

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS

# Journal



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AND STEAM FITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES  
AND CANADA

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# SERVICE HONOR ROLL

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

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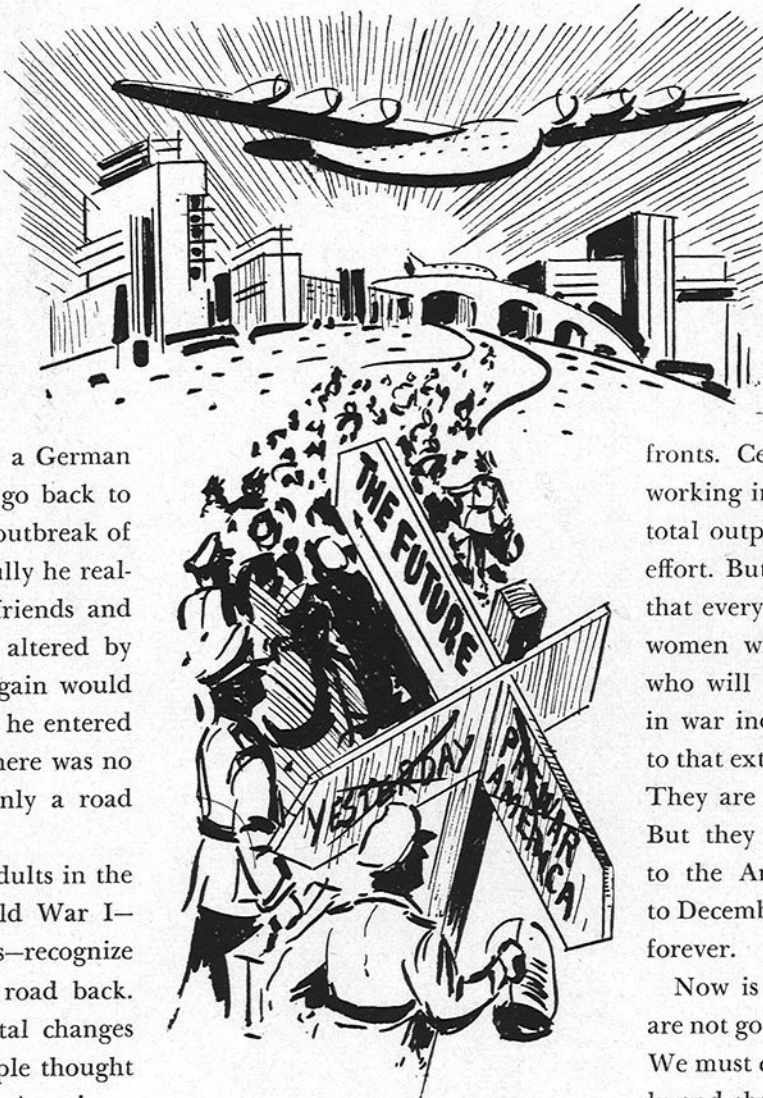
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## THERE IS NO ROAD BACK

AT the close of World War I a German soldier wrote a novel which was widely read in America. The author was Erich Remarque and the title of the book was "The Road Back." The theme of the novel was the sense of deep dissatisfaction and frustration experienced by a German veteran when he tried to go back to the life he had left at the outbreak of the war. Slowly and painfully he realized that his family, his friends and Germany itself had been altered by the war, and that never again would they be as they were when he entered the army. Consequently, there was no "road back"; there was only a road forward—into the future.

Those of us who were adults in the post-war America of World War I—both civilians and veterans—recognize the fact that there is no road back. We know that fundamental changes took place in the way people thought and the way they lived. Americans did not readjust their lives to fit back into pre-war molds; those molds had been broken during the war. What



America did was to adjust itself to the new and untried ways of living.

Even now, with World War II but half over, the feet of American workers are treading the path of the "road back." Certainly, millions of our men and women are still at the fighting

fronts. Certainly, more millions are working in factories and offices whose total output is being used in the war effort. But equally certain it is a fact that every day the trickle of men and women who return from combat or who will no longer earn their living in war industries is steadily growing; to that extent the war is over for them. They are on the road back to peace. But they are not on the road back to the America which existed prior to December 7, 1941. Yesterday is gone forever.

Now is the time to realize that we are not going back to pre-war America. We must convince ourselves thoroughly and shape our thinking accordingly. Recognition that there will be important changes in the way Americans work, live, and think must become the

*Editorial*



cornerstone of our thinking. Then we will be in a position to judge how much of the old is worth keeping and how much of the new is worth using. Only by adapting ourselves to the demands of the future will we be able to keep in step with the new America which will come into being. Forward thinking, careful analysis, and plain everyday hard work will be our protection against the dry-rot of standpatism. The American labor movement will either advance or retreat; it can never stand still.

### SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION



During the war there have been tremendous advances in knowledge which will change the way in which we earn our living. There are new materials, for example, which will be used in the construction of all types of buildings. There will be new ways of using old materials. The amount of labor used on specific kinds of jobs will be lessened. There will be new techniques in lighting, heating, insu-

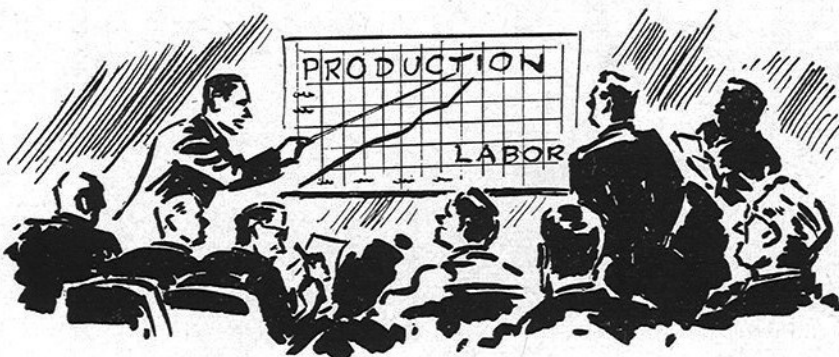
lation. There will be mass production of houses in order that assembly line methods can be applied. These changes in methods and materials are bound to produce changes in the very nature of the industry. It is not at all impossible that many skills now in daily use by some crafts will disappear entirely. New skills will have to be learned as the work of particular craftsmen is expanded to cover new types of installations and construction. Membership in particular trade unions will change in keeping with the introduction of substitute materials. Jurisdictional questions will become even more pressing. Procedures for reducing such differences will of necessity be devised and streamlined methods of adjudicating disputes of this nature must be discovered.

In other words, the scientific advances made during the years we are at war will affect the very way we earn our living and force the labor movement to be on the alert to adapt itself to new conditions. Just as the skillful boxer must keep his muscles flexible so that he can unleash his strength at the right time and the right spot, so we must keep our thinking flexible to meet any and all changes.

### NEW IDEAS

Post-war America will be new in terms of ideas as well as materials. For example, the position of the American labor movement in the life of the nation should be distinctly new. For over a century the labor move-

ment has fought steadily to convince the nation that it is a responsible, orderly and thoroughly American organization. We have continually asked for the opportunity to show America that we were eager to take our place in the life of the nation as a responsible partner with industry in the production of goods and services. We have sought to increase the wealth of the



nation so that all Americans would have a higher standard of living.

World War II gave us the opportunity to demonstrate in action what we have been attempting to say in words. From our ranks have come the men and women who fought in active combat. From our ranks have come the workers who produced in both quantity and quality the material of war which assures our nation that it will be victorious. There can



be no question now that we are respected as a mature and important part of America.

But the very fact that we have come "of age" in the eyes of the nation will be of great significance in the post-war period. What we think and what we do as organized workers will be of interest to America. We have become affected with the public interest. Our actions will no longer affect a single employer; they will affect the life of the nation. As a consequence, we must expect the attention and the interest of the general public.

Now is the time to take this change in our status into consideration. We must weigh our decisions with full



knowledge that they will attract the attention of the nation. We must be prepared to reveal to the public the attacks of our opponents who will attempt to hide their schemes to destroy us beneath the cloak of public interest. The obligation rests upon us to respect and to satisfy any genuine interest of the public. If we are not ready or unable to bear the responsibility of being a mature organization of workers, then our opponents will exploit our weakness and legislate us back toward oblivion.

**AN EXAMPLE**

But it is not necessary to wait for the end of the war to determine for ourselves whether or not we believe that there is a road back to pre-war America. There is a current problem being discussed by Americans which illustrates the kind of thinking being



done today in America about the post-war period. Specifically, that problem is just what should be done about government war-time controls.

Most Americans are probably quite weary with the regulations which have been issued by the Federal Government to aid in the more success-



ful prosecution of the war. We recognize that they were necessary. But we are just annoyed with being told how much of certain foods we could buy; how many pairs of shoes we could purchase; where we should work; how much we could be paid, and what we could not have at all. . . . We yearn for the "good ol' days" when—if we did get the money—we could buy what we wanted, when we wanted it, and in as large quantities as we wanted. We want our freedom.

As sensible and logical as this desire to be free from government controls is, it would be a mistake to believe that if these regulations are removed pre-war America would be automatically restored. A great deal more has happened to these United States since the war started than the imposition of Federal controls. Consequently even when these regulations are abolished America will be different when peace returns. The kind of thinking and speaking about post-war America that goes no deeper into problems than to demand the doing away with war-time controls is superficial. Certainly regaining our freedom

is of primary importance; but it is only a very small step toward meeting the future. Unless we are prepared to think about the future more carefully, our freedom may amount to permission to be unemployed, to suffer a lower standard of living and to face major political upheavals.

**SUMMARY**

At this time, therefore, there is nothing more certain about post-war America than uncertainty. We are uncertain about how we are going to earn our living. We are uncertain as to what kind of ideas will prevail.

But we can be certain that the future holds in store for us an America which—although it will still be America—it will not be pre-war America. There is only a road into the future. There is no road back.

The sands of time run fast. The leadership of the American labor movement is now face to face with the future. Upon the ability of that leadership to grapple with that future will depend the degree of success which the movement will enjoy. The organized labor movement in America cannot be permanently destroyed, but it can be held back or set back if it does not measure up to its newly acquired recognition as an established part of the American way of life.







**The United Association was honored recently when Under-Secretary of War Patterson invited President Martin P. Durkin, to view construction problems of wartorn Europe**



## Organized Labor in Post War Europe



**I**T WAS my good fortune to be selected by Under Secretary of War Judge Patterson as one of eight Labor Representatives to visit France, Belgium and Germany. Four of the Labor Officials represented the Railroad Industry and four represented the Building Industry.

Much has been written of our visit to Europe and the labor journals and labor newspapers have given a full account of the places we visited and the information received. In order that I not repeat that which has already been written, I will give my reaction of what I saw and information received while in France.

In France we had an opportunity to travel by plane to a number of cities and view a greater number from the air. In this way we saw at first hand the destruction of France and especially the cities and towns of Normandy where a number were completely destroyed.

We learned from the French Labor Representatives of the conditions in France and their information was based upon reports obtained from the army and French Ministers. Contrary to general opinion, the present state of devastation in France is far more serious than in 1914-1918—the first World War. It is estimated that today at least 900,000 houses and buildings

have been destroyed by bombardment. We received information that approximately one million people in the north of France are without proper shelter, making their homes in barns put at their disposal by neighbors or friends and are building shacks from the debris. Other less fortunate families

badly needed. During the past winter, the French people experienced suffering from cold and many were very sick. In the whole of Paris only a few hotels were heated. Just think of the distress of the people in the devastated areas who have no homes.

Coal could not be obtained to supply the industrial plants or raw materials necessary in order to manufacture goods that would help place France on the road back to economic prosperity. Due to this lack of coal and raw material, France has experienced unemployment and in order that this may be overcome, the French Labor representatives pleaded that we do everything possible to obtain railroad equipment, as much of their equipment has been destroyed during the war, as well as raw materials necessary for manufacturing.

The port facilities of France were destroyed by the German armies before surrendering such ports to the Allies. It is true that the Allied armies did everything possible in order to get the ports back into operation, but the repairs and the installation were of a temporary nature. In order to operate the ports on a commercial basis, it will be necessary to reconstruct these ports. This task plus the rebuilding of vast devastated areas should



*Martin P. Durkin,  
U. A. General President*

are living in woods, in haystacks, or are wandering from place to place in search of shelter.

Transportation is a difficult problem as it was necessary to use all means of transportation to supply the troops—leaving no transportation facilities to supply coal that was so



give employment to the construction workers of France. However, that type of employment is dependent upon the ability of other workers to get sufficient employment and income to pay for such reconstruction. Some form of Government subsidy may be necessary.

In France wages are frozen. The system that they apply is that they fix a certain rate of wage per hour for common labor employed and then apply a fixed increase based on a point system for all other rates of pay based on the skill required. For example, a machinist would receive 70 points above the rate fixed for common labor in a given industry. Essentially the government has set up a nation-wide job evaluation plan.

France has also established a system of food rationing which allows a person about as much food per week as a worker in this country would consume in two days. The poor people of France manage to live on the small amount of food that is allowed, but those that have means patronize the black market which is flourishing in France with little done to enforce rationing or to prosecute those operating black markets. The Allied armies have done everything they could to cooperate with the French Government so that the French people could have all the food that is supplied to



**COLOGNE:** Representatives of U. S. labor unions on tour of the European Theater are grouped together in front of wrecked buildings in Cologne, Germany. Left to right, are: J. A. McBride, Vice President, Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; E. E. Millman, President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; H. J. Carr, Vice President of International Association of Machinists; H. R. Lyons, Vice President, Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Express and Station Employees; William J. Maloney, President, International Union of Operating Engineers; Martin P. Durkin, President, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters; Morris Hutcheson, Vice President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Carl Sickles, Secretary-Treasurer, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers; Col. C. D. Barker, Chief of Labor Branch, OCE, representing the Under-Secretary of War, and Col. Fred C. Foy, Director of Purchases, HQ, Army Service Forces.

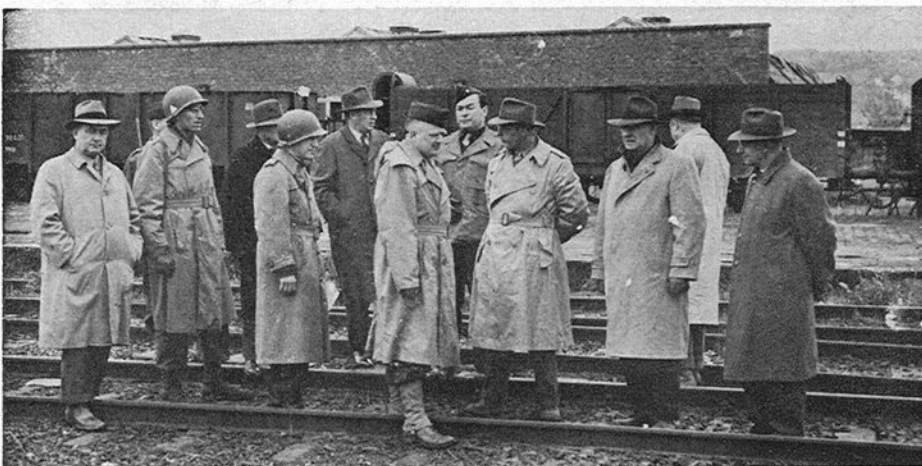
them by not permitting soldiers or allied civilians to be furnished any food in restaurants or other places where food may be obtained.

Clothing is very scarce—in fact, it is scarcer than food—and prices very high. In fact, clothing is very badly needed and the price of clothing in France is four to five times higher than similar clothing in the United States. In viewing the prices of clothing in the shop windows, I observed that a boy's suit of clothes was for sale at a price equal to \$150 in U. S. currency. Clothing for adults is equally high in price. In observing the people of France, we noticed the clothing

was badly worn and in many cases the shoes were worn out.

The existing poverty and misery—with no prospects of employment—has made it possible for the Communists of France to take control of the French labor organizations. There is, however, still a strong minority in the French labor organizations that do not believe in communistic principles as advocated by the Communist leadership, and that core is looking forward to the American Labor Movement for help and assistance in order that they may have a democratic France and a free labor movement. The Communists of France are having a field day, due to the misfortune of the people of France. When, however, employment is given to those now unemployed and they are able to obtain food, clothing and shelter, the Communists will lose control of the labor organizations. Therefore, we in America and all other Allied countries that had the good fortune of not being invaded, must do everything in our power to assist France in supplying food, clothing and raw materials necessary in order that the industries of France may be put back into full production and place France back into the position she held as one of the leading countries of the world.

**BONN:** Members of the delegation viewing supply depot on the outskirts of Bonn, Germany. Petroleum tank cars brought fuel into depot and it was then transferred to front by way of pipe line. Depot is located near the banks of the Rhine.





## Report of GENERAL

### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER JOHN W. BRUCE

In closing my last report I was in Montreal and in conjunction with Business Agent Gauld we consulted Mr. Broderick of the United Ship Yards relative to our agreement. I was also in contact with Mr. Dunkerley of Vickers' Ship Yards in our efforts to have them employ members in connection with their work, on the new ships.

I met President Bengough and Secretary-Treasurer Sullivan of the Trades and Labor Congress and discussed with them a number of important matters that require adjustment.

I then proceeded to Ottawa where I met Business Agent MacMillan of Local Union No. 552, Windsor, and appeared with him before the National War Labor Board opposing the appeal of the employers against the four cents an hour increase that had been awarded by the Ontario Regional War Labor Board. It is regrettable that we have to face situations like this in which the employers openly double-crossed us, as they were parties to the application to the Regional Board. However, we must await a decision. I also had a conference with the officers of the Department of Labor respecting the situation at Liverpool and the action of our Local Union No. 226 going on strike against the employment of a non-union man. However, this matter was amicably adjusted with the kind assistance of Organizer Murphy of the Machinists.

I then proceeded to Toronto and met President Connolly of Local Union No. 46, and discussed with him a number of matters that required attention. I was also in attendance at a meeting of the International Representatives of the Building Trades to discuss the general situation in connection with Housing and also the several requests that were in for increased wages and we have planned to carry on a campaign in an effort to aid our various unions.

Leaving for Belleville I held a special meeting of Local Union No. 320 to discuss the situation existing and the refusal of the employers to not only meet with our committee but their refusal to recognize the Local as the collective bargaining unit under Order in Council 1003. It was felt advisable that I should make an effort to see all of the employers and this I

did on the following days. It was impossible owing to the circumstances to be able to have a meeting with them but I am hopeful at least that we might come to some satisfactory solution of the situation. However, it is our intention to take our case to the Regional Board.

Returning to Toronto we had a further meeting of the International Officers regarding the Building Trade situation and the application that had been made for an increase in wages both for the Toronto and Montreal areas, and it was decided to give every assistance we could to this movement.

Having received instructions from President Durkin, I proceeded to Winnipeg to represent him and the United Association at the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers and Heating Contractors. There was a splendid attendance of delegates and during the course of the convention I was privileged to address them and also enter into several discussions on the general situation. I again advanced the desire for a closer measure of cooperation, a national agreement, increased activities for apprenticeship training, and also measures to control the activities of those who are unfair to both organizations. I deeply appreciate the splendid spirit shown by the delegates present and a cooperation and kindness shown on every side.

Receiving an urgent call from President Durkin, I visited Chicago but owing to circumstances over which we had no control I was unable to meet him. However, I had a meeting with General Organizer McCartin when we discussed the situation regarding the National Agreement and some of the firms who are operating in Canada and also the matter of thermostatic control and refrigeration and the question of the machinists infringing on our jurisdiction. This matter is now receiving the attention of the General Office.

Returning to Toronto, I discussed the general situation with Business Agent Martin and also attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 46, relative to our proposals to the Regional War Labor Board. Along with President Woolsey of the Toronto Building Trades Council and the Business Representatives of the various unions and several international officers we appeared before the Ontario Regional War Labor

Board in connection with the request of the Building Trades for an increase of ten cents per hour for all mechanics in the building industry. It is regrettable that we find opposition now being expressed to any move to improve our wage standards, although it would appear that the employers themselves are somewhat divided on the proposition. However, all we can do is wait until the Board renders a decision, but the spirit prevailing is such that the men anticipate some adjustments to meet their desires.

Having received a call from the Honorable Mr. Howe in connection with the problem of reconstruction I proceeded to Ottawa to meet with him and the Labor Committee in our effort to outline a policy and procedure in connection with the problem of reconstruction. However, the situation is such that it is too early to speak with any degree of certainty regarding the future. The Honorable Mr. Howe is enthusiastic to undertake progressive measures in his plan for finding full employment.

While in Ottawa I had a conference with Mr. M. M. McLean and his associates regarding the serious situation prevailing in the Halifax Naval Dock Yard and the delay in giving us the promised agreement. The matter was further discussed with them the following day in an effort to have the ministers intervene. I also took the matter up with President Bengough of the Trades and Labor Congress and he has promised to render all the assistance possible in an attempt to have this matter adjusted.

I had a conference with the Chief Executive Officer, Merchiston of the National War Labor Board respecting several matters under review affecting our membership and more particularly as it relates to Windsor where an unfavorable decision has been rendered.

This decision now necessitates visiting Windsor to confer with Local Union 552 respecting our future policy and my next report will deal with that situation.

*John W. Bruce*



# ORGANIZERS

This report begins with my attendance at the Utah Metal Trades

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Council at Salt Lake City. At this meeting many very important matters were discussed regarding the complete organization of all of the employees at the Geneva

Steel Plant of Geneva, Utah, which we hope will meet with the approval of all of the employees of the Geneva Steel Company. At this meeting I arranged for a special meeting of all of the Pipe Fitters employed at the Geneva Steel Plant to be held in Provo, Utah, on June 21, 1945.

I next went to Twin Falls, Idaho, where I got in touch with Secretaries Rule and Hendricks of Local Union No. 701. Later, those officers, in company with Business Representative Swan of the Twin Falls Building and Construction Trades Council met with all of our employers at Twin Falls and vicinity in order to negotiate an agreement that would be of mutual benefit to all interested parties. After several suggestions on the part of the employers and the writer, the proposed agreement was amended to the mutual satisfaction of the employers and membership of Local Union No. 701. Later, a special meeting of this local union was held and the agreement was unanimously approved and later signed by all of the employees of Local Union No. 701.

Previously arranging a special meeting of Local Union No. 355, of Idaho Falls, I next proceeded to that city and got in touch with Secretary Colon. This special meeting was attended and several important situations were discussed and it is to be hoped that those matters that came up for discussion will become effective, especially insofar as the negotiation of the agreement affecting the membership of this local union.

I next went to Anaconda, Mont., and got in touch with Secretary Schrapps of Local Union No. 673, regarding the case that our three local unions have before the National War Labor Board in a dispute with the Montana Power Company. I also had the pleasure of meeting several members of this local union. While at Anaconda I got in touch with Secretary Hogan and President Domitrovich of Local Union No. 672 in order to discuss with those officers situations

of importance to the membership of their local union.

