up pipe work and start writing fiction." However, everyone listening was of the same opinion. I believe everything will work out all right.

Received a request from Local No. 216, of Lynchburg, Va., for jurisdiction over the Goodrich job to be built at Buena Vista, Va., and the plant at

Columbia, Va. After investigation I recommended that the project at Buena Vista, Va., be awarded to Local No. 216, of Lynchburg, Va., and the project at Columbia, Va., be awarded to Local No. 10, of Richmond, Va. Both of these recommendations are temporary, but are with the same conditions that apply under their original jurisdiction.

James E. Smith, Plumbing and Heating Company, of Louisville, Ky., has a job at Camp Campbell, Tenn. Jurisdiction of the project was granted to Plumbers Local 352 and Steam Fitters Local 572, of Nashville. Mr. Smith applied for men and Business Agent McCue, of Local 352, sent some men to the project pending the signing of the local's agreement. When the contractor read the agreement and noticed a clause that on out of town work nine hours would be paid for eight hours' work, he stated that he could not sign such an agreement. He did agree, however, to supply cots for those who desired to stay on the job. This job is about 45 miles from Nashville. The contractor's decision was reported to the membership at the next regular meeting. A motion was made that if the contractor did not agree to sign their agreement and pay the nine hours' pay for eight hours' work, the men must be removed from the job.

The business agent called the General Office and spoke to Organizer O'Neill, and was informed that the men were not to be withdrawn. Then the business agent met Mr. Smith again and the contractor agreed to help out to the extent that he would pay one dollar per day transportation. In the meantime, the contractor contacted the General Office and was given the same advice that the business agent received. I was informed of the entire matter and sent the information to the General Office. I received word from the General Office to try to adjust the whole thing. Arriving at Nashville a phone call awaited me from James E. Smith to call him at Louisville. I did so, and was informed that Mr. Smith would meet me at Nashville on Thursday, November 7. He was coming in by plane but because of bad weather the plane was grounded, and Mr. Smith talked to me by phone and explained his side of the question. My last word to him was that whatever the outcome of the meeting, it would be conveyed to him by Business Agent McCue.

I attended the regular meeting of Plumbers Local No. 352 that night, November 7, and explained to the members the policy of the United Association, that any jurisdiction



awarded to any local union was given with the same terms and understanding that the original jurisdiction was given in the charter granted to the local union. That it must be policed eight hours per day—that being the agreed work day at Nashville. The jobs must be manned to the best of their ability, and the jurisdiction granted the United Association by charter from the A. F. of L. must be organized. I also explained that I was not hiding behind the Wage Adjustment Board, but my explanation and advice were based on regular procedure of the United Association, and in this I was not concerned with any board. All the many talks by members trying to break down my explanation and advice were of no avail. However, the local on motion ordered the business agent to remove the men if the contractor did not sign the agreement and pay the premium. If this action is put into effect, there is nothing left to do but apply the policy of the United Association. After the meeting I requested Business Agent McCue to call Mr. Smith and tell him what happened at the meeting.

At the request of Local No. 718, of Oak Ridge, Tenn., attended a regular meeting on December 11, 1946. Also in attendance was Organizer Tom McNamara, who was assigned to Oak Ridge to help in the campaign of the A. F. of L. to organize the Atomic Bomb Area. Tom did a good job here and on his advice Local No. 718 was chartered for three plants in the area. While the election of only one plant was won by the A. F. of L., membership in Local No. 718 is represented in all three plants. The business agents of Local No. 102, of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied us as did Brother Jim Everitt, business agent of the Knoxville Building Trades. This being a new local, many rumors get around such as if a member or holder of a New Construction Card clears into Local No. 718, which is a Metal Trades Local, that member loses his right to work on new construction. Of course, that is not true. Any member who receives and passes an examination for new construction work can always work on new construction work, but only out of a new construction local. Many other questions were asked and answered. This was a well-attended meeting. New members are coming in all of the time.

Also attended a regular meeting of Local No. 102, of Knoxville, and stressed the necessity for the organizing of the refrigeration and air conditioning and other divisions of work that are in the jurisdiction of the United Association. Why we hesitate

is beyond me. It seems to me that the parade is passing and we are looking but are not seeing it. We'd better get about 5 cents worth of "get on to ourselves" before it is too late. Brother Tom also attended this meeting and viewed his experience on this class of work and was very helpful.

As requested by the General Office, I attended a conference of International representatives of the Building Trades, at Raleigh, on Monday, December 16, 1946. This meeting was called to try to do something for trades that have done nothing for themselves. By that I mean that there are jobs that have been operating for as many as nine months with the only union trades being Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Bricklayers and some Electricians. Mind you, Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, in such a condition. There are only three local charters in Raleigh, United Association, Bricklayers and Carpenters—the last not active. Our people are without question the top trade, and I'm not bragging. Some time ago I explained all about this condition to the General President and I welcome the opportunity to help do something about it, because we cannot advance without a better organized Building Trades movement. I did not hesitate to tell all present how I felt about this condition. We will do our part.



Upon receiving instructions from President Durkin, I proceeded to

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LESLIE E. DILG**

Cleveland, Ohio, to meet with a group of International Representatives whose organizations are also signatory to an agreement with the American Ship Building Co.

The meeting was called for the purpose of clarifying the various issues to be discussed with representatives of management at a later negotiations meeting. There were five major points discussed and the final drafting of the clauses was left to the secretary of the committee with instructions to also arrange a meeting with officials of the company.

Secretary-Treasurer Hillock then assigned me to Louisville, Ky., to meet with representatives of Local Unions 392, 438, and 522, to discuss proposed changes in the agreement with the Joseph M. Seagram's Distilleries at Baltimore and Gwynnebrook, Md., at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and at Louisville,

Ky. This maintenance contract is one of the finest in the country and provides for a wage rate of 90 per cent of the Cincinnati construction rate, vacation with pay, sick leave, work clothes, and many other features. We visited the offices of the company and were again able to reach an understanding for the coming year.

Then to Lexington, Ky., with Brother "Tony" Smith, of Local Union 107, and met Business Representative Cecil Deatherage and Secretary Fitzgerald, of Local Union 452. The General Electric Co. is building a plant in Lexington to manufacture light bulbs and the piping for the Argon gas which goes into the bulbs in the manufacturing process was causing some friction. Argon gas is extracted from the atmosphere and is the most suitable yet found to be placed in electric bulbs. A great deal of care is necessary in preparing the piping and a great deal of care must be exercised to keep any dirt out of the lines. I investigated the conditions and found that most of the fabricating had been done by the General Electric Co. in its plant in Cleveland and with others than members of the United Association but that a great deal more would be done on the job site and with members of Local Union 452. An understanding was reached for this particular job which was agreeable to all concerned and I will visit the offices of the General Electric Co. on my next visit to Cleveland in an effort to eliminate any further controversies.

Upon returning to Louisville, I met General Organizer Switalski who has been assisting Local Unions 59 and 392 of Cincinnati in drawing up a constitution and by-laws for a District Council. We met with representatives of the Louisville local unions and gave them information so that steps could be taken to comply with the provisions of the Constitution which goes into effect on January 1, 1947.

The Marquette, Mich., Central Labor Union had requested that a representative of the United Association visit Marquette and assist in the organization of a Plumbers and Steam Fitters local union. President Durkin met me in Chicago along with General Organizer McCartin and Special Representative Harbaugh to discuss the refrigeration program in Cleveland and assigned me to Marquette for the purpose of investigating the request of the Central Labor Union. Arriving in Marquette, I met Brother James Cummings, who represents the American Federation of Labor in Michigan, and Dexter Clark, secretary of the Marquette Central Labor Union. Meetings were arranged with



the journeymen employed in Marquette, Ishpeming, and Negaunee and nineteen men made application for membership and charter. I have recommended that a charter be issued for Marquette County, Mich., and have also made arrangements to return and install the local union.

Returning to Chicago, I again met President Durkin, General Organizer McCartin and Special Representative Harbaugh and attended a meeting at the Bismarck Hotel with a group of contractors representing a large part of the refrigeration industry. Groundwork was laid at this meeting for what is hoped will be a national pattern for organizing and stabilizing the refrigeration branch of our industry.

Then to Columbus, Ohio, and met with the executive board of Local Union 189, relative to the complaint of one of its members that an assessment had been unfairly levied. Upon checking into the records I found that there was no grounds for the complaint and so notified the General Office. General Organizer Ben Blom was also present at the meeting and we discussed the organizing program in Columbus. A great deal of progress has been made especially in the small home field and the local union had felt it necessary to place another representative in the field.

While in Columbus I visited the offices of the Huffman and Wolfe Co. and the Sauer Co. regarding several matters pertaining to work in that area. We have recently had some difficulties with other trades due to the piping contractors laxity in assuming a complete job. Anchors and braces for high pressure steam lines have been let to contractors with whom the United Association has no contractual relations, this practice being an almost perfect guarantee of dissension and trouble on a job. In one instance it was necessary to stop several jobs until the work of installing anchors, braces and brackets was turned back to the contractor employing members of the United Association.

Then to Wheeling, W. Va., and attended a meeting of Local Union 83. As the meeting was mostly taken up with the election of officers for the coming year I only had the opportunity to renew acquaintance and meet the members at this very large meeting.

Then to Parkersburg, W. Va., and attended a special meeting of Local Union 565. Several very large jobs have recently been started in this area and due to a low wage rate some difficulty has been experienced in manning the jobs properly. Suggestions were given as to the proper method of

securing an increase in wages and also to better the present working conditions.

Secretary-Treasurer Hillock then instructed me to visit Marietta, Ohio, and meet with Local Union 168 on several matters on which the local union had directed inquiries to the General Office. A special meeting had been called by the officers and the questions discussed at some length. The policy of the United Association as regards territorial jurisdiction was explained and the advantages of the policy emphasized.

I then returned to Columbus, Ohio, and met the Board of Business Agents of the Columbus Building and Construction Trades Council to defend the position of the United Association and Local Union 189. A job had been declared unfair by the Council which Local Union 189 had assured the contractor would be completed with no difficulties. This action had been taken at a time when the Building Trades Council was inoperative and before its reorganization. A full explanation was given and an understanding reached that will not prove detrimental to Local 189 or to the Building Trades Council.

*Leslie E. Dilg*

In Cincinnati, several meetings were attended with Locals 392 and 59 of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Local 535, Covington, Ky. Action was taken regarding changes and additions made in the Constitution of the United Association at the Twenty-fifth Con-

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vention caused by the adoption of the International Committee to Eliminate Internal Jurisdictional Disputes. Local Unions 392 and 59 of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Local 535, Covington, Ky., through their duly elected delegates, have formulated a constitution and by-laws for a District Council in conformity with the revised Constitution of the United Association. Pipe Fitters Local 392, having the largest geographical area of jurisdiction, includes the jurisdiction maintained by Plumbers Local 59, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Plumbers Local 535, Covington, Ky. This territory will comprise the jurisdiction of the District Council of Metropolitan Cincinnati and vicinity. Craft equality in voting was adopted by this District Council. By this method Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 392 was granted representation equal to the combined

number of delegates of Plumbers Local Union No. 59 and Plumbers Local Union No. 535.

During the course of these meetings the local unions selected and elected their respective delegates and chose their temporary officers to the District Council. The following Brothers were chosen as temporary officers: Brother Robert Wilhelmey, Local 59, temporary president, and Brother James P. Maher, Local 392, temporary secretary.

While attending the regular meeting of Local 59, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the special meeting of Local 535, Covington, Ky., the proposed constitution and by-laws of the District Council were read and unanimously ratified by the membership of these two local unions.

Since the formulating of the new constitution and by-laws, General Organizer John J. McCartin and I have had the wholehearted cooperation from the officers and members of these local unions and we are confident that uniform working conditions and harmonious relationship will exist among the membership of these local unions, which can be expected wherever a District Council exists.

While in Cincinnati I renewed some old acquaintances with Jack Hurst, President of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council, and Brother Frank Vincent, Business Manager of the Cincinnati Building and Construction Trades Council, and many matters concerning the existing labor conditions pertaining to the State of Ohio were discussed.

On instructions of General President Durkin I proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where I met General Organizer Dilg and Business Manager A. J. Smith and Secretary Wm. P. O'Brien, of Local 107, and Business Manager V. A. Cartwright and Business Rep. H. A. Hooe, of Local 522, where plans were outlined and discussed for formulating a District Council in the Louisville Area.

In returning to Cincinnati, I met with General Organizer John J. McCartin and later we met Mr. Louis Hudepohl, of the T. J. Conners Plumbing and Heating Co. Matters pertaining to a National Agreement were gone into and signed by General Organizer McCartin in behalf of the United Association. General Organizer McCartin and I attended the regular meeting of Local 392 and the constitution and by-laws of the District Council were accepted and unanimously ratified.

Between my work in Cincinnati and Louisville I contacted General Organizers Jeff Mullally, Thomas F.



McNamara, and Vice President Joseph Lahey on several occasions. These Organizers are working in my district during my absence in regard to matters affecting local unions in the States of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona.

Conferred with General Organizer John A. Todd on matters pertaining to the fabrication of materials by a certain Tulsa, Okla., fabrication company which is not employing members of the United Association and is supplying materials to several jobs in General Organizer Todd's territory, whom I advised in regard to this condition.

Brother Business Agent Eldon C. Thompson, of Local 351, of Muskogee, Okla., was contacted in reference to the new agreement and wage increase entered into by and between Local Union 351 and the Master Plumber Association of Muskogee, Okla., and other matters he wished information about.

Brother W. W. Weeks, business manager of Local 239, of Odessa, Texas, was advised on matters pertaining to future work contemplated in the jurisdiction of Local Union 239, and on other matters in which the members of Local 239 were interested.

Business Manager Vernon W. Evans and Business Representative C. L. Quinn, of Pipe Fitters Local 195, of Houston and Beaumont Areas, were contacted relative to shop agreement with the local fabrication shops in the jurisdiction of Local 195, and on matters pertaining to the proposed wage increase which is to be presented to the contractors in the Houston and Beaumont areas.

A controversial issue had arisen on the Ford Bacon Davis job on the Carbon Carbide Plant at Texas City, Texas, relative to handling materials which were being claimed by the Iron Worker. Business Representative George Glossen, of Local 195, and Mr. Yedell, of Ford Bacon Davis Co., were contacted in reference to this to report a satisfactory adjustment dispute and at this time I am pleased was made on this matter.

In Portsmouth, Ohio, attended the regular meeting of Local 577 when I was privileged to address the meeting and renew old acquaintances, also attended the joint master and journeyman meeting which was attended by Chief Plumbing Inspector of Ohio, Brother Richard Barrett, and Deputy Inspector, Brother Joe Simms, relative

to existing plumbing conditions in rural sections of Ohio.

*Ed Switala*

At the close of my last report I was located in Knoxville, Tenn., preparing to enter further

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SAMUEL E. ROPER**

wage negotiations with the TVA on behalf of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, of which our International Union and the local unions in the Watershed Area are a part. As stated before, wage negotiations on this program are negotiated after a survey has been made both by Management and Labor of the wage rates within this Area. Wage rates affecting employees on this program are determined by law from this brief. All crafts including production workers on this program received a substantial wage increase ranging from 10 cents per hour to 25 cents on hourly basis and from \$200 to \$600 on annual basis.

Members of the United Association on this program which included members from two local unions in Johnson City, one in Knoxville, one in Chattanooga, two in Memphis, one in Jackson and two in Nashville, Tenn.; one in Gadsden, one in Sheffield and one in Birmingham, Ala.; and one in Paducah and Louisville, Ky., received the following conditions: Journeymen on hourly basis received \$2.00 per hour, leadburner, \$2.125, helpers \$1.00 and apprentices from 75 cents first period to \$1.80 fifth period on a graduating basis. Journeymen on maintenance or annual rates received \$3,000 per annum, leadburner, \$3,400. Apprentices receive from \$1,665 to \$2,600 per annum on a graduating basis of five periods. Helpers received \$2,000 per annum. Double time for overtime for Sundays and holidays and time and one-half for all other overtime was negotiated along with two hours pay for reporting for work and not being used. The annually rated employees receive 26 days per year vacation and 15 days per year sick leave accumulative up to 90 days with full pay, also for annually rated employees on shift work, where employees are required to work on a 7-day schedule, they receive time and one-half for their first day and double time for the second day off when required to work, regardless of the day of the week. The annually rated employees receive pay for holidays as such when they fall on their off-day. The above-mentioned

conditions become effective January 1, 1947, and remain in effect for one year or until such time as a conference is held and revisions are made.

