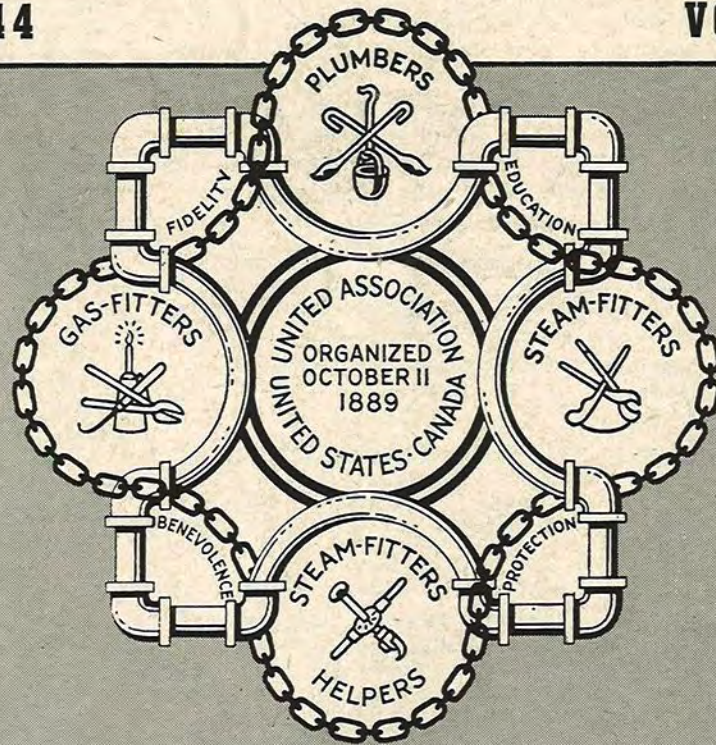


# JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS

MARCH 1944

VOL. LIX, NO. 3



*Official Organ*

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

# Service Honor Roll

*Dedicated*

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

WILLIAM O. SKELTON, JR.  
United States Navy  
Local 519

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  
Local 2

EDWARD HOLLE  
United States Army  
Local 274

GEORGE M. HUNTER  
United States Army  
Local 53

JOSEPH CRAVEN  
United States Navy  
Local 590

CURTIS H. KOCH  
United States Navy  
Local 597

SAMUEL N. HANNAH  
United States Army  
Local 331

N. A. SERRATORE  
United States Air Corps  
Local 393

M. R. McGREER  
United States Navy  
Local 235

FRANCIS P. WOODS  
United States Navy  
Local 597

CARL E. KISSLING  
United States Air Corps  
Local 142

WM. CHAS. SIGLER  
United States Marines  
Local 143

ROBERT R. CATHRO  
United States Navy  
Local 464

ERVIN ZEILER  
United States Army  
Local 27

JOHN L. CAMOTTA  
United States Army  
Local 590

ALEX HAMARA  
United States Army  
Local 24

WILLIAM TESCHKE  
United States Army  
Local 2

SALVATORE RICHICHI  
United States Army  
Local 374

LYLE WHITE  
United States Navy  
Local 597

ALBERT HITCHMAN  
United States Navy  
Local 478

THOS. HANAHAN  
United States Army  
Local 137

CLAUDE E. NOXON  
United States Army  
Local 338

JOHN E. PETERSON  
United States Army  
Local 765

HAROLD D. ROSENDALE  
United States Navy  
Local 50

WILFRED BIGOLET  
United States Navy  
Local 2

ROBT. G. CROOK  
United States Army  
Local 342

MILTON R. NORTON, JR.  
United States Navy  
Local 602

ROBERT ETLACHER  
United States Army  
Local 125

JOHN G. NEVITT  
United States Army  
Local 741

CHARLES E. WHEELER  
United States Army  
Local 130

SIDNEY HOLLINGSWORTH  
United States Army  
Local 185

JOHN FOGLEMAN  
United States Navy  
Local 807

WM. SEMPELL  
United States Navy  
Local 2

CLYDE F. DECKER, JR.  
United States Navy  
Local 597

LEO GOLDBERG  
United States Army  
Local 55

DONALD M. SMITH  
United States Army  
Local 32

EDWARD J. BERENS  
United States Navy  
Local 98

MEMBERS IN SERVICE  
13,320

KILLED IN ACTION  
46

MISSING  
23

PRISONERS OF WAR  
12

# JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE UNITED ASSOCIATION

Office of Publication, 1220 H St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.  
Editorial Office, Machinists' Building, Ninth and Mt. Vernon, Washington 1, D. C.

MARTIN P. DURKIN, General President

EDWARD J. HILLOCK, General Secretary-Treas.

Entered as second-class matter July 1, 1941, at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.  
"Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918."

Vol. LIX, No. 3

MARCH, 1944

Subscription Price  
\$1.00 Per Year

## TAX EXEMPTION AND LABOR UNIONS

**H**ISTORICALLY, in this country, trade unions have been exempt from taxation. Today, that status is threatened and the door to further regulatory legislation is being opened. Strangely enough, some otherwise sound trade unionists are contributing to this latest attack upon unionism.

Exemption of trade unions from taxation has not been granted by Federal and State governments because they believe that unions should be given preferential treatment. Nor have unions requested special favors. The fact is that trade unions have possessed one characteristic which sets all similar associations beyond the reach of the tax-gatherer: the non-profit motive.

### UNIONS AND THE PROFIT MOTIVE

A thorough search into the histories of American labor unions will convince the most cynical opponents of trade unionism that unions have not been created to yield profits in the form of dividends. The economic benefits of unionism have been limited to obtaining a fair day's pay for a fair day's work and improving working conditions on the job. Where unions have accumulated funds, the assets have been carefully husbanded to aid fellow members in time of strike or in times of personal sorrow. The "old fashioned" idea that a man is his brother's keeper has guided the use of union funds. Unionism as a means of profit-making or as a source of dividends is an impossibility. The essence of unionism is mutual aid and protection.

This basic idea of mutual aid is now being challenged by some members of Congress. Behind a welter of statements and mis-statements one fact stands out clearly: the non-profit nature of labor unions is being challenged.

## Editorial

### THE ATTACK

Section 112 of the new Revenue Bill being considered by Congress contains the provision that all non-profit organizations not specifically exempted must file information with the Treasury to show the sources of income. While there is no provision in the current bill to tax such income, the purpose of gathering such information is clear. The statement made by the Finance Committee of the House of Representatives on this point is helpful:

"Under existing law a large group of corporations enjoy tax exemption and many of which are not required to file information returns.

"It has come to the attention of your committee that many of these exempt corporations and organizations are directly competing with companies required to pay income taxes, and that this practice is becoming more widespread and affording a loop-hole for tax evasion and avoidance.

"These organizations were originally given tax exemption on the theory that they were not operated for profit and that none of their

proceeds inured to the benefit of shareholders. However, many of these organizations are now engaged in the operation of apartment houses, office buildings and other businesses which directly compete with individuals and corporations required to pay taxes on income derived from like operations."

### THE EXEMPTIONS

If the purpose of Section 112 is to provide the Congress with factual information about associations and corporations which have not been required to contribute to the costs of government because they were commonly regarded as non-profit groups but now are mis-using this privilege, then there can be no quarrel with this action. But when the non-profit groups who are exempted from making the returns under Section 112 are considered, then some serious questions arise.

Exemptions are granted to educational, religious, fraternal, charitable organizations and societies organized to prevent cruelty to children and animals. The two prominent classes of non-profit organizations which are NOT exempted are labor unions and farm cooperatives.

### SOME QUESTIONS

The failure of labor unions to be exempted from the requirement of Section 112 raises some questions. In the first place, how significant is the requirement that information concerning the source of union funds be furnished the Treasury? The answer to this question is simple and direct: The information sought is ready and available not only for the Treasury but for any person who is interested.

The modern trade union cherishes its freedom and accepts the responsibility which is an obligation of freedom. The source and disposition of funds of unions is not hidden from the sight of public. The Department of Commerce has such information. School and public libraries have such information. The journals of trade unions may be had for the asking and in these publications appear the financial statements of the union. Incidentally, these statements are much more easily understood than many accounting "explanations" made to stockholders.

The old, old red herring of fiscal irresponsibility of unions is just not true. Union members are as interested in knowing what happens to their dues and assessments as stockholders are of their investments. To allege anything else is an insult to the intelligence of union men and an assumption that they are mentally incapable of protecting themselves.

The truth, is, therefore, that Section 112 is unnecessary—insofar as trade unions are concerned. However, if the sole purpose of the Section is to cause unions to make just one more report, there can be no other objection than that it is just so much more red tape.

#### A FALSE NOTE

On further reflection, however, a second question comes to mind. If the purpose of Section 112 is to check on non-profit concerns who are competing with profit-making corporations, then why are labor unions included?

President William Green answered the question fully in a letter to the Congress on Section 112 when he wrote:

"These reasons are absurd if an attempt should be made to apply them to labor organizations, and unless some ulterior motive lies

behind the reasons for incorporating such language in the bill we cannot understand why labor organizations were not included in the exemptions to Section 112."

Labor unions do not compete with private enterprises who are engaged in profit-making businesses any more than religious, charitable, or educational associations. Nevertheless, those groups have been granted exemptions but labor unions have not. The discrimination is clearly evident. Could there be "ulterior motives"?

#### ULTERIOR MOTIVES

The suspicion that labor unions were receiving "special attention" by the Congress is confirmed if the debate in the Senate on January 18, 1944, (pages 313 to 329, inclusive) is read. The discussion of a proposed elimination of Section 112 lead to arguments on the following topics:

1. Labor unions force American workers to pay tribute to them before they can work.
2. Labor unions contribute huge sums to political campaigns.
3. The section is aimed primarily at farm cooperatives and not at labor unions.
4. Dues and initiation fees of labor unions are too high.
5. Political contributions of corporations.
6. The Smith - Connally Anti-Strike Act.
7. Financial reports of unions are not published.
8. Rank and file members of unions need protection.
9. Attention was called to Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 making mandatory upon labor unions to declare to the Federal Government a complete statement of fiscal policies of unions.

10. Section 112 is unnecessary because the Treasury already has power to obtain the desired information.

11. A proposal was made that all non-profit organizations be probed by a committee of the Senate.

This discussion led to a defeat of the motion to exclude Section 112 from the tax bill. *The simple question of fact as to whether or not labor unions were competing with profit-making enterprises was not even mentioned.*

#### SUMMARY

Just where Section 112 may lead the trade unions is as unpredictable as the paths which the debate in the Senate took. That is why the American labor movement has had to and will have continue to analyze each bit of legislation enacted in Congress. The purpose for which a law may be placed upon the statute books and the use made of such a law are often so different as to challenge your sanity.

The labor unions of America are not opposed to publication of their financial condition; they do publish the information. But they are opposed to discriminatory laws which treat them unfairly or set them apart unfairly from the rest of American life. All that is requested is that justice be done under the law.

Certainly one fact stands out. Labor unions must continue to keep their financial accounts in order and avoid even the suggestion of impropriety. No effort is too great which will lead to sound financial health. The liberty and freedom which we now possess will continue to be ours only so long as we protect it by assuming the obligations which go with them. There is no substitute for honest management of union funds. There is no substitute for freedom.

## RED CROSS SETS WAR FUND GOAL AT \$200,000,000

A War Fund of \$200,000,000 will be asked of the American public during March to finance wartime operations of the American Red Cross, was announced by Chairman Norman H. Davis.

Of this sum, \$140,000,000 will be required by the national organization to finance its national and international activities, of which approximately 85 per cent will be spent directly for Red Cross services to Amer-

ica's men in the fighting forces, Mr. Davis said. The remainder of the national goal, or \$60,000,000 represents the approximate aggregate of the amounts required by the 3,756 chapters for work in their local communities, the major portion of which is for assistance to servicemen and their families.

"While our 1944 objective is the largest campaign goal in Red Cross history," Mr. Davis said, "it repre-

sents the minimum amount required to meet constantly increasing demands from the Army and Navy for Red Cross services. The magnitude of our job is greater than ever before. The American people have never failed to respond to an appeal from the Red Cross. In the approaching campaign I am confident they will contribute most generously to enable the organization to discharge its responsibilities to our armed forces."

# Injunction Against U. A. Denied

**A**T THE time the Charter of Local Union No. 214, Houston, Texas, was issued, there was in effect in the Houston area a division of work agreement between the Plumbers and Steam Fitters and the Industrial Fitters. Local Union No. 195 of Beaumont, Texas, and Vicinity was a party to this agreement and had jurisdiction of the industrial fitting in the Houston area.

Several months after Local 214 was granted a Charter, certain of its officers began a nation-wide effort through International officers and Local Unions of the United Association to force a termination of the division of work contract, thereby taking from Local 195 its jurisdictional rights under such contract in the vicinity of Houston, and giving those jurisdictional rights over industrial work to Local 214 of Houston. Since the Charter of Local 214 had been granted subject to the division of work agreement, General President Durkin was unwilling to work this injustice upon Local 195.

Certain of the officers and members of Local 214 began causing labor dissension upon war projects where they were working. The contractors who held contracts with the United Association complained bitterly to the General Office about the stoppages of work, labor dissensions, etc., being caused by these members of Local 214. A careful investigation was made, and found the complaints to be largely true.

A committee from Local 214 came to Washington and demanded that the

division of work contract be abrogated and the jurisdiction of Local 195 in the Houston vicinity and area be taken from Local 195 and given to Local 214. President Durkin referred the matter to the General Organizer in the district for adjustment.

The committees from Local 195 and Local 214 had several meetings with the General Organizer of the district. During said time it was ascertained that certain members and officers of Local 214 had made enormous expenditures of Local 214 funds. Approximately one hundred checks were removed by the President of Local 214 from the check book of the Local and the General Organizer could not ascertain what said checks had been used for.

The President of Local 214 in the suit of Gordon Hodges, et. al. vs. O. R. Craig, et. al., filed in the District Court of Houston in December, 1943, testified that certain officers of Local 214 had spent approximately thirty to forty thousand dollars within the last few months of 1943 in their efforts to abrogate the division of work contract above referred to.

The General Organizer recommended and urged the committees from Local 214 and Local 195 at such meetings to consolidate upon an equal basis, thereby dividing equally between Locals 214 and 195 the Business Agents, members of the Executive Boards, Finance and other committees and other officers. The committee from Local 214 refused these sug-

gestions and recommendations and informed the Organizer of their demand that the division of work agreement be terminated.

Permission was then asked for the General Organizer to be allowed to present to the membership of Local 214 his proposition of consolidation of the two Locals upon an equal basis as above outlined. This request was denied.

Therefore, the General Organizer, as the representative of the General President and with the permission and upon the order of the General President in conjunction with the General Secretary-Treasurer, consolidated Local 214 with Local 195 under the classification of Pipe Fitters Local 195 of Beaumont, Houston and Vicinity. Immediately an injunction was served upon the General Organizer.

This injunction suit was tried, and after several weeks the District Court of Harris County, Texas, rendered its decision, which was in favor of the United Association, General Organizer Switalski and Local 195, and against the officers and members of Local 214 upon every point of contention in the case. The Court upheld the consolidation in every particular and sustained the actions of the General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and General Organizer Switalski in their entirety.

The following is a copy of the judgment of the court and the findings of fact and conclusions of law filed by the Court in support of his judgment.

Gordon Hodges, et. al.

vs.

O. R. Craig, et. al.

No. 299,408

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS, 55TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

The decision in this case hinges on a determination of the place in the case of the contract of 1941 effecting a division of labor. The policy of the international president seems to have required such contract under circumstances of this kind, and both Local 195 and Local 214 accepted their charters with knowledge that division of labor had been required or would be required, and that no permanent territorial division was contemplated.

Whether such division of labor be considered as an established policy of the International authority or whether it be considered as a single contract, both parties took their charters knowing of its existence, being bound by it according to the president's judgment, as if each of the locals had endorsed it or accepted it as a condition of the issuance of their charters.

The judgment of the president that

it was so written in the charters, and particularly that No. 214 would have to abide by it, whether it be considered as a judgment upon the facts or upon the law of the order, is one which he was required to make, and, he having made it, I have no authority to substitute my own judgment for his. If he should be wrong about it, that judgment is not an arbitrary, capri-

(Continued on page 27)

# Report of GENERAL

The much awaited decision of the National War Labour Board in respect to our shipyards in Eastern Canada was just handed down and is the cause of much consternation and serious thinking because of its effect upon the membership of several of our local unions and from appearances it will be necessary to appeal this decision, although, it will be like appealing from Caesar to Caesar.

## REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER JOHN W. BRUCE

Leaving St. Catharines, I returned to Toronto and attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 46 and installed their officers and gave them a resume of the new Order in Council and the following Sunday we had a well attended meeting of the members of this local union employed in the shipyards who would be vitally affected by the application of this new award and a resolution was passed to protest, not only the award but the new Order in Council and I was instructed to take these resolutions to the Government and the National War Labour Board. I then left for Montreal and was in attendance at the Conference of General Chairmen of our railroads respecting the new Order in Council and its effect upon our wage movement and after several meetings it was decided that this group of workers protest the application of this order. I was also in attendance at the meetings of Division No. 4, R. E. D., and also in conference with our own general chairman in connection with the work of our Railroad District.

Returning to Toronto I attended a special mass meeting of all workers that was splendidly attended expressing our condemnation of the action of the government in enforcing upon the workers of this country such a vicious and antagonistic order for stabilization and wage control and it was decided to make representations to the government for its cancellation. In consultation with the officers of our union I drafted a protest to the National War Labour Board on their recent directive and I then proceeded to Ottawa and had a meeting with the Board on our claims. I regret to state that I was unable to secure any increase for our members who were already receiving rates in excess of those that had been established by the new decision, but I did secure a ruling

that will protect all our agreements regarding wages in those yards where the rates are in excess of the minimum rate that has been established by the Board, and this was a considerable victory in my judgment as we were fighting an uphill battle as every other trade was seeking a unification of shipyard wages. While in Ottawa I met Mr. M. M. MacLean and Mr. McCullough respecting the situation at St. John and received a favorable ruling from them in matters in connection with our shipyard situation in that area. I also had a conference with Mr. Neilson respecting the situation at Calgary and Victoria in which the employers were not paying the cost-of-living bonus, and had this matter satisfactorily adjusted.

After returning to Toronto I again discussed the shipyard situation with the executive of our local union and was in contact with the officers of the shipyard and I am satisfied this will be adjusted satisfactorily. I then left for Montreal and had a meeting with the men employed in the Vickers Shipyard and discussed the situation with them. The following day I had a conference with Mr. McLagan, the general manager, and Mr. Dunkerly in the presence of our Business Agent Gauld and discussed the arrangements made with the National War Labour Board, but was unable to come to any immediate decision.

Accompanied by Vice-President Guerard and Business Agent Gauld, we visited the Shell Oil project in this area and met the engineer and superintendent respecting the conditions on the job and I am of the opinion that everything will work out to our satisfaction.

I also had a conference with Mr. Allen and Mr. Robinson of the Canadian International Paper, regarding the situation at Dalhousie N. B., in which a number of our men are refusing to accept their responsibility. These officers assured me that the matter would receive their immediate attention and I trust we can clear up this unsatisfactory condition.

I also visited some of the sprinkler companies and I held a meeting with our sprinkler fitters, members of Local Union No. 379, and have decided to make some representations to the employers regarding our conditions. I also attended a meeting of Executive Board of Local Union No. 144 and discussed with them the matters I had

been dealing with and received their approval of my actions.

Vice-President Guerard and myself took under consideration the conditions existing in Quebec City, where with his assistance we have been able to correct the conditions existing there that meant the expelling of a few members who were acting contrary to the constitution, but it is pleasing to report that the very great majority were loyally behind the Association and fully appreciative of all the work that had been done in making conditions in that city.

Returning to Toronto, I met Organizer Crawford of Sheet Metal Workers, re some matters we were working on in connection with our shipyard situation and they are progressing satisfactorily. I have also been in touch with Brother Gavin, chairman of the Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress, and prepared some matters for inclusion for the presentation to the Government and my next report will date from here.

*John W. Bruce*

This report embracing all of the month of January covers one-half of my normal report and first covers during that period a conference in New York City with Agent Doran and Agent Margherita of Plumbers' Local Union No. 2.

Also present at this meeting was one of the Bronx plumbing and heating contractors—also one of his employees, who wanted to clear from the local to which he is attached into Local Union No. 2. This matter was discussed at length and was finally turned back with the consent of the Brother, who desired a clearance, for further consideration.

At Newburgh, N. Y., I attended the quarterly meeting of the Hudson Valley District Council. All locals excepting two were present. The chief topic that consumed considerable time was a declaration by the general executive board that the maximum assessment of \$1.00 per month on out-of-town members working on permits should be changed in some form. The council voted to accept the general executive board's action with their protest.

## REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER E. W. LEONARD

# ORGANIZERS

At Albany, N. Y., I visited the State Labor Department and talked with Mr. Stephen C. Davis, senior investigator of the Bureau of Public Works. I presented to this gentleman reasons why the wages of our plumbers and steam fitters on a housing project at Sidney, N. Y., should be increased above their recognized rate of \$1.37½ per hour. This esteemed gentleman, however, representing the State Labor Department could not give me any encouragement and referred me to the Federal Public Housing Authority in New York City. I went to New York City and called upon Mr. Thomas E. Ryan, regional labor relations adviser, who was willing to endorse and recommend for an increased wage on this housing job at Sidney—providing that the Department of Labor of New York State would endorse same. But this latter agency informed Mr. Ryan over the phone in my presence that they would not endorse the proposal. A few days later I went to Washington, D. C., and took the matter up with General Organizer Garrett, who declared that he didn't believe that I could entertain much hope—that any improvement in wage conditions on this particular project could be secured.

In Washington, D. C., on January 24, I made preparations to consult with General President Martin P. Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock. The following day I was in consultation with the above Brothers and asked that I be relieved of my duties as general organizer for the United Association. I also submitted to them my request that I be given a leave of absence for a period to recover my full health and strength—which after 37 years and eight months of service to the United Association—has become so shattered that I am sorry to say I cannot fulfill the high requirements for that office.

I desire to express to all the general officers and the general membership of the United Association my most sincere thanks and appreciation for the kindness and support they have extended me throughout all the years.

*E. W. Leonard*

This report begins with my attendance of the convention of the Colorado State Association.

## REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER E. B. FITZGERALD

There were delegates from locals at Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo. Several situations of importance were disposed of, and at the behest of the writer the decision rendered by Acting President Gray of the Building and Construction Trades Department and its explanation in the December Journal was especially called to the attention of all delegates present. They were requested to familiarize their members with its contents.

At Denver, I represented Local Unions No. 672 and 710, of Anaconda; No. 316 of Butte, and No. 712 of Great Falls, Mont, at the hearing of the Non-ferrous Metals Board of the War Manpower Commission in reference to concluding our negotiations with the ACM Company. The Anaconda and Butte Metal and Building Trade Councils were represented by Brother Harrington, also National Representative Bell of the Electrical Workers and Peters of the Machinists' organization. We presented our case to the Non-ferrous Metals Commission and we hope that they will agree that the membership employed at Anaconda, Butte and Great Falls are entitled to some consideration.

I next went to Rawlins, Wyo., where a meeting was arranged by President Cahill of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor at which time there were national representatives of the Boilermakers and Electrical Workers in connection with business representatives from Casper, Wyo., present, and we discussed the manner in which the work at Sinclair, Wyo., was being handled and owing to the fact that the work is now coming to a conclusion, we deemed it advisable to close our office at Rawlins, Wyo. We audited the books and made this report to President Cahill and all of the national representatives whose men were employed at Sinclair.

My next stop was Laramie, Wyo., where, in company with President Cahill and Representative Jones of the Electrical Workers, we called on Mr. Cleo Anderson, the superintendent from Morrison-Knudsen, on the Union Pacific roundhouse, as this firm had a misunderstanding with the electrical workers and we were able to adjust the

situation satisfactorily to their national organization. Our work on this job was let to Detwiler and Detwiler, of Twin Falls, Idaho, and they have several of our members from Denver employed on this work. Later, President Cahill and the writer met with Mr. E. J. Voss, of Kewitt and Sons. We left a union agreement for him to peruse as this firm has the election of an office and warehouse for the proposed Aluminum Company plant.

Returning to Denver, I got in contact with Business Representatives McDonough of Plumbers' Local Union No. 3 and Donner of Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 208, at which time we discussed several situations of importance to the membership of both local unions. Then receiving a call from President Cahill of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, in company with Representative Jones of the Electrical Workers, we returned to Laramie and again met with officials of Kewitt and Sons in order to further discuss the entering into an agreement with this firm on their work at Laramie. After discussing this situation at some length, Superintendent Voss agreed to send the agreement to Omaha and have it approved by the office of Kewitt and Sons.

Receiving a call from Business Representative Graves, of Local Union No. 20 of Pueblo, I visited that city and met with several members of our local union. There was a complaint on the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company with the United Engineering Company, as this firm had part of a contract to enlarge the capacity of this plant. It seems as though the local union was having difficulty in controlling the work that properly came under the jurisdiction of the United Association. However, after visiting the job site and getting in touch with Superintendent Desmond, of United Engineering Company, we were able to adjust this situation to the satisfaction not only of Local Union No. 20, but to the United Association as well.

Returning to Denver, and with Business Representatives McDonough of Plumbers' Local Union No. 3, and Donner of Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 208, and also Conciliator Halligan of the United States Labor Department, we went to Laramie to attempt to adjust the wage rates that were predetermined on the Aluminum Company job, and from our information the labor movement at Laramie was never notified of this pre-determina-

tion, and we are in hopes that where the pre-determination of wage scales are lower than that existing in this area, that they can be adjusted. We also met with President Cahill of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, as well as Messrs. Voss and Kelly of Kewitt and Sons, regarding this situation. While at Laramie, we discovered that Stearns-Rogers Company of Denver were installing pipe work with others than members of the United Association.

Returning to Denver, Business Representative Donner and the writer paid a visit to Stearns-Roger and Company, so that we could register a complaint with Mr. Lacy and Mr. Voight, the latter the manager of Stearns-Rogers in order to register a complaint about other trades doing the work that properly came under the jurisdiction of the United Association. These officials agreed to correct this situation immediately. Then, receiving a wire from General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, of the United Association, I contacted this firm with reference to their attitude on a power plant to be erected at Monroe, La., for the Tennessee Gas and Electric Company, as my information had it that this work was to be operated on a non-union basis. After discussing this situation with Messrs. Voight and Lacy, they agreed to make an immediate investigation. Mr. Weiss, of this firm, with whom we had reached an understanding, was in Houston, Texas, at that time, so Mr. Lacy contacted him and while the superintendent of Stearns-Rogers Company at Houston desired to operate the power plant non-union, the officials of this firm insisted that union men be employed. Later, I received a complaint from General Secretary Hillock and Organizers McCartin and Switalski, also from Business Representatives Foley of Local Union No. 352, of Nashville, Tenn., Quinn of Local Union No. 195, of Beaumont, and Mulally of Local Union No. 185 of Corpus Christi, Texas, regarding Stearns-Rogers having the contract to install booster pumps on a natural gas line to be installed from Louisiana and Texas to the state of Tennessee by the United Natural Gas Corporation. Mr. Lacy informed me that the firm at Denver was not familiar with this situation but would make an investigation of this complaint and should Stearns-Roger Company do this work it will be done with members of our organization. I have made a complete report to General Secretary Brother Hillock.

At the request of Secretary Reynolds of Local Union No. 192, I attended a regular special-called meeting at

Cheyenne as the members of this local union desired to discuss the territorial jurisdiction of Laramie, Wyo. We had a local for several years at Laramie which never seemed to function very well. The charter was picked up by the writer in 1942. At this time there is some work going on at Laramie, and in order to properly protect the wage scale and working conditions, the jurisdiction of Laramie has been temporarily awarded to Local Unions No. 3 and No. 208 of Denver.

*E. B. Fitzgerald*

On my visit to Worcester, Mass., I conferred with Business Agent Brother Dick Donnelly of Plumbers' Local Union No. 4, and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 408, concerning matters that had been submitted to the General Office by these locals concerning the jurisdiction of territory adjacent to the City of Worcester. My report on same has been sent to General Secretary-Treasurer Brother Edward Hillock.

In the company of Brother Donnelly, an open meeting that had been arranged was attended in Milford, and the maintenance employees of a large mill were addressed, and the conditions under which they would be accepted into the United Association were explained to these men in detail. Other meetings will be held with these workers, with the expectation that they will be accepted into membership in the United Association.

During my stay in Stamford, Conn., a meeting of Local Union No. 311 was attended and the members were informed concerning matters on which they wished information. In the company of Business Agent Brother Fred Walker of Local Union No. 311, visits were made to the office and plant of a large chemical experimenting and production company in connection with the installation of alberne stone slabs used as drain boards, as part of the laboratory equipment, that is being installed by the Marble Carvers, Cutters and Setters' Local Union No. 4 members. The matter was taken up with the representatives of this New York City local, and as they would not relinquish claim to this work, the matter was referred to the General Office to be taken up with the Building and Construction Trades Department for a decision.

A meeting of the Executive Board of New London, Conn., Local Union No. 305, was attended and the matter of certain requirements of the United Association office were discussed, with the result that an understanding was reached taking care of the matter.

A joint meeting of the officers of Boston Plumbers' Local Union No. 12, and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 537, was attended and the matter of the contemplated merger of certain of the locals' members in territory adjacent to Boston was gone into, as per instructions of our General Executive Board. These locals are to submit to the General Officers briefs outlining the program they will adopt in compliance with the requirements called for in bringing about the extension of territory petitioned for by the locals of Boston, and agreed to by the General Officers as per stipulations.

A meeting of the Executive Board of Boston Navy Yard Pipe Trades Local Union No. 829 was attended and several matters that these officers wished information on for their members were gone into in detail to the officers satisfaction.

In the company of Business Agents, Brothers Tim Callahan of Boston Plumbers' Local Union No. 12, and Walter Williamson of Boston Sprinkler Fitters' Auxiliary Local No. 669, the office of an employer was visited and the matter of work he had contracted for in connection with a sprinkler system was discussed and the employer accepted the decision that the work in question should be installed by the sprinkler fitters.

Meetings have been held with Business Agents Brothers Tim Callahan and Tom Kelly of the Boston Plumbers' Local Union No. 12 and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 537, for the purpose of instructing these agents concerning which of the trades shall be in control over certain work that both were claiming for their members.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Pipe Trades Council was held in Boston, Mass., and the large delegation representing the several locals adjacent to Boston that are affiliated with the council, were informed as to the intention of the General Executive Board in its order to their locals, and what the details of those orders were. A report on this matter has been sent to General President Martin P. Durkin for his consideration.

A conference was held with Secretary-Treasurer Brother Joe McGivern of East Boston Marine Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 663, and later in the company of Secretary McGivern and the stewards employed at one of the water front private shipyards, a meet-



ing was held with the attorney of the company and the matter of wage rates were gone into, and settled satisfactorily to the representatives of our East Boston local.

A meeting of Fall River, Mass., Local Union No. 646, was attended and also a meeting of the Executive Board, when matters pertaining to straightening out the financial affairs of the members were taken up with the officers and members. The present officers of this local, although being but temporary elected, are doing an excellent job in clearing up a bad mess that the financial affairs were left in by the former secretary.

On my visits to Providence, R. I., meetings were held with Business Agents Brothers Jim Birmingham of Plumbers' Local Union No. 28, Joe Dolan of Marine Local Union No. 238, and Bill O'Brien of Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 476, when matters that should be helpful to the members of these locals were taken up with these officers.

The Executive Board meeting of Manchester, N. H., Local Union No. 564, was attended and the officers were instructed concerning matters in the interest of the members. I also conferred with Business Agent Brother George O'Loughlin of this local concerning matters that he wishes information on.

During my visit to the General Office, I conferred with General President Durkin and General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock on matters concerning the welfare of the New England district.

By orders of the General President, I went to Warren, Ohio, in connection with a law suit that is being brought against Local Union No. 225 by a member who allegedly failed to pass the required examination, and as the United Association has been cited in the case, the writer was requested to act in the capacity as associate counsel. It was evident after waiting several days, that the case would not be reached for jury trial at this session of the Court of Common Pleas for Civil Business, and that we will have to wait until the April or October session of the court before we may be heard.

The testimonial dinner given in honor of the newly appointed General Organizer, Brother John F. Regan, of Marine Local Union No. 829, was attended at the Parker House, Boston. As there will be a full account of the affair in this issue of the United Association Journal, I need say nothing more than that it was a most enjoyable time, with the high regard in which Brother Regan is held by his Boston Navy Yard associates and friends

well demonstrated by the large gathering present.

*A. H. Gillis*

Business Representative Wilson of Local Union No. 44, Spokane, Wash.,

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
M. F. GARRETT**

filed with the Wage Adjustment Board a request for subsistence and transportation on a project in the vicinity of Spokane, Wash., which members of

his local were employed on. The Wage Adjustment Board had deferred action on this case until additional information was given on same. We notified Representative Wilson to submit a copy of his signed agreement with rules and evidence from contractors, who previously had employed members of Local Union No. 44 in the vicinity of Farragut, Idaho, stating the number of members, listing the contractors and as to whether or not they had actually been paid board and room. Upon receipt of this information, the case will be reviewed again by the Wage Adjustment Board.

A statement was also sent to the General Office by Business Representative Wilson of Local Union No. 44, Spokane, Wash., in relation to a contract for the installation of four boilers and piping thereto, by a concern who has offices in Denver, Colo., and also Washington, D. C.

The writer contacted the company's representative, a Mr. Harry R. Beyers, as to his policy in employing members of the United Association and he was very evasive in making known his views as to the employment of members of the United Association on previous work or whether or not he was a contractor engaged in the heating, piping and air conditioning industry. We forwarded a statement to Brother Wilson that inasmuch as Mr. Beyers did not want to discuss the employment of members of the United Association or would not give any information as to the company's past performance in the way of employing members of the United Association that he would have to deal with this question himself when the contractor got into Farragut, Idaho.

Business Representative Cooper of Local Union No. 412, Albuquerque, New Mexico, made complaint over the telephone regarding the cancelling of contracts on construction work in Los Alamos. The work in question came under the jurisdiction of the corps of engineers, War Department, and the writer had taken this complaint up

with Major Wm. A. Mowery, also Major Robert Jacobs as to why these contracts were cancelled. The agency decided to cancel some of the contracts which were located inside the technical area for security reasons, but the bulk of the construction work was to be done by contractors and that is the policy of the corps of engineers whenever possible to contract all work out to contractors. This information was imparted to Brother Cooper, also informing him that we had requested, not only the corps of engineers, but all agencies who had jurisdiction over construction work, that they turn it over to contractors engaged in that industry.

The General Office received a protest from Business Representative McCracken of Local Union No. 269, Newburgh, N. Y., in regard to a dispute over temporary heat at Stewart Field, West Point, N. Y., which was referred to the writer for investigation. This required a visit to the office of the chairman of the Board of Review, Louis K. Comstock and presented the case of Local Union No. 269, also a letter from the heating and piping contractor for the project, as well as a statement from the officials of the Corps of Engineers and upon receipt of decision we forwarded same to the interested parties.

The J. M. Gallagher Company, plumbing, steam and hot water heating and air conditioning concern, forwarded a communication addressed to President Durkin, calling to his attention their contract with the Nashville Bridge Company of Nashville, Tenn., for the piping of ships constructed by the Nashville Bridge Company. Our General Organizer, Patrick J. Drew, had also discussed this matter with Mr. Gallagher at his place of business. It appears that the statement as submitted by the Gallagher company states that the Nashville Bridge Company of Nashville has been awarded through the Navy Department a contract for the construction of ships. This firm has completed other contracts for the Navy Department on which they have performed their own pipe work; due to the fact that this new contract was much larger than anything they had ever undertaken they deemed it advisable to award the pipe work to the J. M. Gallagher Company, which was done under an agreement. The dispute in the wage rate is in contention at the present time as the rate of wage set for pipefitters was \$1.12 per hour, which was paid on previous contracts by the Nashville Bridge Company, while the union requested of the Gallagher Company the \$1.20 per hour rate.

Gallagher Company is willing to pay the \$1.20 per hour as they believe it is necessary in order for them to get qualified mechanics for this work, but because of a decision made by the Shipbuilding Commission denying the company the right to pay pipe fitters the \$1.20 per hour rate, the subject matter was appealed and is now before the Appeals Board of the War Labor Board for their decision. The writer had discussed this matter with a number of officials and also brought same to the attention of our representative, James Brownlow, who has the matter in hand at the present time.

A number of our local unions had submitted to the General Office requests for information as to the procedure to follow in order to obtain wage increases, subsistence, etc. This information was given to the local unions with application blanks to be filled out properly, as well as the procedure that must be followed in order to have their cases filed with the Wage Adjustment Board. Unless the procedure is carried out by the local union, the board will request the General Office to furnish additional evidence and to comply with the procedure.

The writer attended conferences with the Corps of Engineers in regard to complaints received from our local unions and we were assured that these complaints would be given the attention of the officers in charge and as soon as they received a report of the investigations made they would be pleased to forward copies of same to the International Office.

*M. F. Carroll*

A dispute arose over the demarcation line between Maintenance and Construction work in the Kaiser Company shipyards in Richmond, California. With Brothers Business Representatives James Matheson of Local Union No. 159, L. French and Curley Davis of Local Union No. 342, Tom Moore and Business Manager Robert Druhan of Local Union No. 590, I visited Kaiser yard No. 3 where we met with Brother Sam Reaney, general superintendent of piping, and discussed the type of work that was in question. Later we called on Mr. James Egan, general supervisor of labor relations for the Kaiser yards in Richmond, and it is understood that any new construction or addition would be done at the building and construction wage scale. Maintenance of facilities would be at

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

the maintenance wage rate of \$1.34 per hour.

At Stockton, Calif., I met with Brother Gus Katsarsky, representing members of Local Union No. 590, employed in the shipyards in the Stockton area. Brother Katsarsky was having some difficulty in having members of Local Union No. 590 employed in one of the shipyards, because another organization was furnishing journeymen at a helper's wage rate. This matter was taken up with General President Durkin who contacted the international in question, and I am informed by the international representative of the Iron Workers they will take the proper action to stop clearing pipe fitters into the yard in question. While in Stockton I attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 492, and assisted by Brother Katsarsky I installed the officers of the local union for the ensuing year.

With representatives of United Association local unions of Northern California I attended a cost-of-living conference in San Francisco sponsored by OPA Labor Advisory Committee. The subjects discussed were an appraisal of price control, what has been done, what remains to be done. Enforcement of OPA regulations including labor's stake in OPA and labor's relationship with OPA Labor Advisory Committee. Dr. Martin Hall gave a well received talk on "I Saw Inflation in Germany".

I met and conferred with Brother Jack Field of Local Union No. 509, and advised with him on several matters pertaining to the welfare of the local union. Later I attended the regular meeting of the local union at which time I obligated and installed the officers of the local union for the year of 1944. With the officers and members of Local Union No. 509 I attended a reception given by Ladies' Auxiliary No. 43, at which reception the officers of Local Union No. 509 assisted in installing and obligating the elected officers of Auxiliary No. 43 for 1944.

I visited the office of Local Union No. 442 where I met with Brother Business Representatives Jack Spalding and George Kyne. Brother Spalding has arranged for the enlarging and photostating of the plan clarifying the jurisdictional agreement between the Laborers' International and the United Association respecting installation of terra cotta sewers for circulation among all architects, engineers, awarding agencies and contractors in the San Francisco locality. I attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 442 and participated in the ceremony of obligating and installing the

officers of the local union for the ensuing year.

With Brother Bilderback, secretary of the California Pipe Trades Council, I met with Mr. O. W. Peterson, chief engineer of construction for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. This visit was in reference to a power house project on which members of Local Union No. 662 of Redding, Calif., local union are employed.

At the request of Brother Business Representative Paul Reeves of Local Union No. 246, I visited Fresno, Calif., where I conferred with Brother Reeves on the question of Teamsters entering into a working agreement with several creamery and including the men employed in servicing refrigerating equipment in said agreement. With Brother Reeves I met with Business Agent McDonald of the Teamsters and furnished him a copy of the decision of the 1936 Tampa convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department, wherein the work in question is work of members of the United Association.

I visited the office of Local Union No. 590, I visited Sacramento Business Manager Robert Druhan, Secretary Jack Maloney, Assistant Secretary John Gassman, and Tim Reardon. I also conferred with Al Yates in charge of shop stewards in the shipyards in the San Francisco Bay area. While meeting with Secretary Maloney I advised on several matters pertaining to the correspondence between the local union and General Office.

With Brother Gus Katsarsky, one of the business representatives of Local Union No. 590, I visited Sacramento where we met with several members of Local Union 590 who are employed as pipe fitters in the Western Pacific railroad shop. Later we met with the Executive Board of Local Union No. 447 and discussed the advisability of having the pipe fitters employed in the railroad shops become affiliated with the United Association. While in Sacramento I attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 447 and assisted by Brother Katsarsky I obligated and installed the officers of the local union for the year of 1944.

Another dispute arose between the Maritime Commission, the shipyard employers and the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Councils over interpretations requiring maintenance men working on Sunday for straight time and take a day off during the week. In San Francisco I attended a two-day session on this question and all councils are requiring any members who work on Sunday receive overtime pay as per the Stabilization Agreement.

In San Jose I met and conferred

with Brother Business Representative Dan MacDonald of Local Union No. 393 on the question of the problem he is having with several firms over the maintenance pipe fitters and instrument repairmen in several plants in Santa Clara County. I also attended the regular meeting of the local union and obligated several new members and installed the recently elected officers of the local union for the ensuing year.

