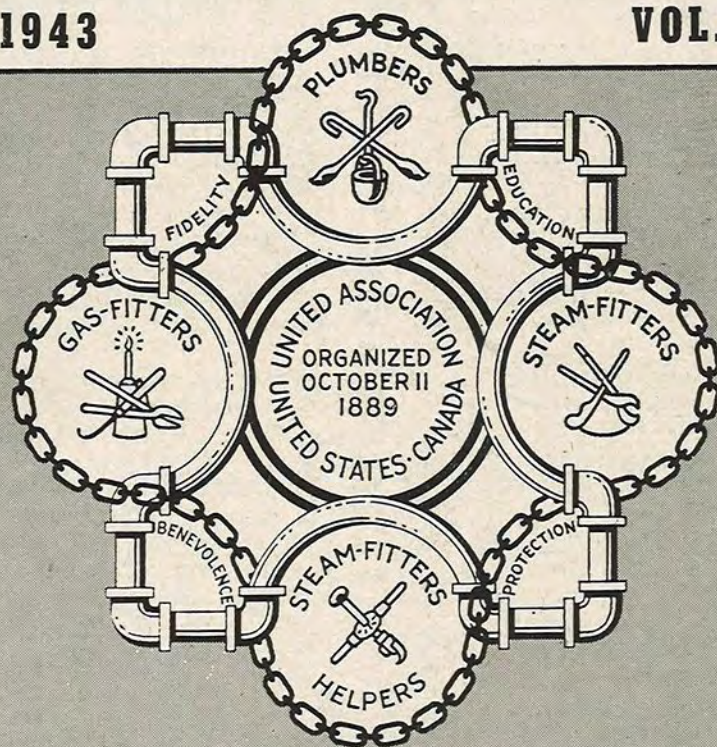


JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS

DECEMBER 1943

VOL. LVIII, NO. 12



Official Organ

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

Service Honor Roll

Dedicated

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

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UNITED STATES NAVY
LOCAL 519

JOSEPH WINICHEK
UNITED STATES ARMY
LOCAL 2

FRANCIS DEVINE
UNITED STATES ARMY
LOCAL 121

HERMAN DETELS, JR.
UNITED STATES NAVY
LOCAL 2

JAMES NEWMAN
UNITED STATES ARMY
LOCAL 163

MICHAEL F. COLLINS
UNITED STATES NAVY
LOCAL 5

HAROLD A. SAWTELLE
UNITED STATES NAVY
LOCAL 5

DANIEL P. FARLEY
UNITED STATES ARMY
LOCAL 172

GEORGE B. MORRIS
UNITED STATES NAVY
LOCAL 597

GUY F. HENDRICKS
UNITED STATES NAVY
LOCAL 351

WALTER HAWTHORNE
UNITED STATES NAVY
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EDWARD HOLLE
UNITED STATES ARMY
LOCAL 274

GEORGE M. HUNTER
UNITED STATES ARMY
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JOSEPH CRAVEN
UNITED STATES NAVY
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CURTIS H. KOCH
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N. A. SERRATORE
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HAROLD D. ROSENDALE
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WILFRED BIGOLET
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ROBT. G. CROOK
UNITED STATES ARMY
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THE LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

AT the recent Convention of the C. I. O. a resolution was adopted calling for the abolition of the Little Steel Formula. Almost simultaneously the United Steelworkers of America, C. I. O., gave formal notification through President Philip Murray to the steel companies with which it had contracts that the Union intended to re-open the wage clauses for upward revisions. At about the same time President Roosevelt appointed a cost-of-living committee consisting of six members chosen from the National War Labor Board to investigate the methods used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to describe the changes in the cost of living by its cost-of-living index. These events indicate quite clearly that dissatisfaction exists in this country with the Little Steel Formula. Beneath the surface there is greater dissatisfaction with the entire program of economic stabilization.

Fundamental Facts

Before any consideration is given to this latest attack on the Little Steel Formula, certain fundamental facts must be set down as the basis of thinking.

Fact No. 1

The nation must avoid inflation. The officers of the United Association have always recognized this primary truth. As early as September, 1942—one month before Congress inaugurated its complete program of economic stabilization—the position was taken editorially in no uncertain terms:

"Many of our members are demanding higher wages regardless

of the ultimate cost to society and themselves. We must be alert to the rising spiral of inflation which is staring us in the face.

As prices have risen in the past there has been a consequent rise

Editorial

in wages. You say this is as it should be. True—there is need for a definite ratio between the prices we pay for things and the wages we earn. But the constant lifting of prices followed by wage demands has placed our economic system in jeopardy. Inflation stares us in the face as a result of this upward spiral. Inflation, if it comes, will destroy just what we have spent years struggling for—a high standard of living. This standard has been based upon a decent wage scale. Inflation will cut our scale to half or less in what we can buy for our wages. Many of our members fail to realize that constant demands for higher rates at this time only lead to struggle and strife which we can ill afford. In an effort to prevent inflation the United Association has entered into Wage Stabilization Agreements with the Federal Government. These agreements must not be undermined by foolish or illogical attempts to obtain unnecessary higher wage rates than those agreed to in the agreements."

These words were translated into

action not only by the membership of the United Association but by all organized labor. In the seventh monthly report to the Senate made by Chairman William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board for October, he stated:

"Due credit should be granted to the patriotism and foresight of the majority of the workers in these basic industries who accepted stabilization of their wages at a time of rising living costs. In a great number of instances their union leaders were so conscious of their responsibilities under the government's program to hold down the cost of living, they did not even demand an increase in their general level of wages."

Every thinking worker in America is convinced that the nation must avoid inflation. If he were not, there would not be the current dissatisfaction with the rising cost of living. Already the fact is clear that increased money income does not mean increased amounts of food, clothes, shelter and personal services. It doesn't take an economist to recognize that money does not buy as much now as it did when America entered the war.

Fact No. 2

An effective over-all program of fighting inflation must be devised. The organized workers of America do not propose that the prices of the goods and services they buy should be regulated more severely than wages. The workers seek only to be certain that inflation will be avoided, and they

(Continued on page 28)

The Department of Labor in World War II

AT the recent convention of the Metal Trades Department, the Building Trades Department, and the American Federation of Labor resolutions were introduced calling for a re-vitalizing of the Department of Labor. The charge was generally made that too many different agencies of government were engaged in formulating and executing policies which directly affected the worker of the nation. At the same time, the one department of government charged with representing the views of labor in the Cabinet of the President was being by-passed and eclipsed. Without entering into a detailed analysis at this time of the many agencies now concerned with administering the war time labor policies of the Government, the statement can be made that one does get the impression that everybody has something to do with labor policies except the Department of Labor.

Some War Labor Agencies

To name a few agencies which enjoy status independently of the Department of Labor, consider the War Manpower Commission, the United States Employment Service, the National Labor Relations Board, the National War Labor Board, the Immigration Bureau, and a host of labor bureaus and divisions within the Navy Department, the War Department, the War Production Board, and the multitudinous other agencies of the Federal Government. That duplication of efforts, complexity and confusion must result is one possibility; that unification and centralization of responsibility is needed is a definite fact; that the American Federation of Labor should lead the movement for a dynamic, strong Department of Labor is but a recurrence of history.

Origin of Department of Labor

The Department of Labor is a relatively new arm of the Federal Government. The Department was brought into full being with a voice in the Cabinet of the President on March 4, 1913. The movement for the creation of a Department of Labor was begun in the days of the National Labor Congress and the Knights of Labor. The goal was finally reached as a result of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor during the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers.

The newly created Department had barely started to function before World War I broke out. Within a few years our own country was involved and the fledgling Department was confronted with the numerous demands which a nation at war makes. Interestingly, the problems which arose were quite similar to those which confront our nation in the present war. Industrial disputes, manpower, rising cost of living and attacks on labor standards were all matters that demanded positive action by the Federal Government.

The Department and World War I

President Woodrow Wilson attacked these problems vigorously. At no time did he indicate either by his actions or by his statements that he did not rely upon the advice and counsel of his Cabinet member, Secretary of Labor Wilson. The Conciliation Service was expanded. The United States Employment Service—then a branch of the Department of Labor—was designated to meet the manpower needs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics developed a special cost of living section. The Children's Bureau was strengthened to fight against the reduction of labor standards.

To be sure, the Department of Labor was not yet ready to accept all the burdens imposed on it by the war. When, however, the President did appoint a Mediation Commission to cope with the major strikes, he placed the Secretary of Labor at its head as the Chairman. This appointment added to the prestige of the Department of Labor.

The War Labor Administrator

Subsequently, the need for a unified policy on war labor conditions led the Council of National Defense to propose that definite action be taken in that direction. An Inter-departmental Committee—with Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, as Chairman—was created to propose ways and means of achieving this objective. The result of this Committee's effort was the creation of War Labor Administrator with authority to execute the labor policies of the Government. President Wilson appointed the Secretary of Labor to this position. Under his jurisdiction was placed all the agencies subsequent-

ly created in order to unify the war-time labor policies of the Government.

The War Labor Conference Board, the National War Labor Board, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation and the U. S. Housing Corporation, the War Labor Policies Board and the Division of Negro Economics were some of the more important agencies under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Labor.

The Present Position

This brief sketch of the relation of the Department of Labor and its Cabinet member, the Secretary of Labor, throws into bold relief the present position of the Department in World War II. While the statement is accurate that the Department of Labor did not dominate the labor relations of the first World War, the relative position of the Secretary of Labor in the Cabinet is undeniably clear. The contrast is marked.

Nor is the comparison between the Department of Labor in 1917-1918 and the Department today absolutely a fair one. In the early period the Department of Labor had not been recognized fully and was just beginning an uphill fight for recognition. Its appropriation was not only small in amount but not even certain. Both employers and employees were skeptical. Last but not least, the organization of the Department as it was then constituted had not been fully developed.

Action Now

Today the best friend of the Department of Labor cannot say that as an entity it plays a dominant role in the Cabinet of the President and in the establishment of war time labor policies. True, its bureaus and divisions are quietly making their contributions to the nation in its war effort. Equally true, some of the Department bureaus and departments are laying foundations for progress after the war. But the fact still remains that the Department of Labor today is not the channel through which America's war government attempts to unify and direct its labor activities. It is time that positive steps should be taken by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates to re-vitalize the Department of Labor.

Building Trades Congratulated for Fine War Record

The following talk was delivered by Brother George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, at the Building and Construction Trades Department Convention in Boston, Mass.

MR. Chairman and delegates to the Building and Construction Trades Department: I take a great deal of pleasure in coming here this morning to say a few words to you in regard to some of the things that have taken place since you met at Toronto one year ago.

I am sure that we all take a great deal of pride—and the Building and Construction Trades take particular pride—in the results that have been shown on the military fronts where our American boys are facing the enemy and have faced him during the past year.

What has happened in a military way in the Southwest Pacific, in the Mediterranean area and on the long front that lies between the Nazi and the Russian forces during the past year, is but a reflection of what has been taking place here on the home front during the past three years, or since we really went to war in June of 1940, when America really woke up to the fact that what was going on in Europe was a vital threat to America and American institutions; and I think the Building Trades can take particular pride in the fact that the long preparatory work that they did during the latter part of 1940 and 1941-1942, has borne fruit on the military battlefronts during the past year.

However, I think we are all more or less practical enough to know that while a start has been made, while the enemy is stepping backwards for the first time in this long war, that victory is not yet in sight, that we realize that this is no time for complacency, no time for sitting back on our laurels and saying, "It is going to be over pretty soon." The hard, cold fact is that the worst of the fighting is still to come, and I think the trade unionists, being realists, will realize that to a



*George Meany
Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of Labor*

greater extent than any other portion of our population.

When the real invasion of Nazi Germany comes, we know it is going to cost men and it is going to take materials to a far greater extent than ever before. Any slackening now of production would make itself felt when that drive comes, and I am sure that the American Federation of Labor and the Building and Construction Trades Department will do their part to see that no such slackening of pro-

duction takes place, because in the final analysis we all have our eyes on one objective, and that is complete and total victory over the people who would destroy our way of life—the way of life under which we have made so much progress during the last fifty or seventy-five years; the way of life under which it is possible for us to meet in convention as we are meeting here this morning.

However, in pursuing that objective of total and complete victory, I think the men and women of organized labor have earned the right to keep their eyes open and have something to say as to what is going to happen here and abroad when that objective has been reached. I think we have the right, and I think the record gives us the right to have something to say as to what preparations are going to be made for the disposition of manpower in this country when peace has been achieved.

I think we have got a right to look forward to the end of this war and to say to the American people and to say to our government, that the energies and resources and the ingenuity of the American people that have made possible all-out production for war must make possible all-out production for peace. I don't think the workers of America, I don't think the

returning soldiers who will be demobilized when this war ends, are prepared to come back and face a major depression and face unemployment with all its accompanying ills and evils.

I don't think we are fighting this war to go back to the bread line situation which we had after the last war.

This represents perhaps the greatest challenge that America can meet, beyond the challenge that it is in the process of meeting now. We were chal-

lenged by the totalitarian powers a few years ago. We were told that a democracy could not wage war in the same manner that an autocracy could, a country that was controlled by a dictator. We were told that a democracy could not fit into the scheme of an all-out modern war. I think that what happened in the past few months disproves that theory; I think we have met that challenge. We have proved that democracy can go in, and despite whatever limitations of power are placed on those who run our affairs, we can meet the dictators at their own game, and so I say to you, we have got to meet this second challenge, again a challenge to democracy, again a challenge to our way of life.

Can we convert from war time to peace time without a major depression, without punishing the people—both the workers and the soldiers who have fought this war—by compelling them to accept the bread line as their recompense for victory? That challenge must be met. It must be met by labor. It must be met by management. It must be met by government, and it must be met by planning beforehand; planning to take care of this manpower when the war is over. And labor must have a share in the planning. Great public works programs must be laid out; industry must be willing to come in and finance industrial expansion to a greater extent than ever before. I am hopeful of that situation, and I am sure that those of us who are close to it in Washington are also hopeful, because I think for the first time industry realizes its obligations; not only its obligations, but the threat to its future existence if it does not meet this problem and dispose of it in a sound way. I think the larger industrialists of the country are thinking over a peace-time economy, approaching in billions of dollars something like that we have now as a war-time economy. I think they realize that unless they solve this problem, not only is labor going to face a situation by which we may be regimented by some form of government which we don't want, but that industry as it is presently constituted under a free enterprise system, will also be destroyed.

So, I think that organized labor must face the future with its eyes open; must keep its eye on the ball—the ball being absolute and complete victory—but at the same time must keep its eye on this other objective, of taking care of our peace; taking care of the American peace at the conclusion of this war.

Labor has been realistic about this war since the very start. No group in

our population can show a record of realism such as labor has shown. In 1933 when the Hitler government came to power in Germany, labor pointed the finger of warning at what was taking place. In 1935 when Mussolini moved across to conquer the Empire of Ethiopia and in 1937 when Japan moved into Manchuria, labor raised its voice in warning at that time. And it is up to labor at this time to raise its voice in warning as to what may come at the conclusion of this war.

When this war came on, we of organized labor knew that we had to make certain sacrifices; we knew that there were certain discomforts that would come with the conduct of an all-out war like this. We knew that certain liberties which we held dear would to some extent be modified. We knew we had to face food rationing, we knew we had to pay more taxes, we knew of the disagreeable things that come with all-out war would come to this nation and we knew they would rest with particular force on organized labor.

The records of our organization, the American Federation of Labor, show that we knew these things were going to happen. It will show that we were prepared to make these sacrifices and were prepared to sacrifice more than any other part of the population. We have had to meet these discomforts and make these sacrifices and get along, and I think we are doing a real job, but there was one other item we knew would come to which we were not prepared to submit. We knew we would be the victims of an all-out attack by the reactionaries and the enemies of trade unionism from one end of the country to the other. We knew we would have to face restrictive legislation. We knew we would have to fight our enemies in and out of Congress and that particular sacrifice we were not prepared to meet.

This attack has come in the form of legislation, such as the Smith-Connally Bill, in the form of a vicious propaganda campaign which is being waged throughout the country and overseas, to divorce the American soldier from the American worker. We have got to face that and we will perhaps face it with greater seriousness when these boys return home. There has been a deliberate campaign carried on among the boys at the fighting fronts and among the boys in the camps throughout the nation—an anti-labor campaign. These boys have been told that labor has been striking and stopping production all along the line, and we have got to depend upon the common sense of the Ameri-

can worker and the American soldier to overcome that sort of thing.

In the final analysis labor must have been doing something; they must have been producing something, or this military effort we have made in the last six or eight months could not have been successful.

I wonder where these critics of organized labor feel that the material that is going to the Russian front without which there would not be any Russian front—I wonder where they think that material comes from. I wonder who they think made that material? I wonder who they think has made it possible for an Armada of a thousand or two thousand ships to go across the Mediterranean, fully loaded with materials of war and with men to use that material? I wonder where they think that material comes from? If labor has been retarding the war effort and if labor has been striking and holding down production, how was that material produced?

So we have got to depend upon the common sense of these boys and the spirit of American fair play, with which they are possessed, to tell this story to them and let them know what labor is doing because I am telling you that they are not finding out the true picture of what is going on on the home front from their own service newspapers or from the newspapers they are receiving from their people here at home.

In the final analysis I think we should keep this in mind in dealing with this important problem: that a large percentage—a majority of these boys—are our boys. They are not only the members of our organization but they are the sons and brothers of members of our organization, so when they try to divorce the American soldier from the American worker they are going to come plumb up against that problem; and I think that is something we have got to bear in mind and use it to our advantage.

There are more than 80,000 carpenters, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, now in the armed forces. There are 105,000 teamsters, and 44,000 or 45,000 electrical workers in the armed services. And so it runs right down through the Building and Construction Trades and other organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This is our answer to the critics—this is our method of getting our story across, because these boys are our boys and we have got to let them know in some way that the material that they use comes from the brain and the brawn of the American worker. Not only the material our American boys use

but the material our Russian Allies and our Chinese Allies are using in this war.

That is a problem labor must meet and it must overcome this propaganda. It must overcome this propaganda about strikes; and on this question of strikes, let's consider what the record has been.

According to an official statement of the Chairman of the War Labor Board, for every work year—for every year worked—there has been one hour lost due to a strike. Or, let's put it the other way: For every single hour lost by a strike by a single man, there has been a work year worked by another man. Now I don't know what that amounts to in percentage, but I will say to you that it is awfully small. It is less than the traditional one-tenth of one per cent. That means that labor has kept its pledge almost to the point of perfection, and when we analyze what was meant by that pledge this record becomes all the more amazing.

When we pledged, as representatives of the American Federation of Labor, that there would be no strikes during the period of the war, we were pledging our individual membership—our Local Union membership—all of whom since the time of their existence had a perfectly free right to strike. International Presidents who, in some cases, had very little police power over their Local Unions—perhaps the power to suspend—they were pledging those Local Unions. They were pledging free people to work for other people under conditions which, perhaps, they did not want to work. They were pledging that men would hold their tempers, that they would forget their differences with their employers for the period of the war. They were pledging men to work for this period, despite anything the employer might do—and I can tell you, from the record of the War Labor Board in over 60 per cent of the cases before it where there have been strikes, we can with success charge directly to the employer provocation for those strikes. We have cases where the employer called in the Union business agent and would open the negotiations and say, "What is the use of talking to you? You can't do anything, you haven't even got the power to stop work." That sort of thing went on. But despite all that we have a record of almost 100 per cent perfection on this home front activity of keeping production going, and I think we can, with due modesty, compare that record of almost 100 per cent perfection with some of the other records of home front activities. Is there anyone here with the temerity to say that our gas rationing function

has been administered in a 100 per cent manner? Is there anyone here to say that OPA has made a 100 per cent success of food price control? Has anyone here the temerity to say that manpower distribution has been handled by the War Manpower Commission with 100 per cent success? Is there anyone to say that the whole, over-all policy on the home front has been 100 per cent successful? Of course not. Human institutions are not built on a basis of 100 per cent perfection. But labor has made a record of almost 100 per cent and still we hear criticism from the length and breadth of the land and extending all the way to the battlefronts where the boys are fighting the battle to preserve not only our institutions which are maintained by those who are criticizing us the most.

