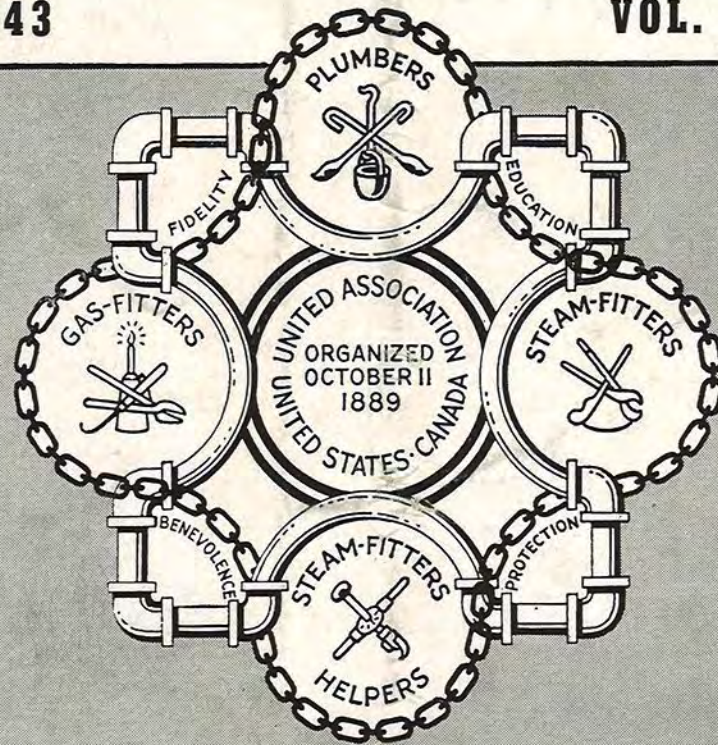


# JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS

MARCH 1943

VOL. LVIII, NO. 3



*Official Organ*

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

# Service Honor Roll

*Dedicated*

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

WILLIAM O. SKELTON, JR.  
UNITED STATES NAVY  
LOCAL 519

CURTIS H. KOCH  
UNITED STATES NAVY  
LOCAL 597

JOSEPH WINICHUK  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
LOCAL 2

SAMUEL N. HANNAH  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
LOCAL 331

# JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS JOURNAL

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GEORGE MASTERTON, General President

MARTIN P. DURKIN, General Secretary-Treas.

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## THE WORKER AND INFLATION

**T**HE Government must clamp the lid on the persistently increasing cost of living or witness a breakdown in the entire war effort. Inflation is so close that it appears that the officials in charge of the civilian economy cannot "see the forest because of the trees." The cost of food and other necessities of life is soaring out of bounds.

Organized Labor is being attacked on all sides for asking for some form of wage adjustment to keep a relative ratio between the cost of living and their incomes.

In a message to Congress on April 27, 1942, and a "fireside chat" to the people of the United States on the following day, the President emphasized the seriousness of the situation and mapped out a 7-point campaign for the purpose of keeping living costs down. It was to implement one of these points—the stabilization of all prices and rents—that the General Maximum Price Regulation and the rent controls were established. In addition the President asked for the stabilization of wages. What wage gains had been made during the previous year were greatly nullified by price increases in that preceding year.

Labor Unions stepped forward and agreed to the President's request for wage stabilization. The International Unions connected with the Metal Trades Department and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, entered into stabilization agreements with the United States Government. This stabilization of wages went into effect on all projects being built by any agency of the federal government. In addition, wages were stabilized in the shipbuilding industry on the Pa-

## Editorial

cific and Atlantic coasts, as well as in the Great Lakes and Gulf Coast yards. Labor Union officials were among the first to recognize the dangers of constant wage increases and the need for control of our civilian economy in order to best promote the war.

In previous issues of the Journal we called attention to the policies of the United Association regarding inflation and its dangers to the American economy. It was pointed out that labor was more than anxious to do its share to prevent any disruption of our civilian economy. We expected that the officials of the government would have fulfilled the promises of price and profits control. Labor was apprehensive of the failure occurring in price control last fall until the President appointed Mr. Justice James F. Byrnes of the United States Supreme Court to be Director of Economic Stabilization on October 3, 1942. We expected definite action to control the cost of living and the stabilization of our entire economic structure. At that time an anti-inflation law was passed by Congress, amending the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. It directed the President to issue a general order stabilizing prices, wages, and salaries, on the basis of the levels of September 15, 1942. Executive orders were issued to the effect that wages above the level of September 15, 1942, were forbidden unless approved by the National War Labor Board. In addition the President directed the Price Administrator to establish price ceilings on foods not

previously controlled, and to freeze all rents throughout the Nation.

The President of the United States was given the power by the Congress to control the cost of living as well as salaries. Labor has concurred in the entire program but now we contend that Office of Price Administration has failed to control the cost of living.

Labor leaders now declare that wages cannot be stabilized at present levels or kept within the "Little Steel" formula of the National War Labor Board unless living costs are held down. We do not desire to take any action which would upset the Administration's wage stabilization program but we base these contentions on existing facts.

The wage stabilization plan was part of an over-all plan, based on price control. The Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture have failed to hold prices down. The food situation generally is becoming critical, both from supply and price angles. Black market activities are growing fast. It is apparent that the right wing farm groups have been advising administrators in the Agriculture Department and as a result it has failed to check fast-rising food prices.

The Farm Bloc in Congress is now attempting to break down the parity prices. They argue that the farmer cannot or will not produce foodstuffs unless all ceilings on prices of farm products are lifted. The cost of many farm products which were not controlled were contributing factors in the index of food costs rising 33 per cent since the outbreak of war. Now it is apparent that some members of Congress want labor to freeze its wages while they desire to have the price of food raised to the point where the

working men and women cannot buy enough to maintain the necessary physical and moral strength to carry on the war efficiently and effectively.

The cost of living is now about 21 per cent above January 1, 1941, and is going higher weekly, with Office of Price Administrator Brown admitting at least another 6 per cent increase this year.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports an increase in the cost of living up to December 15, 1942 of 22.1 per cent since the outbreak of war in Europe. It has risen 19.6 per cent since January 1, 1941, the date on which the "Little Steel" formula is based. From November 5, to December 15, 1942, the index rose .5 per cent. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent rate of increase it is estimated that the cost of living as of today is between 20 per cent and 21 per cent higher than it was when the "Little Steel" formula was promulgated by the War Labor Board.

These statistics sadly underestimate the experience of workers in cities all over the country who find a much higher actual hike in prices for necessary commodities. BREAD & BUTTER, the weekly publication of Consumers Union, reports that present trends indicate another rise of 10 per cent in food costs in 1943. This increase is going to be added to the already 40 per cent increase in food prices since the outbreak of the war. There will also be many hidden increases due to scarcities, price ceiling

violations and quality deterioration. Many labor leaders insist that black market prices should be a factor in fixing the Bureau of Labor index as a measure for fair wage increases.

The average factory worker's wage of 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour in October was reduced to a buying power of only 73 cents in terms of prewar prices. The average wage in November was 90 cents per hour with a buying power of only 74 cents. That is, the worker's dollar today buys only 83 cents worth of goods.

"Price inflation on the one hand and excessive tax burden on the other can drive low-income families to a standard of living that would not permit them to make their maximum contribution to the war effort," points out Consumers Union. "Such a situation would undermine the home front and endanger our fighting men on the war fronts."

Constantly rising living costs are cutting wages instead of stabilizing them.

President Roosevelt asked labor to accept wage stabilization, which it has done but government officials and Congress have failed in stabilizing the rest of the economy.

Labor is the first to suffer as a result of the dangerous inflationary trends. This danger threatens the entire war activity, because of its effect on productive efficiency resulting from lowered living standards.

We join with other labor officials in demanding that rising living costs

be checked immediately. If necessary the rationing of all foods and other necessities should be put in force immediately. Give no advance notice of rationing in order to prevent hoarding. Keep prices down by maintaining and enforcing price controls on everything we buy. Establish uniform, regional price ceilings that can be understood by the consumer. Give subsidies to farmers or processors, where necessary to keep prices down. Control quality of consumer goods by preventing the manufacture of shoddy goods which waste materials. Have ceiling prices related to quality standards printed on all goods.

The failure to control the rising cost of living has made the "Little Steel" formula out of date and too rigid and inflexible. It is now working hardships upon the lower income groups by its policy of fixed percentage wage adjustment.

Continued failure on the part of the government to control living costs will only evoke further demands for wage adjustments on the part of labor.

The Workers of America are continuing to make tremendous sacrifices in order to help the sons, brothers, and husbands on the fighting fronts. A protection of the living standards of the workers is of vital importance and such standards can only be preserved by a rigid control of our civilian economy. Labor is doing its part—now it calls upon the government to do its part—the part which it promised to do more than a year ago.

## ABSENTEEISM ENDANGERS MAXIMUM WAR PRODUCTION

### *Workers Urged to Stay on Job*

War Production is suffering because of the increased absenteeism on the part of war workers.

The increased need for war goods since our soldiers, sailors and marines have gone on the offensive is now showing the dangerous effect of uncontrolled absences upon the production of vital war materials. The problem of workers being absent from their jobs is now one of the most serious manpower problems we face today. The War Manpower Commission is seriously concerned with this major problem and it is now becoming the center of congressional inquiry. The United States Department of Labor is vitally interested in the problem and is bending every effort available to find out the causes of such high absentee rates and they are seeking possible solutions to eliminate not only

the problem itself but the cause of the problem.

Many of the political and business officials of the country have tried to blame organized labor and unions for such high rates of absenteeism.

Deputy Chairman Fowler V. Harper of the War Manpower Commission in a speech at the National Association of Manufacturers meeting in Indianapolis February 18, 1943, said: "In my judgment the only sound attack upon the absenteeism problem is a sincere and concerted effort of both management and labor working together to master the problem."

Harper was expressing the idea that absenteeism could not be laid exclusively at labor's door. Besides housing shortages poor transportation facilities, inadequate facilities for recreation, lack of nursery day schools and

day-care facilities to care for small children of working women, major causes should include workers' attitude and relationship to management and their appraisal of the efficiency of labor utilization and work flow."

"When workers are not kept busy either because of material shortages, faulty work flow or labor hoarding, they are not likely to take seriously management's admonition towards absenteeism."

Absenteeism is increasing at a rapid rate and each day it becomes a more serious problem. Our local unions have made a fine record in keeping our work on various defense jobs going at full speed but we now ask that more be done. Every local union must assume the responsibility for seeing that the men under their jurisdiction continue working unless it is absolutely impos-

(Continued on page 22)

# Report of the **GENERAL PRESIDENT**

THE regular meeting of the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department was attended in Miami, Florida. At this meeting a number of very important questions affecting the Construction Industry were up for consideration and action, among them being the continued encroachment by Governmental Agencies in Construction affairs largely under the guise of the War Emergency, the problem arising from the cancellation of a number of large Construction jobs in various localities and the need for Post-War Planning within the industry. On the first of these three propositions, very definite action must be taken in order to protect the conditions which have been built up through many years of collective bargaining and the right of those within the industry to determine, from experience, how best to attain maximum results. All of us in the Construction Industry have been giving our best to the War effort on a voluntary basis and will continue to do so, but too often find that that privilege is being hampered by Government regulation and red tape. The second proposition, that of cancelling a large number of construction jobs because of the need for certain critical materials elsewhere, surely shows a lack of planning. Over one billion dollars worth of this type of work has been cancelled since October, 1942. On many of these jobs millions of dollars have already been expended which is now abandoned and thus becomes a total loss. However, there was also waste of Manpower carrying with it dislocations which certainly contribute nothing to the maintenance of Worker Morale. Our position has been and still is that through proper contact and consultation with the industry much of this waste could have been avoided. The third proposition, that of Post-War Planning, is all-important. Much is being said of this problem but just how much is being done is a different matter. I understand that a number of groups within the Construction Industry are now realizing the tremendous importance of this subject and have or are about to appoint committees to give it consideration. These groups, however, are representative of

various sections of the industry. What is really needed is a committee representative of the entire industry, which would be willing to give of its time and knowledge to this all-important subject.

While in Miami, I was able to discuss a number of questions with General Organizer Strom and the officers of Local Union 519, as well as to attend the regular meeting of that Local Union. With Brother Strom and Business Agent Stribling a visit was also made to West Palm Beach where a meeting had been arranged with Business Agent Simonin of Local Union 630 for the purpose of discussing conditions in and around that section as well as to meet with representatives of a contracting firm having work in various parts of the State, upon which there was some controversy.

Representing the Building Trades and the Metal Trades Departments, I also appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on the question of the so-called Peace Agreement with the C. I. O. The Metal Trades Department is firmly of the belief that any agreement between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. should definitely prohibit raiding of membership whether under the cloak of the National Labor Relations Board or otherwise. Without this definite understanding there can be no peace nor can there be any progress made toward achieving that much-desired result.

During the month the usual round of meetings of various Government Boards were attended on matters relating to the war effort as well as on questions directly affecting our own membership. This type of activity seems to require more and more time of International Labor Offices and will, undoubtedly, continue to do so until such time as we have a return to Constitutional Government rather than one run by Bureaucrats who are continually reaching for increased powers and influence.

In the February issue of the Journal I mentioned the case of the violation by the Building and Common Laborers of the agreement, covering laying of sewers, entered into with the United Association and the determi-

nation of the Board of Review to render a decision on the question, on the theory that a jurisdictional dispute existed. This, I questioned, as well as the right of this Board to determine questions of jurisdiction of work. As a result, a decision has been rendered not on the basis of settling jurisdictional disputes but on an interpretation of the agreement existing between the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers and the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters. This decision is being mailed to all our Local Unions and is being printed in full in this issue of the Journal. It might be worth while to again state that the agreement in question was entered into in good faith by the United Association with a full knowledge of all it contained. Yet we have been continuously confronted with its violation by the Laborer and an effort to read into the agreement language which is neither contained nor intended. As will be seen from the decision of the Board our position was correct in every detail and we are now hopeful that the Laborers' organization will observe this agreement as it is written and as the Board of Review has determined. Since the issuance of this interpretation we are informed that the Laborers have been removed from the work in question at Louisville, Ky., where this latest dispute had arisen and members of the United Association are now installing all of the sewer pipe, irrespective of material, inside of the grounds or area covered by the project.

With General Secretary-Treasurer Durkin, a meeting was held with the Labor Relations Committee of the National Automatic Sprinkler Association for the purpose of seeking amendments to certain sections of the Local Union 669 agreement. A number of questions affecting this branch of our Industry were fully discussed and agreement reached on several of them. These understandings, however, cannot be made effective until approved by the National War Labor Board. The necessary steps in this direction are now being taken, but because of a tremendous back-log of such matters now confronting this Board it may be some time before final determination is made.

*George Masterton*

# "Big Inch" Pipe

*United Association Members*

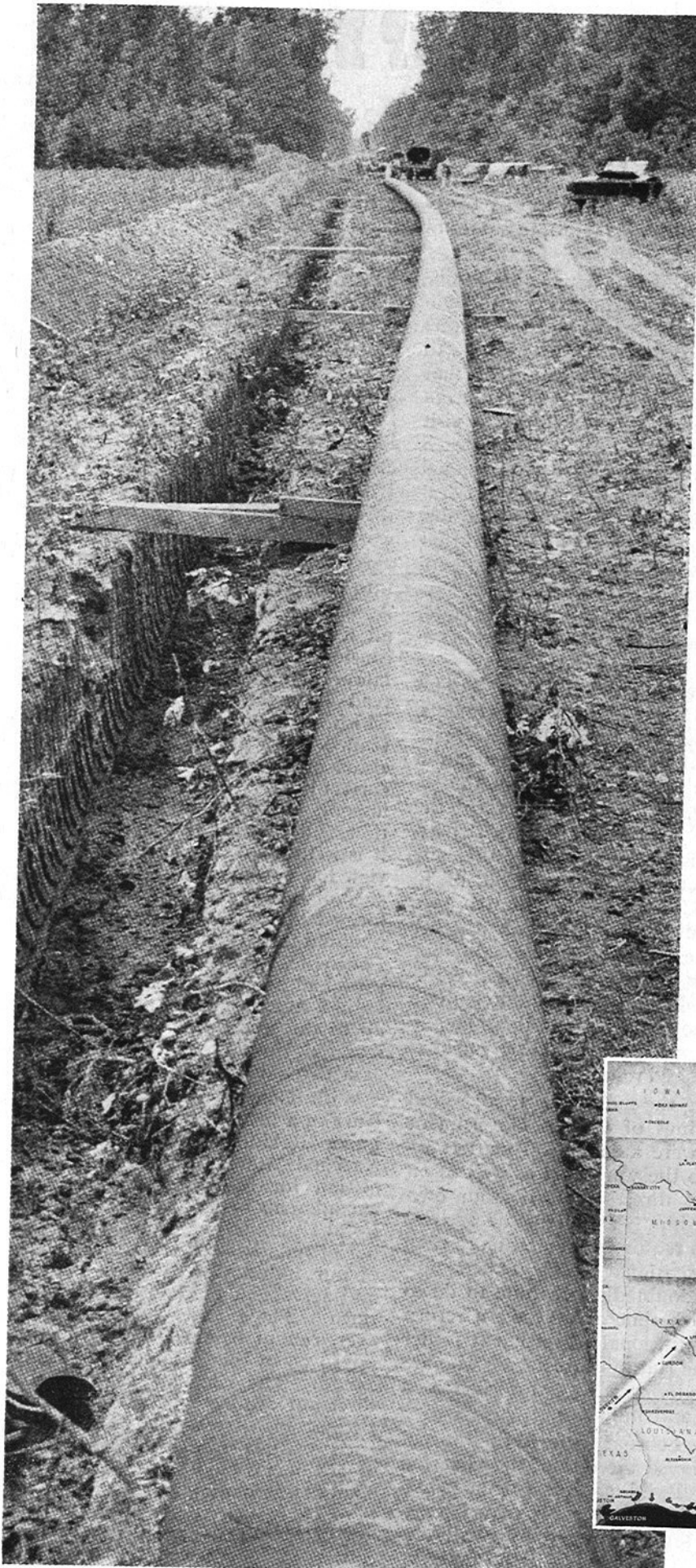
**T**HE largest single pipeline has been partially completed and the first leg from Texas to Illinois has been placed in operation.

On August 3, 1942, a veteran pipeline welder burned the stringer bead on two joints of 24-inch pipe, somewhere in Arkansas. The War Emergency Pipeline stretching from the Texas oil fields to the East Coast was under way. The pipeline has been named the "big inch" by the builders and stands as a monument to the spirit and will of American enterprise.

The pipeline to bring oil directly across the continental United States to the East Coast was little thought of until the dangers of war threatened to interfere with the coastal shipping of oil to East Coast ports. Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes advocated such a pipeline as early as July, 1940, but it was not until several months after Pearl Harbor that permission was granted to undertake its construction.

Shortly following June 11, 1942, the previous plans were placed in operation to construct this line and immediately the "big inch" began to roll toward the North and East. By June this great petroleum artery is expected to be carrying 300,000 barrels of oil a day to the East. Mr. Ickes said, "The 'big inch' is more than a pipeline; more than an essential tool for civilian sustenance and military might in the crucial days ahead. It is a magnificent idea, attuned to reality by steel and muscle and ability of free men to work together."

Members of the United Association are actively engaged on all the spreads the entire length of this line. They make up the backbone of the men who are actively at work speed-



Map—1,400-Mile Oil Highway  
Big Inch Ready for Bed

# Carries Oil to East Coast

## Work On Installation

ing this line to the East. Veteran pipeliners, long-attached to the individual contractors' organizations, form the nucleus of each gang. The labor-management cooperative spirit has been one of the most important factors in the speed with which the pipeline is being built. The pipeliners from Longview, Texas, to Norris City, Ill., have been loyal to the "big inch" as an important, essential tool for war. Their spirit has kept the "big inch" rolling.

This 24-inch pipe line is a huge undertaking. When completed in June it will form a 24-inch steel tunnel stretching 1,400 miles from Long View, Texas, to New York and Philadelphia. With all 25 pump stations in service, 300,000 to 350,000 barrels a day will flow through the line. The first through shipment of oil will take 14 days for the journey.

This line will cost the Defense Plant Corporation nearly \$95,000,000. Construction is being directed by War Emergency Pipe Lines, an organization of experienced pipe line men drafted from the petroleum industry. Veteran pipeliners who have laid pipe in all parts of the oil world are doing the actual work.