The Northern California Council of the United Association held their quarterly meeting in Oakland, Brother George Madsen presiding. I attended the sessions which afforded me the opportunity of meeting and conferring with the representatives of the United Association locals in Northern California. At this meeting many important matters of interest to the United Association were discussed including the organizational activities of Local Union No. 342 in the refrigeration servicing field including a proposed refrigeration code in Oakland, Calif., apprenticeship committee meeting with the State Apprenticeship Board, with Brother Jack Field to serve on the steam fitters' apprenticeship board. Brother Dan MacDonald advocated that plumbing inspectors be kept under the supervision of health departments. Also Brothers Wunderlich and French spoke on the advisability of stabilization and initiation fee for ex-servicemen including the formation of a post-war program for ex-servicemen.

The secretary was requested to contact the California Safety Council in regard to informing our members of the nature and dangers of new acids used in industrial plants.

In Los Angeles, Calif., I met with Brothers McKinley and Casagrand, the organizing committee of Local Union No. 250, assigned to maintenance men employed in industrial plants. With them I visited the Goodyear synthetic rubber plant where I met a committee representing the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, San Pedro Central Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor. With them I met several representatives of the Goodyear company, at which time a proposed agreement was discussed with the company's representatives. The Goodyear representatives requested further time to go over the proposed agreement. I also visited the office of Local Union No. 250 where I met with Brother Secretary Flood and Business Representatives Harry Willis and Arthur Mulcahy. I attended the meeting of the Executive Board and later attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 250.

In Long Beach, Calif., I met with Business Representative Mike Fonck and Secretary Ripperdan of Local Union No. 494. With Brother Fonck I visited a housing project where Brother Fonck was having a dispute with the carpenters over the erection of 1,000 prefabricated shower stalls. A decision has been rendered on the work in question and they are being installed by members of Local Union No. 494.

At the request of Business Representative Dick Woods I attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Sprinkler Fitters' Auxiliary local of Los Angeles, at which meeting the board discussed the President's executive order freezing wages while the cost of living continues to rise.

I met and conferred with Brothers Business Manager L. Wickland, and Business Representative Ray Treece of Local Union No. 78, and advised with them on several questions pertaining to the changing of their working agreement. I met with the executive board of the local union on the situation and attended the regular meeting of the local union.

A meeting was held with Brother Secretary Brooks of Local Union No. 582, pertaining to several matters on a proposed ordnance depot in the jurisdiction of Santa Ana local union.

With Brother Business Representative Harry Willis and Arthur Mulcahy I visited the Richfield Refinery where we met Brother Don Neal, superintendent of pipe work for the Lummus Company, also Brother Oliver Heximer and Charles Balsh, foremen in charge of pipe work. This visit was made for the purpose of getting information on the Richfield maintenance men doing construction work. Arrangements are being made at this time to meet with representatives of the Richfield company on this question.

*Wm. E. O'Neill*

Returning from East St. Louis, I stopped at Springfield and contacted Business Representative Chas. Carey of Local Union No. 137, and we discussed several jobs in that locality.

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
CUNNINGHAM**

In Chicago, I called at the office of one of the Federal Departments regarding some matters in this district. Leaving for Peoria, I met Secretary George O'Connell and Business Representative Ed Bickerdt of Local

Union No. 63 on a dispute they were having with the laborers. Later we met the business representative of the Peoria Building Trades Council, and after a conference, it was decided to request a decision from the Building Trades Department.

On instruction from the General Office, I left for Seneca, where I met Business Representatives John Prall and John Dougherty of Local Union No. 466, on a complaint registered at the General Office by a member working in that territory. At this conference, several matters were discussed, and my report was sent to General Secretary Hillock.

A meeting was held in Chicago with Business Representative Wm. Downey of Local Union No. 422, and Brother Jos. Newman, secretary of the Chicago Pipe Trades Council. This meeting was on a question of jurisdiction over maintenance men on a job in the locality of Joliet.

On instructions from the General Office, I attended the Great Lakes Zone Conference, called by the United States Shipbuilding Stabilization Commission, at the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee. Mr. Paul Porter of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Commission presided at the meeting. There were 14 international unions in attendance, along with representatives of local unions and Metal Trades Councils from all cities on the Great Lakes. The employers were represented by the owners or managers from all the yards on the lakes. Government officials were present from the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, the U. S. Conciliation Service, and the War Production Board.

In addition to the above, were employers and employees from the shipyards on the inland waterways, who were there as observers. A determined attempt was made by the C. I. O. to get equal representation on the committee, dealing with the shipyard owners, but they failed, due to the small number of men they have on the Great Lakes. Mr. Porter opened the conference with an explanation of the Government's position in the case, and the rights of labor and management under the Zone Standards.

There were 10 items presented to management in labor agenda. Management took the position that they wanted no change in the Zone Standards. After a week of meetings and discussion, several of the items in the agenda were agreed upon. It was well that the management receded from the position they took at the beginning of the conference, as it may have prevented very much dissatisfaction in the

yards. A report on the conference was sent to the General Office.

On January 15 the members of Local Union No. 118 of Racine, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their organization at the Nelson Hotel in that city. The officers of the local were fortunate in locating a book containing the minutes of the early meetings, along with the first meeting held 50 years ago, with the names of the charter members. Some of the first officers and members, although they have retired and are no longer connected with the organization, were present at the banquet. The writer had the honor of installing the officers for the fifty-first year. General Vice President Peter Schoemann, who represented the United Association, was the principal speaker at the banquet, extending the greetings of the United Association, and on behalf of Local Union No. 118, presented Brother William Bowman, the only active charter member, with a gift on the completion of his 50 years' membership. A most enjoyable evening was had by all.

The Illinois Master Plumbers held their fifty-first annual convention at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel in Springfield. The convention was well attended, and among the invited guests were a number of members of the United Association. General President Martin Durkin, in his talk to the delegates, explained the policy of the United Association on many matters of interest to both organizations. President Harry Shaw of the Illinois Pipe Trades Association, and the writer also spoke.

While in Springfield, I met Business Representative Chas. Carey of Local Union No. 137, on a matter referred to me by the General Office, and I submitted a report on same.

In Chicago, I met with a committee of the Chicago Pipe Trades Council, regarding a decision made by the Council in three cases, which was called to my attention by General Secretary Edw. Hillock. I concurred in the council's action, and reported same to the General Office.

I called at De Kalb where I met President Chas. Fohr of Local Union No. 612. We visited the site of the Navy Housing Project, and met the foreman in charge of the work, regarding a misunderstanding on the job.

A meeting was held at New Albany in regard to organizing the shipyard at Jeffersonville. Enroute to New Albany, I stopped at Indianapolis and met Business Representatives Robt. Fox and Chas. Kern of Local Unions No. 73 and No. 440. While there, I attended a luncheon and met the rep-

resentatives of all the building trades. Brother Kern accompanied me to New Albany. Also attending the meeting were Business Representative A. J. Smith and President Chester Nix of Local Union No. 107. Plans were made for an organizing campaign to be carried on by the various groups, and I agreed to call at New Albany when the locals put the plan into effect.

From New Albany, I went to Fort Wayne, where Local Union No. 166 was having trouble on a job at the International Harvester plant. After meeting with the officers of Local Union No. 166, I called on the superintendent of the job, accompanied by three of the local members. After a conference, an agreement was reached, whereby we may receive a little more cooperation from the superintendent; and the officers of Local Union No. 166 agreed to furnish men for the job.

While in Fort Wayne, I learned that the mother of Business Representative Chas. McCormick of Local Union No. 166, had passed away, which I know was a great loss to Brother McCormick.

*Thos E. Cunningham*

At the conclusion of my last report I was preparing to leave for Houston, Texas. This in order to offer my assistance to General Organizer Edward Switalski in the forthcoming court case which was brought about on the plea of certain officers

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
J. J. MCCARTIN**

of the former Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 214, United Association, who had obtained a temporary injunction restraining the United Association from revoking their charter and merging the membership into Local Union No. 195, United Association.

The hearing as to whether or not this restraining order would be made a permanent one was opened on January 5, 1944, in the District Court of Houston and was heard before the Honorable Judge Boyd. Daily sessions of the hearing were held up to and including January 14, at which time Judge Boyd then took all testimony that had been submitted under advisement, including written briefs from the attorneys representing the plaintiffs and the defendants (the United Association). At a later date he rendered his decision in favor of the United Association which was sweeping in effect and denied to the officers of the former Local Union No.

214, United Association, their right to an injunction and other phases of their pleadings to his court. (A copy of the court decision is published on page 3.)

My entrance into the above case was brought about inasmuch as our late General President, George Masterton, and the then General Secretary-Treasurer Martin P. Durkin had instructed me from time to time, which began in January of 1943, to visit this and other cities in the State of Texas, for the purpose of handling different complaints the General Office received from the various nationally operating contractors and the different Government agencies.

Most of these complaints involved the officers of Local Union No. 214, United Association, and whom I found to be acting contrary to the United Association constitution and policy such as—uncalled for striking on war jobs, the placing and removing of job foremen at the whim and fancy of the local union officers, along with their insistence to abrogate a trade line agreement entered into with the Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 195, United Association, and the demanding of additional territory covered by other United Association local unions.

General Organizer Switalski, to the best of his ability, attempted to clear up the unstable and intolerable conditions existing in Local Union No. 214, United Association, which were mostly due to the actions and carrying on of the officers. However, failing to gain any response or cooperation from these officers, who denied him the right and privilege to bring the matter before the rank and file of this local union, he then took action by revoking their charter and consolidated the membership and jurisdiction of Local Union No. 214, United Association, into Local Union No. 195, United Association.

At this point I would like to say that it is most fortunate for the welfare of the United Association that we have a general organizer in the person of Brother Edward Switalski who has the courage, honesty and sobriety to handle and work out matters such as the above, always making his decisions promptly and decisively and I know he feels as I do and this is—that the United Association is founded for the benefit of the entire rank and file and not for just some few paid local officers who seek their own personal gain and power to reign.

In the consolidating and transferring of the membership of Local Union No. 214, United Association, into Local Union No. 195, United Association, I feel and know it will prove

most beneficial and advantageous to them as each individual member will now have a much larger territory and jurisdiction of work, thus insuring them greater continuity of employment as well as the guidance and security from Brothers, acting as their officers, who have more than proved themselves to be most stable and honest in everything and whom I know will do all in their power to further the welfare and progress of this local union and the United Association in general.

Speaking for myself in just a few words I know and feel that all the Brothers will more than cooperate in this now combined local union, as from the many personal contacts I had with members of the former Local Union No. 214, United Association, while I was in Houston, many expressed themselves to me as being heartily in favor of the action as was taken. I also feel safe in saying, at this time, that I do not believe the rank and file in general were in accord with the actions of the officers, as not a one testified in court in their behalf.

General Organizer Switalski, Business Manager C. L. Quinn, as well as the other brothers who testified on behalf of the United Association in this case, deserve honorable mention as they placed before the court and the large audience who attended these sessions daily the true picture and thought that the United Association is a well founded labor organization and truly represents the working rank and file of journeymen plumbers and steam fitters. Judge Boyd also made public reference to the well adopted and strong constitution of the United Association and mentioned the thoroughness of the general officers in the handling of their problems in keeping with the United Association Constitution.

While in Houston, General Organizer Switalski, Business Manager C. L. Quinn and myself had the opportunity to visit a number of the large jobs now in progress in this area and under the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 195, United Association, wherein the officials of the various jobs paid compliment to the officers and membership of this local union for the manner in which the jobs are being handled.

One of the particular jobs visited was a large central pipe fabricating and bending shop which is manned by journeymen and apprentices of Local Union No. 195, United Association, receiving the building construction rate of wages. This company is fabricating and bending pipe work for a number of their own erection jobs;

also for the shipbuilding yards in this area.

We also had occasion to visit the site of a new oil well drilling operation and it was quite a revelation to see the amount of work involved on this type of a job and which comes under the jurisdiction of the United Association such as—the source of fresh water, fresh water pumps and piping of a complete high pressure boiler room consisting of four boilers, boiler feed pumps, feed water heaters, air compressors, etc., and at the site of the derrick was what could be considered a complete engine room which is used for driving the rotary drill. Alongside of the derrick was installed a series of pumps and piping to handle sludge and water for the drilling operation. On making inquiries, I found that this particular set-up employs five to six men for each shift, a total of approximately 18 men to each outfit. This equipment and piping is constantly in use and moved from location to location by the same crew.

Other work involved in connection with bringing in these oil wells is a system of gathering lines, separating tanks, storage tanks and recycling plants.

Most of this work has been carried on under unorganized conditions, but lately a number of these oil well pipe fitters have become identified with the United Association and are now seeking complete organization within the ranks of the United Association. General Organizer Switalski and myself advised and instructed the officers of Local Union No. 195, United Association to attempt to thoroughly organize this field within their jurisdiction.

Also while in Houston I met with officials of the Houston Pipe and Steel Company of Houston and New York. Also, the Max B. Miller Company, Inc., of New York. These meetings were for the purpose of signing and negotiating the Standard National Form of Agreement. The Max B. Miller Company, Inc., are designers and contractors specializing in the building of a certain patented oil refinery unit. The Houston Pipe and Steel Company are engaged in the installation of piping in oil refineries, chemical plants, power houses and other industrial types of factories. They also operate a large pipe bending and pipe fabricating shop both for their own work and for other piping contractors, who may desire their service. This company employs journeymen and apprentices of Local Union No. 195, United Association, in their pipe bending and pipe fabricating shop, paying the building construction rate of wages.

I would like to call to the attention of the membership that along with this company in Houston there is one such other company, already signed with the Standard National Form of Agreement with the United Association, engaged in the same class of work and known as the T. & R. Construction Company of Houston, and they must not be confused with any other pipe bending and pipe fabricating company of Houston, Texas, who do not have an agreement with the United Association.

Upon the instructions of General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I left Houston for Catlettsburg, Ky., to handle controversies which existed on the Lummus Company job for the Ashland Oil Refining Company. En route I stopped off in Chicago where I met with General President Martin P. Durkin. I reported to him on the happenings of the Houston court case and discussed other matters of interest to the United Association.

In Catlettsburg meetings were held with officials of the Army Defense Plant Corporation, the Lummus Company and our business representative, H. E. Mulvaney of Local Union No. 248, U. A., all relative to the controversies existing over the establishing of uniform shifts, the starting and ending time of shifts, the payment of overtime rate for the day shift workers after 5.00 p. m. and the same understanding of the overtime rate for workers on the second shift after their regular established quitting time. These questions were all settled to the satisfaction of all concerned and was in keeping with the Stabilization Agreement and the clarifications the Board of Review has made on these particular questions.

The question of some of the pre-fabricated pipework which had been sent to this job, same not having been pre-fabricated by United Association journeymen, was taken up at this time and it was agreed by those present that this practice would be discontinued and all future work would either be pre-fabricated on the site of the job or performed in the shop employing United Association journeymen at the Building Construction rate of wages. Later Brother Mulvaney and myself took up with the general superintendent of the Lummus Company the question of encroachment by some of the other trades on the working jurisdiction of the United Association. We were assured that whenever this would happen and Brother Mulvaney would call the same to the attention of the superintendent, he would correct the same immediately.

I found that Brother Mulvaney had

been and still is doing a splendid job in protecting the working jurisdiction of the United Association as well as giving his full cooperation to this important job, in order that the same might be completed as speedily as is possible.

After completing my assignment, as above rendered, I proceeded to Minneapolis, Minn., to attend a pre-arranged meeting with officials of the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company to further discuss with them the Standard National Form of Agreement to cover the installation and servicing of their pneumatic control system. At this meeting complaints were registered against some of our local unions as regards the costly and prohibitive rules some of them are attempting to place on this class of work, such as demanding the hiring of unnecessary journeymen, the prohibiting of an out of town member from working with the tools and in some cases it being necessary for this out of town member to employ a local foreman. These complaints have been brought to the attention of our general officers and corrections have been made in keeping with the long established custom and practice pertaining to this particular industry.

It behooves all local unions to see that no prohibitive or costly rules are placed against this particular class of work, as the same might have a tendency to drive the pneumatic control work out of the field entirely, thus permitting another type of a system to be developed which would only then result in the loss of employment for a great number of our United Association members who for years have followed pneumatic control work.

I returned to Chicago where meetings were held with officials of the Johnson Service Company to discuss the signing of the Standard National Form of Agreement with the United Association. I am sorry to have to report that similar complaints as above outlined with the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company were also received from the Johnson Service Company.

While in Chicago I handled necessary correspondence, some of which pertained to controversies existing between our local unions and the boiler-makers. Some have been and others will be adjusted as in keeping with our Joint National Agreement with the International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers.

In concluding this report I am preparing to leave for Detroit, Mich., on

matters as assigned me by the General Officers.

*John J. McCarter*

At the close of my last report I was en route to Jersey City on a matter of jurisdiction. I visited with the New Jersey Board of Business Agents at their monthly meetings. President Bob Lynch called upon the writer, at which time I reported on conditions in my territory.

#### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER M. McDONALD

I also visited Contractor Frank McBride, Jr., on matters referred to me by General President Durkin. While in the neighborhood of Newark I met and took up the matter of plumbers allegedly doing sprinkler fitters' work with Jack Lee of Local Union No. 24, and Tom Lake of Auxiliary No. 669, and an amicable agreement was reached.

Further the complaint from William Freund with regard to his release from Globe Sprinkler Company of Philadelphia was reported to Business Agent Lake, and the release was mailed to Brother Freund.

I next had a pleasant visit with the executive board members of Local Union No. 326, Hackensack, N. J., where matters pertaining to election of officers was discussed and recommendations made. I would be amiss not to mention this board was most cooperative. It was my intention to again visit Hackensack at the special meeting, but I regret to say other appointments made it impossible.

My next assignment brought me to Philadelphia, where I met by appointment Business Manager McDermott and Secretary-Treasurer Diamond, also a member, Brother Robert Patterson, of Local Union No. 690, at which time a matter of dues was discussed and agreement reached. President Durkin being interested in this case, a report was mailed outlining details to him.

I visited Williamsport, Pa., where for the first time I had the pleasure of meeting Business Agent Heiser. After thought and consideration to factual evidence I awarded the jurisdiction of the Dupont job located at Towanda, Pa., in close proximity to Elmira, N. Y., to Williamsport, Local Union No. 810.

My next assignment brought me to State College, Pa., and by appointment I met Business Agent William Ward and President S. R. Lucas of Local Union No. 680, also Business Agent

Lesley Keefer of Altoona Local Union No. 260. Many problems confronting these locals were discussed at length, and I trust my suggestions will prove helpful with regard organizing of maintenance men of State College. Matters of jurisdiction was discussed with Business Agent Keefer and agreement reached.

Again to Scranton, Pa., with regard to wages. At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 90 I was accorded the privilege of addressing the membership with regard the Little Steel formula, and cost of living. I made a report on conditions in the district, and had the pleasure of meeting the membership personally after the meeting.

Unfortunately our conference had to be cancelled with the employers on account of illness of the employers' conference members.

I waited over the week end and Monday Business Agent Law and the writer visited the bomber wing plant of Murray Company. Purpose being organizational consideration to maintenance men.

The A. F. of L. is on the job, and I look forward to their efforts bearing fruit. Again a conference was called with employers regarding wages, and no immediate results obtained, employers claiming they have paid 14.5% of the allowable Little Steel formula of 15%.

From Scranton my next stop was Hazleton, Pa., where I conferred with Business Agent Peter Briesse and the executive board of Local Union No. 425 regarding the matter of increased wages. We were successful in agreeing on increased wages of \$1.20 per day; this increase exceeds the Little Steel formula. However, it was understood employers would request War Labor Board for permission to pay the increase. I am confident a closer cooperation will prevail in the future. I made recommendation to the executive board to employ a business agent steady, for at least three months, to clean up many bad conditions now prevailing.

From Hazleton, I visited upon request of Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, Local Union No. 341 of Lancaster where I met and enjoyed the acquaintance of Business Agent Robert Pontz—our business being organization of maintenance men at several industrial plants located in Lancaster.

I had the pleasure of meeting International Representative Francis O'Rourke of the Electricians, also A. F. of L. Organizer Eugene Carroll, who is doing a fine job in and around Pennsylvania. Strategy, with regard United Association maintenance men (indus-

trial), was discussed, and I will visit Lancaster soon again.

From Lancaster I visited Business Agent Miller of Local Union No. 670, Allentown, Pa., where matters assigned me by Secretary-Treasurer Hillock were discussed and an agreement reached regarding my recommendations in the Brother Bader case.

While in Allentown I met Contractor Glass of New York City, and matters of mutual interest were the topic. Business Agent Miller and Employer Glass will cooperate 100 per cent, and I am sure the membership will derive the benefits of such understandings.

In company with Secretary-Treasurer Hillock I attended the New Jersey State Association convention at Elks' Building in the city of New Brunswick.

A really fine business-like convention was enjoyed, where the many problems of a war condition country was intelligently discussed with tolerance and compassion.

Secretary-Treasurer Hillock made a most interesting talk with regard to the problems of our International Union, and especially explained the reason for our General Executive Board's action with respect to the one dollar assessment per month. He also touched upon the added duties of General President Durkin with wartime conditions and service on Government boards and committees.