I next went to Butte, Mont., where I got in touch with Brother Murphy of Local Union No. 41. Later I attended a regular meeting of that local union and the following day a committee from Local Union No. 41 and the writer called on Mr. Dan Kelly, Vice President of the ACM Company, regarding a misunderstanding we are having with the Butte Water Department as Mr. Kelly requested us some time back to permit the Water Department to make an investigation regarding the installation of water mains and in the meantime I had secured several letters from local unions of the United Association whose members are doing this type of work and we believed it advisable to call this to the attention, not only of Mr. Kelly, but also Mr. Plummer, the manager of the Butte Water Department. However, this concrete evidence had no effect upon either one of these gentlemen and we are still contending that this work should be installed by members of the United Association. While at Butte I got in touch with Brother Hicks of Local Union No. 316 who is employed by the ACM Co. at Butte, at which time we discussed many matters of importance to the membership of this local union.

I next went to Missoula, Mont., where I got in touch with Secretary Krieg and Brother Nelson of Local Union No. 459, at which time we discussed an application that the local union was making to the Wage Adjustment Board for an increase in the hourly wage scale and owing to the fact that this local union has received no increase since prior to January 1, 1941, the Wage Adjustment Board should grant them the 15 per cent increase in their wages. I next went to Hamilton, Mont., where I got in touch with Secretary Marvin of Local Union No. 569, at which time we discussed several matters of importance to the membership of this local union.

I next went to Pocatello, Idaho, where I got in touch with Secretary Wheeler, of Local Union No. 648, and later attended a regular meeting of that local union, at which time many situations affecting the welfare of their membership were discussed and it is to be hoped that the advice given by the writer will be taken so that the working conditions of their members and the jurisdiction of the United As-

sociation may be amply protected. While at Pocatello, I got in touch with Secretary August Rosquist, of the Idaho State Federation of Labor, and discussed with him the affairs affecting not only our several local unions in the State of Idaho, but the labor conditions generally speaking. I also had an opportunity of discussing the Building Trades situation with Business Representative White of the Pocatello Building and Construction Trades Council and while conditions are more or less quiet at this stage of the game, the Council is still making good progress.

I next went to Ogden, Utah, where I got in touch with Business Representative Evans of Local 415. The purpose of my visit was to aid the membership of this local union in correcting a situation affecting the Prisoners of War, as it seems as though there was a practice by the Navy of employing Prisoners of War without first requisitioning men from the several labor organizations and owing to the fact that this was contrary to orders of both the Army and Navy Departments, and when I was at Ogden a short time previous I informed Business Representative Evans of this order, he in the meantime having this situation properly adjusted.

I next went to Salt Lake City where I got in touch with Business Agent Anderson and Secretary Scarlet of Local Union No. 19, and with Brother Anderson and Brother Roberts, Secretary Salt Lake Building and Construction Trades Council, called to see the Anderson Pipeline Company of Houston, Texas, about furnishing our members on the installation of the oil line from Rangeley, Colo., to the Utah Oil Company Refinery at Salt Lake City. We desired to see Mr. Smith their Engineer. However, Mr. Smith was out on the project but Business Agents Anderson and Roberts agreed to contact Mr. Smith later. We later discovered that this firm was continuing to import non-union men to install our work while we had available men at Salt Lake City, so Business Representative Anderson called up the USES informing them of this situation and they agreed to cooperate with our local union in preventing a situation of this kind continuing. I next attended a regular meeting of Local Union No. 19, and the following day Business Agent Anderson and the writer went to the American Smelting Company at Magna, Utah, where



we met with Mr. Peters, the superintendent for Leonard Construction Company, as this firm has several of our members employed on the erection of an addition to this smelting company. We also contacted Brother Morrill, the superintendent for Andrews Lead Company of Houston, Texas. There were five lead burners besides Brother Morrill employed on this smelter and those lead burners failed to report their presence to Local Union No. 19, so I instructed Brother Morrill to have all those lead burners report to the Executive Board of Local Union No. 19.

I next went to Provo, Utah, where a special meeting had been arranged for the employees of the Geneva Steel Plant, for you will recall in this report mention was made that arrangements were made on June 4 to have this special meeting held on June 21, but it seems as though the proper information and bulletins had not been put on the bulletin boards or circulated with those pipe fitters employed by this company, so the meeting was not a success. This entire situation has been transmitted to our General Office for we are of the opinion that this situation be called to the attention of the A. F. of L.

In company with Business Agent Donner of Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 208, of Denver, we attended a meeting of the NLRB with representatives of Machinists, IBEW and the CIO Steel Workers regarding an election to be held at the Kaiser Industries. This election was held the following day and the local union was successful by the count of 37 United Association, 1 no-union and 3 CIO. We are now preparing an agreement to be submitted to the Kaiser Industries.



Owing to my recent illness most of my activities in the interest of the United Association and our local unions have been carried on by telephone and/or correspondence, with the exception of some assignments that were attended to by personal visits, including the following:

During my visits to Warren, Ohio, assistance was given to Attorney Frank Boyle in preparation and presentation of defense in the action brought against the United Association and Warren Local Union No. 225's officers and members, by one

Thomas G. Howells for alleged conspiracy, including the local's refusal to accept him until such time as he had passed the required examination, he having failed to qualify when previously examined. After a lengthy trial before a jury, the court on motion instructed the jury to return a verdict in favor of the defendants.

On my visit to the General Office an opportunity was afforded to take up with General President Martin P. Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock several matters pertaining to the welfare of our members within the New England District. A conference was held with General Organizer Michael F. Garrett, when matters that had been referred to the General Office concerning problems he had been handling with the several government agencies were discussed, and particularly one with reference to the wage adjustment petition that Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 311, and the Master Plumbers had jointly submitted for consideration of the Wage Adjustment Board, and which required testimony and evidence before General Organizer Garrett could present it before the Appeals Committee of the Board for final action.

A joint meeting of the Wage Committee of Local Union No. 311, and the Stamford area group of the Fairfield County Master Plumbers Association was attended and the matter of the wage arrangement that had been made prior to and since 1942, was gone into, with the result that a formal statement was sent to the Appeals Committee of the Wage Adjustment Board in Washington, D. C., where with this clarification data General Organizer Garrett has since been successful in arranging an adjustment of the wage rate for the Stamford area.

Visits have been made to the office of Regional Director of the New England District, A. F. of L., John J. Murphy, where, with other international representatives, organizational matters were discussed and programs outlined pertaining to several sections of the District.

During my visit to New London, Conn., a meeting was held with the General Officers of the trades employed at the Electric Boat Company's plant at Groton, where an election had recently been held between the A. F. of L., C. I. O. and Independent groups. The result of which was that, the A. F. of L. trades group won by a vote of 2,474, as against a vote of 914 for C. I. O., the Independent group making a very poor showing.

A meeting was attended in Boston,

Mass., with former General President Brother John R. Alpine and Secretary-Agent Brother Walter Williamson of Boston Auxiliary Sprinkler Fitters' Local Union No. 669, when matters concerning the interests and welfare of the members of this local were gone into.

By direction of the General Office a meeting of the Executive Board of Hartford, Conn., Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 218, was attended and the matter of a withdrawal card inadvertently issued to a member, as going into military service, was investigated, and an adjustment was made clearing the General Office record of the reinitiated member.

While in Hartford, Conn., an opportunity was afforded to take up with Secretary-Agent Brother John O'Donnell of Plumbers' Local Union No. 76, some matters concerning the welfare of the members of this local on the State Hospital job at Rocky Hill, where part of our work was awarded to a no-union shop.

At the request of Lawrence, Mass., Local Union No. 283, a visit was made in the company of Business Agent Brother Dan Glynn to a job where a refrigeration installation concern was employing men other than steam fitters to install coils at an ice cream plant. As a result of our visit it was agreed that all future work on this plant should be done by members of Local No. 238.

On my visit to Providence, R. I., conference has been held with Business Agents Brothers, Jimmy Burmingham of Plumbers' Local No. 28, and Billy O'Brien of Steam Fitters' Local No. 476, when information was furnished these officers concerning matters of importance to their members.

This report is being submitted from the State of Connecticut, where certain assignments from the General Office are to be taken care of, and will be reported on in the next issue of the Journal.



Reference was made in my last report of a public hearing by the Wage Adjustment Board in

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Case No. 52-4900, which reconsideration was requested by Local Unions Nos. 78, Los Angeles, and 280, Pasadena, 398, Pomona, 545, Santa Monica, 494, Long Beach and 761, Glendale, Calif., all in Los Angeles county. The Wage Adjustment Board unanimously approved the requested



rate of \$1.75 per hour for the membership of the local unions mentioned above and the case was then referred to the National War Labor Board for their approval. We are pleased to announce the requested increase in wage for the above-named local unions received the approval of the War Labor Board. The local unions in question were notified and the official decision of the Board sent them.

The writer met with Ray Kirkpatrick, Director of Labor Relations, Federal Works Agency, regarding a water works project to be installed at Temple, Bell County, Texas. The wage provision for the piping in connection with this project was the predetermined rate for Journeymen Plumbers in that area and a letter to this effect was forwarded to General Organizer Switalski to see that these rates were being paid to Journeymen Plumbers employed on this project.

Upon receipt of a complaint from our Local Union No. 366, Pensacola, Fla., regarding transportation to and from a project now under construction at Eglin Field, Fla., the writer discussed same with Mr. E. I. Manger, Corps of Engineers, War Department, Washington, D. C. The complaint stated that the members of Local Union No. 366 were unable to find proper transportation to take them daily to the project in question. After discussing the matter with the Corps of Engineers, we advised our Local Union No. 366 that the Corps of Engineers had instructed their Atlanta, Ga., office to look into this matter and see if something could be done to obtain the proper transportation for the members of Local Union 366 employed on the project at Eglin Field, Fla.

Brother Paul Campbell, Secretary, Local Union No. 515, Bloomington, Ind., had written the General Office regarding subsistence and travel expense for plumbers and fitters employed by Hayes Brothers, Inc., Contractors, out of Indianapolis, Ind., who are installing a job in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 515. The writer had arranged to meet with Lieutenant Commander Charles D. Pennebaker, Labor Relations Official, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and submitted a statement from Hayes Brothers, Inc., also a copy of an agreement between Local Unions Nos. 440 and 73, of Indianapolis, Ind., and their Contractors, and called his attention to Section 7, Article 2 of said agreement, which calls for subsistence and travel expense when men are engaged on work outside their

jurisdiction. Lieutenant Commander Pennebaker agreed to make an investigation and advise this office when a decision was reached and we so notified Local Union No. 515.

President William T. Dodd of Local Union No. 2 of New York, N. Y., requested this office to file a complaint with the Wage Adjustment Board regarding overtime work on the New York Hospital. The subject matter was filed with the Board and we received their decision in this case which was forwarded to Brother Dodd of Local Union No. 2.

We received a communication from Claude A. Burton, Secretary, Local Union No. 330, Kokomo, Ind., regarding wage scale at the Memorial Hospital Project now under construction in Kokomo. It seems that the wage rates set up in the specifications called for \$1.50 per hour for Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters while the predetermined rate is \$1.62½ per hour. The matter was taken up with the agency which has jurisdiction over the job, also the Davis-Bacon Division and we advised Mr. Daniel Moriarity of Cook Brothers, General Piping Contractors on this job, that if they would write a letter to Mr. Robert C. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Wage Adjustment Board, U. S. Department of Labor, and ask they be privileged to pay the \$1.62½ per hour rate for Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters employed on this particular project, the matter would be cleared up.

We received a request from Secretary George W. Kyne of Local Union No. 442, San Francisco, Calif., as well as a copy of charges, preferred against a concern that was doing work for the Government in the Hawaiian Islands that was not paying the wage scale as required to the mechanics employed by this company, to have the complaint taken up with Congressman Havenner. The writer had taken the matter complained of up with Congressman Havenner and was advised this complaint was being forwarded to Admiral Moreell, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and an investigation is to be made by his Field Staff of the allegations made against this concern. As soon as Admiral Moreell receives a report he is to advise Congressman Havenner. This information was conveyed to Secretary Kyne.

Received correspondence from Business Agent Shannon of Local Union No. 818, Syracuse, N. Y., regarding Plancor 3108, General Electric Company, regarding wage rates to be paid to Journeymen Steam Fitters on this project. The matter was taken up by the writer with Arnold Rosen, Coun-

sel, Defense Plant Corporation, and he has agreed to make an investigation through his representative on the project and advise him of the new rates as predetermined by the Davis-Bacon Division, U. S. Department of Labor, and the subject matter will be corrected. Brother Shannon was notified of this adjustment.

Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 311 of Stamford, Conn., had made a request through this office to the Wage Adjustment Board to have their wage increase approved. As evidence they submitted a collective bargaining agreement entered into and signed by the representatives of both the Journeymen and Contractors, also a statement of their wage rates in effect on January 1, 1941. This case has been moving back and forth for several months. The Wage Adjustment Board denied the application on two occasions. On the grounds of new evidence from the Contractors, we moved for reconsideration and again it was denied. It was then necessary to appeal the case to the National War Labor Board and a brief was prepared, outlining the case from the start up to the time of this appeal. The Appeals Board, in connection with the War Labor Board, had recommended that the subject matter be returned to the Wage Adjustment Board for further consideration along with a very lengthy statement from the Master Plumbers of Stamford, Conn., and we are pleased to report that the Board had reconsidered their previous decisions and approved of the increase in wage rates as requested by Local Union No. 311. This decision was forwarded to the officials of Local Union No. 311.

The writer attended weekly meetings of the Government Employees Council of the American Federation of Labor, held in the Executive Council Chamber of the A. F. of L., Washington, D. C. This Council was formed in the Spring of 1945 and its primary purpose is to bring together for concerted effort the representatives of all National and International A. F. of L. affiliated unions having membership in the Federal Civilian Service. The Council proceeds in the orderly manner as prescribed under Union democracy, all equally represented, regardless of membership strength. The Government Employees Council is founded on the intention to retain such gains as have been brought to Union Membership as thus far have been accomplished. In addition, it is laying the groundwork for further gains. These gains fall into several classes: Wages, salaries, compensation, hours of work, sick and



annual leave, retirement, and working conditions in general. The Council holds that making the Government Service a better place in which to work means better Government, the hope of all thinking taxpayers.

A committee, headed by President William Green of the A. F. of L., Leo George, President of the Government Employees Council, Foster J. Pratt, Secretary-Treasurer of the Government Employes Council, James B. Burns, President of the American Federation of Government Employees, and Michael F. Garrett, representing the United Association, paid a visit to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, regarding the recent Directive signed by Under Secretary of the Navy Bard, which had been prepared by Admiral Crisp, regarding supervisors in Navy Yards and Depots. Also present at this meeting was Under Secretary of the Navy Bard and Admiral Crisp. The directive issued by Under Secretary Bard was gone into at some length that Supervisors should be allowed to continue in holding such offices that they may be chosen for in the various local unions whose members are employed in the Navy Yards. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal was very courteous to the representatives of Labor and agreed to take the matter under advisement and the Committee who visited him would be informed as to his findings in regard to the matter placed before him.

*M. F. Garrett*

In Hammond, I met Business Representatives Burr Burnham and Ed Dwyer, of Local Unions 307 and 597, and we discussed with President Burnham some plans he had regarding State work in Indiana after the war.

I then left for Bloomington and met the Executive Board of Local Union No. 99 regarding a job for the Sylvania Electric Products Co. being installed by a contractor from Pittsburgh. Secretary Gerling had contacted General Vice President Leo Green in regard to this firm and was assured they employed United Association men.

On instructions from General Secretary Hillock, I went to Champaign and met the Executive Board of Local Union No. 149, and we made plans to organize certain employees of the University of Illinois. If the plans are carried out, it will be of great benefit to these employees and protect the jurisdiction of our organization.

Receiving a wire from the General Office, I left for Indianapolis to contact the United States District Attorney at his request in a case of a suit brought by one contractor against another. Labor Commissioner Charles Kern attended the conference and the District Attorney was assured of the fullest cooperation of the United Association.

In Chicago, on instructions from General President Durkin, I called at the offices of several contractors in regard to the dispute we are having with the laborers over the installing of tile pipe. I met Business Representative Art Meany, of Local Union No. 597, for some information wanted by Business Representative Charles Carey, of Local Union No. 137, regarding a contractor. Met Business Representative William McNamara, of Local Union No. 218, on a matter concerning Local Union No. 281 and the N. A. S. A. While in Chicago I had the pleasure of attending a gathering of friends of Brother and Mrs. Pete Davis in honor of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Brother Davis is a member of the Board of Trustees of Local 597 and he and Mrs. Davis were the recipients of many gifts presented by their host of friends. A wonderful dinner and dancing were enjoyed by all present.

From Chicago to Rockford on instructions from General Secretary Hillock regarding a complaint made by a member who thought he was being discriminated against. After conferring with this member and some of the officers of Local Unions Nos. 57 and 210, a report was sent to the General Office.

Next to Milwaukee where I met General Vice President Schoemann and took up the problem of certain industries erecting plants in some of the states in this district and doing the work of as many of the trades as they can with their own men. He pledged his cooperation to help correct this condition by calling it to the attention of the State Building Trades Conference. While in Milwaukee, I attended the last sad rites of Brother G. N. Enright, a brother of Business Representative Jerry Enright, of Local Union No. 601, who was a member of the Electricians organization.

I then left for St. Paul to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the Minnesota Pipe Trades Association. In compliance with the request of the O. D. T., the annual convention was called off and the business of the organization was transacted by the Board or postponed. A luncheon was served for the Board members at the St. Paul Hotel, but any other social activities

were dispensed with. A resolution of condolence was passed by the Board on the passing of one of the Board members, Brother H. R. Tinkham, of Local Union No. 11, who was a State Officer for twenty-two years and a member of the United Association for over forty years. A copy of the resolution was sent to the wife and daughter of Brother Tinkham.

Next to St. Louis to attend a conference with the officials of the Shell Oil Company and representatives of a number of International Unions for the purpose of renewing the existing agreement. After a week of negotiating there were several items on which no agreement could be reached and the case was referred to the U. S. Conciliator. While in St. Louis, I met the International Representative of the Carpenters organization and the Business Agent of the Carpenters Local Union of East St. Louis, along with Business Representative Jim Shawen, of Local Union No. 439, regarding a dispute over the setting of pre-assembled pumps. As we could reach no understanding, I sent Brother Shawen a number of decisions in our favor rendered by the Building Trades Department. I believe he will have no trouble in establishing his claim to this work which these decisions clarify.

During the negotiations with the officials of the Shell Oil Company, I was compelled to leave for Terre Haute as a witness for the Federal Government in a trial held in that city. However, the case was settled by the attorneys of both sides just before it was called. A report was sent to the General Office on the matter.

With Business Representative William Bartenbach, of Local Union No. 157, I left for Bloomington, where we met Business Representative Paul Campbell, of Local Union No. 515, regarding some work the Navy were about to do on the Crane Ammunition Depot. As this work was of such a great amount, we felt it should be done by contractors with whom we had agreements, instead of maintenance men. The case was referred to the General Office to take up with the Navy Department in Washington.

In Milwaukee, I attended a conference called by the Wisconsin Pipe Trades Association. The meeting was held in the spacious assembly hall in the building belonging to Steam Fitters Local Union No. 601. The meeting was attended by representatives of many locals throughout the state. Many matters of importance were taken up and others were laid over until such a time as a regular convention could be held. General Vice President Schoemann welcomed the



members at the opening of the conference in a short address. General President Martin Durkin addressed those present and clarified many of the problems confronting our organization. It was President Durkin's first visit to the Wisconsin conventions and his talk was well received by those present. A number of United Association officers were in attendance from outside the state. The Association was host to those present at a luncheon that was enjoyed by all, and a dance was held in the evening for the members. All officers were reelected and Superior was named as the next convention city, provided the restrictions on travel are lifted by the O. D. T.

In Chicago, I called at the office of the Fairbanks-Morse Co. in regard to the employment of maintenance men on the pipe work on their new building at Beloit. I also visited the office of the Chicago Building Trades Council and the office of the Illinois Master Plumbers Association on the same case.

With General President Durkin, Business Representatives Earl Rieck, of Local Union No. 507, and William Tennant, of Local Union No. 554, I went to Rockford and met President Harry Shaw, of the Illinois Pipe Trades Association, and Business Representative William Finnan, of Local Union No. 210, and we had an opportunity to take up several matters which were clarified and explained by the General President. Returning from Rockford, we stopped at Aurora and met several of the officers of Local Union No. 319 and they had an opportunity to discuss several matters with the General President.

I then left for Beloit and contacted Mr. Haase, of the Fairbanks-Morse Co., in regard to the company using maintenance men on new construction work. I felt that this type of work should be let on contract as the company is not in the building construction work.

In Dubuque, I attended a meeting of Local Union No. 66 on instructions from the General Office, and gave some advice in regard to a large job soon to be built in that locality. A report was made to the General Office.

I then left for Madison to take care of a complaint made by a member of our organization carrying a Pipe Fitter's card. This Brother took the position that he should have a Plumber's card, although he did not have a Plumber's license issued by the State of Wisconsin. I took this matter up with Business Representative Herman Wirka, who stated that the executive Board of Local Union No. 167 had agreed that as soon as the Brother

could get a license from the State Board of Health showing that he had passed the examination and was a qualified Journeyman Plumber, that there would be no objection to giving him a card as a Plumber, and I so notified this Brother and reported same to the General Office. While in Madison, I called on Business Representative Guy Dodge, of Local Union No. 394, and asked him to notify the men who were leaving the job at Baraboo that we needed men at Charleston, Ind., both Fitters and Welders.

*Thos. E. Cunningham*

Left Chicago for the East where I spent the first two weeks of the month on a special assignment given me by General President Martin P. Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock. After the completion of this assignment a report covering the same was tendered them by me.

While in the East I met with General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock and General Organizer M. McDonald over certain prohibitive restrictions one of our local unions was endeavoring to place on one of our nationally signed Contractors on a job for the duPont Company in Seaford, Del. As the demands of the local union were in direct violation of the Agreement as well as the policy of the United Association and the same would not be approved by the Governmental agencies, this local union was instructed to cease making these demands and upon their failure in doing so it was necessary to take action and have General Organizer McDonald see to it that the job was properly manned.

While meeting with General Organizer McDonald I discussed with him a controversy Local Union No. 420, United Association, of Philadelphia, was having with officials of the Lummus Company and the Representative of the Boilermakers over the fabricating, handling and installing of a steel plate fabricated cooling water system being installed on the Gulf Refinery job at Philadelphia. I advised General Organizer McDonald as to the policy of the United Association on the prefabrication and making up of steel plate pipe and steel plate fittings. I also advised him that as to the controversy over the handling and installing of this steel plate cooling water system with the Boilermakers

that under the terms of the Joint National Agreement it was definitely the work of the members of the United Association, regardless of the type of material or whether or not the joints be welded, flanged or a patented coupling joint and that I had already taken the matter up with Special Representative Larry Nolan, of the Boilermakers, and had received a letter from him wherein he had informed me that he had instructed the local Boilermakers Representative of Philadelphia that this cooling water system, as above described, was the work of the members of the United Association.

Proceeded to the General Office in Washington, where I met with Brother John A. Dillabough of Local Union No. 170, United Association, of Vancouver, B. C., to go into with him a dispute the members of his local union was having with the Machinists over the handling, setting and piping of evaporators on board ships in the Moore Shipyards.

These Machinists of Vancouver are attempting to misinterpret the second paragraph of the "Supplement to Section 111 covering self-contained units" of the National Agreement between the Machinists and the United Association and which reads as follows:

"Where a cooling and condenser unit in connection with a knocked-down refrigerating machine becomes an integral part of the machines due to direct connections to the compressor and the necessary alignment or assembly of all parts in conjunction with each other it will be agreeable that members of the Machinists do the above described work, but members of the United Association are to do all classes of pipe work on the above mentioned machines."