More than 360,000 tons of 24-inch steel pipe—the heaviest, biggest diameter pipe ever used on a crude oil line, will go into the line. Seventeen "spreads" of about 400 men each are digging the 40-inch wide, four feet deep trench, joining the pipe and lowering it into place. The entire pipe has been welded by the welding crews. More than 46,000 welds have already been made and each weld is autographed by the welder who made the weld. Special welding sleeves were placed over the regular pipe welds that

were sunk below rivers and streams. In addition 4,800 pound river clamps were used on the pipe in conjunction with wooden slats to protect the extra heavy river wrapper when the pipe was pulled into its river trench. The entire first section of pipe from Texas to Illinois has been coated with a heavy coating of coal tar and a special felt wrapper to protect it from deterioration. To push the oil from Texas to New York will take a minimum of 25 pumping stations with motors totaling about 112,500 horsepower to drive some 75 big centrifugal pumps.

On the 531-mile portion of the pipe line now completed between Longview and Norris City, the layout required ten booster pumping stations. Nine of these stations are each equipped with three single-stage centrifugal pumps, each pump driven by a 1,500-h.p., 1,800-r.p.m. 2,300-volt, constant speed, squirrel-cage induction motor. Because of limited power supply one station had to be split up into two stations. All told, then, there are a total of twelve stations, including the present terminus at Norris City. The 857-mile portion of the line from Norris City to the East Coast will require at least fifteen more pumping stations.

At Norris City, oil will be delivered to sixteen 80,000 barrel tanks holding approximately four days' supply. From these tanks, the oil will be pumped into the eastern extension of the line by means of three open-type 100-h.p., 1,800-r.p.m., motors.

The "big inch" right of way from Longview to Norris City, spans four state lines, nine rivers and a sufficient variety of swamp, rubble, forest and field to try the soul of even the veteran

pipeliners who attacked the job in August, 1942. One of the important things on this job was the readjustment of the pipeliners themselves to the working necessities of the 24-inch job. Experienced observers pay tribute to the adaptability of the men as well as to the practical engineering genius of the contractors in adjusting regular equipment to the new requirements of the "big inch."

To the uninitiated, the steady, integrated progress of the spreads has been a source of sincere amazement at the accomplishment of such streamlined field operations. Old-timers at pipeline work maintain a craftsman-like blaseness along the line, but when relaxed, they soften up—admit that the job looks mighty sweet even to a practiced eye.

From Texas to Southern Illinois the "big inch" is in its trench—bringing oil closer to the fighting fronts. Soon it will be stabbing eastward over the last 857-mile final leg to the East Coast.

To the man in the street the "big inch" means the hope of more fuel for his home fires during the winter of 1943-44. Only time and the fortunes of war can determine whether that hope will materialize.

For the merchant mariner and the men of the fighting Navy, the "big inch" stands for assurance of adequate fuel supplies for the stubby hulls of Atlantic convoys and the ships of their fighting escorts.

For the soldier hitting the Axis lines in Africa—and wherever else he may be carrying the fight by the time you read this—for him the "big inch" means renewed assurance that his tank can strike, his gun shoot, his jeep roll and his fighting air umbrella sweep the skies whenever the command comes, "Attack!"

*(Pictures and data from War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., and Standard Oil Co.)*



Final Test and O. K. of Joint



Placing River Sleeve Over Weld



Over Hill and Dale Rolls the Big Inch

# Report of GENERAL

## REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER JOHN W. BRUCE

Annually we make a presentation to the Federal Government regarding the desires of Labor, and in this connection I attended a Conference at Ottawa called by Acting President Bengough of the Trades & Labor Congress who outlined the program to be submitted when the Government could meet with us. While in Ottawa I met Deputy Minister of Labor Mr. McNamara respecting the Sarnia situation, and it seems impossible to secure a definite ruling from anyone.

Respecting Sarnia, the International Officers of the various organizations held a meeting at Toronto at which we developed plans in our attempt to secure a degree of control over the work in the future.

I visited Sarnia and had a conference with Mr. Wolf, Manager of the Kellogg Company, along with some of the officials and the representatives of the National Selective Service, and regret exceedingly that no one seems to want to assume the responsibility of making a decision. Returning to Ottawa in this connection I again met Mr. McNamara but was unable to secure any decision from him. While here I attended a session of the National War Labor Board and presented our claims for consideration of our men working in the naval dockyard, who desired an increase in wages. But the Board seemed adamant in their desire to maintain a wage level on the whole Atlantic Coast. I also met the Chief Conciliation Officer, Mr. McLean, relative to the situation at Pickering where one of the Crown companies was attempting to reduce the wages of our men, and he requested that I approach the management in Montreal.

We are having considerable jurisdictional trouble at Victoria and the Department of Labor has appointed Mr. Currie as a Conciliator. I met Mr. Currie and Mr. McLean in this connection, and with a proper approach, there is no reason why this situation should not be adjusted and with the valued assistance of Brother Pritchard at Vancouver, who has been wonderfully helpful to me in this connection and who has been acting with the consent of the General Office, I am hopeful that we will soon have this matter satisfactorily adjusted.

The unsatisfactory situation at Pickering came to a climax and Business Agent Martin notified me that the men were taking action to protect their own conditions, and I held a meeting with the men who were determined in their policy of protecting their wages and working conditions and notified the company of their refusal to accept the reductions and left the project, with which I am in full accord. While in Toronto I attended a meeting of the Apprenticeship Council and we are achieving splendid results, and also along with Organizer Crawford met Vice President Ambridge of the Polmar Corporation, Sarnia, but again was unable to secure any definite results and the whole subject is now a matter of telegraphic communications trying to secure a decision that is nearer now than at any time during the controversy.

At the request of Local Union No. 144, Montreal, I conducted an audit of their books and accounts over several years, as they were making a change in their official staff. After an exhaustive survey found everything satisfactory. While in Montreal I met with Acting President Bengough of the Trades & Labor Congress and attended a meeting of the Labor Committee of the Reconstruction Committee.

During the month I was fortunately able to reorganize Local Union No. 702, Midland, and the revitalized local, in my judgment, will work out for the success of our membership in that area.

*John W. Bruce*

At Charleston, S. C., I met with Business Agent Meagher, of Local No. 470, and found that

## REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER C. DICKSON

our plumbers were off work on a Federal Public Housing job and were threatened with arrest if they worked, as this work was to be installed in violation of the City Plumbing Code. Mr. Donham, legal adviser for the Federal Public Housing Authority, also Mr. Burdette, of the Authority, and Mr. Clements, of the Local Housing Authority, Business Agent Meagher, and myself conferred, and then arranged a meeting with Mayor Lockwood, of the city of Charleston. After

this meeting was held another meeting of committees of the Master Plumbers, Journeyman Plumbers, Mayor Lockwood, the Plumbing Inspector, and representatives of the Federal Housing Authority was arranged for the following day. We again met and had with us Mr. Farrelly, of the Federal Housing Authority, and he gave assurance that the project, located in the city, would be razed after the war, so the city administration agreed to allow the work to proceed in accordance with the code of the Federal Public Housing Authority and as agreed to by the United Association and the National Association of Master Plumbers, and our men are now doing the work.

Certain work involving the Boilermakers and the United Association was in dispute at the T. N. T. plant in Chattanooga, Tenn. After several conferences with Business Agent Dobbs, of Local No. 43, Chattanooga; Business Representative Denny, of the Boilermakers; Mr. Clark, personnel man for Stone and Webster Company, and Brothers Malone and Leonard, foreman and steward on the job, the matters in dispute were adjusted in conformity with agreement existing between the Boilermakers and the United Association.

*Charles Dickson*

With General Organizer Edward Hillock, I attended a special conference that included the officers and Executive Board of Journeymen Plumbers Local No. 24, also a large representation from Branch B of Local No. 24 was in attendance,

also a committee from Local Union No. 531, of New York City. General Organizer Hillock presided. The subject dwelt upon concerned plumbers employed in the various breweries in Newark and New York City, commonly designated as "Beer Pump and Block Tin Plumbers," and the necessity of arranging, between the Newark branch and Local No. 531, of New York City, a working agreement that would be similar in each city so as to avoid the continuous complaints that the working policies of one city are at variance to the others and if continued may have a tendency to disrupt an existing agreement under which Local Union No. 531 is working.

## REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER E. W. LEONARD



# ORGANIZERS

This problem was discussed at length, but no definite conclusions reached. It is expected, however, that other conferences will be arranged for the purpose of eliminating this harsh competition by one element against the other.

I made two visits to an Army embarkation depot at Orangeburg, N. Y., to investigate the assessment placed on all members of the United Association employed on the Orangeburg job. This applied to local members as well as out-of-town members, and, in my opinion, the assessment was not excessive. It called for \$1.20 per week of 40 hours.

I went to Syracuse to attend a United Association District Council meeting under the auspices of the Syracuse United Association. Eleven locals sent delegates and all reports except one indicated all their members were employed. Naturally, several important subjects were discussed and acted upon. It was a good business session all around.

I consulted with Agent McCormack, of Local No. 373, and with him visited the Lederly Laboratories, where we jointly discussed with the general superintendent of construction a decision rendered by a General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Carpenters that the millrights in his organization had the sole right to erect and set on base, a self-contained unit for air conditioning purposes. I informed the general superintendent that this work came under the jurisdiction of the United Association, not the millrights. It is a fixture and appliance that belongs and is part of the pipe fitting industry, and I have written a letter to this superintendent reiterating, over my signature, in behalf of Local No. 373 and the United Association our justified rights in accordance with the established precedent that this particular apparatus and its installation is work that properly comes under work allotted to the United Association.

I met the officers of Local No. 691 at Norwich, N. Y., and took up with them their application, approved by their employers, for a wage increase, but in order to secure this wage improvement the application will have to be endorsed by the proper governmental authorities. It is my purpose and intention to try to secure this endorsement as speedily as possible. From Norwich I went to Geneva, N. Y., then to the Naval Base at Sampson, N. Y., where the Business Agent of Local No. 74 and myself consulted

with the plumbing and heating contractor regarding a complaint that was submitted to the General Office by someone unknown to me, who pictured this reliable plumbing and heating contractor as unfair, claiming that he was employing non-union men. I found this to be untrue, and have notified the General Office to this effect.

I conferred with the officers of Local No. 667 at Kingston, N. Y., who are in control of two shipyards that are employing eighty-eight United Association shipyard fitters. The yard is A. F. of L. 100 per cent.



I was in Salt Lake City and contacted Brother Jim Hayes, the Superintendent for the Midwest Pipe & Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., on the Calunite Plant, in order to discuss with him several situations affecting the employ-

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

ment of our members. This matter was adjusted to our mutual satisfaction. Later, we went to the Columbia Steel Plant at Geneva, Utah, and met with Messrs. Seeley, Kirby and Kuick of the Midwest Pipe & Supply Company, in order to discuss with these gentlemen several very important situations affecting the employment of the membership of Local Union No. 19 of Salt Lake.

Returning to Salt Lake City I attended an executive board meeting of Local No. 19, and the following morning in company with Business Representative Budd we went to Garfield, Utah, to investigate a jurisdictional dispute on a housing project between our local union and the carpenters. Brother Dick Hunt, the business representative of the carpenters, accompanied us. We contacted Mr. Carter, the project manager, as well as Mr. Edwards, the superintendent of plumbing of the Stace Plumbing & Heating Company of Los Angeles, over the setting of "Fiat" shower cabinets, and after viewing the work in question, it was decided that the work properly came within the jurisdiction of the United Association, and the plumbers were employed on the installations.

Brother Frank P. Fenton, director of organizing for the A. F. of L. in

Saco, Mont., was informed by a Mr. Hugh Vaughn that there was a group of 30 men who desired affiliation with the United Association. After arriving at Saco I contacted Mr. Vaughn and he informed me that those who were desirous of becoming members of the U. A. had left that vicinity.

At Butte, I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 41, and discussed the conditions existing in the district. While in Butte, I contacted Vice President Kelly of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company as during the past several weeks we were negotiating an agreement covering the employment of all trades in affiliation with the Building and Construction Trades Council as well as the Metal Trades Council. The War Labor Board had completed their recommendations by granting our members \$1.00 per day including retroactive pay, and it was necessary that I be present to sign the agreement for the United Association.

Business Representative Graves of Local No. 20 of Pueblo, Colo., desired to meet with me to adjust a situation with Mr. Harton, of the Harton Plumbing & Heating Company, of Greeley, Colo. This firm has a defense job at La Junta that came under the jurisdiction of Local No. 20. I went to Pueblo and had this meeting and discussed this situation not only with Mr. Harton but with Business Representative Graves and a portion of the executive board of Local No. 20. Due to the fact that Mr. Harton operates a shop at Greeley, it was necessary for him to unionize his shop. This, Mr. Harton agreed to do, and I informed him that I would call at Greeley in order to discuss this situation with his son. Local No. 20 should be given credit for organizing this particular shop.

I met General Secretary-Treasurer Durkin in Denver to discuss United Association work in this area. Secretary Durkin, who is a member of the War Manpower Board, and myself, in company with the business representatives of the Denver Building and Construction Trades Council as well as the business representatives of the miscellaneous unions, attended a meeting of the War Manpower Board. The following evening Brother Durkin was the guest of honor at a banquet at the Albany Hotel, sponsored by the officers of Local Unions No. 3 and No. 208.

In company with Business Representatives McDonough of Plumbers

Local No. 3 and Donner of Steam Fitters Local No. 208, we went to the Arsenal to contact the Chemical Warfare officials regarding the employment of maintenance men on this project. We first contacted Captain Higgins. He referred us to Captain Knobluch, and after discussing the situation with him he took us in to Major Righter, and after learning of our mission he took us in to Brig.-Gen. Louchs, and owing to the fact that these men are put on temporary civil service they felt they were only living up to the law in paying these men \$1.00 per hour which at this time makes it impractical for us to furnish men when the minimum scale of wage in this area is \$1.50 per hour and the men are working 6 to 10-hour days. This situation has been referred to General Office requesting them to contact the proper government officials in order that an adjustment may be made in order for us to furnish union men to maintain the work we are now installing.

*E. B. Fitzgerald*

Several visits were made and considerable time was spent in Portland, Maine, in connection with election between the affiliated locals of the A. F. of L. and the CIO employes at the South Portland Shipyard, and the Todd-Bath Shipyard.

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A meeting was also attended with representatives of the A. F. of L. and other Internationals, when a protest was made to A. H. Myers, Regional Director of the Labor Relations Board, against alleged irregularities on the part of the CIO's representatives in connection with the election. Since this time the election and notwithstanding our protest, the National Labor Relations Board has certified the CIO to be the bargaining agent of the shipbuilding workers in both yards.

During my visits to Portland, Maine, opportunity was offered to meet with Business Agents Bill Levecque, of Local No. 217, and Dan Kennedy, of Marine Local No. 113, to discuss matters pertaining to the interests of the members of these locals.

On several visits to Providence, R. I., meetings have been held with the men working at the pipe trades at the Rheems Shipyard, and many of them were initiated into Marine Local No. 238. Meetings have been held with Business Agents Jimmy Birmingham, of Plumbers Local No. 28, and Billy

O'Brien, of Steam Fitters Local No. 476. A meeting was held with the officers of Steam Fitters Local No. 476, and the matter of a recent election of officers at which helpers were permitted to be candidates and to vote was investigated. The election was voided and the local was instructed to go through the formalities of nominating and electing officers in keeping with the United Association Constitution, particularly Section 153, wherein it states that helpers will be entitled to attend meetings but without voice or vote.

Meetings have been held with Business Agents John O'Donnell, of Plumbers Local No. 76, and Paul Willnauer, of Steam Fitters Local No. 218, at Hartford, and visits were made to several of the housing projects within the territory of these locals. Matters concerning firing of temporary boilers on one of the housing projects was taken up with the authorities, and an adjustment was made whereby our members will take care of servicing the heating system until such time as the project is turned over to the proper governmental authority. In the company of Business Agent Paul Willnauer, the office of an employer was visited and the matter of reporting time for certain of the members of Local No. 218 was investigated and an adjustment made.

On my visit to Fitchburg, Mass., at the request of Local No. 92, a meeting was held with Business Agent George Morgan and the officers of this local. The Dupont project was visited in Leominster and the matter of the Government insisting upon a \$1.50 per hour rate for the welders, rather than the established \$1.75 per hour rate paid to our members in this jurisdiction was checked.

A brief with statements of employers who had paid this wage on several other Government projects within this jurisdiction has been sent to the General Office with the hope that its presentation to the War Adjustment Board will bring about adjustment of the wage of the members doing the incidental work of welding in connection with the steam and other piping installations on the Dupont Company project.

Several visits have been made to the office of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in Boston, Mass., in connection with the fuel shortage and the voluntary efforts of our local's officers and members to assist in such emergencies as may arise concerning frozen water pipes and drawing off heating systems should conditions warrant doing so in any section of the State. The State has been well organized to handle any condition that may

arise, and our membership will be called upon to lend full assistance whenever necessary.

A meeting was held with Brothers John R. Alpine and Secretary-Agent Walter Williamson, representing, respectively, the employer group of the sprinkler industry and Boston Sprinkler Fitters Auxiliary Local No. 669, when several matters pertaining to the mutual interests of both groups were considered and understandings reached concerning the application of the Stabilization Agreement and Government Directives issued by the Labor Department in connection with construction projects related to the war effort.

*A. A. Gillis*

The Corps of Engineers, Labor Relations Division, made a complaint regarding Plumbers and Steam Fitters, members of Local No. 50 of Toledo, Ohio, employed on the construction work now under way at Camp Perry, Ohio. The

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wages of Plumbers and Steam Fitters as predetermined by the Davis-Bacon Division, U. S. Department of Labor, made a rate of \$1.60 per hour for this Camp, while \$1.62½ was the wages for Plumbers and Steam Fitters in the jurisdiction of Toledo, Ohio. Because of the differential, mechanics were leaving the project and taking up work elsewhere. We advised the officers of Local No. 50 to have the men remain on the job, pending a conference in which the matter would be discussed with the results that the wages were adjusted to correspond with the rates prevailing in the jurisdiction of Local No. 50.

We received a complaint from the officers and members of Local Union No. 470 of Charleston, S. C., with reference to a dispute with the C. Y. Thomason Company, Contractor on Federal Public Housing Authority Project S. C.—38027. This contractor was using common labor on installing the water system. The writer had brought the matter to the attention of Walter V. Price, Director of Labor Relations Division, National Housing Agency. The contractor was notified that the prevailing rate of wage for Journeymen Plumbers must be paid, but the contractor refused. The matter was then placed before the United States Department of Labor, who ruled that if the Contractor was using common labor on the installation of the water system at seventy-five cents per

hour and it was our interpretation that this was plumbers' work and should pay the prevailing rate for Journeymen Plumbers. The decision rendered is as follows: "I hereby find that the contracting agency was not in error in recommending the Plumbers' rate for iron and galvanized pipe laying on the water supply system. This decision shall apply only to the work done under the contract on the water supply system and shall not be construed to apply to work under the contract on the sewer system." By direction of the Secretary of Labor.

Local Union No. 393 of San Jose, Calif., filed a complaint with the General Office that the wage rates were not being paid on Project N.O.-Y-5604, Moffett Field, in the jurisdiction of our Local Union No. 393, San Jose, Calif. The complaint was discussed with the Labor Relations Division of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Because of a predetermination made by the Davis-Bacon Division, U. S. Department of Labor for this project, they were powerless to change it. The local did not present evidence in support of the \$1.62½ rate, which was claimed to be paid members of Local Union No. 393 on work in that area. In order to get this rate changed or increased from \$1.50 to \$1.62½ per hour, it was submitted to the Wage Adjustment Board and statements were filed with the Board from Contractors; from the California Wage Commission and numerous other briefs as evidence in support of the wage rate of \$1.62½ per hour, which was being paid to Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters in that area. We received a decision from the Board that the Agency be authorized to pay \$1.62½ per hour to Plumbers and Steam Fitters employed on this Navy project at the next payroll date.

A complaint was made to this office by the Labor Division, Defense Plant Corporation, that Plumbers and Steam Fitters were being withdrawn from Castle Dome Copper Company Project, Plancor 332, Miami, Ariz. The matter was taken up with Local Union No. 469 and we advised the officers to continue their plumbers and fitters on this project until we had an opportunity to present the case to the proper authorities for a wage adjustment from \$1.37½ per hour to \$1.50 per hour. The men remained on the job and while it took considerable time to obtain a favorable decision they were very patient and cooperative. The decision rendered was favorable, increasing the rate to \$1.50 per hour.