Secretary-Treasurer Hillock ordered me back to Scranton where I addressed a meeting of Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 524 regarding their action of work stoppage at the Murray Bomber Wing plant. I had to take drastic action because of labor's promise of no work stoppage. I made my recommendations to General President Durkin and feel the local and those involved will agree we must keep our word if we are to maintain our reputation and integrity.

My next assignment brought me to Baltimore, where I met and conferred with Business Agent DuBrieul of Local Union No. 438. Matters of importance were discussed and I made recommendations to the General Office.

At the close of this report I am in Camden—on a matter of Lead Burners and Local Union No. 322 conditions.

I have reported many times of the sincere efforts of the officers of the Lead Burners' locals in my district. It is a shame that every once in awhile a member without thought or consideration for his fellow United Association members, will permit other trades to trespass on our jurisdiction. It is definitely understood when Lead Burners need assistance only members

of the United Association shall be employed.

I have made recommendations to General President Durkin regarding conditions found on the Kelley Lead Burning Company job at Camden, N. J., and will at the coming meeting of the Lead Burners' executive board, make report of my findings.

I am sure these real United Association members and unionists will discipline their erring members, that cooperation between Lead Burners' locals and Plumbers and Steam Fitters' locals shall continue uninterrupted.

*Wilton McDaniel*

A majority of the locals of the State of Virginia wrote in to the General Office requesting a charter for a State Association. This request was granted and on December 11, 1943, a meeting was held at the Richmond Hotel, Richmond, Va., at which time the State Association of Virginia was enrolled and took its proper place with other states in the United Association. The following officers were elected:

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

President, Francis G. Falls, of Local Union No. 491, Roanoke; vice president, R. E. Duigurd, of Local Union No. 216, Lynchburg; secretary and treasurer, Michael S. Moore, of Local Union No. 10, Richmond. The officers will be installed at the next meeting, February 6, 1944, at Norfolk, Va.

The outline of the benefits of a State Association to the members was explained and a general discussion as to conditions in all parts of the state was gone into.

State Association conventions have always been a source of education for me, because years ago I found out when men get together, particularly from locals in one's own state, a great many misunderstandings are cleared up, and where you disagreed with some discussion or ruling made by a sister local when it was explained by them one was satisfied that the same decision would be made by you. I wish to thank all the locals for their cooperation and to Local Union No. 10 of Richmond for the fine dinner they provided for the delegates.

On my arrival in Winchester, Va., I attended a meeting of a group of plumbers-steam fitters totaling 14 in all. Also attended was Business Agent Joinville of Local Union No. 10 of Richmond, Va.; W. N. Swiggett, a

Teamster, president of Central Trades, also an Electrician organizer and an organizer representing the Textile Workers. After listening to everyone who wished to be heard, it was easy to see that somebody had convinced this group whose wages is from 50 cents to tops of 75 cents per hour, that a golden opportunity was in store for them if they would organize and receive a charter from the United Association because of an anticipated addition to the O'Sullivan Rubber plant.

I advised this group that the United Association would be willing to help them if they showed a desire to help themselves, and that giving them a card or a charter in the United Association just to work on a large job in Winchester, which could only be of a temporary nature, would not change the situation in Winchester because when the large job was finished other men would be working in the shops that they were working in now. And in order to regain their jobs if they could regain them properly at a lower rate than they were receiving now, but if they would stay in their present jobs and forget the new large job we might be able to assist them to better conditions for them in Winchester.

I showed them where under the guidance of a well established local their chances to succeed would be far greater, and in time if it warranted it, they might apply for a charter for Winchester. I also advised them not to give anybody money who might promise them membership in the United Association, because no one had that right but an accredited representative of the United Association.

Business Agent Joinville of Local Union No. 10 of Richmond, Va., agreed to bring the executive board of Local Union No. 10 to Winchester at a future meeting.

I am sure I left these men in a very good frame of mind after the mental picture outlined to them and the idea in their minds that we were not looking to take their money on promises.

In answer to telegram received January 13, 1944, regarding the situation in Little Rock, Ark., in regard to building trades strike and whether our men should pass picket line. Talked to Business Agent Burns by phone and advised him what action to take.

Local Union No. 55 of Little Rock requests my services when time permits. I will be in Little Rock as soon as I can find time.

A communication was received by me December 13, 1943, relative to an extension of time on the charter fee requested by Marine Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 656 of Nashville, Tenn.

Because of circumstances over which

they had no control, Boilermakers having refused request to turn the Marine Pipe Fitters now in the Boilermakers' Union over to Marine Pipe Fitters' local. I believe time should be extended so that we may be in a position to have 100 per cent local in this yard.

Attended a meeting of the executive board of Local Union No. 43 of Chattanooga on a matter referred to me by the General Office. The question was cleared up satisfactorily.

The question regarding the prefabrication of our work on the Eastman plant at Kingsport, Tenn.—the employer on job being Baker and Smith and the local, No. 538, Johnson City. Baker and Smith agreed with me, and also agreed with Business Agent Puccett that all work will be fabricated by members of the United Association.

Received communication regarding Finley W. McDaniel, who filed application to become a member of Local Union No. 491, of Roanoke, and then changed his mind and did not appear before executive for hearing. I took this matter up with the business agent and advised that Mr. McDaniels' money be refunded, which will be done as agreed.

In answer to communication of December 23, 1943, in regard to a request for jurisdiction of a proposed defense job at Morristown, when I was in General Office on January 4, Knoxville's jurisdiction was shown to me and Morristown included. Therefore, I recommend that request of Local Union No. 102 of Knoxville be granted.

Received telegram on December 28, 1943, regarding a request from Brother Gerald Foley, president of the Tennessee Association of Plumbers, Steam Fitters and allied crafts to attend the quarterly meeting January 8 and 9, 1944, at the Hotel Patton, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The regular routine business disposed of the question of the importance of organizing the maintenance marine and other work that is in our jurisdiction was discussed. It was brought to their attention that if we took care of this class of work now it would take care of us later and perhaps when we will need it most.

Many other questions were gone into, also the ruling of the General Executive Board on one dollar per month assessment.

The officers and members of Local Union No. 43 proved wonderful hosts and provided refreshments and a fine steak dinner served at a place frequented by plumbers and steam fitters which gave it the proper atmosphere—many thanks.

As per communication of December 22, 1943, to attend the installation of officers of Local Union No. 470 of Charleston, S. C., on January 17, 1944. There was an error in the date; the installation took place on Friday, January 14, 1944. I had the honor of installing the newly elected officers. As you know, there was a new president and a new business agent elected. The president is Brother W. K. Powers and the business agent is Brother Carl Maus. This meeting was well attended. After the meeting I advised with the new business agent on some matters that need clearing up. I feel sure he will attend to same.

A communication received from the General Office calling to my attention a request made to the General Executive Board by Local Union No. 329 of Wilmington, N. C., to approve a fine of \$50.00 placed on 19 men from various locals because they worked on the marine base at Jacksonville after the job was declared unfair. This matter was brought to the attention of the business manager, Brother B. R. Drynan, also the many reasons that could be advanced by these men for working there. The entire matter was considered at some length. The business manager decided to write a letter withdrawing the charges and the fines so that the naval officer in charge of the base, as well as all concerned, would know that the Wilmington local was willing to cooperate with the Government as always.

The business manager and Local Union No. 329 are to be commended for this action and an attempt will be made to resume our former friendly relations at the base.

Arriving at Memphis on request of Plumbers' Local Union No. 17 because of a possible break in negotiations for their new agreement with their employers, I held meetings with Business Agent Loring and others and from my observation everything will be ironed out and perhaps before this report is in print. The business agent and the other officers of this local have always enjoyed close friendship with their employers and being apprehensive and on their toes is much more desirable than being too sure and taking things for granted.

A request from Plumbers' Local Union No. 352 and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 572 of Nashville, Tenn., to the General Office for my services, I proceeded to that city. Gallagher, a regular plumbing and heating contractor, who has an agreement with Local Unions No. 352 and No. 572 was awarded the piping of eight new type boats. Both Locals Unions No. 352 and No. 572 thought because

of that agreement that they would have jurisdiction over this marine work. However, a marine pipe fitters' Local Union No. 656 was chartered by the United Association some time back and these boats being marine work, this local has jurisdiction. All concerned agreed to furnish men for the work.

The rate of wages for all men are \$1.12 per hour in the yard. Our men insist on \$1.20 per the maritime agreement and the contractor agrees with them and signed an agreement with this local.

The request of the joint group of the employer and employees, together with a copy of the agreement, was sent to the General Office and they are taking it before the proper boards.

*Patrick J. Drew*

To Des Moines, Iowa, to correct a misunderstanding that had taken place in regard to the jurisdiction of some hemp processing plants which were being built at several places in Iowa. I pointed out to the local unions involved in the dispute that the General Office only can award any jurisdiction outside the territory called for on a charter, and a regular procedure must take place to accomplish this purpose. The jobs are practically complete at the present time and as a Des Moines contractor had all the work, the jurisdiction was granted to the Des Moines local.

Then to Kansas City: To meet with committees from the National Automatic Sprinklers' Association and from Sprinkler Fitters' Local Union No. 314, Kansas City, relative to consummating an agreement for the sprinkling industry of the Kansas City area. Meetings were held for three days in the Muelbach Hotel in an attempt to reach an understanding.

Then to St. Louis, on a similar mission, and here a committee from Sprinkler Fitters' Union No. 268 met with the N. A. S. A. Committee at the Jefferson Hotel. After three days a deadlock on the same question that had sidetracked an agreement with Kansas City temporarily ended the negotiations. The question is an old one in the sprinkling industry, and an old one to the United Association. It is the much-argued subject of pipe fabrica-

(Continued on page 19)



# TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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

*Material on Principles of Refrigeration Prepared by W. C. Bodinus, Carrier Corporation.*

## Principles of Refrigeration

ANY means of extracting heat from a body or a space might be called a process of refrigeration and the final result of reduction in temperature might be produced by many different means. Mechanical refrigeration, however, as we know it is usually accomplished by one of two types of

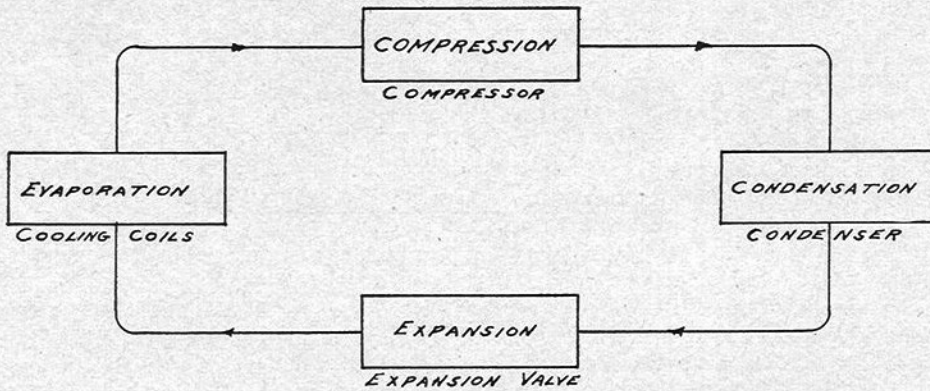
The compressor draws in the vapor formed in the evaporator and squeezes it together by compression as in a pump, identical in principle to pumping up a tire with a hand pump. However, the energy for compression is actually driven by a motor, or in larger sizes, by a steam turbine. The

cooling tower water, or ordinary atmospheric air in the air-cooled condenser.

The condenser receives the high pressure refrigerant vapor from the compressor. The water or air for cooling the vapor is passed over the outside of the tubes of the interchanger; the vapor is circulated through the tubes. The compressed vapor gives up its heat to the water or air and in doing so condenses into a liquid. The bottom of the condenser is equipped with a receiver which acts only as a sump or storage tank for the liquid refrigerant.

The expansion valve receives the liquid refrigerant from the condenser which is at a high pressure, and by use of a needle valve or other means of restricting flow, it regulates the quantity of liquid refrigerant flowing from the condenser into the evaporator to control the quantity of refrigeration. The cycle of operation from evaporator, through compressor to condenser, and expansion valve, repeats itself in a continuous flow.

The four steps just outlined are the fundamentals necessary to the successful operation of any compression re-



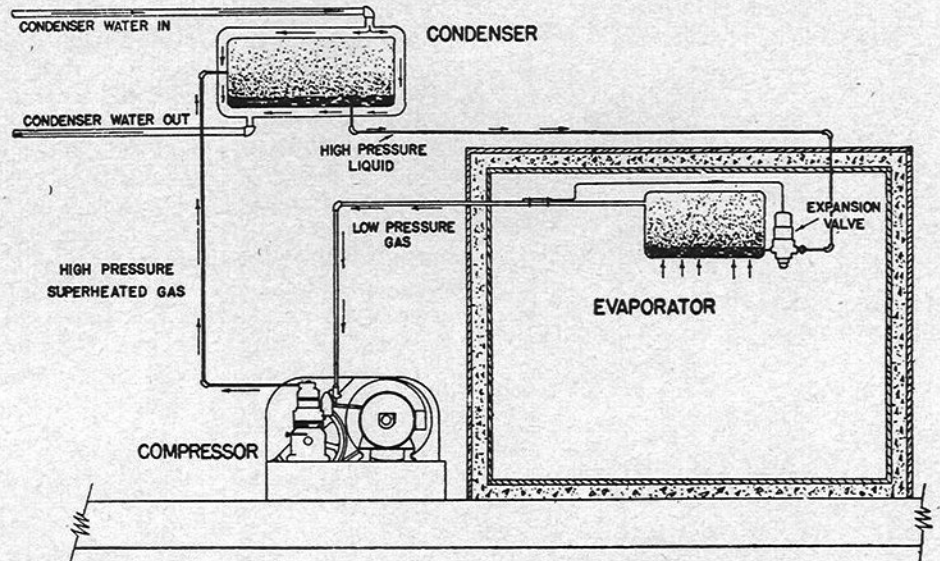
REFRIGERATION CYCLE  
Figure No. 1

systems namely—the compression system and the absorption system. Since the absorption system has had a limited application and represents a small number of installations the compression system will be the basis of this general explanation.

The compression system is merely a means of extracting heat from a low temperature level and disposing of this heat at a higher level. In brief, the principle can be explained by a simple diagram of the four basic elements which compose the compression system. (See Figure No. 1.)

The evaporator is an interchanger for cooling water or brine, and is located inside the space to be refrigerated or in an air circulating duct supplying cold air to a room. In principle it is identical to the function of a steam boiler except at a lower temperature level. Inside the evaporators a volatile liquid (fluid that boils at low temperature) changes its form from a liquid to a vapor by extracting heat from the air, water, or brine passing over the outside of the evaporator.

reason for compressing the vapor is to increase its pressure and density so that when the vapor is delivered to the condenser it will change back into a liquid when cooled with city water,



COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION CYCLE

frigerating system and the function of each should be thoroughly understood by the engineer whether he be the layout man or a journeyman who installs and makes the system operate. There is usually quite a few supplemental places to improve the efficiency of operation; also special automatic control features and safety devices. Too often these gadgets are the major concern of the designer or journeyman with the result that the basic principles of operation and one or another of the four major steps are neglected or left in an improper condition of operation.

The refrigerating system is diagrammatically illustrated in Figure No. 2 with the usual standard number of specialties for the commercial job.

and outside temperature.  
 $U$  = Insulation actor—for kind of material through which the heat is flowing.

The values of  $U$  for different materials can be obtained from data books, however, the following are a few of the more common values:

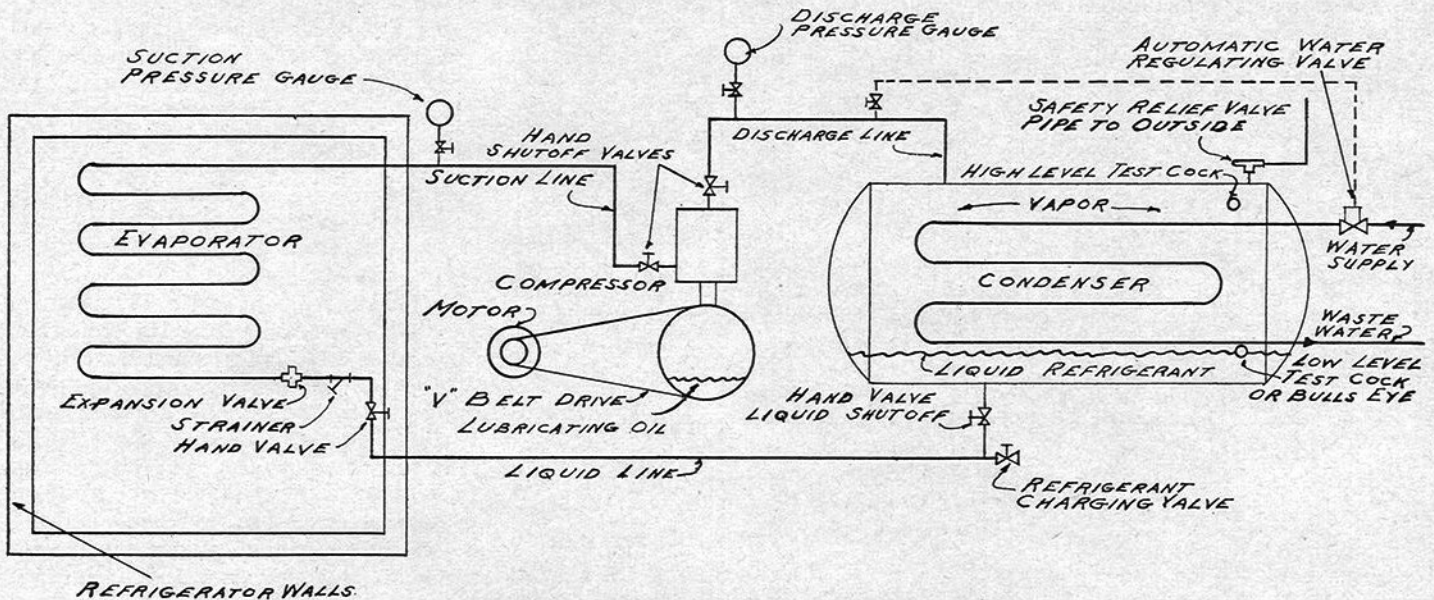
- Plain concrete wall 10" thick  $U = .62$
- Plain brick wall 12" thick  $U = .36$
- Brick wall 12" with furring lath and plaster  $U = .24$
- Refrigerator wall of 4" cork-board  $U = .07$
- Window glass usual thickness 1/8"  $U = 1.13$

In the service and operation of refrigerating plants the flow of heat, and

any kind is expressed by the formula.

- $Btu = W \times (T_2 - T_1) \times sp.ht.$
- $Btu$  = Quantity of heat required to raise or lower the temperature of a material.
- $W$  = Weight of material in pounds.
- $(T_2 - T_1)$  = Temperature rise or drop.
- $Sp. ht.$  = Specific heat of the material.

The specific heat of a material is the quantity of heat required to raise or lower the temperature of one pound of the material one degree. It is compared with water which has a specific heat of one, since one Btu will raise or lower one pound of water one degree. Some of the more common values



TYPICAL REFRIGERATION CYCLE  
 Figure No. 2

**Heat and Cooling**

The flow of heat is naturally from a higher temperature to a lower temperature so whenever a space or object is cooled a flow of heat automatically takes place—the greater the difference between the high and low temperature the more the quantity of heat flow. The quantity of heat is measured in Btu (British Thermal Units), —one Btu representing the amount of heat required to cool one pound of water one degree in temperature. A fundamental formula for all heat flow through surface is:

$Btu = A \times (T_2 - T_1) \times U$   
 Where  $Btu$  = British thermal units of heat per hour  
 $A$  = Area of the surface in sq. ft. through which the heat flows.  
 $(T_2 - T_1)$  = Temperature difference between inside

the definition of heat, must be thoroughly understood since the cycle of operation itself is but a means of providing temperature levels so that a flow of heat is accomplished. Heat is defined as a form of energy, there being other forms of energy such as electrical, chemical and mechanical which can always be converted back into heat energy. The conversion factors are 3.415 Btu per hour for every watt hour of electrical energy and one Btu for every 778 foot pounds of mechanical energy or 2545 Btu per hour for one horsepower hour. All of the heat indicated in the foregoing is Sensible heat, which is heat that makes its presence known by a rise in temperature and which can be felt by the sense of feeling.

**Sensible Heat**

The quantity of Sensible heat required to warm or cool a substance of

of specific heat are as indicated in the table below. Only a very few materials have a specific heat of more than one. One of the unusual materials is liquid ammonia which has a specific heat value of 1.10.