So, I feel that these are some of the problems we face in the coming year, the problem of going through with the job of winning this war, and at the same time preparing for the peace and preparing to protect our labor organizations.

There is just one other point that I would like to talk to you about. You all know that in December of 1941 we reached an agreement with the government and with representatives of employers that resulted in the formation of the War Labor Board. The basis of that agreement was in very simple language: (1) That there would not be any strikes or lockouts for the duration of the war; (2) that all disputes would be settled by a War Labor Board—a proper War Labor Board; (3) that the President of the United States would supply the War Labor Board, would supply the instrumentality, in other words, that he would appoint the members. So the agreement was very simple. It was the result of collective bargaining—tripartite collective bargaining, if you please—because the government sat in through two representatives, through Mr. Davis, who is Chairman of the War Labor Board now and acted as moderator of that meeting, and Senator Thomas who acted as his assistant. So we reached this agreement and the War Labor Board was established—established with power to settle all disputes on their merits. Well, the War Labor Board no longer has that power. It hasn't had that power within practically a year, so we didn't get exactly what we bargained for. We didn't get a War Labor Board to which you could go and have your case laid before twelve men and have that case decided on its merits.

Labor took the position that any case that went before these men, no

matter how often we were voted in the minority and no matter how often the public voted against us, we had given our pledge that we would accept that decision. We accepted the Little Steel formula on that basis. We accepted the Little Steel formula because it was voted eight to four by the public and employer members of that Board. But the four labor members said, "All right, we are the minority, but this decision was reached by majority rule, and we believe in the majority rule as an instrument of democracy."

On April 8, 1943, the Little Steel formula, which up to that time was the property of the War Labor Board, and which was set up as a result of majority rule, became the law of the land. The War Labor Board now cannot undo or readjust the Little Steel formula, because it became the law of the land. In addition, last October we had an Act of Congress, which set up the Director of Economic Stabilization—set up a stabilization program which gave the War Labor Board and the Treasury Department control of wages. We now have an over-all agency headed by Justice Byrnes, who stepped up and allowed Mr. Vinson, from Tennessee, to take charge of the Office of Economic Stabilization. So, we are now in this position, that we can no longer decide these cases on their merits. We can register a recommendation or we can register our opinion on the case, but in the final analysis, they are decided by other governmental agencies which were set up since we reached this agreement. Well, I don't think we are going to rock the boat—I don't think we are going to upset the apple cart. I think we are going to keep on going, to keep battling and doing our best to get fair decisions from this War Labor Board. I don't say that all the decisions are unfair. I say some of them are.

On the other hand, I think the record will show that we have done pretty well on some of these cases, but fundamentally and basically the Board that we bargained for in December of 1941 is not the Board we have today. We bargained for a Board with complete autonomous power to decide cases on their merits. We now have a Board that cannot do just that. It can make its decisions subject to Mr. Byrnes and subject to Mr. Vinson, and in some cases, subject to the ruling of the OPA.

The reason I am bringing this to your attention now is this: This is another challenge we must meet. This is another problem that we must face at the conclusion of this war; because you will find out that the people who are running this show—these various

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Report of GENERAL

REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER JOHN W. BRUCE

The situation confronting us at Montreal in connection with our fight with the CIO in the shipyards compelled me to return here and I have been in constant consultation with Business Agent Gauld and Vice-President Guérard along with the Executive Board in our efforts to keep control over the situation and we are maintaining satisfactory relationships with the company but our future course will have to be decided from the opposition we encounter. While in the city, I have taken up the situation regarding our wages, with the Canadian Sprinkler Association and have also been in contact with the Regional War Labor Board and finally had this matter adjusted to our satisfaction.

Having received instructions from the General Office I proceeded to Dalhousie, in an effort to straighten out the unsatisfactory conditions with Local 465. I called a meeting but I met discouraging situations of opposition from the membership owing to an internal conflict, and I called a further meeting, and met with no greater success. I interviewed the management in connection with our agreement and the action of the Local, and I am of the opinion that we may work out a satisfactory solution.

Returning to Montreal, I again took up the question of the shipyard situation, and found things going as well as could be expected, under these circumstances. I met Mr. Copeland of the International Paper Co., and also Mr. Henry and we discussed the situation at Dalhousie, and have arranged to carry out the terms of our agreement. I also had a meeting with President Craig of the R. E. D. and also met Chairman Chase, of the Vice-President's Committee, regarding the railway situation and found things progressing satisfactorily. I was in touch with Mr. Lemoine of the Sprinkler Association, respecting the adjustment of our wages, and found that this matter would be attended to. I also attended a meeting with Mr. Ley, of the National War Labour Board, along with the committees of the men employed in Vickers, on our wage situation.

Receiving notice from the Regional War Labour Board of Ontario, I proceeded to Toronto, and along with Brothers Reitz, Rank and White, Local

Union No. 527, Kitchener, we appeared before the board in connection with our request for an increase in wages.

Receiving notice of a meeting of the National Conference Board, of the Construction Industry, I proceeded to Ottawa, along with the other International representatives, and we had a very keen discussion on the general situation and our plans for future action, and I am of the opinion, considerable progress is being made. I had a further conference with Mr. Ley, of N. L. W. B., regarding the general shipyard situation, and received satisfactory information. I also had a conference with Mr. MacLean, Chief Conciliation Officer, and Mr. McCullough, his assistant, respecting the controversy in the Montreal shipyards, and they arranged to have further conferences with our committees in Montreal, in an effort to seek a solution to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing there.

Receiving a call for a conference from President Bengough of the Trades and Labour Congress to all International offices, I proceeded to Toronto to attend same, when we had a very satisfactory meeting, regarding the general situation existing in this country and formulating plans for our future activity. I had a conference with Organizer Finally respecting the situation at Hamilton, and Windsor, and arranged with him for the presentation of our case before the Regional War Labour Board.

Arising out of our Toronto meeting, a conference was held with the Prime Minister, the Honorable Mackenzie King, and several of his Cabinet Ministers, at which there was a good representation of International Officers and we discussed with him the antagonistic attitude of the Honorable Mr. Mitchell and the Honorable Mr. Howe, towards our movement, and also the new and pressing problem of the lay-off men in our various industries, and the arrest and imprisonment of our leaders in the aluminum situation and the meeting was very extended, and out of it, we are hoping for a further clarification of our situation.

Returning to Montreal, I met Mr. McCullough of the Department of Labour, along with Business Agent Gauld, and made arrangements with him, that I am of the opinion, will work out satisfactorily. I also attended a meeting of the Metal Trades Coun-

cil, when we had a thorough discussion of the shipyard situation and arranged for the presentation of our claims to the National War Labor Board. I also attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 144, and submitted the briefs for their consideration, and of which they approved, to be presented to the N. W. L. B. regarding our wage increases.

Receiving instructions from the General Office, I proceeded to Saint John, in an effort to improve the situation that confronts Local Union No. 213, and I held a very satisfactory meeting of the men, and I am of the opinion that they realize the seriousness of the situation, and are prepared to make efforts to bring about a more satisfactory condition in the shipyards here. I have been in touch with the officers of the various organizations here and believe things will work out satisfactory and will remain until I see a more satisfactory condition existing and my next report will date from here.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere good wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

John W. Bruce

My first item in this report is the attending of a regular meeting of Local No. 117, of Watertown, N. Y. It was a pleasant gathering to be in. Their talks embraced many things, especially concerning an iron mine job, 65 miles north of

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the city of Watertown. With Agent Rooney, of the Local I went to this job and spent the larger part of the next day going through this big plant, conferring with the superintendent of this Jones-Laughlin Corporation, and the plant's superintendent. We all talked about maintenance work and jointly agreed that whenever the ponderous machinery began to operate, then our maintenance ceased. On this project there are miles of 6" and 8" stave-wood pipe to convey raw water under a pressure of 100 pounds. Unfortunately, no one has been able to find a cure for the leakage in the joints, and I am inserting this item in my report, soliciting the advice of our general membership

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for a solution, if possible, to this leakage, and would appreciate their writing me at the General Office if they have any ideas on how to stop such leakage. And might I say that all contentions on this job, between Local No. 117 and the authorities already described, were amicably adjusted.

My next call was at Buffalo, N. Y., to comply with the request of the General Office. On my arrival at Buffalo, I went to the du Pont job with Agent Rosenberger of Steam Fitters' Local No. 395; there we conferred with four members of the Defense Plant Corporation (D. P. C.)—also the representatives of the Bishop Heating and Construction Co. of Boston. A Mr. Cotty, Plant Manager for the du Pont Company, and the other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, immediately went to a conference that lasted four hours, and finally it was agreed that the members of No. 395 would immediately supply 22 steam fitters and five more lead burners. Also, the important question of number of helpers to be allowed the lead burners, and it was unanimously determined by Mr. Cotty and all the others mentioned, that the quota of helpers would not exceed one helper to every two lead burners, on all lead burner installations. This occurred on October 21.

In New York City—Accompanied by the Business Representatives of Locals No. 457 and No. 775, of Suffolk and Nassau Counties, we attended a conference headed by Lieut. Col. McEwen, of the United States Army, and Mr. Cody of the United States Engineers. Also present at this conference was a national representative of the Building and Common Laborers, who made no positive declarations and were in opposition to those declared by the representatives of our U. A. Local Unions, and the matter stood without anything being accomplished. And so far as I, myself, am concerned, I did not waive, nor shall I waive, the work that the members of the United Association, especially in this particular district, have been doing, and which some of the national representatives of the Laborers' Organization are demanding, that we change our procedure, and my final answer to their unjust intrusion on our work is, no!

In New York City—I attended a very large meeting of the Metal Trades Division for the shipbuilding indus-

try. Brother McDonagh, of Washington, D. C., represented this entire division throughout the Port of New York. General Organizer Michael Garrett was also an emissary for the United Association, and he, possessing the authority, declared that the United Association was willing to cooperate with the Metal Trades in all of its ramifications throughout this port, and would supply a special member of the U. A. to work throughout the port, and give financial assistance if the other national and international unions would do likewise. Another meeting has been held since that time. I intended to be there but on the date of this meeting I was on my way to Buffalo, so I am unable to report any additional progress.

At Suffern, N. Y.—With Agent McCormick, of Local No. 373, I visited the offices of the Plant Manager of Ederley's Laboratories, and there met a national representative of the Iron Workers and one of the Business Agents. We discussed the handling of our materials, our fixtures, together with the rigging of heavy appliances, and we all finally agreed that this work would be done by the members of the United Association, which is in accordance with numerous decisions rendered by the Building and Construction Trades Department.

In New York City—I attended a very impressive conference between committees of our Journeymen Plumbers' Local Union No. 2 and the Master Plumbers' Association of Manhattan, the Bronx and the County of Queens. The subject was, on the part of the Master Plumbers, the holding fast by the journeymen to an existing agreement covering the counties mentioned. At this splendid conference all were gratified to listen to the good practical advices as to the proper solution from our General President, Martin P. Durkin. From the Journeymen's side, Brother Heisler, the Business Manager of Local No. 2, magnificently presented his case for the journeymen, while Mr. Jacob Jarco presented the employer's side, without prejudice, and it was decided that a special committee will meet and try to arrive at a just solution.

At Brooklyn, N. Y.—I met with Brother John J. Jacoby of Local Union No. 1, regarding a claim he made, that his continued good standing in the United Association should be for several years more than he is credited with possessing. General Vice President

Wm. McLaughlin was present at this conference and I secured data from the Financial Secretary, John Lehmone, Local No. 1, which I have forwarded to the General Office for their consideration and action.

During the period of this report I met with a Committee of the Heating and Piping Manufacturers, who are protesting the attitude of some of our members in lumping work for one of the big mail order houses, and I believe that their protest will soon be recognized and a way found to support our Master Plumbers and Heating Contractors whose businesses are being destroyed in part by the unsound practices, not of employers but the so-called contractors who in these particular instances should only be called hostile to the constitutional ways of your United Association.

I am back in New York City, on November 13, dictating this report and other correspondence of real consequence. I have submitted what I think are the "high lights" in this report, and have refrained from reporting on some minor matters.

May I express my best and most sincere wishes to all the officers and members of the United Association, their families and friends for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.



This report begins with my visit to Rapid City, S. Dak., where I

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had previously arranged for a special meeting of Local Union 698, in order to discuss with Secretary Back and the members of this local union charges of un-

fair labor practice filed against the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company by one of the members of this local union. This situation was discussed, and Secretary Back requested the Labor Relations Board to again institute those charges. Also at this meeting several important matters were discussed of interest to the membership of that local union. While at Rapid City, I received a call from General President Durkin of the United Association, and I later called

John Stevens, of the Columbia Steel Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa., regarding the so-called United Welders that were employed by the Koppers Company at the Columbia Steel Company Geneva plant, near Provo, Utah.

I next went to Sioux Falls, S. Dak., where I attended an Executive Board meeting of Local Union No. 587, and the members of this Board and the writer discussed several situations of importance to the United Association, and I explained to them the conditions existing in my district, as there is a great deal of employment to be had at this particular time. While at Sioux Falls, I had a long distance call from Mr. Sheik, of the Columbia Steel plant at Geneva, Utah, regarding the conditions of the job.

I next went to Fargo, N. Dak., where I had arranged with Secretary Chezick, of Local 338, to call a meeting of Local Union 338, in order to discuss several situations with its members. At this meeting I had the pleasure of meeting President Murrey, of the North Dakota State Federation of Labor, and he and the writer had an opportunity of discussing several situations not only of importance to the United Association, but to the labor movement generally speaking in the state of North Dakota.

I made an effort to get in touch with Secretary Bell of Local Union No. 424, of Grand Forks, N. Dak., but was informed that Brother Bell was employed in the state of Washington. However, I left for Minot where I got in touch with Secretary Redfern, of Local 627, and later attended an Executive Board meeting of that local union. The purpose of my visit to Minot was to make a fraternal call on those members still employed in this city, as a great number of them are now employed in the several coast states on defense jobs. My next visit was to Havre, Mont., where I had arranged with Secretary Brendgard of Local Union 613, to get together all of its members in order to meet with me, and I may say that Brothers Brendgard and Secretary Lowe were the only ones left at Havre, as the same situation is true with the membership of this local union as of 627, of Minot. However, we discussed several situations of importance and we are hoping that when peace time comes that all the former members of both of these local unions will return and give a good account of the conditions existing in both cities.

I next went to Great Falls, Mont., where I had a meeting with Secretary Kline, of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local 139, and discussed with him the several jobs now under construction

in the jurisdiction of his local union. Also met with Mr. Pinski, one of our large union employers of Great Falls. Also had the opportunity of visiting the army airport where Mr. Boyer, of Dillon, Mont., has the contract for plumbing and heating on two large hangars. Met with Brothers Raul and Roberts, the foreman and superintendent for Mr. Boyer. Also had the pleasure of meeting many of our members now employed on this project. While at Great Falls, I attended a regular meeting of General Pipe Fitters' Local 712, and discussed several matters with the officers and members of this local union that are now coming before the War Labor Board.

My next visit was to Helena, Mont., where a meeting was held with the Executive Board of Local No. 266. There was a situation that came before the Board with reference to one of our employers, and he too was present at this meeting, and I sincerely hope that this situation is permanently adjusted and will cause Local Union 266 no further difficulties. The following morning I called upon Manager Kaiserman, of the Montana Power & Light Company, regarding conditions of the gas fitters who are members of Local Union 266 who are employed by this firm. Mr. Kaiserman agreed to make an investigation of the situation and I sincerely hope it will be properly adjusted.

I next went to Missoula, Mont., as I had informed Secretary Paxson to arrange an Executive Board meeting of Local Union 459. However, Secretary Paxson and Brother Nelson met with me in order to discuss several situations. Many of the members of this local union are employed in other states on defense work, but Secretary Paxson and Brother Nelson are maintaining conditions for those who will return when peace arrives. I next went to Anaconda, Mont., where I got in touch with Secretary Hogan of Pipe Fitters' Local 672, and also visited the ACM Reduction plant where I had an opportunity of meeting with several members of the local union. Secretary Hogan and the writer discussed several matters of importance to the membership of that local union. While at the Reduction plant I contacted several members of Lead Burners' Local Union 710 who are employed by the ACM Company. Both of these local unions are also involved in the situation that will come before the War Labor Board with reference to their increases in wages. While at Anaconda, I got in touch with "Pee Wee" Sullivan, of Local 673. I desired to contact Secretary Saltenberger. But he was on a hunting trip

and let me hope that he was able to get his bag limit. President Marceile was ill at the hospital and we are hoping that he will soon recover. I left a note for Secretary Saltenberger with Brother Sullivan in reference to a condition I believe will be of importance to the membership of his local union.

I next went to Butte, Mont., where I got in touch with President Hicks of Pipe Fitters' Local No. 316, regarding a question we discussed with the officials of the ACM Company the last time I was at Butte. Later I attempted to see Vice-President Kelly of the ACM Company, but he was out of the city. Contacted Mr. McMahon and requested that he discuss this situation with Mr. Kelly upon his return. While at Butte I attended the regular meeting of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local 41, and discussed with them several situations of importance to the United Association, and requested that they give due consideration to a suggestion that I believe will be of benefit to the several local unions that are employed by the Montana Power Company.

I next went to Bozeman, Mont., where I made an effort to contact Secretary Bradford, of Local Union 243. I stopped at one of our employers and waited for Brother Bradford but he failed to return. I then went to Livingston, where I got in touch with Brother Edwards, who is employed by the Montana Power Company, in order to discuss with him several situations of importance to him and the members of Local Union 243. I next went to Billings, where I got in touch with Secretary Salsbury, of Local 30. Practically all of the members of this local union are employed on defense work in other cities. However, we discussed the question of a firm at Billings building trailers for the Army, which will mean there will be some work for the membership of the United Association. I next went to Sheridan, Wyo., where I tried to get in touch with Secretary French of Local 199. However, Brother French was working for the Sheridan Plumbing & Heating Company and I was speaking to Mr. Orr, its owner, and I left my message with Mr. Orr for him to deliver to Secretary French upon his return.

I then went to Casper, Wyo., where I got in touch with Secretary Benham of Local 193, also attended the regular meeting of the Casper Building & Construction Trades Council. I inquired as to the progress being made on the Lance Creek job for Stearns-Rogers, and was informed the situation is working out fairly well.

Returning to Denver I got in touch with Business Representatives McDonough of Local 3 and Donner of 208 and discussed with them several situations. I later received a call from President Cahill of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, and he requested that I attend an inspection tour at Sinclair, Wyo., as this inspection was to be made by a returned bomber crew from Africa and Italy. Its personnel was composed of the following: Major Wheeler, Capt. Lower, Lt. Seaman, Lt. Pond, Lt. Tate, Sgt. Grafolo, Pilot Martin and Sgt. Dowdy. These officers explained their experiences across the pond and I feel that the meeting was a success. Returning to Denver, I stopped at Laramie, where I got in touch with Morrison-Knudsen, as this firm has the contract to erect a roundhouse for the Union Pacific at Laramie. The pipe work was let to Detwiller & Detwiller, of Twin Falls, Idaho. This is a union firm.

Arriving at Denver I met with officials and directors of the War Manpower Commission in reference to the U. S. Employment Service with reference to a situation existing at Sinclair, Wyoming. I do not know what the outcome of this situation will be but we are hoping it will be favorable.

This will be my last report for 1943. Let us all hope that we will have won the Four Freedoms and our country and the world returned to lasting peace before the close of 1944.

With best wishes for a Merry Christmas, a happy and prosperous New Year.

E. B. Fitzgerald

A meeting of Quincy, Mass., Local No. 275, was attended, and several matters of importance to the members were gone into in detail, with conclusions reached that were satisfactory to these officers of the local.