*M. F. Garrett*

A meeting was held with officers of Local No. 766. We clarified several matters of importance, including the dispute with the Sheet Metal Workers' organization, which was claiming all copper piping in the shipyards. The fabrication and installation of this work are now being done by our members.

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I had the pleasure of conferring with General President Masterton who was in Miami attending the Executive Council meeting of the A. F. of L. We also had the pleasure of attending the regular meeting of Local No. 519. It was a pleasure to listen to the address by General President Masterton covering, as it did, the topics of the day and the many obstacles to surmount during these trying times.

It was necessary to meet with the officers of the United States Engineering Corps in Jacksonville in the interest of several local unions in the State because the Engineers claimed that laying of water mains is in the classification of semi-skilled labor and not the work of plumbers. I am pleased to report that their action, which had caused considerable confusion and delay on several jobs, has been eliminated and they have now agreed to recommend to the U. S. Engineering Corps in Washington a revision of the wage scale on this class of work, which no doubt will eliminate all future misunderstandings.

An interesting meeting was held with the officers of Reynolds Metals Company in Sheffield, Ala., where the iron workers' organization claimed the installation of all pipe railings when the joints were welded together. Our members are installing these railings because we were able to substantiate our claim by showing this company decisions rendered by the Building and Construction Trades Department on various jobs throughout the country. This, coupled with an earnest desire of the officers and members of Local No. 760 to protect the jurisdictional rights of the United Association, prevented the loss of this work. All local unions should compile these decisions as they appear in the official Journal, because they will be of great help in your argument to secure your jurisdictional rights.

The suit against the Moore Pipe and Sprinkler Company by Attorney General Watson, of the State of Florida, regarding the closed shop clause in union contracts was won by the Attorney General.

The judge in the case contended that this clause was obtained in these contracts with management through

the use of duress and threat on the part of labor unions against management. Although his decision involves closed shop contracts now in existence, it does not invalidate the principle of the closed shop.

This action is a direct attack upon the closed shop agreement. It contends that duress was used when it actually was not used by any of the local unions involved. Further, the judge contended that the closed shop clause was a violation of the policies of the State of Florida, as it prevented the employment of Florida citizens upon jobs where such union contracts were in existence. In all probability the labor unions involved in this case, including the United Association, will not rest by accepting this decision but will carry this case to the State Supreme Court and, if necessary, to the Federal Court.

*G. W. Strom*

I attended the hearing conducted by the NLRB on a complaint by the Marine and Shipyard Workers of America, CIO, charging the Kaiser Shipbuilding Corporation with "unfair labor practices." The Kaiser Corporation signed the Master Agreement covering ship construction with American Federation of Labor organizations.

This Master Agreement, applying to all work and activities of the employers in connection with the construction of new vessels on the Pacific Coast in connection with the National Defense Program, including new vessels to be constructed for the U. S. Navy, U. S. Maritime Commission and for foreign governments, has the approval of the United States Government.

At the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council's convention, A. F. of L., held in Vancouver, B. C., in 1940, and Long Beach, Calif., January 27 to 31, 1941, considerable discussion was entered into on the coastwise agreement and the Long Beach, Calif., convention gave strong support to any plan that would stabilize the shipbuilding industry on the Pacific Coast by negotiating a coastwise agreement covering wages, hours and working conditions, including vacations with pay.

Labor and management met in San Francisco on February 3, 1941. The Government agencies such as the U. S. Navy, U. S. Maritime Commission, U. S. Department of Labor and the Office of Production Management, thought so much of labor's proposal

that they sent representatives to San Francisco to meet with labor and management, and in the conferences they held with both groups they offered suggestions that enabled us to reach an agreement that to a great extent helped to remove the bottleneck in ocean transportation in our national emergency. They saw the importance of elimination of workers' migration competition and bidding for workers and the employment problems that were having an effect on the building of ships so sorely needed in connection with the National Defense program. Later meetings were held in other parts of the country and stabilizations agreements are now covering the entire nation. Brother General Secretary-Treasurer Martin P. Durkin, in his editorial in the January, 1943, issue of our United Association Journal, gives a very good account of this case, and the editor of the Portland Labor News has reprinted Brother Durkin's editorial.

In appearing before the various organizations on the Pacific Coast, Brother President John P. Frey, of the Metal Trades Department, has explained the purpose of attempted CIO invasion. I herewith quote an excerpt from one of his talks:

"The outstanding accomplishment of the industrial war effort has been the production of ships on the Pacific Coast—fighting ships, cargo ships, and the changing of passenger carriers into troop ships. This job has been due to intelligent American management and the cooperation they received from the members of American Federation of Labor unions employed in their yards under union shop agreements.

"It was these American trade unionists, under the immediate banner of the Metal Trades Department, of which I am President, who gave stabilization to the shipbuilding industry, a plan hailed far and wide as a signal contribution to our war effort and which worked so excellently that it was extended to all the shipyards of the nation.

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

"We are proud of our contribution. We have been an important part, an integral part, of the greatest industry achievement known to man. There is seldom a day that a ship does not slide down a Pacific Coast way on an errand of mercy to a stricken world, a mission of sustenance to our troops flung far around the globe. We are proud of our part in this because we are Americans. The trade unionists of

the American Federation of Labor are Americans. Their movement is steeped in the American tradition. No alien counsel prevails in its corridors.

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

I held a special meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 44 and also attended a special called meeting of the local union. Later with Business Manager Charles Wilson of Local Union No. 44, I visited the new aluminum rolling mill which is being constructed in Spokane. On this project I met with Oscar Stone, Superintendent for the Pittsburgh Piping and Equipment Company, and conferred with him on the subject matter of a controversy he was having with Local Union No. 44.

*Wm E. Meill*

Through the cooperation of the International Boilermakers we were able to prevent a General Contractor on a job in Duluth, Minn., from hiring boilermakers to install pipework. This contractor had no contract with the United Association and as a result the pipe work was awarded to a contractor who has a signed agreement to hire United Association members.

While in Minnesota, I called on Brother William Cannon, Secretary of the Plumbers State License Board, in regard to the amendment to the state plumbing law that is before the legislature. I also met the Business Representatives of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Locals on several matters and attended the Executive Board meeting of Local No. 539.

There is an ordinance before the Minneapolis City Council which is to require automatic sprinklers in non-fireproof hotels. The city officials were contacted regarding progress on this law and a report on this will be made at a later date.

The Illinois Building Trades Councils held their annual conference at the Leland Hotel, in Springfield. The meeting presided over by Mr. Patrick Sullivan, of the Chicago Building Trades Council, was very well attended and many matters of importance to the construction industry were discussed at the two-day sessions. Brother Charles Kern, President of the Indiana State Building Trades Council, was a fraternal delegate and addressed the delegates at the conference and spoke at the banquet in the evening.

On invitation from Local No. 422, I attended their regular meeting and installed the newly elected officers. Business Representative Art Todd, of Local No. 130, was present and spoke to the members. Refreshments were served.

For some time the efforts of various International Unions have been directed toward organizing the men in the shipyards in the Sturgeon Bay area. Progress has not been satisfactory. A meeting was held in Milwaukee at the office of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor where a report was made by Brother Art Olson on a trip made to Washington in connection with the shipyards in this area.

Receiving an invitation from the Illinois Master Plumbers Association, I attended the 50th Annual Convention of the organization held at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago. The convention was attended by many of the Master Plumbers of Illinois and fraternal delegates from the surrounding states. During the session, I had the honor of addressing the convention and extending the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the United Association.

Upon the completion of the Federal Crab Orchard job, the U.M.W.A. started an organization drive and attempted to take over the various crafts on the maintenance work. An election was held and due to the efforts of Secretary Frank Loy, of Local No. 160, and other loyal members, a great victory was won for the A. F. of L. Local Union No. 160 was chosen to represent the pipe tradesmen by a vote of 32 to 3. All other A. F. of L. crafts won on the same basis.

At a special meeting of Local No. 466, Ottawa, Ill., I had the pleasure of initiating and speaking to a group of new members who are working in the Seneca shipyards. I had an opportunity to explain the benefits to be derived from membership in the United Association.

The Wisconsin Master Plumbers held their Annual-Convention at the Hotel Schroeder in the city of Mil-

waukee. I attended this affair on invitation of the Association and met many of the employers from throughout Wisconsin. One of the principal speakers was General Vice President Peter Schoemann, who spoke on problems that will face our industry after the war. I extended the fraternal greetings of the officers and members of our organization.

*Thos E. Cunningham*

I assisted Representative Reed, of Local No. 682, Houston, in the election being held to determine the bargaining rights for the Houston Shipbuilding Yard. Our effort was made jointly with the Houston Metal Trades Council. The

Labor Board permitted three different schedules of ballots to be used in the election, which makes the results rather involved. On one ballot the Independent Welders were recognized and given an opportunity to vote to designate that organization as their bargaining agent, and while the Pipe Fitters made a very splendid showing, a tremendous number of employees of that company on that ballot voted that the Independent Welders should be their bargaining agent. This is most significant and indicates the danger to our industry from that source.

The members of the United Association should give a great deal of consideration to treating the welder as a journeyman, and since he is recognized by industry to the degree that he receives journeyman's pay, I am sure it behooves our membership to recognize the welder as a journeyman without restrictions to the end that they will develop a loyalty toward the United Association, which is essential if we are to protect our industry.

While in Houston I attended the Executive Board meeting of the Texas State Pipe Trades Association, which is the State organization for the United Association in this district. I also had the privilege of attending the quarterly meeting of the Gulf Coast Council of the local unions of the United Association.

I met with Local Union No. 389, Wichita Falls, at their regular meeting. A number of questions having

arisen about the legal status of the officers of that local union, my investigation proved that they had been legally elected and were functioning properly. I discussed a number of other matters at that meeting and I believe there is now a better understanding and greater satisfaction among our members in that city.

I met Special Organizer McCarten in Dallas and together we called on Mr. John Beckham, Chief of the Labor Division of the War Production Board for this district, to discuss conditions on a job at Borger, Texas.

In company with Brother McCarten, we met Business Representative Holman, of Local No. 196, at Amarillo, Texas, who went with us to visit the rubber plant being constructed at Borger. Being joined by the representative of the Amarillo Building Trades Council, we met with the project manager for the Welco Company on the job site. This firm had entered into an agreement with a number of Building Trades Unions of Amarillo, but were refusing to comply with the terms of that agreement because of certain non-union influence in connection with lessees of the rubber plant and also because the men employed on the job were desirous of having an independent charter for the United Association installed at Borger. We discussed this matter for two days and finally reached an agreement that we would create an industrial division of our Amarillo local union which would permit the men to affiliate under a lesser rate and yet would retain control of the operations of the union by the experienced officers of No. 196. I feel sure that this arrangement will work out satisfactorily and, if so, a similar program can be used for the purpose of correcting other unsatisfactory conditions in this district.

Next to Beaumont, Texas, in reference to a controversy between Local No. 617, of Port Arthur, Texas, and Local No. 195, of Beaumont, Texas, relating to an interpretation of agreement on separation of work between these local unions which has been in existence for several years. I met with the Executive Board of Local No. 617 at Port Arthur and later met the joint Executive Boards of Nos. 617, 195 and 504, where we thoroughly discussed the agreement. My decision was that the terms of the agreement would have to be observed by our local unions. I have made a report on this matter to all local unions involved and to the General Office.

*A. Ferguson*

A visit was made to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant at Lockland, Ohio, in company with Business Representatives Robert Burwinkel and Ben Blum. Here the Shop Stewards were contacted, together with the superintendent in charge for the F. A. McBride Company. After a careful analysis, a decision was rendered closing the contention on one proposition. A meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 59 was attended later, where I advised the officers on procedures that are to be followed on matters causing jurisdictional strife in the future.

Next to Huntington, W. Va., where I had the opportunity of attending the Executive Board of Local No. 521. While in Huntington, W. Va., the matter of exchanging due books with local unions in West Virginia was thoroughly gone into, with explanations given why this practice could not be permitted to continue. Local No. 521 is to be congratulated on the business-like manner in which it has made an investment when purchasing the fine building that is to serve as its headquarters.

With Business Representative Brother Howard Duncan, of Local No. 521, a meeting was arranged at Point Pleasant, W. Va., for the purpose of installing the charter for the Marine Pipe Fitters employed at the Marietta Manufacturing Company Boat Yards in this city. In closing this situation much of the credit is due to the untiring efforts of Brother Duncan.

A meeting was arranged between Business Representative Brother Joseph Mullahy, of Local No. 97, and Brother Harry C. Schommer, of Local No. 162. A decision was rendered defining jurisdictional boundaries so that no misunderstanding should be encountered in the future.

In Columbus, Ohio, I met Business Representatives Brother E. James and Brother F. Graham to advise them on matters pertaining to wage increase formulas adopted by the WLB and all necessary procedures that must be followed before wages can be raised.

In Detroit I met Business Representative Brother A. Virtue, with whom I visited the Dow Chemical job at Marysville, Mich. Here a jurisdictional question arose between our members and the Carpenters on the installation of wooden hangers for pipe supports, also a jurisdictional question between the rigger and our members on the installation of pumps. This matter has been submitted to the Building Trades Department for ad-

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judication. In company with Business Representative E. Sheldon, of Local No. 636, and A. Virtue, a visit was made to Monroe, Mich., where we met Business Representative Conrad, of Local No. 671, to advise him on the necessary procedures that must be followed in order that this project may be completed under conditions satisfactory to the members of the United Association.

*Frank P. Ahlberg*

At the request of Business Manager Alvin Mehl, of Local No. 420, a conference was held with Mr. J. H. Rehman, superintendent of construction for the Badger Company, at the Sun Oil plant, Chester, Pa. Progress was made at this conference and many of the matters in dispute were corrected. Other misunderstandings now experienced on this job will be referred to Mr. R. D. Waterman, general manager of the Badger Company.

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E. J. HILLOCK**

The jurisdiction of the housing job at Calin, Pa., in dispute between Local Union No. 42, of Reading, Pa., and Local Union No. 428, Norristown, Pa., was awarded to Local Union No. 428, Norristown, Pa., due to the difference in the wage rate and Local Union No. 428 being the nearer local to the job in question.

A special meeting was held with the officers and Executive Board of Local Union No. 670, Allentown, Pa., for the purpose of determining the legality of the recent election pertaining to Business Agent and Secretary-Treasurer. The testimony and explanation of the officers bearing on the recent election was closely examined by the writer. Many errors and unfair practices were found in selecting the Business Agent and Secretary-Treasurer. In order that the general membership of Local Union No. 670 would have an opportunity of participating in selecting their officers a new election was ordered.

Work on the gas lines at the Wright Aircraft job, Caldwell, N. J., was causing some conflict between the Plumbers and Steam Fitters. After a complete investigation of the work in question, I found that both parties have approximately an equal equity in the disputed work. An agreement was reached to install the work on an equal basis.

A meeting with the officers of Local Union No. 449 and Mr. Ornatz, president of the Blaw-Knox Company, was

held at Ambridge, Pa., to discuss the many misunderstandings pertaining to our new Marine Local. A frank discussion of our problems was held. Mr. Ornatz has agreed to accept my recommendations in order that the job may proceed without further delay.

At the request of Captain Nichols, Resident Engineer, I attended a meeting of the Pennsylvania Ordnance plant. This meeting was for the purpose of correcting misunderstandings and the shortage of manpower. The manpower question can only be corrected by offering a wage to induce competent men to seek employment on the job in question.

After meeting with C. P. Wright, heating contractor; General Foreman Welsh, of Local Union No. 120; Vice President Green, and Business Agent Johnston, of Local Union No. 449, I informed the local Executive Board that it would be necessary to furnish steam fitters familiar with large industrial work and protect the work of the United Association now being done by others than our members.

Several meetings have been held with Vice President Joseph Fay, Representative of the Hoisting Engineers; official of the Navy Department; Mr. Sally, of the Under-Pinning Foundation Company. These discussions concerned the subletting of pipe work at the Perth Amboy Dry Docks. The Navy has finally agreed to sublet the work to a recognized plumbing and heating contractor for bids.

A conference was held with President Robert Lynch, of the New Jersey State Association and several of the Business Agents in the northern area of the State. This meeting was for the purpose of discussing the new agreements with our employers. Advice was given by the writer on many problems involved.

A meeting was held with the officers of the Union County Building Trades and representatives of the Ford-Bacon & Davis Company. These meetings and other activities are in preparation of the transportation oil lines crossing several rivers in New Jersey. An agreement was reached whereby members of the United Association will handle and install all pipe. Business Agent Brother Andrew Nolan, of Local Union No. 475, will have supervision of the work of the United Association.

A meeting was held at the Dupont plant pertaining to a dispute between the members of Local Union No. 475, Steam Fitters, and Local Union No. 596, Lead Burners. The dispute involved the installing of lead valves with steel-bolted flanges on the acid lines. After a thorough review and analysis of the job, it was agreed that

the Steam Fitters would continue the work in question.

*Edward J. Hillock*

I met with Business Manager William Carlson, of Local No. 533, and Business Agent R. A. Jones, of Local No. 8, in regard to the Fairfax Bomber plant, where there were several complaints that members of the United Association were

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slowing the progress of the job. A meeting was arranged with Captain Schroeder, who is in charge of construction, and he informed us that he had requested Mr. Reuben Anderson, a plumbing and heating contractor, to take over the handling of materials and the installation of same. We further found that before Mr. Anderson had taken charge he wrote letters to all of his former employees and sent them to see Captain Schroeder and report for work as foremen or general foremen. This, of course, added more confusion. A lot of these men were working on other defense projects in the Kansas City district and upon receiving these letters quit and reported to Captain Schroeder to work on the bomber plant at a wage scale that was set by Mr. Anderson, which was 2½ cents per hour less than the Kansas City scale.

After holding several meetings with Mr. Anderson and George Fryan, of Harry L. Fryan Company, who has the plumbing and heating contract on the bomber plant, this trouble was taken care of by Mr. Fryan, who assured us that our men would be working for the Fryan Company and Mr. Anderson was only there to try to move the job faster and see that materials were on the job.

I attended a meeting at the Sun Flower Ordnance Works at De Soto, Kans., with Business Agent R. A. Jones and Jerry Ryan, of Locals Nos. 8 and 533, in regard to a rule that was adopted by the plumbing and heating contractor, Mr. Corey Joslin, over men working Saturday and Sunday. In the future men who take time off during the week will not be permitted to work on Saturday or Sunday. Upon checking, we found that several of our men would lay off during the week and then work only Saturday and Sunday. We could not condone such conduct by our members, so we did not protest the order.

I met with the Executive Boards of

Local Unions Nos. 464 and 16 in regard to jurisdiction of work and the retaining of a full-time Business Agent for the Nebraska Pipe Trades Association. I informed them that it was a matter for them to settle and not the United Association.

Business Manager Emmet Canty, of Local No. 562, discussed the Malden job with me, where the contractor had hired some non-union men to replace United Association Steam Fitters. The same condition prevailed for the Plumbers on the job. I arranged to meet with Brother W. H. Watkins, of Local No. 318, Cape Girardeau, Mo., who had made several complaints regarding this project. Upon meeting Brother W. H. Watkins, we left for Malden, Mo., to meet with the Vaught Plumbing and Heating Company, and we were informed that they had requested men from Local Union No. 35, St. Louis, who had jurisdiction over the project. Men were not furnished by Local No. 35, and the men that were working on the job had all quit and returned to St. Louis. I informed the contractor that jurisdiction would be turned over to Local No. 318, and the contractor agreed to replace all the non-union men with United Association men.

*Robert Gregory*

### Chicago Unions Make Notable War Record

Union building trades workers, including many members of the United Association, in the Chicago area, have made an outstanding record since the beginning of the emergency. Every defense project in this area has been completed from three to six months ahead of schedule and there have been no strikes on these jobs. Some of the larger munitions plants, airplane factories, steel plants and other vital war plants have been constructed by these building trades workers. Biggest of all jobs was the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. This job was completed in record time and at a savings in costs of several million dollars which was returned to the United States Treasury by the contractors. The contractors and the unions worked in such close harmony and cooperation on this naval training station that the entire project was practically completed at the time scheduled for the completion of the first units in the program.