**Specific Heat of Common Materials**

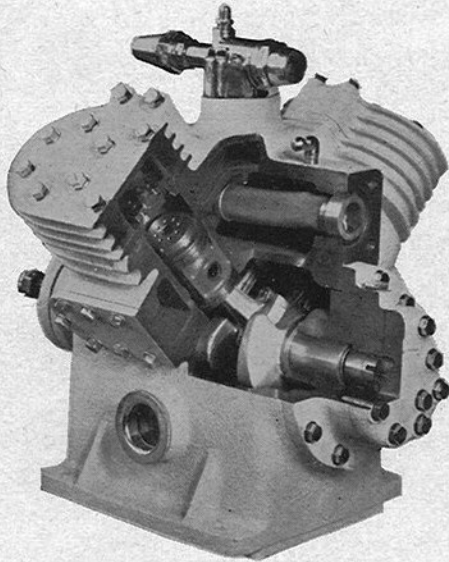
Material	Specific Heat
Water	1.000
Apples	.708
Beef	.744
Pork	.680
Fish	.760
Milk	.900
Potatoes	.792
Iron	.115
Copper	.095
Air	.237

When products with a high water content have been frozen the specific heat values are much lower; for instance ice has a specific heat of .505 and other materials such as frozen beef

have values of .404, and frozen pork a value of .38, which is natural since the food products have a high percentage of water.

**Latent Heat**

There is another kind of heat known as latent heat which makes its presence known by changing the form of a



**MODERN REFRIGERATING COMPRESSOR**

material from one state of condition to another. Latent heat is that heat required to melt an object from a solid to a liquid (latent heat of fusion) or to vaporize a liquid to a vapor (latent heat of vaporization). These changes from solid to liquid and from liquid to vapor, may take place without a change in temperature; for instance ice melts at 32° and requires the addition of 144 Btu for every pound of ice changed to water. Likewise water at the pressure of one atmosphere is changed to vapor at 212° when 970.2 Btu per hour are added. Inversely, heat in above quantities must be exhausted to change ice to water or steam to water. As illustrated in the refrigeration cycle, the latent heat of vaporization of the refrigerant used in the cycle is the basic thermal principle which causes the cycle to function. For example at 20 F. evaporating temperature, "Freon-12" has a latent heat of 67.94 Btu per pound, so for every pound of "Freon-12" changed from a liquid to a vapor at 20 F., 67.94 Btu of heat have been absorbed.

**Ton of Refrigeration**

The standard ton of refrigeration has been established on the basis of the latent heat of fusion of ice. Since one ton is a unit of weight of 2000 pounds and the latent heat of fusion

of ice is 144 Btu per pound the standard ton of refrigeration is 2000 x 144=288,000 Btu per day.

The value of 288,000 Btu per day is the cooling equivalent to the melting of one ton (2000 lbs.) of ice per day. Since it is more convenient to use an hourly rate of cooling ( $\frac{288,000 \text{ Btu/day}}{24 \text{ hours}}$ ) the value of 12,000 Btu per hour is used more often and sometimes ( $\frac{12,000 \text{ Btu/hrs.}}{60 \text{ minutes}}$ ) the value of 200 Btu per minute. Any one of these three values, 288,000 Btu per 24 hr. day—12,000 Btu per hour—200 Btu per minute, represents the cooling effect of one ton of refrigeration.

**Heat Flow**

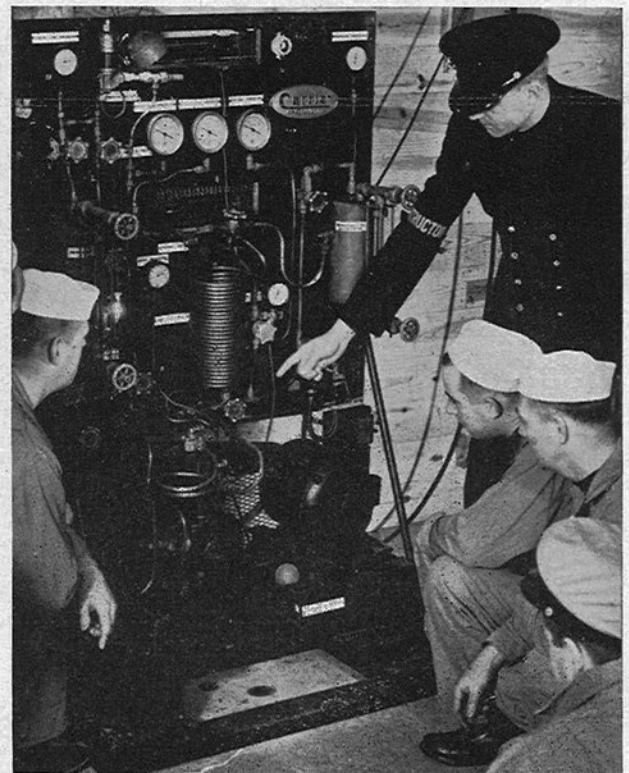
If the air surrounding a refrigerator is at a temperature of 100 F. and the refrigerator is at a temperature of 40 F. there will be a flow of heat to the refrigerator because of the ( $T_2 - T_1$ ) temperature difference of 60°. In order to maintain the temperature of 40 F. inside the refrigerator it is necessary to remove the heat as fast as it comes in otherwise the temperature of the 40° will rise. The air in the refrigerator must therefore be circulated either by natural gravity action, or by forced air circulation by fans over, or through, a bank of cooling coils which have been described in the refrigeration cycle as the evaporator. The temperature of 40 F. is an average temperature since some allowable variation in the air circulation is necessary. For instance the air circulation in a refrigerator which is provided with cooling coils over which the air circulates by gravity will have a temperature approximately 16 degrees that of the room. The air rising to the ceiling of the 40 F. space would reach a temperature of as high as 48° and then would be cooled to 32° in passing over the cooling coils. The average refrigerator temperature being 40 F. (48 F. to 32 F.). This is shown in the diagram Fig. No. 3 (see page 18) of a gravity air circulation refrigerator.

Where forced air circulation by means of a fan Fig. No. 4 (see page 18) is used the temperature difference throughout the refrigerator is reduced, due to the

positive circulation of air. The temperature differential might only vary 8 F. (36 F. to 44 F.).

The same principle is used in air conditioned spaces where the air is supplied at a temperature less than the average room temperature; for instance if a room is to be maintained at 80 F. it is common practice to cool the air and supply it to the room at 60 F. to 65 F. Modern installations have the air distribution systems of ductwork, and outlets designed to mix the room air with the cold supply air by induction, so that the heat is quickly absorbed and the air distributed evenly without cold air drafts. (See Fig. 5.) It is usual practice to locate the evaporator or cooling coils remotely in the ductwork although some of the smaller air conditioning jobs have the unit cooler and fan located right in the conditioned spaces.

The location of the evaporator and air circulating is of utmost importance in refrigeration since a blast of cold air is just as objectionable on food products in a refrigerator or on materials in process in an industrial air conditioning job, as it is in a comfort cooling installation. Generally it can be stated that the cold air should be directed across the ceiling with suitable deflecting canes, or a duct distribution system installed to spread the air as evenly as possible over the entire refrigerated space. Too much cold air in one place is difficult to adjust properly, and it is usually neces-



**LOW TEMPERATURE UNIT TEST ASSEMBLY**

sary to spread the air by special outlets or provide a duct system where one big unit is used rather than a number of smaller ones.

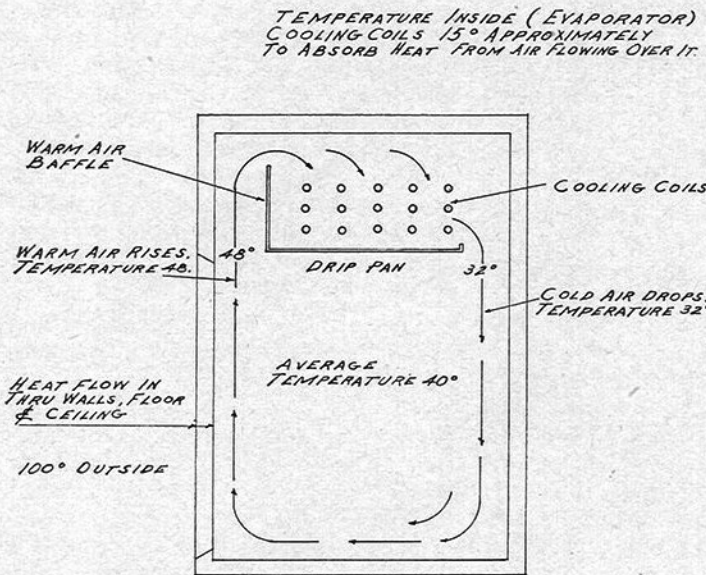
The quantity of air circulated for a given amount of heat absorption is closely approximated by the formula.

$$\text{Cfm} = \frac{(\text{Btu}) (56)}{(60) (T_2 - T_1)}$$

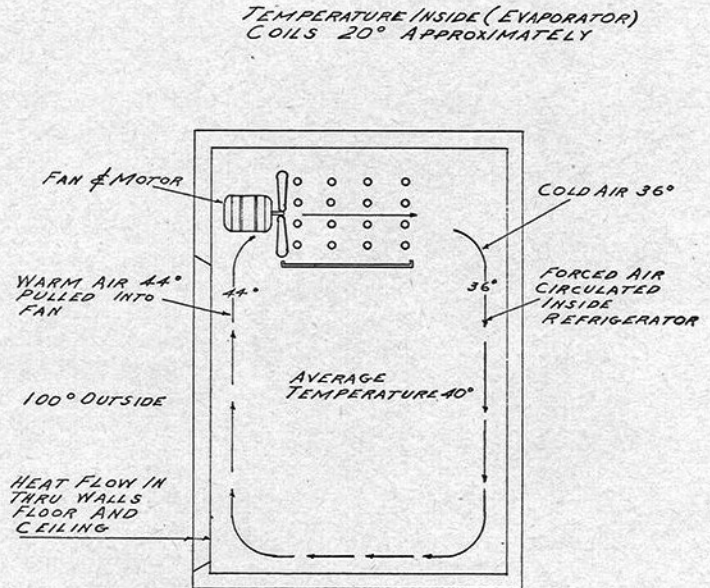
- Cfm = Quantity of air in circulation measured in cubic feet per minute.
- 56 = Constant = No. of cubic feet of air heated one degree by one Btu.
- 60 = Minutes per hour.

- $(T_2 - T_1)$  = Temperature difference between air in room and supply air.
- Btu = Heat units to be absorbed per hour. (Sensible heat only)

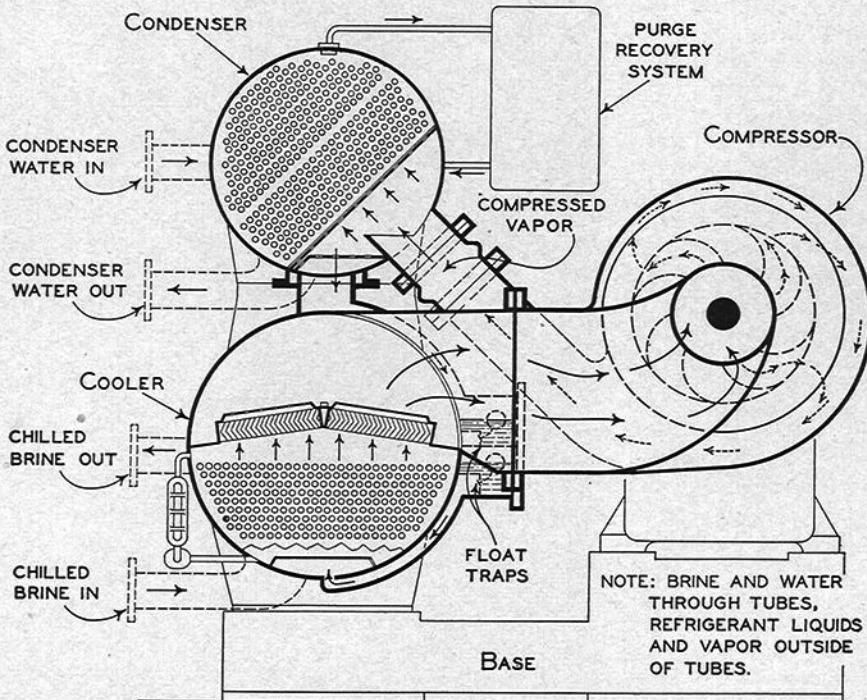
It is desirable to have a fair understanding of the specifications for which



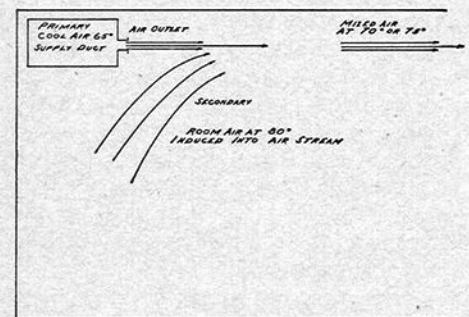
GRAVITY CIRCULATION OF AIR IN REFRIGERATOR  
Figure No. 3



FORCED CIRCULATION OF AIR IN A REFRIGERATOR  
Figure No. 4



DIAGRAMMATIC DRAWING OF  
CARRIER CENTRIFUGAL REFRIGERATING MACHINE



PRINCIPLE OF INDUCTION  
Figure No. 5

the refrigerating plant fills. Often the item causing improper operation of equipment is extraneous, such as lack of air circulation over the evaporator, lack of condenser water or air, or too high temperature of condenser water or air, rather than an incorrect piping or equipment installation.

The next issue will contain a description of the common refrigerants and the properties which are of interest and use to the journeyman.

## REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZERS

(Continued from page 14)

tion. It is my understanding that previous to the National Agreement entered into by the N. A. S. A. and Local Union No. 669 of the United Association in 1915, that the sprinkler fitters' local unions in St. Louis and Kansas City did their own fabricating and bench work. They relinquished this work to help organize the industry and now feel that it should be returned to them. As the policy of the United Association is for the fabricating of all material to be done by journeymen, I concurred in the contention of Local Unions No. 314 and No. 268. It was a pleasure to have the opportunity to set in on these meetings and to work with Mr. John Alpine and Mr. C. B. Miller, who represented the National Automatic Sprinklers' Association, in an effort to reach an agreement. Both sides were very open-minded and gave every consideration to the questions which were discussed.

When I arrived in St. Louis on Sunday, I was very much surprised and disturbed to read in one of the daily newspapers a story regarding Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 562 of St. Louis. According to the report "a melon had been cut", or dividends declared involving quite a large sum of money. Upon notifying the General Office of the situation on Monday, I was instructed to make an investigation and to take the proper steps to remedy any unconstitutional action taken by the local union. After a preliminary examination, it was necessary to suspend the local union and place it under the supervision of the General Office. This suspension will be in effect until the whole matter has been adjusted to the satisfaction of the General Office. A special meeting was held, at which time I explained to the membership that the United Association did not charter local unions for the purpose of profit-sharing, or the declaring of dividends, and that the action taken by the local union was illegal and unconstitutional. Also, that the publicity had been very detrimental to the interests of the United Association and the American Federation of Labor. After listening to my remarks the local union unanimously voted to return the War Bonds, which had been issued to the membership, and to do everything possible to rectify the mistake that had been made. With the cooperation of the membership, I am sure the whole situation will be adjusted in the near future.

Then to Kansas City, where I was informed by Brother Joe Mercer, Cof-

feyville Local Union No. 339, that the ironworker was attempting to "muscle in" on the setting of pipe supports and the handling of heat exchanges. I instructed Brother Mercer to insist that the work in question be done by our members and not to relinquish any part of it unless an adverse decision is rendered by President Gray of the Building and Construction Trades Department. Brother Mercer advised me later that the ironworker backed down when he saw that the United Association members would not give up any part of the work without a struggle.

To Omaha, Nebr., and attended a regular meeting of Local Union No. 16. Called upon for a few remarks, I took advantage of the opportunity to advise the members to protect the jurisdiction of the United Association as embodied in the 50 articles printed in the Due Book. I am a little pessimistic in regard to the future as I don't think this rush will last forever, and every fight that is made for the work coming under those 50 articles of jurisdiction today will mean hours and dollars in the pockets of our membership when it is really needed and when those lean days come along.

Then to Hastings, Nebr., where I was finally able to conclude the affairs of Local Union No. 95, of Grand Island and Kearney. This local union has been merged with and its membership cleared into Local Union No. 745 of Hastings. Dues are now payable for these members at the office of Local Union No. 745, 511 West Second St., Hastings, Nebr.

*Leslie E. Dwyer*

The greater part of January was spent in the Houston and Beaumont

### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER SWITALSKI

area, due to the restraining order instituted by former Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 214, of Houston, Texas, against the action of the United Association in revoking the charter of Local Union No. 214, and effecting the consolidation of Local Union No. 214 of Houston, Texas, with Local Union No. 195, of Beaumont, Texas.

This hearing necessitated the calling of General Organizers Arthur Fer-

guson and John J. McCartin for assistance, due to their knowledge of the many complaints and controversial disputes handled by them while working in this vicinity. Owing to an automobile accident, General Organizer Ferguson was unable to be present at the hearing.

General Organizer McCartin was a valuable witness for the United Association. His testimony, records and knowledge of the policies and customs of the United Association were a major factor in the favorable decision rendered by Judge Boyd in behalf of the United Association. His ability and alertness were observed by many. The writer is most grateful for his assistance and advice.

One was made to feel elated at being a member of the United Association, due to the favorable comments of Judge Boyd in his charge to the attorneys. He complimented the framers of the United Association Constitution for their foresight and thoughtfulness in protecting its members from unjust and injurious competition. He also stated that it would be most beneficial to the legislative bodies of many States to use the constitution of the United Association and other A. F. of L. international unions, as a criterion in framing and enactment of their laws. The efficiency in keeping of the records of the United Association was highly praised by him.

Further details pertaining to the hearing of the restraining order will be found under another heading in this issue of the Journal.

While in the Houston area accompanied by General Organizer McCartin and Business Representative Quinn of Local Union No. 195, visits were made to the J. G. White Company job, Houston; the Kellogg job, Texas City, where several matters that the members wished information on were gone into in detail to their satisfaction.

On information received from General Secretary Hillock that due to a misunderstanding that had arisen with the Oklahoma Plumbing and Heating Company of Enid, Okla., several members of Local Union No. 739, Enid, had left a war contract project. Business Agent Pierce was contacted and a satisfactory adjustment was made to the satisfaction of all concerned.

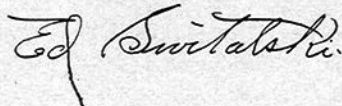
With General Organizer McCartin several conferences were held with Mr. E. K. Dewey, representing the Max B. Miller Engineering Company of New York, for the purpose of negotiating and signing a Standard National

Form of Agreement. I am pleased to report an agreement was entered into and signed through the efforts of Organizer McCartin.

On my visit to Galveston several matters were taken up with Business Agent C. H. Gardenhire and President G. G. Conners of Local Union No. 251, concerning the members of the Marine plumbers and fitters of this local.

At Orange, Texas, a meeting of the officers and executive board was attended regarding the financial condition of Local Union No. 414, and a discrepancy in the funds of this local union. This condition was rectified by the accused satisfactorily to all concerned.

In Houston, handled necessary correspondence and phone calls with various local unions in the district and many problems concerning the interest of the membership of these local unions were adjusted.



This is my first report as a general organizer for the United Association.

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
SAMUEL E. ROPER**

On January 1, I received an assignment as a general organizer from President Durkin to replace temporarily General Organizer Strom who had secured a leave of absence on account of poor health.

At the request of President Durkin, I visited the general office in Washington and met with he and General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock and General Organizer Mike Garrett and discussed my assignment as a general organizer as above stated.

Left Washington and went to Jacksonville, Fla., to meet with General Organizer Strom. Received from him a number of assignments which he had that had to be completed. I feel my inability to represent the United Association as efficiently and as effectively as the one whose place I am filling temporarily. It is my desire, however, to represent the United Association and the local unions in the states to which I have been assigned in a manner that will reflect credit upon the Association and honor upon the members of the various local unions.

I shall not do anything at any time that would cast any reflection upon the Association or the members that I represent. I shall comply with the Constitution of the United Association in my work and shall as quickly as possible take care of all assignments sent

me by the officers of the United Association.

I returned from Jacksonville, Fla., back to the American Federation of Labor office in Birmingham, Ala., to take care of a couple of National Labor Relation Board cases for the American Federation of Labor which I had begun while serving as a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

Among the assignments received from General Organizer Strom, and new request received from General Secretary Hillock, I proceeded to Columbus, Ga. Met with Local Union No. 323 and executive board of same with reference to a case involving A. O. Barte, a member of the United Association, in which there was a dispute as to his membership. This question was handled satisfactorily to the local union and Brother Barte. Report made to General Office.

Then proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., to meet with Gas Fitters' Local Union No. 548, with reference to question of wage increase request now pending before the War Labor Board at Atlanta, Ga. This case is to be handled further when the board renders its decision.

Then proceeded to Columbus, Miss., with reference to a request by Secretary G. W. Montgomery concerning Local Union No. 714 and former Secretary W. M. Didlake, with reference to keys and other matters belonging to the local union. Also assignment concerning Brother Charles Miller, Card No. 346638, member of Local Union No. 714, Columbus, Miss. He had been accused by Former Secretary Didlake of withholding funds collected while acting as job steward on a job in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 417. Necessary to arrange meeting for January 29, to have Brothers Miller and Didlake meet together to settle this question.