While in Knoxville, I contacted Brother Bert E. Gatch, secretary and business agent of Local Union No. 295, as per the request of a representative of the Huffman-Wolfe Company about a job that company had secured in Daytona Beach, Fla. I also contacted several local unions within my district with reference to conditions that were in existence upon receipt of instructions from the General Office.

On previous assignment from the General Office I proceeded to Gadsden, Ala., at the request of the Master Plumbers Association and the local union membership of Local Union 498 with reference to a stoppage of work due to a misunderstanding between the local union and the master plumbers with reference to back pay of increase in wages. Upon arrival in Gadsden, I met with the Business Agent, R. Y. Hadaway, and a committee representing the local union and the master plumbers in the district and after several hours of discussion an understanding was reached on various questions. A general understanding was reached with reference to the proper procedure to follow in the future concerning the local union's and the master plumbers' activities. The employees had returned to work and the Masters agreed to pay them according to the provisions of the agreement.

On assignment from the General Office, I proceeded to Macon, Ga., at the request of the Master Plumbers Association of Macon and Local Union No. 472 concerning a stoppage of work caused by the Master Plumbers' refusal to abide by an agreement reached with the local union in July, that is, due to the board's refusal to grant the agreed wage rate of \$1.75 per hour and returned the decision of \$1.625, the Masters agreed to have held as in escrow 12½ cents per hour and upon approval of the board or when they reached an agreement, they would pay that which was held. After meeting with the Masters and then with the Masters and lawyers representing the Masters Association, a satisfactory settlement was reached whereby the Masters agreed to pay the members their money. The men then agreed to return to work on the following Monday. They were to receive their checks upon returning to work.

While in Macon, I contacted Brother Walter Brutcher, business agent of Local No. 188, Savannah, Ga., where a stoppage of work had been brought about by the members of our



Association due to the Masters' refusal to grant wage increase. I was advised by Brother Brutcher that all shops with the exception of two had returned to work on an agreed wage rate.

I then proceeded to Monroe, La., on assignment from the General Office and contacted the business agent and Masters and many of the business people with reference to a condition in our local union brought about by some individual members of the local. I advised the business agent and secretary, Brother C. H. Schrell, to call a meeting of the local union for Tuesday night, December 10, and that I would return at that time to Monroe from Haynesville where I had agreed to meet with a group of oil field workers with Brother E. H. Williams, president of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor, to participate in the meeting. Several meetings had been held with this group and they were to decide at this meeting whether or not they would join the union. Brother R. L. Soule had worked with these people for some time.

After meeting with the group and discussing with them the organization's policy, eighteen present who were not members of the United Association made application. A large crowd was expected but was prevented from coming due to the company, as we were told, advising late in the evening that the meeting had been called off. A report has been made to the General Office on this situation.

I then returned to Monroe, La., with Mr. Schrell, who accompanied me to Haynesville and visited one housing project and also the offices of Ford Bacon and Davis Construction Company and discussed with them several general questions. I then met with the local union in a special meeting and went into the assignment for which I was in Monroe, which was some alleged discrimination being practiced by the business agent against certain members. After making a thorough investigation on jobs among our members and in the local hearing on Tuesday evening, I advised the local union of the situation as I had found it, including the officers and members involved. I further advised them that petty jealousies and petty differences would have to be discontinued in the local union if they expected to make any progress on the job. After discussing with them these problems the local union thoroughly agreed with my position.

I then contacted Business Agent H. A. Stevens, of Local 119, Mobile, Ala., and had him arrange a meeting with the Southern Construction Com-

pany officials of Mobile, Ala., for the purpose of discussing with them a National Agreement. This newly-organized construction company has several jobs for the International Paper Company covering piping work and electrical work. I was advised that they already had an agreement with the electrical workers and they signed our National Agreement which I have referred to the General President with recommendations. I then met with the Executive Board of Local 119, Mobile, Ala., to discuss with them the interpretations of the Constitution as to the work coming within the jurisdiction of the executive board.

I had instructions from the General Office to contact W. W. Labat, of Pascagoula, Miss. A meeting was scheduled with officers and executive board members of the local and the question at issue was the election conducted by the local union for officers for the ensuing year. After going over the minutes of the former meetings, seeing the printed ballot as prepared by the local and the action taken by its members in the election, I ruled that the election was constitutional. A report on this subject was made to the General Office.

I then again met with the officers of the Southern Construction Company of Mobile who advised me that their first job would be in Bastrop, La., and I advised them that this work would be under the jurisdiction of Local 659, Monroe, La.

I then proceeded to Birmingham, Ala., and answered correspondence and made reports to the General Office. I also discussed with Brother C. F. Voss, organizer in my district, some refrigeration work problems affecting him in Atlanta, Ga.

I then proceeded to Decatur, Ala., where I had arranged for a meeting as per assignment from the General Office with the officers of the Decatur Central Labor Union as I had a complaint from the President of the Central Labor Union with reference to the action of members of Local 760, Sheffield, Ala., causing some dissension in the Labor Movement in Decatur, Ala. I had a member of Local 760 to arrange a meeting with the officers at 7:30 Saturday night, December 14. Upon arrival I found all officers present with the exception of the president, who had made the complaint. After discussing this matter with the members present, I made a report to the General Office and then proceeded to Savannah, Ga., as per assignment from the General Office.

Upon arrival in Savannah, I found members of Local 188 on strike due to the refusal of the Masters to grant

wage increase requested by the local union. After conference with the Master Plumbers and a committee representing the local union and the Masters, some of the officers present, a final proposal was made by the Masters. The local union had requested an increase from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hour. Having received a 12½ cents per hour increase two weeks prior to their request, the Masters refused to consider. In a later conference the Masters made the following proposal. They would grant \$1.875 per hour effective when the men returned to work and another 12½ cents per hour effective on or about February 15, 1947, making a total of \$2.00.

The committee representing the local union agreed to call a meeting to present the proposal to the local union. This meeting was held on December 20 at which time the Masters agreed to pay the \$2.00 rate effective when the men returned to work. A report was made to the General Office concerning this situation. While in Savannah, however, I found through some of the officers of our local union that the local was following the policy of the United Association by changing its name to the "B" and "O" Local Union, meaning the "Brutcher" and "O'Brien" local union. I am sure that the members were joking.

On assignment, I proceeded to Columbus, Miss., and met with Secretary George W. Montgomery and with him visited the State College in Starksville, with reference to a wage dispute on a construction job at the college wherein the members had requested an increase in pay from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour which was practically agreed upon subject to approval by the president of the college. They also agreed to allow the men to work nine hours and give them ten hours pay, the extra hour covering traveling time.

I then proceeded to Birmingham, Ala., where I made application for charter for oil field workers, pipe fitters, at Haynesville, La. I am of the opinion that this local union will make progress in the interest of the United Association in the Oil Field Work within that district.

I then proceeded to Sheffield, Ala., for the Christmas Holidays.

Upon request from the General President on December 30, I proceeded to Birmingham, Ala., and attended a meeting of Local Union No. 91 which was a special meeting called to take care of a run-off of certain officers of the local union and other business of importance such as wage negotiations with the Master Plumbers of Birmingham. This was one of the best attended meetings of Local



91 I have ever attended and the most harmonious. The members discussed and transacted their business as real businessmen.

At the close of my report, I am in Birmingham, Ala.

*Samuel E. Poper*

At Albany, N. Y., I attended a meeting of the Capital District Council composed of locals in Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Cohoes, Gloversville, Saratoga Springs, Glens Falls and Plattsburg. The regular business of the meeting was ably transacted and the reports from all locals indicated considerable employment now and in the future in this area.

Plans were formulated for a uniform scale of wages and working agreement for all locals. At the conclusion of the meeting a nice dinner was provided by Albany Local 7.

At New York City, in company with Business Agents Fred Kearns, Gus Keenan, of Steam Fitters Local 638, and Business Agent William Rennert, of Steam Fitters Local 639, I visited several jobs in the Brooklyn area where working conditions for the members of these locals were discussed with the contractors. We then met with General Vice President William McLaughlin, who is also business manager of Plumbers Local 1 of Brooklyn, in reference to having the members of his local who are working on these jobs assist Local 638 in protecting their jurisdiction. Business Manager William McLaughlin assured these officers of immediate cooperation and this work is now being done by members of Steam Fitters locals.

At New York City, upon being notified by the General Office of a complaint made by one of the defeated candidates for business agent at the recent election held by Plumbers Local No. 2, of New York City, I arranged a meeting with the officers of Local 2, election judges and the complainant. The procedure of this election was gone into at great length, and a complete report of these charges have been forwarded to the General Office.

At a later date I attended a regular meeting of Local 2 where I was privileged to install the newly elected officers consisting of Brothers William Dodd, president; Harry Kearns, vice president; Fred Deigan, financial sec-

retary-treasurer; Mike Salzavelo, assistant secretary-treasurer; William Flood, recording secretary; Saul Heisler, organizer; James Donahue, Public Relations agent; Business Agents Eugene Murray, Archie Heckler, Mike Fox, Jack Cohen, Matthew Margarita and Thomas Tobin. At the conclusion of this meeting a motion was made to give the officers 100 per cent cooperation which was carried unanimously and everything terminated in peace and harmony between the winners and losers.

At New York City a joint meeting was attended with the officers of every local in New York City and Long Island respectively—Plumbers Local 1 of Brooklyn, 2 of New York City, 531 of New York City, 457 of Nassau County, 775 of Suffolk County, Long Island, Steam Fitters 638 of New York City and Steam Fitters Helpers Local 639 of New York City. The purpose of this meeting was to form a District Council in this area in compliance with the action taken at our recent convention. Several committees were selected to investigate the restrictions that would prevent either group from doing all work coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association, also a committee to draw up by-laws for this Council. The forming of this Council will bring together the officers of all the locals in Greater New York City and they will be more able to protect the jurisdiction of the United Association.

At Buffalo, N. Y., in company with Business Agent James Stilwell and Vice President Gerald Stevenson, of Lead Burners Local 677 of Buffalo, I attended several meetings with officials of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., also a United States Conciliator, in reference to an increase in wages and drawing up a working agreement for members of this local. The officials of this company will take our request under advisement and meet with us at a later date.

While in Buffalo I had the opportunity to confer with Business Agents Leo Redmond, of Local 36, and Joseph Rosenberger, of Local 395, on several matters concerning the interests of the members of this local and setting up an organizing campaign in the industrial plants in this area. At a later date I attended a regular meeting of the Buffalo Auxiliary Sprinkler Fitters Local 669. Several matters of importance concerning the members of this local were gone into, especially in regard to this local having its local autonomous rights.

At Niagara Falls, I was notified by the General Office that Local 129 requested my services. I met with Busi-

ness Agent John Costello, of Local 129 of Niagara Falls, in reference to several questions regarding his members. I then attended a regular meeting of this local, where an opportunity was afforded to discuss with the officers and members several articles of their working agreement. Also the question of organizing men working in the Industrial Plants in this area. Business Agent Costello is making great progress in organizing this District, and with full cooperation of the members of this local, real success can be attained.

In company with General President Martin P. Durkin, I attended a Testimonial Dinner in honor of Richard J. Gray, President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, in Albany, given by the Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades Council in Albany at the Ten Eyck Hotel. This testimonial was well attended and the hall filled to capacity. General Presidents from all the International Unions connected with the Building Trades Department were in attendance. General President Durkin was one of the principal speakers. In his remarks he highly praised President Gray on the fine job he has done as Acting President of this Department during the war years and assured him of full cooperation of the United Association. Business Manager Fred Whitmore, of Local 7, president of the business agents in this area, was toastmaster of this very successful dinner. After dinner a fine program of entertainment was enjoyed until a late hour.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., in company with Business Agents George Grimm, of Local 86, Mt. Vernon; John Walsh, Local 209, Yonkers, and John Mahoney, Local 299, White Plains, I attended a meeting with Mr. E. H. Carr, Chief Engineer of the Westchester Lighting Company. At this meeting we were assured by Mr. Carr that after January 1, 1947, this company will no longer install the gas service from the property line into the building in the Westchester County area. This company has been installing the gas service into the foundation walls of the building in this area for many years. At this meeting arrangements were made for the members of our respective locals in Westchester County to go to a school set up by the Westchester Lighting Company, where they will instruct our members on all gas appliances sold by this company.

At a later date with Business Agent John Mahoney, of Local 299, White Plains, I attended a special meeting of



# Technical INFORMATION

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

## Calculation and Design of Radiant Heating Installations

Prepared by

JOSEPH P. CORCORAN Through the Cooperation of the A. M. BYERS COMPANY

No attempt will be made to deal exhaustively with the question of design. The only purpose of this article is to bring to the attention of the journeymen and apprentices the methods used for design purposes and to add a few pertinent suggestions which have occurred to us after long study of many installations.

### CALCULATION OF RADIATION REQUIREMENTS

The first step in planning a radiant heating system is to determine the correct amount of radiation required in order to properly heat each individual room. This may be accomplished by computing the heat loss through wall glass, etc., and the loss due to infiltration.

Reference is made to the A.S.H.V.E. guide for the list of heat transmission coefficients which can be used for this work.

For example, if it were desired to work out a floor type radiant system for a one room basement-less structure, heat losses through the walls and ceilings would be calculated in accordance with the "Guide" methods. Then, an additional quantity—usually 25 to 30 per cent of all other losses—would be included for loss into the ground. This is, of course, only an approximation but it has proved sufficiently accurate to be suitable for practical work. If the plan were to place the heating coils in the ceiling, just the reverse of the above outlined procedure would be followed—that is, losses through the floor would be calculated in the regular way but an additional percentage would be included to cover ceiling losses. The reason for

this variation in calculating technique is that a different temperature gradient exists from the plane of the pipe coils to the cold air (or ground, as the case may be) than is the case with conventional heating systems where the transmission is assumed to be consistent from indoor air at a uniform temperature in all parts of the room.

(See Fig. 1—Bottom of Page 18)

Once the total of all heat losses is determined, the next step is to break the heating requirement down to a value expressed in Btu per hour per square foot of panel surface. The curve in Fig. 1 can then be consulted to determine pipe size, approximate spacing, and mean operating temperature. Obviously, a wide choice exists but as a general thing pipe size and spacing are chosen to provide a mean operating temperature level between 120°F and 140°F. Good practice would seem to indicate that the closer the design basis is to, say,

ment (considering heat travel in both directions from the pipe) is above approximately 85 Btu per hour per square foot of panel, 1¼-inch pipe is indicated while loads less than about 30 Btu per hour per square foot call for ¾-inch.

"It has been found by experience that it is safe, under usual conditions, to base a heating panel design on a heat transmission value of about 3.5 Btu per hour per square foot of external pipe surface and per °F temperature difference water to air. This is roughly equivalent to 1.2 Btu per lineal foot of 1 inch standard weight pipe, 1 Btu per foot of ¾-inch pipe and 0.80 Btu per foot of ½-inch pipe.

"It is evident that the unit rate of heat delivery by a pipe coil to its concrete or plaster jacket must vary with the distance between pipe coils and with the difference between the temperature of the pipe coil and that of the air. The unit rate of heat delivery increases as the distance between pipe coils increases and also as the temperature difference (water in pipe and air in room) increases. The unit rate of 3.5 suggested above is an average value.

"In constructing pipe coils, it is customary to space 1-inch pipe from 12 to 16 inches on centers; ¾-inch pipe from 9 to 12 inches on centers; and ½-inch pipe from 6 to 8 inches on centers.