In this particular dispute these evaporators have no connection with a refrigeration machine and further it has been our understanding with the Machinists International Officers that all cooling and condenser units when not bolted directly to the suction and discharge connections of the knocked down refrigeration machines that the Machinists would never lay claim to the free standing cooling and condenser units and in this particular case all of the work involved in the handling, setting and assembling of the prefabricated piping in these evaporators is definitely the work of the members of the United Association.

Later Brother Dillabough, and myself, waited upon the International Officers of the Machinists to make a protest against the action as displayed by the local Machinists of Vancouver. There was no question between the



International Officers and ourselves as to the interpretation of this above quoted paragraph but they have taken the position that due to our failure to agree with them in reopening the case on their right to set certain self-contained pumps they will not instruct their members to live up to the signed National Agreement. However, in this case, the International President of the Machinists agreed to wire the local Machinists Representative of Vancouver permitting him to handle and adjust this present dispute with the membership of Local Union No. 170, United Association.

While in Washington I took up with General Organizer M. Garrett the matter of processing the Joint Brief and Agreement between the Grinnell Corporation of Warren, Ohio, and Local Union No. 225, United Association, of the same city, in order that approval would be granted by the War Labor Board Adjustment Division for the promoting of the former Shopmen to that of full construction Journeymen at the prevailing Warren, Ohio, construction wage rate, and who are engaged in the Grinnell Shop doing pipe bending, laying out, setting up and welding of pipe formations.

Returned to Chicago from Washington, D.C.

Visited Joliet, Ill., and met with Brother W. Downey, Business Representative, and offered him advice as to the handling of completed tanks that are an integral part of a piping job. Also, the tentative understanding that I have reached with the International Officers of the Boilermakers over the installing of large steel plate fabricated piping and/or ducts in connection with the Kellogg Company's High Octane and Catalyst Unit.

I left with Brother Downey a copy of the schematic drawing properly marked showing as to what steel plate piping and/or ducts and equipment comes under the jurisdiction of the United Association and as to what steel plate piping and/or ducts comes under the jurisdiction of the Boilermakers.

General President Martin P. Durkin came into Chicago and I met with him, also accompanied him on different occasions.

Together we met with Brother Charles M. Rau, Business Manager of Local Union No. 597, United Association, and at this meeting Brother Rau informed General President Durkin that a particular General Contractor who has a contract to build an addition to one of the Power Generating Stations had some way or another embodied in his contract the cutting

of all holes and chases for the reception of the piping that is to be installed by members of Local Union No. 597, United Association, working for a Pipe Fitting Contractor. This General Contractor was attempting to use others than members of the United Association to cut these holes and chases and upon protest being made by the Officers of Local Union No. 597, United Association, against the action of this Contractor, it was found that he was demanding the case be heard by the Joint Conference Board of Cook County and that they render a decision.

Later General President Durkin, and myself, waited upon P. Sullivan, President of the Cook County Building and Construction Trades Council, and took this matter up with him. He assured General President Durkin that due to the fact that there already was a National decision rendered whereby the cutting of holes and chases for the reception of pipe work and electrical work would be done by the respective trade installing the work that this case would not be entertained or heard by the Joint Conference Board and in this particular controversy the work in question came under the jurisdiction of the Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 597, United Association.

President Sullivan's fairness and cooperation in this matter is much appreciated by the United Association.

General President Durkin was in receipt of a wire from the Building and Construction Trades Department informing him of a dispute between members of the United Association, Electrical Workers, Millwrights, Sheet Metal Workers and Ironworkers, over the unloading, moving, handling and setting of pumps, compressors, air receivers, feed water treatment tanks, instrument and control boards and heating coils on the Power Generating Station at Dixon, Ill.

General President Durkin decided, as long as he was near to this vicinity, to visit this particular job and learn for himself first hand the conditions and just what the cause of controversy might be.

Here again—this same General Contractor, who was involved on the cutting of holes and chases on the Chicago job (above referred to), had brought about this dispute and the request for a decision from the Building Trades Department on the above mentioned work due to the fact that he again had in his Contract the unloading, handling, moving and setting of equipment that rightfully came under our jurisdiction as well as other mechanical trades.

After meeting with Brother P. Corrette, Business Representative of Local Union No. 411, of Dixon, Ill., and going over the entire job, we learned that most of the tanks and the pre-assembled pumps and compressors had been handled and set by members of the United Association and there was no dispute with the Millwrights over pumps and compressors, as the Millwrights were assembling all of the knocked-down pumps and compressors.

As to the dispute with the Electrical Workers, we learned that none existed as no control boards or instrument panels had been received on the job.

Therefore, we assumed that someone was pre-supposing a dispute would arise.

Later in the day General President Durkin, and myself, met with the Electrical Workers' Business Representative in his Rockford, Ill., office and we agreed that should a question arise over the handling and installing of control boards and instrument boards same would be done under the understanding that has been arrived at between the two International Offices.

On the question of the heating coils, which happened to be in the possession of this General Contractor, and consisted of a number of Aerofin type of coils that are to be set up in a central system—these coils in question are definitely covered under a National Agreement and decision as rendered March 11, 1920, between the Sheet Metal Workers and the United Association and comes under the jurisdiction of the members of the United Association.

General President Martin P. Durkin prepared the proper brief on all points at issue in this case, and tendered the same to the resident members of the Building and Construction Trades Department in Washington, D. C., for their consideration.

At this time it might be well to point out that it behooves the officers and members of all local unions in the United Association (due to the fact that we have signed a no strike pledge) to first make certain that all work coming under our jurisdiction is embodied in the Contract and Specifications of the Pipe Fitting Contractor and that all pipe bends and welded pipe formations, that are to be made up off the site of the job, are to be done by United Association Construction Journeymen receiving the prevailing Building Construction wage rate in effect where the work is being performed.

Secondly—to make certain that no



deal or understandings are made by our Pipe Fitting Contractors and General Contractors whereby any part of our jurisdiction of work is given over to other crafts.

And—if I were the Business Representative of a local union I would have the above understanding before the job would be started. Therefore, it would not then be necessary to find one's self involved.

I accompanied General President Martin P. Durkin to Indianapolis, Ind., where we met with the International Officers of the Carpenters and Millwrights, in order that we might find ways and means for an International Representative of each organization to handle disputes that might arise between us, without finding it necessary for the same to be handled by the Building and Construction Trades Department in Washington, D. C.

While in Indianapolis we had the pleasure of meeting with Brother Charles Kerns, who is now Director of Labor for the State of Indiana, Brother R. Fox, Business Representative of Local Union No. 73, United Association, and Brother B. L. Poe, Business Representative of Local Union No. 440, United Association. We discussed matters of interest to these local unions and the United Association.

Returned to Chicago where General President Martin P. Durkin, and myself, waited upon a National Refrigeration Contractor, for the purpose of their entering into a National Agreement with the United Association, whereby all of the piping and equipment they install, or their agents might sell and install, will be done by Journeymen members of the United Association, whether it be the installing of a new job, the maintaining or servicing of it after completion, and the bending and prefabricating of all pipe work and coils that may be now or hereafter performed in their various shops.

A future meeting is to be held with this Company to go further into the matter.

While in Chicago handled accumulated correspondence as well as other matters referred to me by the General Office.

I am closing this report in Chicago.

*John J. McCarter*

Leaving New York City, at the request of General President Durkin, I met by appointment Edward Granahan and Business Agents Sherry and O'Neill of Local Union No. 690, at Philadelphia. A matter to do with appointment and selection of foreman was adjusted to the satisfaction of complainant, Brother Granahan. A visit was made to the Benjamin Franklin Hotel job on the above question of foreman at which place I met several members of Local Union No. 690 and Brother Harry Braun of Local Union No. 322, Camden, N. J., superintendent for Schultz Plumbing and Heating Co.

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M. McDONALD**

My next assignment by General Secretary Hillock was to Camden, N. J., in which city I met Business Agent William Dobbins, of Local Union No. 322, and Complainant Mr. Kelly, representing his own company, on a matter of Clearance Card to do with Brother Paul O'Donnell. Section No. 154 of the United Association Constitution was definitely applicable and Local Union No. 322 will accept Brother O'Donnell's Clearance Card at the following meeting.

And next to Local Union No. 420 of Philadelphia, on a complaint of Michael Labrosky; again Clearance Card was the issue. Section No. 154 must be observed by Local Union No. 420. I met in this case, William Robinson, Financial Secretary, and notified Brother Labrosky by letter to send his card into Local Union No. 420's Executive Board for acceptance.

Next my attention was directed by General President Durkin and General Secretary Hillock to a complaint from Benjamin Shaw Co., of Wilmington, Del., to the effect that Local Union No. 80, Steam Fitters, could not supply Fitters for the Seaford, Del., job approximately 90 miles from Wilmington, Del., and in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 80.

The Shaw Company arranged to bring men from a job they were completing in West Virginia. Local Union No. 80 wanted these men employed through Local Union No. 80 and made a claim of \$3.00 a day sustenance. It was necessary that I visit Seaford, Del., to assure our United Association Fitters starting on the job that they were not violating the United Association Constitution. The job is at present under the jurisdiction of the General Office.

Next to Philadelphia to confer with Business Agent Mallon and Superintendent Carter of the Lummus Company, Gulf Refinery job regarding the

need for Fitters. Local No. 420 is making every reasonable effort to man this job and calls have been made to locals with available men. Also a jurisdictional dispute between the Boilermakers and Local Union No. 420 was discussed with Mr. Carter, Local and International Representatives of the Boilermakers, also Business Agent Mallon of Local Union No. 420, being present. The dispute had to do with water for cooling purposes. The work shall progress and Fitters shall man the work; it being understood International Organizer J. Carney (Boilermakers), shall consult with his International President regarding interpretation of Agreement between both International Unions.

Next at the request of General Secretary Hillock I arranged to meet him in Baltimore, Md., to discuss several conditions in my territory.

Next my attention was called to a condition where several members of Local Union No. 428, of Norristown, Pa., working as foreman requested increases for themselves over the agreed upon rate without consent of Local Union No. 428. This of course, is permissible when agreed upon by the employer and the War Labor Board. But under no circumstances can a few foremen involve an entire job and local or cause stoppage of work to secure increased wages for themselves without consent of a local. In this case, the employer would not consent to pay other than the agreed upon rate of \$1.87½ for sub-foreman and \$2.00 per hour for foreman. I called Business Agent Edward Dwyers and so informed him.

A telephone call from John Gallagher, Business Agent of Marine Fitters Local Union No. 450, Pittsburgh, Pa., regarding the unemployment of his membership necessitated a personal visit to Philadelphia, Pa., in which city through Local Unions 420 and 428 many of Local Union No. 450 men are now employed.

My next visit by appointment was Dover, N. J. Accompanied by Business Agent Harold Ahern, Local Union No. 309, Summit, N. J., and Business Agent George Speigal, Local Union No. 523, Dover, a visit was made to the Pickatinney Arsenal job regarding job conditions. We visited and talked to our members throughout the many acres and found United Association men loading, unloading, distributing and installing sewers, surface drains, corporation pipe of every size throughout the job. There is some work under construction at the old arsenal site. We were not permitted in this area. General Foreman Edward J. Hennessey assured me United As-



sociation men have and are doing all work jurisdictionally ours. Business Agent Speigal, a part time Business Agent, has in my opinion done a fine job in keeping all terra cotta pipe, irrespective of its use and purpose, confined to our United Association members.

My next assignment by General President Durkin was to Baltimore, Md., in which city I met Business Agent Hamilton DuBreill regarding a complaint made by William Sullivan. It being understood Sullivan would be notified to take examination and admitted to Local Union No. 438 if examination was successful. If Candidate Sullivan fails to pass examination his initiation fee money shall be refunded.

Next to Reading, Pa., to a regular meeting of Local Union No. 600, Gas Fitters, Utility Employees Union, at which time explanation was made regarding Constitution and initiation fee, also the question of increase in pay was discussed at length. These very patient men requested (and complied with laws and rules Form 10) the National War Labor Board to approve their agreed upon increase in rates on March 6, 1945. To date their rates have not been approved. My latest information is, in the very near future approval shall be their reward.

While in the city of Reading, Pa., accompanied by Business Agent Klemmer, Local Union No. 42, a visit was made to the Wertz Engineering Co., regarding a matter of Sprinkler contracts. Mr. Wertz was confined to a hospital and Mr. Heinz was informed of United Association rules and laws governing Sprinkler work and it was understood this company shall make appointment with General President Durkin regarding Sprinkler Agreement.

Next to Philadelphia, Pa., from which city accumulated correspondence and office work was expedited.

Because of the death of my Father, several of my appointments had to be cancelled without explanation. It is my intention to make such calls in the immediate future.

*Milton Mc Donald*

Attended the convention of the North Carolina State Association of the United Association at Labor Temple in Wilmington, N. C., Sunday, June 3, and a very interesting meeting it was. Every local except No. 781 of Charlotte attended. I understand that this local has been

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PATRICK J. DREW**

invited to join the State Association, but up to date has not done so. Will notify them of their obligation to join and I believe they will.

Many interesting questions were brought to the attention of the delegates. Particularly was this true of the acquittal of P. M. Taylor, Business Agent of Local Union No. 585, of Durham, accused of kick back, because the local permitted men to work and pay 10 per cent of their wages until their initiation was paid. Business Agent Taylor was completely exonerated from any wrong doing. It was time for a celebration, and Local Union No. 329, through Business Agent Bill Dryman and Financial Secretary Brother S. O. Goodyear were the perfect hosts, and supplied the necessary eats and liquid refreshments to insure a perfect success.

When called upon I extended fraternal greetings of the General Officers, and explained that when it was possible, General President Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock would pay them a visit. Explained how necessary it was to control all work coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association and how it will pay dividends later on.

Business Agent Taylor of Durham was again returned to the office of President as was R. B. Robertson of Asheville, as Vice President.

Received a letter from you May 18, 1945, quoting a letter from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, that Plumbers Local Union No. 352 and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 572 of Nashville, Tenn., are not affiliated with the Nashville Trades and Labor Council.

This is not true. I have seen the stubs of checks sent to this body in May, 1945.

When I called it to the attention of our locals they were very much upset because they take an active part in the functions of that body.

At Richmond, Va., the question of Maintenance and the necessity for the control of same was again explained. I realize how difficult it is to impress upon men the importance of taking jobs for less than the construction rate, when there is plenty of such jobs available. However, I note much improvement throughout the district.

With Business Agent King we visited the warehouse where Mehring and Hansen are fabricating temporary houses for England. The men are working two shifts here.

A request has been made by three locals in North Carolina for jurisdiction over a hospital to be built at Salisbury, N. C., Local Unions Nos. 69, Charlotte, No. 687, of Winston-

Salem, and No. 676, of High Point. The three locals are about equal distances from Salisbury.

I met with a Committee from each local and they arrived at an agreement as to this project.

Local Union No. 69 of Charlotte to be given jurisdiction because they are better able to police it, and to supply fifty per cent of the men if available; Local Union No. 676 of High Point, twenty-five per cent of the men if available, and Local Union No. 687, of Winston-Salem, twenty-five per cent if available. When job is manned as near as possible along the above agreement, no change will be made except through replacements, or additional requests for men.

I recommended that the above agreement be approved and that each local be so notified.

Sometime ago, before I became General Organizer, a question of a non-union condition arose at the Marine Base at Jacksonville, N. C., and because of this, the Base was declared unfair and men who worked there after that time were fined by Local Union No. 329 of Wilmington, N. C.

The evidence presented by Local Union No. 329 and the Organizer in the district at that time to the General Executive Board was deemed sufficient by that body and the fines were sanctioned.

General President Durkin advised me to investigate the entire matter because many men and many locals were involved. After an extensive investigation and after some meetings with the Officers of Local Union No. 329, I suggested to them that because we were all responsible in not making an effort at any time in the last two years to clear up this bad condition, the outstanding fines should be rescinded. They accepted my advice and sent a letter to the General Office advising them of their action. Because of the efforts of all of us, the non-union condition has been removed and good standing members of the United Association are now working there. And because it turned out so well, the Officers and men of Local Union No. 329 are desirous of the approval of the General Executive Board to rescind and pay back the money to those who paid their fines. I feel very satisfied about the outcome and closing of this case.

Therefore, I recommended that their requests be granted and that they be so notified. Business Agent Drynan was very helpful in this case.

Attended the convention of the United Association of the State of Tennessee held on Sunday, June 10, 1945, at the building owned by Local No. 538 of Johnson City, Tenn.



The State Association of Tennessee is full of pep and a good and interesting meeting was held. A Committee of Plumbers was appointed to meet with the Master Plumbers of this State to improve and maintain the plumbing code. Also a Committee of Steam Fitters was appointed to meet with the Heating and Piping Contractors for the same purpose. Both Committees to meet together whenever necessary for their mutual benefit. This is a step in the right direction. My remarks were about the jurisdiction of the United Association and the necessity of guarding it now more than ever before in our history.

Because of the death of Brother Gerald Foley, who was president of this Association, Brother E. Barnum, Jr., of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 614 of Memphis presided, and at the election of officers, Brother Barnum was elected President by unanimous vote, as was Brother Conroy of Plumbers Local Union No. 352 of Nashville, elected Vice President. Brother E. M. Norment of Plumbers Local Union No. 17 of Memphis, the old stand-by, was again elected Secretary-Treasurer by unanimous vote.

A very fine dinner was provided by the officers of Local Union No. 538, the Home Local, at the John Sevier Hotel. Many thanks.

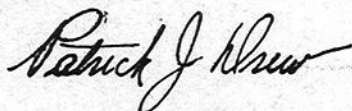
Business Agent Charles S. Burns of Local Union No. 155, of Little Rock, desired my services and advice on some matters affecting Little Rock.

Turner and McCoy, an old established union firm of this city, has a small housing job at Crossett, Ark. This job is in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 706, of El Dorado. Plumbers not being available in Local Union No. 706, Turney and McCoy will be permitted to send two of their own men to complete this job.

Local Union No. 155 is also providing for apprentice training in cooperation with their employees and have committees working on same. Of course, most of the boys are in the service, and provision must be made for them. The Committee has their plan all ready.

Received telegrams and telephone calls from Secretary Address of Local Union No. 706 of El Dorado, Ark., and from the Pfeifer Plumbing and Heating Co., of Little Rock, through the General Office, about a stoppage of work on the Naval Housing Project at Camden, Ark. Arriving at the job, I met Mr. Pfeifer, President of the firm, Brother Hudgins, Superintendent for Pfeifer Co., the job Steward and the General Foreman. Before my arrival the men had returned to work on the advice of the General Office

and your Organizer. This was done through Secretary Address of Local No. 706. However, in the company of Secretary Address I spoke to the new Shop Steward and the General Foreman about the condition of this job and our relation to it. Working under flood condition here is very trying. Sometimes the men walk into stump holes up to their armpits in water. The men complain of the Superintendent having laborers handling our material and generally interfering with the job. The employer says the total money figured for labor is about used up and the job is only forty per cent finished. Of course, he was low bidder, and could have made an error on his estimate. The former Shop Steward, Brother H. D. Curtis, is presenting charges against Superintendent Hudgins, a member of Local Union No. 155, of Little Rock, Ark., and accusations are being made against Brother Curtis about his conduct as Shop Steward. Since the main job started, less than a year ago, four Business Agents, elected or selected, have resigned. While here, I visited the main job being done by the Associated Mechanics, and I cannot say that I am satisfied with the conduct of the job. We are not entirely blameless. There is a new election of officers being held in this local, and I am waiting to see how things pan out. Will have to discuss the whole subject matter with General President Durkin.



Upon instructions of General President Durkin I visited Steubenville, Ohio, and met the Executive Board of Local Union No. 490.

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LESLIE E. DILG**

The large power plant at Brilliant, Ohio, was the subject of considerable discussion and also the new agreement the local union is attempting to reach with its contractors. Advice was given and suggestions were made toward reaching a satisfactory contract.

Then to Detroit, Mich., and met General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, Business Representative Archie Virtue and Brother Charles Gould of Local Union No. 98. Brother Virtue was kind enough to furnish transportation for us to Battle Creek where a conference of the Michigan State Association was held. A very constructive meeting was held and several resolutions were presented for the considera-

tion of the delegates. Brothers Heisler and Donahue of Local Union No. 2 of New York City attended and expressed the appreciation of their members for the past favors extended by the Michigan local unions of the United Association and also explained the unemployment situation in New York and requested continued cooperation as long as the emergency exists. Visitors from Indiana extended fraternal greetings and extended best wishes for a successful conference. General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock spoke at length on the problems confronting the United Association and the entire building and construction industry. His grasp of the subject and honesty and sincerity of his views appealed to the delegates and his remarks were well received. An opportunity was also given the writer to speak a few words and to give an accounting of the work in the district.

Then to Akron, Ohio, where a meeting had been arranged with representatives of the Common Laborers relative to reaching an understanding over the laying of non-metallic piping for sewers. Brother Al Frecka and I informed the Laborers Representatives that the only concessions possible for us to make had been embodied in the agreement entered into by both International Unions on January 23, 1941. We advised them also that we held that agreement to be binding and would abide by the terms laid down until it was abrogated by mutual consent of both parties. As we were unable to arrive at an understanding the meeting adjourned.

Back to Detroit, Mich., and attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 636. It was my pleasure to obligate 22 new members of the United Association and to hear the plans of the local union and its Business Representative, Tom McNamara, for continued effort toward the organization of the industry. A subject was discussed on the floor at this meeting which I am sure will be of interest to the entire membership. A machine has recently been invented for the cutting of circular holes in cement slabs. Operating on the same principle as the circular hack saw, this machine can cut a six inch diameter hole through a four inch slab in 10 minutes and is not slowed by reinforcing iron, conduit, or any other obstruction. Due to a clause in the specifications which provided that the General Contractor could cut all openings for the various trades, a common Laborer had been put on the machine and had started to cut holes for the Steam Fitter. After considerable argument on the job the work was turned over to mem-



bers of the United Association because of the decision rendered on May 5, 1926, which provides that "Plumbers and Steam Fitters shall have jurisdiction to do cutting where required for the installation of their respective work." Local unions should be on their guard in cases of this kind where the introduction of a tool might infringe upon the jurisdiction of the United Association and deprive our members of their rightful work.

Upon receipt of instructions from General President Durkin, I proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, to meet the Executive Board of the Ohio State Association at the Neil House. Considerable business was before the Board and the meeting consumed an entire day. President Ben Blom and Secretary Maher had also arranged a meeting with a legislative committee relative to an amendment, sponsored by the State Association, to the present High Pressure Piping Inspection law which provided for the addition of several inspectors and an increase in the salaries. Progress was reported and it is hoped that the legislature will deem it advisable to pass this very progressive legislation.

While in Columbus I met with Brother Ed James, Business Representative of Local Union No. 189, relative to the reaffiliation of Local Union No. 189 with the Columbus Building Trades Council. It is of course the policy of the United Association to insist upon the affiliation of the local unions with central bodies and building trades council but the non-affiliation in this instance was not the entire responsibility of the local union. It is hoped that in the near future that proper relations will be established within the Council.