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A. A. GILLIS**

On my visit to Lynn, Mass., a meeting was held with the officers of Steam Fitters' Local No. 277, with whom a visit was made to the plant of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company, to take up matter of procuring certain work our members were claiming, it being in connection with experimental tests, the General Electric Corporation was making on marine turbines as part of its manufacturing processes; using available space and convenient base, temporarily out of use at the gas plant. As a result

of our visit, it was arranged to have piping contractor employed at the site doing other installations, do certain parts of the work in question with our members.

An operation was visited at the Western Electric plant, Haverhill, Mass., where with Business Agent Brother Homer Welch, of Local No. 486, a conference was held with Mr. Frank Burke, of the Regional War Production Board, the plant manager, and plumbing and heating contractor, when an understanding was reached concerning wage and working conditions to be applied to the job. The arrangements as made were acceptable to all.

A conference was held with Secretary-Treasurer Brothers Dana Foley, of Newton, Mass., Local No. 201, John Goodwin and Business Agent Tom Kelley, of Boston Steam Fitters' Local No. 537, when the matter of the steam-fitter members of Local No. 201, being transferred by clearance card into Local No. 537, was discussed. An understanding was reached that both secretaries should follow instructions given and work out an adjustment, so as the matter of Local No. 537, taking over the Newton territory could be cleared up at the earliest possible date. The arrangements as suggested were satisfactory to these officers of the respective locals.

Meetings have been held with the Organizing Committee, made up of the several International Union representatives when matters pertaining to the organizing activities and efforts toward petitioning for an election at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard were considered in all of their details. Other meetings will be held before final determination can be made as to final action.

At the request of Business Agents, Brothers Tim Callahan, of Boston Plumbers' Local No. 12, and Tom Kelly, of Steam Fitters' Local No. 537, meetings have been held and visits made in the interests of the members of these locals, at which time these officers with forethought made favorable gains for their members.

A special meeting of Steam Fitters' Local No. 646, of Fall River, Mass., was attended, and a report was made to the members concerning the progress being made toward clearing up their financial affairs and giving the local a new start toward a business like activity. Newly elected officers were installed for a temporary period, and the affairs of the locals will be in charge of the Executive Board and other officers until such time as the local is again functioning fully. The muddled condition in which the finan-

cial affairs of the local had been left will require considerable attention, and I have promised the officers and members that I shall give them all assistance possible to straighten them out.

The forty-eighth semi-annual convention of the Massachusetts State Building and Construction Trades Council was attended at the Manger Hotel, Boston, where a large delegation gathered for participation in the several sessions, including many of whom represented our United Association Locals, and with whom an opportunity was afforded to take up matters concerning the interests of our members in many sections of the State. The delegates demonstrated their usual fine spirit and activity in the interest of the building trades industry, and were largely concerned with post-war problems.

Meetings have been held with Financial Secretary Brother Neil Doherty, of Boston Plumbers' Local No. 12, and former Secretary Brother Wilfred Hopkinson of what was Woburn Local No. 450, and the Executive Board of Local No. 12, and the matter of clearing up the affairs of Local No. 450, were gone into, with Brother Hopkinson and Secretary Doherty being instructed as to the disposition of the matter from the locals standpoint.

By instructions from the General Office a visit was made to New Bedford, Mass., where I met Business Agents, Brothers Fred Caton, of Plumbers' Local No. 53, and Chet Crossley, of Steam Fitters' Local No. 644, with whom a visit was made to the Goodyear Rubber plant, and where we met representatives of this company, and the pipe trades employers for the purpose of adjusting a matter pertaining to the jurisdiction over certain of the pipe installations employing welders, etc. An adjustment of the matter was made satisfactory to the business representatives of the locals, and the company's representative and the United Association member's employers agreed to abide by same. It is understood that the officers of the New Bedford locals are to get together and attempt to arrange for the demarcation of work that shall be within exclusive control of one or the other of the trades, with an understanding as to what work or installations shall be considered optional.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Pipe Trades Council was attended in Boston, Mass., with representatives of all locals affiliated with the Council present. This special meeting was called for the purpose of considering

the advisability of continuing the Council in its present status, as the November meeting in Washington of the General Executive Board is to give consideration to the question of whether the several locals now part of the Council shall continue under present arrangement, or be amalgamated with the Boston locals of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

A meeting of Portsmouth, N. H., Marine Local No. 794, was attended and several matters that the officers and members wished information on were gone into in detail to their satisfaction.

The testimonial dinner held in honor of General Organizer Milton McDonald was attended in Bridgeport, Conn. This occasion presented me with an opportunity to meet with many of the officers and members of locals of this State who were present in large numbers. As the matter of the dinner is being reported elsewhere in this issue of the Journal, suffice it to say that, Milton's many friends in labor, business and political circles, were in accord with their praise of his high qualifications for the arduous duties that he is called upon to perform on behalf of our members in the field of his activities.

My visits to Providence, R. I., included conferences with Business Agents, Brothers Jimmy Birmingham of Plumbers' Local No. 28, Billy O'Brien, of Steam Fitters' Local No. 476, and Joe Dolan, of Marine Pipe Fitters' Local No. 238. A meeting of the Executive Board of Plumbers' Local No. 28, was attended and matters that had been referred to me by the General Office were gone into, and an adjustment made that, has been reported on to headquarters. At a meeting of the Executive Board and other officers of Marine Pipefitters' Local No. 238, matters that had been referred to the General Office by this local were gone into, and the officers were instructed concerning the constitutional requirements pertaining to same.

These visits with some informal calls upon employers within the district constitute my activities for the past month.

I am here extending to our officers, members and their families and friends, "Christmas Greetings," with hopes that their fondest wishes for the New Year will be abundantly realized.

Ar. P. Miller

Upon receipt of a communication from Secretary-Treasurer Joseph S. McDonagh, of the Metal Trades Department, giving in detail the resolution passed by the recent convention of the department held in Boston, Mass.; the purpose of

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this resolution being the organizing of men engaged in the shipbuilding and ship repairing yards in the Port of New York, the writer was delegated by President Martin P. Durkin to attend a meeting of the representatives of the several National and International Unions which was held at the McAlpin Hotel, New York city. General Organizer Edward Leonard was also present. At this first meeting a policy committee was appointed for the purpose of outlining the campaign that would be followed in the organization work and we would be advised as to the plans set forth. A request was made by the Metal Trades Council that every International Union cooperate in this organizational drive for the appointment of an organizer. Organizer Leonard and the writer assured the officers of the Port of New York that the United Association would give full cooperation in the drive to organize the shipyards in the Port of New York.

We received a communication from Local Union No. 519, of Miami, Fla., which has reference to equipment being installed on a government project in their area, in which they desire that members of the local union be employed to do this work. This required a visit to the Labor Relations Division, Corps of Engineers, and upon receipt of information we forwarded same to Secretary William Imand, advising him of the decision of the Corps of Engineers in regard to this particular project.

Our Local Union No. 74, of Geneva, N. Y., made application to the General Office in regard to wage rates inserted in the specifications on a project that was about to be started which was referred to the writer for investigation. Appointment was made with the Labor Relations Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks to, if possible, have the wage rates' dispute adjusted. The specifications call for \$1.37½ per hour on the work in connection with the Sampson Naval Station and we submitted evidence that on previous construction operations our members were receiving the \$1.50 rate in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 74. To have the matter corrected it was necessary to meet with the Davis-Bacon Division and request a

modification to make these changes so there would be no objections raised by the Internal Revenue Office at a later date. We notified our Local Union of the adjustment and also the sub-contractor.

Received complaint from our Local Union No. 342 of Oakland, Calif., concerning wage rates in that area. This matter was referred to the writer for adjustment and same was taken up with the Davis-Bacon Division, United States Department of Labor. Some time ago, H. K. Burger, a representative of this department, conducted an investigation in regard to wage rates and his report was turned over to the Wage Adjustment Board and a decision was arrived at as to wage rates for plumbers and steam fitters in that area at \$1.70 per hour, which would correspond with the wage rates paid in the San Francisco Bay area. We advised our Local Union the reason which caused the Wage Adjustment Board to arrive at this decision.

The writer has taken up a number of complaints received from our Local Unions in Sacramento, Calif., Detroit, Mich., Baltimore, Md., and Cleveland, Ohio, all of which had a bearing upon transportation in their communities which has been controversial on government construction work for some time. Meetings were held with the Labor Relations representative of the Defense Plant Corporation, Corps of Engineers, War Department and the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, with the understanding that this matter would have to be submitted to the Wage Adjustment Board for their consideration. A meeting was arranged by Assistant Secretary of Labor Dan Tracy and the several representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department were present to present evidence in the form of agreements now in existence between the Local Unions and their employers covering transportation. We are looking forward for a decision which must have the approval of the War Labor Board, but in the meantime our Local Unions have been notified of this action.

The General Office has received considerable correspondence from our Local Union No. 206, of Elmira, N. Y., in which area there is under construction a private housing project. The Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, members of Local Union No. 206, were employed on this work at \$1.50 per hour, which was the rate of wages approved on government construction by the Wage Adjustment Board for Plumbers and

Steam Fitters. The general contractor as well as the sub-contractor were notified by the War Labor Board's regional representative that the payment of wages of \$1.50 per hour to Journey Plumbers and Steam Fitters was in violation of the O. P. A. ceiling prices, which were set at the \$1.37½ per hour when frozen of July 1, 1942. The results of this notice brought around action by the Plumbers and Steam Fitters to refuse to continue to work at the reduced rate of \$1.37½ per hour. The Local Union was notified by this office to have no stoppage of work pending the Local Union and the contractors filing a petition with the Wage Adjustment Board to have all private work adopt the \$1.50 rate, which has been paid by government agencies for several months or more. The petition has been filed with the Wage Adjustment Board, requesting that immediate consideration be given to this request, so as to avoid any delay in having this housing project completed.

Several of our Local Unions had communicated with the General Office, requesting increase in wage rates for their membership, which were referred to the writer to file with the Wage Adjustment Board with the required evidence. In order for a Local Union to properly present their petition for an increase in wage rates, they would have to first state the wages received by their members as of January 1, 1941; a statement from employers will be sufficient, agreements consummated between the employers and the Local Union, properly signed, and any other factual evidence should also be submitted to this office. When the Wage Adjustment Board takes under consideration a request for increase in wages, a favorable decision will only be arrived at on the merit of the case and the evidence the Local Union has submitted.

The General Office received complaints from our Local Unions in regard to the installation of underground utilities which were referred to the writer for adjustment. This required a visit to the Office of Director of Labor Relations, Walter V. Price, National Housing and Information, as to the results of these visits were imparted to the Local Unions or the General Organizer in the territory.

The writer also had conferences with Federal Works Office, Mr. Ray Kirkpatrick, in relation to underground utilities in various sections of the United States and our Local Unions were notified in regard to the work in question.

May I take this opportunity to extend to the members and their families, my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and More Prosperous New Year.

M. F. Garrett

Concluding my last report, I was in Mobile where I conferred with Business Representative Stevens, of Local No. 119, and Business Representative John Savaries of Local No. 568, of Gulfport, Miss., relative to jurisdictional dispute over project to be erected at Pecan, Miss.; same was awarded to Local No. 568.

Then to Pascagoula, Miss., where I attended special meeting of Marine Pipe Fitters Local No. 436, which gave me the opportunity of advising with them on their many problems, resulting from the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation refusing to cooperate with labor. However, much progress has been made and the yard is fairly well organized.

In Columbus, Miss., I conferred with several officers of Local No. 714; Business Representative Bidlake is working out of the State, and that applies generally to their entire membership, and it will be necessary for me to return at a later date.

Then to Sheffield, Ala., where I conferred with Business Representative Poag, of Local No. 760, and reached a satisfactory understanding over the complaint of Local No. 572 for alleged interference on a project under construction at Columbia, Tenn., which is under the jurisdiction of Local No. 572. While in Sheffield, the Building Trades Council reached an agreement with the general contractors on job at Decatur, Ala., and all crafts are now fair.

On my way to Jacksonville, I stopped in Birmingham, where I met with Business Representative Bracket and Secretary Buchi, of Local No. 91; and Sam Ropert, President of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, relative to conditions generally in the State. In Jacksonville I attended regular meeting of Local No. 234, and advised with them on matters pertaining to the shipyards.

I then left for Atlanta, where with Business Representative Clark, we met one of the employers who complained to the General Office that he was denied the privilege of employing members of Local No. 72; and it developed that he did not have a

Master Plumber's license to operate in the city; and when he had complied with these regulations, we would furnish him men.

I then left for Biloxi, Miss., where I had the pleasure of attending the convention of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor; and it is a pleasure to report that the convention was a success, and one of the largest held in the State for many years; and a great deal was accomplished, and the writer had the pleasure of addressing the assembly, which gave me the opportunity of conveying the fraternal greetings of the officers and members of the United Association.

In Mobile, Business Representative Stevens, of Local No. 119, and the writer paid a visit to the Aluminum Ore job, where the Ironworkers were installing feed and air piping on the coal conveyor, pulverizer, etc.; and reached an understanding to the effect that the work in question will be held in abeyance until the Building Trades Department can view the case and render a decision. While in Mobile I had the pleasure of attending regular meeting of the Marine Pipe Fitters Local No. 419, which gave me the opportunity of advising with them on many problems.

I then left for Augusta, Ga., where I met with Business Representative Leo Looney and the Executive Board of Local No. 150, including several of the Master Plumbers, and advised with them on problems resulting from changes desired in their new agreement.

In Savannah, with Business Representative Walter Brutcher, we met with International Representative Jarvis and Business Representative Sipple of the Machinists Organization, and reached a complete agreement over the erection of hangars on the ships. And our members will take over this installation as rapidly as we can place them, and the Machinists can be transferred to work that comes under their jurisdiction.

Then to Tampa, where I am closing this report.

I wish to extend to the officers and members my heartiest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

G. W. Strom



At the request of Brother Francis McKinney, President of the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council, and Brothers Mulcahey and Willis, Business Representatives of Local No. 250, and Foyle of Local No. 78, McKinley and Casagrand of Local No. 250, I attended a joint meeting of the Representatives of the Metal and Building Trades Councils for the purpose of discussing some plan for the proper segregation of Building Trades work from maintenance work in the Los Angeles area and also try to establish a uniform maintenance wage rate and standard agreement to be sponsored by both Councils.

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Also attended a meeting with the officers of the San Pedro and Los Angeles Central Labor Councils, the Long Beach and Los Angeles Building Trades Council and the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council. At this meeting the question of organizing the production workers in the rubber plants, aluminum plant and several other plants was discussed and several plans recommended.

I attended the regular meeting of the Southern California Policy Committee of the United Association Local Unions. At this meeting considerable discussion was on the Stabilization Agreement for our industry in Southern California. It is proposed to have the same wage rate for all Local Unions with universal working rules, however, it probably will take some time to convince all Local Unions the advisability of such a plan.

I attended a special meeting of the Executive Board of Local 508; later attended the regular meeting of the Local Union. At these meetings the question of changes in the working agreement was discussed.

In the jurisdiction of Local No. 545, Santa Monica, there are several aircraft factories employing a number of plumbers and steam fitters on maintenance. At the request of Secretary Powell, I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 545, and the membership agreed to establish a maintenance rate and lower the monthly dues and the initiation fee for the purpose of organizing the men employed as maintenance men.

In Long Beach I met with Brother Business Representative Mike Funck and Secretary Ripperdan for the purpose of discussing the wage rate of members of Local 494 employed as civil service maintenance men on the Roosevelt Naval Base on Terminal Island; also the men employed on

maintenance work in the Douglas plant.

Several visits were made to the offices of Local No. 250, where I conferred with Brother Secretary Bill Flood and attended meetings of the Executive Board. At these meetings the subject matter of organizing the men employed in maintenance plants was discussed and arrangements made to initiate maintenance men into the Local Union. Later with the Organizing Committee, Charles McKinley and Don Casagrand, I visited one of the large sections of the synthetic rubber plant where I met with Brother Hi Reed, Assistant Superintendent for Kaighen and Hughes, of Akron, Ohio. Brother Reed took time out to take me on a tour of inspection of the plant which at this time is in operation.

Marine Local Union No. 599, of the Los Angeles and Long Beach harbor area were having a dispute with the management of several large shipyards in the harbor area over the policy of employing extra helpers during a supposed emergency. Here I conferred with Brothers Jim Bridger, Business Manager, and Secretary R. Mayfield, of Local No. 599. Several meetings were held with Brother Business Representatives Edward Smith, Jim Hopkins, Clyde Cogshell, Arthur Timmons and Tom Glenn; also the Executive Board of the Local Union. After several conferences with the shipyard representatives, it was understood that any helpers borrowed from other A. F. of L. Unions would have to clear through Local No. 599.

With Brothers Bridges, Timmons and Hopkins, I visited the California Shipyard where we met with Brother Tom Lahey, superintendent of the fitting out docks, and discussed the method of clearing helpers during the emergency. The officers of Local No. 599 have agreed to cooperate with the Metal Trades Council and participate in the drive to organize several shipyards which at this time are not employing A. F. of L. men.

Receiving an invitation from Brothers President Stern and Steve Smooth, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Coast Plumbing Inspectors Association, I attended their annual convention which was held in Long Beach, Calif. There I met the Business Representatives of many United Association Local Unions of Southern California, including Brother Homer Yetman, Representative of the Lead Industries Association, Brothers Mike Funck, President of the California Pipe Trades Council and Clayton Bilderback, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council extended fraternal greet-

ings from United Association Local Unions. Brother Charles Baley, for many years chief plumbing inspector of Los Angeles (now retired), made his annual report and extended felicitations from Local Union No. 78. Brother Smooth reported on the cooperation between their association and the government agencies in eliminating cross connections and back syphonage on many large projects on the Pacific Coast.

Brother Brooks, Business Representative of Local No. 582, Santa Ana, Calif., was having a dispute with a contractor over the wage rate for steam fitters on a government project in Santa Ana. I held several meetings with representatives of the United States Engineers, and the dispute was later taken up with the United States Department of Labor. With Brothers Business Representatives Brooks, of Local No. 582, Don Huntington, of Local No. 364, Harry Willis and Arthur Mulcahey of Local No. 250, and the contractor in question, I appeared before Commissioner Ruddy of the United States Conciliation Service at which meeting an agreement was reached to pay the steam fitters the \$1.75 per hour wage rate.

With Brothers Business Manager L. Wickland, Business Representative Foyle, of Local No. 78, we met Brother Homer Yetman of the Lead Industries Association. A visit was made to the Frank Wiggins school where many apprentices and journeymen of Local 78 are taking a course in lead welding. Later with Brother Wickland, I visited the Republic Studio, where we met General Manager, Mr. Al Wilson and the Labor Relations representative. This visit resulted in the employment of a member of Local No. 78 on studio maintenance.

At the request of Brother Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, I attended a meeting in Los Angeles with representatives of the Clark and Lincoln Counties Nevada Building and Construction Trades Council. This meeting was called for the purpose of entering into an agreement to be underwritten by the B. T. C. However, our United Association Locals in Las Vegas, Nev., are now covered by individual agreements with plumbing and heating contractors with the wage rate predetermined by the United States Department of Labor at \$1.721½ cent per hour.

With Brother Secretary Bilderback, of the California Pipe Trades Council, I attended several meetings of United Association Local Unions in Southern California and also attended the quarterly meeting of the Executive Board of the Council, and met

with Brothers M. J. Funck, President, Secretary Bilderback, Vice Presidents Jack Field, Walter Bertelsen, Arthur Mulcahey—at which meeting the board discussed many problems of interest to our industry.

This report appearing in the December issue just before the Christmas holidays, I wish to take this opportunity of extending my very best wishes with Season's Greetings to all the members and their families—both at home and in the armed forces.

W. E. McNeill

After the Indiana Pipe Trades convention, I returned to Chicago where

**REPORT OF
GENERAL
ORGANIZER
CUNNINGHAM**

I called at several places in connection with work in this district.