Proceeded to Tuscaloosa, Ala., with reference to a complaint given me by General Organizer Strom concerning dispute between Local Union No. 372 of Tuscaloosa and Local Union No. 91 of Birmingham, Ala., with reference to a financial agreement. After discussing this question with the financial secretary and business agent, C. J. Hickman, it was necessary for me to get with officers of Local Union No. 91 of Birmingham before the case could be cleared up.

Proceeded to Sheffield, Ala., to take care of an assignment referred to me by General Organizer Strom concerning Local No. 760 with reference to removing the classification of welder from the fly leaf of the books of membership of the United Association.

The local union and the executive board agreed to comply with the instructions of General President Durkin.

From Sheffield went to New Orleans, La., on assignment referred to me by General Organizer Strom and again on December 30, by General President Durkin concerning the question of travel time for members of Local Union No. 60 of New Orleans by R. J. Cole, field superintendent for Foster Wheeler Corporation. I made a thorough investigation of this complaint and found a number of contractors parrying travel time, also ferry fare to members of Local Union No. 60 who were working across the river from New Orleans, La. Report concerning this request made to General President Durkin.

Proceeded to Baton Rouge, La., with reference to an assignment referred to me by General Organizer Strom concerning complaint made by Local Union No. 174, Uniontown, Pa., with reference to Local Union No. 807, Baton Rouge, charging Steam Fitter Apprentice Gay Hiner difference of initiation fee. After thorough investigation the officers of this local union agreed to refund the difference as complained of by secretary of Local Union No. 174, Uniontown, Pa.

Another assignment referred to me by Organizer Strom from B. A. Cerdes of Local Union No. 198 of Baton Rouge, La., concerning jurisdiction of job near Baton Rouge at Centreville, Miss. After making a thorough investigation as requested, information submitted to General President Durkin for decision concerning this jurisdiction.

Another complaint by Business Agent Cerdes of Local Union No. 198 with reference to jurisdiction of work between Local Union No. 807, Fitters and Welders, both of Baton Rouge, La. After check with officers of both local unions, I referred the matter to General President Durkin with reference to jurisdiction work between locals referred to.

Proceeded to Lake Charles, La., where I met with the officers and business agent of Local Union No. 106 concerning complaints referred to me by General Organizer Strom and General President Durkin. First complaint was with reference to jurisdictional dispute between Machinists' International Union and local at Lake Charles. Situation worked out to satisfaction of all concerned and report made to General Office.

Section question with reference to Local Union No. 106 not complying with the decision of the general execu-

tive board recently issued concerning maximum assessment that could be levied against members of out-of-town locals who were working in the jurisdiction of their local union. The local union agreed to comply with the decision of the General Executive Board.

From Lake Charles, La., to Gulfport, Miss. Met with Business Agent John Savarese and executive board of Local Union No. 568 with reference to complaint of local union against M. T. Reed Construction Company who holds a contract for maintenance work at Gulfport, Miss., with Army base. This dispute with reference to the employment of non-union plumbers and fitters and not paying the prevailing rate. Matter satisfactorily adjusted. Members of United Association No. 568 placed on the job at a maintenance scale of \$1.25 per hour.

While in Gulfport was advised by General Organizer Mike Garrett that the plumbers were having trouble on a sewer project. Plumbers were accused of stopping the job. This proved to be untrue as the job was stopped by the operating engineers. This project was being done by Duffey and Brown Construction Company. I met Mr. Brown and assisted the Building Trades Council of Gulfport and Biloxi in adjusting their differences and all men returned to work on the project.

Another assignment was where a member of Greenville, Miss., local had threatened suit against J. J. Savarese and Local Union No. 568, of Gulfport, for refusing to let him work in preference to members of Local Union No. 568. This case referred to the local union at Greenville who is handling the matter with the member of their local union.

Then went to Mobile, Ala. Met with business agent of Marine Fitters' Local Union No. 419 with reference to a request by him for a general organizer. This was a question that was settled just prior to my getting to Mobile. Report of which has been made to the General President.

Proceeded to Monroe, La. Met with Jesse Hawthorne, business agent of Local Union No. 659, with reference to a jurisdictional dispute between the members of Local Union No. 659 and the Machinists' local union. A satisfactory agreement had been reached between the two organizations concerning this situation. However, I found on my arrival there that Stearns-Rogers Manufacturing Company of Denver, Colo., had a contract for construction of a gas compressor station near Monroe, La., for the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company and were working non-union. After contacting

superintendent of the construction company with Business Agent Hawthorne and others, found they were determined to work open shop. Matter referred to U. S. Department of Labor conciliator. He was unable to work out a satisfactory agreement, and so the matter was referred to our General Office for consideration.

Then proceeded to Greenville, Miss., with reference to an assignment referred to me by General Organizer Strom with reference to complaint made by Brother J. O. Storey, present secretary-treasurer of Local Union No. 618, with reference to financial situation of the local union brought about by the action of the former secretary Gilchrist. I checked the local union's audit of the books and other matters belonging to the local union and evidence submitted, which they had presented to the grand jury recently in session in Greenville. Indictment obtained against Former Secretary Gilchrist for embezzlement of \$20,000. From evidence local union has a good case. I advised with local union in regular meeting that this case would have to take its normal course through court procedure.

Returned to Birmingham, Ala. Met with Secretary Buchi of Local Union No. 91.

Returned to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and met with Secretary and B. A. C. J. Hickman, regarding Local Union No. 91 of Birmingham completing financial contract with Local Union No. 372. This was agreed upon and a check for \$158.62 was given the secretary of Local Union No. 372, Tuscaloosa, Ala., by Secretary Buchi of Local Union No. 91 of Birmingham, Ala.

Went to Columbus, Miss., to settle matter of Brother Charles Miller and Former Secretary Didlake of Local Union No. 714, previously referred to in this report. Brother Didlake was not present at this meeting but was contacted by wire. Brother Didlake agreed to turn over keys and belongings of Local Union No. 714 to the present secretary of the local when he returns to Columbus.

After checking the records and receipts and after interviewing the present secretary of Local Union No. 714 and Brother Charles Miller, I found that he had attempted to have complete check up and settlement with the former secretary, Brother Didlake, several times. A number of dates were set for a meeting but always something prevented it. However, this case was settled by Brother Miller paying to the present secretary of Local Union No. 714, \$133.80, which he claimed that he had had for a number of months and had attempted to pay to the local

union. The settlement made with Brother Miller was accepted by the present secretary and myself and report made to the General Office.

Then returned to Birmingham, Ala.

I want to express my appreciation to the business agents and officers of the local unions that I have contacted during the month of January, as reported in this report, for their loyal support and cooperation in assisting me in dealing with the problems referred to me concerning their local unions and members.

It has been a pleasure to meet with old friends and to make new ones in the territory.

I realize the responsibility and the problem that confronts me with reference to filling the place of such an able representative as Brother George W. Strom.

*Samuel E. Roper.*

**RED CROSS HEAD LAUDS SUPPORT OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES**

Washington, D. C.—Tribute to the part played by Labor-Management Committees in the program of the American Red Cross is paid in a message from Red Cross Chairman Norman H. Davis appearing in the February 12 issue of Labor-Management News, weekly publication of the War Production Board.

Setting out a program for labor-management participation in Red Cross services and in the coming Red Cross War Fund campaign, the Labor-Management News quotes Chairman Davis as follows:

"Symbolic of the unity of our people behind the nation's war effort, Labor-Management Committees have earned the commendation of the American Red Cross for the part which they have played in bringing about greater understanding of, and participation in, the many phases of Red Cross work. Through the special contribution of each in his own capacity and the greater impetus of their joint contributions, Labor and Management have set an example for the nation as a whole. . . ."

Activities which Chairman Davis recommended for adoption, at least in part, by Labor-Management Committees include:

A joint drive to meet Red Cross War Fund goals.

A continual campaign to enlist blood donors.

Promotion of workers' health and safety at home and on the job through Red Cross training in first aid, home nursing and nutrition.

Participation in Red Cross volunteer services, such as production of garments and surgical dressings.

Furnishing of Army camp day rooms in cooperation with Red Cross Camp and Hospital committees.

# New GENERAL ORGANIZERS APPOINTED

**T**HE United Association has temporarily lost the services of Brother Edward W. Leonard and Brother George Strom, both of whom are so widely known for their activities as general organizers for the Association. During the leaves of absence of these

two stalwart brothers, Brother S. E. Roper, President of the Alabama State Federation, and Brother John F. Regan, President of the Boston Metal Trades Council, have been appointed to serve in their places. To be certain that the news of the appointment of

these two outstanding men reached all their friends in the United Association, and that all members of the Association will know of the appointment of these two new general organizers, the following brief sketches are presented:

## General Organizer Samuel E. Roper

In the hurried days of our times little or no attention is paid to those veterans of organized labor whose contributions have made so much possible for so many workingmen. Among men of this caliber is Brother Samuel E. Roper, President of the Alabama State Federation of Labor.

The career of Brother Sam Roper began when he served as a Shop Steward on a series of jobs. In time, he was elected business agent of Local Union No. 760 of the United Association in Sheffield, Ala. For 14 years he served the membership of his local in this capacity and made a record of ability and achievement which has become a goal for the new members of the local.

But the contributions to Organized Labor made by Brother Roper were not limited to his own local. When the Tennessee Valley Authority was created, he became the President of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council which was composed of 16

International Unions. In addition Brother Roper has served as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor since 1937.

Nor has he overlooked his responsibilities as a citizen. During 1936 and 1937 he was active in creating the Unemployment Compensation Commission of Alabama. At the present time he is serving on the Advisory Committee of the Fourth Region of the War Manpower Commission. Recently, the Governor of Alabama appointed Brother Roper to a committee which is conducting a survey of the State's entire educational system.

In retrospect, the years which Brother Roper has devoted to the organized labor movement have brought benefits to many men and happiness to himself. While no organization may be dependent upon any one man, every successful organization has within its ranks men whose contributions have been "far beyond the line of duty". No citations, no ribbons and no medals



*Brother Samuel E. Roper*

decorate their chests; but within their hearts there is the knowledge that they have to their credit a job well done. The members of the United Association can feel confident that the abilities and energy of Brother Roper will now be reflected in his work as a General Organizer.



*Brother John F. Regan*

## General Organizer John F. Regan

Among the seasoned leaders of the United Association who are ready, willing and able to protect the interests of their fellow members is Brother "Jack" Regan.

Brother Regan joined U. A. Local 829 immediately after finishing his apprenticeship, and he has risen steadily through all the offices which are within the gift of his fellow members to elect him to. He has been the President of Local 829 for 15 consecutive years. He served for five years on the Boston Navy Yard Metal Trades Council. In addition, General Organizer Regan was President of the

Boston Navy Yard Retirement Association.

His thorough grasp of the problems which arise from collective bargaining was responsible for his appointment by the late General President George Masterton to a Joint Committee of Machinists and the U. A. to clarify the terms of the 1923 agreement. The results of this Committee's actions strengthened the relationship between the two International Unions.

The members of the United Association will look forward with pleasure to the accomplishments of Brother Regan in his new capacity as General Organizer.



# POST-WAR PLANNING

*Address of Ray C. Kirkpatrick, Director, Labor Relations, Federal Works Agency, before the Annual Convention of the Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades, Springfield, Ill., Saturday, January 15, 1944*

I WAS greatly pleased to learn from President Sullivan and Secretary McMahon that your convention this year was to be devoted to a discussion of post-war planning.

In my opinion that is a subject the entire country ought to be vitally interested in, and especially labor which has most at stake. Yet the fact seems to be that a majority of the public hasn't yet been aroused to the dangers that lurk just beyond the end of the war. While a few labor leaders and others are trying to arouse the country to save itself from a possible post-war calamity, a handful of people on the other side—including, I regret to say, some influential business men—appear to be very busy trying to lull the people back to sleep.

Of course, there is plenty of talk about planning. But it isn't the kind of planning that a bricklayer, carpenter, painter or roofer can understand. It isn't the kind of planning, with a few exceptions here and there, that results in blueprints; it's mostly hifalutin' after-dinner talk.

Now, here is the situation as I see it: In 1940 we had about 45 million people at work in the United States. Today there are around 56 million. In addition, we have in the armed forces—or soon will have—about 11 million men. On the whole, while there was a good deal of unemployment in 1940, that was a pretty good year. But did you know that, especially in manufacturing, productivity per man has been increased during the war by about ten per cent? What does that mean? It means that we could now get the same volume of goods and services as in 1940 with about four million fewer men employed. Any way you want to figure it, it looks like a sure thing that we are going to have more unemployment immediately after the war than we had even in 1933. Unless—unless we get busy at once to see that that unemployment doesn't develop.

I think building and construction workers ought especially to be interested, because, in my opinion, the best hope of heading off a post-war depression lies in the stimulation of construction activities. Construction employs more men on and off the site than any other activity. And God knows

there is plenty of construction work needing to be done.

During the war, as you well know, almost no building is going on except that directly related to the war, and even war construction is about finished. As a result we are about three years behind in meeting normal requirements. The picture is even worse than that when you remember that even normal maintenance has been deferred. The result is that millions of homes, stores, and office buildings now need repairs, alterations and improvements. About half the population is living in substandard homes, and several millions in tenements and hovels that a self-respecting hog wouldn't enter. I am speaking now merely of the private need.

The public need is equally great. Schools, hospitals, public buildings of all kinds that would have been built if there had been no war have not been built. Moreover, highways have been pounded to pieces by heavy war traffic; sewer systems, water systems, streets and all sorts of public facilities suffer from two or three years of deferred maintenance. Just to put our public plant back in as good shape as it was in 1939 would give employment at good wages to several million men for months. But I think we want to do much more than that. I think we want a better country in every respect than we had in 1939. We want more and better schools, more and better hospitals, more and better homes, more and better useful structures of all kinds.

But you can't build without plans. you can't even build a decent chicken coop, as you men well know, until you have some plans to go by. It takes time to create the plans, and the bigger the structure the more time is needed for the advance preparation. Sites have to be acquired, engineering surveys made, working drawings prepared, specifications written, contract documents drawn. All these things have to be done before a single power shovel operator, a single brickmason, a single carpenter, a single truck driver, can be put to work.

Now, suppose the war should end at six o'clock tomorrow morning. How soon could we get started on this sort of useful work? Our first job would be

to see who has the blueprints. And it wouldn't take many hours to discover that nobody has them—or almost nobody. The National Association of Manufacturers is doing a lot of brave talk about 15 billion dollars worth of construction that is going to develop in the first year after the war. But where are the plans for it? There aren't any. Business men simply will not commit themselves to further capital expenditures until they know what the situation is going to be like after the war. If things look pretty good they may put the architects and engineers to work about six months after the shooting stops so that some construction could be started six months or so after that. I think it's pretty obvious that you can't depend on private capital to embark on a big construction program the minute the boys come home. Maybe it will, but I wouldn't bet on it.

But the Federal Government, States, counties and cities don't need to hesitate for six months after the war before they start preparing their plans. They can start right now. Yet very few have started so far. I think they are going to need some prodding, and I think organized labor should do the prodding.

One reason they aren't planning is that most of the local communities want to wait and see if the Federal government intends to help them. There are a number of bills before Congress which would extend help, at least in planning, but none has yet been reported out of committee, where some of them have been gathering cobwebs for almost a year.

It would hardly be proper for me to comment on legislation pending in Congress, but I can say this: If the Federal government would appropriate as much for planning as this war is costing us every seven hours—a short working day—and that sum were matched 50-50 by the local communities, the total would be enough to plan about five billion dollars worth of public construction work.

Planning is important because without it we won't have jobs. And jobs are extremely important for the reason that if we don't have them in abundance, we stand a very good chance of losing the peace. Instead of

(Continued on page 24)

# A. F. of L. Petitions National War Labor Board to Crack 15 Per Cent Formula . .

THE A. F. of L. members of the National War Labor Board filed the following petition with the Board:

We, the American Federation of Labor Members of the National War Labor Board, hereby again petition for the revision of the so-called "15% formula" enunciated in the Little Steel cases.

We dissented from the original case in which the 15% limit was set. We petitioned in March, 1943, to increase the allowance for maladjustments from 15% to a new realistic figure based upon the actual cost of living to the workers. Our petition was rejected by a majority of the Board. All that is now history. What has not passed into oblivion, unfortunately, is the undeniable fact that the cost of living has still not been stabilized.

The workingmen and women of America have been patriotic and patient. Despite the fact that as early as March, 1943, the original assumption of the National War Labor Board that living costs "will not be stabilized under the President's seven point program" has been demonstrated false, these workers accepted another pious hope that—given another chance—the President's price control policies would effectively stop the upward spiral of prices. The reply of the majority of the National War Labor Board to the first petition of the Labor Members to scrap the 15% figure was not only accepted by these workers but they speeded up their effort to win the war by greater production.

This recognition of duty by the workers has apparently been misinterpreted in the halls of Congress. When some effort was made to imple-

ment the price control program by subsidies, only delay and confusion were the results. The time has now come, therefore, when the American Federation of Labor Members of the War Labor Board are forced to demand that the equities of the workers be recognized.

Nor is this reiteration of our demand for a realistic allowance for the increase in the cost of living based upon a vague feeling that the living costs of workers have risen to new higher points. The record which has been utilized by the Federal Government to trace its failures in price control is in itself adequate proof. Using as a base the Bureau of Labor Statistics figure of 100 to denote the cost of living in January, 1941, the figure today stands at approximately 123.4%. In other words, the workers of America are allowed an increase of 15% above the straight time hourly rates of January, 1941, to off-set a reported increase of 23.4% in living costs. The inequity of the War Labor Board's "Little Steel Formula" is self-evident even when the "official" estimates of the cost of living are used. But the "official" figures themselves are not accurately representative of what has happened really to the cost of living.

Investigations conducted recently by the Labor Members of the National War Labor Board indicated that the cost of living has risen 43.5% since January, 1941, or almost twice the amount indicated by the Cost of Living Index of the Department of Labor. These findings conflict with official estimates primarily because a realistic survey of price increases—both advertised and hidden—was made.

There is one inescapable conclu-

sion which can be made from both the "official" and the "unofficial" estimates of the increases in the cost of living: The workers of America cannot rely upon price control as it now functions to preserve their standards of living. The only recourse left to workers is to obtain wage rate increases which will adequately compensate them for the ever-widening disparity between wage rates and prices.

The time is now at hand when the National War Labor Board must candidly admit the insufficiencies of price control as currently applied. Neither its original assumptions nor its subsequent hopes that price control would effectively preserve those standards of living which are possible in time of war have been realized by the War Labor Board. Further denial of the workers' wartime equities can lead only to dissatisfaction and frustration.

In summary, therefore, we respectfully petition that:

1. The National War Labor Board request President Roosevelt to modify realistically that portion of Executive Order No. 9328 which limits increase to off-set maladjustments to "the Little Steel Formula as heretofore defined by the National War Labor Board for the rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942."
2. Employers to be permitted to apply the maladjustment principle thus modified without obtaining approval from the National War Labor Board.

/s/ GEORGE MEANY,  
/s/ MATHEW WOLL,  
/s/ ROBERT WATT,  
/s/ JAMES BROWNLOW.

Dated: February 9, 1944  
Washington, D. C.

## POST-WAR PLANNING

(Continued from page 23)

unity, cooperation, prosperity and plenty, we would get bitterness, division, recrimination and want. The struggle for bare survival would be so bitter, and the competition for the few jobs available so great, that race might be turned against race, class against class, group against group. I don't think the boys who are fighting this war are going to stand being pushed around quite as tamely as

their fathers were after the last war, and as they were 10 and 12 years ago.

Labor has done a magnificent job in this war. I hope that it will do just as magnificent a job in preparing for the coming peace. Labor has a right to demand that public-works planning be done now while there is yet time. For if we are not prepared it will be labor and labor's children who will lead the march to the bread line.

You will permit me, at this time, I am sure, to express the appreciation of Major General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, for the fine spirit of cooperation that has been extended to us in carrying out, without the least sign of a labor dispute, the War Public Works program throughout the State of Illinois.

# LOCAL UNION

## NEWS and VIEWS

### An Act of Generosity By Steam and Marine Fitters Local No. 235

**S**TEAM and Marine Fitters' Local No. 235 of Portland, Ore., has built an addition to the Red Cross-USO canteen in the Union Station of that city. The improvement consisted of six showers, enlarged washroom facilities, a dressing room, enlarged check-room and increased storage space for food supplies. The addition was made possible by a cash contribution of \$6,000 and represented a second donation for the canteen. The local contributed \$19,000 to the original building fund.

There is probably very little that the other members of the United Association can add in the way of appreciation to what has been said by the thousands of service men who have enjoyed the improvement. The members of Local No. 235 need no praise; they realize that good deeds are their own reward. Nevertheless, the members of the United Association congratulate their brethren who are demonstrating so effectively their patriotism. Our hats are off to you, Local 235!



Reading from left to right: J. C. Joy, Business Representative; Thos. W. Sullivan, Business Representative; Harry Sherman, Steward, Local No. 235, Oregon Shipyard; John Gillard, Business Representative; Antonio Frescket, D. A. Downey, and Burton N. Heald.