# Jurisdiction

In the matter of:

## A DISPUTE

between

**UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS**

and

**INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS UNION OF AMERICA**

**Presentation:** By oral arguments and by documents

**Appearances:** For Plumbers and Steam Fitters—George Masterton  
E. K. Burkholder  
W. J. McLaughlin

For Hod Carriers and Laborers—Vincent F. Morreale  
John W. Garvey  
H. C. Kaiser

**BOARD OF REVIEW:** Louis K. Comstock, Chairman  
Lt. Col. C. D. Barker  
John P. Coyne (absent)

**Matter in Dispute:** Violation of Agreement of January 23, 1941.

**Date of Hearing:** January 5, 1943.

Wherever the term "Plumbers" is used in this decision, it shall be deemed to mean "United Association of Plumbers & Steam Fitters of America".

Wherever the term "Laborers" is used in this decision, it shall be deemed to mean "International Hod Carriers, Building & Common Laborers Union of America".

On December 10 there came to the attention of the Board of Review, a stoppage of work on the effluent sewers at the synthetic rubber plants under construction for the Goodrich Rubber Company and the Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation at Louisville, Kentucky. One plant was being constructed by Ford, Bacon & Davis, and the other by Batson & Cook.

The Rubber Administrator brought the case to the Board of Review, and demanded relief from the work stoppage.

The Chairman of the Board of Review made an attempt to bring about an amicable settlement of the issue between the Plumbers and Laborers by personal contact with the Presidents of the two organizations. This attempt failed because both Presidents were out of reach, away from Washington.

The stoppage was so detrimental to early production at the two plants that the Board of Review summoned the representatives of both organiza-

tions to a hearing, and ordered an immediate resumption of work pending a decision.

The hearing was set for December 30, but, on urgent request of the Laborers, was postponed to January 5, and was held on that date.

This case, when first brought to the Board of Review, had the external appearance of a jurisdictional dispute. Investigation before the hearing took place indicated that the issue between the parties was one of interpretation of a written agreement between them, dated January 23, 1941.

This agreement appears to have been made necessary by the gradual rise in importance and organization of contractors engaged in heavy construction, and the consequent clashes in jurisdiction between the parties. A copy of this contract is attached to this decision as an appendix.

When the War Production Board, early in 1942, declared cast iron pipe to be a critical material, its use for underground sewer lines was automatically barred.

The use of cast iron pipe for sanitary and waste sewer lines varied in different parts of the United States. In some localities, it was required, and in others, either vitrified clay or cast iron could be used.

But when the use of cast iron was barred by action of the War Production Board, some type of non-metallic pipe was required to be used in all

localities outside of buildings. The "Plumbing Standards" issued by the Federal Public Housing Authority in February 1942 required the use of cast iron pipe for sanitary sewer services under buildings; from a point five feet outside the buildings, either cement concrete or vitrified clay pipe is permitted.

Under date of June 15, 1942, the War Housing Mobilization Specification, Number XXXV was issued, Section 3504 covering the use of either vitrified clay or cast iron soil pipe.

Since the date of issue of that specification permitting the alternate, the War Department has issued instructions to the field to use vitrified clay only. The same practice has been adopted by the Navy. The Defense Plant Corporation has adopted a similar policy.

These citations show how changes in engineering practices have been wrought by the exigencies of war as exemplified in the disuse of materials formerly specified. These changes have not been brought about by the action of either of the parties to the January 23, 1941 agreement.

Neither party to the agreement is justified in taking advantage of such changes to increase his allotment of work allocated by that agreement. Any readjustment of allocation by mutual agreement would be recognized everywhere as sound and sensible. Lacking such an arrangement, neither party to the agreement is justified in seizing jurisdiction which the agreement was not designed to give and did not authorize.

The title to the agreement, which in effect is a preamble, describes the jurisdictions of the parties and the areas of work covered by the agreement. It reads as follows:

"Memorandum of Agreement between the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, and the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America over all work on subways, tunnels, highways, viaducts, streets and roadways in connection with sewers and water mains."

The decision rendered by the Building Trades Department in a jurisdictional dispute involving the issues in the instant case but arising from the laying of non-metallic pipe at the Bowman Field Airport, Wright Airport and U. S. Government Warehouses, all in the Louisville area, neither added anything to nor detracted anything from the plain wording of the agreement. It merely affirmed in new phraseology what had already been stated in the agreement.

There was an abortive attempt, made in August 1941, to amend the opening paragraph by the insertion of the words "and building construction" in connection with sewers and water mains.

The Committee appointed to clarify the agreement made the following suggestion as an interpretation of Paragraph 4 of the agreement:

"Interpretation of paragraph No. 4—The installation and laying of all clay, terra cotta, ironstone, vitrified, concrete or non-metallic pipe and the

making of joints for main and side sewers and drainage outside of any building or structure is the work of the laborers. All installations inside the building or structure shall be the work of the members of the United Association."

This signifies that the Committee thought that the jurisdiction of the Plumbers should be limited by the walls of structures. The recommendations of the Committee have not been duly accepted, of record, by the International Presidents of either organization.

The agreement of January 1941, therefore, stands as originally written. The January agreement is self-limiting to "subways, tunnels, highways, viaducts, streets and roadways in connection with sewers and water mains".

As the sewers in this case cannot be described as falling in any of those categories, and as they lie wholly within the boundaries of the sites,

**They are held by the Board of Review to be within the jurisdiction of the United Association of Plumbers & Steam Fitters.**

**It is also held by the Board of Review that the Plumbers violated the Third Section of the Stabilization Agreement by striking because the sewers, the subject of this decision, were being laid by laborers.**

**By order of the Board of Review.**

LOUIS K. COMSTOCK,  
Chairman.

Washington, D. C.  
January 29, 1943.

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT** between the UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, and the INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA over all work on subways, tunnels, highways, viaducts, streets and roadways in connection with sewers and water mains.

All the leveling, caulking and making of all joints by any mode or method on water mains, gas, gasoline and transportation lines is the work of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada (with the exception of work under compressed air.)

All the digging, breaking of concrete, back filling, tamping, resurfac-

ing and paving of all ditches in preparation for the laying of all pipes and all of the unloading and distributing of pipe for said ditches shall be the work of the Laborers.

All of the laying of clay, terra cotta, ironstone, vitrified concrete or non-metallic pipe and the making of joints for main and side sewers and drainage only is the work of the Laborers.

In the event of any dispute arising between local unions of both International Unions over work not covered herein, it is understood that the said dispute will be referred to the General Presidents of both organizations for adjustment.

In witness whereof the members of the Committee hereinafter listed certify that they as a committee have negotiated and executed this agreement with full authority from the respective International Unions which each Committee represents.

Dated at Washington, D. C., January 23, 1941.

Committee representing the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America. Joseph Marshall, Herbert Rivers, Peter Fosco, M. D. Cox, James Bove.

Attested and Approved: Jos. V. Moreschi, General President, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

Committee representing the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada. M. F. Garrett, Patrick J. Drew, Charles J. Laurence, Leo A. Green, John J. McCartin.

Attested and Approved: George Masterton, General President, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.



# TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

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## Oxy-Acetylene Welding

### TO MAKE A BRAZED JOINT

(Continued from February, 1943, Journal)

These tolerances are regularly being used by some manufacturers and others will provide pipe to these tolerances on request.

2. Cut pipe off with a hack saw, using a saw block (such as a Beaver Square-End Sawing Vice) to keep the end square. Large sizes may be cut in a power cutting-off machine.

### HOW TO MAKE A BRONZE WALSEAL JOINT

(Courtesy of Walworth Company, Inc.)

If a saw block is not used when cutting with a hack saw, the end of the pipe will almost certainly not be square. Wheel type pipe cutters generally throw the pipe end out of round making it difficult to get the pipe into the fitting.

3. Ream or file off all burrs. Scribe the pipe back from the end a distance equal to the depth of bore of the fitting (see accompanying table). Slip a fitting on for a trial fit. If the fitting will not go on up to the scribe mark, reduce the pipe diameter with emery cloth or a file.

It should require a little effort to get the fitting on for the best fit and in the large sizes (over three inches) it is usually necessary to tap the pipe near the fitting with a hammer, especially if the pipe is out of round. Do not drive the fitting on. Reduce the pipe diameter so the fitting will slip on. Use a coarse or bastard file to reduce the pipe to size. A fine file quickly becomes clogged with the copper chips and will be found unsuitable; whereas a coarse, straight-cut file will not clog and will reduce the pipe diameter to a size in a very short time.

If the pipe is undersize, the fitting will fit loosely on the pipe ends. This will rarely happen unless the pipe has been mishandled sufficiently to swedge it down. New pipe must be used in this case. A difference in diameter

greater than 0.005 inch on small sizes, ranging up to 0.013 inch on large sizes, between the O.D. of the pipe and the I.D. of the fitting will make it difficult to get a good joint.

4. Try a fitting on each end of each length of pipe before attempting to erect it in place.

Do not make the mistake of assuming that the pipe and fitting will go together until you have them ready to erect in place. Each end of each length should be cut, reamed and sized at a convenient place where the minimum of effort is required.

5. Clean the end of the pipe with emery cloth and flux the pipe ends before attempting to make the joint. On sizes 1 inch and larger, flux the inside of the fitting as well.

In order to get a good joint it is absolutely necessary that the metal surfaces to be brazed be clean. Emery cloth will remove most of the dirt and scale adhering to the pipe and bore of the fitting, but, no matter how carefully emery cloth is used, it is still necessary to use flux. A paste flux is recommended for this work. If the flux dries out, it should be restored to the paste form by simply adding water. The action of the flux is to break up the oxide adhering to the surface of the metal which otherwise would prevent the braze weld being made.

6. Headers and other compact assemblies can frequently be made up on a bench with a great saving over making up in place.

Many instances will arise where a number of pieces of pipe, fittings and/or valves can be compactly assembled and all joints heated and made on a bench or on the floor before erection in place. Headers and manifolds are particularly susceptible to this treatment. A little planning and foresight along these lines will save a great deal of time. Each joint is made more accessible and the preheating effect of a weld on the next nearest joint may be fully utilized. In addition, such

bench or floor work reduces the amount of bracing and support required.

7. Be sure the fittings are braced or supported before and during heating.

Be sure to have each fitting or valve supported in such a way that no strain is thrown on the joint while the fittings are hot. It is not reasonable to expect a fitting to carry the whole weight of the line of pipe while it is hot. Fittings not properly braced or supported are liable to crack while being heated.

8. Assemble only such fittings and pipe as can be heated and completed in the same working day.

Since it is not good for a fluxed joint to stand too long exposed to the atmosphere, only those joints should be assembled which can be completed the same day. On small jobs employing one or two fitters, the pipe and fittings erected throughout the day can be heated and the joints completed within the last working hour. On large jobs several men cutting off and erecting pipe and one man heating the joints will be found the economical method of handling the work. In the assembly of coils, piping of machine units or on production assemblies, if the joints are more accessible the heating should be done after the entire assembly has been made, either on jigs or on the unit.

9. When heating, use the tip sizes and gas pressure recommended in the accompanying table.

10. Heat the joint with an oxy-acetylene flame. Apply the heat to the pipe first until it is a bluish black and then apply it to a 1½-inch segment of the fitting band. A wiping motion of the torch across the fitting band onto the pipe will stretch the band and allow alloy to flow. Momentarily stopping heating so that the band can unstretch will force alloy to the shoulder and to the edge of the fitting. When a band

or a fillet 1/32-inch or larger of silvery white alloy appears at the edge of the fitting, that segment of the joint is completed. Adjacent segments are then heated until a continuous band of silvery white alloy appears at the edge of the fitting.

An oxy-acetylene flame must be used to make a brazed joint. Torches using acetylene and air or propane and air are not suitable. A torch flame having a high nozzle velocity and a very pointed flame should be avoided as they will materially increase the time and gases used in making a joint, at the same time causing considerable heat to be reflected back on the operator. Goggles or spectacles, about No. 2 or No. 3 shade, should be used at all times when heating.

The pipe is first heated a short distance away from the fitting to expand it tightly into the fitting. Fig. 1.

See the accompanying table, on the following page, where distance from fitting to point of application of flame on each size pipe is given. This heating time should be from 14 to 20 sec. on small pipe to about 60 sec. on large pipe. The pipe will become slightly black in color in that time. Heat pipe uniformly by applying flame to all sides. Excessive heating of the pipe may be a hindrance, particularly on sizes larger than 3 in. A long length of 6 in. I. P. S. pipe when heated several minutes with a large size tip will increase 1/16 in. in diameter whereas the fitting may be only 1/64 in. larger than the pipe. This excessive heating of the pipe might cause the pipe to bend away from the fitting and insert and this increases the time of making a joint. Note illustration Fig. 2.

As soon as the pipe has become heated properly the torch flame should then be directed onto the flat band of the fittings as shown in Fig. 3. The torch is given a wiping motion by moving it across the band of the fitting on to the pipe, the fitting getting most of the heat. The angle of the torch tip should be such that the flame is always pointing in the direction of the pipe or tube.

On horizontal lines apply the heat to the top of the fitting first. On vertical lines the heating can be started at any part of the flat band. Several inches of the flat band should be heated at one time (by moving the torch as noted in the illustration Fig. 4).

Fig. 5 shows the stretching and squeezing action taking place during heating and cooling of a fitting segment. This action forces the alloy into the joint area.

As soon as the fitting is expanded so that a clearance is obtained between pipe and fitting, the alloy will flow out and show brightly at the edge of the fitting. On small fittings the alloy may come out and show all around at once, making further heating of the band unnecessary while on larger fittings the heat must be applied all the way around the band completing small sections at a time.

Wiping the torch flame across the fitting band onto the pipe when heating a 2 in. segment is the same as stretching the material outward. Lifting or holding the torch off the fitting and pipe for a few moments will permit the stretched portion of the fitting to unstretch and squeeze out the alloy to the edge of the fitting. This stretching and squeezing action forces the alloy to go in both directions from the

insert until the entire surface of the joint is covered with braze alloy.

When making horizontal joints on fittings 1 1/2 in. and larger only a portion of the clearance area will show alloy. The torch must then be moved one-quarter way around the band and heat applied in the same way until alloy shows at the clearance area. The flame should then be moved around the band back towards the starting point until the alloy shows clearly all the way to the starting point, noted in Fig. 6.

The heat should then be applied to the bottom quarter and be worked back towards the completed section. This procedure of spot heating or staggered heating is followed around half the joint and then repeated on the other half. This is done to make certain that alloy is being taken from all parts of insert instead of from one section. It also enables the alloy to cover the entire contact area and then freeze.

A continuous band or fillet of alloy at least 1/32 in. wide or larger must show in the clearance area when the joint is completed. Continuous heating around the fitting may result in too much liquid alloy being taken out of one place and nothing from others. Staggered heating permits more equal distribution of the alloy from the insert. During all heating operations, the end of the blue cone in the torch flame must be held at least 1/4 in. away from the pipe and fitting. This must be done to prevent overheating of the pipe and fitting. If when heating a joint the alloy fails to fill the clearance area fully such as when there is a flat spot on the pipe, it is recommended that additional alloy be supplied at that point by wiping a 1/8 in. x 1/8 in. x 20 in. alloy rod along the clearance area, while the fitting is still hot, Fig. 7. In adding alloy to the joint, the pipe and fitting must be heated first so that the alloy will flow into the clearance area when the rod is wiped along the edge. The torch flame should not be applied directly on the alloy as it tends to force it out of the joint.

In order to obtain the best results and the most economical use of time and gases, the tip sizes and pressures shown in the table on page 7 should be used. After the pipe and fittings have cooled, there will be a slight discoloration of the pipe and fitting at the point of heating. Wire brushing or wiping with steel wool will remove this discoloration.

11. When heating joints on 8 in., 10 in. or 12 in. standard fittings or on 6 in., 8 in., 10 in. or 12 in. extra heavy fittings or on 8 in.,

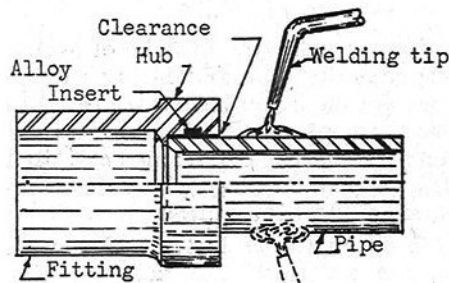


Fig. 1

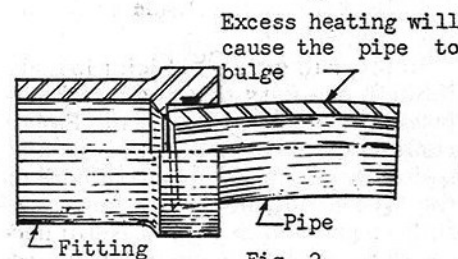


Fig. 2

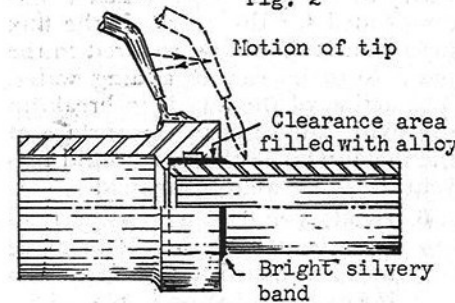


Fig. 3

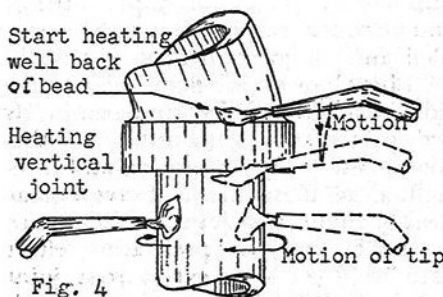


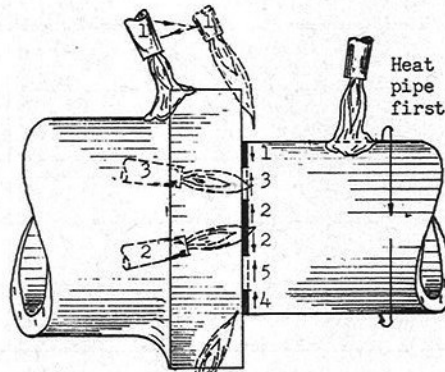
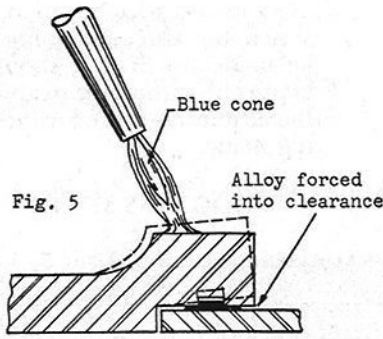
Fig. 4

10 in., 12 in. or 14 in. flanges, use a double flame tip (size No. 8 or No. 10) for heating. Make certain that both pipe and fitting cool down together.

Double flame tips permit a larger area to be heated at one time so that the alloy will flow sooner and the joint be completed more quickly, thus saving both time and gases. The same general instructions as given in section No. 10 must be followed for these larger sizes with additional precaution to make certain that the pipe and flange or fitting cool down at the same rate. This is done by playing the torch flame back on the pipe of the completed portion while progressing around the joint. The pipe being of smaller section and a better heat conductor will cool more rapidly than the heavy flange or fitting before the alloy has cooled or set.

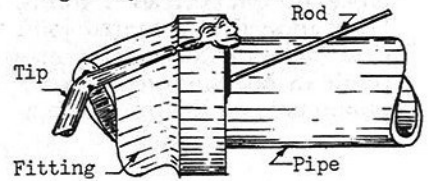
12. Lines tested with water must be emptied before any reheating can be done.

A 15 or 20 lb. air test using soap-suds is equal to many times that pressure when using water. As the lines must be emptied of water before resuming work, it is advisable to test with air whenever possible.



Heating procedure for large horizontal joints

Heat part of the fitting while applying alloy to the edge.



The lines can readily be sectioned off for air testing. Short pieces of pipe with caps can be inserted on outlets to seal in a section. These can be removed later and the sections connected after testing. There is enough alloy in each joint to make at least two joints. Any leaks visible under air test can be closed by simply reheating the pipe and fitting as when making a new joint. Lines tested with water must be emptied before any reheating of joints can be attempted.

13. To disassemble a joint, simply heat the fitting with the torch until the alloy becomes liquid. Then the pipe can be pulled out of the fitting.