Several matters requiring my attention in the northern part of this district took

me to the Twin Cities and while there I attended the regular meeting of the Twin City Pipe Trades Council where I met many of our active members and had an opportunity to speak to those present on conditions throughout the territory. On instructions from the General Office, I attended a conference of building trades called by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, at Green Bay. This meeting was attended by building trades men from throughout the State and was presided over by Brother Art Olsen, Building Trades Representative of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. Many matters of importance were discussed concerning the present, and post-war period.

While in Green Bay, I met the officers of Local 298, on a misunderstanding they were having with Local 404 over jurisdiction of territory. I then left for Chicago to attend the funeral of President Andrew Myrup, of the Bakers International Union. General Secretary Hillock also instructed me to send a floral piece to express the sorrow and regrets of our officers and members.

En route to Sturgeon Bay, I stopped at Racine, and accompanied by Business Representative Arnold Blom, I visited the Hemp plant at Union Grove. That evening I met the Executive Board of Local 118, regarding a decision they received from the W. L. B. granting an increase in wages. This dispute required a visit to the Chicago office where I took up the case with one of the officials and re-

ported to Brother Arnold Blom. In Sturgeon Bay a conference was held with the officials of the Leatham D. Smith Shipbuilding Company and a number of International officials in regard to the renewal of an agreement. After a day and night session, it was agreed to meet in Green Bay the following week.

I called at the Froeming Shipyard, in Milwaukee, and went over some work on which there was a misunderstanding and from there I went to Rockford on a case referred to me by General Secretary Edward Hillock. This case involved a complaint by a Local 669 sprinkler fitter regarding restrictions and rules he was required to work under. I contacted the Local Unions complained of and made a report to the General Office. While in Rockford, I met Business Representative William Finnan, of Local No. 210, and President Harry Shaw, of the Illinois State Association, and discussed several questions affecting their locals.

Another meeting was arranged in Sturgeon Bay with Mr. Christiansen, of the Leatham D. Smith Company. After an all day session, as no understanding was reached, it was decided by the eleven International representatives and Mr. Christiansen to refer the case to the War Labor Board.

In Chicago, I contacted Secretary Joseph Newman, of the Chicago Pipe Trades Council, regarding a complaint from the Council on the action of the Business Manager of Local No. 130 in not conforming to the action of the Council on the Filtration Plant. I was informed by Brother Newman that the matter was adjusted.

Received a call from Capt. Binda, of the United States Army Engineers from Galesburg, informing me our men were on strike at the hospital job in that city. On my advice, the men returned to the job and accompanied by Business Representative N. Mower, I called at the United States Engineers' office, and a conference was held with Capt. Binda; a representative of the W. J. Riley Plumbing and Heating Company, and the Labor Relations Board man for the Army Engineers. This dispute was over the wording in an order issued by the Wage Adjustment Board to Local No. 294 for an increase in wages, the contractor taking the position that it did not affect the hospital job. As no understanding was reached, a meeting was held that evening for the men employed by the Riley Company, and it was decided to ask a clarifica-

tion of the Wage Adjustment Board's order and a request was made of the General Office for help in contacting the officials in Washington.

On receipt of a wire informing me that the helpers in Local No. 281 were off the Chrysler job in Chicago, I immediately contacted Business Representative William McNamara, of Local No. 281, and arranged for a meeting of the Executive Board of the local. Result of the conference—the men returned to the job and arrangements made to take care of the grievance of the men and a report was made of the case to General President Durkin.

On request of Business Representative Norman Mower, of Local No. 294, I called at the office of the Wage Adjustment Board in Chicago for some information which I forwarded to him. I then left for Evansville and attended the regular meeting of Local No. 136 and spoke to those present in regard to more cooperation between our members and their officers. In this regard, I called at one of the jobs and met the foreman and held a meeting later with the Business Representatives of Local No. 136 and others who were involved in one of the disputes.

In Indianapolis, I met Business Representatives Robert Fox, of Local No. 73, and Charles Kern, of Local No. 440. After a conference, Brother Kern and the writer left for Columbus, to attend the regular meeting of Local No. 632. A general discussion took place on the question of working for a plumbing contractor when he was managing the plumbing and heating department for a general contractor, and I advised against our men working under any arrangement of that kind.

In Chicago I attended the regular meeting of the Chicago Pipe Trades Council. This was a very interesting meeting, as many important matters were before the Council. Among the delegates present was Business Manager Charles M. Rau, of Local No. 597. One of the questions of importance was safety and sanitary conditions on the job for our members.

I desire to wish all members of the United Association a Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous and Successful New Year.

Thos E. Cunningham

Closing my report in Toledo, Ohio. While in that city in company with Brother Green, of Local No. 50, I went to Clinton, Ohio, to the site of a proposed housing project, but was unable to contact anyone on the job site.

REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER FERGUSON

Next to Battle Creek, Mich., where I met with the Executive Board of Local No. 335 and advised them regarding a number of problems that were disturbing that Local Union. The Secretary of Local No. 335 has since reported to me that my advice was being followed and conditions were satisfactory.

Being advised by Secretary Hillock, that Local No. 337, of Kalamazoo, Mich., had requested the services of an organizer, I proceeded to that city and met with Business Representative Orendoof and the Executive Board of the Local Union and discussed with them their desire for certain territorial jurisdiction and discussed a program for the organization of maintenance pipe fitters in their jurisdiction. Since the desire of this Local Union for certain territory is a matter of interest to adjacent Local Unions this matter cannot be decided until those Local Unions have had an opportunity for a hearing on the subject.

Next to Grand Rapids, Mich., where I met with Business Representative Butterworth, of Local No. 70, Grand Rapids, with whom I went to Reed City, Mich., to the site of a pumping plant project being constructed by the Walco Construction Company. Local No. 70 was having some difficulty in placing their members on this job because of its isolated position. We conferred with the superintendent of the Walco Company, for a shop steward to be placed on the job and the job to be controlled by Local No. 70. While in Grand Rapids, I met with the Executive Board of Local No. 70, and discussed with them the matter of territorial jurisdiction and also a program for organizing maintenance pipe fitters.

There being a tri-state meeting, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, arranged for at Jackson, Mich., I went to that city and attended a dance and fine dinner given by the host Local Union Jackson No. 313. On the following day I attended the business sessions of the meeting and too much cannot be said for the value that accrued to the membership of the United Association by the statement made by the representatives of the Local Unions attending and the real-

ly constructive thought that developed during the round table discussions. Meetings of this character do much to develop a degree of cooperation between the leaders of our Local Unions which I am sure results in benefit to our membership.

Our representatives from Detroit informed me that they desired my service in a controversy in which they were engaged in a nearby city. I proceeded to Detroit and attended a conference in company with Business Representatives McNern and Virtue of Local No. 98, and McNamara, of Steam Fitters No. 636 and Burrill, of Sprinkler Fitters, of Detroit, with the Engineering Corps officer in charge of a project in that city, representatives of the labor division of the War Labor Board also being in attendance. The problem was that one of the District 50 mine workers construction local union had secured a contract on a construction project. The contractor being ordinarily engaged in contracting maintenance work, we took the position for him to take a construction contract was in violation of the stabilization agreement. It was necessary to discuss this subject with Mr. Comstock, chairman of the Board of Review at Washington. Mr. Comstock was very cooperative and I believe that the advice he gave to the Engineering officer will result in the correction of the condition disturbing our Local Unions on this job.

Having an application from Local No. 816, Bay City, Mich., for jurisdiction over Midland, Mich., that jurisdiction being held in the past by Local No. 85, of Saginaw, Mich., I arranged a joint Executive Board meeting of these two local unions at Saginaw, and proceeded to that city where we had a rather thorough discussion of the problem. I have made my recommendation that Local No. 85 continue to hold jurisdiction over this territory. While in Saginaw in company with Business Representative Reid, of Local No. 85, I went to Midland and conferred with Mr. Sipple, Labor Relations Man, for all Dow Chemical plants in the State of Michigan, and discussed with him the organization of all maintenance pipe-fitters in the Dow plants in that State. I made certain proposals and gave Mr. Sipple certain assurances which were very satisfactory to him and I am confident that this will lead to the organization of the men employed in this branch of the pipe fitting industry in that area.

Local No. 59, plumbers, and Local No. 392, steam fitters, of Cincinnati, Ohio, having requested that I come to their city, I availed myself of this

opportunity to take care of that request, and attended the regular meeting of Plumbers Local No. 59. Our Local Unions at Cincinnati, Louisville and Baltimore having a joint agreement with the Seagram's Company which was about to expire, the head office of this company being located in Louisville, Ky., I proceeded to that city where I conferred with the Labor Relations Man of the Seagram's Company in company with Local No. 522, Steam Fitters. We received satisfactory assurances from the company that though the provisions of the agreement provided for notice of a desire to change must be submitted prior to the expiration date of the agreement that the company would waive their right to invoke that part of the agreement insofar as a request for a wage increase was concerned if conditions changed so that government regulations would permit it.

Returning to Cincinnati, I attended the Executive Board meeting of Steam Fitters Local No. 392, and discussed with them their application to amend the title of the charter of their Local Union, and a number of other problems. I will make a report on this matter to our General Office.

There being some misunderstanding between the Steam Fitters No. 392, and Sprinkler Fitters employed in the Cincinnati area, Brother Blom and I conferred with the Sprinkler Fitters and reached an understanding regarding the practice of that group when they are unable to furnish Sprinkler Fitters which I think will prove satisfactory to both the Sprinkler Fitter and the Steam Fitter.

Again to Louisville where with Business Representatives O'Brien and Cartwright of Local 522, I visited a firm with whom our General Office had signed a national agreement. Objections had been made to this agreement but on examination I found it had no provisions detrimental to any local interest. The objections to the agreement had been raised by the local Master Plumbers' Association and Heating and Piping Contractors, they refusing to negotiate a renewal of their agreements with Local 522, steam fitters, and Local 107, plumbers, because of this objection. I arranged a meeting and in company with Brothers Cartwright and O'Brien conferred with the Master Plumbers and Heating and Piping Contractors at which time I explained the provisions of the agreement to their satisfaction. They agreed to institute negotiations for agreements with both our unions. There being a misunderstanding over the territorial jurisdic-

(Continued on page 20)

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

Clarification Of Rule 21 In The Boiler Makers And U. A. Agreement

It is the intention in presenting Rule 21 and its clarification of the agreement entered into by the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America and the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, to give to the membership of the United Association a better understanding of the jurisdiction belonging to each Interna-

tional Union. When the original agreement was drawn it was felt that jurisdictional disputes would be eliminated and the ground work had been laid for a greater cooperation and fraternal good will between the two International Unions.

However, since the signing of the original agreement some points have arisen that needed to be clarified and therefore it was thought advisable to

set forth in these pages of the Journal, the original subject matter and the agreed to clarification, followed by a two-page Schematic drawing which should be of help in determining the jurisdiction and should prove of real value to the membership of the United Association.

Therefore, under the heading of Boilers, Rule 21, of the original agreement, it reads as follows:

Rule 21 (Original Agreement)

It is hereby recognized that the building of boilers, including economizers, superheaters, air heaters, casings, burner boxes, down comers, sludge boxes and sluice troughs, completed marine bent tube boilers, breechings, stacks, and all air and gas ducts in connection with same is the work of the boilermaker.

Soot blowers, fuel piping, valves, boiler trimmings, the setting of completed boilers and knockdown cast iron boilers and all pipe work in connection with same is the work of the United Association.

Clarification of Rule 21

Re: Clarification—Rule 21—Agreement—International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America and United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.

Subsequent to the writing of the terms of the agreement there has been a question raised regarding the jurisdiction of work in connection with attemperators which was not included in Rule 21 of the above agreement. Hence, it is agreed by the above contracting parties that the word "attemperator" shall be included in Rule 21, Paragraph 1, after the word "Superheaters."

It is further discovered that a further clarification of Rule 21, Paragraph 2, should be made by inserting in Rule 21, Paragraph 2, in the second line after the word "trimmings" the following language: "All circulating piping for appurtenances and component parts of boiler."

The amended Rule 21 would then read as follows:

"It is hereby recognized that the building of boilers, including economizers, superheaters, attemperators, air heaters, casings, burner boxes, down comers, sludge boxes and sluice troughs, completed marine bent tube boilers, breechings, stacks, and all air and gas ducts in connection with same is the work of the Boiler Maker."

"Soot blowers, fuel piping, valves, boiler trimmings, all circulating piping for appurtenances and component parts of the boiler, the setting of completed boilers and knockdown cast iron boilers and all pipe work in connection with the same is the work of the United Association."

The agreement of August 1, 1941,

between the two International Organizations has reduced jurisdictional disputes between these two organizations to a very minimum and this clarification is made in the hope that it will entirely eliminate any further jurisdictional misunderstanding.

(Signed)

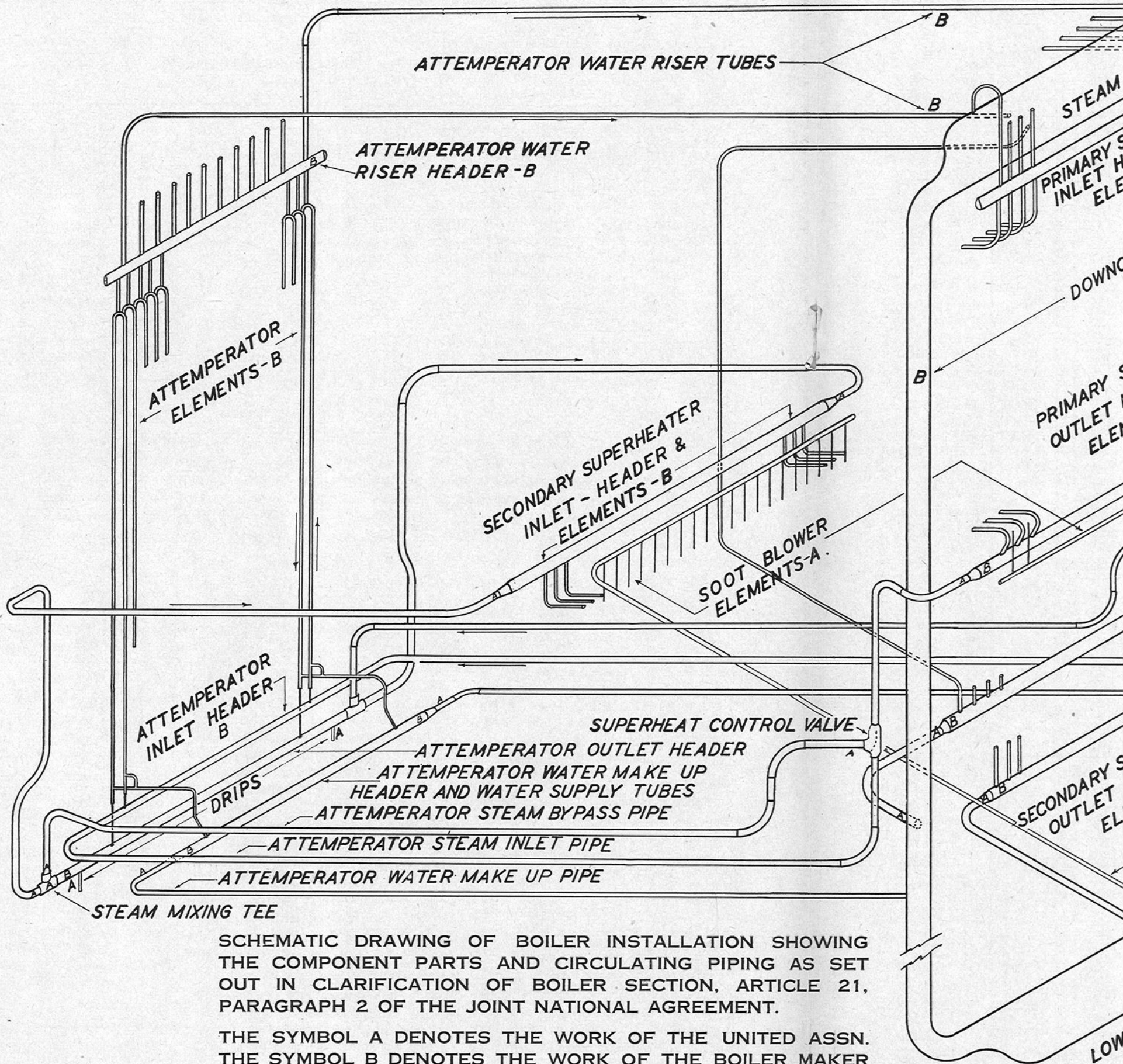
JOHN J. McCARTIN,
Special Representative of the
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

(Signed)

J. A. FRANKLIN,
International President, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers.

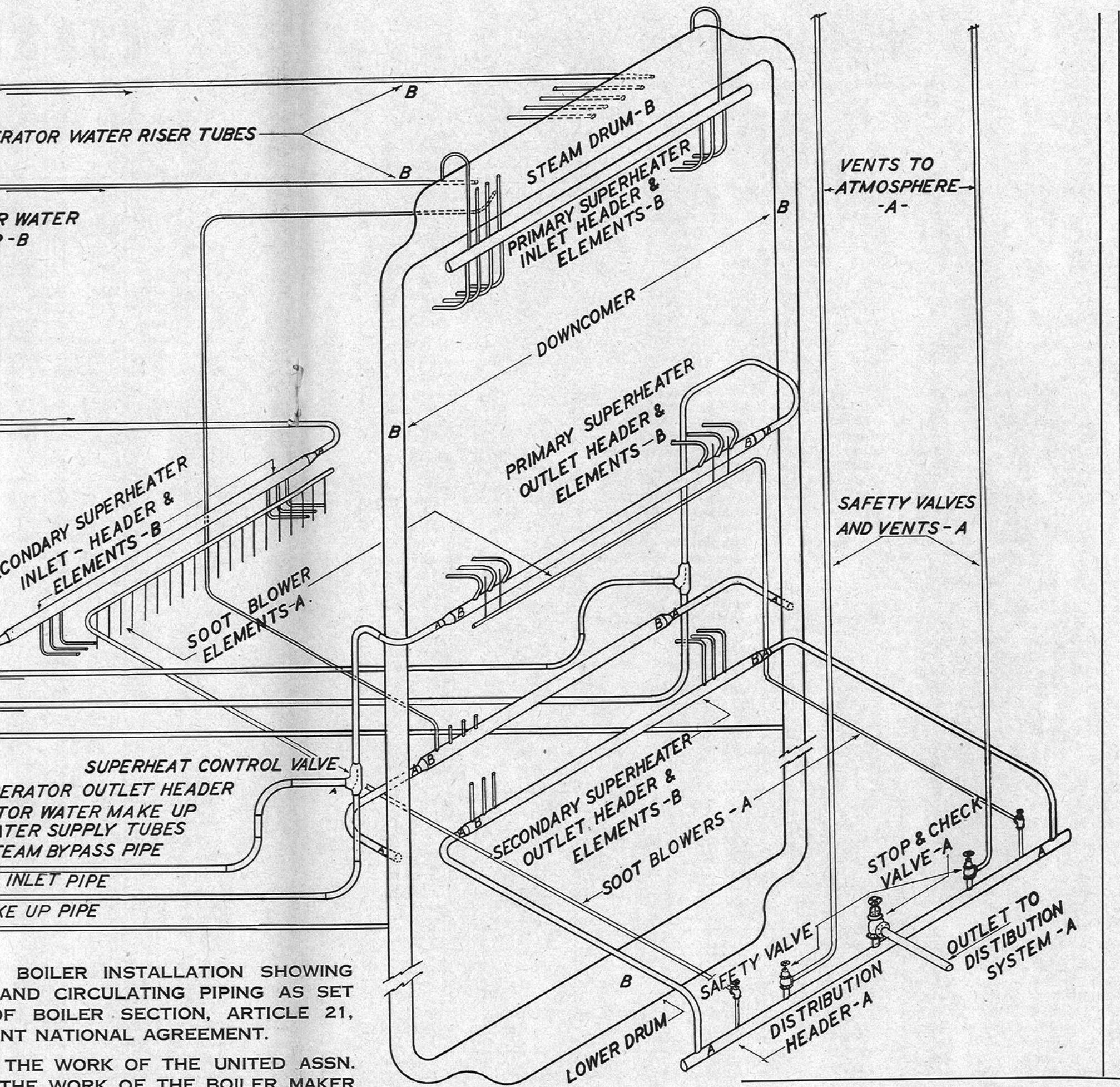
March 20, 1942.