Then to Cleveland and met with Business Representatives Mathes and Walsh of Local Union No. 120 and Maher and Butler and Secretary Roddy of Local Union 55 relative to the territorial jurisdiction of the Cleveland locals. My recommendation in this matter will be forwarded to General President Durkin.

To Elyria, Ohio, and attended a regular meeting of Local Union No. 423. Questions relating to the procedure necessary to follow for an application for a wage increase were answered and advice given. An explanation was also made of the application of Executive Order 9240 to the production of goods and the reasons for not applying this order to the building and construction industry.

Then to Washington, D. C., and the General Office to consult with Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock and General Organizers William O'Neil

and Michael Garrett relative to affairs in the district. Due to some very important business necessitating his presence out of the city I was unable to consult President Durkin but I was able to receive some very good advice from the staff who were present.

Upon instructions from Secretary Hillock I proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where a member of Local Union No. 50 was complaining of the treatment accorded him by the officers and that his dues had been refused by the Secretary-Treasurer. A satisfactory understanding was reached and the member reminded he had obligations and responsibilities to the local union which are elementary to his continuing as a member of the United Association.

A matter of territorial jurisdiction was also discussed with Brother Sam Green, Business Representative of Local Union No. 50, and advice given relative to a large job which is contemplated in the area.

*Leslie E. Selig*

Upon instructions of General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I contacted Business Agent Van Hayward of Marine Local Union No. 414, Beaumont, Texas, relative to a work stoppage at the Pennsylvania Ship Yards in Beaumont. Brother Van Hayward had very capably handled this delicate controversy and it was through his efforts that the members of Local Union No. 414 returned to work pending an investigation of the issues involved.

In Houston, Texas, with Business Agent Maxwell of Plumbers Local Union No. 68, and Glosson, McGinty, and Brown of Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 195, Beaumont, a meeting was attended with International Representatives and Business Agents of the Building and Construction Trades Crafts, when arrangements were made to picket the plant of the Kelley Springfield Tire and Rubber Company being constructed by the Brown and Root Company of Houston.

While in Houston with Business Agent George Glosson of Local Union No. 195, a conference was held with Mr. Dunn, and Downing of the Fluor Company. Mr. Lohman and Macey of the Shell Oil Company, General Organizer Brignac, and Business Agent Cantrell of the Iron Workers, Mr. Hubbard, Conciliator of the Department of Labor, and Mr. Helmke of the

War Production Board, regarding a dispute with the Iron Workers in handling material coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association. An understanding was reached whereby work would be resumed on this work in question pending a decision from the board of review.

A meeting was arranged with Business Agent George Glosson, Harry Fisk, Thomas Brown, of Local Union No. 195, W. C. Reed and W. R. Zarnow, Local Union No. 682, and D. W. Maxwell of Local Union No. 68, in attendance, when matters that these locals had complained about to the General Office were inquired into, and adjustment was made satisfactory to all concerned.

During my visit to Houston, Texas, a conference was held with Mr. Ross of the T. and R. Construction Company, Houston, where a misunderstanding of the working rules of Local Union No. 389, was gone into. Later Business Agent Leverich of Local 389, Wichita Falls, Texas, was contacted when a satisfactory adjustment was made of the issues involved.

By previous appointment, a conference was held in Fort Worth, with Business Agent W. W. Weeks, of Local Union No. 175, of Odessa and Monahans, Texas, when matters concerning the necessity of organization of maintenance Pipe Fitters in the various industrial plants in the western section of the State, were discussed. This local has done an excellent job to date in this field but much has yet to be accomplished. Jurisdiction rivalry from the C. I. O. and the International Unions has made the task difficult. As a petition has been circulated by a group of Journeymen Plumbers, in Midland, Odessa and Monahans for a United Association charter, arrangements were made for a visit to this section of the State in the near future.

While in Fort Worth, I met Third Vice President Joseph Lahey of Local Union No. 146, and discussed several matters dealing with conditions in that locality and later attended the regular meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 146.

In Carlsbad, New Mexico, with Business Representative Charles Cooper of Local Union No. 412, meetings were held with General Organizer Brignac and Business Agent Walker of the Iron Workers, Mr. Tarran and Mr. Cummings of the J. C. Moore Company, Contractors, Mr. Stengnor, attorney for the U. S. Potash Company, and Mr. Price, Secretary of the Albuquerque Building and Construction Trades Council. This meeting was held over a dispute with the Iron



Workers on handling of material belonging to our craft. After a thorough discussion, we were able to arrive at a mutually satisfactory understanding.

While in Carlsbad with Business Manager Cooper and Business Agent Hall, of Local Union No. 412, a meeting was held with Former Secretary Gilmore of Local Union No. 728, when matters concerning the transaction of transfer of the finances of Local Union No. 728 to Local Union No. 412 was arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In Albuquerque, a meeting was held with Business Manager Charles A. Cooper, Local Union No. 412, on matters that the local had requested information on from the General Office, and was gone into in detail to his satisfaction.

On my visit to Amarillo, Texas, met with Business Agent Ted McGovern, of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 196, concerning a number of issues and problems which required advice and recommendation.

At the request of the Marshall, Texas, Local Union No. 301, a visit was made to Marshall, where, in the company of Business Agent Joe Weems, and Third Vice President Joseph Lahey, meetings were held with Captain Freidman and Mr. Botts of the Army Engineers, Project Manager Mr. Palmer, and Personnel Director, Mr. Cahill of the Eslinger Misch Company and Mr. Bailey, superintendent for the Associated Mechanics, Piping Contractor, when matters with reference to certain installations being claimed by the Iron Workers together with the handling of the material belonging to our craft and many other controversial issues, were gone into. As a result of our visit a satisfactory adjustment was made of the matters involved in the controversy.

While in Marshall, with Vice President Joseph Lahey, a special meeting of Local Union No. 301, was attended. At this meeting Brother Lahey and the writer were permitted to address this large gathering and explain the policy of our General President, Martin P. Durkin and Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, in reference to organizing all men working at the pipe fitting industry.

A conference was held with Business Agent D. L. Johnson of Local Union No. 237, Texarkana, Texas, and matters with reference to territorial jurisdiction that the local had requested information from the General Office on was gone into in detail and he was instructed concerning same.

On instruction of General President Durkin, Business Agent Howard Clement of Local Union No. 469, Phoenix, Ariz., was contacted relative to a complaint of a Master Plumber that Local Union No. 469 would not furnish him Plumbers. On presenting evidence to the Executive Board of Local Union No. 469, that he was a legitimate Master Plumber, holding a Master Plumbers License in Arizona, and upon signing an agreement with Local Union No. 469, members of Local Union No. 469 are now employed by this contractor.

In Midland and Odessa, Texas, many Master and Journeymen Plumbers were interviewed in reference to placing a charter for Plumbers in the vicinity of Midland and Odessa. A special called meeting of Plumbers employed in this area was attended and it was the unanimous opinion of all present at this well attended meeting that Local Union No. 175 should be reorganized as a Plumbers and Pipe Fitters local. A recommendation which will improve conditions for the Plumber and Fitter in this vicinity has been forwarded to General President Durkin.

While in Odessa in the company of Business Agent W. W. Weeks of Local Union No. 175, a visit was made to the Phillips Refinery at Goldsmith, Texas, where we met with the officials of the Girdler Company, with whom was taken up matters with reference to jurisdiction over certain work. An adjustment of the matter was made satisfactory to all concerned.

Business Agent Lyman Nelson, of Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 205, Tulsa, Okla., was advised on matters concerning the request of the Grimshaw Construction Company of Tulsa, Okla., to hire United Association members direct, and on other matters concerning the welfare of the membership of Local Union No. 205.

In Dallas, Texas, in the company of General Vice President Joe Lahey, a conference was attended with Business Agent Lanham of Local Union No. 100, in regard to a dispute with the Iron Workers over the handling of Plumbing and Steam Fitting material. While in Dallas, the regular meeting of the Executive Board of Local 100, was attended.

In Fort Worth, Texas, attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 146. The writer was given the privilege of addressing and presiding at this well attended gathering. At this meeting, General Vice President Joseph Lahey was returned to office as Business Agent of Local Union No. 146, by a unanimous vote. The writer was impressed by the harmonious

spirit displayed at this meeting. Things are progressing splendidly with this local union and it is very encouraging to see what is taking place in the active interest of our membership.

President John Maroney of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 654, Abilene, Texas, was advised on matters that he wished information pertaining to requirements for holding office in local unions.

On my visit to Beaumont, Texas, a conference was held with Business Manager Ray Woods, Business Agent Thomas Brown, of Local Union No. 195, and Special Organizer C. Voss, when organizing campaigns were outlined with reference to refrigeration service fitters. As there is evidence of opportunities to do something about organizing the men working in this field, an effort is to be made by the officers of Local Union No. 195 to induce them to affiliate with the United Association.

At the request of Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 195, of Houston and Beaumont, a visit was made to the McCarthy Refinery in Winnie, Texas, where in the company of General Organizer Driscoll and Business Agent DeLette of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Construction Manager, Mr. O'Hara of the Stone and Webster Company, was interviewed with reference to installing pumps, being claimed by the Millwright. As a result of our visit a satisfactory adjustment was made of the matter involved in the controversy.

In Beaumont, Texas, attended a special meeting of Plumbers Local Union No. 504. This meeting was called for the purpose of increasing the local dues and adjusting the finances of the local union. Many other matters concerning the interest of this local were given consideration.

While in Beaumont a conference was held with President Radcliff of Marine Local Union No. 414, of Orange and Beaumont, Texas, when matters pertaining to the contemplated program for the establishment of Pipe Fitters Apprenticeship Standards for our trade in the ship yards and the establishment of joint committees were discussed.

In Fort Worth, I handled necessary correspondence and I also contacted several locals relative to certain misunderstandings which were adjusted by telephone.

*Ed Switala*



At the writing of my last report I was in Sheffield, Ala., from there proceeded on assignment from General Office to Hattiesburg, Miss. Contacted Oil Field workers within the Heidelberg area with reference to organizing them into the United Association. Explained to them the program of the United Association with reference to their particular set-up. Hope we will be able when this program gets further along to organize these people. While there discussed with people interested in this program with reference to possibility of building a refinery. I was advised by people who seemed to know the plans had been drawn and were on foot to build a refinery at Pascagoula. Talked with the General Secretary with reference to returning to Sheffield, Ala., due to the graduation exercises of our youngest son, from high school, who then volunteered for services in the U. S. Navy, reporting on June 9.

As per assignment proceeded to Atlanta, Ga., to assist Local Union No. 72, and I found members of Local No. 72 on strike, or had stopped work on the Georgia Power and Light Building program over which Grennell had part of the pipe work. After meeting with Management, Representatives and meeting with the Executive Board, also attending meeting of Local Union No. 72, a satisfactory settlement of the differences which caused this stoppage was reached and the men returned to work.

At the request of Business Agent Gormley, visited the Navy Hospital, at Rome, Ga., which is in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 72, where I found Plumbers had stopped work over a question of overtime pay. After talking with contractor engineer on the job and others, and meeting with the men involved, they immediately returned to work due to a satisfactory understanding being reached concerning this situation.

On previous assignment from the General Office proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., to assist the Alabama State Federation of Labor in its Legislative Program. Due to Anti-Labor tactics in the State of Alabama there are a number of bills that were introduced affecting labor, all of which have so far been kept away from either the Senate or the House, with the exception of a few minor bills—one dealing with absentee ballot, which was passed, prohibiting any one voting an absentee ballot in Alabama, except

Military Personnel—denying organized labor the right to vote by absentee. This session of the Legislature will adjourn about June 30.

On assignment from General Office proceeded to Pascagoula, Miss., and assisted Business Agent Cox on many problems affecting Local Union No. 436, Marine Pipe Fitters. While meeting with Business Agent and Executive Board of this local found that the local union was disturbed over the fact that the books and records of the local were in such shape that the members were unable to find their official standing due to the manner in which the records had been kept by the former Secretary.

After meeting with the former Secretary and members of the local union, I am hoping that a satisfactory conclusion will be reached by the officers and members of the Local Union with the former Secretary concerning this situation.

Proceeded to New Orleans, La., concerning Local Union No. 60, over jurisdictional dispute over the work lines between the Plumbers and the Steam Fitters. I have met with this joint committee of Local Union No. 60 a number of times on this above subject. I am sure a great deal was accomplished during these conferences and the report has been made to the General Office along with recommendations concerning same.

On assignment from General Office proceeded to Meridian, Miss. There met with Business Agent George E. Cox and Secretary Montgomery of Local Union No. 714, of Columbus, Miss., and with them met with the general manager of the Peoples Water and Gas Company of Mississippi with reference to an agreement covering the employees employed by this company in the northeast corner of Mississippi, near Columbus, and a number of points in and near. After a session Management agreed to further study the request and submit a proposal of rebuttal to the request of Local Union No. 714, dealing with wages, hours and working conditions. This group was recently organized. We hope to be able to organize this entire industry in the South.

On assignment proceeded to Tuscaloosa, Ala., to investigate the employment of members of the United Association on the Goodrich Rubber Company job at Tuscaloosa. I found that the statements made to the General Office concerning the activities of Local Union No. 91, which had jurisdiction on this job, were not founded upon the Constitution of the United Association with reference to employment of outside members on work

within the jurisdiction. This employer has insisted from time to time to bring men into the jurisdiction from other local unions regardless of the membership within the area under the jurisdiction of No. 91 who were loafing. Due to complaints made concerning this job, Business Agent Scruggs has leaned more than backwards to assist this contractor in that he had permitted the company to bring in a superintendent, two assistant superintendents, and other supervisors, yet this employer was contending that the Business Agent of Local Union No. 91 should allow them to bring in another Superintendent on this job in violation of the constitution of the United Association. Report has been made to the General Office concerning this situation.

Proceeded to Birmingham, Ala., and there met with Business Agent Scruggs and answered such correspondence as was necessary.

Proceeded to Tampa, Fla., on assignment from the General Office. Met with Business Agent and Secretary Shaw of Local No. 624, with reference to jurisdiction of work on Power House Job, Grennell Company Contractors.

Question of jurisdiction was between the Boilermakers, Machinists, Plumbers, and Steam Fitters, Local Union No. 624. After some discussion this matter was settled satisfactory to all concerned, and then met with Business Agent Loftis and Secretary Ennis, of Local Union No. 766, Marine Fitters of Tampa, Fla. Nothing of importance to discuss other than a visit while in Tampa.

Proceeded to Macon, Ga., on assignment from General Office with reference to complaint by Taylor H. Brantley, Master Plumber of Dublin, Ga., whom Local Union No. 472 had refused to furnish men due to Mr. Brantley not complying with the working rules of Local Union No. 472, previously. Arranged a meeting with Business Agent Lewis of Local Union No. 472 and Mr. Brantley with reference to this company, and after some discussion the matter was worked out and a recommendation made to the local union which was accepted and Business Agent Lewis is furnishing men to the Brantley Plumbing Company, of Dublin, Ga.

Proceeded to Sheffield, Ala., and from there to Atlanta, Ga., on assignment from General Office involving Local Union No. 72 and the Grennell Company, contractor on the Georgia Power and Light Construction job. This complaint was made by Management as members of Local Union



# Technical INFORMATION

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

Material condensed by J. P. Corcoran . . . Plates and Subject furnished by Bell and Gossett Company, Morton Grove, Ill.

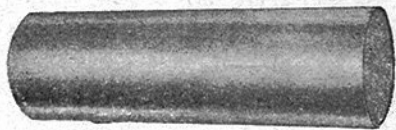
## Forced Hot Water Heat

This is the third of a series of articles on a type of heating system which by virtue of its inherent advantages has experienced a phenomenal growth in popularity within a span of relatively few years. This series of articles has been developed by J. P. Corcoran with the co-operation of the Bell and Gossett Company of Morton Grove, Illinois.

### B. & G. COMPRESSION TANK

Forced hot water systems operating at heat emissions higher than 150-160 BTU must be installed as closed systems so that higher pressures can be built up, thereby raising the boiling point. For this purpose a B. & G. Compression Tank and Relief Valve are installed.

When the water in the system is heated, it expands. If no air cushion tank is installed, the expanding water is forced through the Relief Valve into a drain. When the system cools, additional water must be added to replace the amount lost by expansion. This continual adding of water brings in sediment and lime which scales the boiler and makes heating increasingly wasteful.



When a compression tank is used, the expanding water raises up into the tank, compressing the air. As the system cools, the water is forced back into the boiler so that the water level in the air cushion tank is always in direct relation to the temperature in the system. Thus, little or no fresh water is added to the boiler and lime deposits prevented.

### B. & G. SIMPLEX RELIEF VALVE

This valve is installed to relieve the system when pressures in excess of 30 lbs. occur. There is no substitute for a good relief valve, and in every respect the Simplex Valve lives up to this qualification. It is equipped



with a lifting lever as required by the ASME Code.

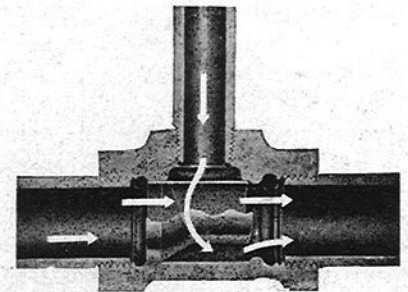
### B. & G. MONOFLO FITTING

This fitting is installed at branch connections to the main of single main systems as explained under "Designing a B. & G. Monoflo Hot Water Heating System" to assure a uniform distribution of hot water to all radiators. Its design is based on scientific principles which provide a definite measurable diversion of water. It permits accurate designing of a one-pipe system but without involved engineer-

ing or complex problems of installations.

The Monoflo Fitting is entirely different from other devices claiming to perform the same functions. For these reasons:

1. It is scientifically designed to induce flow into the radiators without penalizing the pump with excessive resistance.



This cut-away view of the B & G Monoflo Return Fitting shows how it accomplishes its remarkable results.

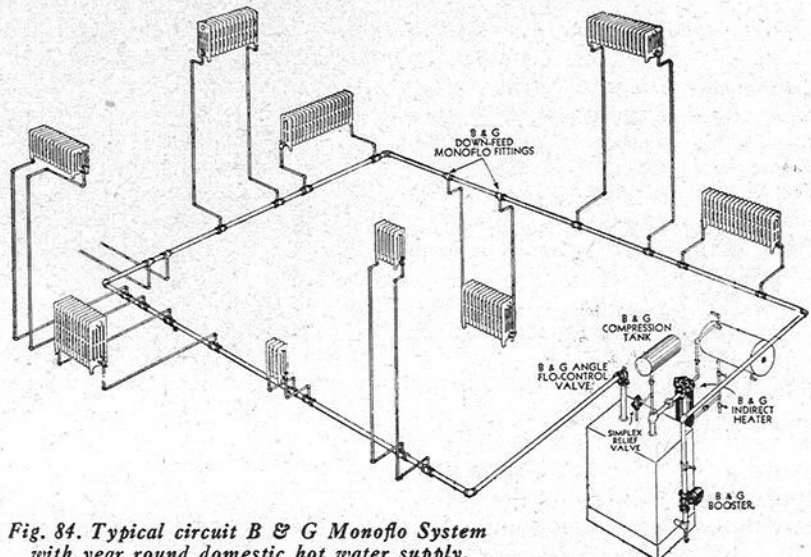


Fig. 84. Typical circuit B & G Monoflo System with year round domestic hot water supply.



2. It is not dependent upon main sizes to obtain proper resistances.
3. It permits radiators below the main to be operated as successfully as those above the main.
4. It maintains a uniform distribution of hot water to the radiators, regardless of position.

How to use B. & G. Monoflo Fittings most economically and with best results is explained under "Designing a B. & G. Monoflo Hot Water Heating System." (Beginning on next page.)

How smoothly a B. & G. Forced Hot Water System adjusts the heat sup-

perature has dropped to a low degree. When the thermostat calls for heat, the Booster starts circulating this low temperature water. Since the system itself is filled with water of even lower temperature, the average of the two is a very mild degree of heat. It is hot enough, however, to quickly supply the low BTU requirement of radiators on a 50 deg. day. The Booster, therefore, cuts out before the water throughout the system reaches a high degree.

On days of maximum cold, the operating periods of the Booster and burner are longer, permitting the

single thermostat is impractical, offers a very satisfactory method of obtaining more comfortable and economical heating.

Zoning a forced hot water heating system consists of setting up a number of individual circuits, as determined by exposure, number of apartments or difference in character of occupancy.

For example, a factory building might require 70 deg. in the office, 65 deg. in the machine shops and only 50 deg. in storage rooms. Establishing three zones, each controlled by a separate thermostat, would permit each zone to be held at the desired temperature.

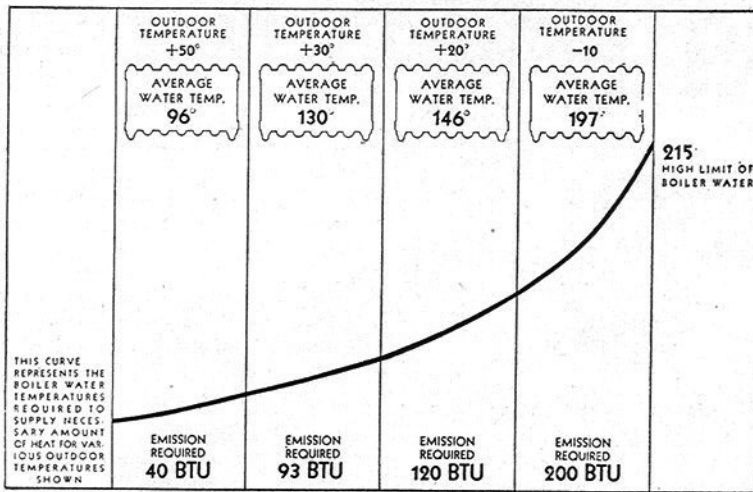
In apartment houses, zoning each apartment enables the occupants to enjoy the temperature they most prefer. Likewise, zoning can be employed to compensate for the greater heat loss on exposed walls, thus preventing over and under heating.

Accurate control is achieved by equipping each zone circuit with a Booster Pump, Flo-Control Valve and room thermostat. Or, by using one Booster and a thermostatically controlled Motorized Valve installed in each of the various supply circuits. This is the preferred type of zoned installation.

Generally speaking, the engineering of a hot water heating system for a large building is an amplification and refinement of the smaller installation. Piping Design, due to the more expensive opportunity for error, must be more carefully calculated.

Best results will be obtained if a large job is considered and designed as a group of smaller installations, or, in other words, zoned. This practice produces two valuable results. First, it affords a more accurate control at a lower cost than possible in any

**Section II**  
**OPERATING CYCLE OF B & G FORCED HOT WATER SYSTEM**



ply to the weather is clearly illustrated in the above diagram.

Let us assume that we have a system designed to provide a heat emission of 200 BTU per sq. ft. of radiation. Its electrical controls consist of two limit controls in the boiler, a relay and a room thermostat. This equipment can be wired to give a number of different operating cycles, one of which is described below.

When the thermostat calls for heat, the Booster pump and burner start simultaneously. The Booster circulates water to the radiators until the thermostat is satisfied, at which time both Booster and burner stop. When the operating period is long, as in severely cold weather, the High Limit aquastat cuts-out the burner when boiler water temperature reaches 215 deg., but permits the Booster to continue operation.