14. When brazed joints are being used in combination with threaded joints, heat the brazed

WORKING DATA FOR BRONZE FITTINGS ON I.P.S. BRASS OR COPPER PIPE

Pipe size Inches	Tip size <sup>1</sup> No.	Heating time minutes	Oxygen Cu ft	Acetyl. Cu ft	Observed joints per hour	Distance from end of fitting to point of application of heat to pipe, approx. inches.	Depth of fitting bore, inches
1/4	4	1/2	1/8	1/8	.....	3/4	17/64
3/8	4	1/2	1/8	1/8	.....	3/4	5/16
1/2	5	2/3	1/4	1/4	40-50	3/4	3/8
3/4	6	3/4	3/8	3/8	35-45	3/4	13/32
1	6	1	1/2	1/2	30-42	1	7/16
1 1/4	7	1 1/4	3/4	3/4	24-34	1	1/2
1 1/2	7	1 1/2	1	1	22-28	1 1/2	5/8
2	8	2 1/4	1 1/3	1 1/3	15-20	1 1/2	5/8
2 1/2	8	2 1/2	1 2/3	1 2/3	12-15	1 1/2	25/32
3	9	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	9-14	1 1/2	53/64
4	10	5	6	6	7-12	2	29/32
4 1/2	10	6	7	7	7-12	2	29/32
5	10	6	7	7	5-10	2	1
6	11	7 1/2	10	10	6-8	2	1 7/64
8	8-2 Flame	9	12	12	3-4	2	1 5/16
	12-1 Flame						
10	8-2 Flame	10	18	18	2-3	2	1 1/2
12	10-2 Flame	14	28	28	2	2	1 5/8

<sup>1</sup> Based on Airco D-B torch style 9800.

joints before attempting to make up the threaded joints. Heat applied to a brazed joint close to a threaded joint may result in burning out the compound used on the threads caus-

ing the threaded joint to leak. When the threaded joint must be made up first, it should be kept cool with a wet swab while the adjoining brazed joint is being made.

Gas pressure on regulators same as tip number. These are for ideal conditions. If running a line of 3/4 in. pipe branching into 1/2 in. pipe, it is not necessary to change from a No. 6 tip to a No. 5 tip at each branch.

**PROGRESS SHEET**

for  
Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Unit 7, Volume VII

Apprentice----- Instructor-----

Assignment Sheet	No.	Date	Grade
Equipment Assembly	1		
Flame Adjustment	2		
Ripple Practice	3		
Cutting Practice	4		
Cut, Bevel, and Tack the Pipe	5		
Rolling Weld	6		
Overhead Position Welds	7		
Vertical Position Weld	8		
Rolling and Vertical Welds	9		
Fixed Horizontal Welds	10		
Nozzle Welds	11		
Test Bomb Making	12		
Bronze Welding	13		
A.S.M.E. (Hartford) Test Weld	14		

Date----- Assignments Suggested for Review-----

Permission Given to Continue With the Next Unit by Instructor-----

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# WAR LABOR BOARD PROTECTS UNION SHOP FROM ABANDONMENT BY EMPLOYER

## *Rules Out Substitute Open Shop Clause in Union Contract*

The National War Labor Board has taken a most advanced stride when it ruled that an employer cannot break down labor standards which he had previously agreed to in a union contract.

The Board ruled that an employer cannot void a union shop clause in a contract in the belief that he can substitute another open shop clause in its stead. The Board contended that such action will tend to disrupt employer-employee relations during the war.

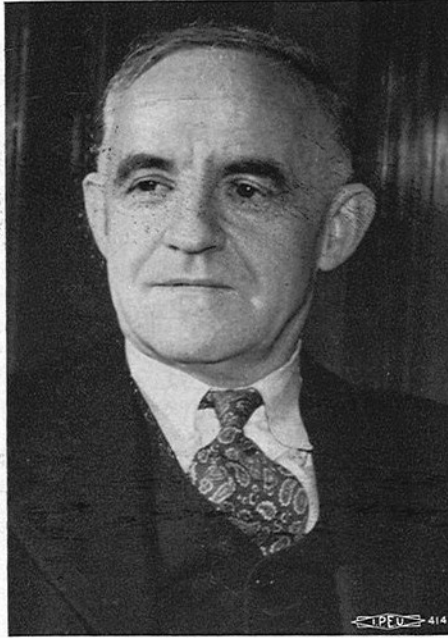
This case involved the Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation and the National Association of Die Casting Workers, Local 101. The Directive Order in this case was approved by a majority of the National War Labor Board consisting of William H. Davis, George W. Taylor, Frank P. Graham, Robert J. Watt, Van A. Bittner, and Richard Frankenstein.

Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member, was designated to write the majority opinion for the Board. The opinion which follows is printed in full because it is so wide in scope and clear in its logical presentation that it is destined to become one of the outstanding decisions protecting labor that has yet been issued by the War Labor Board.

### OPINION

By the accompanying directive order in this case, the National War Labor Board affirms two of its policies with regard to maintenance of membership and the union shop for the stabilization of the relations of management and labor for the duration of the war. The decision makes emphatically clear that as a general rule a company, except by mutual consent of the parties, cannot abandon a union shop already established by agreement between the parties.

The Company, which had, in a previous contract, agreed to the union shop, refused to renew such a provision and insisted on substituting therefor the open shop. The Company and the Union agreed on all other provisions in the new contract and referred to any competent government agency the final settlement of the unresolved issue of union security. Dr. Paul Dodd, the referee for the Board, carefully summarized the facts and recommended in a re-



*Dr. Frank P. Graham*

port previously distributed, the restoration of the union shop.

### THE OPPOSING POSITIONS OF THE COMPANY AND THE UNION

The Company, in its argument for a return to the open shop, holds that it accepted the union shop as an experiment, that the union shop caused a drop in production, and that the experiment was in other ways unsatisfactory and did not, in this case, justify its continuance. Spokesmen for the Company, as we interpret their position, hold that, in the period following the expiration of the previous union shop contract, the Union was not effective in holding its old members. Furthermore, it was pointed out that many new employees had accepted employment without joining the Union, and that some new employees had joined the Union on an open shop basis without the decision, therefore, to accept employment under the conditions of the union shop. It was emphasized that to impose the union shop now would compel such new employees, regardless of their choice in the matter, to join the union in order to hold their jobs. It was contended that such compulsion by the government against the free choice of these workers would be against the

declared policy of the President of the United States and of the National War Labor Board.

Spokesmen for the Union in their argument for the restoration of the union shop, contend, as we interpret their position, that the union shop agreement was made in good faith and for the long run, that any drop in production was due not to the union shop but to the confusion resulting from the conversion of the plant to war construction, that the loss of membership was due not to the ineffectiveness but to the defenselessness of the Union, and that the union shop is the most secure, stable, and productive form of union-management relations. There is the further contention that the Union gave up the use of the strike in behalf of the continuance of the union shop, and that if the union shop is not continued, then every union shop would become, by this precedent, defenseless against the determination of any company to overthrow the union shop. Such an overthrow of an established union shop might mean the overthrow of the no-strike agreement with all that it means to production for the war.

The referee did not find any established relationship in this case between the union shop and average production.

### THE UNPRECEDENTED PROBLEM OF THE INTERIM EMPLOYEES

This case, in coming, after many delays, to the full Board for final determination, does not present the clear situation of the union on an open shop basis struggling for the union shop. The Board's standard answer in such a case would be the provision for a maintenance of membership. Nor does the case present the unmixed situation of a company attempting to get rid of an established union shop. The Board's present answer makes it unmistakably clear that as a general rule a company cannot for the duration of the war, except by mutual consent, eliminate the union shop. An unprecedented situation has developed from the following facts: (1) the contract expired without the renewal of the provision for the union shop, and (2) the submission to the procedures of the National War Labor Board has entailed delays too long and develop-

ments too mixed for the one clear and single answer now preferred and henceforth to be given by the majority of the Board. The new workers who, since the lapse of the union shop, have become employed without the knowledge or acceptance of the conditions of the union shop, are the responsibility of the Company, in its refusal to continue the union shop; of the Union, in its ineffectiveness in winning the new employees; and of the War Labor Board, in its failure to make an early settlement of this case. The Board, consequently, finds in conflict two of its basic policies in this case; first, that a worker shall not be compelled by the government to join a union to get a job; and second, the herewith declared policy that a company cannot take advantage of the no-strike agreement to give up a union shop previously established by the agreement of the Company and the Union. It is the responsibility of the Board to resolve this conflict in basic policies and yet make clear that, as a general rule, a regularly established union shop or closed shop, shall remain regularly established for the duration of the war.

### THE BACKGROUND OF THE TWO POLICIES

In order to understand these two basic policies, we must understand the policies of the War Labor Board of the First World War and the policies of the National Defense Mediation Board which immediately preceded the War Labor Board of the Second World War.

#### 1. The War Labor Board of the First World War

The War Labor Board of 1917-1918, as we analyze their policies, recognized two planes of union status: one, the status of the union shop or closed shop, somewhat static and stabilized in its security, the other the status of the open shop, unstabilized in its insecurity and dynamic in the struggle toward the union shop. In order to stabilize the status and struggle of the unions in the First World War, the Taft-Walsh War Labor Board held that the unions which had union shops or closed shops should continue to have union shops or closed shops undisturbed and that unions on an open shop basis should continue to be open shop for the duration of the war. In view of the fact that the struggle of the union in open shop industries to become union shop or stronger is a normal aspiration of unions and especially in a period of expanding industrialism, it might seem, without further analysis, that the policy of the old War Labor Board was heavily loaded against the normal

struggles and aspirations of the unions. However, in 1917-1918 even the principle and practice of collective bargaining were far from being universally acknowledged and accepted as the right and practice of American workers. The War Labor Board of the First World War, in the interest of justice and stabilization, established the right of organized workers to bargain collectively with their employers. On the dynamic plane of struggle for union security, the former War Labor Board took an advanced position and established the line of stabilization by its own stand for the recognition of majority unions and their right of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing for the duration of the war.

#### 2. The National Defense Mediation Board

The New National Defense Mediation Board, at the outset, was widely urged by many and clamorous voices with much force but without full understanding of changed conditions, to adopt with regard to the open and closed shop, the principles of the War Labor Board of 1917-1918. However, the operations of the Wagner Act, the expanding industrialism of defense production and the dynamics of the labor movement by 1941, had carried the issues of union security, immediately faced by the new National Defense Mediation Board, much beyond the then well established and legally enforced right of collective bargaining. The new Board was set up to grapple with a log jam of strikes which were holding up most vital defense production. Many of these strikes involved crucial struggles for the union shop.

The contention that the status of the Union, and especially the struggle over the Union shop, was not a proper subject for the consideration of the Board was unrealistic in the face of the fact that the cause of many stoppages of defense production was this very struggle of the unions in open shop industries for union shop status. In a period of industrial expansion and the consequent drive for the organization of industrial workers, the struggle of the unions for more security was inevitable. The line along which was established the struggle in the First World War, was recognition and collective bargaining, now long since established by law.

The center of the continuing struggle was early in the Second World War found to be in advance of the old line. To draw a new and balanced line for the stabilization of the struggle was an immediate and continuous problem of the National Defense

Mediation Board to which it gave constantly its thought and finally its life. The National Defense Mediation Board and the War Labor Board both have recognized, as we have sought to interpret both Boards in the opinion on union security in the "Little Steel" case, that it would be "unfair to attempt to hold labor unions fixed in the midst of a tremendous industrial expansion, unwise to try to hold them static in a dynamic area of industrial society, and undemocratic to call a complete halt to the free development of organizations of workers in the midst of a total war for freedom". In drawing the new line for a fair and balanced stabilization, both the Defense Mediation Board and the present War Labor Board have relentlessly searched for a reconciliation of stability and freedom and a balance of union security and individual liberty in the midst of a world war for both liberty and security.

In the midst of strikes before Pearl Harbor, in the cooperation of labor, management, and the government in the comparatively wide fulfillment of the no-strike agreement since Pearl Harbor, and in the logic of considering each case on its merits, there emerged out of the case system itself a pattern of settlements and decisions on union security.

#### THE PRESENT WAR LABOR BOARD

By its decisions, the National War Labor Board, in the hottest area of open and dynamic struggle drew the new line for both liberty and security. The Board determined that the provision for the free acceptance by the workers of the maintenance of membership in the union was a new and advanced but a fair and balanced base for the stabilization of the cooperation of unions and companies for responsible relations and maximum production for winning the war. In spite of some company advertisements and occasional misrepresentations, we repeat that this provision is not a closed shop, is not a union shop, and is not a preferential shop. No old employee and no new employee is required to join the union to keep his job. If in the union, a member has the freedom for 15 days to get out and keep his job. If not in the union, the worker has the freedom to stay out and keep his job. This freedom to join or not to join, to stay in or get out, with foreknowledge of being bound by this clause as a condition of employment during the term of the contract, provides for both individual liberty and union security.

The National War Labor Board, by the provision for the maintenance of membership, seeks to stabilize the

## BROTHER CHESTER J. COMMON

*Honored by*

### LOCAL 208 FOR LONG MEMBERSHIP

Chester "Chet" J. Common, a pioneer member of the United Association and a charter member of Local Union No. 208, Denver, Colo., was honored by his brother members when they conferred a life time membership upon him at a special occasion December 1, 1942.

The members of 208 had long felt that they would like to show their appreciation to one of the most loyal members of our organization. They realized that it is not always the material gift which is the most important, therefore, they decided to make him a member of their local for the rest of his life.

"Chet" Common has been a member of the United Association since November 1891 when he was initiated into Local No. 85 as a charter member. He was given card number 1202 which he still carries. Two years after joining the United Association he traveled to Chicago and was a member of what is now Local Union No. 597. In 1902 he went to Denver. The Steam Fitters of that city were in the process of trying to set up an organization to protect their wages and working conditions. Brother Common joined up with this group and was one of the charter members of Local Union No. 208 which was formed in 1902.

He was born in the city of Detroit in 1868. When only a lad he started to help the Steam Fitters in and around Detroit. He received a wage of \$3.00 per week for six days of 10 hours each. In 1885 he went over to Saginaw, Mich., where he received a wage of \$1.00 a day. In those days the Journeyman Steam Fitter worked 10 hours per day for which he received \$2.50.

Brother Common served several terms as Business Agent of Local No. 208 when the going was really tough



Brother Chester J. Common

for anybody who tried to help his fellow workers. He was a real "scrapper" and never gave in on any point that meant sacrificing any forward step that organized labor had gained. He was elected to attend the United Association Conventions in 1917 and 1938 as a delegate from Local No. 208.

Brother Fred Donner, Business Representative of Local No. 208, informed the General Officers that the entire membership of the local was unanimous in desiring to honor Brother Common. They were joined by a great number of outstanding Denver civic leaders who have recognized his fair and honest leadership. High tribute was paid to his integrity in all relationships between the employers of Denver and his Brother members.

unions in an area of struggle. By provision for the continuance of the established union shop, the Board seeks to keep stabilized the union in an area already stabilized. In the unstabilized area, to withhold provision for maintenance of membership from unions struggling for more security would cause a sense of insecurity, instability and frustratic on the part of millions of workers in the midst of the need for our all-out effort in the war for freedom and security. For unions in open shop industries to fight out to the bitter end the battle for the union shop would be most unstabilizing and devastating for war production. Likewise, to push union shops back into open shop would unstabilize, for war production, the unions of the millions of American workers who have pledged themselves not to strike but to leave to peaceful arbitrament the security of the unions which they have won after long and arduous struggles.

In the present Harvill Aircraft case, the National War Labor Board, in accordance with these two basic policies, makes provision for the maintenance of membership for the workers employed between the date of the expiration of the previous contract and the date of this directive order, and restores the former provisions of the union shop and check off for all present workers who were employees at the time of the expiration of the union shop contract, and all future employees of the company. The National War Labor Board, in its basic policies, holds that the Government will not compel a worker to join a union in order to get a job, and that the Government will not use its sanctions during this war to establish or disestablish the union shop. By this decision, notice is now given to both workers and management, beyond future misunderstanding or appeal, that no company can take advantage of the Board's standard provision for union security to reduce the provision for the union shop to the provision for maintenance of membership, hereafter also for the so-called interim employees; and that no company can take advantage of the no-strike agreement to throw out a union shop previously established by agreement between the parties. This policy is not intended to interfere with lawfully established bargaining rights.

By this stabilization of responsible relations on both planes and by concentration on cooperation for maximum production, American labor unions and business corporations can help decisively to win the war for the freedom and security of unions and corporations, the United States and the United Nations.

*For Victory*

**Buy War Bonds**

**and Stamps**

## JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS JOURNAL

UNITED  ASSOCIATION

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS

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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 is affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should see that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

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

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



*Give Liberally to*



**AMERICAN RED CROSS  
WAR FUND**

**FOR SERVICE TO OUR:**

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

# ABSENTEEISM ENDANGERS WAR PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 2)

sible because of physical reasons to continue at their tools. Make your workers conscious of the importance of being on the job regularly. Such an education of absent workers and the job of impressing upon them the danger in being away from work should be undertaken as a cooperative community effort which directs its publicity and campaign toward pointing out the lost production of war goods because of their man hours being lost.

Local leaders must look to the source of the absences in their jurisdiction and plan their campaign accordingly. The cause may be one of many. Some of the more common are poor housing, poor or inadequate transportation facilities, necessity of recruiting inexperienced workers, many of whom quit without giving notice and who are counted as absent until removed from the payroll, sickness and accidents, and two important causes: Absence due to irresponsibility on part of workers, and absences due to managerial or governmental policies. Much absenteeism occurs on Sunday, especially when it is the seventh day of work in a week. Double time pay is not always sufficient inducement to work. Many workers with families a long way from the place of work take off Sundays and other days to visit their families. Long hours of work are also a principal cause of absenteeism. Many men who work 54 hours and upward per week find the fatigue element seriously affecting their attendance on the job. Certain maximum limits should be set on the number of hours or shifts that workers can work in order to prevent them from becoming so tired that they lay off to rest up. Cases are on record where the workers have been forced to take time off from the job to recover their spirit and drive to continue the work.

The seriousness of the absentee problem has become a problem of great concern to the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organization. The Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor met in an emergency session and issued the following message to its affiliated Internationals and their members:

"The Executive Council appeals to the workers of the nation to reach new heights and to set new standards in

production. This appeal is based upon the existing war needs and is made in response to the request of the President that production be doubled.

"In order to achieve this purpose every worker must report for work each day unless prevented from doing so by illness, incapacity or circumstances over which he may have no control.

"Workers employed in industry are truly soldiers of production. It is the firm conviction of the Executive Council that absenteeism should be avoided. Failure to report for work regularly may cause hardship or death to soldiers enlisted in the armed forces who must serve on the field of battle. Among these armed forces are the relatives of production workers who are serving in the workshops, production plants, factories, and on the transportation lines of the country, producing the goods and supplies needed by the armed forces in order to win the war.

"Let each worker report at his post of duty each and every day and be on the job regularly and continuously in the industrial plants of the nation, serving in that capacity as faithfully as the soldier serves on the battlefield."

This statement shows the concern voiced by the high ranking officials of the A. F. of L. The leaders of the CIO have also issued similar statements and addressed them to the members of that organization.

Many methods can be evoked to cut down the absentee record in your local jurisdiction. Each worker can appeal to his fellow worker to stay on the job and not be absent without good and sufficient reason. Posters can be displayed around the job and the union hall pointing out the cost in loss of life and equipment due to workers being absent from the job. Local officials and members can serve actively on labor-management committees and see that the problem of absenteeism is handled by these committees. Local unions can assist in solving housing problems and transportation problems.

You must work in close cooperation with your employer and both must be conscious of the fact that dereliction on the part of either may mean needless lost lives of our own fellow workers, citizens, and prolongation of the war.



# EMERGENCY WAR REPAIRS FOR THE WATER SYSTEM

by  
**D. W. JOHNSON**  
Engineer

The Cast Iron Pipe Research Association

The best way to make emergency war repairs for the water system is to be fully prepared for them. We are now at war, and aerial bombing and damage by sabotage is to be expected. We must be prepared to face realities. Before this war is over many of our cities will probably experience damage to their water systems from either one or both of these causes. The cities here in the United States might be inclined to trust in distance as a security against bombings but distance has lost its effectiveness with the mass production of long-range bombers. The enemy would be particularly desirous of bombing certain of our cities because of the large ammunition plants, ordnance plants, arsenals, steel mills, oil refineries, bomber plants, tank factories and engine factories. The Coastal Cities of our country are now in constant danger from enemy attack.