(See Pages 16 and 17)



SCHEMATIC DRAWING OF BOILER INSTALLATION SHOWING THE COMPONENT PARTS AND CIRCULATING PIPING AS SET OUT IN CLARIFICATION OF BOILER SECTION, ARTICLE 21, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE JOINT NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

THE SYMBOL A DENOTES THE WORK OF THE UNITED ASSN. THE SYMBOL B DENOTES THE WORK OF THE BOILER MAKER



BOILER INSTALLATION SHOWING
 AND CIRCULATING PIPING AS SET
 OF BOILER SECTION, ARTICLE 21,
 NT NATIONAL AGREEMENT.
 THE WORK OF THE UNITED ASSN.
 THE WORK OF THE BOILER MAKER

Jurisdiction

Installation of Non-Metallic Sewer Pipe

IN a recent jurisdictional dispute between the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America and the United Association, relative to the laying of non-metallic sewer pipe, on the Warminster Housing Project, Johnsville, Pa., the case was referred to the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for consideration and decision. Following is the decision rendered by President Gray:

DECISION

The laying of non-metallic sewer pipe in streets and roadways is the work of the members of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters and the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, dated January 23, 1943.

Building and Construction Trades
Department,

August 18, 1943.

However, the United Association, realizing the necessity for further clarification on the installation of non-metallic sewer pipe in streets and roadways and branch lines running from the main sewer to the building, requested the Building and Construction Trades Department to supplement its decision dated August 18, 1943, covering this work. On September 9, 1943, the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor forwarded to the United Association the following supplementary decision:

Mr. Edward J. Hillock, Secretary-Treasurer
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters
Machinists Building,
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is in reply to your letter of August 25, 1943, relative to the decision rendered by this office under date of August 18, 1943, in the jurisdictional dispute between the Bricklayers, Laborers and members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters

over the laying of sewer pipe at the Warminster Housing Project, Johnsville, Pa. This decision reads as follows:

The laying of non-metallic sewer pipe in streets and roadways is the work of the members of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters and the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, dated January 23, 1941.

In making the above decision it was not the intention of this office to convey an interpretation that gave the Laborers the right to run branch lines from the main sewer to any buildings. Such branch lines are a part of the plumbing system of the building and are unquestionably the work of the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

As I interpret the agreement, the Laborers are restricted to sewer work for drainage lines of non-metallic materials when used in roadways and streets only.

Fraternally yours,

RICHARD J. GRAY,
RJC:fad Acting President.

MEMORANDUM of AGREEMENT between the UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, and the INTERNA-

TIONAL HOD CARRIERS; BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA over all work on subways, tunnels, highways, viaducts, streets and roadways in connection with sewers and water mains.

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

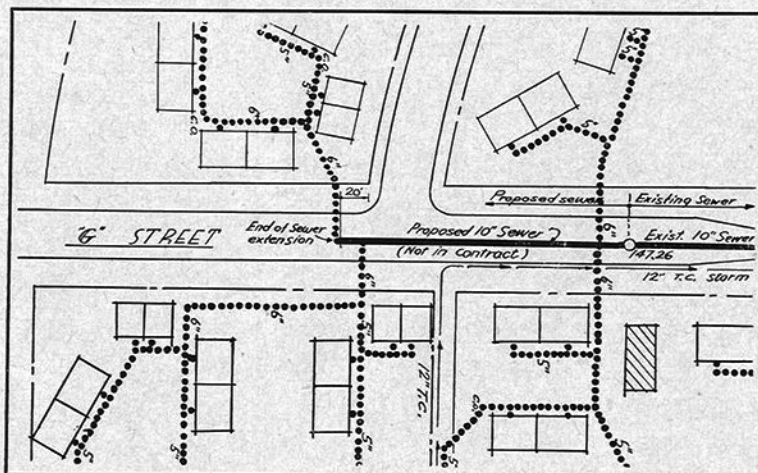
All the digging, breaking of concrete, back filling, tamping, resurfacing and paving of all ditches in preparation for the laying of all pipes and all of the unloading and distributing of pipe for said ditches shall be the work of the laborers.

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

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

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

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



The accompanying illustration shows the main sewer line and the branch lines running into the buildings, taken from a blue print of a Housing Project, which graphically shows the interpretation rendered by the Building and Construction Trades Department.

1. Work of the United Association. 2. ——— Work of the Laborers Union.

LOCAL UNION NEWS and VIEWS

Important Announcement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

Title 29—Labor

Part 3—Determinations Relating to Overtime, Sunday, and Holiday Pay

Amendment of Determination of September 30, 1942, on Premium Compensation in the Building and Construction Trades

On May 6, 1943, I requested the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of the war effort, to agree to a limitation of the holiday provisions of the Wage Stabilization Agreement for the Building and Construction Industry in accordance with the principles of Executive Order 9240. This proposal was accepted on May 14, 1943, by the Building and Construction Trades Department which requested that my determination of September 30, 1942, be revised to make the holiday provisions of Executive Order 9240 applicable to the Building and Construction Industry and that Memorial Day be specified as the uniform sixth holiday in this industry.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power vested in me by Executive Order 9248, it is ordered that the determination of September 30, 1942, on premium compensation in the Building and Construction Trades is amended to provide that, for the duration of the war, Paragraph I (B) of Executive Order 9240, which recognizes the following six holidays only: New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and Memorial Day and requires compensation at the rate of time and one-half for work performed on such holidays, shall apply to work on construction projects which is subject to the Wage Stabilization Agreement for the Building and Construction Industry provided that the clause in the Executive Order permitting the substitution of one holiday of greater local importance than Memorial Day shall not apply to such work.

/s/ FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

Dated: May 22, 1943.

GIVE TO BLOOD BANK

Member of Local Union No. 630 Receives Citation

Awarded for Gallantry in Action

Aviation Metalsmith 3/c Edgar Lloyd Hawkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Hawkins, of West Palm Beach, Fla., is the proud possessor of a copy of the Presidential Unit Citation presented to Torpedo Squadron Eight, of which he was a member. Both Edgar and his father are members of Plumbers Local Union No. 630, West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Citation reads: "For extremely heroic and courageous performance in combat during the 'Air Battle of Midway' June 4, 1942. Flying low without fighter support, Torpedo Squadron Eight began the perilous mission, 'Intercept and Attack'. First to sight the enemy, the squadron attacked with full striking power against crushing enemy opposition, scoring torpedo hits on Japanese forces. Realizing to a man that insufficient fuel would prevent a return to the carrier, the pilots held doggedly to the target, dropping torpedoes at point blank range in the face of blasting anti-aircraft fire that sent the planes, one by one, hurtling aflame into the sea. The loss of twenty-nine lives, typifying valor, loyalty and determination, was the price paid for Torpedo Squadron Eight's vital contribution to the eventual success of our forces in this epic battle of the air."

The citation was presented at the Sanford Air Station by Captain F. M. Hughes, who announced that the Air Medal had been awarded Hawkins for gallantry in the Solomons.

Brother Hawkins was a bombardier



*Edgar Lloyd Hawkins
Aviation Metalsmith 3/C*

gunner, in Torpedo Squadron Eight. He joined the squadron's replacement going to the Solomons where he remained until December. He operated in the flight crew on various search, bombing and torpedo attacks on enemy ships and land emplacements and was aboard the Carrier Hornet and another.

This is an example of the part members of the United Association are doing towards winning this war.

Local Union No. 91, of Birmingham, Ala., came out victorious in a recent bargaining agent election held at the Alabama Ordnance Works, which is owned and operated by the E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company. The election held under the rules and regulations of the National Labor Relations Board, proved successful not only for the United Association, but also for the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The result of this election is most gratifying to all members of the United Association and Local Union No. 91 deserves a great deal of

credit for the fine work they performed, and should be justly proud of the final results.

* * *

Local Union No. 494—The mother of Brother A. O. Root, plumber card No. 72364, died on September 3, 1943, at her home at 1426 Ammorcost, West Los Angeles, Calif. It is hoped if any member knows the whereabouts of the brother of A. O. Root, that they will call this notice to his attention, as he has not been heard from for many years.

BUY WAR BONDS NOW

REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZERS

(Continued from page 14)

tion of Hopkinsville, Ky., between our local unions in Louisville and our local unions in Nashville, Tenn., a conference was arranged where I met with General Organizer Drew, Business Representative Foley, 352, Representative Keene of Local 572, Nashville, Representative Burkholder of 107, Representatives O'Brien and Cartwright of 522, to discuss the subject. I have made a report on this matter to our General Office.

While in Louisville I arranged a meeting of the Executive Board of 107 at which time Brother Kaiser of that local union presented his side of a controversy with Local 107. Have made a report on this question to the General Office. I was also privileged while in Louisville to attend the regular meeting of Plumbers 107.

With kindest Christmas Greetings and all good wishes for Happiness in the New Year.

A. Ferguson

In New York to meet with officials of various nationally operating pipe-fitting contractors, to further discuss the Standard National Form of Agreement and their entering into of same for the purpose of creating more staple working conditions for members of the United Association.

Meetings were also held, at this time, with officials of a large lead company who are endeavoring to work out some plan whereby the installation of all lead work, which rightfully comes under the jurisdiction of the Plumber, Steam Fitter and Pipe Fitter members of the United Association, shall be handled and installed in such a manner as to be in keeping with uniform conditions which exist on our other classes of work. When this condition is brought about it will help prevent and eliminate other crafts assisting and even doing any part of the lead work installation. Also, it will tend to stabilize this particular branch of our industry for the various contracting firms doing this class of work.

While in this city Brothers P. Bradley and J. Tracey of Local Union 638, U. A., called to my attention a dispute which existed between the Boilermak-

ers and the Steam Fitters over the installation of combination powdered fuel burners and oil burners on the Metropolitan Housing Projects. The boilermakers were claiming this work on the assumption that it was a part of the burner-box. Prior to my attention having been called to this dispute these brothers had taken this matter up with Vice-President Harry Nicholas of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and our General President Martin P. Durkin, but due to the lack of being in a position to submit the proper information they were informed that burner-boxes (or wind-boxes) so-called was the work of the boilermaker and that if the oil burner or coal burner was attached when delivered to the job it then would be fully installed by the boilermaker.

The above mentioned brothers and myself made a visit to this job and it was found that the burner-box (or wind-box) was being assembled and built on the job. The powdered fuel burner and oil burner were shipped as a separate item and were to be installed after burner-box was erected. We procured plans of the work involved and I later took this matter up with General President Martin P. Durkin and the International Officers of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, who were in Boston attending the American Federation of Labor convention. Brother Harry Nacey, Business Representative of the Boilermakers of New York, was instructed by his International Officers that in keeping with the joint National Agreement the erection of burner-boxes (or wind boxes) was the work of the boilermakers, regardless of whether the burners were attached but that it was definitely to be understood that any re-adjusting or renewing of burner nozzles along with the installing and assembling of unattached burners would be the work of members of the United Association. This understanding was carried out and our steam fitters of Local Union 638, United Association, proceeded with the installing of the burners.

Left for Boston, Mass., where I attended meetings of our Industrial Labor Relations Committee, same being held with committees representing the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association and the Erecting Contractors of the Pipe Fabricating Institute, wherein matters of importance were discussed. Our National Industrial

Labor Relations Committee is attempting to bring about uniform conditions in the pipe fitting industry, particularly the pre-fabrication and welding of pipe work.

While in Boston I had the opportunity of taking up many important matters affecting the membership of the United Association with our General Officers. Also, attended many sessions of the American Federation of Labor Convention and had the pleasure of meeting many United Association members who were in attendance as delegates and visitors to this convention from many parts of the United States.

Also had the pleasure of attending a Testimonial Dinner given jointly by the Plumbers' Local Union 12, United Association, and Steam Fitters' Local Union 537, United Association, of Boston, in honor of our General President, Martin P. Durkin, and General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock. It was an affair long to be remembered by those in attendance. The brothers of these Local Unions are to be complimented for the manner in which the affair was handled. Invitations were extended to all visiting United Association members who were in Boston at this time.

General President Martin P. Durkin, General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, General Organizer A. Gillis and myself accepted the very kind invitation extended us and visited the Boston Navy Yard, wherein we had the opportunity to meet with the Naval Officers in charge and made a tour throughout the pipe shop. Officers and members of our Marine Local Union 829, United Association, are to be complimented on the splendid work they are doing.

At this time I would like to point out to our entire membership of the United Association the one outstanding condition that I particularly observed in this pipe shop and that is—

Due to the attitude of our outside construction journeymen in refusing to accept employment in these shipyards it has been necessary to engage women. It was most surprising to see how these women are being trained and are acquiring the skill to lay-out, burn, fabricate, weld, braze or solder any type of a pipe joint and it surely pierces the bubble of mystery that has been more or less applied to our pipe welding work whereby the average United Association journeymen considers himself either too old or is not

adapted to do a welded pipe joint.

Further, if representatives of our local unions and pipe fitting contractors could make this same tour of inspection and see the accomplishments that can be derived through a short period of training, I am certain that they could put this same training into effect on their own construction jobs, thereby breaking the bottleneck caused by the so-called scarcity of certain "specialists".

Returned to New York where I had scheduled meetings along with some unfinished business to attend.

Accompanied by Brothers P. Bradley and H. Donahue of Local Union 638, United Association, called on officials of the Frigidaire Corporation and the New York distributor for the Bastien-Blessing Company, with a view that some understanding might be worked out whereby members of the United Association would be employed on all of their service work.

Also had meeting with Brother Bradley of Local Union 638, United Association, and Brother H. Nacey, business representative of New York Boilermakers, to further discuss the working out of the joint National Agreement between these two local unions. The understanding as arrived at was to the effect that when a controversy should arise, the matter will be discussed between these two brothers for the purpose of an adjustment and if they should fail to do so it is then understood that the same will be referred to the International Office of the respective organizations.

Made visits to certain supply houses and fabrication shops to endeavor to obtain first-hand information as regards the carrying on of pre-fabrication of pipe work in this area.

Left New York for Houston, Texas, to meet with the International Representatives of Ironworkers and Officials of the Lummus Company, relative to a controversy which existed over the installation of pipe supports, hangers, brackets, guides, anchors, etc., on the Sinclair Rubber Project in this city.

The history of this controversy is that the Ironworkers had procured a decision from Acting-President R. Gray of the Building Trades Department covering certain work as shown on a plan which had been submitted directly by the Ironworkers (and not through the local Buildings Trades Council). These plans which were submitted did not give a complete picture of the pipe supports and pipe hangers involved on this job, but did show certain structures that had not been claimed by the pipefitter members of Local Union 195, United Association.

After the rendering of this decision, the Ironworkers then placed a broad interpretation on the same and did proceed to claim every pipe support, hanger, bracket, guide, anchor, etc., and upon finding themselves unable to design, lay-out and install the above mentioned items they then made the request of the United Association members to assist them in the work as designated. This, our United Association members refused to do and they were well justified. The job then became so affected that the officials of the company, along with the Assistant Director of the Rubber Administrator's Office appealed for aid from the two International Officers involved.

The United Association at all times will refuse to compromise and give up to any other craft, work which rightfully is theirs, and in this instance an incorrect decision had been rendered and our particular local union was still abiding by the same.

The Ironworkers' International Representative after listening to the protests of the Lummus Company officials as against Ironworkers claiming this class of work, then made a tour of the particular job in order to obtain first-hand information. He readily admitted that certain hangers, brackets, guides and anchors, regardless of the material, was the work of the pipe fitters and made certain releases to the company, in order that they might proceed with pipe fitters on this class of work and which the Ironworkers were unable to perform.

A full detailed report of this controversy was rendered to General President Martin P. Durkin, and we are hopeful that this, along with other information, may be brought to light in order that members of the United Association will continue to fabricate and install pipe supports, hangers, brackets, guides, anchors, etc., regardless of the material that the same may be made of.

While in this area, accompanied by Brother C. L. Quinn, Business Representative of Local Union 195, United Association, waited on officials of the Stone & Webster Company at their Baytown job, where we arrived at an understanding that the superintendent of this job would retract a bulletin he had issued and posted, setting out a division of work whereby certain work under our jurisdiction would be performed by other crafts, and that he would further cease and desist from such a practice in the future and recognize our jurisdiction of work in its entirety and should a controversy arise he would abide by all decisions as rendered by the President of the Building Trades Department.

From here Brother Quinn and myself went on to Lake Charles, La., and met with Brother H. A. Roach, Business Representative and his assistant of Local Union 106, United Association, for the purpose of discussing the question of hangers, pumps and other equipment which might be in controversy with other crafts. From my discussion with Brother Roach and the information he conveyed to me as to how the affairs of this Local Union have been conducted, I feel that the jurisdiction of the United Association is being well protected.

Visited Beaumont, Texas, and had the opportunity to meet with all of the Officers of Local Union 195, United Association, and attend their regular local meeting, which I had the pleasure of addressing. I answered their many questions and rendered advice and instructions, particularly on the welding question and the elimination of the word "welder".

Returned to Houston, Texas, where I attended a pre-arranged meeting with Brother Maxwell, Business Representative of Plumbers' Local Union 68, United Association, and his Executive Board. Advice was given these brothers upon their request, over the organizing and controlling of the underground utility work within their jurisdiction, and the non-metallic sewer work as outlined in the agreement with the Laborers. Also advised these brothers as to their agreement with the Building Trades Council over work in the home building field.

Returned to Chicago. Handled necessary correspondence and also concluded the Standard National Form of Agreement with the Girdler Corporation of Louisville, Ky.

Left for St. Louis, Mo., to attend meeting scheduled between the United Association Industrial Labor Relation Committee and the committee representing the Erecting Contractors of the Pipe Fabricating Institute. General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock along with General Organizer L. Dilg also attended this meeting. The main topic of discussion was the signing of the Standard National Form of Agreement by the Erecting Contractors of the Pipe Fabricating Institute. Also, the conditions under which the fabrication of pipe work is to be carried out. The Industrial Relations Committee will later make a report to the General Officers and the General Executive Board.

While in St. Louis, I had the opportunity to meet with representatives of the nearby Local Unions who had been invited by General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock to meet with him, in order that he might dis-

cuss first-hand the many problems that are and will confront our Local Unions on construction work.

Present at this meeting were the personnel of the United Association Industrial Relations Committee:

Charles M. Rau, Business Manager Local Union 597, Chicago, Ill.; Leo A. Green, General Vice-President, Local Union 449, Pittsburgh; R. Lynch, Business Manager Local Union 274, Jersey City, N. J. Brother Wilson Frankland, President of Local Union 597, United Association, of Chicago, Ill., was also in attendance.

In Kansas City, Mo., where I met with officials of the Fluor Corporation, to discuss the entering into and signing of the Standard National Form of Agreement. Also, the setting up of their new Pipe Fabricating Shop at Paola, Kans., under the United Association's policy and conditions, wherein the pre-fabrication of pipe work will be done by United Association journeymen either in the field or the shop of the employer. Further meetings with this company are to be held in order that a satisfactory understanding may be arrived at. This company has no understanding whatever with the United Association as regards the installation of their pipe-fitting work which they are now doing on a National basis.

Made an attempt to contact officials of the J. F. Pritchard & Company of Kansas City, Mo., relative to their labor policies. At this time I was unsuccessful due to the fact that they were absent from the city.

While in Kansas City I had the opportunity of attending the regular Executive Board and Officers' meeting of Steam Fitters' Local Union 533, United Association. I advised with these brothers on the various subjects which are now confronting this Local Union. Brother Wilson Frankland, President of Local Union 597, United Association, of Chicago, Ill., was also present at this meeting and discussed the training of apprentices and journeymen to do all classes of work and the making of all types of joints which may come under the jurisdiction of the United Association.