Now let us see what happens in the System when outdoor temperature is 50 deg. above zero. As shown in the left-hand panel above, an average water temperature in the radiators of only 96 deg. will provide a BTU emission sufficient to keep the rooms at 70 deg.

Suppose that because of the infrequent demands of the thermostat in mild weather, the boiler water tem-

perature in the radiators to be built up to satisfy the heavier heat demand. All intermediate heat requirements are similarly handled in a smooth cycle of operation which eliminates both under and overheating.

**SUMMER-WINTER DOMESTIC HOT WATER HOOK-UP**

A zoned system, particularly in large buildings, where control from a

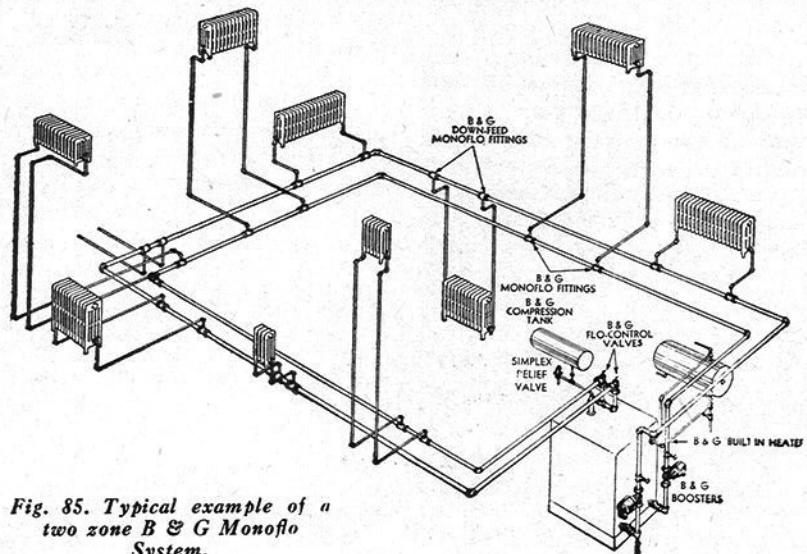


Fig. 85. Typical example of a two zone B & G Monoflo System.



other type of system. Second, the greater number of zones into which a large installation is divided, the greater the simplicity of design.

High buildings produce a high static head in a water system. This may be overcome by zoning the system in 4-story heights, each zone drawing hot water from a steam convactor. Accuracy of temperature control by this method is obvious. Where convectors are not used, care must be exercised to select boiler valves and radiators with proper requirements.

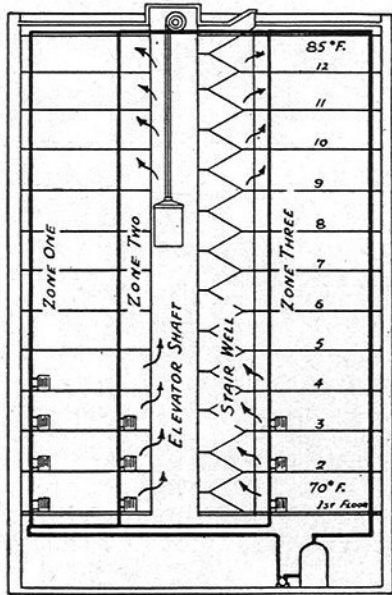


Fig. 87. "Chimney effect" is caused by warm air rising from lower to upper floors.

This same vertical zoning nullifies "Chimney effect" in tall buildings. "Chimney effect" is the rising of warm air through the building as in a chimney, causing a decided low pressure area at the bottom floors. In zoned buildings this makes satisfactory heating difficult because heating the lower floors to the proper degree causes overheating of the upper floors.

Sun and wind likewise seriously affect the heating of a building and can be compensated for by proper zoning.

The low, spread-out building offers no problem in static pressure, but does require greater than ordinary circulating Head Pressures to maintain an economical heat distribution system. Here again zones eliminate the need for specially built equipment, thereby saving in initial cost and providing a better controlled system.

**DESIGNING A B. & G. MONOFLO HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEM**

The following six steps must be taken in designing the B. & G. Monoflo System. Each is explained in detail hereafter. The calculations and tables are for systems employing cast iron radiators. Design instructions for systems using convectors or unit heaters will be shown in subsequent issues.

1. Radiation required.
2. Piping layout.
3. Amount of water in gallons per minute necessary to carry the heating load.
4. Selection of B. & G. Booster.
5. Sizing the pipe.
6. Selection of boiler.

**Step No. 1**

**RADIATION REQUIRED**

Every heating contractor has his own method of determining the amount of radiation required for any specified installation.

For reference of BTU method refer to Heating Ventilating Guide. Note carefully.

When using handy reference tables to figure hot water radiation, be sure to convert the figures in accordance with the BTU emission factor of the system you are designing.

Example:

A ROOM REQUIRING 60 SQ. FT. OF 150 B.T.U. RADIATION WILL NEED 45 SQ. FT. IF THE HEAT EMISSION RATE IS 200 B.T.U.  $150 \times 60$  equals 9000 B.T.U.  $9000 \text{ B.T.U.} \div 200 = 45 \text{ Sq. Ft. of Radiation}$

**Step No. 2**

**PIPING LAYOUT**

Next make a sketch of the piping layout. This should show pipe lengths, location of the boiler and all radiators. It is used both as an installation sketch and for figuring pipe sizes.

The resistance of the piping must now be figured in order to size it correctly. As all fittings have a greater resistance to the flow of water than a straight length of pipe, this must be taken into account.

For quick figuring it is safe practice to consider the resistance of the fittings in any circuit to be 50% of the resistance offered by the straight lengths of pipe. Example: If the straight pipe from the boiler to the farthest radiator and back is 100 feet, the fittings offer a resistance equal to 50 additional feet. The sum of the two—150 feet—is called the **TOTAL EQUIVALENT LENGTH**.

The method of determining the Total Equivalent Length by actual calculations of the resistance of various fittings is given in table of elbow equivalents in preceding pages, but for all practical purposes, the above rule is sufficiently accurate.

**Step No. 3.**

**AMOUNT OF HOT WATER IN GALLONS PER MINUTE TO CARRY THE HEATING LOAD**

Radiation load must be converted into gallons per minute, so that the correct B. & G. Booster can be selected for the system. First the square feet of radiation required to heat the building must be converted into its BTU equivalent.

Assume that a system requires 800 sq. ft. of radiation, figured on a 200 BTU heat emission. Multiplying 800 by 200 gives us 160,000 BTU as the total hourly heat loss of the building.

To determine the number of gallons of water per minute required, the temperature difference between the inlet and outlet water of the radiators must be known. A 20 deg. temperature drop is recommended as the most economical for the type of system described here. The calculation is then as follows:

$$160,000 \text{ B.T.U.} \div 9600 = 16.6 \text{ gals. per minute}$$

Explanation:  
 20—TEMPERATURE DROP IN DEGREES BETWEEN RADIATOR INLET AND OUTLET WATER.  
 60—MINUTES IN ONE HOUR.  
 8—POUNDS OF WATER IN ONE GALLON AT 215 deg. F.

—or more simply expressed, dividing the total number of BTU by 9600 (20x60x8) equals the gallons of water per minute needed to carry the radiation load. For quick figuring, it is safe to divide by 10,000 instead of 9600.

For designing systems on other than a 20 deg. temperature drop will be explained later.

**Step No. 4**

**SELECTION OF A B. & G. BOOSTER**

In step No. 3 we have established 16.6 gallons of water per minute as the amount required to carry a heating load of 160,000 BTU at a 20 deg. temperature drop. The Booster Capacity Chart on the following page will show you how to select the proper size Booster to handle this quantity of water at the least initial and operating cost.



Look first at the bottom of the Chart, where Booster delivery in gallons of water per minute is shown. Run a line straight upward from the 16 gallon point until it intersects the first pump capacity curve about 2½ feet of pressure head. This occurs at approximately 3¼ feet of Head Pressure on the curve of the No. 1" Booster. Hence a No. 1" Booster will deliver 16 gallons of water per minute against a Pressure Head of 3¼ ft.

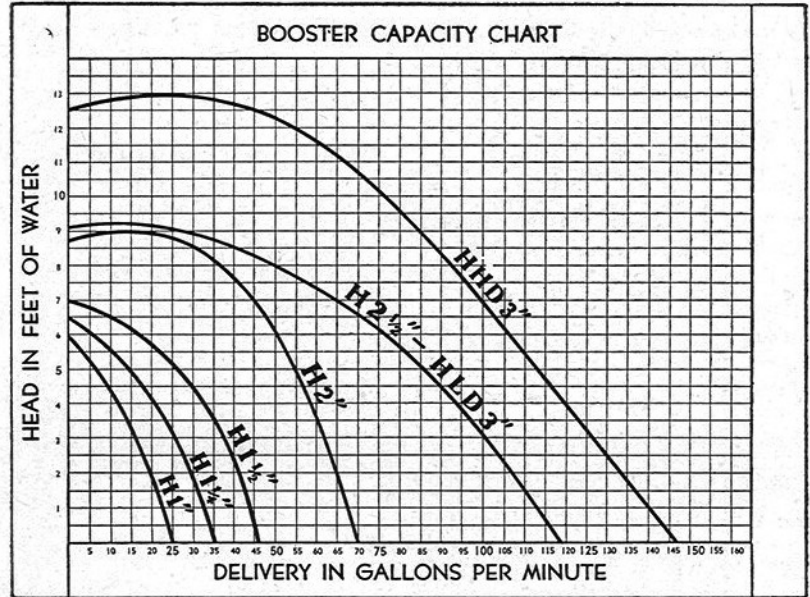
**Step No. 5**  
**PIPE SIZING**  
**Sizing the Mains**

To cause a flow of water in a hot water heating system, the Pressure Head must be equalled by the Friction Head. In a gravity system, Pressure Head is produced by the difference in the weight of the water in the supply and return lines. In a forced circulation system, Pressure Head is produced by the Booster.

Since a pump increases the Pressure Head beyond that of a gravity system, sufficient equalizing resistance or Friction Head is introduced by making the pipes much smaller than in the ordinary gravity system.

Following will be shown an actual installation sketch of a B. & G. Monoflo System which we will use to illustrate all the calculations necessary to sizing the pipe.

The sketch shows a double circuit installation carrying 600 sq. ft. of 200



BTU Radiation, with 320 sq. ft. on the longest circuit A-B-C and 280 sq. ft. on the shorter circuit A-B-D. Converting sq. ft. of 200 BTU radiation into its total BTU equivalent we find 600 sq. ft. × 200 B.T.U.=120,000 B. T.U.

The amount of water needed to carry this heating load is—  
120,000 B.T.U.

—————=12.5 gals. per minute  
9600

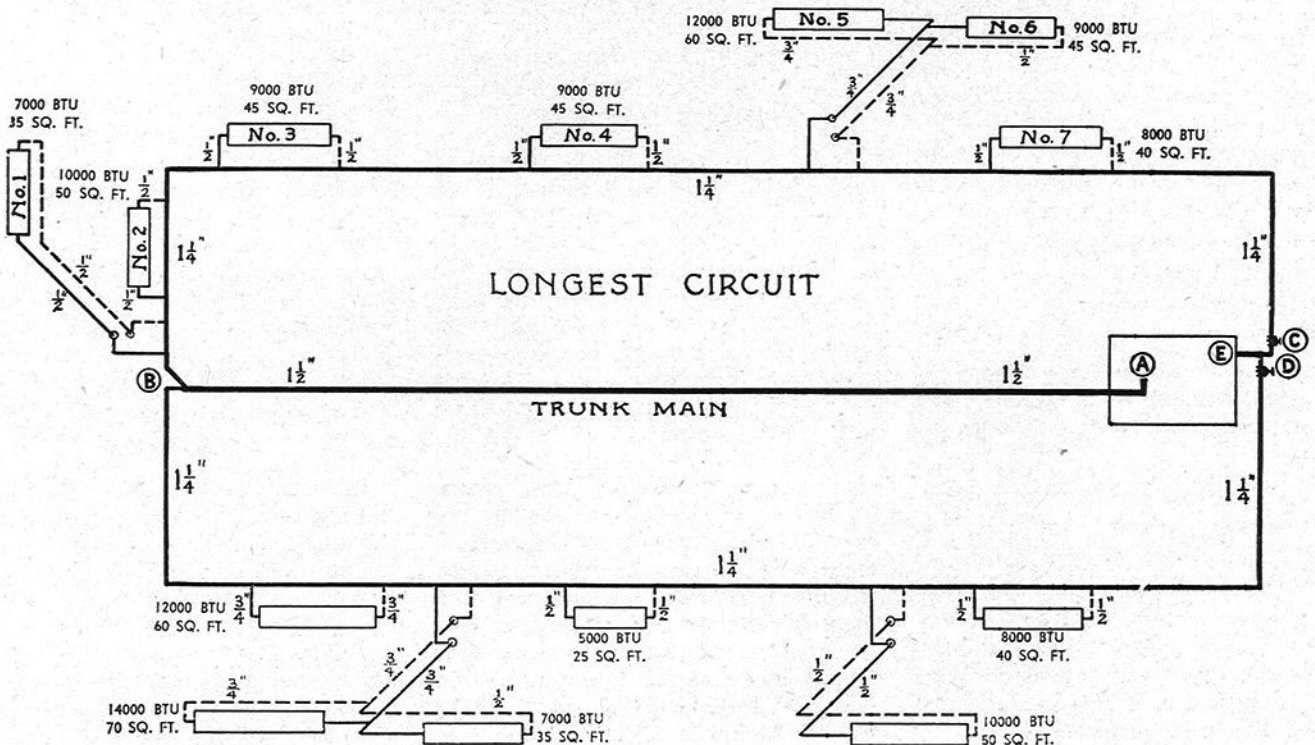
Referring to Booster Selection Chart this amount of water will be delivered by a size E1" Booster at a 4 foot Pressure Head.

Assume that the length of the long-

est circuit shown in the sketch is 120 ft. This measurement includes the trunk and the longest supply main.

To determine the Total Equivalent Length of the circuit, consider the fittings as offering 50% as much resistance as the 120 ft. of straight pipe. So, for pipe sizing purposes, the length of the circuit should be considered as 50% longer. Thus—  
**120 FT. (STRAIGHT PIPE) PLUS 60 FT. 50% OF STRAIGHT PIPE FOR EQUIVALENT PIPELENGTH OF FITTINGS) 180 FT. TOTAL EQUIVALENT LENGTH**  
(To be continued in the September issue.)

**PIPE SIZING EXAMPLE FOR MONOFLO SYSTEM DESIGN.**





# Brother James A. Brownlow Elected Assistant To The President Of Metal Trades Department

**W**ITH pardonable pride and a distinct sense of honor, the officers of the United Association announce to the general membership the election of Brother James A. Brownlow as Assistant to the President of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. This honor was conferred on Brother Brownlow by the unanimous action of the Executive Council of the Department at a meeting held in Washington, D. C., on July 12, 1945. This action of the Council gave to its President—John P. Frey—the assistance he requested in order to meet the many problems which have resulted from a manifold increase of the Department's membership.

Jim Brownlow is so well known in the United Association that only the requirements of courtesy make necessary a summary of his record.

Slightly more than 25 years ago, Jim became a member of Plumbers' Local No. 22 of Waterbury, Conn. For the next few years he demonstrated the meaning of the word "journeyman" as he transferred successively to Local Unions No. 86, No. 698, No. 193, and No. 3. But it was in Local Union No. 3 of Denver, Colo., that he was destined to stay longer than ever before.

Within a short time, Jim had been elected business agent of Local 3. In that position he earned the respect and loyalty of his membership. In that position he won the esteem of the employers; they might disagree with his views, but they could only admire him for his integrity and sheer grit.

Jim Brownlow learned the meaning of trades unionism "the hard way." That he learned his lessons well is attested by his re-election to office several times; that his fellow trade unionists respected his ability is reflected in the fact that they sent him to the 1928 Convention of the United Association, held in Atlantic City, N. J., and many times subsequently.



*Brother James A. Brownlow*

Soon the ability and zeal of Local Union No. 3's Business Agent attracted widespread attention in Colorado. As a measure of esteem and general recognition of his ability, Jim was elected to the House of Representatives of the Colorado Legislature in 1934. So well did he live up to the expectation of the electorate that he was returned to office in 1936.

But there were new fields to conquer. Denver built its first municipal airport and Brother Brownlow was made the first manager. As soon as the initial difficulties of the newly built airport were overcome, Jim was ready to seek a more challenging outlet for his energy. Furthermore, he recognized that his real interests were in the labor movement; it was in the movement that he could do most for his fellow-man.

In 1938 the organized labor movement of the State of Colorado paid Jim the high honor of electing him as Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation—a position he held at the time he was elected to office by the Metal Trades Department in July. In this position he had a full opportunity to

demonstrate his ability to participate in the leadership of the State movement—an opportunity he did not miss. His record in office indicated clearly that Jim had imagination and courage—a rare combination of qualities.

With the outbreak of World War II, Jim sought ways of being of assistance to the nation. He was a veteran of World War I, but he was not eligible to participate in "Big Show" Number 2. Instead, he obtained a leave of absence from the Federation and worked in labor relations for the Office of War Production. When the National War Labor Board set up its Regional Boards, Jim became one of the original regular members of Regional Board located in Denver, Colo. In time, Jim was made a member of the National War Labor Board in Washington, D. C. and represented the American Federation of Labor.

His record on the National Board is known to hundreds of unions throughout the nation. Thoroughly grounded in the basic principles of trade unionism and highly skilled in debate, Jim soon won the respect of the other members of the Board. He has set up new standards of judgment for labor leaders in the minds of employers and representatives of the public on the Board. He has tempered boldness with sagacity; imagination with facts; kindness with tact. His departure from the Board can be condoned only because he is needed more elsewhere.

The officers and membership join with all his friends to wish Jim continued success in his new position. He assumes office at a most important time, and although the tasks which lie ahead will be great we are sure that he will be more than able to surmount them. We wish him to know that the United Association is proud that it can offer to the labor movement a man of his calibre and promise.



## REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZERS

(Continued from page 18)

No. 72 had refused to work more than forty hours per week because the Stabilization Board had ruled that overtime on this particular project would be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, instead of double time. After several meetings with the members of Local Union No. 72 and Executive Board and several long distance telephone calls the membership agreed to return to work. I then discussed with Business Agent Gormley and Contractor on the Naval Housing Project job, at Rome, Ga., several problems affecting that group. Contacted Job Steward of Local No. 91 at Tuscaloosa, Ala., by phone with reference to complaint made to the General Office by Sprinkler Fitters Local Union concerning request of Local Union No. 91 on the Goodrich Rubber Company job for all underground water mains. Advised the Job Steward that this work was the work of the Sprinkler Fitters, when it ceased being an all purpose water line. I was advised by the Steward that the men would accept this decision temporarily until Business Agent Scruggs returned from Washington. I then had a meeting with Mr. T. E. Smith of the Buford, Hill and Smith Construction Company with reference to signing a National Agreement. After some discussion he advised me that he would notify me later with reference to their intention concerning this situation. Contacted Brother Leo Looney of Augusta, Ga., with reference to a condition in that jurisdiction. Due to other assignments I advised Brother Looney that I would visit his local union in the near future.

Upon assignment from the General Office proceeded to New Orleans, La. There met Special Organizer Brother Niedenberger, who is now in New Orleans, planning and organizing Refrigeration and Air Condition employees. This being my first acquaintance with Brother Niedenberger, I was very happy to meet him. I am sure from his efforts and the cooperation of the members of Local Union No. 60, in New Orleans, that a good job will be done in the city of New Orleans, and all who come in contact with Brother Niedenberger will appreciate and enjoy talking with him concerning the United Association and its policy. While in New Orleans met with the Executive Board of Local Union No. 60 concerning a request made by Steam Fitter members of Local Union No. 60 for a separate char-

ter. After discussing this matter with the Executive Board and finding that the question had never been brought to the attention of Local Union No. 60, I advised the Steam Fitters that such a request would have to be made to Local Union No. 60 in a meeting of its membership and then the constitution provided as to the required number of members of that craft voting for the request to secure a separate charter. I then visited Local Union No. 574 office with Brother Niedenberger introducing him to the officers of same.

Proceeded to Gulfport, Miss., upon assignment from the General Office. There met with Business Agent Bass of Local Union No. 568, Management of the Hamilton Plumbing Company of Gulfport, with reference to some complaints of members of Local No. 568, concerning the use of others than members of the local union to perform work coming within our jurisdiction. After meeting and discussing with the manager of this plumbing company the many problems, a thorough understanding was worked out and an agreement reached with reference to the various questions affecting the local union. Then contacted Brother Cox, Business Agent of Local Union No. 436, Marine Fitters of Pascagoula, Miss., with reference to charges and a trial to former Business Agent and Secretary, Brother Edwards of Local Union No. 436. I visited the Officers and Business Agent to follow the procedure in the Constitution with reference to the above mentioned trial. Charges preferred were neglected duty and the misappropriation of funds of the local union.

Upon assignment from General Office, proceeded to Tuscaloosa, Ala. There met with Brother Hicks, and other members of Local Union No. 372 of Tuscaloosa, concerning a protest over a recent election of officers. Finding a number of discrepancies in the handling of this election, I advised the members to have another election at their next meeting. This they agreed to take up in their local union and advise me later.

Remained in Tuscaloosa, Ala., to meet with the Alabama State Pipe Trades Association on the next day, July 1. This report leaves me in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

*Samuel E. Reper.*

At the request of General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I visited Groton, Conn.,

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

where I met Business Representative William Ebbinghouse and Financial Secretary John Olsen of Marine Local Union No. 620, and with

them attended a meeting of the Metal Trades Council, comprising locals in the Electric Boat shipyard. The Metal Trades Council has won the election in this yard over the C. I. O. by a large majority and are now negotiating an agreement with the officials of the Electric Boat Company. Also in attendance at this meeting were several International Representatives of the A. F. of L., who are advising this Council.

Later, I attended a regular meeting of Marine Local Union No. 620 in New London, Conn., and advised them on several problems, including their new agreement. This local union had worked hard in helping to win the election in the Electric Boat shipyard.

Upon receiving a wire from General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I met Business Manager William McGeory, Business Agents Thomas Webber and James McGahren, of Steam Fitters Local 543, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Business Agent Otto Nelson, of Plumbers Local Union No. 209, of Yonkers, N. Y., and with them visited the Hoffman job in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where we met the superintendents for the Plumbing and Heating Contractors. We were informed by them of the work that is to be installed at this plant.

I then advised the agents of these locals of the jurisdiction of this work.

At Suffern, N. Y.—Upon receiving a wire from General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I met with Business Agent James McCormick, of Local 373, of Suffern, and with him visited the Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y., and met with Mr. Petty, Chief Chemical Engineer, also Mr. Hoyle, Piping Contractor at this plant. The purpose of this visit was in reference to another trade encroaching upon work that comes under the jurisdiction of the United Association, and after a lengthy discussion on this question an amicable understanding was arrived at. May I say at this time that in order to protect the jurisdiction of the United Association, if the local unions would have inserted in their agreements the 50 articles of

work coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association which is shown in the National Form of Agreement for local unions to use as a guide, and if our Contractors would stop subletting our work to contractors of another trade, which is the cause of most of our jurisdictional disputes, in my opinion, many problems would be solved.