"To design a pipe coil for a ceiling panel having an area of 74 square feet and delivering 4000 Btu per hour to the room, assume the pipe size and spacing—say ¾-inch pipe spaced 9 inches on centers.

"Assume that the insulation of the panel is such that 15 per cent of the

### NOTICE

The Journal inaugurated a series of industrial front cover pages which will be accompanied by technical articles connected with them. The purpose of this change is to place before the membership the true scope and breadth of their jurisdiction and to keep the membership abreast of recent developments in those various fields of the plumbing and pipe fitting industry.

140°F, the more efficient the system in over-all size. One-inch pipe is most generally used because it represents probably the best compromise between "dollar efficiency" (the smaller pipe sizes provide more heating surface per lineal foot per dollar cost) and fabricating ease (the larger pipe sizes simplify the manual welding job). However, if the heating require-



heat flows upward and 85 per cent downward; the pipe coil must then deliver 4000/0.85 or about 4700 Btu per hour to the panel. If, say, 90 lineal feet of pipe are used, the heat delivery must be 4700/90 or about 52 Btu per foot. Since 1 foot of 3/4-inch pipe delivers about 1 Btu per °F temperature difference, water to air, this temperature difference must be 52 degrees. Hence, if the air temperature is assumed to be 65°F, the mean water temperature must be 117°F.

"If the water flows through the coil at a low velocity so that its temperature drop through the coil is 20 degrees, the temperature of the water in the flow riser must be 127°F and in the return riser 107°F. If the ve-

locity is higher, so that the water will cool only 10 degrees in flowing through the coil, the temperatures in the flow and return risers must be 122°F and 112°F."

To facilitate practical work, the calculation of the quantity of pipe required for any given room can be reduced to a simple formula based on the above-given unit rate of heat transfer:

$$P = \frac{HL}{3.5 \times A \times dT}$$

Where: P=linear feet of pipe  
 HL=total heating load (in all directions from panel)  
 A=external pipe surface area per linear foot

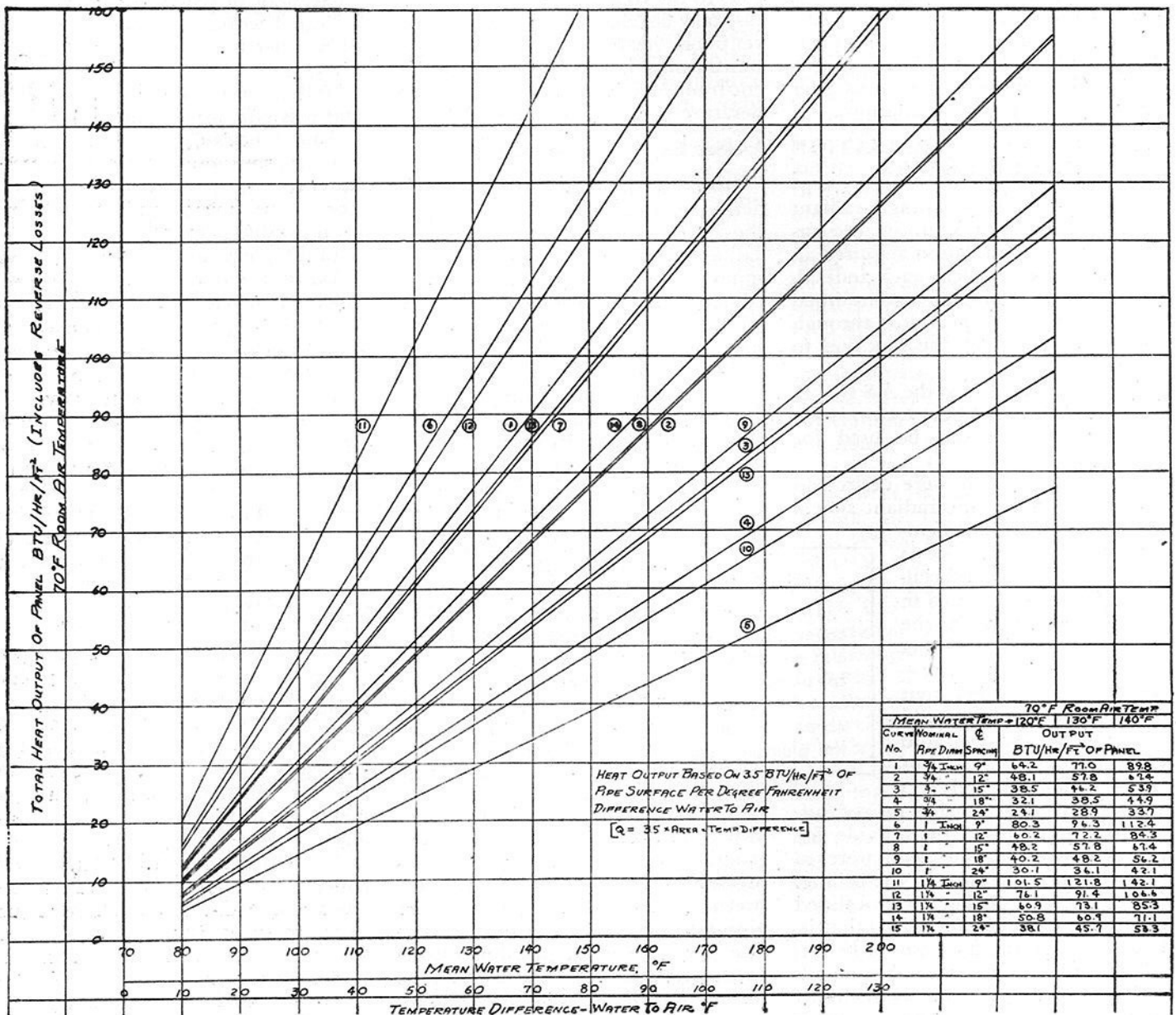
dT=temperature difference, water to room air

To make use of this formula, choice of pipe size and mean operating water temperature must first be made from Fig. 1.

**DESIGN OF SUPPLY AND RETURN MAINS**

Design work is usually simplified if a tentative system of supply and return mains for a multi-room structure is worked out before any time is spent designing the elements for the individual rooms. As a general thing, the best results will be obtained by placing the supply main around the periphery of a structure in order to take advantage of the warmest water in the coldest areas and thus create a more uniform heating effect.

Fig. 1





In a system where long main runs are involved or where many individual elements are fed from one set of mains, it is considered good practice to reverse either the supply or return and thus tend to equalize the total pressure drop due to frictional resistance in the mains serving each element. The system thus becomes largely self-balancing and danger of "short-circuiting" is avoided.

Proper pipe size in mains can be quickly and easily chosen from the tables given in Chapter 16, 22nd Edition, of the A.S.H.V.E. "Guide." It is obviously important that this design detail be carefully considered. Otherwise, the system may be unduly restricted with resultant poor performance.

After a tentative layout of the mains has been accomplished, it is possible to reduce accordingly the calculated amount of pipe needed in the individual element for any particular room through which a main passes. This is due to the fact that the pipe in the mains performs a heating function, the same as any other length of pipe. Actually, this is an additional economy in a well-designed radiant system. Since the mains are usually larger in pipe size than the anticipated room elements, a proportionate increase in heat emission results. Main length can thus be rationalized into equivalent lengths of "room-piping" by multiplying the actual main length by the ratio of main area per linear foot to room piping area per linear foot.

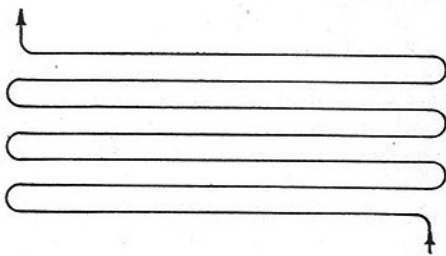


Fig. 2—Continuous Coil.

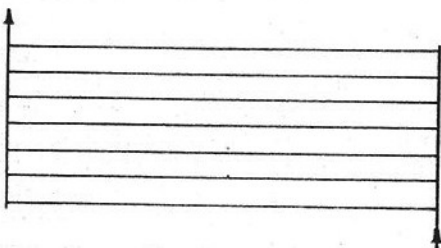


Fig. 3—Grid.

which it is planned to use 1-inch coils, the equivalent length of main would be  $(0.622 \div 0.344) \times 20$ , or 36 feet. This quantity can then be directly subtracted from the calculated quantity of 1-inch pipe required.

**COIL DESIGN**

Pipe elements for radiant systems have in the past taken several different forms but present practice has rather definitely crystallized around two basic patterns: the continuous coil (Fig. 2) and the grid (Fig. 3) or combination of them. The characteristics of each type are different and the choice between the two merits some study.

As a general thing, the continuous coil is a little less expensive to fabricate and a little easier to design particularly where an irregular plan is involved. Such a unit makes use of full random pipe lengths and pipe waste is therefore kept to a minimum, as is the welding necessary to salvage short lengths. The over-all welding required is also usually less than with the grid. However, the technique of bending is introduced—at least to a greater degree—and this tends to counteract the welding economy to a certain extent.

The limiting factor in the otherwise desirable use of the continuous coil is due to rapid rise in total frictional resistance with increases in the total length of the coil. Pump sizes, and therefore initial cost, as well as current costs during operation, place a rather definite economic limit to the head against which the circulator must work. For this reason, then, the use of the continuous coil is restricted to small areas.

The grid, on the other hand, can be made to serve even very large areas and still provide excellent thermal distribution with light hydraulic load. Grid headers, or manifolds, are usually made of larger pipe sizes in order to facilitate welding in the smaller pipe running the length of the grid. For example, a 2-inch header may be chosen to supply 1-inch or 1¼-inch "run" pipes. The proportionately large heating effect resulting may be compensated for in the same manner as described in the preceding section on main design.

In the design of a radiant system, the choice between these two forms is not usually difficult. Since the heat losses, and therefore the quantity of water required, have already been calculated for each area, a rough index to circulator size is immediately available. Main lengths and sizes

have also been determined and this information further narrows down the field of possible, practical, circulator sizes. The difference between the maximum frictional resistance against which these one or two sizes will pump the required quantity of water and the friction head already accounted for in mains, boiler, and fittings gives a specific answer as to whether an element for a given area should be a grid or a coil.

For large areas, a number of ingenious compromises between these two basic forms may be worked out in order to retain the virtues of both. One such modified form is shown in Fig. 4. Coil lengths have been run up to the maximum; common supply and return headers then connect to the main just as in an elementary grid system. Fabricating costs are thus kept to a minimum yet good hydraulic characteristics are developed.

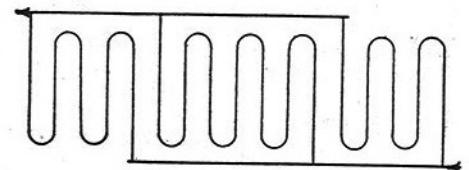


Fig. 4—Combination Grid and Continuous Coil.

As a matter of design, it should be noted that it is occasionally found desirable to effect a slight concentration of piping within a single element, to meet unusually high heating requirements. For example, if a given room contains a huge glass area along one side, a slight concentration of pipe at that side may be in order. This should not be excessive—2 or 3 adjacent pipe runs set on closer-than-usual centers—because unduly warm spots in the panel surface tend to work against the evenness of radiant heating which is one of its principal virtues.

**LOCATION OF COILS**

The designer's question as to where to locate radiant heating coils—that is, floor, wall, or ceiling—is not so intricate as might be imagined. The choice rests on a few simple, practical considerations and heavily favors the floor elements. Installations in this country during the past few years have been in the floor about 95 per cent of the time. The balance have been in the ceiling, with only a very occasional wall coil being used to supplement either floor or ceiling units.

The reason for the predominating choice of the floor coil is largely economic. As a rule, ceiling installations cost 10 to 20 per cent more than the

As an example, if a 2-inch main, 20 feet long, runs through a room in



corresponding floor element and this factor is usually decisive. As further theoretical merit, the floor coil offers these advantages:

1. More constant relationship to occupant as he moves about.
2. Closer to occupant and therefore more efficient due to diminishing heating effect as he moves away from source of heat.
3. More efficient transfer of convected heat.
4. Greater effect at lower temperature due to sensitivity of feet and legs to heat and cold.

The single most important practical factor favoring ceiling installations is that ceiling surfaces can be operated at a higher temperature than the floor without producing discomfort. Occasionally, this point becomes suffi-

ciently important as to void the economic advantage of the floor coils. Other theoretical points favoring ceiling location are:

1. Less convected output and therefore truer radiant performance.
2. Freedom from floor coverings which results in slightly more efficient heat transfer, water to air.

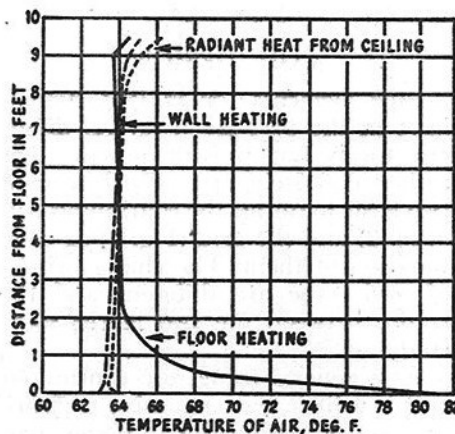


Fig. 5—Comparison of results with radiant heating from ceiling as compared with wall and floor radiant heating.

Actually, any theoretical controversy on this point would seem to be academic simply because the operating characteristics and comfort conditions produced appear practically identical. The curves in Fig. 5 illustrate the fact that observed air temperatures between the two installation methods vary so little as to make any difference in this feature inconsequential. Furthermore, equally enthusiastic reports have come from owners of both types of systems so there does not seem to be much to choose from as far as operating cost and comfort are concerned. Thus it can be expected that the floor element will remain as first choice.

## Amending the Social Security Act: A Report

(Continued from page 3)

tion in benefits when prices declined. The better policy appeared to be to increase benefits permanently on the grounds that a new and higher price level would follow World War II just as it did World War I.

### Timeliness

Thus the fact is clear that the proposals of U.A. members concerning changes in the Social Security Act are timely and reflect the thinking of the nation. On all sides working people—men and women—are carefully thinking about their economic security and measuring their needs against the benefits of the Social Security Act as it now appears in the law books.

Merely thinking about social security needs or simply drawing up resolutions expressing desired changes will not yield results. If improvements are to be made in the Act, then the organized workers of the United States must use their combined strength to present their case to Congress. The organized workers of the nation must know the facts relevant to their demands also.

For example, it is a fact that the contribution rate should now be 3 percent for old age benefit provisions of the Social Security Act. Actuaries

have demonstrated that by this time the 3 percent rate should have been in effect in order to insure the operation of the law as it was originally passed.

It is equally a fact that the contribution rate is 1 percent—precisely what it was when the law was enacted.

It is a fact that each time Congress was called upon to raise the rate, a majority of Congress has refused to do so and postponed action.

It is a fact that employer interests have steadily opposed increasing the contribution rate. In fact, employers in most States have succeeded in lowering their contributions by means of individual expensive ratings—although that practice is contrary to the established principles of social insurance.

It is a fact that if the improvements desired by organized labor are to be obtained that contributions will have to be increased—and more than the 3 percent set to meet the original objections of the Social Security Act. But if the contributions are not increased to even the 3 percent level, the probabilities of amending the law to get improved benefits is thereby reduced substantially.

It is a fact that large sums of money have been accumulated under the 1

percent payments. But the Act has not met the tests of wide-scale unemployment or ever-growing percentages of older people in the nation. The keynote of insurance is building up the fund in good times to meet the demands of bad times. There is no factual proof that the funds of the Social Security Administration are "large enough".

### Summary

Common sense has led the organized workers of America to seek changes in the Social Security Law. Common sense proves that these changes will mean larger contributions. But unless the minimum contribution rate of 3 percent is made effective immediately, these common sense improvements will not be made.

Politicians are afraid to attack the Social Security Act openly. They have attacked it successfully, however, already by refusing to increase the contribution rate and by permitting reductions in employers' contributions. If the organized workers in America believe in the justice of their request to change this law then they must translate their wishes into action. Each International Union must support the efforts of the A.F.L. to improve the Social Security Act.

# REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZERS

(Continued from page 16)

Local 86, Mt. Vernon, where important business was transacted, particularly the acceptance of apprentices into their local, and the setting up of an apprenticeship school in this area. This local union is in good financial standing and very progressive. Business Agent George Grimm of this local is doing a real job in organizing this district.

At New York City, a meeting was held at the office of Steam Fitter Helpers Local 639 with Business Agents Thomas McGlinsky, William Redican, William Rennert and Secretary James O'Donnell, where final arrangements were made for the completion of amalgamating this local into Steam Fitters Local 638.

At Troy, N. Y., I attended a regular meeting of Local 61, of Troy, N. Y. Several matters that the officers and members wished information on were taken up. I explained in full detail the questions involved in accordance with the new Constitution.

At Geneva, N. Y., in company with Business Agent George Lohr, of Local 74 of Geneva, I attended a regular meeting of this local, where I had the pleasure of installing the newly elected officers for the coming year. I then informed them of the policy of the United Association and the necessity of organizing the non-union men in this area.

The following day, in company with Business Agent Lohr, we visited Sampson College, where we conferred with Mr. Oscar Barber, Chief Engineer for the State of New York, who is in charge of the reconversion of the Naval Barracks on this base into living quarters for 10,000 students and the faculty. We also conferred with Brother Joe Bopp, Superintendent of the Frye Plumbing Company, who is the contractor on this job. A copy of the new working agreement was given to these officials and an explanation of their new working rules, which was put into effect immediately.

We then met with Mr. John Finnerty, State Engineer in charge of maintenance men on this project, where we discussed the scale of wages and working conditions for the maintenance men. The Building Trades Council in this area are trying to organize all the maintenance men on this project. Mr. Finnerty informed us that he would take under advisement our request and meet with us at a later date.

At Auburn, N. Y., I attended a

meeting with Financial Secretary Eugene O'Connor, of Local 187 of Auburn, on several articles referred to me by the General Office. I then attended a regular meeting of this local, where many questions pertaining to the interests of the members were discussed and advice given. I then had the pleasure of installing the newly elected officers of this local for the ensuing year.

*John F. Regan*

Conferred in San Francisco with Messrs. Daniel Hayes, George Y. Morton and Yantes, representing employers in the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry in the Bay Area, respecting the policy and program of the United Association resulting from the recent United Association Convention.

At Long Beach met with Business Manager Mike Fonck and Business Representative Clayton, of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 494, and Business Manager Richard Picard, of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 250 of Los Angeles. This meeting was called with respect to jurisdictional disagreement over the organizing of men employed in the Signal Hill oil field and pipe shops. Decision concerning this dispute is being withheld pending a further meeting with the Long Beach local union officers.

President John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department and President Gray of the Building and Construction Trades Department called a meeting in San Jose for the purpose of re-negotiating the agreement between the two departments and the Kaiser Company, covering the Permanente Metals Corporation and subsidiaries. Presidents Frey and Gray attended these negotiations together with International and local union representatives of the affected unions. Business Manager Dan MacDonald of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 393 and the writer participated in these meetings in the interest of the United Association membership. A satisfactory wage settlement was reached and the agreement has been ratified by the participating local unions.

Two meetings were held with President Frey of the Metal Trades De-

partment and International Representative Roy Brown of the International Association of Machinists with respect to the jurisdictional dispute in the San Francisco Bay Area arising out of the refusal of the International Association of Machinists to recognize the validity of the clarification agreement between the United Association and the International Association of Machinists of 1941. These meetings were productive of an understanding that the parties in dispute would attempt mutually and jointly to define the specific items of dispute, such mutual definitions to be used as the basis for final settlement of the conflict.

In San Francisco attended a meeting with Business Manager George Kyne, of Plumbers and Gas Fitters Local Union No. 442, International Representative McCormick, of Building and Common Laborers, President Dewey Mead and Business Representative John H. Smith of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, regarding jurisdiction of non-metallic side sewers and house sewers in connection with a large housing project in San Francisco. The Laborers have attempted on numerous occasions to claim this work since the International Agreement of 1941 in spite of the fact that San Francisco was one of the four cities specifically exempted from the 1941 agreement. This work has always been done by plumbers since the founding of Local No. 442. The work in question on the above mentioned project was completed by the membership of Local No. 442.

Conferred with President Frey of the Metal Trades Department in San Francisco relative to the Metal Trades organizing program in the Southern California Area and on the Pacific Coast generally. Later attended a special meeting of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council in San Francisco at which President Frey outlined the legislative policy of the Department and of the American Federation of Labor in the forthcoming Congressional session.

Met with Business Manager Gus Katsarsky and Business Representative Joe Mazzola, of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 590 of San Francisco, and also with the executive officers of this local union pertaining to several internal matters; also with respect to the policy of the United Association under the revised Constitution.



A protested election of officers in Local Union No. 342, Steam Fitters of Oakland, is presently being investigated by the writer, meetings having been held with the executive officers, the election committee and with those making protest.

In conformity with action taken at the 25th Convention of the United Association, General Vice Presidents Peter T. Schoemann, Leo A. Green and Wm. J. McLaughlin were appointed along with the Organizer in the district to review the cases of members of Plumbers Local Union No. 78 of Los Angeles, who had been penalized by the local union during the 1945 Motion Picture Studio Strike, the General Executive Board having reduced the penalties applied for by the local union and the local union having appealed this decision of the General Executive Board to the Convention.

General Secretary Edward J. Hillock accompanied the General Executive Board members to Hollywood in regard to this matter and several other issues in the district which required his advice and guidance. The General Executive Committee held hearings in which all of the involved parties participated. During the General Officers stay they attended the membership meeting of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 250 and Plumbers Local Union No. 78 of Los Angeles. General Secretary Hillock installed the officers of Local Union No. 78 and the writer was accorded the privilege of giving the obligation to a large group of candidates for membership at the same meeting.

The General Officers and the writer visited the monthly conference of the Southern California District Pipe Trades Council which convened in San Bernardino. This opportunity is taken to express appreciation and gratitude to the officers and membership of Southern California local unions for their gracious hospitality to the visiting General Officers and for the spirit of cooperation the committee received during their stay.

General President Durkin has notified me that a re-districting of the General Organizers has assigned the states of California and Nevada to me. I regret exceedingly my inability to give sufficient service to the states of Washington and Oregon which were formerly in my district. I appreciate the patience exercised by our local unions and their officers in these states and know that their problems will receive full attention from General Organizer Clayton Bilderback who has been assigned to the Northwest District, and who has previously

made many friends in that area on special assignments from the General Office.

*John L. Spalding*

My report begins in St. Louis, Mo., where I met Business Manager Callanan, of Local 562, and accompanied him to the offices of the Grinnell Company for the purpose of negotiating an agreement for men working on fabricating and pipe cutting. We met Mr. Peckman, the sales manager, who is also in charge of this branch of the Grinnell Company. Mr. Peckman informed us that 99 per cent of all pipe cutting and fabricating done at this branch was for sprinkler fitting.

Local 562 had the bargaining rights in this plant, but as this work concerned the sprinkler fitter, Business Manager Callanan, of Local 562, was willing to turn the organizing of the men involved over to Business Agent Grabowski, of Local 268, Sprinkler Fitters.

Accompanied by Business Agent Grabowski, we again met Mr. Peckman, and at this meeting we were informed that the Grinnell Company had notified Mr. Peckman that all pipe cutting and fabricating for the St. Louis area will be done at the Chicago plant where United Association members are employed.

While here, I also met with Mr. William Ball, of the Interstate Plumbing and Heating Company of Kansas City, Mo., and Business Manager Callanan, of Local 562, to discuss the work on a boosting station for the Standolin Gas Company, at Auburn, Mo. The fabricated pipe for this boosting station was to be fabricated at the Standolin Shop in Tulsa, Okla., by the Walco Company, General Contractors. It was their intention to send this fabricated pipe direct to the job for our members to install.

I contacted General Organizer Switalski in regard to the Walco Company, and learned that they do not employ members of the United Association. It was necessary to stop work on this boosting station until this situation is corrected.

Accompanied by Business Manager Callanan and Secretary Burke, of Local 562, a visit was made to the Ford job, now under construction. A matter pertaining to the working rules of Local 562 was discussed with officials

of the McGraw Company, having contracts on this job. This complaint was readily adjusted.

I also investigated a request for jurisdiction made by Local 318, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., on a Government Hospital and Nurses Home to be erected at Sikeston, Mo. This job had been reported unfair. I learned the Gilmore Plumbing & Heating Company of St. Louis are the contractors. They are under agreement with Locals 35 and 562 of St. Louis. My recommendation for the jurisdiction was sent to the General Office.

Leaving St. Louis, I went to Kansas City, Mo., and there met with the executive board and Business Agent Hudelson, of Sprinkler Fitters Local 314, on a complaint referred to me by General Secretary Edward J. Hillock. The trouble in question was settled and my report on same sent to the General Office.

I also attended the meeting of the Missouri Pipe Trades Association, held at the Phillips Hotel. The local unions of the state were well represented. This afforded me the opportunity to take up various matters with the business agents and secretaries of the locals in this state.

It was necessary for me to return to St. Louis to meet with Business Agent Lawler, of Local 35, the International Representative of the Laborers, and J. J. Church, secretary of the St. Louis Building Trades Association.

A dispute had arisen over the laying and leveling of water mains in a new subdivision, where G.I. homes are under construction. The laborers claimed the laying and leveling of this water main due to the fact the contract for this work had been given to a municipal contractor. When this work is done by a contractor under agreement with Local 35, the laborer makes no claim.

It was necessary for Business Agent Lawler to stop all work in this subdivision until this work is turned over to a fair contractor. A complete report on this meeting was sent to the General Office.

Returning to Kansas City, I contacted Mr. William Ball, of the Interstate Plumbing & Heating Company, in regard to the boosting station at Auburn, Mo. Mr. Ball has the contract for three boosting stations in the district I represent, and he has been successful in reaching an agreement with the Standolin Gas Company whereby he will fabricate 90 per cent of the material on the job site, the balance of fabrication to be done by the Midwest Company who employ members of the United Association.

I then left for Omaha, Nebr., to at-

tend a committee meeting of the Missouri River Basin Project. Arriving at Omaha, I learned the committee had moved this meeting to Lincoln, Nebr., and had failed to notify me, which made it impossible for me to attend.

I met Business Agent Davies, Secretary Christensen of Local 16, and Business Agent McNeil of Local 464, and discussed with them the progress being made in regard to their District Pipe Trades Council.

Next to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where I contacted Business Agent Schmatt, of Local 125, in regard to the housing job at the State University in Iowa City. He informed me the difficulties on this job are now straightened out.

En route to Cedar Rapids, I stopped at Ames, Iowa, as requested by Business Agent Erickson, of Local 310. I visited the housing job at the Iowa State College, and met Brother Osborne, in charge of this project. I was unable to be of any assistance here at this time, as their trouble is a shortage of journeymen.

Next to Clinton, Iowa, where I contacted Business Agent Willadsen, of Local 211, in regard to a complaint made by the Clinton Building Trades Association over the refusal of Local 211 to allow journeymen to work for the Clinton Engineering Company. I found the Clinton Engineering Company to be general contractors, and a report on same was sent to the General Office.

Next to Hannibal, Mo., to attend the regular meeting of Local 581. The election of officers was held at this meeting, and all the present officers were reelected.

Business Agent Elliott gave a report on the progress made by Local 581 since they have had a full time business agent. Business Agent Elliott is making a good effort to police the North and Northcentral part of the state of Missouri, which has been somewhat neglected in the past. He requested me to contact the Federal Public Housing Authorities in Chicago, relative to adjusting the wage rates on several housing projects in the northern part of Missouri. These projects come under the jurisdiction of Local 581.

I met Mr. Hurley, assistant to Mr. Fred R. Wolf, Labor Relations adviser, and took this matter up with him. He assured me the wage situation on these projects would be adjusted in the very near future.

At Quincy, Mass., I met Business Agent P. Richards, of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union 275, and several matters of interest to Local 275 were discussed. I also had the opportunity to attend the regular meeting of Local Union

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
J. V. RYAN**

275 and advise the members on general matters.

Having made arrangements, I visited Worcester, Mass., where I met Business Representative James Murray, of Plumbers Local Union 4 and Steam Fitters Local Union 408, to take up with him the matter of forming a District Council in the Worcester, Mass., area. I also attended Steam Fitters Local Union 408's regular meeting to take this subject up with the members.

Next at Boston, Mass., on a request of Business Representative William Morris, of Steam Fitters Local Union 603, of Springfield, I attended a meeting at the Department of Labor and Industry at the State House. This meeting was arranged by Mr. William C. Horneman, Conciliator for the Department of Labor and Industries. Very little progress was made at this meeting between Steam Fitters Local 603 and the heating and piping contractors, and no agreement was reached.

Next I stopped at New Bedford, Mass., where I met Business Representative Fred Caton, of Plumbers Local Union 53, and Business Representative Chester Crossley, of Steam Fitters Local 644, to advise them on the forming of a District Council. While at New Bedford, in company with Business Representative Crossley I visited the New Bedford Power House, where the W. K. Mitchell Co. of Philadelphia have a contract at this time, to investigate a complaint sent to the General Office by this company. My report on this matter has been forwarded to the General Office.

At Portsmouth, N. H., I contacted Thomas F. Mullin, president of the Portsmouth Local Metal Trades Council, also Recording Secretary Thomas J. Loughlin, of Marine Fitters Local 794, on matters referred to me by General President Martin P. Durkin.

Next I stopped at Portland, Maine, where I met Business Representative Walter Horn, of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local 217, to advise him on several matters pertinent to Local 217, and with Representative Horn a trip was made to Auburn, Maine, to visit some of the shops there.

On assignment from Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock I jour-

neyed to Waterville, Me., where I met Financial Secretary Arthur L. Rooney, of Local 291, to take up with him matters referred to me from the General Office. This local is not in very good shape and I have forwarded a report to Secretary Hillock on this matter.

Next I stopped at Augusta, Me., and contacted Financial Secretary Earl Carey, of Local 643. Secretary Carey was confined to his home with a cold and I was unable to see him, but I was able to meet Past President William Colins, of Local 643, and had a talk with him concerning Local 643. It has been some time since this local has conducted their affairs properly and this condition will have to be corrected. I have made arrangements to visit Waterville and Augusta, Me., at a later date to see if something can be done to straighten out this condition.

On receipt of a telegram from Secretary-Treasurer Hillock I journeyed to Springfield, Mass., to advise Business Representative Tom Egan, of Plumbers Local 89, on matters referred to me from the General Office. I also attended Local 89's regular meeting to advise them on this matter.

While in Springfield, I also had an opportunity to attend the regular meeting of Steam Fitters Local 603. At this meeting the committee which had been negotiating with the heating and piping contractors of Springfield for wages and conditions made their report of a tentative agreement reached with the Heating and Piping Contractors of Springfield. This report was accepted by the local union and steam fitters will return to work. The wage rate agreed to was \$1.925 an hour. However, there were a couple of articles that are not quite satisfactory. Settlement of these questions will be worked out by the joint committee after steam fitters return to work.

Received a letter from Brother Edmond Buckley, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Association, that he had been informed by Mr. Walter Jewett, State Examiner of Plumbers for the State of Massachusetts, that a hearing would be held at the State House, Boston, Mass., on a proposed bill to set up a minimum plumbing code for the State of Massachusetts. I attended this meeting along with several representatives of our local unions throughout the state of Massachusetts. There was a general discussion as to the merits of this proposition, but no definite action was taken. There will be a meeting at a later date, and I am sure all of our locals in the state will be notified of this meeting by the State Association.

*John A. Todd*



On receipt of a telegram from General Secretary Edward J. Hillock that Steam Fitters Local 218 of Hartford, Conn., was in need of my services over a misunderstanding on temporary heat, I journeyed to Hartford, and, in company with Business Representative Ford, I visited several jobs to straighten this matter up. I also attended the executive board of Local 218 to advise them on this matter.