### Payment of Subsistence Approved By N. W. L. B.

Resolution of the Wage Adjustment Board with Respect to Payment of Subsistence in the Building and Construction Industry—Passed January 6, 1944.

The following is a copy of Resolution and Interpretation for Subsistence which has been approved by the National War Labor Board:

#### RESOLUTION

"It shall be the policy of the Wage Adjustment Board to approve payment by contractors or subcontractors to their employees of subsistence in those instances where (1) there was in existence prior to October 3, 1942, a properly negotiated collective bargaining agreement providing for the payment by contractors or subcontractors of such subsistence, or where the local union's working rules provided for the payment of subsistence by the contrac-

tors or subcontractors prior to October 3, 1942, and (2) where prior to October 3, 1942, it was an established practice in the area involved, for contractors or subcontractors to pay such subsistence and where evidence proves that contractors or subcontractors actually paid such subsistence."

#### INTERPRETATION

"The resolution shall be considered authority to pay subsistence allowances without prior specific approval from the Wage Adjustment Board, if the conditions therein have been met. In the event a dispute or question arises as to the existence of the conditions provided by the resolution, the dispute or question shall be referred to the Wage Adjustment Board for its consideration and determination."

The resolution provides that where there has been previous to October

3, 1942, subsistence paid to members when working away from home, and it is a part of their collective bargaining agreement, it will not be necessary to get the approval of the Wage Adjustment Board, if (1) and (2) of the Resolution have been an established practice.

#### Plumbers and Steam Fitters Needed

Local Union No. 11 of Duluth, Minn., advises that the Butler Shipbuilding Company can use two hundred plumbers, steamfitters or marine pipe fitters for their Duluth Shipyards. They are working six nine-hour days at \$1.20 per hour.

# Jurisdiction

## Recent Important Decisions Released by the Building and Construction Trades Department

In the jurisdictional dispute between Sheet Metal Workers and members of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters over rigging and setting of Flexitube Aero-fin type steam tempering coils used for heating in connection with air conditioning system at Higgins Aircraft Plant, Michaud, La., the following decision is rendered:

### DECISION

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

This decision shall apply to the above mentioned project only, and your Council will be guided accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

*Richard J. Gray,*  
*Acting President.*

In the jurisdictional dispute between the Iron Workers and members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters over the fabrication, welding and erection of pipe hand railings on stairways, hatchways, enclosures and platforms at the Rubber Plant, Plancor 933, Beaumont, Texas, Lummus Company, Contractors, the following decision is rendered:

### DECISION

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

This decision shall apply on the above mentioned project only, and your Council will be guided accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

*Richard J. Gray,*  
*Acting President.*

In the jurisdictional dispute between the Iron Workers and members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters over the installation of one and one-half inch iron pipe railing with welded joints at the 36th Street Air Depot,

Miami, Fla., the following decision is rendered:

### DECISION

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

This decision shall apply on the above mentioned project only, and your Council will be guided accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

*Richard J. Gray,*  
*Acting President.*

In the jurisdictional dispute between Carpenters and members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters over the installation of one-eighth inch steel plate for panel closure at the DuPont Dye Works, Deepwater, N. J., the following decision is rendered:

### DECISION

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

This decision shall apply on the above mentioned project only, and your Council will be guided accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

*Richard J. Gray,*  
*Acting President.*

In the jurisdictional dispute between the Iron Workers and members of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters over installation of coal and air piping in powdered fuel system at Aluminum Ore Company project, Horace Williams Company, Contractors, Mobile, Ala., the following decision is rendered:

### DECISION

The installation of coal and air piping in powdered fuel system shall be the work of the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

This decision shall apply to the above mentioned project only, and

your Council will be guided accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

*Richard J. Gray,*  
*Acting President.*

In the jurisdictional dispute between Iron Workers and members of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters over installation of gas supply line running from processing plant to point of distribution on the Mesta Machine Company project, Hays Plant, Pittsburgh, Pa., the following decision is rendered:

### DECISION

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

This decision shall apply to the above mentioned project only, and your Council will be guided accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

*Richard J. Gray,*  
*Acting President.*

In the jurisdictional dispute between Sheet Metal Workers and members of United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters over erection, fitting and cutting of air supply lines from fan to mixing chambers of heat treating furnaces at the Mesta Machine Company project for the Navy at Hays, Pa., the following decision is rendered:

### DECISION

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

This decision shall apply to the above mentioned project only, and your Council will be guided accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

*Richard J. Gray,*  
*Acting President.*

**JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS  
AND STEAM FITTERS  
JOURNAL**



**UNITED ASSOCIATION  
JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS**

Office of publication  
1220 H St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.  
EDWARD J. HILLOCK . . . . . Editor  
Machinists' Bldg., Ninth and Mount Vernon  
Washington 1, D. C.  
Long Distance Telephone: National 8487  
Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year.



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

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



## Injunction Against U. A. Denied

(Continued from page 3)

cious one, because it is a judgment with respect to which reasonable minds might differ. If it seemed doubtful whether Local 214 might function profitably to the members thereof, the international president had the right to determine, and it was his duty to determine, whether or not it was good policy to continue the existence of Local 214. Having determined that it was not, he had his choice between two courses: he might suspend the charter, or he might declare, as he has done, that there was a superfluous number of unions in this area, that is to say that Union 214 was a superfluous union.

It is true that if the international president had revoked the charter, he would have laid himself open to the charge that such action was capricious, harsh, and left the members without the shelter or protection of union affiliation, for which reason, doubtless, he chose the other course of action and ordered the consolidation of 214 and 195.

The argument has been made that if he had revoked the charter, No. 214 would have had fifteen days within which to appeal from that order. There is no limitation of time on the right to appeal from the consolidation. The representatives of the president testifying in this case have stated that appeal would be granted, and until such appeal is had and action obtained thereon, this Court cannot assume that the appeal would be denied or that the

decision would be adverse to the appealing parties.

It is the opinion of the Court that the contract of 1941 is a matter which the president had a right to take into consideration for all purposes, both as to its origin and as to the probable consequences of abrogating it, in determining what disposition should be made of the demand of the officers of No. 214 for allocation of territory, and having been called on to exercise his judgment, and having done so, this Court, keeping in mind the provision of the Constitution which gives to the president almost plenary power over any situation, does not consider that the action of the president was arbitrary or capricious.

In the light of the foregoing, it does not become necessary to determine the status of the proposed consolidation, it being undisputed that at the time of the trial the sanction of the general executive board had been received. It is the opinion of the Court that the consolidation became effective upon the announcement by the President, subject to the refusal of the general executive board to sanction such consolidation. Whether it became immediately effective upon Switalski's announcement, subject to refusal of the board to sanction his action, or whether the sanction must first be had, presents a question of law within the order, which the president had both the right and the duty to answer, and this Court has no right to review his decision.

EWING BOYD, Judge.

## Union Auxiliary Operates Red Cross Production Unit

Minneapolis, Minn.—When a hurry-up call for 1,850 kits for embarking soldiers was received by the Hennepin County Red Cross Chapter recently the job was assumed and done in jig-time by volunteers working at the Labor Temple Red Cross Unit. The finished kit bags were packed with toilet articles, cigarettes, sewing equipment, playing cards and a book, and shipped to the embarkation point in time to meet the deadline.

Organized by members of A. F. of L. auxiliaries, the unit not only has pro-

duced large quantities of garments and surgical dressings, but has also provided its own quarters and equipment. Workrooms are located in the Floyd B. Olson Memorial Labor Temple. When sewing machines were needed for their work, the auxiliary members appealed to Milwaukee unions and raised sufficient funds to buy them.

A billiard table and equipment for a nearby Army camp were donated by the unit through the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Committee. Funds for their purchase represented proceeds

from a dinner prepared and served to delegates to the recent state A. F. of L. convention.

Among the 280 volunteers who gave 5,165 hours during 1943 are representatives of the following auxiliaries: Machinists, Garment Workers, Painters, Sheet Metal Workers, Street Railway Workers, Police Officers, Office Workers, Glove Workers, Electrical Workers, Milk Drivers, Bricklayers, Steam Fitters, Engineers, and Cereal and Flour Workers.



**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF L. U. 95**

General Organizer Dilg advises that the charter and seal of Local Union No. 95 of Grand Island and Kearney, Nebr., have been returned to the General Office and all members of Local No. 95 have been cleared into Local Union No. 745 of Hastings, Nebr. The membership of Local Union No. 95 is scattered all over the country and these members are notified that their dues are payable to Local Union No. 745 at 511 West 2nd Street, Hastings, Nebr. Any member sending in money for dues will have a prompt answer and can rest assured his account will be correct.

**THE UNITED ASSOCIATION WINS A NOTABLE VICTORY**

The United Association successfully demonstrated to the Wage Adjustment Board the need for an upward revision of wage rates for sprinkler fitters and helpers in Local Union No. 669. As a consequence, the old rate of \$1.50 per hour for journeymen was increased to \$1.58 and the rate for helpers was modified from 87½ cents to 95 cents per hour.

The initial step toward the increase was made by bargaining collectively with the National Automatic Sprinkler Association for the adjustment. The agreement was then submitted to the Wage Adjustment Board.

The importance of the favorable decision can be appreciated when the

fact is understood that the increase is practically national in scope. All but nine states are affected by the ruling. The exemptions are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Certain cities are also not included: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Milwaukee.

The wage increase represented the full adjustment permissible under the Little Steel Formula for the journeymen. The helpers received more than the 15 per cent allowance in order to maintain the historical differential between the rate of the fitters and the rate of the helpers.

**Wage Adjustment Board for Building and Construction Work  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

Washington 25, D. C.

Case No. 2512

**INTERIM DECISION**

In accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 13A of the National War Labor Board adopted December 14, 1942, the Wage Adjustment Board by an unanimous ruling ordered the increases in hourly wage rates set forth below.\*

Craft Classification	Present Wage	Adjusted Wage
Sprinkler fitters.....	\$1.50	\$1.58
Sprinkler fitters' helpers.....	.875	.95

The adjusted rates are authorized to apply for sprinkler fitters and sprinkler fitters' helpers on all sprinkler fitting work for fire protection on building construction throughout the

United States except in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, and the Cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee.

**WAGE ADJUSTMENT BOARD**

By: /s/ S. L. Johnson, Acting Executive Secretary.

Dated: February 9, 1944  
Washington, D. C.

\*Unless otherwise specified the new wage rate is to be effective on the first payroll period following the date of the decision.

**ILLINOIS CONVENTION CALL**

February 12, 1944.

To the Officers and Members of the Local Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In accordance with the Constitution and by the power vested in me, I hereby issue the call for the Fortieth Annual Convention of the Illinois Pipe Trades Association to convene at 9 o'clock A. M., Saturday, May 20, and 21, 1944, at Danville, Ill. Headquarters will be at the Wolford Hotel, and all meetings will be held there. Other hotels are the Grier Lincoln and Hotel Plaza.

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

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

All resolutions to be introduced should be in the hands of the Secretary one week previous to May 20 to facilitate the work.

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

**ARTICLE VII**

Section 1. Each of the Local Unions connected with the State Association having a membership of 100 or less shall be entitled to one delegate or vote and one additional delegate or vote for each additional 200 members or fraction thereof as shown on the last financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the quarter preceding the annual convention.

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

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

Section 4. The Officers are granted the privilege of attending the annual convention of this Association until their successors have been duly elected and installed in office. The expenses of the officers attending these conventions are to be paid by the locals of which

they are members or by themselves, except the President and Secretary-Treasurer, whose expenses shall be paid by this Association.

Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of February, 1944.

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

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 219**

Whereas the Almighty God in His wisdom has called from our midst our beloved Brother, Vito Spano, who passed away on January 3, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 219, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of great sorrow and that as a token of respect the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

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

*Wm. J. Dannemiller,*  
*James W. Newman,*  
*A. R. Wilson,*  
*Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 432**

Whereas Almighty God, our Criterion, has called to heavenly rest, our beloved and respected Brother, Richard Davison, whose untimely death has shocked his family, our members and his many friends. In passing, his family has lost one who will ever be missed.

Whereas Brother Davison had the love and respect of all that knew him. His cheery smile, fairness and confidence in his fellow man won him many friends. Although he has left us for his eternal peace, he will always be with us spiritually; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 432 extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss; and be it

Resolved, That as a token of respect the charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our records, and a copy be sent to the General Office for publication in the official Journal.

*Leslie W. Burns,*  
*Patrick Doyle,*  
*Willard Lowe,*  
*Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 218**

Whereas the Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call away from this earth Brother John French, who passed away on January 22, 1944; be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 218, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our General Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

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

*Timothy Fitzgerald,*  
*President.*  
*Joseph Rohan,*  
*Vice President.*  
*Paul Willnauer,*  
*Business Manager.*  
*Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 681**

It is with deepest regret that Local Union No. 681 reports the death of Brother N. E. Kirkland, card No. 393036; therefore be it

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

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local; and be it further

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

*J. E. Kirkland,*  
*Business Agent.*  
*T. L. Stiglets,*  
*Financial Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 322**

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of the Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 322, Camden, N. J., report the death of Brother Frank Loftus; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 322 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 Local Union No. 322, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the General Office for publication.

*Charles Fellner,*  
*Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 269**

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother and past president, Joseph F. Keenan, on December 16, 1943, whose untimely death was a shock to his family, our members and his many friends; and

Whereas Brother Keenan was for more than 30 years a union man, serving his fellow members and his local union faithfully and well; and

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

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 269 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. 269 be draped for a period of 30 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. 269, and a copy be sent to the General Office for publication in our official Journal.

*William J. Slater,*  
*Hugh A. O'Neill,*  
*William J. McCracken,*  
*Committee.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 167**

Whereas God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has called from our midst our beloved Brother, Karl Schmitz, journeyman plumber, of Plumbers' Local Union No. 167, and a member for 21 years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the membership of Plumbers' Local Union No. 167, extend to the members of the family of our deceased Brother 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 Plumbers' Local Union No. 167.

*Ray Oelmiller,*  
*Edward C. Ottaw,*  
*Charles E. Jones,*  
*Herman L. Wirka,*  
*Committee.*

# Foremen Wage Differential Approved

**RESOLUTION OF THE WAGE ADJUSTMENT BOARD ADOPTED  
FEBRUARY 15, 1944**

## Wages of Hourly Basis Foremen in the Building Construction Industry

An examination of employment practices in the Building Construction Industry throughout the United States indicates that wage rates for craft foremen are based upon fixed, recognized differentials above wage rates for craft journeymen. These differentials are founded on custom and usage and in many instances on collective wage agreements.

It shall be the policy of the Board to approve wage payments to craft foremen where such payments conform to prevailing practices and established wage differentials in the locality or area involved. Where wage adjustments are authorized for journeymen, corresponding wage increases for foremen shall be allowed in order to preserve previously existing differentials. Evidence in the form of collective wage agreements and actual employment practices shall be determinative of whether wage payments to foremen are proper.

The Co-Chairman of the Board shall have authority to issue administrative rulings as to whether wage payments to foremen are in conformity with the policy enunciated above.

### RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 122

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

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 122, 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 and 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.

*Sam Scola,  
Recording Secretary.*

### RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 543

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 543 reports the death of Brother Thomas McMahan, who died December 12, 1943.

Brother McMahan was one of our most respected members and was loved by all who knew him, and a staunch member of Local Union No. 543. Brother McMahan was a member of the Executive Board of Local Union

No. 543 for the past 15 years, and was also a delegate to all our United Association National Conventions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 543 extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to headquarters for publication in the Journal.

*William McGeory,  
Secretary-Treasurer.*

### RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 233

In memory of the death of Brother Harold E. Delaney; be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local Union No. 233 extend their deepest sympathy to his wife and other relatives in their time of grief; and be it also

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy to General Headquarters for publication, and that it shall be inserted into the minutes of Local Union No. 233; and be it further

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

*A. G. Reece,  
Leo J. Boulais,  
Louis J. Brien,  
Committee on Resolutions.*

### FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 75

Brother Gordon Bredschneider, card No. 303726, and Local Union No. 75 wish to express their thanks and appreciation to the following local unions who so generously responded to our appeal in behalf of Brother Gordon Bredschneider.

Local No.	Amt.	Local No.	Amt.
2	5.00	353	1.00
8	1.00	369	1.00
11	1.00	384	1.00
15	1.00	393	1.00
17	1.00	394	10.00
19	1.00	401	5.00
20	1.00	409	2.00
24	1.00	412	2.00
25	1.00	413	2.00
31	5.00	415	1.00
33	2.00	417	1.00
34	10.00	420	1.00
39	2.00	422	1.00
41	1.00	427	2.00
42	5.00	428	1.00
57	1.00	433	2.00
67	1.00	438	1.00
68	1.00	440	5.00
75	10.00	442	1.00
82	1.00	453	5.00
85	2.00	466	2.00
88	2.50	470	2.00
90	1.00	476	5.00
91	2.00	500	1.00
107	1.00	501	5.00
110	1.00	504	1.00
118	2.00	509	1.00
129	2.00	510	1.00
134	2.00	522	1.00
136	2.00	524	2.00
139	1.00	525	2.50
149	2.00	526	1.00
154	1.00	552	2.00
155	2.00	559	2.00
159	1.00	567	1.00
165	1.00	574	2.00
167	1.00	590	1.00
171	1.00	592	1.00
172	1.00	599	10.00
185	1.00	601	1.00
195	1.00	605	2.00
204	1.00	622	1.00
214	1.00	629	1.00
217	1.00	669	San F'cisco 1.00
233	1.00	669	Phila. 2.00
234	5.00	669	Buffalo 1.00
242	2.00	671	1.00
246	2.00	681	3.00
273	2.00	689	1.00
282	5.00	754	1.00
285	5.00	760	1.00
300	1.00	773	1.00
317	1.00	776	1.00
319	1.00	803	1.00
322	1.00	841	1.00
323	2.00	706	3.27
342	1.00		
343	1.00		
		Total	\$237.27

*Harry Poehl,  
Financial Secretary.*

### RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 387

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of the Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 387 of Davenport, Iowa, report the death of Brother Clarence "Mickey" Lawton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the membership of Local Union No. 387, extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy forwarded to the General Office for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local; and be it further