Each Water Superintendent should take every precaution possible against sabotage for his particular system. He should be especially cautious about the personnel of the department. Disgruntled employees who have been discharged on account of inefficiency or for other reasons should be kept in mind or watched. They know the vital parts of a water system and could do the most damage with the least chance of being caught. The duplication of vital units in the system will greatly reduce the danger from sabotage, such as the maintaining of duplicate sources of electric power, duplicate pumping stations, duplicate intakes and transmission lines. The saboteur can be expected to wreck or destroy certain small machines or properties that are so important that the balance of the system will be crippled or completely put out of service. On the other hand, aerial bombing with large caliber bombs may completely demolish large structures, such as dams, reservoirs, and central pumping stations, that the saboteur would be inclined to avoid. The cutting of electric power wires could easily disrupt water service for an entire community. The following items should be given special study and protection when the entire supply for a community depends upon any single unit such as:

- a deep well—a reservoir—an intake
- one source of supply
- one transmission main
- a single chlorinator
- one transformer bank
- one pumping station—one elevated tank

The responsibility for maintaining the system in service should be divided among the respective departments. Each section head is best trained and fitted to visualize the damage that can occur to his portion of property either by sabotage or bombing. The distribution system covers the entire city and in case of bombing is almost sure to be fractured at one or more locations. Preparedness is the best tool for getting the system back into operation.

The distribution superintendent should study the possible effect of aerial bombing from three points of

The speed with which a water main can be valved off from the balance of the system depends upon many factors, such as, the size of the main, its location, whether in the principal mercantile district or in outlying areas. The simplest case of shutting down a main would require the closing of only two valves. This would be a rare case as most shutdowns would require the closing of several valves. In case one street intersection is blocked by debris from falling buildings and it is necessary to fall back to the next set of valves, the number to be operated would be tripled or quadrupled.

The first step in preparedness for the distribution system is the checking of the valve map with the actual location of the valves in the street. Each valve box should be actually located and the caps or manhole coverings painted with a certain color so that they can be easily and quickly recognized by the emergency repair gang. The valves should be so described on the maps as to be readily found at night and when covered with ice or snow. Repair trucks should be equipped with dip needles or other electric devices for quickly locating valve boxes during the winter months.

After the valve maps have been brought up to date so that all valves are correctly located, a special crew should be designated to operate every one of the valves to see that they can be closed when the time and occasion arise. Those valves that do not function properly should be immediately repaired.

A study of each section of main supplying the principal mercantile district should be made in advance to learn which valves will have to be closed to stop the flow in any particular block in case of a bombing. A second part of the study should also include the determination of just how long that section of main can be out of service without seriously lowering the pressure in other parts of the city, or completely interrupting the service. There are certain sections in the city that can be left out of service for twenty-four hours completely. Other sections of main will have to be repaired immediately. If the city depends upon one long pipe line from a lake reservoir or river, provisions should be made at several points along the line for storing material, especially if the line traverses open country which would be difficult to travel with a heavy load in bad weather.

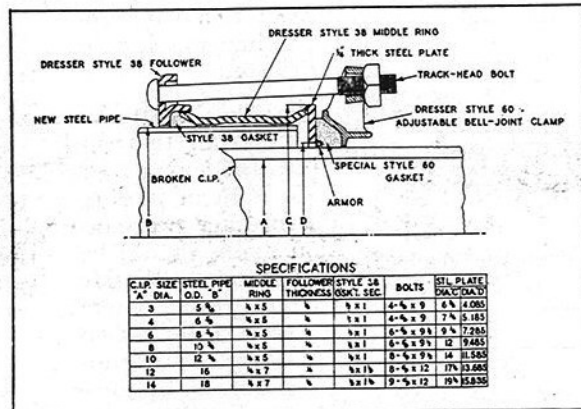
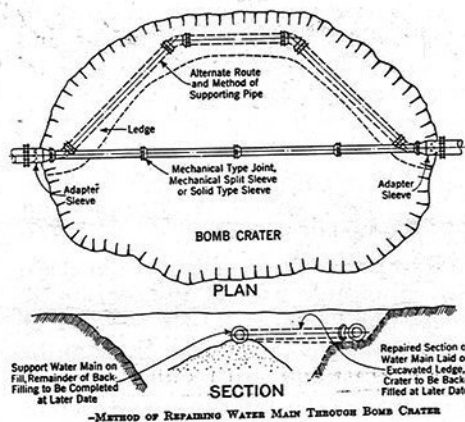


FIG. 1. Dresser Manufacturing Co.'s air defense fitting No. 1 for C.I.P. sizes 3 to 14-in. inclusive.



view: (1) the transmission of the message from the point of bombing to the central supply yard or point of directing the emergency work; (2) the closing of the necessary valves on broken mains so as to regulate and control the flow of water; (3) the making of the necessary repair to the water mains. May I again repeat these three definite steps: First, the message; second, the valve closure; third, the repair.

Dependability of water service in case of air raids is of prime importance, because of the present day practice of using both demolition and incendiary bombs. If the enemy can put the water system out of commission so as to handicap the fire department, the city would be destroyed by conflagration. London with all of her air raids has been able to maintain an adequate water supply for combating fires both originating from incendiary bombs and other explosives. The Axis have depended as much on fire bombs as on

On arriving at the intersection they found a large double decker bus parked exactly over the valve box. The bus was locked and the driver gone. Bombing was still in progress and the driver was not around, having taken cover as per company rules. The valve could not be closed until the driver was found and the bus moved. The foreman using his intuition instructed his helpers to take one side of the street and he took the other, and to stop at all Pubs (taverns) calling out in a loud voice for the bus driver.

Sure enough, he was located at one of the bars enjoying a few drinks while the air raid was in progress. The bus was finally moved and the driver returned to the Pub while the gas men closed the valve, air raid, or no air raid. However, much valuable time was lost in its closure.

Distribution studies may indicate that additional valves or short runs of pipe to tie together transmission mains should be installed immediately to render the system more flexible when bombs are dumped from the sky by tons.

The expenditures for these valves and short tie-in connections may pay tremendous dividends. Extra personnel should be trained for emergencies in valve operations and repairing broken mains. When bombing does start, extra help will have to be employed to take care of this extra work and suitable workmen will be difficult to secure, therefore, emergency labor should be arranged for well in advance.

The bomb that breaks a water main may also cause a fire in adjacent buildings. The valves will then have to be operated so as to provide water to the fire engines and still regulate the supply so that the buildings will not be flooded. The broken mains have been allowed to discharge into bomb craters and the pumpers take their suction from these artificial cisterns.

The repair of broken mains may be a simple task, the same as in usual waterworks practice, but, unfortunately, it will probably be the reverse. Air raids are usually made at night for protection of the bombers. Lights of any kind are a real danger because

they provide excellent targets for the enemy. It may be impossible to truck pipe and tools to the crater and they will have to be carried over large piles of debris by hand. Pumps will have to be pulled to the site by hand for dewatering the crater, and gas masks provided the workmen as the gas main will in all probability be broken by the same bomb. Cases have been reported where debris was blown into the main for 100 feet or more. The depth and diameter of a bomb crater will depend upon the size of the bomb and the type of pavement. The following table gives the approximate dimensions of craters caused by bombs of various weights:

**CRATER SIZES—SANDY LOAM**

**BOMB—DELAYED ACTION FUSE**

Bomb Size	Penetration	Diameter of Crater	Cu. Yds. of Earth Displaced
100 lb	6 Ft.	20 Ft.	25
300 "	11 "	27 "	75
600 "	17 "	37 "	225
1100 "	26 "	45 "	500
2000 "	39 "	50 "	950

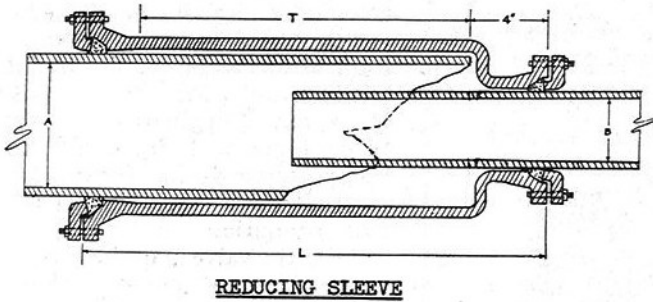
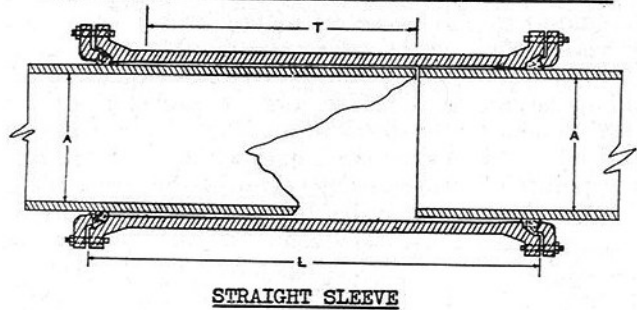
**BOMB—INSTANTANEOUS FUSE**

100 lb.	2 Ft.	9 Ft.	4
300 "	3 "	13 "	10
600 "	5 "	17 "	17
1100 "	6 "	20 "	28
2000 "	7 "	22 "	47

(Table from the "Military Engineer")

Speed in making the repair is of the first importance as both fire and sanitary facilities are out of service while the main is shut off. The experience in England leans towards the making of a permanent repair wherever possible, unless, the extra time required in making the permanent repair would cause fire hazards in that area. At the start of the war seven hours were required for the repairing of a broken main. By study, preparation, and practice, this time has been reduced to less than two hours per break. Temporary main repairs may be speeded up by use of smaller diameter jumpers placed either across the crater on piers or placed around the edge of the crater on solid earth shoulders. These two methods of making repairs are illustrated in Sketch A.S.C.E. A short run of 30 to 50 feet of pipe having one-half the cross-section area of parent pipe will only reduce the pressure one-half pound, or less, which is of minor consequence, unless a large number of these emergency repairs are in the same pipe line. These small diameter jumpers are much easier handled under air raid conditions.

**MECHANICAL JOINT SLEEVES FOR EMERGENCY REPAIR**



explosives for destroying the morale of the civilian population in their raids on the English cities.

In planning our emergency repair program we must picture the closing of these valves and making these repairs under war time conditions and in circumstances under which we are not accustomed to operate. In closing valves workmen will be seriously slowed down. Bombs that cause failure of water mains will also wreck buildings, filling the streets with debris and building material that will hinder the men getting to the job, often causing them to go several blocks out of their way to detour around streets that have been wrecked or blocked by bombs. After arriving at the site, a special call may have to be sent to the yard for excavating equipment to clear away the debris before the valve locations can be found.

The story of a distribution man in the gas service of London offers one reason why valves cannot always be closed with due dispatch. He and two assistants were sent to a certain street location for the closing of a gas valve.

**FRICITION LOSS DUE TO 50 FEET OF SMALL SIZED PIPE BEING INSTALLED ACROSS BOMB CRATER**

**VELOCITY IN MAIN 2 FEET PER SEC.**

Size of Main	Size of Jumper	Friction Loss in Lbs.
48 In.	24 In.	1/4 lb.
36 "	20 "	1/4 "
30 "	16 "	1/4 "
24 "	12 "	1/3 "
12 "	8 "	1/4 "

**VELOCITY IN MAIN 3 FEET PER SEC.**

48 In.	24 In.	1/3 lb.
36 "	20 "	1/3 "
30 "	16 "	2/5 "
24 "	12 "	4/5 "
12 "	8 "	2/5 "

**VELOCITY IN MAIN 4 FEET PER SEC.**

48 In.	24 In.	3/5 lb.
36 "	20 "	1/2 "
30 "	16 "	3/4 "
24 "	12 "	1 1/3 "
12 "	8 "	3/4 "

The standard lead joint can be used if time is available, but the mechanical gland type joint that has been used for many years by the gas industry is much quicker, requires fewer tools, and has greater flexibility in case of later trench settlement. The following cut shows several types of this joint.

There are several special fittings made up with mechanical joints that are suited for quick repair work and a good supply of both mechanical joint fittings and solid sleeves should be on hand.

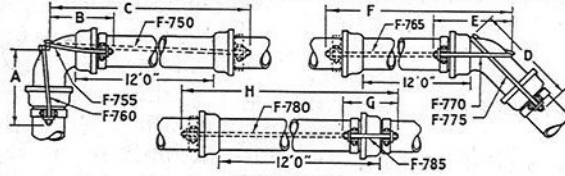
A square break across the barrel of the pipe can be quickly repaired by the use of only one fitting, the mechanical joint split sleeve. If a solid sleeve and a bell end piece of pipe are used for making this repair along with poured lead joints, the main would have to be out of service several hours, whereas, with the mechanical split sleeve it would be out of service a short time. Lead joints that have been loosened by vibration or concussion should be re-driven and provided with rubber faced clamps to prevent the recurrence of leaks with further ground settlement around the crater. Broken mains will in most cases have jagged edges which will require considerable time in cutting off or trimming, so as to be covered by the standard short body sleeve. Extra long bodied sleeves of about 24-in. in length have been suggested by the National Committee on Civilian Protection. One end of this long sleeve would be equipped with mechanical gland joint, the other end of this sleeve would be either of bell and spigot type, the mechanical joint type, or whatever type the local superintendent wished. These fittings would have to be made up by the manufacturer after the order is placed.

Bomb craters may be of greater depth than the usual depth for laying water mains. Before relaying the main, the crater hole should be backfilled to an elevation equal to the top of the pipe, or suitable other foundation provided. If wooden cribbing is used, it should be used at close intervals in order to reduce the beam action on the pipe. Tie rods should be used on the fittings when the pressure is high or the fittings over 12 inches in diameter.

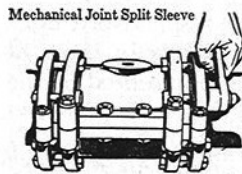
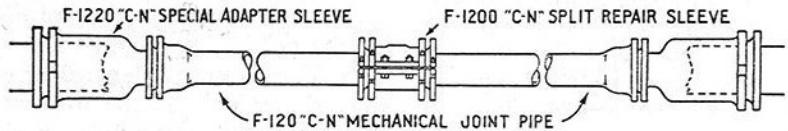
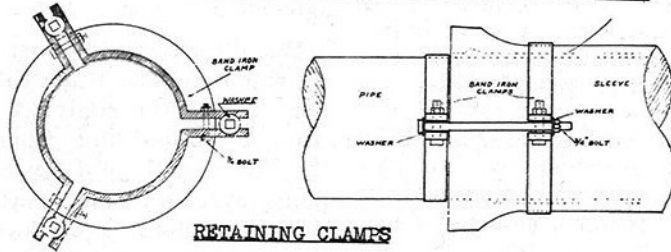
A serious waste of water may result from the bombing of large buildings with the breaking of the service pipes,

possible. This is especially true of suburban cities around our large Metropolitan areas. Inter-connections can be installed at small cost and may be the means of preventing serious conflagration. Cooperation with your neighbor is another form of preparedness. Smaller cities located in isolated areas may improve the protection against conflagration by arranging a connection with large private industries which operate their own water supply. The private supply should be approved by the state health authorities before the connections are made.

**SOCKET CLAMPS WITH TIE RODS**  
Illustrations showing application—Order by figure number  
Socket clamps are shipped complete with washers, bolts, nuts, and tie rods



Nominal Diameter Inches	DIMENSIONS							
	Dimensions—Inches							
4	21	14 1/2	159	23 1/2	14 1/2	159	13 1/2	159
6	22 1/4	16 1/2	161	25	16 1/2	161	13 1/2	159
8	24 1/4	17	161	27	18 1/2	163	13 1/2	159
10	26	18 1/4	162 3/4	29	21	165	13 1/2	159
12	27 3/4	20 1/2	166	31	23	167	13 1/2	159



**Mechanical Joint Split Sleeve**  
Tighten gland bolts with ratchet wrench, and installation is complete—a permanent repair to a broken main.

and the general piping through the building. These breaks are difficult to get at for repair or shutting off the flow as they are usually in the basement with the wreckage of the entire building piled on top of them. Automatic sprinkler systems have been effective in reducing damages caused by incendiary bombs but are usually put out of commission by demolition bombs, and any resulting fires have to be extinguished by the fire department.

Additional sources of supply for the city should be established whenever

In time of war, fire protection is given first consideration but we should not overlook the health problem. Sterilization of all sections of mains installed should be a part of the regular repair work. A good high velocity flushing of all new work is one of the simplest and very effective means of sterilization. This is especially true of broken mains in bomb craters which allows sewage, mud, debris and all types of foreign material to enter the water system, while the main is shut down for repairs. Liberal amounts of H.T.H. or other chlorine compounds should be kept on hand for quick sterilization of broken mains.

The preparedness program of the Water Department means the placing of the system in a first-class operative condition, especially the valves.

# 48-Hour Work Week Established in War Areas

Early in February President Roosevelt issued an Executive Order which established a forty-eight hour workweek in thirty-two areas throughout the United States where a shortage of labor exists. These thirty-two areas are centers of war activity and production in which industry has found it impossible to obtain sufficient labor to continue maximum war production. These critical labor areas extend from the east coast to the Pacific and from the Canadian Border to the Gulf of Mexico.

The President established the 48-hour "minimum wartime workweek" and has made it applicable to those areas and industries where it will free manpower or increase production. In addition to these critical areas the program was extended to include the lumber and non-ferrous metal industries. These two industries have been the first industries placed under this 48-hour minimum workweek order.

The drawing of regulations and the placing of this 48-hour workweek in operation was placed in the hands of the War Manpower Commission. The first interpretations of the regulations for the application of this executive order stated definitely that portions of collective bargaining contracts restricting the workweek to less than 48 hours would be superseded by the regulations. This of course does not mean that overtime pay will not be paid. The President in issuing the Order made specific reference to the maintenance of labor standards established under the Wage and Hour laws which provide overtime pay for all work over 40 hours in any week or over the maximum hours as established by union contracts. The workers released by firms going on a longer workweek will be placed in new jobs through the United States Employment Service. This service will try to place the displaced workers in jobs which will make a direct contribution to war production and which will be as similar as far as wages go to the one previously held.

President William Green stated that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was in accord with the Executive Order which es-

(Continued on page 27)

# United Association Defends Agreements in Florida Cases

Another of organized labor's enemies has attempted to prevent working men from protecting their working conditions and job status. This attack on labor has occurred in the State of Florida where the Attorney General brought suit against two concerns in order to make them break their closed shop contracts with American Federation of Labor unions.

The Attorney General of Florida brought suit against the Tampa Shipbuilding Company and the Moore Pipe and Sprinkler Company contending that they had entered into closed shop contracts with labor unions and such action was an act against public policy in Florida. He held that such action prevented the employment of residents of Florida by such companies if these residents did not belong to the unions having these closed-shop agreements.

When the suits were first instituted, the labor unions, although parties to the closed-shop contracts with the Tampa Shipbuilding Company and the Moore Pipe and Sprinkler Company, were not made parties to the suits. Therefore, it was necessary for the unions involved, including the United Association, to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of Florida for the right to become parties to the suits. The Attorney General agreed to allow the unions to enter the suit after the Supreme Court rendered a decision favoring the intervention of the Unions. The suits were tried before the court at Tampa and before the court at Jacksonville respectively. Both judges rendered decisions in favor of the State of Florida represented by the Attorney General.

In the Moore case in Jacksonville the judge held that, although closed-shop contracts are not against the public policy of the State of Florida, this closed-shop made by the United Association with the Moore Pipe and Sprinkler Company was secured under a threat of a strike in a "war-production industry," and, therefore, it was procured under duress. The court, therefore, held that this particular contract, resulting from threat of a strike in a war industry, was invalid.

The judge based his ruling on the fact that certain of our members stated to the company that they would not work with non-union employees on the project. This was in line with the company's agreement made with the Jacksonville Building Trades Council to employ only union labor. Even if there were no such agreement, they were justified in making that statement and it does not constitute a threat of a strike.

In the Tampa Shipbuilding Company case the judge held that the particular contract was against public policy, on the theory that a closed-shop contract curtailed the employer's freedom to hire persons who were not members of trade unions, and that in a war industry, contracts which curtailed such freedom were against public policy. However, he held that closed-shop contracts in peacetime were not against the public policy of the State of Florida.