Before leaving Hartford, Business Representative Ford and I visited the office of the Automatic Refrigeration Co. of Hartford, and had a conference with a Mr. Roberts, Chief Engineer for this company, as this firm operates non-union at Hartford. Mr. Roberts was not in authority to take any action in this matter, and it will be necessary to meet with this firm at a later date.

Next, on instruction from General Secretary Edward J. Hillock, I visited Lawrence, Mass., and a conference was held with Mr. H. E. McGregor, Underground Steam Construction Co. of Boston, and Business Representative Daniel Glynn, of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union 283, on matters referred to me from the General Office.



At the request of General President Durkin, I reported to the General Office on Monday, November 4, 1946, for a conference attended by General President Durkin, Business Representative Bernard Downey of Local Union No. 5, Washington, D. C., Business Representative Frank Lucas of Local Union No. 602, also of Washington, D. C., and myself. The subject of the conference was the effect of the economy drive by Congress upon the employment possibilities of United Association members in Washington, D. C.

At the present time the membership of Local Unions No. 5 and No. 602 is employed almost exclusively upon building and construction work being done for the Federal Government. For the past ten years, at least, this Federal work alone has been more than enough to keep the membership of both local unions fully employed. However, there is now a definite possibility that the drive for economy by the present members of Congress will mean a severe reduction in Federal construction in Washington, D. C., and possibly throughout the country.

The result might well mean unemployment for United Association members in the Capital City.

To avoid this possibility and to emphasize the general policy of organizing the unorganized craftsmen in the plumbing and pipe fitting industry, General President Durkin called this conference. As a consequence, I was given the assignment of surveying conditions in Washington and making a report along with Business Representatives Downey and Lucas, of Locals 5 and 602, respectively.

The next several weeks were spent by the three of us in meeting with contractors for the purpose of signing a union agreement and organizing their workmen. Eventually we were successful in meeting practically all the plumbing and heating contractors. From them we learned that there was a substantial amount of private work which was being done on a non-union basis. Furthermore, there was approximately \$8,000,000 in new construction work which had not yet been started and possibly millions of dollars of still more work to be done. This work would consist of jobbing, remodeling, and new work, especially that class of work which is being done and recognized as speculative building. The speculative building field has grown considerably and ranges from row houses to apartment projects of five and six hundred apartments.

The conclusion was inescapable that there was an unsatisfied demand for the skilled craftsmen of the United Association and a definite opportunity to organize the men now doing the work on a non-union basis.

As a first step in organizing the work and assuring steady work for the members of Local Union No. 5 and Local Union No. 602, I called a meeting of the contractors employing non-union men at the Hotel Statler in Washington, D. C., on December 13, 1946. Practically all of the contractors we had contacted were present, consisting of the following:

A. P. Bovello; Messrs. Seitz and James Vito, representing James Vito Company; Walter Williams; Messrs. Michaelis and Bronziano, representing Michaelis Company; Gilbert Keller, representing Atchison & Keller; J. C. Flood; Conrad Company; Adolph Klein and William Bornstein, representing William Bornstein Company; Carl Lipp; John Beane; Wilson Company, of Arlington, Va.; William Baumbach; Mr. Eberly, representing H. Eberly & Sons; Joseph Bateman; Mr. Thompson, representing Thompson & Stansbury Company; Mr. Silverstein.

These contractors employed any-

where from 8 to 50 men in each of their shops.

The meeting lasted approximately four hours and consisted of a roundtable discussion of a wide variety of topics ranging from what dues were to be paid to the local unions to the well-worn propaganda of anti-union employers that appears in the daily newspapers. As usual, when the true facts concerning the United Association in particular and the Labor Movement in general were presented, the opposition was reduced noticeably. The upshot of this meeting was that the employers agreed that they would hold another meeting between themselves and would draw up some proposals for incorporation in an agreement between them and the Washington United Association local unions.

I have called back to see several of the employers who attended the Statler meeting and find that not only have they met but they have appointed a subcommittee to draft a set of proposals. When these proposals are drawn up, there is to be another general meeting between the contractors, the business representative of Local Union No. 5 and Local Union No. 602, and myself.

As a result of the survey of conditions in Washington, D. C., I also learned that the Washington Gas Company was converting from artificial gas to natural gas and that the conversion was being done by a firm, The Survey and Conversion Corporation, which specializes in such work throughout the nation. Upon investigation, I learned that the work was being done on a non-union basis not only in Washington, D. C., but also throughout the country.

In view of this fact I obtained a meeting with the officials of The Survey and Conversion Corporation. After several interesting sessions with these officials, the firm agreed to sign an agreement with the United Association covering not only the work now being done in Washington, D. C., but the entire United States. This agreement will mean an end to the system by which the men doing this class of work were forced to pay permit fees to trade unions not engaged in work covered by the jurisdiction of the United Association. This agreement, therefore, is one more step toward protecting the jurisdiction of the United Association.

On December 16, 1946, I attended a meeting held by the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L., in Philadelphia, Pa., at the direction of General President Durkin. The meeting was the result of a decision made by the International President of the or-

organizations affiliated with the Metal Trades Department to begin a national campaign of organizational activity. The city of Philadelphia was selected as the starting point.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, Brother James A. Brownlow, who reported the following representatives of affiliated International Unions were present:

Louis Vignola, International Brotherhood Boilermakers; George Evaul, Firemen and Oilers; Morris May, Patternmakers' League of North America; John Cregan and O. William Blaier, United Brotherhood Carpenters-District Council; Robert J. Buxbaum, United Association Plumbers and Steam Fitters; William J. Modell, Arthur Lee, Ray Adams, Gay Borrelli, and Dominick Pelusi, International Association Structural Iron Workers; T. A. Reale, International Federation T.E.A. & Draftsmen's Union; Warren Bender and Dennis Oates, Metal Polishers International Union; William R. Hayes, International Molders & Foundry Workers Union; William Kennedy and George Edgerton, International Brotherhood Blacksmiths, etc.

After a long and careful discussion of the entire organizational drive, the group reached certain definite conclusions. First, the fact was recognized that if any success was to be obtained, that a full-time director should be placed in charge immediately. Next, there was general agreement that each International Union, party to the drive, would be responsible for impressing the local unions in Philadelphia as to the necessity of the campaign as well as the absolute need for coordinating and cooperating with one another in the common effort to organize the unorganized. Third, it was the common conclusion of all those in attendance that each International designate its representatives in time to have them available, not later than the first week in January. Each representative was to devote his full time to the campaign. Finally, a committee of five was designated to select and survey some plants for organization. Representative Vignola of the Boilermakers was designated chairman of this committee.

I received a communication from Business Representative Henry Werner, of Local No. 48, U. A. He informed me that there was a housing job just getting under way at Glen Burnie, Md., which is about twelve miles south of Baltimore. He had been to the job several times and was unable to ascertain who had the plumbing and heating contract. He did, how-

ever, discover that the general superintendent of this job is a Mr. Peterson with whom Business Representative Werner knew I was well acquainted.

At Business Representative Werner's request I visited the job and found out that the project was being done by the Byrne Organization whose offices are located in Washington, D. C. At the same time I also discovered that the Byrne Organization is going to build 100 homes at Solomon's Island, Md., as well as the 1500 homes at Glen Burnie, Md. These houses are being built to sell at moderate prices. The job at Solomon's Island, Md., will come under the jurisdiction of Local No. 5, of Washington, D. C. Along with the two housing projects in Maryland, Byrne Organization is erecting another one in Moline, Ill. All of this work is being done 100 per cent non-union.

After obtaining the above information, I called on General President Martin P. Durkin. After discussing the situation, General President Durkin instructed me to contact the Byrne Organization. I contacted Mr. Byrne and had a lengthy discussion on the non-union conditions existing on his various enterprises. Mr. Byrne summed up his firm's view on labor as follows:

The Byrne Organization would use non-union as well as union men on their jobs and would pay the prevailing rate of wages provided the wage scale did not exceed their labor cost estimate set up in the job contract. Mr. Byrne claimed labor is the largest single item in building costs. Neither would they deal through subcontractors. All men would have to work direct for the Byrne Organization. They would also determine in whose jurisdiction the work would fall. In other words, if there was a certain type of work which we classified as under the jurisdiction of the United Association, he reserved the right to decide whether he would use United Association men or other classes of men on the type of work being done.

The meeting with Mr. Byrne closed with the stipulation that we let matters rest at present and I was to contact him at a later date.

Next, I went over the entire conference which I had with Mr. Byrne with General President Durkin, who contacted Business Representative Jesse Stewart, at Moline, Ill., in order to check up on the job being done there by the Byrne Organization. Brother Stewart informed us that the housing project at Moline was just getting under way and was being done non-union. Brother Stewart, who is

also president of the Tri-County Building and Construction Trades Council of Moline, Ill., advised that his organization at the present time is trying to obtain an agreement with Byrne Organization at Moline.

My next step was to have the matter brought up before the Board of Business Representatives of the Baltimore Building and Construction Trades Council. As a result, a meeting was held in Washington, D. C., which was attended by Frank Foster, of Rock Island, Ill., secretary of the Tri-County Building and Construction Trades Council; F. C. Ellis, president of the Baltimore Building and Construction Trades Council; John McDonald, of the Engineers International Union; Richard Gray, president of the Building Trades Department, and myself.

We met in Mr. Gray's office and discussed the possibilities of holding a conference of our entire group with Mr. Byrne of the Byrne Organization. In attempting to reach Mr. Byrne we were informed that he was out of the city and would not be back for a week or ten days. We then tried to contact Mr. Jack Byrne, Jr., but he, too, was out of the city on business. As a conclusion it was decided that President Gray arrange a meeting with the officials of the Byrne Organization in an attempt to obtain a national agreement for the entire Building Trades.

At the closing of this report, I am in Washington, D. C., negotiating with non-union employers in the hope of bringing about a satisfactory conclusion of this situation.



My first report starts at Chicago where I received instructions from General President Martin P. Durkin. Then to Washington to meet General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock who further advised me as to the handling of the

affairs of our local unions. While at the General Office Assistant Secretary Archie A. Gillis had me meet the rest of the staff. Proceeding to Knoxville, Tenn., where the American Federation of Labor was starting their Southern Drive, called Business Agent Hannifin, of Local No. 102, and, in company with him and James Everett, business representative of the Knoxville Building Trades Council

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
T. F. McNAMARA**



and also a member of U. A. Local No. 102, we visited the A. F. of L. campaign office.

The drive is concentrated on the NLRB elections. The vote will take place at Oak Ridge, 27 miles from Knoxville, and will include the workers at the Tennessee Eastman Carbon-Carbide and Monsanto Company. The workers will choose between the AFL, No Union or the CIO. The chairman of this campaign is Jim Barrett who has been an organizer for the AFL in the South for a number of years. He has a staff of 16 AFL organizers on this drive. Most of the crafts in the Building Trades, as well as District 50 of the United Mine Workers and Operating Engineers, have organizers on this drive.

The voting was orderly under the new plan of a special representative, assisted by others of the NLRB. Each worker had a fixed time to vote. The election was the first to bypass a Regional NLRB. Instead of a foreman telling the employee when and where to vote, cards were placed in the time clock slot for each employee. A runoff was required as no union obtained the necessary 51 per cent.

At Tennessee Eastman the runoff was between AFL and No Union, with just a Yes-No vote on whether the workers wanted AFL to represent them as bargaining agent. At Monsanto the runoff was between the AFL and CIO, although No Union was second in number of votes to the AFL. That is because of the NLRB ruling that the runoff will be between the two unions involved unless the No-Union voters in a three or more choice vote is the leader or one union receives less than 20 per cent of the votes.

If the CIO had received four less votes at Monsanto it would not be in the runoff; however, Dannenburg of the CIO would not concede the election.

The AFL polled more votes than the CIO at Carbide and Carbon but the 1373 votes that were for No Union will decide who wins the runoff. The ballot tabulated was:

	AFL	Neither	CIO
T. E. C.	1721	2579	1531
Monsanto	289	176	121
Carbide & Carbon	1621	1373	1429

In the runoff the CIO was the winner at Carbide-Carbon. No Union was the winner at Tennessee Eastman, and the AFL was the winner at Monsanto. In order to protect the jurisdiction of the United Association it was decided by Organizer Drew and the officers and members of Local No. 102, of Knoxville, to concur in the

recommendation of the writer to install a metal trades local for the three plants at Oak Ridge after a number of meetings at Oak Ridge with the men employed by the three operating companies there. The charter for the Metal Trades Local Union No. 718 to cover the three plants was put into effect and the list of the elected officers and their addresses have been sent to headquarters. They have been advised how to conduct the business that will confront them and will affiliate with our State Association as well as the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the local central body.

At a conference called by the Field Examiner from the Atlanta, Ga., office of the NLRB in regard to the Roane Anderson Company, that is the town organization, it was agreed by the four parties involved—AFL, CIO, Machinists International, and the Company—to hold an election to see who would be the bargaining agent. Before the election the CIO and the Machinists requested their names be left off the ballot.

The AFL was the winner. The vote was 700 for the AFL and 43 for No Union. Included in the voting were all of the service and maintenance workers; the men doing the pipe work are all members of Local No. 102 and the officers of that local will take part in the agreement if and when it is drawn.

I am writing this from Houston, Texas, where the General President had me report and hope that it meets your approval.

*Tom Mc Namara*

This being my first report to be published in the Journal, I take this opportunity to thank the officers and delegates of the 25th National Convention for electing me a General Organizer of our great Association. I only hope that I can live up to the expectations of those who selected me. Time will prove that when the policies adopted at this convention are finally put in full effect the United Association will have greatly strengthened its position among the outstanding labor organizations in the country, our membership will be greatly increased and we will become more firmly united.

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
BEN H. BLOM**

My first assignment by General President Durkin was to Louisville, Ky., where the International Har-

vester Company has taken over a plant formerly operated by the Curtiss Wright Company and is contemplating a twenty million dollar addition. Several International Unions have petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for bargaining rights in this plant and are asking for an election. In order to make it possible for Pipe Fitters U. A. Local 522, of Louisville, Ky., to secure a separate unit for the maintenance pipe fitters employed in this plant, it was necessary for me to intervene. Business Manager Vic Cartwright, of Local 522, assigned Business Agent Hershel Hooe to assist me in doing this job. I am happy to report that we were able to have every maintenance pipe fitter employed by this company sign United Association authorization cards which we presented at an informal hearing before the National Labor Relations Board as evidence to justify our claims for a separate unit. General President Martin P. Durkin has instructed me to assist local unions in this geographical area in organizing all branches of the Pipe Fitting Industry.

While in Louisville, Ky., I accompanied Business Agent Hooe to the American Standard Radiator and Sanitary Corporation for the purpose of negotiating a new agreement for maintenance pipe fitters. Mr. L. B. Neb, Labor Relations Director for this company, and a committee representing the employees, Business Representative Hooe and I reached an agreement on everything but wages. A general strike of all employees of this company, which was of several weeks' duration, has just ended, with an understanding that all crafts will now negotiate separate contracts. More meetings will be held until an agreement is reached.

Next we met with Mr. Joseph Pirtle, business agent of the International Union of Operating Engineers Local No. 181, for the purpose of trying to reach an understanding as to the jurisdiction of well drillers. Both Engineers Local 181 and Pipe Fitters Local 522 are trying to organize these men. The following understanding was reached: on small crews the man operating the rig shall be a member of the Operating Engineers; all other men shall be members of the United Association. On large crews there shall be one operating engineer and one helper; all other men are to be members of the United Association.

Space will not permit me to mention all of the companies that have been called on for the purpose of organizing maintenance pipe fitters, in Louisville, Ky., but I am happy to report that

Locals 522 and 107 are doing an outstanding job in this respect.

In Ashland, Ky., I met Business Agent James Ward, who ran into some difficulty in trying to organize maintenance pipe fitters employed by the Semet Solvay Company of that city. Again it was necessary for me to intervene in an election at this plant where several International Unions had petitioned. The election was held. The majority of the employees at this plant voted for no union; this gives us an opportunity to continue our efforts of trying for a separate unit. Business Agent Ward is making every effort to organize all plants in his jurisdiction, and is to be commended. While in Ashland, Ky., I had the pleasure of attending a special meeting of Local 248 and advising this local union on many of its problems.