At Newburgh, N. Y.—Upon receipt of a telegram from General President Martin P. Durkin, stating that Local Union No. 269 of Newburgh requested the services of an Organizer, I attended a special meeting of this local union and discussed several problems that were giving the membership concern.

Business Agent William McCracken reported on meetings with contractors in reference to securing an increase in wages. Advice was given to these members by the writer in reference to the policy of the Wage Adjustment Board, in order for these members to be granted an increase in wages.

At a later date a special meeting of the Executive Boards of Local Union No. 269 and Marine Local Union 547, of Newburgh was attended and an understanding was reached in reference to the policies of both organizations pertaining to the Eureka Shipyard.

At New York City.—A meeting of the Conference Board of the Master Plumbers Association of the five boroughs of New York City was attended with Business Agent Joseph Greenberg of Plumbers Local Union No. 1, of Brooklyn, Business Agents Archie Heckler, John Cohen and Organizer Saul Heisler of Plumbers Local Union No. 2 of New York City. The purpose of this meeting was in reference to a complaint made by contractors that the Business Agents were insisting that the prefabrication of material for the prefabricated homes for England be done by members of the United Association.

I informed these contractors that these Business Agents were carrying out the policy of the United Association in having all work coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association done by our members. This is another case where the United Association is trying to have inserted all work coming under our jurisdiction incorporated in the Contractors' Contract. Then we find contractors subletting some of our work to other trades. It was agreed upon at this meeting that arrangements will be made for our members to do all the work coming under our jurisdiction for these homes.

At Syracuse, N. Y.—I had an opportunity to meet with Business Agents

Archie Ross of Plumbers Local Union No. 54 and Tom Shannon of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 818, Syracuse, with whom I discussed and gave advice on a number of matters pertaining to the interest of the members of their respective locals.

At Geneva, N. Y.—Upon being notified by General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I attended a special and regular meeting of Local 74, of Geneva, N. Y., and went over some local matters that were disposed of in the regular way, and witnessed the election of a Business Agent, which resulted in Brother Lohr being unanimously elected.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—Upon being notified by General President Martin P. Durkin, I left for Buffalo and met with Business Agent Joe Rosenberger of Local Union No. 395, and with him visited both plants of the Lynde Air Co., in Buffalo, where we met with officials of the Army, General Contractor Representatives of the Lynde Air Co. and the Heating Contractors, regarding a decision rendered by the Building and Construction Trades Department over the installation of steam unit heaters. After a very lengthy discussion on the question, and for the best interest of the war effort, an amicable decision was arrived at and the men returned to work at both plants.

While in Buffalo a conference was held with Business Agent Al. Fischer of Sprinkler Fitters Local Union No. 669, and took up with him a complaint made by one of his members to the General Office. Business Agent Fischer assured me that he would have a written answer to this complaint and would furnish me with a copy on my next visit to Buffalo, to prove that the complaint was unfounded.

At Niagara Falls, N. Y.—I met Business Agent Charles Oakley of Local Union No. 129 and discussed with him a complaint made by a Buffalo contractor, in reference to their agreement. Arrangements were then made to attend a special meeting of his local union at a later date to outline the policy of the United Association.

At New York City.—Upon being notified by General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock that Local 2 of New York City required my services, I met with President William Dodd and with him attended a regular meeting of this local union which was very well attended. An opportunity was afforded me to address this meeting at which time I outlined the policy of the United Association and the conditions existing in this district, after which many questions pertaining to the interest of the United Association were discussed to the satisfaction of all

members present, especially the question in reference to organizing the maintenance men in their district.

Upon receiving instructions from General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I left for Fall River, Mass., and met with Business Agent Daniel McCarthy of Local 135, and with him attended a special meeting of his local union. The purpose of this meeting was in reference to a complaint sent to the General Office, signed by several of the members of this local.

I instructed these members as to the policy of the United Association in accordance with the Constitution, in reference to the complaints submitted. It was decided at this meeting that working assessments be suspended until a new election of officers is held at their next meeting.

Upon receiving instructions from General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I left for Hartford, Conn., and met with Business Agent John O'Donnell of Plumbers' Local 76 and Business Agent Paul Willnauer of Steamfitters' Local 218, and advised them in reference to a communication which was sent to the General Office.

A visit was then made to the new Veterans' Home building being constructed in Rocky Point, Conn., and met the General Superintendent for the White Oaks Excavating Company, who was installing the water and sewer mains non-union for this building, and suggested that he sublet this work to a Plumbing Contractor. He assured us that he would consider my suggestion and inform the Business Agent the following day, which he did not do.

Later, in company with Business Agent John O'Donnell of Local 76, we visited the State House and met with the State Comptroller, Mr. Dowe, and informed him of the conditions existing at the State Veterans' Home job. Mr. Dowe informed us that he was to have the specifications changed and that the work in question would be sublet to a Plumbing Contractor.

At a later date, in company with Business Agent John O'Donnell of Steamfitters' Local 218, we met with Business Agent John McCarthy of Local 345, Willimantic, Conn., in reference to a complaint over territorial jurisdiction. A meeting of the Executive Board of Local 345 was then attended, and after a lengthy discussion on the complaint submitted by Local 345, an amicable understanding was arrived at and a joint meeting of the three executive boards is to be held at a later date, in reference to jurisdiction of territory of these local unions.

Upon receiving instructions from General President Martin P. Durkin to represent him at the Shipbuilding



Stabilization Committee Meeting to be held in New York City, I attended several meetings with this Committee and took part in the discussions with other international representatives of the American Federation of Labor, which meetings were participated in by members of the C. I. O., Shipbuilders, representatives of the U. S. Navy, United States Maritime Commission and War Department. This meeting was held to discuss several complaints submitted by both labor organizations and shipbuilders, especially the question of wages pertaining to repair work being done in construction shipyards. Further meetings will be necessary in order to clarify these complaints.

In attendance at all these meetings was Business Agent Reed of Marine Pipefitters' Local 682 of Houston, Texas, who was interested in having the Committee approve a resolution for the shipyards in his area. This was accomplished.

While at this conference I met with General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, who informed me of complaints he had received from Contractors doing work in the district of Niagara Falls, and instructed me to investigate these complaints.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., in company with General Vice President William McLaughlin, who is Business Manager of Local 1 of Brooklyn, a meeting of his local union was attended. At this meeting I was afforded the honor of installing the newly elected officers. The officers of this local are working on an organization program and plans for postwar work, in order to protect the members of this local union.

Upon receiving instructions from General President Martin P. Durkin, I left for Providence, R. I., and met with Business Manager William O'Brien of Steamfitters' Local 76 of Providence, R. I., and discussed with him complaint sent in to the General Office. Due to Business Agent Joseph Dolan of Local 238 being out of town it was impossible to complete the case. Arrangements have been made for a joint meeting with representatives of these two locals at a later date.

I then left for Boston and visited the home of General Organizer Archie Gillis in Belmont, Mass., where I found him well on the way to recovery after his illness. His many friends throughout the United Association will be glad to know that Archie is back with them again.

I informed Organizer Gillis of the assignments that I had in his district and the action taken on same.

*John H. O'Connell*

Immediately following my transfer to the Pacific Coast District by General President Durkin, I met with Special Representative Clayton Bilderback respecting the current problems on the Pacific Coast which

#### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER J. L. SPALDING

Brother Bilderback had been dealing with since General Organized O'Neill had taken up his duties in the General Office. Brother Bilderback will continue to handle the refrigeration industry and other special assignments in the district.

In San Francisco a meeting was held with Business Manager O. T. Davis of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 342 of Oakland, Calif., and Business Manager Gus Katsarsky of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 590 of San Francisco, respecting the jurisdiction of pipe fabrication in a marine pipe shop to be installed in building trades construction. After a full discussion of this problem a solution was reached satisfactory to the parties. As the fabrication of industrial piping is, to a great extent, performed by other than United Association locals in the Bay area, the issue of obtaining this work for the membership of the United Association is one of the most immediate and pressing problems in the district.

In company with Business Representative John Bulger of San Francisco Steam Fitters Local Union No. 509, visited the National Ice Company plant at Santa Rosa, Calif., concerning the use of Boilermakers employed by a San Francisco welding firm in fabricating and installing refrigeration piping in this plant. Because of inability to obtain a fair piping contractor experienced in this line of work to take over this job, a large portion of the work is being done by United Association members under a labor contract system wherein one of the members acted as the labor contractor. This situation was discussed at length in San Francisco with Business Representative Bulger, Mr. Daniel Hayes and Mr. George Y. Morton, representing the Northern California Conference of Heating and Plumbing Contractors. As much more of this type of industrial work is anticipated in the immediate future the parties to this meeting agreed that more definite steps would have to be taken to bring this work into the control of fair piping contractors in order for the United Association membership to obtain their rightful jurisdiction.

With Special Representative Bilderback, conference was held in San Francisco with Business Agent James Matheson of Local Union No. 159,

Richmond, Calif., respecting several matters of concern to the membership of his local union which have been transferred to me for disposition.

At Vallejo, Calif., attended a meeting called by the Vallejo Building Construction Trades Council regarding the refusal of the U. S. Corps of Engineers to allow payment of travel time by contractors on a project in Fairfield, Calif., which had traditionally been paid to several of the crafts. A meeting was arranged in San Francisco with Mr. Fritas and Mr. Darwin, Regional Enforcement Attorneys for the War Labor Board. Business Representative Sid Connors of Local Union No. 343, Plumbers and Steam Fitters of Vallejo, Secretary Lowell Nelson of the Vallejo Building and Construction Trades Council, Special Representative Clayton Bilderback and the writer attended this meeting. An understanding was reached that where travel time had been paid to any of the crafts prior to October 3, 1942, and was contained in Union By-Laws or Collective Bargaining Agreements, that the contractor would be allowed to continue this practice subject to post-review by the enforcement agency, thus expediting the recruitment of sufficient skilled workmen for the project. As a result of this understanding notification was issued by the Corps of Engineers to the contractors to proceed with the payment of travel time, and the unions involved have been advised to gather all pertinent data for use in substantiating the previous recognition and payment of travel time.

Attended the California State Master Plumbers Association Convention held in San Francisco and was afforded the opportunity of renewing old acquaintances and discussing many mutual problems concerning our industry in the State of California.

A special meeting of the Executive Officers of Local No. 590 of San Francisco was attended at which time a ruling was given respecting the eligibility requirements for members of the local union to vote or run for office. My ruling was in line with telegraphic instruction from the General Office and the Executive Officers accepted the ruling in a cooperative spirit and the election proceeded satisfactorily in accordance with the clarification.

With Business Manager George Kyne and Business Representative Neil Kelly of my old alma mater, Plumbers and Gas Fitters Local Union No. 442 of San Francisco, discussed the immediate expansion expected to develop in the gas appliance industry throughout the area and the methods



**JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS  
AND STEAM FITTERS**



# REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZERS

(Continued from page 26)

**UNITED ASSOCIATION OF  
JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS**

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Contributions for the Journal must be received before the 15th of each month to insure publication in the following issue.

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

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

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

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

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

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



## REMEMBER

**The  
Red Cross  
BLOOD  
BANK**

most likely to be successful in the organizing of employees in this field, and the improvement of working conditions. A later meeting was held on a phase of this subject between Brother Kyne, representatives of the Plumbing and Heating Contractors and Sheet Metal Contractors and the writer, concerning the intention of the United Association to fully organize all of the men engaged in pipe fitting in relation to the gas appliance industry. As a result of the disparity between the Spinkler Fitters wage rate and that of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters on the Rough and Ready Island project at Stockton, Calif., created as a result of wage adjustment decision raising Plumbers and Steam Fitters rates to \$1.70 per hour on this specific job, an emergency application has been made for the purpose of obtaining authority to pay uniform rates to Sprinkler Fitters, Steam Fitters and Plumbers. This matter has been discussed on several occasions with Business Representative Jack Allan of Sprinkler Fitters Auxiliary No. 669 at San Francisco, as Brother Allan has been most helpful in the supply of Fitters for this project.

In company with Special Representative Bilderback the monthly conference of the Southern California Policy Committee of the United Association was attended. It was my privilege to discuss with this group various problems currently confronting the Southern California area. This group is doing a notable job in handling the affairs of the affiliated local unions in Southern California and are realistically facing the issues now posed by the rapidly approaching conclusion of the Japanese War.

At Wilmington, Calif., a conference was attended concerning a rift which had developed in the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council between the unions performing marine work and those employed in non-marine metal shops in the Los Angeles area. This meeting was attended by International Representatives of the Marine Unions involved and a local committee representing the Marine Unions

involved. A further meeting of the International Representatives developed a proposal for avoidance of disunity among the affiliated crafts of the Council and was delivered to a sub-committee of the Marine group for their guidance. Such a rift, if allowed to develop, would unquestionably endanger the rights of the members of the Marine Unions contained in the provisions of the Master Shipbuilding Stabilization Agreement. While in Wilmington I was privileged to meet Business Manager Roy Fields and the Executive Officers of our Marine Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 599.

At Southgate, Calif., met with Brother R. J. Picard, newly elected Business Manager of Steam Fitters and Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 250, and his executive officers respecting general conditions in their jurisdiction.

Attended a meeting of Plumbers Local Union No. 78 in Los Angeles and had the pleasure of meeting many old friends and acquaintances and was given the opportunity of addressing the membership on many matters of interest and concern to the United Association and later discussed with Business Manager L. W. Wickland and Business Representatives Ray Treece and Business Agent Hatfield several issues assigned by the General Office. It was my privilege to initiate into membership in Local Union No. 78 a large group of applicants who are employed in the construction and maintenance of utilities in the Los Angeles jurisdiction. This type of work is being rapidly brought under the control of the United Association in this area through the combined efforts of all of the affiliated unions comprising the Southern California Policy Committee.

I am deeply grateful to Special Representative Clayton Bilderback for his cooperation in furnishing me with informational data and the background of current issues and problems in the district, and for his introductions to various officers of local unions and business contacts throughout the area.

*John L. Spalding*



**LOCAL UNION***News and Views***FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION**

**T**HE members of Local Union No. 597, Chicago, Ill., are understandably proud of one of their fellow members, Brother William J. Masoner, Jr. As Lieutenant Masoner of the United States Navy he has shot down twelve Jap planes. In recognition of this feat and of gallantry in action, Brother Masoner has been awarded the Navy Cross, two Silver Stars, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal.

The achievements of Brother Masoner represent quite a sizable contribution to the downfall of the Japanese and to the consequent safety of those of us at home. It is the sum total of such heroic behavior as this that spells victorious teamwork by our armed forces. As each and every man does his job to the best of his ability, the entire war effort advances steadily toward the final goal: the defeat of Japan.

But Brother Masoner is also making a contribution to post-war America. When members of organized labor rub shoulders with their fellow service men and distinguish themselves in action, they are laying a



*Lieutenant Masoner seated in plane recorded with twelve downed Jap planes.*

groundwork of understanding, by the general public, of unionism. Union members cannot be recognized as heroes one day and called un-American the next day. Contact with union men who have distinguished themselves in battle will affect the opinion of that part of the general public which is made up of veterans.

It is indeed just, therefore, that Local Union No. 597 should be proud of Brother Masoner. He has brought honor to himself, his family and the labor movement. The officers and membership of the United Association join with Local 597 in extending sincere congratulations to Brother Masoner. We are all proud of him.

**A STAFF OF BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES**

**I**N the accompanying picture there are thirteen business representatives of Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 235, of Portland, Oregon. While this number may entitle Local No. 235 to the position of having the largest number of representatives, not a single one was idle at any time. In fact, the officers believe that only by the diligent work of each business representative were the members of the local given the kind of service they needed and the jurisdiction of the Steam Fitters protected. To the efforts of these men must be attributed a large part of the contribution made by the local to aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

Your attention is directed also to the fact that Local No. 235 has 516 of its members in the armed forces. Out of this number nine have already laid down their lives—a fact recorded by the stars on the service flag which appears in the Local Union offices.



Above are the Business Representatives of Steam Fitters Local 235. Left to right, first row: Secretary-Treasurer John Gillard, Recording Secretary William H. Howard, President William C. MacFarlane, Vice President M. E. McGrath. Second row: Thomas W. Sullivan, William E. Nichols (Vancouver, Wash., office), Phil Van Hoomissen, Henry E. Hoyle. Back row: W. Lee Foust, Monte V. Hickman (Vancouver, Wash., office), Harold Young, George T. Walker (Manager of Vancouver, Wash., office), Jess C. Joy.

# LOCAL UNION

## *News and Views*

### Local Union No. 590 Roll of Honor

**L**OCAL UNION No. 590 has sent in the accompanying photograph of its U. S. Service Roll. On the roll are approximately 1,000 names of the men who have left behind their families and friends to take up arms in defense of their country. Approximately one out of every 15 men in the local are in the armed services. Standing beside the Roll is Brother Jack Maloney, Financial Secretary of the Local Union.

It is indeed commendable that the Local Union has preserved the names of its members in the service of their nation. While every member in the service knows just how proud the Local Union is of his participation, nevertheless, they will be happier to see some tangible evidence of this esteem. All too often, in the daily course of our lives, we forget to say a word of appreciation or to show in some concrete manner the feeling we carry in our hearts and minds.

The Roll of Honor has additional significance. Each and every man whose name is listed on that Roll represents an opportunity and an obligation of the Local Union. While the nation as a whole pays tribute to these fighting men, it should be considered a privilege of their fellow members to welcome these men back to civilian life and to show them that they are not forgotten men. Re-employment, a decent wage, and the fellowship of the Local Union are the kinds of welcome the ex-service man needs most. If these are offered to him they will represent the kind of welcome home that has real meaning. This kind of



*Brother Jack Maloney, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 590, Proudly Views the Roll of Honor*

consideration by Local Unions will be the most convincing kind of proof that membership in the trade union movement is worthwhile.

## A. F. W. A. L. Pledges Red Cross Aid

All-out support of the two and a half million members of the A. F. of L. Auxiliaries to the American Red Cross was pledged by Mrs. Herman Lowe, president, at the May meeting of the Executive Committee here.

The Committee passed a resolution

urging "the officials and members of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor to continue their active support of the American Red Cross and contribute to every campaign for this great humane organization."

"One of our members in St. Louis has given blood for plasma more than 65 times," said Mrs. Lowe. "Many of our members are active as nurse's aides and volunteer workers, and are enrolled in Red Cross courses in Nutrition, Home Nursing and First Aid."



# Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee Interpretive Ruling

DOCKET NO. 49

ZONES: GULF

38/6 (49)

**SUBJECT:** Employees to whom the repair provisions of the Gulf Zone Standards are applicable.

**QUESTION:** Do the Gulf Zone Standards require certain classifications of employees, in such as maintenance mechanics, truck drivers, etc., to be paid overtime on the basis of the repair provisions of Article 2, where such employees are performing work which cannot be specifically classified as pertaining to either repair or new construction in a yard engaged in both types of work?

**COMMENT:** This question arises by virtue of the fact that yards heretofore solely engaged in new construction work are being assigned work which under the Gulf Zone Standards is classified as repair work.

**RULING:** The Gulf Zone Standards do not require the payment of overtime under the repair provisions to employees where such employees are performing work which cannot be specifically classified as pertaining to either repair or new construction work. The question of the appropriate rate of overtime pay for these classifications of employees is properly a matter for collective bargaining.

**CONCURRENCE:** { Navy Department: E. L. Cochrane, Vice Admiral, USN  
 Chief, Bureau of Ships  
 U. S. Maritime Commission  
 and  
 War Shipping Administration: E. S. Land, Vice Admiral, USN (Ret.)  
 Chairman and Administrator  
 War Department:

**DATE ISSUED:** June 28, 1945 LeR. Lutes, Lt. General, Chief of Staff, ASF  
 For Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, ASF

**CERTIFIED:**  
 E. A. McMillan,  
 Acting Chairman, Shipbuilding  
 Stabilization Committee

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Established by Interpretive Ruling No. 39 No. 49

38/6 (50)

DOCKET NO. 50

ZONES: Gulf

**SUBJECT:** Definition of term "repair division of a combination yard" as used in the Gulf Zone Standards.

**PROBLEM:** What constitutes a "repair division of a combination yard" as that term is used in Article 2 of the Gulf Zone Standards?

**COMMENT:** In view of the increasing amount of repair and conversion work now being allocated to new construction yards in the Gulf Zone, and because of the various questions concerning the application to such work of the repair and conversion provisions, it has become necessary to interpret Article 2, Section (a), Subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the Gulf Zone Standards.

**RULING:** The term "repair division of a combination yard" as used in Article 2, Section (a), Subsections, 1, 2 and 3 of the Gulf Zone Standards is interpreted to mean a functional part (as distinguished from any physical division or segregation on the ground such as specified ways or docks) of any type of shipyard that is performing work which, if performed in a "repair yard," would be subject to repair conditions (double time for overtime) as outlined in said Subsections 1, 2 and 3 of Section (a) of Article 2 of the Gulf Zone Standards.  
 The term "combination yard" as used in said Subsections 1, 2 and 3 of Section (a) of Article 2 is interpreted to include any "new construction yard" which is performing any work which is performed in a repair yard, would be subject to repair conditions as outlined in said subsections 1, 2 and 3 of Section (a) of Article 2 of the Gulf Zone Standards.  
 It is the purpose and intent of the foregoing definition or construction to make clear that the determining factor as to whether or not given work shall be subject to repair conditions is the character of the work being performed rather than the location or place at which the work is being performed.  
 The foregoing shall not apply to the completion of a vessel within the yard of original construction.

No. 50

**CONCURRENCE:** { Navy Department: E. L. Cochrane, Vice Admiral, USN  
 Chief, Bureau of Ships  
 U. S. Maritime Commission  
 and  
 War Shipping Administration: E. S. Land, Vice Admiral, USN (Ret.)  
 Chairman and Administrator  
 War Department:

**DATE ISSUED:** June 28, 1945 LeR. Lutes, Lt. General, Chief of Staff, ASF  
 For Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, ASF

**CERTIFIED:**  
 E. A. McMillan  
 Acting Chairman Shipbuilding  
 Stabilization Committee

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Established by Interpretive Ruling No. 39

# The Truth and Nothing BUT the Truth

*For the benefit of our entire membership we are printing in full a letter addressed by General President, Martin P. Durkin, to all Building and Construction Trades Councils affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, answering a letter sent by President Moreschi of the Laborers' Union to affiliated Building and Construction Trades Councils.*

*Because of the inaccurate and erroneous statement of fact and general misstatements contained in President Moreschi's letter concerning the New York Case of Moriarity vs. McKenzie and Mr. Moreschi's misstatements concerning the New York State Plumbing laws and the New York City Plumbing laws, we request our membership to obtain the true facts by reading General President Durkin's letter. We believe General President Durkin has exposed the unfair practices and methods adopted by the Laborers' Union in their attempt to "RAID" the United Association's trade jurisdiction.*

**UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN  
PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS  
of the United States and Canada**

Machinists Building, Washington 1, D. C.  
Telephone NAational 8487

July 18, 1945

To all Building and Construction Trades Councils—

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Recently, under date of June 4, 1945, a letter was addressed to the various Building and Construction Trade Councils affiliated with the Building and Construction Trade Departments of the American Federation of Labor, by Joseph V. Moreschi, General President of the International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers of America, enclosing an opinion by Judge Hammer of the New York State Supreme Court.