Returned to Chicago where I am concluding this report.

As this will be my final report prior to the holidays, it is my wish to convey to the members and their families a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

John J. McCartin

At the close of my last report I was assigned to Asbury Park, N. J., to assist Business Agent Wilbur Gabriel of Local 181, Red Bank, N. J., in the matter of laborers pirating and encroaching on the jurisdiction of the United Association. It

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is with genuine satisfaction I can report the laborers were removed from our work and members of 181 and 331 will henceforth, man and do the laying and caulking and lining of all water mains and sewers. Laborers shall carry pipe and material to side of ditch. It being understood that all future work by sub-contract shall be done by members of the United Association on N. O. Y. Contracts 6767 and 6768 located at Asbury Park, N. J. Business Agent Gabriel is to be commended for his sincere effort, that members of the United Association shall enjoy the jurisdiction of work, properly theirs.

While visiting the City of Asbury Park I was invited to attend a meeting of the New Jersey State Association Executive Board regarding a matter of jurisdiction of a large navy job now being constructed on the jurisdictional line (center) of Local 181 and Local 331. Because this job centers geographically on both locals' territory—I was in full accord with the suggestions made by the State Executive Board and made recommendations to the General Office. I am sure General President Durkin and Secretary-Treasurer Hillock will concur, and notice will be given to interested parties. I take this means of thanking the State Board for the giving of their time, and their friendly cooperation.

By appointment I met Business Agent Nolan of Newark, N. J.—Steam Fitters' Local 475, and matters pertaining to small inch pipe lines were discussed. Brother Nolan and the writer met in the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City where General Organizer John McCartin was headquartering for a few days on United Association business. Organizer McCartin's suggestions proved most helpful to me, with regard to National Agreements.

Next my attention was called to a condition at the Atlantic Refining Company's job at Point Breeze, Philadelphia—where B. F. Shay of Wilmington is contractor. Shay Company, in accordance with custom and tradition, was allowing tool pick up time at the work day end. Mr. Goldsmith, Chief Engineer for the Atlantic Refining Company, caused to have the 5 minute pick up time discontinued, saying the

fitters were taking advantage whereupon at quitting time the fitters dropped the tools belonging to the Friendly Heating Company at the place they were working—with no regard for their safety. After several conferences, Chairman Burke of the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council, with whom the Atlantic Company has agreement, promised to use his good office in an effort to have the 5 minute pick up time re-established. At this report I do not know the result of his conference. Business Agent Mallon of Local 420 and myself contending the picking up of heavy tools and power cutting equipment has in the past, for many years, customarily been picked up on employer's time—and I so ruled. However, Local 420 has no agreement regarding pick up time. Moral: Let's not become enslaved to customs—write conditions into agreements.

While at Baltimore, I made an effort to contact Business Agent Rowley of Local 489 of Cumberland regarding the matter of 1 per cent assessment per hour worked on a member of his Local Union working in the jurisdiction of a sister local and paying 2 per cent per hour to the Local in whose jurisdiction the member is working. Two assessments cannot be collected. If a Clearance Card has not been issued the member shall pay dues to his Local Union and the assessment to the Local in whose jurisdiction he is working.

At the request of William Walters and Son, Plumbing and Heating Contractors, I visited the Aluminum job at Cressona, near Pottsville, Pa. Upon my arrival I was met by Business Agent Jack McDonald—a conference was held on the job site regarding the manning of job with steam fitters, welders, and jurisdiction. Harry Fox, superintendent for the contractor and a United Association member, most cooperative. Business Agent McDonald is doing a fine job taking care of the interest of the members of Local 517—and job will be manned.

By nature of suggestions from Alvin Mehl, of Philadelphia, Steam Fitters' Local 420, during a conversation, I am requesting all locals in my territory who have fabrication shops to make sincere effort toward unionizing these men into our United Association. These men do not necessarily have to be plumbers or steam fitters, and can, and must be organized as pipe fitters. However, if they can pass a qualifying examination then they should be admitted as mechanics. We cannot, with justification, make claims to the jurisdiction of the Plumbing, Heating and Piping industry without organizing

its workers and Business Agent Mehl will not permit fabricated pipe or materials to be installed unless the work has been done by United Association members. This to me is a reasonable request—and it is embarrassing to have contractors tell me with truthfulness that such is not the case with all locals.

General President Durkin has requested me to visit Local 754, Marine Fitters of Philadelphia. I made sincere effort and did visit Red Men Hall on October 26. Due to heavy rains the trains were late, and at 10:15 p. m. the members had concluded their meeting. I will make an effort to attend the meeting of November 5, 1943.

Upon request of the General Office I visited Wilmington, Del., and contacted Business Agent William McLachlan and was sorry to learn that Frank Escott, contractor in agreement with Local 26, was confined to his home with a broken foot. Contractor Escott favored me with his time via telephone and felt Local 26 might be unduly influenced by the Building and Construction Trades Council. I met in conference with the officers of the Council, and feel the condition is of a local nature, and found a Council striving to improve conditions in their jurisdiction—with favor to none regarding a closed shop condition. Contractor Escott's contention has merit, and the Council officers and Business Agent McLachlan will give consideration to his request. While in Wilmington I visited the shop of B. F. Shaw Company and had the pleasure of meeting and extending felicitations of our General President and Secretary-Treasurer Hillock to the officials of the B. F. Shaw Company. I also talked to the members of Auxiliary Local 26, machine operators for pipe cutting, welders and fabricators—employees of Shaw Company, and promised to return at an early date to take up matters of importance to these men.

Next to Baltimore, Md., where I met Officers Phil Neil and Robert Buxbaum of Plumbers' Local 48—and Ed Fisher, Jos. Heilker and Business Agent DuBreull, Steam Fitters' Local 438. The General Office and A. F. of L. are very much interested in the organizing of shipyards in the vicinity of Baltimore. This conference was concluded in the General Office at Washington, D. C., a few days later, where General President Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock were emphatic regarding matters of organization and especially regarding the recognition of men working at the pipe fitting business.

My next call was New Brunswick,

N. J., where I met Business Agent Henry Doyle, who, at the job site made me acquainted with Superintendent Seward for the Turner Construction Company—the nature of our business being jurisdictional. Iron workers had done the unloading and moving of equipment to be installed by United Association members.

I left New Brunswick for New York City that I might meet General Superintendent N. L. Doe on tentative appointment through his secretary. My trip availed me no material good. Mr. Doe was unavoidably detained on business out of the city. Upon my return to Philadelphia Mr. Doe phoned his regrets and a report has been made regarding the status of his job to President Durkin.

Instructions from General Office brought me to Scranton, Pa., where I had the pleasure of meeting Business Agent William Kerrigan of Local 90, one of the proverbial pillars of the United Association. This gentleman is 76 years young and knows all the tricks of the trade. I enjoyed his stories of the older days and especially the one "when he sent himself a telegram and signed the name of the President of the United States to same". It worked and he and his companions were permitted to work in Canada. I also met James Law, Business Agent for Local 524, Steam Fitters, and found him most cooperative. Our troubles in Scranton were many, including jurisdiction. I visited the Bomber Wing job being erected by Essingler and Misch. Gus Weinberger has the piping contract. Locals 90 and 524 have approximately 85 men working on this project. A contention regarding a half-hour lunch pay has arisen. I am seeking definite information from the General Office regarding this complex matter; upon receipt of same I will return to Scranton, and spend several days on wage preparations and matters of welfare to our Scranton membership.

Upon complaint of a 7-month member, I talked to Business Agent Dobbins of Local No. 322, Camden, N. J., regarding the matter of foreman and was informed: "The rule, not the law of Local No. 322, was to recommend mechanics with one or more years experience as foremen when foreman were requested by the employer." This seems a reasonable rule provided the employer can choose a United Association member with less than one year's experience, when he, the employer, will assume responsibility for the member so chosen.

Instructions from the General Office brought me to Jersey City on Sunday, October 31, to attend a confer-

ence between C.I.O. and A. F. of L. Metal Trades. I am hopeful the conference will be conducive to the interest of the United Association and A. F. of L. A program was planned by Joseph McDonagh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, and several of his able organizers—and a meeting will be called in the near future regarding anticipated progress.

At the close of this report I am departing Jersey City to attend a meeting of the Marine Fitters' Local 754 at Philadelphia.

In conclusion, it behooves me to report "that out of sight, out of mind" is not the practice of Local 449, Steam Fitters of Pittsburgh. Leo Green, Secretary-Treasurer, each month sends to all 68 men in service, to all parts of the world, the Local Union News. Also the names and addresses of all members in service so that letters can be exchanged to one another. Leo reports many of the fighting fitter soldiers have found a member in a nearby camp or company—also each member in the Armed Forces receives \$10.00 per month. Those in Foreign Service have the \$10.00 deposited to their credit in a local bank awaiting their return. The Local for Christmas is sending a bundle of needful practical wants. Minimum \$20.00 must be spent to insure a real gift, that the fighting fitter will enjoy the thought that the members of Local 449 do not practice—Out of sight, out of mind.

I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere greetings to the membership for the holidays. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Wilton Mc Donough

On wire sent to General Office by Business Agent Houk of Local 538 in Johnson City, requesting organizer to attend the meeting of September 23, I attended the meeting and had the opportunity to address them. Agent Houk re-

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signed to join the Armed Forces, and Brother Carl Fascett was elected new Business Agent. I installed him in office. I will be back soon to aid the new Business Agent with some of the many problems which will confront him.

On communication concerning Brothers Andrew Kavanagh, formerly of Local No. 2, and James D. Ferris of Local 789, a question of not being

placed on the job in Knoxville, this matter was adjusted satisfactorily.

Upon arriving in Nashville, Tenn., to attend a special meeting of Marine Pipe Fitters' Local 656, I arranged to be in Pine Bluff, Ark., for their next meeting the first Thursday in October. There is considerable business to straighten out, and the best way to clear it up will be to attend the regular meeting.

In answer to several communications sent to the General Office by Virginia Locals of the U. A., in reference to forming a State Association of our crafts in that state, I called a meeting to be held at Richmond, Va., on the 29th of September, 1943. This meeting was attended by representatives of Locals 540 of Newport News, 491 of Roanoke, and 10 of Richmond. Local 110 of Norfolk sent word that they wanted to be counted as present. All present felt that there would be a better understanding between their locals if they met more often, and that they would be able to assist in legislation beneficial to all. I am requesting a charter and other necessary materials for same.

Received a communication sent to the General Office on July 20, 1943, by Local No. 665, of Pine Bluff, Ark., notifying you that a fine of \$25.00 was placed on 19 members of various locals of the U. A., for violation of Section 171 of the U. A. Constitution. After careful consideration, I arranged to attend a meeting of Local No. 665 of Pine Bluff, Ark. At that time I went into detail of this case. The membership listened very attentively, and in the interest of harmony, voted unanimously that the fines be rescinded. It is my opinion that they exercised very fine judgment.

Attended the quarterly conference of the U. A. State Association of Tennessee, held at the Andrew Jackson Hotel at Nashville, Tenn., on Saturday, October 9. The newly chartered Marine Local 656 of Nashville became affiliated with the State Association. Eight of the ten locals in the state sent delegates. All these ten locals are affiliated and paid to date. The War Boards was the main topic of the delegates in attendance. All agreed that we must look to the post-war period and see that our jurisdiction of work must be protected and preserved by all.

On request of the General Office to contact either President Locke or E. B. Smith, Chairman of the Executive Board, of Local 665, I arranged to meet President Locke and he explained the reason they requested my services. This matter was taken up at a regular meeting of Local, and ex-

plained. Report was sent to the General Office.

On receipt of your telegram with regard to jurisdiction of airport located at Kingston, N. C., one from Local No. 585, of Durham, N. C., one from 320 of Wilmington, N. C., and one from Local 785 of Raleigh, N. C., I consulted Business Agents from all three locals, and made my recommendation to the General Office.

On receipt of your telegram, I left for Knoxville, Tenn., and in the company of Business Agent Armstrong, met with Mr. Philips, superintendent for Ford Bacon and Davis, with regard to hiring men direct. The policy of the United Association was explained to him and as they could not see their way clear to sign an agreement, we informed them that we could not furnish them men. On their request pending their giving the work to a contractor who has a signed agreement with us, we agreed to furnish men temporarily on emergency fire lines.

Acting on your telegram to investigate the case of Isaac Brooks, Card No. 409941, out of Local 789, of Princeton, W. Va., I tried to locate Brother Brooks but was unsuccessful. However, Business Agent Armstrong and Secretary Reiche of Local 102 in Knoxville, explained that local union had nothing to do with this man losing his job.

A meeting of the T. V. A. Executive Council was held on Wednesday, October 13, 1943, in Chattanooga, Tenn. This was the deadline for presenting wage requests for the coming year. Along with our wage requests, we informed the T. V. A. that we are opposed to the Welders' Pool. This question came before the council, and after considerable discussion, and on motion, it was agreed that a request for discontinuance of the Welders' Pool be sent by the council.

The Combustion Engineering Co. of New York, with a contract at Clinton Project, requested men from Local 102, of Knoxville. They said they had an agreement with the U. A. through Organizer John McCartin. We informed them that when our General Office notified Local No. 102, that this was true, we would comply with their request.

The J. A. Jones Company have a contract to lay about three hundred miles of Bell and Spicket water pipe, and they were using laborers on this work. Business Agent Armstrong and I met with these people and convinced them that this type of work was in the jurisdiction of the United Association. They agreed to place U.

A. men on this work, by agreement with Local 102.

On communication from the General Office concerning jurisdiction of the job located at Hopkinsville, Ky., a meeting was arranged between Locals 352 and 572, of Nashville, and Locals 107 and 522, of Louisville, Organizer Ferguson and myself, at which time the matter was thoroughly gone into. A full report was sent to the General Office.

Representing President Durkin and the United Association at the conference of Labor and the War Department at Fort Knox, Ky., was certainly a very pleasant assignment. It gave me the opportunity to see the war as close as one would want to see it, without actual participation. This conference gave Labor and Army Officers a chance to exchange views, which I know will be beneficial to all of us.

When people of one station in life, get the chance to get close to another group, we find that we are, after all, of the same human family with the same human frailties.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my best wishes to the members and their families, and may the New Year be crowned with peace and prosperity.

Patrick J. Drew

Upon arrival at St. Louis, I met the Executive Board of Local Union No. 268, relative to their

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agreement with the National Automatic Sprinkler Association. The present agreement expired in May and it will be necessary to make several trips into St. Louis before a new agreement may be consummated.

Recommendation was made to the General Office that jurisdiction of a job at Fredericktown, Mo., be awarded to Local Unions No. 35 and No. 562.

Then to Kansas City on a complaint of the Director of Labor Relations of the National Housing Authority that our members were refusing to work on a housing project at Garden City, Kans., because of low wage rates. Mr. Henry Pommerenck, senior Labor Relations Adviser, extended his cooperation and we are now attempting to work out a solution to the problem. The job in question, however, was almost completed and no shortage of manpower now exists.

To Hutchinson, Kans., and with Brother W. F. Hines, made a visit to a large helium plant, being built at Cunningham, Kans. A jurisdictional dispute had arisen with the boilermakers who were claiming some work that was definitely pipe work. In this case, the difficulty seemed to be in the caption or title given the work by the engineers who drew the plan. Labeling pipe coils as storage tanks was apparently the whole trouble. I was able to obtain sketches of the work in question and on my return to Kansas City, met Brother Shuhane, of the Boilermakers, who, after seeing the sketches, withdrew his claims to the work. Several other matters were discussed with Brother Hines and members of his Local Union and a report forwarded to the General Office.

At the urgent request of Brother J. Mercer, of Coffeyville Local Union No. 339, I attended a meeting of the Building Trades Council in that city. The National Refining Company is building a large 100-octane gasoline plant there and a personal grudge between the project manager and the business representative of the common laborers was apparently the only cause for slowing work on the job. A committee from the Building Trades Council met Mr. Ed Houser, of the McKee Company, the following morning and the minor differences were adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned. Our members went to work on the job the following morning.

Returning to Kansas City, I was informed of a dispute between Local Unions No. 8 and No. 533. A visit to the alcohol job being built by Sanderson & Porter and an investigation was made of the work in question. A decision was rendered and a report filed with the General Office.

To Lincoln, Nebr., to attend the semi-annual convention of the Nebraska Pipe Trades. The opportunity to address the delegates was extended me and apparent changes in policy of the United Association were clarified. The officers and delegates are to be congratulated on the fine spirit and cooperation and their determination to be a definite and successful part of the piping industry and an asset to the United Association.

Then to St. Louis to meet General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, who was called there to attend a conference of the Committees of the Fabricating Institute, representing erecting contractors, and the United Association. While there, an informal meeting was held in the Statler Hotel with business representatives and officers of

Local Unions in the surrounding area. Brothers Brady, Lawler, Clancy, Local Union No. 35; Burke, Tighe and Henry, of No. 562, and Brother Bert Hyde, of Local Union No. 268, of St. Louis; Dave Doolin and Charles Smith, of No. 163, Alton, Ill.; James Shawen and J. D. Gray, of No. 439, and Art Fisher, of Local Union No. 360, of East St. Louis; and Bill Adrian, of Local Union 101, Belleville, along with the United Association Industrial Relations Committee, discussed many of the questions of interest to this section.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock emphasized and explained the program which has been put into effect by the General Office in which practices will be stabilized and universal for its membership over the entire country. Many discrepancies in policy have been noted in the past and it is now intended to correct and change so that proven practices may be beneficial to the entire membership. It was evident to all that Brother Hillock's sincerity and general grasp of conditions affecting our trade, are a great asset and will go far toward making his administration of the Office of Secretary-Treasurer a successful one and in keeping with that of his predecessors. He was warmly received and welcomed, and concluded the meeting with the best wishes of the entire group.

Brother Hillock, Brother Bob Lynch and myself were the guests of Brother Shawen, on a visit through the East St. Louis district. Visits were made to the Aluminum Corporation of America job and to the power plant at Venice. Brother Hillock was especially interested in some plate fabricated pipe which has been the subject of several jurisdictional disputes with other crafts.

I wish to extend my sincere greetings to the membership for the holiday season. A Happy and Merry Christmas and every good wish for the New Year.

Leslie E. Selig

With International Representative of Building Trades Crafts, and with Business Agent D. A. Maxwell, Local Union No. 68, and C. H. Facumndus, of Local Union No. 214, a joint meeting of the Associated Contractors Association and the Houston Building and Construction Trade Council was attended and

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GENERAL
ORGANIZER
SWITALSKI**

matters of mutual interest to all concerned were considered. The regular meeting of Local No. 68, was attended, and I was privileged to address this well conducted meeting. While in Houston, with Business Agent Vernon Evans, of Local Union No. 195, a conference with the officials of the Prichard Company concerning the installation of pre-assembled pumps was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. In Houston the annual meeting of the Gulf Coast District Council was attended and many matters of interest to the pipe trades were presented at this conference, which I am sure will bring good results to the pipe fitting industry.

By the request of General President Durkin, I proceeded to Orange, Texas, where members of Local Union No. 504 refused to work with non-union laborers who were installing water and gas mains on a Federal housing project. With Business Agent Lacour, many conferences were held with the general contractors and the Federal housing officials. The question in dispute was settled by the general contractor sub-letting the work to a union plumbing contractor.

Leaving Beaumont for Fort Worth, Texas, in Fort Worth I met General Vice President Joe Lahey. Together we discussed the many problems affecting the membership of the United Association in this district. While in Fort Worth, I handled the necessary correspondence and phone calls. En route to Phoenix, I stopped at El Paso, Texas, and met with Business Agent James Brennen and conferred with him relative to the conditions in their jurisdiction. In the company of Business Agent Ranger, of Local Union No. 469, and International Representative of the Building Trades, and the officers of the Arizona Federation of Labor, a conference was attended in Phoenix relative to organizing maintenance workers in the various plants in the vicinity of Phoenix. Much progress has been made in this field, and I am sure they will succeed in this endeavor under the plan outlined. In Morenci, Ariz., a joint meeting of the executive boards of Local Union No. 679, of Morenci, and 469, of Phoenix, was attended. At this meeting a misunderstanding of long standing over the agreement on construction work was settled satisfactory to all concerned. This action was ratified at a special meeting of Local Union No. 679. I was granted the privilege of addressing this meeting.