The United Association doubts that the rulings of these judges will stand up before the State Supreme Court of Florida, therefore, appeals are being taken to this higher court. Further, we call attention to the decision of the War Labor Board in the Harville Aircraft Die Corporation case in which the Board held that an employer could not abandon the closed-shop when it had been entered into voluntarily by the employer. The reasoning and logic is so clear and definite in this decision by the Board that it is printed "in toto" in another part of this Journal. The Board ruled that the company could not take advantage of the employees and the union which had surrendered the right to strike at a time when a closed-shop was in force.

The Florida Supreme Court, in ruling that the United Association and other unions could be made parties to the suit by the Attorney General in these cases, said that all phases of labor relations involving war work should be settled by the federal governmental agencies having jurisdiction. In light of this ruling we firmly believe that the United Association will be upheld in its fight to maintain its contracts in Florida and will be protected from further attacks by labor haters.

# Maritime Service Trains Officer Candidates to Man "The Bridge of Ships"

*United Association Member Tells Virtues of Fort Trumbull School*

One of the most interesting stories from a United Association member doing something as a direct contribution in our military service was received from Brother Cyril Martinek of Local No. 93, Waukegan, Ill.

Brother Martinek has joined the Merchant Marine and is training as an Officer Candidate at the United States Maritime Service Training Station, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn. In a letter to President Master-ton he pointed out the many advantages offered to men who are anxious to serve in the service where they can make a direct and valuable contribution to the winning of the war.

Applicants for training in the Merchant Marine service are required to have only fourteen months experience at sea or on the Great Lakes as deck hands or engine room men. When the application is filed the applicant is required to pass a simple physical examination which is far less severe than that required for service in the United States Navy. There is no age limit set for applicants and Brother Martinek informs us that there are plenty of "sixty-year-olds" in training at Fort Trumbull.

Officer Candidates take a four months training course covering all phases of practical ship training. The curriculum is broken down into two courses of study. The first is the deck officers' course which includes such subjects as navigation, cargo handling and signalling. This is open to men who have served their time on deck of ocean or lake vessels. The other is the engineers' course which includes electricity, marine engineering (both steam and Diesel), drawing and ma-

chine shop practice and is for men who have served similarly in the engine room.

Those who are training to become deck officers get a great deal of experience in navigational subjects. For instance, they learn how to use a sextant, and, with the aid of a deviascope, learn how a compass really functions. The deviascope is a turnstile affair which demonstrates quite vividly the fact that a ship goes around a compass and the compass does not go around a ship.

Other navigational subjects include definitions, compass correction, piloting, math, chart construction, nautical astronomy, and computations for latitude and longitude.

Brother Martinek believes that in the near future stationery engineers and steam fitters with no sea service will be accepted for service and will be eligible for training as marine engineers. The shortage in this branch of the service is becoming acute and many of our members who are steam fitters have more than sufficient qualifications to adequately fill such engineering posts after taking the minimum training.

Below decks the engineer carries on a job that is an integral part of the ship's operation and his training here must be very thorough. He must learn how to make repairs on all types of engines, become acquainted with boilers, learning how much pressure various types will stand, how to clean them, and keep them in operation.

All the advantages of a modern training station are offered to the Officer Candidates. Excellent living quarters are provided as well as an excellently planned recreation program. Food, which is prepared under the

supervision of a steward who used to sail on luxury liners, is good beyond comparison. It is prepared in huge kitchens that are spotlessly clean.

The "Trumbullog," the school newspaper, is another extra-curricular activity that helps the men use what time they can take from their studies. Brother Martinek had an article published in this paper pointing out the fact that the school is a perfect example of real democracy in action. He wrote, "The Maritime Service Officers School is the most convincing illustration of true democracy ever presented. Men and youths of all ages, creeds, colors, environments, educations and backgrounds, possessed of documentary proof of at least 14 months of subordinate sea service, are accepted and treated like scholars and gentlemen." The instructors and officers are seafaring men. They have had more than a taste of salt and understand from intimate association with the problems the future officers will face when they go to sea in charge of ships.

While taking the four-month training course the Officer Candidate is paid at the rate of \$126 per month. After completion of the course the Candidates are commissioned as Ensigns and go to sea at \$360 per month minimum and found.

The Officer can join the American Federation of Labor-Master, Mates and Pilots Association or a similar Engineers' organization and ship out through the Union Hall if he desires.

Members of the United Association who are interested in this program of training for the Maritime Service can obtain complete information by writing to Fort Trumbull, Officers Training School, New London, Conn.

## 48-Hour Work Week Established in War Areas

(Continued from page 26)

established the 48-hour workweek in the labor shortage areas. He pointed out that the labor standards were not being broken down but an effort was being made to arrive at a full utilization of the available manpower in these critical areas. President Green firmly opposed any further extension of the working hours beyond 48. In his opposition to any further extension of working hours he cited data on the experience of industry in England where they found that the 48 hour workweek was the optimum at which the workers produced the most

and stayed on the job more continuously. England tried longer hours but found that production suffered because of fatigue and absenteeism on the part of the workers.

The majority of the members of the American Federation of Labor are already working more than 40 hours per week on war production, therefore, they will be little affected by this order.

Certain exemptions in the critical labor areas have been made because the War Manpower Commission does not believe it would help the manpower shortage if the Order was ap-

plied in these cases. Organizations with less than eight employees are exempted. In addition to this exclusion other exemptions include State and political subdivision employees, youths under the age of sixteen and "persons who, because of other employment, household duties or physical disabilities, are not available for full-time work."

Prime responsibility for interpreting and enforcing the order will be placed in the hands of regional and area manpower directors who will make decisions on a local basis.

# Official

## RESOLUTION FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 638

We sincerely regret to chronicle in these columns the death of Brother John Imhof, of Local Union No. 638, Steam Fitters, New York City, who passed away on September 23, 1942, suddenly. Brother Imhof was a member of Local No. 638 for close on to forty years, during which time he served as an officer and as Business Representative for over twenty years. He was a man of high character and integrity, honest and sincere in all his dealings and all his work. In addition to assuming the burdens of the Business Representative he served as President of the Bronx Board of Business Agents for over ten years. He was also a Vice-President of the New York State Federation of Labor for many years. During all his duties he was a credit to this Local Union and to the United Association in all the dealings he had with business men and labor representatives. He was highly esteemed by every one he came in contact with which was proclaimed by the large gathering at his funeral services.

The following resolution was adopted at our regular meeting and the officers were instructed to forward same to the General Office:

### Resolution

That whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to withdraw from the presence of his family and from our midst our beloved Brother, John Imhof; and

Whereas sorrow and regret abound with his family and friends at his sudden departure, we, the members of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters, Local Union No. 638, of the United Association, extend to his bereaved family our deepest and most sincere sympathy; and

Whereas his works among men and his guiding efforts shall be a comfort to them and others in the conduct of this life on earth; be it therefore

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 638 shall be draped in his memory and a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Local Union and printed in the Official Journal of the United Association.

*John Donnelly,*  
*President,*  
*Peter Bradley,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND SECRETARIES

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

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

New members should be listed alphabetically with their addresses, on 8½ x 11 sheets preferably, written on one side only.

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

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

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

## ILLINOIS CONVENTION CALL

To the Officers and Members  
of the Local Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

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

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

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

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

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

### ARTICLE VII

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**RESOLUTION FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 318**

Our kind Heavenly Father has called from our midst Brother Wm. F. Polack, who passed away on October 30, 1942.

Born October 31, 1895, in Cape Girardeau, Mo., he took up the plumbing trade early in life and had been an energetic worker for the best interest of his trade up until his death.

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 318 deeply regret the passing of this loyal member, who was well liked by all who knew him.

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 318 hereby extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and family; be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy placed on the minutes of our Local, and a copy sent to the Official Journal for publication; be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a mark of esteem for this Brother.

*Wm. H. Watkins,*  
*Recording Secretary,*  
*Troy F. Kester,*  
*Business Agent,*  
*H. M. Hefner,*  
*President.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 360**

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 360, of East St. Louis, Ill., report the sudden death of our beloved friend and Brother, Albert Roth. His passing from our midst has been keenly felt by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 360 extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy sent to the Official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 360 be draped in his memory for a period of thirty days.

*Arthur J. Deppe,*  
*President,*  
*Clarence W. Johnson,*  
*Secretary,*  
*Arthur Fischer,*  
*Business Representative.*

**NOTICE**

Members of any local union of the United Association, whether from Canada or the United States, who accept work on the munitions plant at Sarnia, Canada, must report to Business Agent William Martin of Local Union 46. Any member failing to do so will be guilty of violating the Constitution and By-Laws of the United Association.

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 67**

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Hamilton Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 67, report the passing of Brother Wm. McAdam; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 67 extend their deepest sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

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

*A. Bonner,*  
*Secretary, Local No. 67.*

**FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 510**

Local Union No. 510 wishes to express their thanks to the following Local Unions for the generous donations in reply to the appeal of Brother L. H. Jones, card No. 315352.

L. U.	Amt.	L. U.	Amt.
382	\$2.00	767	2.00
102	2.00	629	1.00
426	1.00	172	1.00
412	2.00	69	1.00
58	1.00	331	1.00
19	1.00	171	1.00
776	25.00	85	2.00
343	1.00	452	1.00
422	1.00	88	2.00
149	2.00	420	1.00
319	1.00	630	1.00
273	2.00	212	2.00
342	1.00	470	2.00
760	2.75	644	2.00
155	1.00	574	2.00
67	1.00	29	1.00
8	1.00	39	1.00
139	1.00	152	5.00
552	2.00	393	1.00
266	2.00	766	1.00
10	2.00	37	1.00
568	1.00	267	1.00
82	1.00	230	1.00
136	1.00	357	3.00
31	1.00	174	10.00
535	2.00	90	1.00
433	2.00	121	1.00
11	1.00	300	1.00
466	1.00	330	1.00
5	10.00	322	1.00
551	1.00	669	1.00
246	2.00	41	1.00
590	1.00	22	1.00
769	1.00	800	1.00
427	1.00	504	1.00
369	1.00	509	1.00
107	1.00	651	1.00
500	1.00	531	2.00
592	1.00	227	1.00
91	2.00	455	1.00
317	1.00	2	5.00
428	1.00	669	1.00
263	5.00	108	2.00
63	1.00	207	2.00
344	1.00	24	1.00
195	1.00	438	1.00
754	1.00	687	1.00
142	1.00		
		Total.....	\$175.75

*Harry Andres,*  
*Sec'y-Treas.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 519**

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 519, inform you of the passing on of Brother Lyle T. Moss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members hereby extend their sympathy to the bereaved family; and further be it

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

*Wm. Imand,*  
*P. F. Smith,*  
*B. S. McCarthy,*  
*Committee.*

**FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 266**

List of Locals answering appeal of Local No. 266 in behalf of Brother Joseph (Goldie) Williams, Card No. 99496:

Local No.	Amount	Local No.	Amount
2	\$5.00	344	1.00
5	2.00	377	5.00
8	1.00	393	1.00
10	2.00	399	3.00
19	10.00	412	2.00
24	1.00	420	1.00
25	1.00	422	1.00
30	5.00	433	2.00
31	1.00	438	1.00
39	1.00	452	1.00
41	2.50	459	5.00
44	5.00	466	2.00
58	1.00	469	1.00
67	1.00	470	2.00
68	1.00	471	1.00
82	1.00	481	2.00
85	2.00	500	1.00
88	2.00	504	1.00
91	2.00	509	1.00
102	2.00	510	1.00
107	1.00	521	1.00
110	1.00	526	1.00
121	1.00	540	2.00
129	1.00	545	2.00
136	2.00	551	1.00
138	1.00	552	2.00
139	2.00	569	5.00
142	1.00	574	2.00
149	2.00	587	2.00
152	5.00	590	2.00
154	1.00	592	1.00
155	2.00	599	5.00
157	2.00	613	3.00
165	2.00	614	2.00
171	1.00	629	1.00
174	1.00	630	1.00
193	5.00	631	5.00
195	1.00	651	1.00
231	2.00	669 Plumbers...	1.00
235	2.00	669 Steam Fitters	1.00
243	5.00	(Two separate checks)	
246	2.00	673	2.00
261	2.00	Pat C. Sullivan	
267	1.00	personal.....	5.00
273	2.00	712	5.00
296	1.00	767	2.00
300	1.00	769	1.00
317	1.00	800	1.00
322	1.00	803	2.00
331	1.00	817	20.00
336	1.00		
342	1.00	Total.....	\$216.50

Please put this in the Journal as Bro. Joe (Goldie) Williams wishes to thank all these locals for their donations.

*Fred Guettler,*  
*Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 590**

Steam Fitters and Helpers Local Union No. 590 mourn the loss of our beloved Secretary-Treasurer, Martin M. McDonough, who departed this life Saturday, October 24, after a short illness of three weeks; though he had not been a well man for the past year or more, the importance of his office was more to him than his health.

Martin, as he was known to everyone, lacked a little more than one month of reaching his 75th birthday, was a native of Philadelphia, of Irish parentage. He had been a continuous member of the United Association since August, 1903, or a period of 39 years, and Secretary of Local Union No. 590 for a period of 20 years preceding his death, endearing himself to all who contacted him in the duties of his office.

His magnitude and fortitude as a Union man were outstanding. His faith in the labor movement seemed to radiate the reason for his life on this earth and an encouragement to others through the trying years to hold fast to the principles on which the labor movement was founded.

Like many of his kind who have passed before, it must have been his last prayer that in his passing he was leaving the torch in worthy hands; therefore, Local Union No. 590 commends this resolution to his memory:

Resolved, That whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our beloved friend and Brother, Martin M. McDonough; and

Whereas though the deepest sorrow and regret abound with his departure at this time by those who had the good fortune to know him, there is solace in the memories he leaves behind of his kindness, tolerance, and brotherly feeling his life imparted to us all; and

Whereas we, the members of the United Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers Local Union No. 590, extend to his bereaved family our deepest and sincere sympathy in these hours of sorrow, we pray they have peace in the knowledge that his good deeds shall remain a memory and guidance to all those with whom he was associated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 590 shall be draped in his memory for thirty days and a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Local, and a copy be printed in the Official Journal of the United Association.

*Robert H. Druhan,  
Milton R. Reid,  
George W. Wride,  
Committee.*

**FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 380**

Please publish list of locals answering appeal of Local Union No. 380 in behalf of Brother James Carroll. Brother Carroll and Local Union No. 380 wish to express their thanks.

Local No.	Amount	Local No.	Amount
2	\$5.00	343	1.00
8	1.00	344	1.00
10	2.00	382	2.00
19	1.00	398	1.00
22	1.00	411	1.00
24	1.00	420	1.00
29	2.00	422	1.00
31	1.00	426	1.00
37	1.00	433	2.00
47	1.00	437	1.00
58	1.00	438	1.00
57	1.00	455	1.00
68	1.00	456	1.00
82	1.00	466	1.00
85	2.00	470	2.00
88	2.00	500	1.00
90	1.00	504	1.00
91	2.00	505	1.00
102	2.00	509	1.00
107	1.00	510	1.00
129	5.00	521	1.00
136	2.00	526	1.00
138	1.00	523	5.00
139	1.00	531	2.00
142	1.00	551	1.00
149	2.00	552	2.00
155	1.00	572	1.00
157	2.00	574	1.00
159	1.00	590	1.00
165	1.00	592	1.00
171	1.00	614	1.00
174	1.00	629	1.00
193	2.00	651	1.00
195	1.00	630	1.00
227	1.00	669*	2.00
238	10.00	669**	1.00
246	2.00	669***	1.00
267	1.00	701	1.00
270	5.00	745	3.00
273	2.00	760	2.74
280	1.00	766	1.00
300	5.00	769	1.00
309	5.00	800	1.00
317	1.00	817	2.50
319	1.00		
322	1.00		
336	1.00		
342	1.00		
		Total	\$150.24
		*Philadelphia.	
		**Buffalo.	
		***San Francisco.	

*Robert A. Pullen,  
Fin. Sec'y.*

**RESOLUTION FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 107**

In the death of Brother A. J. Schulte on November 21, 1942, the United Association and Local Union No. 107 lost one of its most loyal members, one who has held almost every office within the gift of the Local.

Brother Schulte has been a delegate to National United Association convention and also to several State conventions. He also has held office in our Local Union for the last twenty years, being one of the best Presidents this Local has ever had, having held that office for several terms.

Brother Schulte was employed as a foreman over the plumbing work on Curtiss Wright plant in our city and had a fall from a scaffold, breaking both legs and being in the hospital about three weeks and apparently on the road to recovery when his condition took a sudden turn for the worse and he passed to the great hereafter.

Brother Schulte was well liked by both the journeymen and other employees. He was foreman on water mains or construction department for the Louisville Water Co. for several

years, just recently having taken work at the defense plant where he met with a fatal accident.

Brother Schulte was initiated in Local Union No. 107 in the year 1908 and has been a credit to this Local ever since, loyal in time of need and dependable at all times.

Local Union No. 107 at last regular meeting passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 107 extend to the members of the bereaved family of the late Brother Schulte our deepest sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days and that this resolution of our departed Brother be sent to our Journal for publication at the very earliest date possible.

*Robert Logan Sheckler,  
Treasurer,  
Jos. J. Gruesser,  
Recording Secretary,  
Resolutions Committee.*

**FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 680**

Please publish in the Journal the following list of Local Unions which contributed so generously to the appeal sent out by Local No. 680 in behalf of Brother Robert G. Rhoades. Brother Rhoades joins with Local Union No. 680 in expressing sincere appreciation to all for their gratifying response.

Local No.	Amount	Local No.	Amount
334	\$1.00	574	2.00
91	2.00	552	2.00
107	1.00	139	1.00
195	1.00	155	1.00
428	1.00	8	1.00
500	1.00	766	1.00
268	5.00	342	1.00
592	1.00	174	1.00
68	1.00	760	2.75
767	2.00	67	1.00
317	1.00	273	2.00
331	1.00	380	1.00
669	1.00	90	1.00
142	1.00	551	1.00
69	1.00	322	1.00
629	1.00	769	1.00
171	1.00	590	1.00
85	2.00	215	2.00
754	1.00	568	1.00
88	2.00	266	2.00
420	1.00	136	1.00
58	1.00	246	2.00
422	1.00	82	1.00
102	2.00	10	2.00
452	1.00	31	1.00
412	2.00	466	1.00
426	1.00	433	2.00
19	1.00	121	1.00
343	1.00	300	1.00
382	2.00	669	1.00
357	2.50	800	1.00
644	2.00	504	1.00
319	1.00	509	1.00
149	2.00	41	1.00
630	1.00	369	1.00
470	2.00	531	2.00
212	2.00	651	1.00
39	1.00	680	10.00
267	1.00	2	5.00
132	5.00	455	1.00
510	1.00	669	1.00
230	3.00	227	1.00
29	1.00		
182	2.00		
393	1.00	Total	\$135.25

*Wm. F. Ward,  
Secretary.*



# BENEFITS PAID

## DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1943

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Kelleher, Thos.	Re-Init. 12-17-21	463	Natural Cause	61	1-14-43	New York, N. Y.	2	Miss Ann Kelleher
Kennelly, Dennis	10-2-04	463	Natural Cause	71	12-25-42	New York, N. Y.	2	Mary Kennelly
Niemann, Henry	Re-Init. 12-17-40	2	Coro. Occlusion	55	12-23-42	New York, N. Y.	2	Mrs. Mary Niemann
Schatzlein, Jos. J.	6-28-22	463	Uremia	52	12-22-42	New York, N. Y.	2	Mrs. Catherine Schatzlein
Winichek, Jos.	6-18-38	463	Lukemia	24	9-28-42	New York, N. Y.	2	Mr. Alex Winichek
Haugh, Geo.	7-28-06	480	Heart Trouble	73	1-15-43	Washington, D. C.	5	Florence A. Haugh
Payne, Frank	Re-Init. 12-31-13	5	Car. Vas. Renal Dis.	66	12-28-42	Washington, D. C.	5	Mary E. Payne
Godfrey, R. A.	Re-Init. 10-27-24	12	Heart Disease	75	1-1-43	E. Brownfield, Maine	12	Rose M. Godfrey
Ohye, Henry	Re-Init. 11-30-34	16	Heart Failure	67	12-18-42	Omaha, Nebr.	16	Mrs. Ida Ohye
Denby, Harry	5-15-14	54	Pneumonia	52	1-16-43	Newark, N. J.	24	Robt. J. Murphy, Sec.
Reddy, Calvin	3-1-10	113	Complications	60	12-23-42	Rock Island, Ill.	25	500 Louis Plambeck, Sec.
Rothert, Fred C.	12-4-06	27	Appendicitis	56	12-15-42	Pittsburgh, Pa.	27	500 Mrs. Fred C. Rothert
Eberle, Alfred	8-27-23	31	Heart Attack	56	1-13-43	LaCrosse, Wis.	31	300 Mrs. A. J. Eberle
Osborn, Albert H.	4-26-41	32B	Myocarditis	62	11-12-42	Seattle, Wash.	32B	150 Mrs. Elizabeth Osborn
Elder, W. R.	Re-Init. 5-5-26	33	Heart Failure	65	1-20-43	Des Moines, Iowa	33	300 C. R. Boller, Sec.
Lynch, Joseph C.	Re-Init. 7-25-35	34	Pneumonia	56	1-9-43	St. Paul, Minn.	34	200 Mrs. Mary Lynch
Cartan, Robt. J.	11-30-32	35	Pneumonia	34	12-25-42	St. Louis, Mo.	35	300 Leona Cartan
Kimmel, Philip	7-23-37	35	Heart Disease	52	12-21-42	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	35	200 Mrs. Philip Kimmel
Bergman, Edw.	Re-Init. 5-21-26	36	Hemor. of Brain	53	1-16-43	Buffalo, N. Y.	36	300 Mrs. Celia Bergman
Meyers, Wm.	Re-Init. 7-30-27	392	Cancer	56	12-11-42	Toledo, Ohio	50	300 Mrs. Lena Meyers
Schmidt, Wm.	5-30-08	55	Myocarditis	60	1-6-43	Cleveland, Ohio	55	600 Marie Schmidt
Fleury, Jules	7-14-41	60	Pneumonia	53	12-16-42	New Orleans, La.	60	150 Robt. L. Soule, Sec.
Schneider, J. E.	1-26-26	65	Ear Infection	69	11-1-42	Decatur, Ill.	65	300 Mrs. J. E. Schneider
Pool, B. Lawson	10-31-08	63	Art. Sclerosis	59	12-23-42	Houston, Texas	63	500 Mrs. B. Lawson Pool
Surdam, Tom	9-16-41	185	Coro. Occlusion	50	12-25-42	Houston, Texas	68	150 Mrs. B. C. Ruthven
McNamee, Bernard	2-24-42	70	Heart Trouble	55	1-14-43	Grandville, Mich.	70	150 Ethel Surdam
Galloway, Jas. R.	11-14-23	35	Heart Attack	36	12-13-42	Atlanta, Ga.	72	300 Mrs. Cecelia O'Toole McNamee
Lankford, Harry R.	6-12-40	78	Myocarditis	55	1-1-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	78	150 Arthur Singerman
			Cirrhosis	46	12-27-42	Los Angeles, Calif.	78	150 Mrs. Mattie Lankford
Reilly, Wm. F.	Re-Init. 5-10-33	78	Pneumonia	55	11-20-42	Los Angeles, Calif.	78	200 Mrs. Alice Reilly
Barwick, P. G.	9-28-37	82	Heart Failure	69	1-16-43	Olympia, Wash.	82	200 Mrs. Edith Barwick
Rothermund, Walter	Re-Init. 6-11-40	83	Heart Trouble	83	12-16-43	Wheeling, W. Va.	83	150 Alma Rothermund
McDaniel, H. H.	Re-Init. 7-10-41	102	Gen. Peritonitis	44	12-24-42	Knoxville, Tenn.	102	150 Mrs. Lilly McDaniel
Blevins, Al.	3-7-41	107	Uremia	46	1-13-43	Louisville, Ky.	107	150 Mrs. Leona Blevins
Thomas, R. F.	11-1-12	230	Myocarditis	75	12-11-42	Santa Barbara, Calif.	114	500 Byron Gage, Sec.
Bleaken, Edw. J.	6-9-07	24	Fracture Skull	70	12-31-42	Passaic, N. J.	124	500 Peter Baker
Zvacek, Geo.	7-23-19	125	Paralysis	62	1-13-43	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	125	400 Anna Zvacek
Fuchs, Fred A.	5-24-09	130	Heart Disease	56	12-26-42	Chicago, Ill.	130	500 W. E. Quirk, Sec.
Schenk, Louis J.	7-18-05	130	Myocarditis	73	12-17-42	Chicago, Ill.	130	500 Florence C. Schenk
Smith, Nicholas	5-15-95	92	Heart	71	12-20-42	Salem, Mass.	138	500 Estate of Nicholas Smith
Andangus, Vincent	Re-Init. 3-13-39	147	Heart	37	12-29-42	Ithaca, N. Y.	147	150 Mrs. Antonia Andangus
Kent, Floyd E.	6-19-16	171	Coro. Occlusion	48	12-25-42	Hayward, Calif.	159	500 Albin L. Peterson, Sec.
Boehmer, Frank	Re-Init. 8-6-18	161	Aneurysm	69	1-1-43	Quincy, Ill.	161	400 Mrs. Emma Boehmer
Howenstine, Z.	2-13-40	172	Skull Fracture	43	1-11-43	So. Bend, Ind.	172	150 Mrs. Zelan Howenstine
Wallace, John	Re-Init. 11-7-29	173	Heart	47	1-14-43	Bridgeport, Conn.	173	300 Mrs. John Wallace
Booth, George	6-1-00	204	Art. Sclerosis	80	1-11-43	Rome, N. Y.	204	700 Mrs. John R. Jones
Edmonds, Earl	6-5-42	235	Accident	55	12-7-42	Portland, Oreg.	235	150 John Gillard, Sec.
Cornelius, Deck Price	4-7-11	246	Accident	52	12-18-42	Fresno, Calif.	246	400 Ada Alice Cornelius
Calderwood, N.	1-31-41	260	Tumor	55	1-3-43	Altoona, Pa.	260	150 Mrs. N. W. Calderwood
Lee, Samuel	12-13-21	274	Carcinoma	61	1-10-43	Jersey City, N. J.	274	400 Mae Lee
Baker, Wm.	Re-Init. 9-25-17	282	Heart Attack	65	11-25-42	Kansas City, Mo.	282	500 Mrs. Elizabeth Baker
McMichael, P.	7-5-41	322	Angina Pectoris (Aux.)	46	12-18-42	Camden, N. J.	322 Aux.	150 Mrs. P. McMichael
Beaver, Sam L.	6-18-42	342		35	1-18-43	Oakland, Calif.	342	150 Elsie Beaver
Burroughs, Geo.	6-19-17	112	Hemorrhage	71	12-21-42	Colton, Calif.	364	400 Estate of George Burroughs
Hogan, Andrew	7-12-18	74	Cirrhosis	55	1-13-43	Middletown, N. Y.	382	400 Mrs. Andrew Hogan
Freitag, Wm.	Re-Init. 5-20-18	162	Cancer	53	12-18-42	Cincinnati, Ohio	392	400 Mrs. Agnes Freitag
Adams, Ernest	8-3-37	420	Hemorrhage	50	12-6-42	Philadelphia, Pa.	420	200 Mrs. Ernest Adams
Newmier, O. R.	Re-Init. 7-31-29	440	Sclerosis	53	12-21-42	Indianapolis, Ind.	440	300 Mrs. Helen Newmier
Rogers, John	5-29-11	440	Meningitis	63	1-17-43	Indianapolis, Ind.	440	600 Fletcher Trust Co., Adm.
Harrington, J.	3-28-40	442B	Pneumonia	47	11-28-42	San Francisco, Calif.	442	150 John L. Spalding, Sec.
Wilson, Walter W.	7-30-06	442	Arteriosclerosis	60	11-18-42	San Francisco, Calif.	442	500 John L. Spalding, Sec.
Barrett, James J.	8-24-10	78	Cerebral Hemor.	60	12-18-42	Sacramento, Calif.	447	500 Mrs. Anna Barrett
Hogan, Peter	11-12-13	537	Hemorrhage	62	12-26-42	Natick, Mass.	448	500 Thos. F. O'Malley, Sec.
Schopf, Raymond	Re-Init. 10-23-35	328	Cancer	37	12-24-42	Freeport, Ill.	466	200 Mrs. Esther Schopf
Langdell, Roy H.	6-9-42	473	Pneumonia	40	12-27-42	Auburn, Wash.	473	150 Mrs. Tereva Langdell
Hahn, George	4-12-29	475	Abscess	33	12-28-42	Newark, N. J.	475	300 Mrs. Geo. Hahn
Masterson, Edw.	7-15-37	245	Pneumonia	41	1-10-43	Newark, N. J.	475	200 Bertha Masterson
Curley, Joseph T.	5-5-00	36	Heart Disease	67	12-10-42	Long Beach, Calif.	494	500 Est. of J. T. Curley (deceased)
Doughty, Joseph	Re-Init. 10-2-28	509	Endocarditis	74	12-11-42	San Francisco, Calif.	509	300 J. K. Field, Sec.
Thornburg, Roy	1-6-42	517	Heart Attack	58	12-6-42	Pottsville, Pa.	517	150 Mrs. Lessie Thornburg
Scarborough, L. A.	Re-Init. 5-25-42	529	Pneumonia	42	1-5-43	Waco, Texas	529	150 Mrs. L. A. Scarborough
O'Connor, John	7-28-41	533	Nephritis	50	12-24-42	Kansas City, Mo.	533	150 James Mullane, Sec.
Patterson, C. W.	3-7-41	664	Accident	25	11-16-42	Pittsburg, Kans.	533	150 Josephine Patterson
Beatty, James	10-18-22	537	Accident	68	1-18-43	Boston, Mass.	537	400 Mrs. Emma K. Beatty
Kleas, Joseph	1-4-09	421	Carcinoma	65	12-13-42	Rye, N. Y.	543	500 Ida J. Kleas
Dumphy, John P.	8-1-33	553	Burns	50	12-17-42	Alton, Ill.	553	200 V. L. Vincent, Sec.
McVey, Allen C.	9-10-35	553	Burns	42	12-18-42	Alton, Ill.	553	200 V. L. Vincent, Sec.
Silvers, Wm. C.	Re-Init. 11-10-41	568	Accident	47	11-15-42	Valusia, Fla.	568	150 Mrs. Ida Silvers
Thomas, James	3-28-28	576	Pneumonia	59	1-4-43	Stratford, Can.	576	300 Mrs. Agnes Thomas
Baldwin, Bernard	11-15-40	590	Uremia	53	12-18-42	Richmond, Calif.	590	150 Geo. W. Wride, Sec.
Graham, Wm. G.	Re-Init. 7-23-41	444	Diabetes	62	12-13-42	Berkeley, Calif.	590	150 Lyle Graham

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1943

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Goble, Glen M.	10-1-19	597	Heart Disease	58	1-18-43	Franklin Park, Ill.	400	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Kimber, James C.	2-6-13	597	Pneumonia	62	1-1-43	Berwyn, Ill.	500	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Lillard, Richard	1-25-40	399	Pneumonia	30	12-25-42	Ludington, Mich.	150	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Lyons, Albert J.	6-1-28	597	Tonsillectomy	36	1-5-43	Chicago, Ill.	300	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Re-Init.								
O'Connell, Frank	2-26-17	598	Heart Attack	55	12-16-42	Chicago, Ill.	500	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Re-Init.								
Smith, Frank O.	1-1-41	563	Peritonitis	53	12-30-42	Chicago, Ill.	150	Stm. Fit. Prot. Assn.
Britton, Paul	4-16-42	599	Septicaemia	32	11-28-42	San Francisco, Calif.	150	Mrs. Paul Britton
Hood, Wm. A.	8-21-41	599	Heart Failure	62	10-10-42	Long Beach, Calif.	150	Clarence R. Martin, Sec.
Middleton, Virgil	4-2-42	599	Uremia	38	1-9-43	Huntington Park, Calif.	150	Mrs. Minnie Middleton
Minter, Mack Duff	12-18-41	599	Pulmonary Emb.	35	12-8-42	San Pedro, Calif.	150	Beatrice K. Minter
Thompson, E. S.	4-16-42	599	Hemorrhage	39	11-30-42	San Pedro, Calif.	150	Lillian Thompson
Reuter, Hugo	10-6-38	601	Heart Trouble	53	12-28-42	Milwaukee, Wis.	150	Mrs. Hugo Reuter
Re-Init.								
Kelley, F. J.	12-23-36	224	Broken Neck	44	12-19-42	Elyria, Ohio	200	Rita L. Kelley & Mrs. J. Heisz
Budeshheim, Fred	4-21-14	639	Diabetes	56	12-13-42	New York City	500	Mrs. Anna R. Budeshheim
Re-Init.								
McDermott, Eugene	12-12-18	639	Coro. Occlusion	54	11-17-42	New London, Conn.	400	Paul Francis McDermott
Walsh, Denis J.	6-11-26	639	Coro. Thrombosis	42	1-6-43	Bronx, N. Y.	300	Eileen Walsh
Re-Init.								
Powers, James	4-19-41	669	Tuberculosis	38	10-25-42	Philadelphia, Pa.	150	Virginia Powers
Myers, C. R.	8-2-41	714	High Blood Pres.	53	12-30-42	Columbus, Miss.	150	Mrs. C. R. Myers
Sapp, H. L.	6-20-40	766	Cancer	53	11-24-42	Tampa, Fla.	150	H. L. Sapp
Total							\$30,150.00	

SICK BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1943, TO CONTINUOUSLY SICK MEMBERS

L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
1	Frazer, Frank	\$65.00	73	Henninger, Richard	65.00	281	Holden, Henry	25.00
	McNamara, John	65.00	75	Renner, Adam	65.00	500	Brenner, M. G.	65.00
	Mushin, Max	45.00	138	Miller, Henry	65.00	519	Wareing, Thos.	65.00
	Siperowitz, Louis	65.00	206	Koch, George	65.00		Berlinger, Henry	65.00
5	Barron, T. H.	65.00		Lyons, Fred	65.00	537	Moran, James	65.00
	Parsley, Wm. A.	65.00	208	Lunn, Ole	65.00	601	Alberts, Joe	65.00
	Sedgwick, George W.	65.00	232	Trainor, D. A.	65.00	638	Hickey	65.00
36	Voll, Casper	25.00	268	Lamb, Frank	20.00			
40	Pierron, H.	65.00		Weckler, Adolph	15.00			
49	McNally, Owen	65.00						
Total							\$1,495.00	

# For Whom We Mourn

L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name
	New York, N. Y.		Santa Barbara, Calif.		Newark, N. J.		
	Brother Thos. Kelleher	2	Brother R. F. Thomas	114	Brother Geo. Hahn	475	
	Brother Dennis Kennelly	2	Passaic, N. J.		Brother Edward Masterson	475	
	Brother Henry Niemann	2	Brother Edward J. Bleakin	124	Long Beach, Calif.		
	Brother Jos. J. Schatzlein	2	Cedar Rapids, Iowa		Brother Joseph T. Curley	494	
	Brother Jos. Winichek	2	Brother Geo. Zvacek	125	San Francisco, Calif.		
	Washington, D. C.		Chicago, Ill.		Brother Joseph A. Doughty	509	
	Brother George Haugh	5	Brother Fred A. Fuchs	130	Pottsville, Pa.		
	Brother Frank Payne	5	Brother Louis J. Schenk	130	Brother Roy C. Thornburg	517	
	Boston, Mass.		Salem, Mass.		Waco, Texas		
	Brother R. A. Godfrey	12	Brother Nicholas Smith	138	Brother L. A. Scarborough	529	
	Omaha, Nebr.		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		Kansas City, Mo.		
	Brother Henry Ohye	16	Brother Vincent Andangus	147	Brother John O'Connor	533	
	Newark, N. J.		Martinez, Calif.		Brother C. W. Patterson	533	
	Brother Harry Denby	24	Brother Floyd E. Kent	159	Boston, Mass.		
	Rock Island, Ill.		Brother Frank Boehmer	161	Brother James A. Beatty	537	
	Brother Calvin Reddig	25	South Bend, Ind.		Brother Joseph Kleas	543	
	Pittsburgh, Pa.		Brother Zelan Howenstine	172	Alton, Ill.		
	Brother Fred C. Rochert	27	Bridgeport, Conn.		Brother John P. Dumphy	553	
	LaCrosse, Wis.		Brother John Wallace	173	Brother Allen C. McVey	553	
	Brother Alfred Eberle	31	Rome, N. Y.		Brother Wm. Curtis Silvers	568	
	Seattle, Wash.		Brother George Booth	204	Stratford, Ont., Canada		
	Brother Albert H. Osborn	32	Portland, Oreg.		Brother James Thomas	576	
	Des Moines, Iowa		Brother Earl R. Edmonds	235	San Francisco, Calif.		
	Brother W. R. Elder	33	Fresno, Calif.		Brother Bernard Baldwin	590	
	St. Paul, Minn.		Brother Dock Price Cornelius	246	Brother Wm. G. Graham	590	
	Brother Joseph C. Lynch	34	Altoona, Pa.		Chicago, Ill.		
	St. Louis, Mo.		Brother Nelson W. Calderwood	260	Brother Glen M. Goble	597	
	Brother Robt. J. Cartan	35	Jersey City, N. J.		Brother James C. Kimber	597	
	Brother Philip Kimmel	35	Brother Samuel Lee	274	Brother Richard E. Lillard	597	
	Buffalo, N. Y.		LaSalle, Ill.		Brother Albert J. Lyons	597	
	Brother Edw. Bergman	36	Brother Wm. Baker	282	Brother Frank J. O'Connell	597	
	Toledo, Ohio		Brother Percival McMichael	322	Brother Frank O. Smith	597	
	Brother Wm. Meyers	50	Oakland, Calif.		Los Angeles, Calif.		
	Brother Wm. Schmidt	55	Brother Sam L. Beaver	342	Brother Paul Britton	599	
	New Orleans, La.		Redlands, Calif.		Brother Wm. A. Hood	599	
	Brother Jules Fleury	60	Brother George Burroughs	364	Brother Virgil E. Middleton	599	
	Decatur, Ill.		Middletown, N. Y.		Brother Emmitt S. Thompson	599	
	Brother J. E. Schneider	65	Brother Andrew A. Hogan	382	Brother Mack Duff Minter	599	
	Houston, Texas		Cincinnati, Ohio		Milwaukee, Wis.		
	Brother Buel C. Ruthven	68	Brother Wm. Freitag	392	Brother Hugo Rueter	601	
	Brother B. Lawson Pool	68	Philadelphia, Pa.		Mansfield, Ohio		
	Grand Rapids, Mich.		Brother Ernest Adams	420	Brother F. J. Kelley	637	
	Brother Tom Surdam	70	Indianapolis, Ind.		New York, N. Y.		
	Atlanta, Ga.		Brother Otha R. Newmier	440	Brother Fred Budeshheim	638	
	Brother Bernard McNamee	72	Brother John Rogers	440	Brother Eugene McDermott	638	
	Los Angeles, Calif.		San Francisco, Calif.		New York, N. Y.		
	Brother James R. Galloway	78	Brother Jerry Harrington	442	Brother Denis J. Walsh	639	
	Brother Harry R. Lankford	78	Brother Walter W. Wilson	442	Philadelphia, Pa.		
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*Editor*

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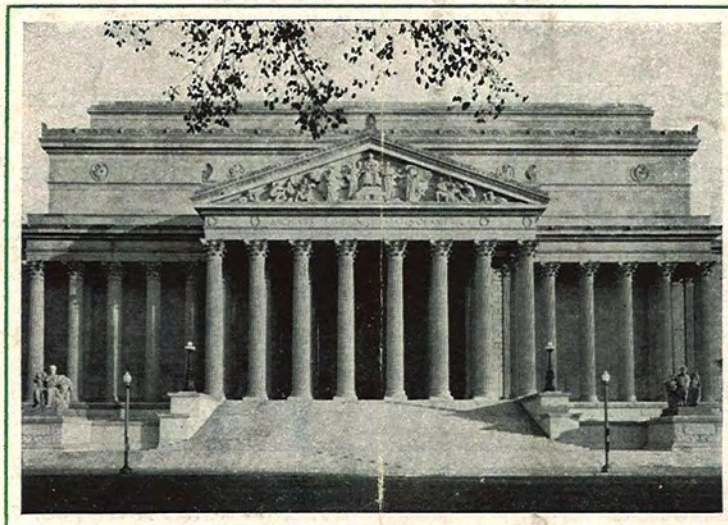
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