The letter of Mr. Moreschi stated:

"The principal effect of this Decision is that sewer and other related work outside of buildings or structures is not Plumbers' work as intended by the various Plumbing Codes. This Decision is in complete harmony with the position maintained by this International Union that such work is Laborers' work. I am quite sure that this also coincides with the past practice of all contractors engaged in sewer and other related work."

The statement of Mr. Moreschi concerning the Decision rendered by Mr. Justice Hammer is—

- 1—Erroneous and at complete variance with the facts of the Court's Decision.
- 2—Mr. Moreschi's statement that the principal effect of this Decision is that sewer and other related work outside of buildings and structures is not Plumbers' work, as intended by the various codes, is not only erroneous but a complete misstatement of the Plumbing Laws enacted by the New York State Legislature for all counties and cities in the State of New York with the exception of New York City, and is a false statement of the New York City Plumbing Code.

**New York State Statutes**

The State of New York has enacted various statutes governing plumbing and drainage for all counties, cities and villages. The New York County Law was enacted in 1939 and is known as "County Laws"—Article XVIII of the

General Laws of the State of New York. For all cities in the State of New York with the exception of New York City a comprehensive plumbing and drainage law was enacted, as set forth in Article IV of the General Laws of the State of New York. To illustrate the inaccuracy and misstatements contained in Mr. Moreschi's letter, we briefly set forth three sections of the General City Laws on Plumbing and Drainage enacted by the New York State Legislature for all the cities of the State of New York with the exception of New York City.

**"40. Examining Boards of Plumbers in Cities.** The existing boards for the examination of plumbers in cities of this state are continued and each shall be known as the examining board of plumbers. Such board in each city shall continue to consist of five persons to be appointed by the Mayor of whom two shall be employing or master plumbers of not less than ten years experience in the business of plumbing, and one shall be a journeyman plumber of like experience, and the other members of such board shall be the Chief Inspector of Plumbing and Drainage of such city, or officer performing the duties of such inspector, and the Chief Engineer having charge of sewers in such city, but in the event of there being no such officers in such city, then any two other officers having charge of supervision of the plumbing, drainage or sewerage, whom the Mayor shall designate or appoint, or two members of the Board of Health of such city having like duties or acting in like capacities. L. 1926, c. 447, Section 1 . . .

**"53. Plumbing and drainage to be executed according to rules.** The plumbing and drainage of all buildings, both public and private, in each of the cities of this state, shall be performed by persons authorized under the rules and regulations adopted by the local board of examining plumbers, in conjunction with the Board of Health for Plumbing and Drainage, and all plumbing and drainage work shall be executed in compliance with such rules and regulations. And, all repairs and alterations in the plumbing and drainage of all buildings heretofore constructed shall also be performed and executed in accordance with such rules and regulations; but this section shall not be construed to repeal any existing provisions of law requiring plans for the plumbing and drainage of new buildings to be filed with any local board of health and to be previously approved in writing by such Board of Health and be executed in accordance therewith, except that in case of any conflict with such plans, rules and regulations of the Board of Examiners,



the latter shall govern. L. 1926, c. 447, Section 7; L. 1929, c. 677 . . .

**"56. ISSUE OF LICENSES TO CONNECT WITH SEWERS AND WATER MAINS RESTRICTED. THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS OF ANY CITY, OR THE OFFICER OR OFFICERS ACTING IN A LIKE CAPACITY IN ANY OF THE CITIES OF THIS STATE, AND HAVING CHARGE OF THE SEWERS AND WATER MAINS THEREIN, SHALL NOT ISSUE A LICENSE TO ANY ONE TO CONNECT WITH THE SEWERS OR WITH THE WATER MAINS OF SUCH CITIES, UNLESS SUCH PERSON HAS OBTAINED AND SHALL PRODUCE A CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FROM THE EXAMINING BOARD OF SUCH CITY.**

**"40. Definition.** When used in this article, the words 'employing master plumber' shall mean a person having a regular place of business, and who, by himself or journeymen plumbers in his employ, performs plumbing work."

#### New York City Administrative Plumbing Code

Inasmuch as New York City and the various boroughs comprising that city have been given statutory exemptions and certain autonomous rights and because of the peculiarities of that metropolitan center, New York City has been exempted from the General City Laws in certain instances. However, New York City has a comprehensive plumbing code known as the "Administrative Plumbing Code." Under this plumbing code only a licensed master or journeyman plumber can install a house sewer or work on any part of the plumbing system. To illustrate the broad coverage of the New York City Plumbing Code, and to demonstrate further the inaccuracies and misstatements and falsehoods contained in Mr. Moreschi's letter, we set forth three sections from the New York City Administrative Code.

**"(2.1.1.4.1). C26-164.0 Special requirements for plumbing plans.—a. Sewer and water supply data.—Plans for new plumbing systems and, when required by the superintendent, plans for alterations to plumbing systems, shall be accompanied by a diagram approved by the borough president showing the relative elevation of the lowest fixtures, referred to the city datum and the approximate inside top of the public sewer, and by a certificate from the department of water supply, gas and electricity, giving the minimum water pressure in the main in front of the structure. The plans shall also show the number, size and location of all proposed sewer connections . . .**

**"(14.1.13). C26-1206.0 Plumbing system.—The term 'plumbing system,' when applied to a structure, shall include the water supply distributing pipes, the fixtures and fixture traps, the soil, waste and vent pipes, the house drain and house sewer and the storm water system, with their devices, appurtenances and connections within the structure and adjacent premises, except that such term shall not include the hot water distribution piping of a hot water heating system or connections between various pieces of apparatus of a boiler plant, engine room machines, air conditioning and refrigerating systems, but such terms shall include the primary water supply to any of the excepted systems or equipment and the main drains or wastes from such excepted systems or equipments . . .**

**"(914.1.15). C26-1208.0 Sewers—house, private, public, sanitary and storm.—a. The term 'house sewer' shall mean**

that part of a house drainage system which extends from the house drain to a connection with a public sewer, private sewer or an approved sewage disposal plant and which conveys the drainage of but one plot.

b. The term 'private sewer' shall mean a sewer which complies with the provisions of section 82d9-5.0 of the code.

c. The term 'public sewer' shall mean a sewer constructed or operated by the city.

d. The term 'sanitary sewer' shall mean a sewer designed or used to carry liquid or water-borne wastes from plumbing fixtures.

e. The term 'storm sewer' shall mean a sewer carrying rain or sub-surface water . . .

**"(14.3.12). C26-1238.0 Materials for house sewers.** House sewers shall be constructed of extra heavy cast iron pipe installed in conformity with the standards of the Borough President, except that in the case of house sewers of one or two-family dwellings, vitrified clay sewer pipe or approved reinforced concrete pipe may be used when the ground is neither made nor filled in and when the pipes are at least three feet below the surface and, in the opinion of the Superintendent, there is no danger of settlement by frost or from any other cause."

The United Association has further received the following letter from the Plumbing Inspector of the Borough of the Bronx:

December 28, 1944

"United Association of Journeymen Plumbers  
232 West 58th Street  
New York City  
Gentlemen:

This office has received a letter signed by Mr. William T. Dodd, dated December 22nd. The letterhead bears no New York City address of either the association or Mr. Dodd, but I am sending my answer to you, believing the communication originated in your office.

I would refer you to the following sections of the New York City Administrative Code relative to the questions you ask:

82d9-6.0	83-4.0
82d9-8.0	C-26-164.0
82d9-9.0	

This office does not issue permits to any but licensed, bonded plumbers, to open the streets of this Borough for the purpose of installing or repairing sewer connections or drains.

Very truly yours,

James A. Deering  
Superintendent"

And, from the City of New York, the following letter from Charles W. Williams, who is in charge of the installation of all plumbing work in the City of New York:

"Mr. William Dodd, President  
L. U. No. 2  
Assn. of Journeymen Plumbers & Steam Fitters  
232 West 58th Street  
New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dodd:

Borough President Nathan has referred to me for reply your letters of December 22nd and January 19th. We delayed answering your first letter since Mr. Maloney, of this Department, informed me that he had

talked to you about it and understood you to say that you were coming in to see him.

We required that all openings made in the pavement for the purpose of connecting a house drainage system with the public sewer must be made by a duly licensed plumber, who is required to file a \$1,000.00 bond each year with this Department. Our own men supervise the work that any plumber does adjacent to or connecting with our sewers, and the general supervision and inspection over sewer connections rests with the Department of Housing and Buildings. Our only exception with respect to permits to licensed plumbers is in a few cases where other City Departments have men on their own payrolls who perform work of this character but who are not duly licensed as plumbers. However, in all such cases we require the Department to go on record as to the Civil Service title of its employee and to prove to our satisfaction that the Civil Service examination taken by the employee was equivalent to the one given to licensed plumbers. In this way it is established that the employee is thoroughly qualified to perform the work.

I hope this gives you what you want. If you have any other questions, please get in touch with me.

Very truly yours,

Charles W. Williams  
Asst. Commissioner of Borough Works"

These New York State statutes and laws expressly provide that in all counties, cities, towns and villages of the State of New York only a licensed Master Plumber or Journeymen Plumber in the employ of a Master Plumber can work at the plumbing trade, and that the connection of the house sewer or water service lateral with the sewer or water main in the public street must be done by a licensed plumber. The laws of the State of New York and the New York City Plumbing Code make the house sewer and water service lateral part and parcel of the plumbing system. Mr. Moreschi's letters cannot and do not change the provisions of these laws.

Mr. Moreschi alleges in his letter that Laborers have the right to lay and install all sewer pipe and all water mains and water pipe outside of any building or structure. The United Association under its Certificate of Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor has been granted the sole and exclusive trade jurisdiction over the entire pipe fitting industry, and this exclusive trade jurisdiction of the United Association is further strengthened by all the various State and Municipal Plumbing Codes that universally legislate that only licensed Master or Journeymen Plumbers can lay or install any water or sewer pipe connecting the structure with the sewer and water mains in the public streets.

Mr. Moreschi is guilty of not only making a misstatement but of deliberately creating confusion and strife in the building and construction industry. Mr. Moreschi is guilty of advocating that the Local Building Trade Councils assist and abet in violating state statutes and municipal plumbing codes. Mr. Moreschi's ignorance of the various state and municipal plumbing codes is understandable because after all, Mr. Moreschi's membership is limited to laborers' and hod carriers' work, and he knows nothing whatever about the plumbing laws and codes, and we trust that in due time Mr. Moreschi will withdraw and retract the statements contained in his letter.

Further, the United Association under the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, Section 11 of Article

IX, has been granted the exclusive and sole trade jurisdiction over the pipe-fitting industry. To the United Association alone, and to no other affiliated union, the American Federation of Labor has granted the right to lay and install all pipe work. This includes public sewer and water mains, as well as private sewers and water mains. No court, or no Judge, has the right to alter, question or change that trade jurisdiction, and neither does the American Federation of Labor.

The United Association's Constitution provides:

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS OF THE JURISDICTION OF WORK OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA:

1—All piping for plumbing, water, waste, floor drains, drain grates, supply, leader, soil pipe, grease traps, sewerage and vent lines.

2—All piping for water filters, water softeners, water meters and the setting of same.

3—All cold, hot and circulating water lines, piping for house pumps, cellar drainers, ejectors, house tanks, pressure tanks, swimming pools, ornamental pools, display fountains, drinking fountains, aquariums, plumbing fixtures and appliances, and the handling and setting of the above-mentioned equipment.

4—All water services from mains to buildings, including water meters and water meter foundations.

5—All water mains from whatever source, including branches and fire hydrants, etc.

6—All down spouts and drainage areas, soil pipe, catch basins, manholes, drains, gravel basins, storm water sewers, septic tanks, cesspools, water storage tanks, etc.

\* \* \* \*

This trade jurisdiction of the United Association has been approved and ratified for many years by the American Federation of Labor, and by the Building and Construction Trades Department.

The Laborers' and Hod Carriers' trade jurisdiction is a matter of written record with the American Federation of Labor, and the Building and Construction Trades Department, and not a single word or sentence in the written jurisdictional claims of the Laborers mentions or even dares to claim pipe work of any kind.

Mr. Moreschi has ambitious plans for his membership, but Mr. Moreschi cannot by letter writing change a Laborer into a Plumber, nor by words change and transpose written constitutions and trade jurisdictional claims of Laborers and Hod Carriers into those of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

The end and object of Mr. Moreschi's campaign of misstatement and "raiding" is ultimately either to bring the Plumbers' and Steam Fitters high wage structure down to the 80¢ per hour of the Common Laborer, or to establish "dual unionism" in the American Federation of Labor, whereby the Laborers' Union will take "jurisdiction" over a part of the pipe-fitting industry.

The grab-all and be-all of Mr. Moreschi's campaign of "raiding" means that Laborers are trying to claim pipe-



fitters' work, at a lower wage scale, and this, in and of itself, is contrary to sound social economics and elementary trade union practices, because it means that a low wage class laborer is claiming work that rightfully and lawfully belongs to a higher paid and higher skilled craftsman.

#### Court Opinion in *Moriarity vs. McKenzie*

Mr. Moreschi states that Judge Hammer in the case of *Moriarity vs. McKenzie* ruled that the installation of all water and sewer pipes outside of a building structure is not part of the plumbing system. The opinion of Judge Hammer does not contain or sustain such a statement. Judge Hammer in his opinion stated that the New York City Plumbing Code, by express provision of Section C26-1206, made a house sewer part of the plumbing system, and the provisions of this section are set forth in his opinion as follows:

"Section C26-1206.0—Plumbing System: The term 'plumbing system' when applied to a structure, shall include the water supply distributing pipes, the fixtures and fixture traps, the soil, waste and vent pipes, the house drain and house sewer and the storm water system, with their devices, appurtenances, and connections within the structure and adjacent premises, except that such term shall not include the hot water distribution piping of a hot water heating system or connection between various pieces of apparatus of a boiler plant, engine room machines, air conditioning and refrigerating system, but such term shall include the primary water supply to any of the excepted systems or equipment and the main drains or wastes from such excepted systems or equipment."

The New York City Plumbing Code makes a "house sewer" part of the plumbing system and in Section 26-1208.0 defines a house sewer as follows:

"The term 'house sewer' shall mean that part of a house drainage system which extends from the house drain to a connection with a public sewer, private sewer, or an approved sewerage disposal plant, and which conveys the drainage of but one plot. (Cf. page 521, Part III Digest.)"

In his Ruling—Judge Hammer stated:

"It seems obvious that sewer mains and water mains laid in an airport project consisting of 4,557 acres could be determined by reasonable minds as not being plumbing, water systems, or lines, and drainage of buildings or the connection thereof with a public sewer, private sewer, or an approved sewage disposal plant. Reasonable minds might readily regard the work in question as part of the public sewer system or water system, and the provisions of the Administrative Code and of the Borough President's Regulation had application to plumbing within the buildings and structures proposed to be erected within the project grounds and the connection thereof with the sewers and water mains being provided under Contracts 11 and 12."

Judge Hammer rules that the work under contracts 11 and 12 are the installation of public water and sewer mains—and that there is doubt in his mind about what these pipes are, and he further rules—that the connection with these public water and sewer mains is part of the plumbing system and is plumbers' work under the New York City Code. Judge Hammer did not rule that "plumbing work" is relegated to work inside of a structure, as Mr. Moreschi

inaccurately states in his letter of June 4, 1945. The fact of the matter is that Judge Hammer ruled that the pipe work on this airport project was public water mains and sewer mains, and were not covered by the Plumbing Code. Judge Hammer did rule expressly that **ALL PIPE WORK COMING FROM THE BUILDINGS AND CONNECTING UP WITH THE PUBLIC WATER AND SEWER MAINS IN THE STREET WAS PLUMBERS' WORK AND WAS COVERED BY THE NEW YORK CITY PLUMBING CODE.**

Judge Hammer could not, nor can any person equipped with knowledge of plumbing and sanitary drainage in the building and construction industry hold that a house sewer pipe and house drainage pipe and water service lateral pipe is not a part of the plumbing system.

The New York Appellate Division (a higher Court over Judge Hammer) in the case of *People ex rel Lavier vs. Hessler*, 152 App. Division 839-843, stated concerning Section 56 of New York State City Law on Plumbing:

"Connection with the sewers and water mains of the City is an important part of the business of plumbers, and the State prohibits the issuance of a license to make such connection unless the applicant has obtained and shall produce a 'Certificate of Competency' from the examining board of such city."

Judge Johnson of the New York Supreme Court in *People vs. Osborn*, 269 NY Supp. 414, defined "Plumbing" as follows:

"It is necessary, therefore, to look to the definition of 'plumber' and 'plumbing.'"

"Corpus Juris defines 'plumber' and 'plumbing' as follows: A plumber is one who fits dwellings and public buildings with tanks, pipes, traps and fittings and fixtures for the conveyance of gas, water and sewage: A Tradesman, who also furnishes, fits and repairs gas, water and soil pipes, cisterns, tanks, baths, water closets and their fittings and other sanitary and fire protection apparatus for a house or other building including junctions in mains and sewers."

Again, in *Bergman vs. Walker*, 198 NYS 758, the New York Court states:

"Regulations by advance of methods and devices for the conveyance of sewage from private dwellings is recognized as an exercise of that branch of the police power which pertains to public health, and the word 'plumbing' is held to include the pipes, fittings and fixtures for the conveyance of such sewage."

Thus, other courts besides Judge Hammer in the State of New York have recognized by judicial decision that a house sewer and a water service lateral pipe are part of the plumbing system. This elementary fact seems to be universally recognized except by Mr. Moreschi, and perhaps, after all, it will take a little time to educate a laborer to the knowledge and skill of a pipe-fitter.

Fraternally yours,

*Martin P. Durkin*

General President



# Annual General Executive Board Meeting

**To the Officers and General Membership of the United Association, Greetings:**

**Brothers:**

This will inform you officially that the General Executive Board of the United Association will hold their annual meeting beginning Monday, September 17, 1945, at the General Office of the United Association, Ninth and Mt. Vernon, Washington, D. C.

**Attest:**

**Fraternally submitted,**

*Martin P. Durkin*

**General President**

*Edward J. Hillock*

**General Secretary-Treasurer**

## NOTICE

LOCAL UNION 447  
Sacramento, Calif.  
July 18, 1945

Mr. Edward J. Hillock  
Machinists Building  
9th & Mt. Vernon Streets  
Washington 1, D. C.  
Dear Sir and Brother:

Following is a list of U. A. members we are desirous of contacting in regard to the De Witt Government Hospital project at Auburn, California.

Will the following brothers correspond with the Business Representative, Wm. F. Flaherty, of Local 447, Labor Temple, 8th and Eye Streets, Sacramento, California, at once?

L. Bach	Charles Day	E. Gholson	Leonard Lowe	L. A. Smith
S. H. Booty	A. Delaney	Tom Golick	R. H. Marks	John Spanne
Ernest Bowers	A. DeSmet	R. T. Gust	C. Monroe	Frank Stasi
Robt. Brennan	J. Ferguson	W. S. Henson	R. J. Ochinerio	A. S. Stevens
Sam Brody	N. E. Fitch	E. Hoffman	J. R. Knights	L. Stubblefield
A. D. Brook	R. F. Frazier	George Ingalls	H. L. Page	J. R. Stuart
W. O. Burch	B. D. Foster	Charles Keys	Ed Pelts	M. H. Sullivan
E. G. Campbell	A. W. Frederick	J. Kirby	Don E. Porter	Nafe Thompson
Leo Cavin	F. Gaines	Fred Koepke	A. T. Previtali	J. S. Wade
Darrel Cole	H. C. Goldsmith	H. C. Lauer	F. H. Robinson	O. L. Walker
F. P. Corpening				E. F. Warden

Fraternally yours,

Wm. F. Flaherty,  
Business Representative



NOTICE

Steam Fitters Local Union No. 509, of San Francisco, Calif., is enforcing Section 171 of the United Association Constitution, and any member working or seeking employment in that jurisdiction must deposit his clearance card.

Fraternally yours, J. A. BULGER, Business Representative.

NOTICE

Local Union No. 652, of the "Isthmus of Panama" is now enforcing Section 171 of the United Association Constitution, and any member coming to work in this jurisdiction must deposit his clearance card.

HARRY M. SAVAGE, Secretary, Local No. 652, P. O. Box 996, Balboa, C. Z.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 79

Local No. 79 and Brother John Roberts wish to thank the various Locals for their kind donations.

Table with 4 columns: Local No., Amt., Local No., Amt. listing various local union numbers and their respective contribution amounts.

Herman Gates, President. Charles Mitchell, Recording Secretary.

WHEREABOUTS NOTICE

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Brother Brian Rooney, Steam Fitter Card No. 99797, member of Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 562, St. Louis, Mo., kindly communicate with Secretary John F. Burke, of Local Union No. 562, 3309 Oliver St., St. Louis 3, Mo.

Fraternally yours, J. F. BURKE, Secretary.

NOTICE

Local Union No. 261, of Longview, Texas, has and will enforce Section 171 of the United Association Constitution, and any member working or seeking employment in that jurisdiction must deposit his clearance card.

Fraternally yours, F. A. FALCONER, Secretary, Local No. 261.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 470

Local No. 470 wishes to thank the following Local Unions for their generous donations to the appeal of Brother J. W. Green, Plumber Card No. 240346.

Table with 4 columns: Local No., Amt., Local No., Amt. listing numerous local union numbers and their contribution amounts.

Fraternally yours, F. A. Smith, Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 470.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 574

Local Union No. 574 and the family of Brother Robert J. Morris, deceased member of our Local, wish to thank all of these Locals for their kind donations.

Table with 4 columns: Local No., Amt., Local No., Amt. listing various local union numbers and their respective contribution amounts.

J. C. Rispoli, Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 574.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 358

Local 358 of Aberdeen, Wash., and Brother Orville Wiley, Card No. 176144, plumber, wish to thank the Local Unions for their very generous response to Brother Wiley's appeal.

Table with 4 columns: Local No., Amt., Local No., Amt. listing numerous local union numbers and their respective contribution amounts.

Fraternally, Robert L. Elway, Financial Secretary.

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 5**

Whereas the God of our forefathers has called to His eternal home our beloved Brother, James L. Fox; and

Whereas while in the armed forces of our country in the Pacific zone in action he received a wound that was fatal. His young life finished, but his soul has been taken to its rightful place in the eternal heaven where Christ, the son of God, has prepared a home, and we who have been left behind will always revere his name for the loyalty he has shown his country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Plumbers Local Union No. 5, in meeting assembled, extend to the bereaved family our sincerest sympathy in their time of sorrow, and for comfort and consolation point them to Him who doeth all things well, and will place His arms of love and protection around those who put their trust in Him; therefore be it further

Resolved, That in loving memory of our departed Brother these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the General Office for insertion in the Journal, and that the charter be draped in memory of our Brother, who unflinchingly went forth to meet those who would destroy the fellowship of God and the brotherhood of man.

Fraternally submitted,

*Mark M. Moran,  
John A. McDonald,  
Donald C. Dow,  
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 810**

It is with the deepest regret that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 810, Williamsport, Pa., report the death of Brother John C. Hamilton, who died June 5, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 810, extend to the members of the family of our deceased Brother, our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further,

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 810, and a copy sent to the General Office for publication in our official Journal.

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 236**

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Eckford M. Boyd, Business Representative of Local Union No. 236, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of Trenton, N. J.

Brother Boyd became a member of Local Union No. 236 in October, 1912, was elected business representative July, 1931.