My next assignment was Lexington, Ky., to assist Local Union 452 in negotiating a new agreement with their contractors, and to start an organizing campaign in that city. Business Agent Cecil Deatherage and Secretary James Fitzgerald arranged a special meeting of the executive board of Local 452, to whom I explained what should be done to correct a serious non-union condition in its city. I found the members of the executive board very cooperative, and a special meeting of the local union was held. After explaining to the membership the reason for my presence in Lexington, this local union went on record to lower its initiation fee for a limited time, and instructed its business agent to give me all assistance necessary to bring all men working at our industry within the jurisdiction of Local 452 into the United Association. At this time I am happy to report that much progress is being made.

Following instructions from General President Durkin, I next proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of assisting Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local 189. In this city an International Local Union, other than the United Association, had made some attempts to organize men working at the refrigeration industry. A complaint had also been received at the General Office that there is a serious non-union condition in the residential field, especially in the plumbing industry. A meeting was held with Business Representative Edward James and the executive board of Local 189, and this situation was discussed. The outcome of this meeting was that the executive board called a special meeting of the local union and recommended to the body that an assistant business agent be elected, and that the local union start an extensive

organizing campaign in order to clean up all of the non-union conditions existing in their city. The recommendation of the board was adopted, the initiation fee of the local union was reduced for a limited period, and I want to commend Business Representative Edward James, his assistant, Ray Middendorf, and all of the officers and members of Local 189 for the splendid cooperation they are giving me in this organizing campaign, which is progressing very satisfactorily.

While in Columbus, Ohio, I have had the pleasure of attending and addressing a meeting of the Columbus Federation of Labor. I was very grateful for this invitation, as it gave me an opportunity to explain to this body that we are engaged in an organizing campaign in Columbus and vicinity, and to request its support, which was wholeheartedly promised.

I was next invited to attend and address a meeting of the Columbus Building Trades Council. I was also very happy to accept this invitation as it gave me a chance to point out to this group that Columbus, Ohio, is in dire need of an extensive organizing campaign in all branches of the Building Trades jurisdiction.

I next met with the Columbus Branch of the National Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors Association. This Association represents about 15 contractors. The meeting was conducted by Mr. Ferdinand Zoppel, its president, and was well attended. There seems to be a vast difference of opinion among these contractors. Some are of the opinion that their employees should become members of the United Association, but the majority of this group is of the opinion that refrigeration workers should have a separate charter. I explained to this group that the American Federation of Labor has gone on record at its 65th Convention, which was recently held in Chicago, asserting that all refrigeration work comes within the jurisdiction of the United Association. For the information of our own membership, a copy of these proceedings will be found on page 2 of our December Journal, and all members should acquaint themselves with these proceedings.

I find that in many cities our local unions are sadly neglecting their duty in organizing men who are engaged in refrigeration work, maintenance pipe fitting, and also plumbing and heating on small residences. It is the writer's opinion that the opportune time is now here to organize all branches of our industry. At our last convention a place was provided within the United Association for

every mechanic who is engaged in any branch of work coming within our jurisdiction.

I am closing this report in Cincinnati, Ohio, where I attended a special meeting of Local 392 which was held for the purpose of electing officers, and also to ratify the constitution and by-laws of the Pipe Trades District Council of Metropolitan Cincinnati and vicinity. Local 59, of Cincinnati, and Local 535, of Covington, Ky., which comprise the rest of this council, have previously ratified this constitution. General Organizer John McCartin and General Organizer Edward Switalski, who were assigned to assist these local unions in setting up this council in accordance with the proceedings of the last United Association Convention, are to be commended for the record time and the thorough manner in which this job was done. The council will hold its first meeting on Monday, January 6, 1947.

*Ben H. Blom*

This report begins at Waco, Texas, where Local 529 was having trouble with Sheet Metal

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
JEFF MULLALLY** Workers claiming the installation of refrigerating work. With Secretary Dunn called on several air conditioning contractors and convinced them

that the work belongs to members of the United Association. Arrangements were made to hold a meeting with all men working on refrigeration in that district and a good attendance was had and all were interested in coming into the United Association. It was arranged to hold another meeting at a later date.

While in Waco, in company with Business Representative Dunn, a visit was made to Temple, Texas, and checked into conditions there.

Also attended a joint meeting of committees of Masters and Journeymen in regard to a new agreement for the coming year. All points in dispute were straightened out and the members of Local 529 will receive a 25-cent-per-hour increase immediately.

Received wire from General Office that Carrier Corporation was having difficulty with other crafts, so I proceeded to Houston, Texas, and met with Mr. W. Walker, district engineer for Carrier Corporation, and Mr. Terrell, superintendent. It was the same old trouble—other crafts trying to infringe on work that belongs to the United Association. Business Repre-



sentative Tom Brown, of Local Union 195, arranged a meeting with business representative of the Millwrights and our members are now doing all work that belongs to us.

Returned to Waco, Texas, and attended regular meeting of Local 529. It was pointed out to the members the need for better organization in their district and members voted to put a full-time business representative in the field. As a result of this action I am sure there will be a big improvement in this district in a short while.

Received a call from General Office that members of Local 142, San Antonio, Texas, were on strike. Proceeded to San Antonio and found that all work had closed down including three Federal Housing Projects; negotiation between the local union and Master Plumbers had bogged down and were at a standstill due to the fact that the Master Plumbers had insisted that a committee of general contractors be included in their negotiation committee. The writer and Local 142 objected to this arrangement as we are of the opinion that no one can settle the Plumbers' problems as well as the journeymen and the Masters themselves, as they both speak the same language and understand each other's problems better than outside parties. After both committees got squared away and sat down to business it was seen that the demands on each other were very far apart, but by continuing the negotiations right through the holidays and a little common sense give and take by both committees, a happy medium for both parties was arrived at. So the members of Local 142 will receive an immediate increase in wages, and on March 1, 1947, will receive another increase which will bring their rate of pay to \$2.125 per hour.

While in San Antonio received complaint from a Mr. Porter, plumbing and heating contractor, that Local 142 would not furnish mechanics on a Veterans' Hospital job at Kerrville, Texas, which is 60 miles out of San Antonio. A visit was made to the job with Mr. Porter, the contractor, United Association Vice President Joe Lahey and Business Representative Acosta, of Local 142. The contract for this job was let in October 1945 at which time the wage rate was \$1.625 per hour. Since that time Local 142 received a wage increase to \$1.875 per hour and on March 1, 1947, will receive another increase to \$2.125 per hour. The contractor is of the opinion that this job should be completed at the old wage rate of \$1.625 per hour and it will take about one year to complete. It was pointed out to him the difficulty

of getting mechanics to leave jobs paying \$17.00 per day and drive 60 miles to work for \$13.00. The business representative of Local 142 was advised to file for a readjustment of wages on this job with the proper authorities.

This completes my report for the month, and as I am leaving to spend New Year's Day at home I wish to take the opportunity at this time to wish the entire membership a prosperous and happy year for 1947.

*Jos. Connolly*

Arriving in Port Arthur, I met President McEachern, of Local 628.

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
JOS. CONNOLLY**

We interviewed Mr. MacDougal, of the Port Arthur Shipyards, with reference to the local agreement covering our membership, and he has given us his assurance that when the present agreement expires he will negotiate with the members of our organization. We then met Commissioner John Kelly, local representative of the Department of Labor, regarding certain employers who are failing to comply with the Industrial Standards Act in this district. This legislation calls for penalties when employers violate this Act, and I instructed President McEachern to submit the proper evidence so that these employers may be justly dealt with. I also had the privilege of attending a special meeting of Local 628 and gave them a general outline of the new policy of the United Association.

Proceeding to Marathon, I called a special meeting of our members who have been working on a large pulp and paper mill. This job is nearing completion, and the majority of these men will be returning to their various local unions. General Organizer Bruce thought it advisable for me to stop here and give these men an outline of the future policy of the United Association, and also start the ground work for the establishment of a maintenance local union after the mill is in operation.

Upon receiving a wire from General Organizer Bruce, I then left for Kirklund Lake, where the members of Local 151 had threatened to stop work because of the adverse decision of the Regional War Labor Board with reference to an application which had been submitted for an increase in wages. Upon arrival, a special meeting of Local 151 was called and a committee elected to interview the employers.

In negotiations we were successful in procuring a substantial increase in the hourly wage rate, and have also signed an agreement with the employers.

I then left for Toronto to keep an appointment with Mr. Farmer, Industrial Standards Officer, regarding the situation in Port Arthur, and he is now sending in a special officer to investigate this case. As a number of local unions have adopted this legislation in the province of Ontario for the protection of the plumbing and heating industry, I would recommend that all our members who are on the Advisory Board take a special interest and see that all violations are acted upon.

Meeting Business Agent Martin of Local 46, Toronto, we attended to several matters of local importance, and I also had the privilege of conducting the election of officers of Local Union 46 for the ensuing year.

Keeping a previous engagement, I contacted Mr. Fred J. Hawse, Director of Apprentices, with reference to the certificates of qualification for steam fitters in the province of Ontario. There has been a considerable amount of time spent in the past years in trying to secure this legislation, and I am pleased to say at this time that this legislation should be in force within the next few months, according to Mr. Hawse, as it has gone to the Labor and Industry Board for endorsement. I also met Commissioner Hutcheon, of the Industrial Standards Department, to discuss the newly established Act in Belleville and Kitchener, and was informed that both these schedules had been passed by the board and would be in the Labor Gazette within the next few days.

Arriving in St. Catharines, I met Brother Geo. C. Holmes, secretary of Local 244, and we interviewed Mr. Sommerville, general manager of the St. Catharines Steel Products, with reference to a number of men who are handling material and shipping prefabricated bathroom units in this plant. We were successful in having these men become members of the United Association. All operations in this plant are now done by union men and controlled by the various A. F. of L. organizations.

I then left for Hamilton to attend the regular meeting of Local Union 67 and gave them a general outline of conditions throughout Western Canada. I also had the privilege of conducting the election of officers for 1947 for this local union.

Returning to Toronto, I met General Organizer Bruce and we discussed several problems which are confronting the membership of the United As-

sociation throughout the Dominion of Canada. We feel confident that these problems can be overcome, and we are now making plans for further organization.

In concluding this report I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the officers and members of the various local unions from Ontario to the Pacific Coast for their kindness and cooperation extended to me on my first trip to Western Canada as a General Organizer.

Trust this will meet with the approval of our membership and that one and all will have a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.



This report begins in Tucson, Ariz., where I closed my last report. Brother

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
C. W. BILDERBACK**

Charles Balch, of Local Union 250, of Los Angeles, arrived in Tucson from Los Angeles, and he and I proceeded to Roswell, N. Mex., to attend a meeting of represent-

atives of our craft interested in the construction of the cross country pipeline through the state of New Mexico.

The representatives present at the above meeting gave assurance that every effort would be made to cooperate with the craft in the other districts in an over-all attempt to have the work on the cross country pipeline done under union conditions. Brother Charles Cooper, of Local Union 412, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., was responsible for the number in attendance at the Roswell meeting, and was of assistance in subsequent meetings held in Arizona and Texas; due to the cooperation between Local Union 412 and the other craft and councils in New Mexico, as well as that local union's cooperation with other craft in adjoining districts in Arizona and Texas.

Brother Balch and I were next in the state of Texas, where we contacted representatives of the interested craft in Lubbock, Amarillo, and El Paso.

Brothers W. W. Weeks, business representative of Local Union 239, of Odessa; J. O. Reynolds, business representative of Local Union 196, of Amarillo, and Ray Gibson, business representative of Local Union 231, of El Paso, assisted Brother Balch and me in contacting the representatives of the other craft interested in the pipeline in their respective areas.

I was pleased to learn from these representatives of the United Associa-

tion that Local Unions 196 of Amarillo, 231 of El Paso, 239 of Odessa, 629 of Lubbock, 654 of Abilene, and 657 of San Angelo, had formed a District Council as provided for under the laws of the United Association as amended at the 25th Convention. Brother Weeks had been selected by the delegates of this District Council as the Council's business representative. There is no question but the united strength of these six local unions will make an aggressive District Council in West Texas, and thereby create more and better job opportunities for the membership of the United Association in that part of the state.

The information gained in the various meetings held with representatives of interested locals in the four states through which the line is to be constructed, plus that gained from other sources, pointed up the fact that the construction of this line would afford more work for the interested locals than had been anticipated at the beginning of the survey by the writer, under instructions from General President Durkin. It was also apparent that other locals than those interested in the actual construction of the pipeline itself would be involved in the over-all construction program.

The plans for the over-all construction provides for the construction of the line as a 24-inch from Dumas, Texas, to near Hobbs, N. Mex.; a 26-inch from near Hobbs to Blythe, Calif.; and a 30-inch from Blythe to Sante Fe Springs, Calif. The plans also provide for the construction of seven compressor stations, ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 horsepower, as well as major alterations of four existing stations. (These eleven stations will provide the necessary pressure for the operation of the line.) Also included in the plans are provisions for feeder lines from the various fields along the route of the main gas line. The over-all construction cost of the 1,200-mile line and related facilities is estimated to be 168 million dollars.

Since the construction of the line and related facilities involves other craft of the Building Trades than those directly engaged in the construction of the line itself, it was deemed advisable to interest all the craft eventually to be utilized in the construction of the over-all project. Since the pipeline and the facilities in conjunction were to be constructed in four states and were within the jurisdiction of eight Building Trades Councils, arrangements were made to hold a meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., in which the representatives of the craft in Arizona and California would participate, and another meeting in El

Paso, Texas, which would be participated in by the representatives from New Mexico and Texas.

The Phoenix meeting was attended by representatives of the International Unions of Carpenters, Engineers, Laborers, Teamsters, and the United Association, as well as representatives from the Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Tucson Building Trades Councils and the State Federation of New Mexico. Representatives from the interested crafts and district councils of the two states were also in attendance. Those present representing local unions of the United Association were Brothers Balch and Picard of Local Union 250, Clements and Riggs of Local Union 469, Cooper of Local Union 412, and Underwood of Local Union 741. (Brother Underwood also represented the Tucson Building Trades Council.)

This meeting went on record instructing a committee, formed by the five International Officers and the four Building Trades Representatives present, to contact the General Presidents of the Building Trades Craft, and request that each General President have a representative present at a meeting to be held in Los Angeles, Calif., on January 9, 1947, for the purpose of outlining ways and means of gaining union conditions on the 1,200-mile pipeline and the facilities to be erected in conjunction thereto. Those present approved the outline of the request to the General Presidents, as presented by the committee to the general group on the second day of the meeting. This outline contained a synopsis of the group's opinion of the problems involved, the need for uniform conditions throughout the several jurisdictions, etc.

The meeting held in El Paso, Texas, the following week was well represented by the craft and Building Trades Councils in Texas and New Mexico. The representatives at the El Paso meeting went on record endorsing the action taken at the Phoenix meeting, and made arrangements to have representatives present at the Los Angeles meeting which was called for January 9, 1947. Those present at the El Paso meeting representing local unions of the United Association were Brothers Balch, Local Union 250, Los Angeles; Cooper, Local Union 412, Albuquerque, and Gibson, Local Union 231, El Paso.

I returned to Phoenix from El Paso to meet with the secretary of the Phoenix Building Trades Council, who had been appointed secretary of the committee selected at the Phoenix meeting, for the purpose of reporting the action taken at the meeting in El Paso. Secretary Williams informed me

(Continued on page 30)



**JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY**

*Journal*



**UNITED ASSOCIATION OF**

**JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY**

Office of publication  
1320 H St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.  
EDWARD J. HILLOCK . . . . . Editor  
Machinists' Bldg., Ninth and Mount Vernon  
Washington 1, D. C.  
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Contributions for the Journal must be received before the 15th of each month to insure publication in the following issue.

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

If you do not receive the Journal, or change your address, notify the secretary of your local.

The United Association is not interested in a souvenir publication of any kind.

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

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

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



**BUY**

**UNITED STATES**

**SAVINGS**

**BONDS**

**Report of General Organizers**

(Continued from page 29)

that communications had already been received from several International Presidents advising that representatives of their organizations would be present at the January meeting in Los Angeles.

I left Phoenix for San Francisco to spend the Christmas Holiday and to take care of accumulated correspondence.

I was next in Los Angeles to meet with Business Manager Picard and Representative Balch, of Local Union 250, for the purpose of discussing the meeting to be held in January regarding the pipeline.

While in Los Angeles, I had the pleasure of meeting General Secretary-

Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, General Vice Presidents Peter T. Schoemann, Leo A. Green and William J. McLaughlin, and General Organizer John L. Spalding. These General Officers of the United Association were in Los Angeles for the purpose of gathering additional information; and to hold hearings on a matter in accordance with an action taken at the 25th Convention.

This report closes while in the city of Los Angeles.

*Raymond Hillock*

*Official*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 190**

It is with deepest sorrow and regret, that we, the Officers and Members of Local Union No. 190, inform you of the death of our Brother, John T. Kenny, Trade Plumber, Card No. 173506, born October 12, 1866, at Ann Arbor, Mich, serving his apprenticeship here, became Master Plumber 1893 until 1913; became Chief of Police 1913-1914-1915; resigned to trade as journeyman, became Plumbing Inspector 1926 until 1945 when being retired on account of illness. His many friends who mourn his untimely journey, were indicated by the numerous floral contributions, and attendance at the bier.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in tribute to Brother Kenny, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to our U.A. Journal for publication.

*Gus Nowak,  
Secretary and Treasurer.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 339**

It is with a feeling of deepest sorrow and regret that we wish to report the death of Brother John C. Cooper, Card No. 510621.

Brother Cooper, while a member of only some four years, was a loyal member of Local No. 339, upholding the traditions and high standards of the United Association. His kindly disposition will long be remembered by his fellow members of the United Association and his friendship missed by members of Local No. 339.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 339, extend to the members of the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local 339, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

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

*Elmer L. Barrett,  
Business Representative.*

**★ SERVICE HONOR ROLL ★**

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

**STANLEY RUDNIC**  
Army—L. U. No. 2

# Official

## SPECIAL NOTICE

In keeping with the past practice of the United Association a Roll Call is to be published in the March issue of our Official Journal.

All changes in officers as well as all changes in addresses of officers must be in the General Office no later than February 25, 1947, for publication in the Roll Call.

## NOTICE

Local Union No. 652 of the Panama Canal Zone will enforce Sections 156 and 171 of the United Association Constitution.

All Steam Fitters and Steam Fitter Helpers accepting work in Central and South America will please report to J. W. Drew, Box 405, Cocoli, Canal Zone.

Fraternally yours,  
EMERSON E. MIZELL,  
Secretary.

## NOTICE

Will Brother Jack Silverberg, Card No. 308679, formerly of Local No. 463, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, please contact the writer, in reference to retro-active pay due this Brother on the Socony Vacuum Job at Paulsboro, N. J.

Fraternally yours,  
CHARLES FELLNER,  
Recording Secretary.

## NOTICE

We wish to notify all U. A. members that Local No. 52 will enforce Section 171 of the United Association Constitution in its jurisdiction.

Respectfully yours,  
C. N. McDONALD,  
Sec'y-Treas. and B. A.

## NOTICE

Section 171 of the U. A. Constitution will be strictly enforced by Local Union No. 337, Kalamazoo, Mich.

H. KIRVAN,  
Business Agent.

## NOTICE

Local Union No. 612, De Kalb, Illinois, will strictly enforce Section 171 of the United Association Constitution in its jurisdiction.

Fraternally yours,  
W. H. CAMPBELL,  
Financial Secretary.

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 349

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 349, record the death of our esteemed Brother, Edmund J. Meaney, who had been a member for nearly 33 years, treasurer for 20 years and business manager for four years.

Brother Meaney was a mechanic of the old school and through his great wisdom and hard work had made conditions in the working field what they are today. In his passing the old-timers as well as his many friends will miss him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 349, extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy be forwarded to his bereaved family, a copy also be sent to our General Secretary-Treasurer for publication in our Journal and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

John J. Ryan,  
President.  
Edward Dwyer,  
Secretary.  
Duncan McArthur,  
Financial Secretary.

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 188

It is with a feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 188, acknowledge the sudden death of our Brother, Joseph Bettendorf, Steam Fitter, Card No. 334416.

In his passing we have lost a fine Brother who during his membership had always done his part in helping the local and its members. His many friends he made while he was a member of this local will never forget him. The men who worked with him will miss his guidance.

Therefore, we, the members of Local Union No. 188, in a spirit of brotherly love and friendship extend to his wife and members of the family our deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow. We realize that we have all lost a true friend.

We resolve that our charter will be draped for 30 days in memory of our departed Brother. A copy of these resolutions will be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 188 and a copy will be sent to the General Office for publication in our official Journal.

Walter Brucher,  
Harry L. Hucks,  
H. A. Hearn.

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 818

The officers and members of Local Union No. 818, of Syracuse, N. Y., regret to report the passing of Brother Jack Dempsay, Card No. 143440. Brother Dempsay met his untimely death in an automobile accident while on his way home from work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 818 express their sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication in the official Journal, and that they be spread on the minutes of the local union.

Harry H. Bean,  
Secretary.  
Chas. Cottrell,  
Henry Schmidt,  
Thos. S. Shannon,  
Committee.



**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 196**

It is with a feeling of regret the membership of Local No. 196, Plumbers and Steam Fitters of Amarillo, Texas, reports at this time the death of one of its members of long standing as a member of this local. Brother E. T. McGovern, Card No. 264325, passed away November 17, 1946. Brother McGovern had been a faithful worker to his trade and to upholding all standards, relating to Union standards of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, officers and members of Local No. 196, extend to the family and loved ones of the late Brother McGovern our most pronounced regrets of this that has come to pass; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, a copy entered in the local's minute book, and a copy be forwarded to our General Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days to the memory of this Brother who has departed to the world beyond.

*Oscar Holman,  
E. W. Williams,  
A. Taylor,  
Ben D. Rector,  
W. H. Bean,  
Frank Price,  
J. O. Reynolds,  
Officers Local No. 196.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 334**

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 334, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Morristown, New Jersey, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Halsey B. Armstrong, Card No. 209091, who passed away suddenly Monday, October 28, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his wife and family by expressing our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of this Brother; and be it further

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

*Daniel J. Underhill,  
Recording Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 688**

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 688, report the passing of Brother Walter Marquardt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 688, of Brainerd, Minn., do extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; also a copy to be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

*Leon Nollette,  
Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 553**

Whereas Almighty God in all His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst Brother Thomas Caldwell, who passed away October 26; and

Whereas Brother Caldwell was a faithful member of Local 553, a former officer and a charter member, respected and highly esteemed by his fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union 553 extend to the family of the deceased their sincerest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy forwarded to his bereaved family and a copy sent to the General Office for publication in the official Journal.

*C. Logan,  
Recording Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 142**

Whereas in His supreme wisdom our Heavenly Father has called suddenly from our midst our Brother, Hilary Alfred Reile; be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 142, San Antonio, Texas, in a spirit of friendship and brotherly love extend to the loved ones of Brother Reile our deepest sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

*J. L. Meyer,  
John F. Sallberg,  
Leon Zimmerman.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 719**

It is with deepest regret that we record the passing and untimely death of Brother Andrew Link, on December 6, 1946. He was a faithful member of long standing in our organization, and was liked by all his fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 719, extend to the members of the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days to pay tribute to the memory of this Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to the General Office for publication in the Journal.

*Wm. F. Norfleet,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
A. F. Miller, Sr.,  
J. P. Schubert,  
Oscar Lenz,  
Sick Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 28**

It is with deepest regret that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 28, of Providence, Rhode Island, report the death of Brother Thomas Thornton, who died October 29, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 28 extend to the family of our deceased Brother their deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 28 and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication in our Journal.

*William L. Degnan,  
Financial Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 227**

It is with deepest regret that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 227, of Columbia, S. C., report the death of Brother L. A. Sentell, Card No. 122013; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 227, extend to the members of the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days to pay tribute to the memory of this Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 227 and a copy sent to the General Office for publication in our official Journal.

*H. L. Hawkins,*  
*President.*  
*Alger Fowler,*  
*C. C. Harrison,*  
*H. B. Kaiser,*  
*Resolutions Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 3**

It is with deep regret that we, the officers and members of Plumbers Local Union No. 3, of Denver, inform you and the general membership of the death of Brother John N. Arnold, Card No. 335077, who passed away in Denver.

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 3, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; therefore be it

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

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

*J. C. Bulger,*  
*President.*  
*M. L. Coombs,*  
*Hal Everette,*  
*Axel Beck,*  
*Committee.*  
*J. B. Vessa,*  
*Rec. Sec'y and Treas.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 504**

It is with deepest regret that we, the officers and members of Plumbers Local No. 504, of Beaumont, Texas, report the passing of Brother Ralph Calvo, Card No. 365051.

Brother Calvo died in the McCloskey Veterans Hospital at Temple, Texas, on December 22, 1946. He was a veteran of World War I, and served his country during World War II as a defense worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union 504, extend to members of Brother Calvo's family our sincere sympathy and sorrow in their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local 504, and a copy be sent to our General Office for publication in the Journal.

*W. Morrow,*  
*President.*  
*Lloyd Elkins,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 807**

It is with deepest regret that we, the officers and members of Steam Fitters, Pipe Fitters and Helpers Local No. 807, of Baton Rouge, La., report the death of Brother Frank P. Norman, who died on November 25, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 807 extend to the family of our deceased Brother their deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 807, a copy sent to the family of the deceased and a copy to the General Office for publication in our Journal.

*Cecil E. Hughes,*  
*President.*  
*H. J. Hudson,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 67**

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Frank D. Smith, Card No. 145520, Steam Fitter, who passed away on November 30, 1946, and who during his long illness had borne his affliction with cheerfulness and fortitude; and

Whereas by his passing his wife has lost a loving husband and Local 67 a well liked member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 67, extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother our deep and heartfelt sympathy in this time of sorrow and bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in memory of our departed Brother and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the General Office for publication in the Journal.

*A. B. Docherty,*  
*President.*  
*A. Bonner,*  
*Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 503**

It is with the deepest regret that we, members of Local Union No. 503, of Salinas, Calif., report the death of Brother Jack Meers.

Resolved, That we, members of Local No. 503, extend to the members of the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

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

*C. Russell Walker,*  
*Financial Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 11**

Whereas it has pleased our Almighty God to take from us our Brother, John A. Sundgren, who was held in high esteem by the officers and members of Local No. 11; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 11 extend our deepest sympathy to brother and family of our deceased Brother, and be it further

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the General Office for publication in the Journal.

*Ernest H. Jacobson,*  
*Financial Secretary-Treasurer.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 412**

It is with deep regret that we, the officers and members of Local No. 412, report the death of Brother Earl E. Cornelius, Steam Fitter, Card No. 376590, who passed away November 18, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local No. 412, extend to the family of our deceased Brother our most sincere sympathy in their bereavement; be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in tribute to Brother Cornelius; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to Headquarters for publication in the Journal.

*Charles A. Cooper,*  
*M. H. Troyer.*



**UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES  
OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY  
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA**

MACHINISTS BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.  
NATIONAL 8487



MARTIN P. DURKIN, *General President*  
EDWARD J. HILLOCK, *Gen. Sec'y-Treas.*  
ARCHIE A. GILLIS, *Assistant Secretary*

*Office of the Secretary-Treasurer*

EDWARD J. HILLOCK

January 27, 1947

To the Secretaries of all Local Unions  
of the United Association.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

This will inform you that the General Office is sending to each of our Local Unions sufficient adhesive type printed half pages to be applied to the identifying page of the due book of each member, which will require that the Secretary place on same the Local Union number, with the name and special skill of the Journeyman, and on such pages of due books for apprentices it shall be filled in after the printed phrase "Special Skill" with the word "Apprentice."

Local Unions with a Building and Construction Division charter will use the Building Trades Division adhesive page. Local Unions with Metal Trades Division charters will use the Metal Trades Division adhesive page. Combination Local Unions with Building and Construction and Metal Trades Divisions charters will use both Building and Construction Division and Metal Trades Division adhesive pages, in accordance with the proper classification of the particular member.

Fraternally yours,

*Edward J. Hillock*

AH

General Secretary-Treasurer.

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Building and Construction Trades Department, Metal Trades Department,  
Union Label Trades Department, Railway Department, Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

COMPOSED OF JOURNEYMEN AND APPRENTICES, WHO HAVE JURISDICTION OVER EVERY BRANCH OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY

# Benefits PAID

## DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1946

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U.	Amt.	To Whom Paid
Rudnic, Stanley	8-4-44	2	Killed in Action	...	3-13-45	Germany	2	\$150	Morris J. Rudnic
Stein, Leo A.	8-18-20	463	Coronary Sclerosis	54	12-7-46	New York City, N. Y.	2	500	Mrs. Barbara Stein
Vajda, Joseph	9-19-38	463	Natural Causes	51	11-20-46	New York City, N. Y.	2	200	Mrs. Kate Vajda
Arnold, John N.	3-18-42	3	Arteriosclerosis	62	11-22-46	Denver, Colo.	3	150	Mrs. Doris Arnold
Patullo, Douglas	11-8-05	3	Arteriosclerosis	73	11-16-46	Denver, Colo.	3	700	Mrs. Annie Marr
Moore, William	1-29-17	12	Heart Disease	52	11-11-46	Boston, Mass.	12	500	Mrs. Helen Moore
Sweeney, Charles	4-22-09	20	Menengitis	62	10-22-46	Pueblo, Colo.	20	700	L. E. Langdon, Adm.
Allinson, Arthur	7-31-38	151	Accident	44	11-4-46	Red Rock, Ont., Can.	46	200	A. F. Allinson
O'Brien, John T.	5-1-23	48	Myocarditis	61	12-4-46	Baltimore, Md.	48	400	Mrs. J. T. Langmead
Re-Init.									
Coolen, Thomas	9-13-45	49	Cancer	56	11-23-46	New York City, N. Y.	49	150	Mrs. Anna Coolen
Isaac, Walter	7-1-96	55	Heart Failure	75	11-21-46	Cleveland, Ohio	55	700	Mrs. Hattie Isaac
Peacock, Arthur	11-3-02	55	Pneumonia	81	11-26-46	Cleveland, Ohio	55	700	Grace Peacock
Smith, Frank D.	7-7-36	67	Cerebral Hemorr.	59	11-30-46	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	67	300	Mrs. Frank D. Smith
Goff, Joe B.	2-26-41	325	Accident	33	11-27-46	Houston, Texas	68	200	Mrs. Joe B. Goff
Re-Init.									
Stribling, Robert W.	7-31-19	72	Accident	64	10-23-46	Atlanta, Ga.	72	500	Mrs. Nora Stribling
Brown, Chauncey W.	1-1-96	109	Cancer	71	11-6-46	Los Angeles, Calif.	78	700	Bank of America, Adm.
Re-Init.									
Van Meter, Charles	1-10-41	100	Coronary Occlusion	65	11-11-46	Dallas, Texas	65	200	Lala R. Van Meter
Mason, Patrick J.	6-5-31	130	Heart Failure	66	12-7-46	Chicago, Ill.	130	300	Mary Ann Mason
Monaghan, John	6-18-06	130	Myocarditis	81	12-5-46	Chicago, Ill.	130	700	Loretta Monaghan
Ward, Frank J.	10-2-05	130	Hemorrhage	73	7-25-46	Chicago, Ill.	130	700	Miss C. Stephens
Thiene, Walter	5-26-41	142	Coronary Occlusion	41	11-19-46	San Antonio, Texas	142	200	Mrs. Phillis Thiene
Re-Init.									
Horstmeyer, Wm. E.	5-28-41	166	Tuberculosis	60	12-1-46	Fort Wayne, Ind.	166	200	Betty Horstmeyer
Re-Init.									
McHugh, Thomas	10-13-36	172	Heart Trouble	69	12-6-46	Dowagiac, Mich.	172	300	Cecil Yaw
Re-Init.									
Kenny, John T.	4-7-19	190	Arteriosclerosis	80	12-9-46	Ann Arbor, Mich.	190	500	Mrs. Elizabeth Tice
Facundus, Charles	4-3-42	68	Coronary Thromb.	60	11-5-46	Beaumont, Texas	195	150	C. E. Facundus
McGovern, Edward T.	11-1-28	196	Arteriosclerosis	57	11-17-46	Amarillo, Texas	196	300	Mrs. E. T. McGovern
Seeburg, Earl	3-12-17	195	Multiple Sclerosis	54	12-6-46	Denver, Colo.	208	500	May Seeburg
Ameele, John A.	7-19-43	235	Coronary Arterioscl.	55	11-16-46	Portland, Ore.	235	150	Mrs. Caroline Ameele
Re-Init.									
Foster, Stewart	6-13-39	269	Pneumonia	51	12-24-46	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	269	200	Mrs. Stewart Foster
Bode, Wilbur	5-17-43	274	Uremia	49	11-16-46	Weehawken, N. J.	274	150	Mrs. Viola Maeschen
Lomas, George	12-14-04	119	Coronary Thromb.	72	12-2-46	East St. Louis, Ill.	360	700	Mrs. Bernice Vogel
Cornelius, Earl E.	9-14-42	533	Cancer	41	11-18-46	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	412	150	Mrs. Earl Cornelius
Bender, Frederick	8-27-18	420	Heart Failure	70	11-14-46	Philadelphia, Pa.	420	500	Mrs. Rosalie Yorke
Surface, Chester	5-25-11	440	Coronary Occlusion	62	12-2-46	Indianapolis, Ind.	440	700	Mrs. Maude Darrell
Re-Init.									
Reynolds, George C.	11-13-36	442	Arteriosclerosis	55	9-10-46	San Francisco, Calif.	442	200	Mrs. Louise A. Reynolds
Young, George	12-17-26	442	Coronary Occlusion	45	11-20-46	San Francisco, Calif.	442	300	George Young
Murray, Philip	5-7-42	457	Complications	23	11-26-46	Glen Cove, N. J.	457	150	John Murray
Hudson, John D.	8-26-42	499	Coronary Thromb.	55	12-4-46	Lowell, Mass.	499	150	Mrs. Gertrude Hudson
Calnen, Mayne	7-23-41	336	Coronary Thromb.	61	10-26-46	Richmond, Mo.	533	200	Mrs. Mary Calnen
Fraser, John T.	3-13-13	533	Coronary Occlusion	61	11-26-46	Kansas City, Mo.	533	600	William Fraser
Caldwell, Thos. J.	8-1-33	553	Accident	59	10-26-46	Alton, Ill.	533	300	Mrs. Thos. Caldwell
Faherty, John M.	1-12-13	562	Complications	72	10-23-46	Farmington, Mo.	562	600	Frances McDonough
Rose, Walter C.	7-3-34	562	Myocarditis	46	11-27-46	St. Louis, Mo.	562	300	Mrs. Walter C. Rose
Silver, James	2-15-42	583	Cerebral Hemorr.	57	11-16-46	Manatee, Fla.	583	150	Mrs. Era Silver
Angiers, Benjamin	11-18-38	590	Pneumonia	60	11-19-46	San Francisco, Calif.	590	200	Mrs. Marie Angiers
Calandra, Agastino	4-21-44	590	Pulmonary Edema	46	12-1-46	San Leandro, Calif.	590	150	Rosaria Calandra
Pinkstaff, Homer R.	2-12-45	590	Uremia	55	4-4-46	Oakland, Calif.	590	150	Mrs. Sally Pinkstaff
Bendixon, Samuel B.	4-5-37	597	Tuberculosis	69	11-25-46	Chicago, Ill.	597	200	Mrs. Cacile E. Bendixon
Dressel, Paul A.	6-6-38	597	Cancer	51	11-19-46	Hines, Ill.	597	200	Mrs. Lillian Dressel
Re-Init.									
Gavin, Stephen W.	1-8-41	597	Myocarditis	56	7-2-46	Hammond, Ind.	597	200	Daniel A. Gavin
Re-Init.									
Higgins, Christopher	10-1-42	597	Cancer	48	11-24-46	Chicago, Ill.	597	150	Mrs. Marie Higgins
Re-Init.									
Kerrigan, Frank J.	6-30-19	612	Myocarditis	53	10-24-46	Chicago, Ill.	597	500	Mrs. A. H. Kerrigan
Re-Init.									
Schroff, William	12-1-42	597	Leukemia	63	11-28-46	Chicago, Ill.	597	150	Mrs. Mary Schroff
Kelly, John	8-27-20	608	Heart Failure	79	11-28-46	Milwaukee, Wis.	608	500	Mrs. Catherine Kelly
Campbell, Hugh	5-26-13	368	Accident	80	10-14-46	Victoria, B. C., Can.	634	600	Royal Trust Co., Exec., Estate of Hugh Campbell
Re-Init.									
McColl, Robert J.	12-31-17	638	Heart Disease	79	11-12-46	Brooklyn, N. Y.	638	500	Robert J. McColl, Jr.
Re-Init.									
Leavy, Thomas	6-30-42	639	Rpt. Aor. Aneurysm	49	12-4-46	New York City, N. Y.	639	150	Catherine McAvinue
Nugent, James J.	4-21-14	639	Pneumonia	71	11-20-46	New York City, N. Y.	639	600	Margaret Nugent
Wells, Chester L.	1-23-43	669	Accident	40	7-16-46	Paoli, Ind.	669	150	Mrs. Elizabeth Wells
Ryan, Michael	11-26-20	669	Cancer	62	11-15-46	Newark, N. J.	669	500	Mary J. Ryan
Schaller, Thomas	8-4-14	112	Heart Disease	62	10-18-46	Newark, N. J.	669	600	Albert F. Wickens, Adm., Estate of Thos. Schaller
Darden, Willie	3-12-41	724	Accident	39	8-10-46	El Dorado, Ark.	706	150	G. W. Darden
Grant, Porter L.	3-3-41	807	Coronary Thromb.	45	11-10-46	El Dorado, Ark.	706	200	Mrs. Jimmie Grant
Norman Frank	9-30-41	198	Leukemia	49	11-24-46	Baton Rouge, La.	807	200	Mrs. Frank Norman

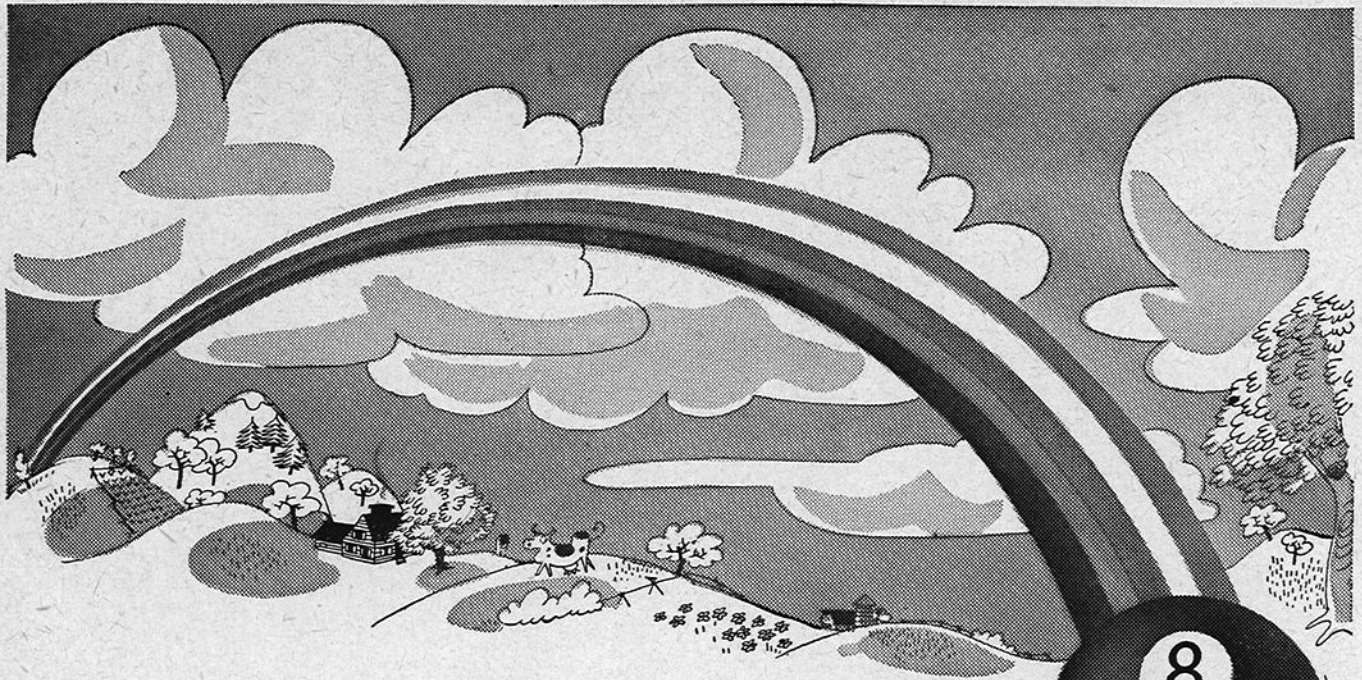


SICK BENEFITS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1946, TO CONTINUOUSLY SICK MEMBERS

L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
2	Citron, Julius	\$25.00	78	Hafele, Henry J.	65.00	509	Higgins, H. A.	65.00
2	Keefe, William	20.00	122	Milne, Alexander	20.00	597	Brickley, Frank	65.00
2	Sladon, Jacob	25.00	149	McCullough, James	55.00	597	Falvey, J. M.	65.00
2	Whalen, John	10.00	198	Wagner, Hugh M.	65.00	597	Johnson, Oliver	65.00
36	Campbell, James	65.00	268	Lamb, Frank	15.00	597	Tobias, Jesse	65.00
49	McNally, Owen	65.00	268	Weckler, Adolph	20.00	636	Van Dam, Harry	65.00
55	Rose, William	65.00	280	Hargraves, David	65.00			
78	Barry, Frank H.	65.00	345	McCarthy, John R.	65.00			
78	Emwright, Joe J.	30.00	449	Hug, Joseph	65.00			
								<b>\$1,195.00</b>

**For Whom We Mourn**

L.U.	Name	L.U.	Name	L.U.	Name	L.U.	Name
<b>New York, N. Y.</b>		<b>Dallas, Texas</b>		<b>East St. Louis, Ill.</b>		<b>San Francisco, Calif.</b>	
Stanley Rudnic	2	Charles M. Van Meter	100	George Lomas	360	Benjamin Angiers	590
Leo A. Stein	2	<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>		<b>Albuquerque, N. Mex.</b>		Agastino Calandra	590
Joseph Vajda	2	Patrick J. Mason	130	Earl E. Cornelius	412	Homer R. Pinkstaff	590
<b>Denver, Colo.</b>		John Monaghan	130	<b>Philadelphia, Pa.</b>		<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>	
John N. Arnold	3	Frank J. Ward	130	Frederick Bender	420	Samuel B. Bendixon	597
Douglas Patullo	3	<b>San Antonio, Texas</b>		<b>Indianapolis, Ind.</b>		Paul A. Dressel	597
<b>Boston, Mass.</b>		Walter Thiene	142	Chester Surface	440	Stephen W. Gavin	597
William Moore	12	<b>Fort Wayne, Ind.</b>		<b>San Francisco, Calif.</b>		Christopher Higgins	597
<b>Pueblo, Colo.</b>		Wm. E. Horstmeyer	166	Geo. C. Reynolds	442	Frank J. Kerrigan	597
Charles Sweeney	20	<b>South Bend, Ind.</b>		George Young	442	William Schroff	597
<b>Toronto, Ont., Can.</b>		Thomas McHugh	172	<b>Nassau Co., N. Y.</b>		<b>Milwaukee, Wis.</b>	
Arthur Allinson	46	<b>Ann Arbor, Mich.</b>		Philip Murray	457	John Kelly	608
<b>Baltimore, Md.</b>		John T. Kenny	190	<b>Lowell, Mass.</b>		<b>Calgary, Alta., Can.,</b>	
John T. O'Brien	48	<b>Beaumont, Texas</b>		John D. Hudson	499	Hugh Campbell	634
<b>Paterson, N. J.</b>		Charles Facundus	195	<b>Kansas City, Mo.</b>		<b>New York City, N. Y.</b>	
Thomas Coolen	49	<b>Amarillo, Texas</b>		Mayne T. Calnen	533	Robert J. McColl	638
<b>Cleveland, Ohio</b>		Edw. T. McGovern	196	John T. Fraser	533	Thomas Leavy	639
Walter Isaac	55	<b>Denver, Colo.</b>		<b>Alton, Ill.</b>		James J. Nugent	639
Arthur Peacock	55	Earl M. Seeburg	208	Thomas J. Caldwell	553	<b>Washington, D. C.</b>	
<b>Hamilton, Ont., Can.</b>		<b>Portland, Ore.</b>		<b>St. Louis, Mo.</b>		Chester L. Wells	669
Frank D. Smith	67	John A. Ameele	235	John M. Faherty	562	<b>Newark, N. J.</b>	
<b>Houston, Texas</b>		<b>Newburgh, N. Y.</b>		Walter C. Rose	562	Michael Ryan	669
Joe B. Goff	68	Stewart Foster	269	<b>Sarasota, Fla.</b>		Thomas Schaller	669
<b>Atlanta, Ga.</b>		<b>Jersey City, N. J.</b>		James Silver	583	<b>El Dorado, Ark.</b>	
Robert Stribling	72	Wilbur Bode	274	<b>Baton Rouge, La.</b>		Willie Darden	706
<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>				Porter L. Grant	706	<b>New York City, N. Y.</b>	
Chauncey W. Brown	78					Frank Norman	807



## At the end of many a rainbow—

If you go to the end of a rainbow, so the fairy tales say, you'll find a pot of gold.

Of course no grownup believes this. But it's surprising how many people believe what amounts to the same thing.

That is, many of us have a dreamy notion that somewhere, sometime, we'll come upon a good deal of money. We couldn't say exactly how this might happen—but we go along from day to day, spending nearly all we make, and believing that *somehow* our financial future will take care of itself.

Unfortunately, this sort of rainbow-chasing is much more apt to make you wind up behind the eight ball than with a pot of gold.

When you come right down to it, the only sure-fire way the average man can plan financial security for himself and his family is through saving—and saving regularly.

*One of the soundest, most convenient ways to save is by buying U. S. Savings Bonds through the Payroll Plan.*

These bonds are the safest in the world. When you buy 'em through the Payroll Plan, they mount up fast. And in just 10 years, they pay you \$4 back for every \$3 you put in. They'll come in mighty, mighty handy when the time comes to send your kids to college, to buy a house, or to weather a rainy day.

So isn't it just plain common sense to buy every U. S. Savings Bond you can possibly afford? You bet it is!

**P. S.** You can buy U. S. Savings Bonds at any bank or post office, as well as at your place of business.



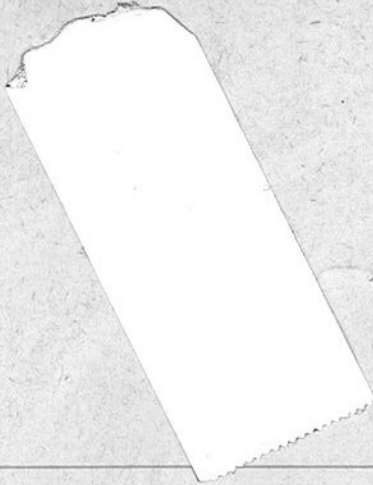
**SAVE THE EASY WAY... BUY YOUR BONDS THROUGH PAYROLL SAVINGS**

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. . . first in the  
hearts of his  
countrymen