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

*G. T. Sherman,  
E. H. Sievert,  
Frank Foley,  
Committee.*



# BENEFITS PAID

## DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1944

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Flanagan, Geo.	9-6-06	498	Coro. Thrombosis	65	12-31-43	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 \$700	Theresa Flanagan
Re-Init.								
Jarvies, Thomas B.	2-8-43	8	Myocarditis	73	12-10-43	Kansas City, Mo.	8 150	Hanna A. Jarvies
Boe, Jacob	6-1-16	11	Cereb. Hemorrhage	64	12-25-43	Duluth, Minn.	11 500	Toray Boe
Re-Init.								
Norblom, Chas. H.	8-6-42	15	Toxic Pneumonia	61	1-6-44	Minneapolis, Minn.	15 150	Ella Norblom
Re-Init.								
Olson, Harold W.	11-30-34	16	Coro. Thrombosis	46	12-25-43	Grand Island, Nebr.	16 200	Zona A. Olson
Potts, Lewis J.	8-6-37	Aux. 26	Myocarditis	61	12-23-43	Wilmington, Del.	26 200	Mary A. Potts
Stock, Jos.	9-20-10	27	Pneumonia	52	12-22-43	Pittsburgh, Pa.	27 600	Philomen Stock
Smith, Donald M.	11-30-37	32	Killed in Action	31	12-6-43	In Service	32 200	Helen Smith
Re-Init.								
Smith, LeRoy H.	9-24-40	42	Influenza	53	12-12-43	Reading, Pa.	42 150	Bertha M. Smith
Re-Init.								
Gemmeke, August	9-12-41	44	Bronchitis	47	12-26-43	Seattle, Wash.	44 150	P. & S. F. No. 44
O'Brien, James J.	10-13-42	54	Heart Attack	41	12-23-43	Syracuse, N. Y.	54 150	Mrs. James J. O'Brien, Sr.
Goldberg, Leo	7-3-41	55	Intestinal Obstruc.	26	11-20-43	Station Hospital, Miss.	55 150	Mrs. Leo Goldberg
Abate, Charles	10-31-38	60	Meningitis	34	1-11-44	New Orleans, La.	60 200	Mrs. Chas. Abate
Everette, James	5-9-41	62	Osteomyelitis	29	12-9-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	62 150	Phyllis Everette
Henninger, Richard	11-17-14	73	Accident	29	12-4-43	Indianapolis, Ind.	73 500	Elizabeth Henninger
Breuer, Fred H.	4-26-05	74	Intestinal Obstruc.	61	1-8-44	Geneva, N. Y.	74 700	Mary Breuer
Re-Init.								
Grilich, Nicholas	3-26-41	78	Acute Circu. Fail.	64	12-24-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	78 150	Mary Grilich
Dwyer, Stephen S.	3-16-93	79	Heart Disease	70	12-28-43	Utica, N. Y.	79 700	Mrs. Stephen S. Dwyer
Re-Init.								
Agree, Paul	2-21-35	98	Coro. Thrombosis	49	12-26-43	Detroit, Mich.	98 200	Sarah Agree
Re-Init.								
Burke, John W.	1-2-41	98	Acute Cardiac Fail.	57	12-22-43	Detroit, Mich.	98 150	Albert Burke
McHale, Frank	12-5-04	120	Prob. Coro. Throm.	53	1-11-44	Cleveland, Ohio	120 700	M. G. Monroe
Walsh, Thos.	10-16-13	120	Myocarditis	50	1-13-44	Cleveland, Ohio	120 600	Anna Walsh
DeMill, Bert H.	12-5-18	121	Cereb. Hemorrhage	55	1-10-44	Egg Harbor Township, N. J.	121 500	Brittana A. DeMill
Re-Init.								
Eriscoe, Thomas	10-6-19	122	Mitralic Insuf.	70	12-18-43	Orange, N. J.	122 400	Edward Burns
Gumbinger, Fred C.	8-30-09	130	Coro. Thrombosis	63	12-16-43	Chicago, Ill.	130 600	Freda Gumbinger
Nellessen, Michael	12-31-95	130	Chronic Myocard.	73	12-27-43	Chicago, Ill.	130 700	Rose L. Nellessen
Phillips, Harry	7-14-27	130	Chronic Myocard.	51	1-6-44	Chicago, Ill.	130 300	Betty Edwards
Re-Init.								
Van Horn, James C.	8-9-18	130	Chronic Myocard.	69	12-21-43	Chicago, Ill.	130 500	W. E. Quirk
Walsh, Michael	10-8-29	130	Acute Heart Fail.	53	12-13-43	Chicago, Ill.	130 300	Margaret Mary Walsh
Welch, Jos. H.	7-22-99	130	Carci. of Prostate	44	12-20-43	Chicago, Ill.	130 700	Jos. H. Welch, Jr.
Cameron, H. D.	3-29-43	170	Acute Cardiac Dila.	65	1-12-44	Vancouver, B. C., Canada	170 150	Anne Cameron
Robertson, H. A.	11-14-41	170	Drowned	26	11-5-43	Vancouver, B. C., Canada	170 150	W. J. Robertson
Wheatley, Geo.	5-19-39	176	Rupt. Ulcers, Heart	47	12-5-43	Tulsa, Okla.	176 150	Geo. W. Wheatley, Jr.
Smith, Elmer E.	10-17-07	182	Coro. Occlusion	69	11-15-43	Kenosha, Wis.	182 150	Mrs. Mary Smith
Smith, Edmond Lee	12-11-43	177	Cancer	24	11-11-43	Savannah, Ga.	177 700	Mrs. Connie Reed Smith
Roberts, Algern John	8-14-05	189	Myocarditis	58	12-21-43	Columbus, Ohio	189 600	Raymond F. Maddendorf, Sec.
Tobin, Thos. R.	4-14-10	142	Cereb. Hemorrhage	65	12-31-43	Columbus, Ohio	142 600	Nellie Tobin
French, John	2-18-15	256	Cancer	63	1-22-44	Hartford, Conn.	256 500	Mrs. Anna Roberts
Spano, Vito	11-4-42	219	Duodenal Perf.	39	1-3-44	Akron, Ohio	219 150	Anna Spano
Zahn, Edward J.	10-17-19	224	Coro. Sclerosis	70	1-4-44	Sandusky, Ohio	224 400	Mrs. Lula Zahn
Beberness, Perry J.	12-11-42	235	Lobar Pneumonia	36	1-2-44	Estacada, Ore.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Harrell, Oscar	11-30-42	235	Lobar Pneumonia	53	1-1-44	Vancouver, Wash.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Hinkle, Howard G.	8-30-42	235	Broncho Pneumonia	47	1-3-44	Portland, Ore.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Roberts, Robert H.	10-15-42	235	Cardiac Thromb.	60	1-12-44	Portland, Ore.	235 150	John Gillard, Sec.
Buchanan, G. D.	4-16-43	250	Acute Pancreatitis	45	12-30-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	250 150	Ann Buchanan
Keenan, Joseph F.	1-12-04	269	Pneumonia	68	12-16-43	Jersey City, N. J.	269 700	Anna E. Keenan
Walters, Theron E.	5-22-30	319	Influenza	58	12-30-43	Aurora, Ill.	319 300	Lydia A. Walters
Re-Init.								
Loftus, Frank	7-15-42	322	Bron. Pneumonia	42	12-17-43	Camden, N. J.	322 150	Mrs. Jane Loftus
Re-Init.								
Zimmerman, Frank	8-26-41	335	Myocarditis & Infl.	49	1-7-44	Ludington, Mich.	335 150	Mrs. Ruth Zimmerman
Re-Init.								
Daly, John	3-3-42	420	Arteriosclerosis	64	12-7-43	Philadelphia, Pa.	420 150	Mrs. Mary Scherer
Little, Thomas	2-24-14	420	Acute Dilatation	52	12-16-43	Lansdown, Pa.	420 500	Mrs. Irene Little
Re-Init.								
Starnes, Leroy Thos.	9-1-36	420	Carcinoma of Stom.	64	12-22-43	Philadelphia, Pa.	420 200	Mrs. Catherine Starnes
Parkinson, Thos. F.	8-1-03	442	Crythematosis	75	12-12-43	San Francisco, Calif.	442 700	John L. Spalding
Sury, Albert	5-11-43	449	Lobar Pneumonia	57	12-27-43	Pittsburgh, Pa.	449 150	Leo A. Green, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Riley, R. W.	10-6-40	393	Coro. Occlusion	57	12-26-43	San Mateo, Calif.	467 150	Mrs. Lina Riley
Smith, Henry	3-6-43	473	Gen. Septicaemia	51	12-24-43	Seattle, Wash.	473 150	Mable Smith
Baker, Edw.	1-16-20	475	Heart Disease	55	1-12-44	Newark, N. J.	475 400	Mrs. Jos. Yeomans
Re-Init.								
Golden, E. L.	2-6-35	246	Cancer Lungs	54	1-19-44	Stockton, Calif.	492 200	Anna McCarthy Golden
Steele, Norman	7-1-14	537	Pneumonia	59	12-18-43	Boston, Mass.	537 500	Marim R. Steele
Forsberg, Fred	6-4-36	539	Coro. Thrombosis	70	12-22-43	Minneapolis, Minn.	539 200	Mrs. Fred Forsberg
Re-Init.								
McLoughlin, John	7-31-42	255	Lobar Pneumonia	53	11-7-43	Camden, N. J.	543 150	Mrs. Marg. McLoughlin
McMahon, Thos.	12-14-23	543	Meningitis	42	12-12-43	Vahalla, N. Y.	543 300	Mrs. Florence McMahon
Loveless, Paul N.	6-23-42	551	Fractured Skull	31	8-14-43	Alton, Ill.	551 150	Anna Loveless
Denoyer, Robert	8-16-37	562	Coro. Sclerosis	57	12-20-43	St. Louis, Mo.	562 200	Mrs. Robt. Denoyer
Re-Init.								
Saunders, John James	4-2-37	571	Coro. Thrombosis	64	12-13-43	Neebing Yards, Ont., Can.	571 200	Mrs. Lily Anne Folsom
Re-Init.								
Cline, William	3-3-42	577	Brights Disease	64	1-21-44	Portsmouth, Ohio	577 150	Howard L. Cline
Bradshaw, Ira E.	4-22-43	590	Broncho Pneumonia	64	12-21-43	East Oakland, Calif.	590 150	Jack Maloney, Sec.
Costos, Pete John	8-26-43	590	Hemorrhage, Rupt.	46	11-30-43	San Francisco, Calif.	590 150	Jack Maloney, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Hand, Jos. Alphonsus	8-28-42	590	Broncho Pneumonia	60	1-3-44	San Francisco, Calif.	590 150	Jack Maloney, Sec.
McGrogan, W. E.	11-28-07	590	Rupt. Gastric Ulcer	61	11-10-43	Richmond, Calif.	590 700	Mrs. Isabell McGrogan
Decker, Clyde F.	5-21-41	597	Poisoning Acute	20	11-2-43	In Service	597 150	Geo. A. McKinley, Sec.
Douglas, Fred M.	2-16-13	597	Chronic Myocarditis	75	12-17-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 600	Geo. A. McKinley, Sec.
Doyle, Thomas	11-16-20	597	Chronic Myocarditis	64	12-27-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 400	Geo. A. McKinley, Sec.
Ellis, Fred F.	8-1-20	597	Cancer	52	1-15-44	Winnetka, Ill.	597 400	Geo. A. McKinley, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Kelly, Edw. A.	7-1-41	597	Pulm. Edemia	58	1-9-44	Chicago, Ill.	597 150	Geo. A. McKinley, Sec.
Re-Init.								
McGinnis, John E.	7-8-28	162	Acute Myocarditis	73	12-19-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 300	Geo. A. McKinley, Sec.
Re-Init.								
Ryan, James E.	1-8-17	597	Coro. Thrombosis	68	1-14-44	Chicago, Ill.	597 500	Geo. A. McKinley, Sec.
Schleicher, John	2-6-13	597	Acute Uremia	78	12-19-43	Chicago, Ill.	597 600	Geo. A. McKinley, Sec.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1944

Name	Int.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Dunn, Ross S.	8-7-41	599	Arteriosclerosis	62	11-19-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	599	Ann E. Dunn
Hill, Carl Johnson	5-13-43	599	Cardiac Dilitation	40	12-17-43	Laguna Beach, Calif.	599	Calle Hill
Jones, Floyd D.	6-10-43	599	Internal Hemorr.	38	1-1-44	Los Angeles, Calif.	599	Ettie Burn
Putman, Howard E.	3-19-43	599	Cereb. Hemorrhage	70	12-23-43	Redondo Rural, Calif.	599	Myrtle V. Putman
Re-Init.								
Reynolds, F. E.	4-9-43	599	Broncho Pneumonia	67	12-30-43	Seal Beach, Calif.	599	Mrs. F. E. Reynolds
Yoder, Amandus	7-17-41	599	Coro. Sclerosis	60	12-26-43	Los Angeles, Calif.	599	Elsie Jane Yoder
Covert, James	3-17-14	636	Heart Failure	62	11-19-43	Detroit, Mich.	636	Mrs. Margaret Covert
Core, John S.	4-20-14	638	Cardiac Condition	75	12-20-43	New York, N. Y.	638	Anna S. Core
Re-Init.								
Albers, Henry	6-23-41	639	Metastasis to Liver	61	12-20-43	New York, N. Y.	639	Margaret Albers
Re-Init.								
Minikel, Valentine J.	3-15-37	639	Accident	54	12-26-43	New York, N. Y.	639	Frances Minikel
Sheeran, Frank J., Sr.	7-27-23	639	Influenza	63	1-8-44	New York, N. Y.	639	Joseph Sheeran
Dalberg, Chas.	12-21-15	672	Cholelithiasis	78	1-7-44	Anaconda, Mont.	672	Selma Dalberg
Showers, George	2-16-43	632	Chronic Pancre.	63	12-31-43	Houston, Texas	632	Sarah Showers
Woody, Enoch	5-16-41	760	Influenza & Strep	53	1-3-44	Florence, Ala.	760	Mrs. Jimmie Woody
Watts, Thomas E.	7-15-42	817	Obstruction	70	12-9-43	Knoxville, Tenn.	807	Mrs. T. Watts Childers
Miller, Harry Lee	4-11-42	Isol.	Accident	27	12-16-	La Place, La.	Isol.	Mrs. Harry Lee Miller
Total							\$29,500.00	

SICK BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1944, TO CONTINUOUSLY SICK MEMBERS

L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
1	Frazer, Frank	\$65.00	122	Milne, Alex.	65.00	537	Moran, James	65.00
	Levine, Samuel	65.00	138	Miller, Henry	65.00	597	Brandt, Arnold	65.00
	McNamara, John	65.00	142	Sammer, William	65.00		Brickley, Frank	65.00
	Siperowitz	65.00	208	Lunn, Ole	65.00		Douglas, Fred M.	65.00
2	Keefe, Wm.	30.00	268	Lamb, Frank	25.00		Duncan, J. F.	65.00
5	Parsley, Wm. A.	65.00		Weckler, Adolph	25.00		Falvey, J. M.	65.00
	Sedgwick, George	65.00	280	Hargreaves, David	65.00		Johnson, Oliver	65.00
12	Riccio, Anthony	65.00		Hargreaves	65.00		Johnson, Oliver	65.00
45	Bennett, E. W.	65.00	349	Hart, Jay W.	65.00	601	Alberts, Jesse	65.00
46	Matthews, W. H.	65.00	487	McDowell, E. G.	65.00	622	Moos, Wm.	65.00
94	Huet, Abe	65.00	444	Michels, A.	65.00	672	McKelvie, John R.	65.00
107	Israel, William	65.00	447	Phippen, Urban J.	65.00			
112	Rooney, Frank	65.00	500	Brenner, M. J.	65.00			
Total							\$2,290.00	

# For Whom We Mourn

L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name
	<b>Brooklyn, N. Y.</b>		<b>Vancouver, B. C., Canada</b>		<b>Yonkers, N. Y.</b>
1	Brother George C. Flanagan	170	Brother H. D. Cameron	543	Brother John McLoughlin
	<b>Kansas City, Mo.</b>	170	Brother H. A. Robertson	543	Brother Thomas McMahan
8	Brother Thomas B. Jarvis		<b>Tulsa, Okla.</b>		<b>Herrin, Ill.</b>
	<b>Duluth, Minn.</b>		Brother George W. Wheatley	176	Brother Paul N. Loveless
11	Brother Jacob Bos		<b>Kenosha, Wis.</b>		St. Louis, Mo.
	<b>Minneapolis, Minn.</b>		Brother Elmer E. Smith	182	Brother Robert Denoyer
15	Brother Charles H. Norblom		<b>Savannah, Ga.</b>		<b>Vancouver, B. C., Canada</b>
	<b>Omaha, Nebr.</b>		Brother Edmond Lee Smith	188	Brother James J. Saunders
16	Brother Harold W. Olson		<b>Columbus, Ohio</b>		<b>Portsmouth, Ohio</b>
	<b>Wilmington, Del.</b>		Brother Algern J. Robertson	189	Brother William Cline
26A	Brother Lewis J. Potts		Brother Thomas R. Tobin	189	<b>San Francisco, Calif.</b>
	<b>Pittsburgh, Pa.</b>		<b>Hartford, Conn.</b>		Brother Ira E. Bradshaw
27	Brother Jos. Stock		Brother John French	218	Brother Peter John Costos
	<b>Seattle, Wash.</b>		<b>Akron, Ohio</b>		Brother Joseph A. Hand
32	Brother Donald M. Smith		Brother Vito Spano	219	Brother W. E. McGrogan
	<b>Reading, Pa.</b>		<b>Sandusky, Ohio</b>		<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>
42	Brother LeRoy H. Smith		Brother Edward J. Zahn	224	Brother Clyde F. Decker, Jr.
	<b>Spokane, Wash.</b>		<b>Portland, Ore.</b>		Brother Fred M. Douglas
44	Brother August Gemmeke		Brother Perry J. Eberness	235	Brother Thomas Doyle
	<b>Syracuse, N. Y.</b>		Brother Oscar Harrell	235	Brother Fred F. Ellis
54	Brother James J. O'Brien		Brother Howard G. Hinkle	235	Brother Edward A. Kelly
	<b>Cleveland, Ohio</b>		Brother Robert H. Roberts	235	Brother John E. McGinnis
55	Brother Leo Goldberg		<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>		Brother James E. Ryan
	<b>New Orleans, La.</b>		Brother G. D. Buchanan	250	Brother John Schleicher
60	Brother Charles Abate		<b>Newburgh, N. Y.</b>		<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>
	<b>Monterey, Calif.</b>		Brother Joseph Keenan	269	Brother Ross S. Dunn
62	Brother James Everette		<b>Aurora, Ill.</b>		Brother Carl J. Hill
	<b>Indianapolis, Ind.</b>		Brother Theron E. Walters	319	Brother Floyd D. Jones
73	Brother Richard Henninger		<b>Camden, N. J.</b>		Brother Howard E. Putman
	<b>Geneva, N. Y.</b>		Brother Frank Loftus	322	Brother F. E. Reynolds
74	Brother H. Frederick Breuer		<b>Battle Creek, Mich.</b>		Brother Amandus Yoder
	<b>Los Angeles, Calif.</b>		Brother Frank Zimmerman	335	<b>Detroit, Mich.</b>
78	Brother Nicholas Grilich		<b>Philadelphia, Pa.</b>		Brother James Covert
	<b>Utica, N. Y.</b>		Brother John Daly	420	<b>New York, N. Y.</b>
79	Brother Stephen S. Dwyer		Brother Thomas Little	420	Brother John S. Core
	<b>Detroit, Mich.</b>		Brother Thomas L. Starnes	420	<b>New York, N. Y.</b>
98	Brother Paul Agree		<b>San Francisco, Calif.</b>		Brother Henry Albers
	<b>Cleveland, Ohio</b>		Brother Thomas F. Parkinson	442	Brother Valentine J. Minikel
120	Brother Frank McHale		<b>Pittsburgh, Pa.</b>		Brother Frank J. Sheeran, Sr.
120	Brother Thomas Walsh		Brother Albert Sury	449	<b>Anaconda, Mont.</b>
	<b>Atlantic City, N. J.</b>		<b>San Mateo, Calif.</b>		Brother Charles Dalberg
121	Brother Bert H. DeMill		Brother R. W. Riley	467	<b>Houston, Texas</b>
	<b>East Orange, N. J.</b>		<b>Seattle, Wash.</b>		Brother George Showers
122	Brother Thomas Briscoe		Brother Henry Smith	473	<b>Sheffield, Ala.</b>
	<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>		<b>Newark, N. J.</b>		Brother Enoch Woody
130	Brother Fred C. Gumbinger		Brother Edward Baker	475	<b>Baton Rouge, La.</b>
130	Brother Michael Nellessen		<b>Stockton, Calif.</b>		Brother Thomas E. Watts
130	Brother Harry Phillips		Brother E. L. Golden	492	<b>La Place, La.</b>
130	Brother James C. Van Horn		<b>Boston, Mass.</b>		Brother Harry Lee Miller
130	Brother Michael Walsh		Brother Norman Steele	537	Isol.
130	Brother Joseph H. Welch		<b>Minneapolis, Minn.</b>		
			Brother Fred Forsberg	539	



**United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters  
Washington, D. C.**

**PROCLAMATION**

To the Members of the United Association:

WHEREAS, the war in every part of the world is in its most critical stage requiring every ounce of human endeavor possible on the part of those on the home front; and

WHEREAS, the young men of our organization are fighting and dying on far-flung battle fronts—from Europe to the islands of the Pacific and in the Far East, both on land, on the seas and in the air; and

WHEREAS, it is not only the privilege, but the duty as well, of every American to serve the Cause of Humanity to as great an extent as possible, and in every way possible; and

WHEREAS, it is our common aim to contribute to the welfare of our sons and daughters in the armed forces, wherever they may be, even to the point of sacrifice; and

WHEREAS, we must also protect our families remaining at home in the event of any great man-made, or natural disaster, which may strike without warning; and

WHEREAS, the American Red Cross is serving our fighting men the world over, bringing them the comfort and cheer that we

ourselves would like to give them, and at the same time is prepared here in our own country to aid us in the event of disaster;

THEREFORE WE, Martin P. Durkin, General President, and Edward J. Hillock, General Secretary-Treasurer, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, naming March as American Red Cross Month, do here and now call upon all Members of the United Association to support the 1944 Red Cross War Fund, to the limit of their ability, by contributing to the Red Cross through your own local chapter; and We further urge that the Members of the United Association with the knowledge that the Red Cross must carry a greater burden this year than ever before in its history, make their gifts larger to enable the Red Cross to meet every demand placed upon it.

*Martin P. Durkin.*

General President.

*Edward J. Hillock.*

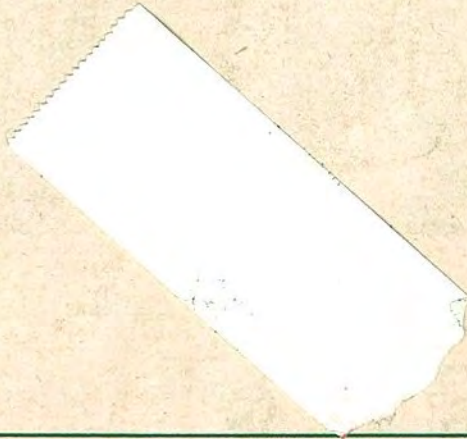
General Secretary-Treasurer.



UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS

Publication Office

1220 H Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.



### WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

*Washington National Airport is the only federally owned and operated commercial airport in the country. It was opened in June, 1941 by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and is now probably the most important airport in the world, considering the operations carried on there, and the personages of world-wide prominence who use it as a terminal.*

*The field has runways from 3,500 feet to a mile in length, consists of about 730 acres and employs the latest features in modern airport equipment and operation.*

# BUY EXTRA WAR BONDS