Under the existing agreement be-
(Continued on page 26)

Testimonial Dinner Held in Honor of General Organizer Milton McDonald

MORE than four hundred friends, including members of Bridgeport, Conn., United Association Local Union No. 173, gathered at Champ's Shore House in Bridgeport to pay their respects and extend congratulations to "Milt," on his appointment as General Organizer of the United Association.

President William Mulvaney of Local No. 173, introduced General Organizer Archie A. Gillis of the New England District as Master-of-Ceremonies. Those seated at the head table with guest of honor were Milton's father, Mr. Charles McDonald, former Governor Robert A. Hurley, Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Secretary-Treasurer John J. Egan of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, Reverend William Sullivan, President John Freeze and Secretary-Treasurer Michael O'Rourke of the United Association State Association, Honorable Harry Russell, Chief of the Regional War Production Board, and General Secretary-Treasurer Carl Sickles, of Asbestos Workers' International Association.

The many speakers stressed the invaluable services that Brother McDonald had rendered the labor move-



Brother Milton M. McDonald

ment of his native city, state and nation, and his recent fine work as field agent for the War Labor Board prior

to accepting the appointment as General Organizer was cause for special mention. The Chairman of the Committee that arranged this splendid affair, Brother Harry Carr of Bridgeport Local No. 173, presented the honored guest with an inscribed wrist watch and an embossed billfold.

With the excellent banquet a portion of the evening was enjoyed by those present with a large list of the local's talent and professional entertainers whose pleasing diversions consisted of singing, dancing, etc.

Special mention should be accorded the Committee that on short notice made possible this most successful occasion, included in which were: Chairman Harry Carr, Treasurer James Curran, Secretary John P. Lawless. Tickets: Dick Canfield, James Slavin, and James Curran. Reception: Warren McDonald, William Mulvaney and Hugh Fanning, John P. Lawless, James Robinson, Billy Prince, Cornelius Mulvihill. Entertainment: John Bike, Fred Seltenreich, and Daniel Del Vecchio. Dinner and Speakers: Harry Davis, Leo Beutel and John Bike. Gift: Harry Davis, Dick Canfield and James Curran.

REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZERS

(Continued from page 25)

tween the plumbing and heating contractors in Local Union No. 469, in Phoenix, Ariz., unless material is furnished by the contractor, no members would be referred on government projects. With Business Representative Ranger, conferences with Colonel Harrison of the Army Engineers and the contractors were held and a satisfactory understanding was arrived at, and Colonel Harrison was assured that all government projects would be manned by members of the United Association. While in Phoenix, I was present at the regular meeting of Local Union No. 469, at which time the officers and members of the local were advised concerning matters in their interest.

Left Phoenix for Las Vegas, Nev., where I met Business Agent Forgeron, and with him a visit was made to the Manganese Ore Company and the Basic Magnesium Company projects. Every effort is being made to organize the maintenance pipe fitters on these plants and un-

der the plan outlined by Local Union No. 525, good results can be expected. Having been notified by our General Office that our Boulder City, Nev., Local Union No. 668 had requested my presence, with Business Agent Forgeron, we went to that city and met the officers of Local No. 668, Boulder City, Nev. The present agreement on construction work between Local No. 525 and No. 668 was discussed and a satisfactory adjustment was agreed to.

A meeting was arranged for Business Representative Lynch, of Local No. 350, Reno, Nev., and Foregan, of Local No. 525, Las Vegas, Nev., and the writer, to meet at Tonapah, Nev. Relative to the working conditions on the bomber range under construction in Tonapah, a definite understanding was reached. The best of conditions now prevail on this project. Returning to Las Vegas, I was privileged to address the regular meeting of Local Union No. 525, and also advised on several articles of the pro-

posed agreement being prepared, which is to be presented to the Master Plumbers Association in Las Vegas in the near future.

Being informed by our General Office that the officials at the American Aluminum Company, of Phoenix, Ariz., and our Phoenix Local No. 469 desired my services regarding a controversy on the aluminum plant in that city, I proceeded to Phoenix, Ariz., where I met and conferred with Business Agent Ranger, of Local No. 469, after which a meeting was arranged with the contractors, Ruben Anderson Company. At the conference a satisfactory agreement was consummated. Left Phoenix for Tucson, where I am completing this report.

I wish to extend to the officers and members my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Ed. Switabala



UNITED ASSOCIATION
JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS
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Contributions for the Journal must be received before the 15th of each month to insure publication in the following issue.
 News notes and articles of interest to our craft are respectfully solicited.
 If you do not receive the Journal, or change your address, notify the secretary of your local. The United Association is not interested in a souvenir publication of any kind.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When member deposits his card and his name is reported for the Journal list, the secretary should state where the member previously received the Journal, and give the name and number of the union with which he 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.



Building Trades Congratulated for Fine War Record

(Continued from page 5)

agencies of government—have no intention of letting go any of the power which they have acquired in war time.

It is up to us to see that when this war is over, every right that labor had prior to the war is restored to labor, that every mandatory control of every kind is eliminated upon the conclusion of this war.

I heard a speech the other night by the Chairman of one of these Boards in which he stated very emphatically that it was his opinion that the American people were not going to allow strikes after the war; that they liked this method; that they liked this method of compromise and decision by a labor court. Well, we like that method. We like the method of conciliation and we like the method of mediation and agreement, and I am pretty sure we would go in the direction of a tripartite court on which labor had equal representation with industry, but I am very sure that we would not go for a War Labor Board after this war that is under the control of some appointed governmental representative or a half a dozen appointed governmental representatives. I am pretty sure that we will not go for a War Labor Board after this war with the restrictions and controls under

which the present War Labor Board operates.

So, I say to you this morning that labor had a great deal of foresight in 1933, in 1935, in 1937 and in 1940. Labor had foresight in leading the way to educating the American people that our institutions were threatened, that they were menaced by what was happening in Europe and Asia by the actions of dictators in these two countries. Labor must show the same foresight. It must show the same courage in attacking the problems that will come with the peace. It must show the same courage in attacking those problems that it has in preparing the way for victory, and those problems are the question of all-out employment and the question of avoiding all-out unemployment; and the question of restoring completely the civil liberties of the workers, the question of complete elimination of bureaucratic control over the free movement of trade unionists of this country, and I am sure when we meet that challenge that the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Unions represented by that Department will do more than their share of preparing the way for peace.

Thank you.

Statement of Ownership Required by Post Office Department

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of the official Journal of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for December 1, 1943, Washington, D. C.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Edward J. Hillock, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the official Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Washington, D. C.; Editor, Edward J. Hillock, Washington, D. C.
2. That the owner is: United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Washington, D. C.
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or cor-

poration for whom such trustee is acting, is given also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stocks, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

EDWARD J. HILLOCK,
 Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1943.

ROBERT T. HIGHFIELD,
 Notary Public.

(SEAL)

My commission expires Nov. 13, 1947.

Support Waste Paper Salvage Drive

James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, has urged a reinvigorated drive to conserve and salvage paper. "The war needs for paper and paperboard are greater than our present ability to produce," Justice Byrnes said. "We need to curtail all unnecessary uses, and to make sure all waste paper is saved for the Government Salvage Drive."

Justice Byrnes stated: "The shipment of bombs and shells depends upon paper bands and containers. Aircraft signals and parachute flares are made from waste paper. Rations, blood plasma, medicines, bullets—all

find their way to the fighting fronts in paper containers.

"Waste paper is desperately needed by the nation's paper mills. Many mills are slowing up. Some are now operating only one shift where a few weeks ago they were working 24 hours. Last week one ammunition plant shut down completely until paper could be diverted to it in order to operate again.

"The mills are using up waste paper at a larger rate than present collections. Normally paper mills could use 7,500,000 tons per year. This year we shall be 1,500,000 short of our needed supply of waste paper, at the present

rate of collection, 500,000 tons per month. Concurrently, over-all paper and paperboard shortage will be between three and four million tons.

Thus, to meet the demands, we must curtail all unnecessary use and then get all waste paper to local salvage committees or local charitable organizations and thence to the mills at once. Every scrap of paper that you can save and turn in will help. Go through your home, office or plant now and eliminate unnecessary use and get out every scrap of waste paper you have. It will all help to speed Victory," Justice Byrnes concluded.

THE LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

(Continued from page 1)

know that to attain this goal all prices must be controlled effectively. Rents, wages, interest and profits must be subjected to intelligent regulation if the dollar in the pay envelope is not to become worth much less than one hundred cents.

Fact No. 3

The cost of the war should be paid now when the burden of taxes will be less than after the war. Workers know that debt-dollars remain the same no matter how hard it is to get dollars. If wage rates fall, the national debt does not decline proportionately. When pay envelopes decline in size the job of paying off the debt is increased: a fall in income raises the National debt.

Objections to Little Steel Formula

When the objections against the Little Steel Formula are examined in the light of these three facts, the simple, unvarnished truth is that there is reason to complain.

The Little Steel Formula was designed to offset the increases in the cost of living which had occurred between January, 1941, and May, 1942. Average straight hourly rates were allowed to increase 15 per cent because during the same period the cost of living had risen approximately the same amount. The belief held by the workers was that once wage rates were brought into line with other prices, the cost of living would be so effectively regulated that there would be a parity or equality between wage rates and the cost of living.

The facts are such that although the National War Labor Board has ap-

plied the Formula fearlessly and effectively, the Office of Price Administration has not been successful to the same degree in stabilizing the cost of living at the September 15, 1942, level set by Congress. Even if the index number of the cost of living prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were accepted without question, the cost of living is approximately 7 per cent higher than the 15 per cent limit set for wage rate increases by the Little Steel Formula.

There can be no quarrel with the fact that the workers of the nation are now being forced to bear a disproportionate part of the burden of fighting inflation. But there is room to disagree over whether or not abolishing or changing the Little Steel Formula now is the best method of attack. There may be other ways of equalizing the burden of fighting the home front battle against inflation for the time being.

Simply raising the 15 per cent to 25 per cent or to an even higher figure and doing nothing else can mean only one result: inflation will be hastened. In all the history of mankind there has probably never been one proof that wages can catch up with prices by simply raising wage rates. Only if we are definitely prepared to lose the battle at home and possibly the battle at the front, should the fight against inflation stop.

Price Subsidies

Before this final step is taken, one other method of attaining economic stabilization should be considered. Instead of raising the floor of wage rates, we must lower the ceiling of prices.

The gap which now exists between prices and wages can be eliminated by applying pressure from above: price regulation rather than unchecked, indiscriminate wage increases.

The machinery has already been created, tested, and found successful. The cost of living in Canada and Great Britain has been held constant by price subsidies. It is not a theory, it is not a radical scheme, it is not a soap-boxer's dream. Price subsidies work.

Will Congress Act?

There is before Congress a proposal made by the President that America adopt the only method of economic stabilization which is working now. The burden of deciding whether America shall suffer the irreparable damages of inflation rests squarely on the shoulders of the Senators and Congressmen from your State. If the cost of living is not stabilized by Congress, then organized labor cannot be blamed for the inescapable inflation which will follow.

A continued rise in the cost of living will be the signal by which organized labor must be guided. All restraints and regulations to which organized labor has voluntarily submitted itself must be abolished. In the destruction which characterizes inflation organized labor must be prepared to fight for its very life.

Whatever the consequences that may flow from the failure of your Congressmen and Senators to halt the rising cost of living, the organized labor movement cannot be accused of not having made its attempt to fight off inflation.



CHARTER ISSUED

Virginia State Association.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 601

Whereas the Almighty and Eternal Father, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called from our midst our beloved Brother, Paul Reschenberg; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 601, extend to the members of the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a fitting 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 forwarded to the official Journal for publication, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this local union.

*Jacob Jung,
James Goodman,
Julius Kurth,
Committee.*

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 545

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother and Past President, J. Frank Hill, on September 5, 1943, whose untimely death was a shock to his family, our members, and his many friends; and

Whereas Brother Hill was respected by all who knew him due to his ability, fair mindedness and his confidence in his fellow man; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 545 extend to the members of his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 545 be draped for a period of 90 days as a fitting tribute to a Brother who was highly regarded by one and all; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 545 and a copy be sent to the General Office for publication in our official Journal.

*E. J. Powell,
Secretary.*

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS (General Office)

To all local unions of the United Association:—

On and after October 1, 1943, it will be compulsory for all local unions to submit a certified copy of the death report issued by the authoritative government body in charge of death records in the respective area, as well as the report of death filled out in detail and the Brother's due book.

Fraternally,
EDWARD J. HILLOCK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 452

Local Union No. 452 wishes to express their thanks to the following local unions for the donations to the appeal of Brother R. H. Cooper, Plumber Card No. 280608.

Local No.	Amt.	Local No.	Amt.
426	\$1.00	422	1.00
629	1.00	599	5.00
351	1.00	2	5.00
91	2.00	331	1.00
19	1.00	669 Buff'lo, N.Y.	1.00
68	1.00	760	1.00
214	1.00	41	1.00
687	1.00	420	1.00
767	2.00	510	1.00
433	2.00	300	1.00
470	2.00	681	2.00
317	1.00	328	1.00
195	1.00	412	1.00
159	1.00	139	1.00
106	1.00	89	1.00
31	1.00	251	2.00
171	1.00	154	1.00
155	1.00	129	1.00
227	1.00	185	1.00
466	1.00	15	1.00
671	1.00	509	1.00
273	2.00	8	1.00
323	2.00	342	1.00
414	1.00	522	1.00
500	1.00	82	1.00
90	1.00	322	1.00
142	1.00	669 San Fran'co	1.00
476	5.00	474	1.00
115	2.00	222	1.00
614	2.00	343	1.00
75	1.00	230	1.00
590	1.00	11	1.00
246	2.00	29	2.00
110	1.00	393	1.00
136	2.00	706	1.55
592	1.00	85	2.00
165	1.00	69	1.00
67	1.00	526	1.00
172	1.00	669 Phila., Pa.	1.00
217	1.00	10	2.00
107	1.00	552	1.00
387	1.00	50	2.00
504	1.00		
574	1.00		
		Total.....	\$114.55

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 433

It is with the deepest regret that the Plumbers Local Union No. 433, of Gary, Ind., report the sudden death of Brother Jack Powers.

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

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 433 extend to the

bereaved family our sincere sympathy in time of sorrow; and be it further

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

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

Fraternally yours,
*Homer Ruel,
Recording Secretary.*

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 574

Please publish in the Journal the list of local unions who so generously donated to our appeal in behalf of Brother Edward Casey of Local No. 574, New Orleans.

Brother Casey joins with us in expressing sincere thanks to all who generously responded.

Local No.	Amt.	Local No.	Amt.
323	\$2.00	529	5.00
671	1.00	24	1.00
107	1.00	300	1.00
91	2.00	525	2.50
6	2.00	136	2.00
420	1.00	466	1.00
68	1.00	470	2.00
552	1.00	803	2.00
426	1.00	706	3.32
500	1.00	90	1.00
25	1.00	273	2.00
590	1.00	754	1.00
317	1.00	343	1.00
592	1.00	85	2.00
171	1.00	246	2.00
428	1.00	766	1.00
276	1.00	154	2.00
433	2.00	67	1.00
142	1.00	476	5.00
165	1.00	322	1.00
19	1.00	342	1.00
138	1.00	222	2.00
195	1.00	110	1.00
714	1.00	521	1.00
31	1.00	606	1.00
452	1.00	139	1.00
614	2.00	522	1.00
510	1.00	669	1.00
328	1.00	8	1.00
422	1.00	2	5.00
369	1.00	69	1.00
412	2.00	178	2.00
415	1.00	509	1.00
669	1.00	251	2.00
82	1.00	50	1.00
629	2.00	15	2.00
760	1.00	129	2.00
299	2.00	323	2.00
351	1.00	438	1.00
159	1.00		
		Total.....	\$115.82

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 648

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 648, of Pocatello, Idaho, report the death of Brother Jacob Butler; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 648 extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

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

H. E. Wheeler,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 766

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of the Marine Pipe Fitters Local No. 766, of Tampa, Fla., report the death of Brother Ernie Allen, who was reported killed in action overseas; therefore be it

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

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

George C. Ennis,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 669, BOSTON

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Auxiliary Local No. 669 of Boston, Mass., report the death of Brother Herbert E. Anderson on October 1, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Auxiliary Local No. 669 of Boston, Mass., extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days as a token of respect.

Fraternally yours,

Payton R. Williamson,
Sec.-Treas. and Business Rep.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 142

Brother Loosmore and Local No. 142 extends sincere thanks and appreciation to the United Association and affiliated locals in their cooperation and response to this appeal and wishes to thank each and every one for their kind donations.

Local No.	Amt.	Local No.	Amt.
342	\$1.00	85	2.00
227	1.00	138	1.00
37	1.00	501	1.00
234	5.00	25	1.00
545	2.00	524	1.00
300	1.00	19	1.00
529	5.00	8	1.00
87	2.00	106	1.00
236	2.00	171	1.00
510	1.00	41	1.00
251	2.00	18	2.00
614	2.00	195	1.00
200	2.00	100	2.00
414	1.00	29	2.00
572	1.00	117	2.00
475	1.00	154	2.00
526	1.00	247	1.00
217	1.00	155	1.00
331	1.00	172	1.00
452	1.00	317	1.00
82	1.00	769	1.00
387	1.00	426	1.00
471	2.50	552	1.00
533	1.00	574	2.00
476	5.00	102	2.00
286	5.00	129	2.00
31	1.00	273	2.00
343	1.00	706	6.45
509	1.00	58	1.00
185	1.00	142	10.00
322	1.00	767	2.00
504	1.00	297	2.00
319	1.00	665	5.00
629	2.00	246	2.00
766	1.00	428	1.00
687	1.00	68	5.00
844	1.00	369	1.00
240	2.00	196	5.00
470	2.00	139	1.00
88	1.00	50	2.00
91	2.00	590	1.00
159	1.00	420	1.00
74	2.00	500	1.00
521	1.00	107	1.00
2	5.00	433	2.00
409	2.00	412	2.00
592	1.00	803	2.00
11	1.00	328	1.00
522	1.00	422	1.00
67	1.00	754	1.00
119	1.00	110	1.00
669	1.00	165	1.00
231	1.00	438	1.00
350	1.00	525	2.50
392	2.00	323	2.00
466	1.00	606	1.00
15	1.00		
280	1.00		
		Total.....	\$193.95

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 278

It is with deepest regret that Local No. 278 of Elkhart, Ind., reports the death of Brother Charles Cooper, Card No. 156973. Brother Cooper has been a loyal and active member of Local No. 228 since 1919, and will be greatly missed by his many friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 278 extend to his family our sincere sympathy in this time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the General Office, and that they be spread on the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect of Brother Cooper the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. F. Wells,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 681

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called from our midst our beloved Brother, J. Alvin Watkins, who died on August 29, 1943;

Resolved, That we, the membership of Local Union No. 681, extend to the members of the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect to our departed Brother, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

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

J. E. Kirkland,
Business Agent.

FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 452

Local Union No. 452 wishes to express their thanks to the following local unions for the donations to the appeal of Brother A. A. Stengel, Card No. 226160.