He was our representative and also on the Executive Board in the State Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters from the year 1935; was elected secretary of the Executive Board of the Mercer County Building Construction Trades Council in 1935. He was best known by the general membership of the United Association in his attendance at our National Conventions.

The American Federation of Labor of New Jersey has lost a great leader, notwithstanding his many varied duties to the National Association. He gave generous assistance to all International Unions of the great American labor movement.

Local 236 of the United Association, in sorrow, records the following resolution:

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has called to his Heavenly reward our beloved Brother Eckford M. Boyd, a devoted husband, friend and adviser to the members of Local Union No. 236, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters; and

Whereas exemplified by his conduct and actions during his lifetime actively participated in everything which was beneficial and worthy in the community, and as a result thereof, was a credit to his family and associates in the community in general; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 236 of the United Association, express to Mrs. Hazel Boyd, wife of our beloved Brother, our profound sorrow in her great loss and pray that God, healer of all sufferings, may bring comfort to her in the hope of a reunion beyond the grave; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 236 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that copies of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Hazel Boyd, to the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and that these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the local union.

*Roy Sutts,  
H. F. O'Brien,  
E. L. Hollins,  
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 521**

It is with sincere sympathy and deepest regret that the members of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 521, inform you of the death of Brother R. L. Lewis, Card No. 90773, on January 29, 1945. Brother Lewis was our Financial Secretary for many years and was a charter member of Local Union No. 521.

Brother Lewis was a highly respected and active member during his life-long membership and contributed much to the betterment of the trade, and was well liked by his fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members extend to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathies. Let it be further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our records, a copy be sent to the family, and also a copy be sent to the General Secretary-Treasurer for publication in our Journal along with a picture of Brother Lewis and that our charter be draped for the year 1945, as a fitting tribute to a well spent life of one who has passed to his reward.

*H. E. Duncan,  
E. H. Swann,  
L. B. Brown,  
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 5**

Whereas the Divine Saviour whose wisdom we know to be true and just, has called to his celestial home our beloved Brother, John Francis Connor; and

Whereas he was a good and faithful member of our local, and one who at all times had the welfare not only of the local, but the welfare of every member at heart, and one who though sorely afflicted for a number of years bore his affliction with Christian fortitude; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Plumbers Local Union No. 5 in meeting assembled, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved family in their sudden loss, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped in remembrance of our beloved Brother, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes as a permanent memorial, a copy sent to the family of our deceased Brother and a copy sent to the General Office for publication in the Journal.

Fraternally submitted,  
*Mark M. Moran,  
John A. McDonald,  
Donald C. Dow,  
Committee.*



**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 5**

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has called to His eternal home our beloved Brother, James M. Anderson; and

Whereas Brother Anderson made the supreme sacrifice for the country he loved, having given his all on the field of battle on the Island of Leyte, in the Pacific. He joined the armed forces of our country in June 1942, and was killed on April 2, 1945, and no man can give more than his life for the country he loved; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Plumbers Local Union No. 5, in meeting assembled, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the loved ones of our Brother in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it further

Resolved, That in remembrance of our departed Brother, a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the General Office for publication in the Journal, and that the charter be draped in memory of our Brother who gave his life so that the land he loved would be a free land, and that in generations to come his name would be among those who placed country above life.

Fraternally submitted,  
*Mark M. Moran,  
John A. McDonald,  
Donald C. Dow,  
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 188**

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the officers and members of the Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Marine Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 188, of Savannah, Ga., report the death of Brother Eugene R. Herritt, Card No. 518108, who passed away after a brief illness; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of our local extend their expressions of sympathy to his bereaved wife and family.

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our General Office for publication in the next issue of the Journal.

*Walter Brutcher,  
J. J. Hogan,  
Truman Floyd,  
Resolutions Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 5**

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst our beloved Brother, Joseph Edward Daly; and

Whereas Brother Joe Daly was a union man of a great many years, and one who during the early days of our local, by his fidelity to trades union principles aided in building the membership of this local to its present high and efficient membership, and one whose passing will be mourned by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Plumbers Local Union No. 5, in meeting assembled, extend to the members of his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; therefore be it further

Resolved, That in loving remembrance of our departed Brother, a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the General Office for publication in the Journal, and that our charter be draped in memory of one who during his membership in our local was always willing to do his part for those who labor.

Fraternally submitted,  
*Mark M. Moran,  
John A. McDonald,  
Donald C. Dow,  
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY AUXILIARY  
LOCAL UNION NO. 669**

We wish to honor the memory of Walter Higgins, President of Sprinkler Fitters Auxiliary No. 669, Los Angeles, whom Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove, by death, from our midst on May 31, 1945.

The passing of Brother Higgins was a shock, not only to his immediate family, but to his many friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Auxiliary No. 669, Los Angeles, extend to the bereaved family and many friends our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and loss; and be it further

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

*H. F. Brummel,  
J. L. Swab,  
Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 3**

It is with a feeling of deep sorrow that we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 3, inform you and the membership of the United Association of the sudden death of our beloved Brother, Pete Motto, Card No. 241922, who passed away in Denver, July 6, 1945.

Brother Motto though a comparatively young man, was one of Local Union No. 3's outstanding lead burners, and also one of Local Union No. 3's top lead workers; in his passing he will be missed by his fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Plumbers Local Union No. 3, extend to the loved ones of Brother Motto our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of great sorrow; and be it further

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

*O. E. Underwood,  
Hal Everette,  
Web Greening,  
Committee.  
J. B. Vessa,  
Rec. Secretary and Treasurer.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 803**

Whereas Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 803 wishes to express its deep sense of loss in the passing of the late Brother Richard P. Walsh, whose devotion to the cause of labor will always be an inspiration to United Association members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 803 extends to the family of Brother Walsh its sincere sympathy in their bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 803 extends its sympathy to the United Association for its loss of a sincere and loyal representative; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 803, and that copies be sent to the family and to the General Office for publication in our official Journal.

Fraternally,  
*Clauson Johnson,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
L. U. No. 803.*

# Benefits PAID

## DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JUNE, 1945

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U.	Amt.	To Whom Paid
O'Connor, Timothy	3-8-23	4	Heart Trouble	42	5-20-45	Worcester, Mass.	4	\$400	Wm. J. Scales, Sec'y Local 4
Anderson, Jas. M.	2-2-42	5	Killed in Service	24	4-2-45	Leyte Islands	5	150	Mrs. L. Wessels
Kent, Matthew	2-9-99	5	Carcinoma	70	5-19-45	Washington, D. C.	5	700	John M. Kent
Re-Init.									
Flaigle, Richard J.	5-4-42	8	Carcinoma	57	5-18-45	Kansas City, Mo.	8	150	Miss Dorothy Flaigle
Ball, Keith	10-15-18	11	Cerebral Thromb.	78	5-20-45	Duluth, Minn.	11	500	Mrs. Marie Ball
Tinkham, Henry R.	7-27-05	11	Carcinoma	64	5-21-45	Duluth, Minn.	11	700	Mrs. Barbara Tinkham
Payne, Roy E.	6-25-40	32	Heart Failure	32	4-12-45	Seattle, Wash.	22	150	M. Jesstina Payne
Robinson, Earl	6-10-42	33	Plane Crash in Serv.	21	3-15-45	Jacksonville, Fla.	33	150	Local 33
Garrett, Bernard	8-15-05	48	Accident	64	5-24-45	Baltimore, Md.	43	700	Mrs. Stella Garrett
Rauh, Chas.	7-23-15	54	Heart Trouble	70	5-15-45	Syracuse, N. Y.	54	500	Mrs. Pauline Sugar
Cleary, John	8-18-1900	36	Heart Disease	71	6-10-45	Brecksville, Ohio	55	700	John J. Roddy, Sec'y Local 55
Dittman, Wm.	8-24-96	55	Coronary Thromb.	70	5-27-45	Cleveland, Ohio	55	700	Mary Dittman
Pugeau, Herschel	2-16-42	60	Killed in Action	20	5-13-45	Okinawa	60	150	Robt. L. Soule, Sec'y Local 60
Robinson, Cecil B.	12-9-25	78	Carcinoma	48	5-25-45	Houston, Texas	68	300	Mrs. C. B. Robinson
Fischer, Wm.	1-14-35	75	Heart Trouble	50	5-18-45	Milwaukee, Wis.	75	300	Mrs. Wm. Schattschneider
Re-Init.									
Biggs, D. B.	6-20-30	494	Heart Trouble	57	5-7-45	Los Angeles, Calif.	78	300	L. M. Wickland, Sec'y Local 78
Craft, Lawrence	2-28-43	82	Leukemia	36	5-27-45	Tacoma, Wash.	82	150	Mrs. Grace M. Craft
Tveter, Olaf	4-2-43	82	Coronary Occlusion	69	5-14-45	Tacoma, Wash.	82	150	Mrs. Anna Tveter
Reed, Clarence S.	5-4-36	94	Heart Trouble	46	5-21-45	Canton, Ohio	94	200	Mrs. Gladys Reed
Re-Init.									
Gatecliff, Alfred	1-13-25	98	Cancer	62	5-28-45	Detroit, Mich.	98	400	Beatrice Gatecliff
Moore, Thomas	1-6-16	98	Drowned	55	5-20-45	St. Claire Shores, Mich.	98	500	Elizabeth Moore
Allen, C. W.	1-11-17	146	Cerebral Hemor.	64	5-14-45	Coalgate, Okla.	100	500	Mrs. C. W. Allen
Priestly, Edward	6-1-16	120	Cerebral Hemor.	73	6-1-45	Cleveland, Ohio	120	500	Steam Fitters Local 120
Thomas, Fred	4-2-13	392	Cerebral Hemor.	68	5-25-45	Sandusky, Ohio	120	600	Steam Fitters Local 120
Braband, Frank G.	8-1-17	130	Heart Trouble	52	4-26-45	Chicago, Ill.	130	500	Helen Braband
Dorrance, Benj.	4-4-02	130	Heart Failure	69	5-10-45	Chicago, Ill.	130	700	Raymond Fern
Mattern, Louis	6-3-45	130	Heart Trouble	68	6-3-45	Chicago, Ill.	130	700	Mrs. Marie Mattern
O'Connor, John J.	8-1-36	130	Coronary Thromb.	63	5-3-45	Chicago, Ill.	130	200	Frances O'Connor
Schmitt, Chas. P.	1-6-1900	130	Cerebral Hemor.	76	5-25-45	Milwaukee, Wis.	130	700	Dorothy L. Schmitt
Murray, Lloyd	6-17-42	136	Cerebral Hemor.	54	6-4-45	Evansville, Ind.	136	150	Freda Murray
Nern, Louis	4-14-44	166	Carcinoma	59	6-11-45	Fort Wayne, Ind.	166	200	John Nern
Hunter, Walter	10-22-43	170	Coronary Thromb.	55	5-11-45	Vancouver, Colo.	170	150	Mrs. Walter Hunter
Scott, I. C.	7-27-40	781	Heart Failure	49	4-15-44	Perry, Okla.	176	150	Mrs. Hazel Scott
Deprather, J. F.	6-8-43	177	Uraemia	37	5-13-45	Savannah, Ga.	177	150	Mrs. J. F. Deprather
Pittman, N. E.	10-29-43	177	Drowning	64	10-22-44	Brunswick, Ga.	177	150	Gaines Pittman
Shipes, Chas. Franklin	8-1-43	177	Brain Injury	22	5-27-45	Augusta, Ga.	177	150	G. Poteat, Walker Funeral Home
Helferstay, Frank C.	4-19-11	440	Hemor. of Stomach	60	6-7-45	Milwaukee, Wis.	183	600	Katherine Helferstay
Hoffman, C. H.	10-19-12	155	Uremia	54	3-15-45	Little Rock, Ark.	185	600	P. & S. F. Local 185
Herritt, Eugene R.	8-4-44	188	Food Poisoning	38	6-6-45	Savannah, Ga.	188	150	Mrs. Natalie W. Herritt
Leuze, Charles	4-23-1900	189	Heart Trouble	68	5-27-45	Columbus, Ga.	189	700	R. F. Middendorf, Sec'y Local 189
Re-Init.									
Self, Percy L.	5-7-37	68	Natural Causes	51	5-24-45	Houston, Texas	195	200	Mrs. Ida Self
Cheers, Wm. J.	9-23-42	197	Cerebral Thromb.	53	5-16-45	Pittsburgh, Pa.	197	150	Ina Cheers
Cherry, Raymond C.	1-26-44	234	Internal Hemor.	40	5-25-45	Jacksonville, Fla.	234	150	Mrs. Alma L. Cherry
Beebe, Paul C.	4-3-44	235	Cerebral Hemor.	54	4-5-45	Portland, Ore.	235	150	Steam Fitters Local 235
Hartung, Victor	7-16-42	235	Killed in Action	21	5-17-45	Pacific Area	235	150	Steam Fitters Local 235
Pluid, Cecil H.	11-2-42	235	Peritonitis	54	5-13-45	Vancouver, Wash.	235	150	Steam Fitters Local 235
Silberg, Jack	12-29-42	235	Heart Failure	37	5-9-45	Portland, Ore.	235	150	Steam Fitters Local 235
Zimmerman, Chas. R.	9-30-42	235	Poisoning	59	9-30-44	Portland, Ore.	235	150	Steam Fitters Local 235
Kelley, J. H.	5-20-42	525	Carcinoma	45	5-31-45	Wilmington, Calif.	250	150	Mrs. J. H. Kelley
Benard, Jos. G.	6-5-14	283	Heart Disease	81	6-14-45	Lawrence, Mass.	283	600	Mrs. Jos. G. Benard
McAulliffe, Wm. F.	12-27-35	283	Heart Disease	56	5-15-45	Lawrence, Mass.	283	200	Katherine T. McAulliffe
Allen, Barney D.	5-15-39	286	Killed in Action	24	4-12-45	Mindanao Island	286	200	Mrs. Gladys Allen
Re-Init.									
Stecker, Edward	9-3-37	319	Heart Trouble	69	6-10-45	Aurora, Ill.	319	200	Mrs. Adeline Stecker
De Visser, Adrian	7-15-40	337	Killed in Action	28	2-16-44	Italy	337	150	Margaret De Visser
Re-Init.									
Murphy, Robt. S.	9-23-29	139	Tuberculosis	61	5-28-45	San Leandro, Calif.	342	300	Mrs. Lucy Murphy
Anderson, Alfred	10-12-31	349	Leukemia	39	12-31-44	New Haven, Conn.	349	300	Mrs. Gertrude Anderson
Adel, Charles	8-1-27	776	Heart Trouble	72	4-24-45	Washington, D. C.	420	300	Mrs. Anna Adel
Re-Init.									
Beister, Fred	2-27-22	420	Pneumonia	61	5-9-45	Philadelphia, Pa.	420	400	Mrs. Carrie Beister
Kane, Thomas V.	9-1-39	432	Killed in Action	31	2-8-44	Mid Atlantic	432	150	Mrs. Mary E. Kane
Rissler, Jas. Franklin	5-9-41	440	Cerebral Hemor.	52	5-19-45	New Albany, Ind.	440	150	G. R. Rissler
Re-Init.									
Bowler, Geo.	4-26-39	444	Coronary Thromb.	63	5-24-45	Oakland, Calif.	444	200	Mrs. Georgia A. Bowler
Gerow, D. C.	12-2-03	442	Cancer	63	6-6-45	Berkeley, Calif.	444	700	Mrs. Grace M. Gerow
Bullock, J. C.	5-3-02	251	Pneumonia	69	3-29-45	Imola, Calif.	447	700	Mrs. Catherine Fullerton
Re-Init.									
Paulsen, Wm. G.	9-26-33	393	Heart Trouble	60	5-31-45	Sacramento, Calif.	447	300	Mrs. Mabel L. Paulsen
Del, Conrad J.	9-15-19	449	Coronary Thromb.	66	5-13-45	Pittsburgh, Pa.	449	500	Leo A. Green, Sec'y Local 449
Molker, Vincent	9-22-19	449	Heart Failure	56	5-1-45	Baraboo, Wis.	449	500	Leo A. Green, Sec'y Local 449
Kane, Francis	9-30-43	450	Heart Failure	86	5-6-45	Pittsburgh, Pa.	450	150	J. H. Gallagher, Sec'y Local 450
Hansen, Catherine L.	9-1-43	473	Pneumonia	47	4-28-45	Kirkland, Wash.	473	150	Wayne Kvallek
Hegvedt, Grundy	1-11-44	473	Heart Failure	63	2-16-45	Seattle, Wash.	473	150	Mrs. Anna Fick
Tingley, Jas. E.	2-9-43	476	Carcinoma	55	5-9-45	S. Warren, R. I.	476	150	Tekla J. Tingley
Bowyer, Ed. J.	12-23-36	479	Coronary Thromb.	59	5-11-45	Winnipeg, Can.	479	200	S. Cullen, Sec'y Local 479
Doore, Faust Hay	9-27-43	508	Coronary Thromb.	46	5-6-45	Santa Monica, Calif.	508	150	Eva Hay Doore
Mouser, John	3-10-41	664	Heart Disease	51	3-26-45	Fayetteville, Ark.	533	150	Anna Mouser
Hanvey, John Wm.	10-24-44	553	Coronary Thromb.	56	6-11-45	Edwardsville, Ill.	553	150	Amelia Hanvey
Nuby, Arvil	11-12-45	553	Fractured Skull	43	6-12-45	Alton, Ill.	553	200	Olive Nuby
Morris, Robt. J.	2-17-42	574	Pneumonia	60	5-6-45	New Orleans, La.	574	150	J. R. Rispoli, Sec'y Local 574
Howard, John J.	2-23-44	590	Accident	22	5-19-45	Richmond, Calif.	590	150	Local Union 590
Kinhead, Wm. Archie	4-9-43	590	Meningitis	33	5-9-45	Oakland, Calif.	590	150	Local Union 590
Merriman, Jack L.	12-28-42	590	Killed in Service	34	4-12-45	Okinawa	590	150	Local Union 590
Moran, John P.	2-14-36	590	Pneumonia	55	5-3-45	Oakland, Calif.	590	200	Local Union 590



DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JUNE, 1945

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U.	Amt.	To Whom Paid
Tardel, Herbert F.	5-28-43	590	Uremia	41	5-22-45	Santa Rosa, Calif.	590	150	Local Union 590
Hoyt, Jess L.	10-1-42	383	Meningitis	58	4-29-45	Lafayette, Ind.	597	150	Pipe Fitters' Ass'n.
Klausner, David B.	10-1-41	597	Killed in Action	30	4-16-45	Navy	597	150	Pipe Fitters' Ass'n.
Tackett, Thos. F.	2-5-13	598	Heart Failure	64	6-7-45	Kingsbury, Ind.	597	600	Pipe Fitters' Ass'n.
Freeman, J. E., Sr.	2-17-33	602	Heart Attack	62	6-5-45	Washington, D. C.	602	300	J. E. Freeman, Jr.
Kitchell, C. M., Sr.	1-22-34	617	Heart Attack	72	5-13-45	Port Arthur, Texas	617	300	C. M. Kitchell, Jr.
Sullivan, Wm. D.	12-13-12	288	Coronary Occlusion	61	5-21-45	West Palm Beach, Fla.	630	600	Mary M. Sullivan
Davis, Fred	4-21-14	639	Accident	60	5-21-45	Brooklyn, N. Y.	638	600	Mrs. Florence Davis
Walsh, Richard P.	4-17-14	638	Heart Disease	73	5-5-45	Queens, N. Y.	638	600	Mabel Walsh
Pepperney, Elmer	8-21-41	669	Killed in Action	22	12-18-44	Belgium	669	150	A. B. Pepperney
German, Percival E.	2-28-44	670	Motor Accident	38	11-19-44	Harrisburg, Va.	670	150	Ruth G. German
Mansell, Clyde D.	7-16-44	682	Accident	40	5-26-45	Houston, Texas	682	150	Marie Mansell
Wallace, J. V.	8-3-43	682	Cerebral Hemor.	55	6-1-45	Houston, Texas	682	150	Mrs. J. V. Wallace
O'Neill, Thos. P.	7-16-43	690	Tuberculosis	34	5-7-45	Philadelphia, Pa.	690	150	Mrs. Mary O'Neill
Hamby, L. W.	8-25-37	363	Duodenal Ulcer	52	5-16-45	Cleveland, Ohio	723	200	Mrs. Vestal M. Hamby
								\$29,400	

SICK BENEFITS PAID IN JUNE, 1945, TO CONTINUOUSLY SICK MEMBERS


L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
2	John Weller	\$45.00	268	W. G. Bennett	20.00	585	S. N. Slade	65.00
32	D. Reid	65.00	464	John W. Reynolds	30.00	603	Edw. A. Warner	65.00
78	Frank Fischbeck	65.00	473	Frank Lindell	65.00	669	(Los Angeles) J. G. Knodle	65.00
112	Horace C. Wright	65.00	533	Pat Lyndon	65.00			
250	Joseph Reed	65.00	537	F. O. Miller	65.00			\$745.00



L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name
	<b>Worcester, Mass.</b>		<b>Cleveland, Ohio</b>		<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>		<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>
4	Timothy O'Connor	120	Edward Priestly	250	J. H. Kelley	508	Faust Hay Doore
	<b>Washington, D. C.</b>		<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>		<b>Lawrence, Mass.</b>		<b>Kansas City, Mo.</b>
5	Jas. M. Anderson	130	Frank J. Braband	283	Jos. G. Benard	533	John Mouser
5	Matthew Kent	130	Benj. Dorrance	283	Wm. F. McAulliffe		
	<b>Kansas City, Mo.</b>		<b>Evansville, Ind.</b>		<b>Austin, Texas</b>		<b>Alton, Ill.</b>
8	Richard J. Flaigle	130	Lloyd Murray	286	Barney D. Allen	553	John Wm. Hanvey
	<b>Duluth, Minn.</b>		<b>Fort Wayne, Ind.</b>		<b>Aurora, Ill.</b>		Arvil Nuby
11	Keith Ball	136	Louis Nern	319	Edw. Stecker	574	Robt. J. Morris
11	Henry R. Tinkham	166	Chas. P. Schmitt	337	Adrian De Vizzer		<b>New Orleans, La.</b>
	<b>Seattle, Wash.</b>		<b>Vancouver, B. C.</b>		<b>Kalamazoo, Mich.</b>		<b>San Francisco, Calif.</b>
32	Roy E. Payne	170	Walter Hunter	342	Adrian De Vizzer	590	John J. Howard
	<b>Des Moines, Iowa</b>		<b>Tulsa, Okla.</b>		<b>Oakland, Calif.</b>	590	Wm. Archie Kinkead
33	Earl Robinson	176	I. C. Scott	342	Robert S. Murphy	590	Jack L. Merriman
	<b>Baltimore, Md.</b>		<b>Brunswick, Ga.</b>		<b>New Haven, Conn.</b>	590	John P. Moran
48	Bernard Garrett	177	J. F. Deprather	349	Alfred Anderson	590	Herbert F. Tardel
	<b>Syracuse, N. Y.</b>		N. E. Pittman	420	<b>Philadelphia, Pa.</b>		<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>
54	Chas. Rauh	177	Chas. Franklin Shipes	420	Charles Adel	597	Jess L. Hoyt
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	<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>		<b>Jacksonville, Fla.</b>		J. C. Bullock	638	Richard P. Walsh
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