Local No.	Amt.	Local No.	Amt.
273	\$2.00	154	1.00
323	2.00	90	1.00
476	5.00	214	1.00
426	1.00	185	1.00
592	1.00	246	2.00
136	2.00	91	2.00
159	1.00	50	2.00
19	1.00	152	5.00
68	1.00	522	5.00
195	1.00	522 E. O'Brien	5.00
75	1.00	522 V. A. C'twt	5.00
67	1.00	522 E. Hughes	2.00
172	1.00	522 W. P. Seidler	1.00
351	1.00	522 P. R. Routt	1.00
142	1.00	522 A. Friend	1.00
433	2.00	342	1.00
629	1.00	82	1.00
72	1.00	8	1.00
470	2.00	322	1.00
574	1.00	669 San Fran'co	1.00
171	1.00	438	1.00
466	1.00	440	10.00
422	1.00	440 O. Johnson	5.00
599	5.00	343	1.00
760	1.00	322	1.00
687	1.00	256	1.00
590	1.00	119	1.00
155	2.00	474	1.00
552	1.00	227	1.00
669 Buff'lo, N.Y.	1.00	280	1.00
369	1.00	2	5.00
331	1.00	393	1.00
217	1.00	509	1.00
519	10.00	803	2.00
107	5.00	706	1.55
535	5.00	85	2.00
41	1.00	526	1.00
767	2.00	87	2.00
317	1.00	669 Phila., Pa.	1.00
681	2.00	34	5.00
300	1.00	10	2.00
510	1.00	392	47.87
420	1.00	671	1.00
89	1.00	387	1.00
328	1.00	24	1.00
139	1.00	15	1.00
165	1.00	69	1.00
412	1.00	504	1.00
31	1.00	251	2.00
129	1.00		
428	1.00		
		Total.....	\$226.42

BENEFITS PAID

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN OCTOBER, 1943

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Lotardo, Edward	2-1-28	1	Heart Disease	42	10-4-43	New York, N. Y.	1 \$300	Mrs. Edw. Lotardo
Schmidt, Abraham	8-31-40	1	Leukemia	40	10-11-43	New York, N. Y.	1 150	Pearl Schmidt
Bigolet, Wilfred	10-5-38	463	Missing in Action	24			2 150	Mrs. Rachel Bigolet
Politsky, Isidor	3-3-16	463	Arteriosclerosis	54	10-10-43	New York, N. Y.	2 500	Rose Politsky
Schwartz, Harry	1-9-39	2	Coro. Sclerosis	34	9-18-43	New York, N. Y.	2 150	Mrs. Anna Schwartz
Teschke, Wm.	5-7-38	463	In Service	36	6-2-43		2 200	Carl Teschke
Re-Init.								
Arnold, Ralph J.	9-29-37	3	Coro. Thrombosis	56	10-3-43	Denver, Colo.	3 200	M. P. McDonough, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Bobb, Joseph L.	6-10-14	3		81	10-6-43	Denver, Colo.	3 500	M. P. McDonough, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Collins, Michael	8-19-42	5	Missing in Action	24	8-2-43		5 150	Mrs. John F. Collins
Frick, Louis	6-11-01	5	Cardio Renal Dis.	68	9-17-43	Washington, D. C.	5 700	Mrs. Nellie A. Frick
Re-Init.								
Conaty, Peter	6-5-42	28	Heart Disease	68	9-20-43	Providence, R. I.	28 150	Catherine E. Conaty
Dowd, Everett	7-6-26	28	Coro. Occlusion	49	8-23-43	Providence, R. I.	28 300	Elizabeth Dowd
Re-Init.								
Chapman, Wm. V.	11-9-25	8	Cer. of Liver	62	10-4-43	Oklahoma City, Okla.	29 300	Alma Chapman
Metzger, Joseph	6-4-07	36	Cereb. Hemorrhage	63	10-13-43	Buffalo, N. Y.	36 700	Mrs. Mary Metzger
Callis, Arthur	1899	27	Hard. of Arteries	68	10-8-43	Toronto, Ont., Can.	46 700	Local Union No. 46
Lovalette, John J.	11-2-37	63	Tuberculosis	63	10-8-43	Toledo, Ohio	50 200	Mrs. Lillian Lovalette
Hunter, Geo. M.	6-25-42	38	Malaria	38	7-10-43		53 150	Mrs. May Hunter
Ross, Manuel	1-28-27	130	Myositis Infection	63	9-14-43	New Bedford, Mass.	53 300	Rena Ross
Gustafson, F. E.	11-17-19	82	Arteriosclerosis	62	10-9-43	Tacoma, Wash.	82 400	Mrs. F. E. Gustafson
Minor, C. B.	5-1-42	91	Stroke	42	9-23-43	Beaumont, Texas	91 150	Mrs. C. B. Minor
Colbourn, James	4-1899	66	Carcinoma	66	9-5-43	Detroit, Mich.	98 700	Mable M. Colbourn
Re-Init.								
Gavin, Patrick J.	2-4-42	130	Heart Disease	52	10-14-43	Chicago, Ill.	130 150	Francis Gavin
Re-Init.								
Niehaus, Wm. G.	9-21-23	130	Skull Fracture	54	9-20-43	Skokie, Ill.	130 300	Blanche I. Niehaus
Re-Init.								
Schultz, George	6-1-39	130	Hodgkins	55	9-30-43	Chicago, Ill.	130 150	Josephine Schultz
Kelleher, Michael	4-24-08	135	Heart Disease	71	9-11-43	Fall River, Mass.	135 700	Mrs. Michael Kelleher
O'Reilly, J.	2-21-23	144	Coro. Thrombosis	64	9-27-43	Montreal, Can.	144 400	Mrs. J. O'Reilly
Edwards, Oscar W.	8-14-42	146	Accident	41	9-28-43	Ardmore, Okla.	146 150	Mrs. Dorothy Edwards
Steck, Oscar P.	2-19-42	165	Gen. Paresis	55	9-22-43	Topeka, Kans.	165 500	Mrs. Oscar P. Steck
Re-Init.								
Offutt, Jesse C.	3-13-37	176	Heart Disease	49	8-16-43	Tulsa, Okla.	176 200	Alice D. Offutt
Re-Init.								
Peacock, Chas. J.	5-23-12	187	Cancer	75	10-7-43	Auburn, N. Y.	187 600	Mrs. Hector Edmunds
Re-Init.								
Schimpf, Adam	6-7-38	189	Complications	59	9-29-43	Columbus, Ohio	189 200	Nettie Schimpf
Blincoe, James T.	1-8-43	195	Heart Attack	52	9-18-43	Beaumont, Texas	195 150	Mrs. Vitula Blincoe
Criss, George	4-7-27	200	Heart Failure	40	10-21-43	Galveston, Texas	200 300	Mrs. George Criss
Re-Init.								
Keefe, Albert	7-30-36	232	Cereb. Hemorrhage	57	10-15-43	Town of Busti, N. Y.	232 200	Wallace A. Keefe
Bryant, Robt. H.	10-5-42	235	Thrombosis	53	10-13-43	Portland, Oreg.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Coon, Archie	6-6-42	235	Pulmonary Abscess	68	10-10-43	Portland, Oreg.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Greathouse, Dan	10-1-43	235	Edema of Lungs	46	10-1-43	Portland, Oreg.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Woods, Walter M.	2-23-43	235	Arteriosclerosis	47	9-29-43	Vancouver, Wash.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Kimble, Oliver	8-31-16	236	Uremia	65	10-16-43	Trenton, N. J.	236 500	Mrs. Helen Kimble
Alexander, J. L.	10-10-41	522	Accident	52	9-20-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	250 150	Mrs. J. L. Alexander
Etue, C. N.	5-21-14	496	Cereb. Hemorrhage	67	7-2-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	250 500	Mrs. C. N. Etue
Kirsch, Raymond	11-27-41	274	Accident	41	9-21-43	Weehawken, N. J.	274 150	Mathilda B. Kirsch
McEwan, Walter	16-25-25	281	Tuberculosis	63	10-8-43	Chicago, Ill.	281 300	Wm. McNamara, Sec.
Crook, Robt. G.	6-18-42	342	War Casualty	23	7-8-43		342 150	Helen Crook
Frazier, R. F.	8-7-37	447	Uremia	49	10-11-43	Martinez, Calif.	342 200	Mrs. Nellie Frazier
Re-Init.								
Scott, Martin H.	2-14-29	342	Heart Failure	50	9-26-43	Mission San Jose, Calif.	342 300	Mrs. Hattie B. Scott
Royer, Earl	8-8-40	591	Hard. of Artery	50	7-21-43	Salem, Oreg.	347 150	Pib. & S. F., L. U. No. 347
Marshall, Wm. J.	10-12-16	429	Cereb. Hemorrhage	56	10-5-43	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	429 500	Edna M. Marshall
Re-Init.								
Powers, John T.	11-10-41	433	Myocarditis	46	9-30-43	Gary, Ind.	433 150	Martin Powers
Fry, Abner G.	1-16-11	440	Apoplexy	57	9-24-43	Pasco, Wash.	440 600	Gladys Fry
Elcock, Wm.	9-15-19	449	Heart Attack	51	10-1-43	Pittsburgh, Pa.	449 400	Leo A. Green, Sec.
Keenan, Emmett	10-9-14	449	Punctured Stomach	53	10-17-43	Pittsburgh, Pa.	449 500	Leo A. Green, Sec.
Kinsella, Thos. E.	5-12-13	449	Stomach Ailment	62	10-1-43	Pittsburgh, Pa.	449 600	Leo A. Green, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Carlson, F. Adolf D.	8-1936	455	Sclerosis	62	8-20-43	St. Paul, Minn.	455 200	Ruth and Helen Carlson
Phillips, Newton	3-12-41	78	Hemorrhage	38	10-3-43	San Francisco, Calif.	467 150	Local Union No. 467
Hitchman, Albert	4-8-37	478	Accident	43	8-25-43	California	478 200	Carolyn R. Rusmack
Re-Init.								
Hourihan, Timothy	3-17-41	494	Arteriosclerosis	55	9-26-43	Long Beach, Calif.	494 150	Mrs. Blanche Hourihan
Marshall, Thos. J.	5-28-17	98	Myocarditis	56	10-8-43	Long Beach, Calif.	494 500	Estate of Thos. J. Marshall
Re-Init.								
Huff, O. G.	11-15-34	519	Drowned	53	10-10-43	Miami, Fla.	519 200	Dixie W. Huff
Krall, Phillip	9-24-41	520	Carcinoma	51	8-28-43	Reading, Pa.	520 150	Mamie Krall
Hill, J. Frank	8-30-35	545	Poliomyelitis	35	9-5-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	545 200	Local Union No. 545
Craven, Joseph C.	4-18-41	590		42	8-18-43	San Francisco, Calif.	590 150	Local Union No. 590
DeBello, Joseph G.	11-27-42	590	Peritonitis	43	9-5-43	San Francisco, Calif.	590 150	Local Union No. 590
Hunt, George	6-26-42	590	Accident	42	9-28-43	Redding, Calif.	590 150	Local Union No. 590
Re-Init.								
Kuettner, Adolph	4-24-42	590	Carcinoma	52	9-28-43	Richmond, Calif.	590 150	Local Union No. 590
Spitznagel, Eugene	3-26-43	590	Sclerosis	59	9-26-43	Albany, Calif.	590 150	Local Union No. 590
Re-Init.								
Cook, E. Elmer	1-1-41	597	Coro. Embolism	55	6-9-43	Fulton County, Ind.	597 150	Pipe Fitters' Assn.
Groth, Wm. John	11-10-41	597	Accident	55	9-20-43	Rhineland, Wis.	597 150	Pipe Fitters' Assn.
Keller, Henry R.	4-27-01	250	Carcinoma	67	10-12-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 700	Pipe Fitters' Assn.
Walsh, Leo J.	2-6-13	597	Angina Pectoris	61	10-12-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 600	Pipe Fitters' Assn.
Whalen, George	2-5-13	598	Influenza	60	10-20-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 600	Pipe Fitters' Assn.
Re-Init.								
Cole, Wm. H.	11-9-37	622	Coro. Sclerosis	50	10-5-43	Holyoke, Mass.	622 200	Mrs. Mary Cole
Enright, Wm.	11-18-24	639	Carcinoma	49	9-18-43	Taney, N. J.	638 300	Mrs. Jessie Enright
Re-Init.								
O'Connor, Timothy	8-28-39	638	Natural Causes	54	9-29-43	New York, N. Y.	638 150	Mrs. Elizabeth O'Connor
Kelly, Wm.	4-28-14	639	Kidney Ailment	63	9-24-43	New York, N. Y.	639 500	Carrie Hoff Kelly
Re-Init.								
Tillis, Lewis	2-11-36	651	Heart Trouble	54	9-4-43	Charleston, W. Va.	651 200	Elsie Tillis

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN OCTOBER, 1943

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Loges, W. E.	Re-Init.							
Loges, W. E.	7-6-36	664	Heart Disease	54	9-12-43	Parsons, Kans.	200	Marie Loges
Anderson, Herbert	10-29-26	669	Tuberculosis	39	10-1-43	Boston, Mass.	300	Herbert E. Anderson, Jr.
Dewey, Fred	Re-Init.							
Dewey, Fred	9-29-41	669	Intest. Obstruction	60	7-25-43	San Francisco, Calif.	150	Aux. Local Union No. 669
McCrane, Wm.	Re-Init.							
McCrane, Wm.	8-3-20	669	Sclerosis	60	9-2-43	Philadelphia, Pa.	400	Minnie B. Huber
Phillips, Palmer	Re-Init.							
Phillips, Palmer	7-29-41	669	Natural Causes	53	9-16-43	Hattiesburg, Miss.	150	Mrs. P. M. Phillip
Nicom, Chas.	Re-Init.							
Nicom, Chas.	10-3-42	670		32	5-5-43	Allentown, Pa.	150	Local Union No. 670
Carreira Joseph	10-6-25	675	Cardiac Dilitation	47	9-21-43	Honolulu, T. H.	300	Mrs. Joseph Carreira
Petterson, John	12-22-39	765	In Action	26	8-4-43		150	Lillian Petterson
Fogleman, John	4-14-41	807	Bron. Pneumonia	26	9-13-43	Baton Rouge, La.	150	Mrs. E. L. Fogleman
Total.....							\$24,400.00	

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

L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
1	Finkel, Jack	\$65.00	13	O'Connor, Jerry	65.00	245	Barnes, Charles	65.00
	Gray, Edward	65.00	32	Webster, J. C.	65.00	533	Nelson, George, Sr.	65.00
2	Citron, J. J.	20.00	33	Schierstein, Charles	30.00	537	Austin, Harry	65.00
	Healy, Thomas J.	25.00	36	Campbell, James	20.00	639	Katz, Edward	65.00
	Lyons, Harry	25.00	42	Fisher, George W.	10.00		Keary, Joseph P.	65.00
	Sladon, Jacob	20.00	82	Byrne, Carl A.	65.00			
	Whalen, John	40.00	102	Redmond, J. A.	65.00			
3	Smith, Sanford	65.00	146	Reynolds, T. A.	65.00			
5	Lanahan, John J.	65.00	201	Donahue, M. J.	35.00			
Total							\$1,135.00	

For Whom We Mourn

Brooklyn, N. Y.		Auburn, N. Y.		Long Beach, Calif.	
	L. U.		L. U.		L. U.
Brother Edward Lotardo	1	Brother Charles J. Peacock	187	Brother Timothy Hourihan	494
Brother Abraham Schmidt	1			Brother Thomas J. Marshall	494
New York, N. Y.		Columbus, Ohio		Miami, Fla.	
Brother Wilfred Bigolet	2	Brother Adam Schimpf	189	Brother O. G. Huff	519
Brother Isador Politsky	2	Beaumont, Texas		Harrisburg, Pa.	
Brother Harry Schwartz	2	Brother James T. Blincoe	195	Brother Phillip Krall	520
Brother William Teschke	2	Galveston, Texas		Santa Monica, Calif.	
Denver, Colo.		Brother George Criss	200	Brother J. Frank Hill	545
Brother Ralph J. Arnold	3	Jamestown, N. Y.		San Francisco, Calif.	
Brother Joseph L. Bobb	3	Brother Albert Keefe	232	Brother Joseph C. Craven	590
Washington, D. C.		Portland, Ore.		Brother Joseph G. DeBello	590
Brother Michael Collins	5	Brother Robert H. Bryant	235	Brother George Hunt	590
Brother Louis Frick	5	Brother Archie Coon	235	Brother Adolph Kuettner	590
Providence, R. I.		Brother Dan Greathouse	235	Brother Eugene Spitznagel	590
Brother Peter Conaty	28	Brother Walter M. Woods	235	Chicago, Ill.	
Brother Everett Dowd	28	Trenton, N. J.		Brother Elmer Cook	597
Fort Smith, Ark.		Brother Oliver Kimble	236	Brother William John Groth	597
Brother William V. Chapman	29	Los Angeles, Calif.		Brother Henry R. Keller	597
Buffalo, N. Y.		Brother J. L. Alexander	250	Brother Leo J. Walsh	597
Brother Joseph Metzger	36	Brother C. N. Etue	250	Brother George Whalen	597
Toronto, Ont., Canada		Jersey City, N. J.		Holyoke, Mass.	
Brother Arthur Callis	46	Brother Raymond Kirsch	274	Brother William H. Cole	622
Toledo, Ohio		Chicago, Ill.		New York, N. Y.	
Brother John J. Lovalette	50	Brother Walter McEwan	281	Brother William Enright	638
New Bedford, Mass.		Oakland, Calif.		Brother Timothy O'Connor	638
Brother George M. Hunter	53	Brother Robert G. Crook	342	New York, N. Y.	
Brother Manuel Ross	53	Brother R. F. Frazier	342	Brother William Kelly	639
Tacoma, Wash.		Brother Martin H. Scott	342	Charleston, W. Va.	
Brother F. E. Gustafson	82	Salem, Ore.		Brother Lewis Tillis	651
Birmingham, Ala.		Brother Earl Royer	347	Pittsburg, Kans.	
Brother C. B. Minor	91	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.		Brother W. E. Loges	664
Detroit, Mich.		Brother William J. Marshall	429	Boston, Mass.	
Brother James Colbourn	98	Gary, Ind.		Brother Herbert Anderson	669
Chicago, Ill.		Brother John T. Powers	433	San Francisco, Calif.	
Brother Patrick J. Gavin	130	Indianapolis, Ind.		Brother Fred Dewey	669
Brother William G. Niehaus	130	Brother Abner G. Fry	440	Philadelphia, Pa.	
Brother George Schultz	130	Pittsburgh, Pa.		Brother William McCrane	669
Fall River, Mass.		Brother William Elcock	449	Hattiesburg, Miss.	
Brother Michael Kelleher	135	Brother Emmett Keenan	449	Brother Palmer Phillips	669
Montreal, Que., Canada		Brother Thos. E. Kinsella	449	Allentown, Pa.	
Brother J. O'Reilly	144	St. Paul, Minn.		Brother Charles Nicom	670
Fort Worth, Texas		Brother Adolph Carson	455	Honolulu, T. H.	
Brother Oscar W. Edwards	146	San Mateo, Calif.		Brother Joseph Carreira	675
Topeka, Kans.		Brother Newton Phillips	467	Passaic, N. J.	
Brother Oscar P. Steck	165	Greensburg, Pa.		Brother John Petterson	765
Tulsa, Okla.		Brother Albert Hitchman	478	Baton Rouge, La.	
Brother Jesse C. Offutt	176			Brother John Fogleman	807

NOTICE

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

Editor

Important

The Federal Post Office Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on the Journal mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below to notify their Local Union Secretary of change of address.

This is an important matter, and it is requested that all members cooperate.

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Members not receiving
Journal regularly may use
same blank to notify Local
Union Secretary of their de-
sire to receive the Journal.



SEND THIS INFORMATION TO YOUR LOCAL UNION SEC'Y

-----194
Please change my address on Journal mailing list
Old Address -----Street,
-----City,
-----State
New Address -----Street,
-----City,
-----State
and oblige.
Name in full-----
Local Union No.----- Card No.-----

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

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS
Publication Office
1220 H Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Season's Greetings



THROUGH A RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD, WE STILL
ADHERE TO THAT OLD CUSTOM OF SETTING ASIDE
BUSINESS PROBLEMS IN FAVOR OF FRIENDLY
GREETINGS AT THIS HOLIDAY SEASON. MAY WE
EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION FOR OUR PLEASANT
ASSOCIATION AND EXTEND OUR SINCERE WISHES
FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.



The Officers

OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATION.