

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS

# Journal



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

OCTOBER  
1945  
Vol. LX, No. 10

# SERVICE HONOR ROLL

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

LOUIS COHEN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 1

JOHN MORRELL  
U. S. Army—L. U. 1

JOSEPH WINICHEK  
U. S. Army—L. U. 2

HERMAN DETELS, JR.  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 2

WALTER HAWTHORNE  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 2

WILLIAM TESCHKE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 2

WILFRED BIGOLE  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 2

WM. SEMPELL  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 2

MORTIMER BUCKLEY  
U. S. Army—L. U. 2

JOHN JOSEPH HOPKINS  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 2

ALEX YURCHECK  
U. S. Army—L. U. 2

GUY KEEFE, JR.  
U. S. Army—L. U. 2

DANIEL MARKOWITZ  
U. S. Army—L. U. 2

ROBERT O'BRIEN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 2

JAMES SCHNELLER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 2

VICTOR C. MORRIS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 4

MICHAEL F. COLLINS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 5

HAROLD A. SAWTELLE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 5

STANLEY O. DOWNS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 5

JAMES M. ANDERSON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 5

JAMES L. FOX  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 5

GLEN L. ALLEN  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 8

EDWIN R. WARNER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 8

A. W. O'KENNON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 10

PAUL A. THOMSON  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 12

HAROLD L. CASTLE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 12

WILLIAM WALLACE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 14

ROBERT B. RICHARDSON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 19

RAYMOND WRIGHT  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 19

ALEX HAMARA  
U. S. Army—L. U. 24

JOHN S. GREENFIELD  
U. S. Army—L. U. 26

ERVIN ZEILER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 27

DONALD M. SMITH  
U. S. Army—L. U. 32

EARL ROBINSON  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 33

EDWARD JAROSZ  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 36

ALBERT NACHREINER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 36

EUGENE H. LAMBDIN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 43

HERBERT GORDON  
Canadian Army—L. U. 46

HAROLD D. ROSENDALE  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 50

GEORGE M. HUNTER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 53

FREDERICK W. GRETHEL  
U. S. Army—L. U. 54

LEO GOLDBERG  
U. S. Army—L. U. 55

ROY E. WARBURTON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 55

LOUIS ZINGALE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 55

ARGENT A. ACOSTA, JR.  
U. S. Army—L. U. 60

HERSCHEL PUGEAU  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 60

HENRY J. SOLAND  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 60

THOMAS J. ST. CLAIR  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 62

J. L. ALLEN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 68

RAYMOND FIX  
U. S. Army—L. U. 70

BERNARD TANGENBERG  
U. S. Army—L. U. 70

LARRY M. LEAHEY  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 78

ALBERT REESE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 82

ROBERT WESTHOLM  
U. S. Army—L. U. 82

ROBERT SEITZ  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 83

HAROLD RIPPLE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 87

EDWARD J. BERENS  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 98

LYNN LAMAR BOSTICK  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 100

WALTER E. PARKER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 100

DUDLEY REDDELL  
U. S. Army—L. U. 106

EARL J. HENDERSON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 107

M. S. FREEMAN  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 110

SAMUEL J. DE BRA, JR.  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 119

FRANCIS DEVINE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 121

ROBERT ETLACHER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 125

CHARLES E. WHEELER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 130

JOHN HERMESDORF, JR.  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 130

THOS. HANAHAN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 137

CLARENCE HOFFMAN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 139

W. A. MESSINA  
U. S. Army—L. U. 141

CARL E. KISSLING  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 142

WM. CHAS. SIGLER  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 143

WILLIAM L. RICHARDS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 147

JOHN BRISLIN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 147

JAMES NEWMAN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 163

ROY SMITH  
U. S. Army—L. U. 170

DANIEL P. FARLEY  
U. S. Army—L. U. 172

DAVID DONOHUE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 181

SIDNEY HOLLINGSWORTH  
U. S. Army—L. U. 185

ALBERT S. SANDERS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 195

C. E. MURRAY  
U. S. Army—L. U. 195

J. L. ALLEN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 195

HAL L. CRABB  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 195

BRUCE BEARD  
U. S. Army—L. U. 195

W. W. ELLENBURG  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 195

BILLIE LIGHTFOOT  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 195

JAMES E. DANSBY  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 196

MENNO M. HAAK  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 197

JOSEPH T. FETCKO  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 197

LESLIE L. ALEXANDER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 198

RODNEY S. FORBES  
U. S. Army—L. U. 198

PERRY A. ANDERSON  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 208

HERBERT JOLLIMORE  
Canadian Army—L. U. 226

M. R. McGREER  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 235

ROBERT F. UNSCHIED  
U. S. Army—L. U. 235

DALE L. HEGLUND  
U. S. Army—L. U. 235

AUGUST M. CARSTENS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 235

KENNETH E. JAGER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 235

JACK PATRICK McDANIELS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 235

VICTOR HARTUNG  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 235

HAROLD E. BUSH  
U. S. Army—L. U. 235

ROBERT McCALLISTER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 235

JAMES MAHER, JR.  
U. S. Army—L. U. 245

JOHN G. HILL  
U. S. Army—L. U. 250

W. F. YAUN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 250

WM. LE ROY TELLER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 265

EDWARD HOLLE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 274

ROBERT SALISBURY  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 275

BARNEY D. ALLEN  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 286

ALTON HOWARD CRYER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 286

SAMUEL N. HANNAH  
U. S. Army—L. U. 331

ADRIEN DE VISSER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 337

CLAUDE E. NOXON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 338

ROBT. G. CROOK  
U. S. Army—L. U. 342

HOLT CATHER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 342

ARTHUR A. LAWSON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 342

GUY F. HENDRICKS  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 351

JOHN P. McHUGH  
U. S. Army—L. U. 352

BILL W. RIGGS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 369

SALVATORE RICHICHI  
U. S. Army—L. U. 374

ELERY W. LEWIS  
U. S. Marine Air Corps  
L. U. 399

N. A. SERRATORE  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 393

BOYD W. CROOK  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 399

C. J. McDANIEL, JR.  
U. S. Army—L. U. 416

ROBERT KEE  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 416

ROBERT Y. GOEBEL  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 420

HENRY D'AMICO  
U. S. Army—L. U. 420

STANLEY L. HANNA, JR.  
U. S. Army—L. U. 420

FRED BROD  
U. S. Army—L. U. 420

THOMAS V. KANE  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 432

MILAN F. SEDERBERG  
U. S. Army—L. U. 442

EDWIN STEWART  
U. S. Army—L. U. 442

STEVE PEGULA  
U. S. Army—L. U. 443

NICK KOCHUBA  
U. S. Army—L. U. 449

FRANCIS E. ROBINSON  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 457

GEORGE COCKS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 457

HOWARD REYNOLDS  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 457

ROBERT R. CATHRO  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 464

JAS. P. McNEIL  
U. S. Army—L. U. 464

DAVID A. FLACK  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 464

RAY V. YOUNGREN  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 464

WILLIAM AMES  
Naval Aviation—L. U. 473

EDWARD PESEK  
Service of U. S. A.—L. U. 473

FRANK STANGOTA  
U. S. Army—L. U. 475

ALBERT CALLEN, JR.  
U. S. Coast Guard—L. U. 475

EDWARD MURRAY  
U. S. Army—L. U. 476

FREDERICK SLADE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 476

JOSEPH BODELL, JR.  
U. S. Army—L. U. 476

ALBERT HITCHMAN  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 478

MURMS CLOUSTON  
Canadian Army—L. U. 480

HENRY FILIZINIA  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 491

FRED APSON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 508

WILLIAM O. SKELTON, JR.  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 519

JOHN M. TYSON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 520

WINDSOR H. LACY  
U. S. Army—L. U. 521

CLAUDE GRANT, JR.  
U. S. Army—L. U. 522

JACK LEAVITT  
U. S. Army—L. U. 525

AL COVEN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 526

ELWIN ARNOLD BLANKE  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 538

CHESTER E. NELSON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 539

EMERY J. CARR  
U. S. Army—L. U. 562

HAROLD SWINGLER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 562

MARVIN L. ROSA  
U. S. Army—L. U. 562

HAROLD V. KLEIN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 562

EDW. J. LANGENDORF, JR.  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 562

WILLIAM CULLITY  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 564

EDWARD MORAN  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 564

JOSEPH CRAVEN  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 590

JOHN L. CAMOTTA  
U. S. Army—L. U. 590

JAS. S. DOYLE  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 590

ALOS F. BROWNING, JR.  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 590

JACK KAYS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 590

JACK L. MERRIMAN  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 590

WM. M. ABERNETHY  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 596

GEORGE R. MORRIS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 597

CURTIS H. KOCH  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 597

ROGER W. MILFORD  
U. S. Army—L. U. 597

FRANCIS P. WOODS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 597

LYLE WHITE  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 597

CLYDE F. DECKER  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 597

CHAS. J. O'BRIEN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 597

EUGENE MONAHAN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 597

FRANK MASON  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 597

PETER P. BUCZEK  
U. S. Army—L. U. 597

WILLIAM J. BARON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 597

ROBERT J. PULNAM  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 597

DAVID B. KLAUSNER  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 597

MILTON R. NORTON, JR.  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 602

ROY L. FOSTER  
Greenville Army Air Base,  
S. C.—L. U. 618

S. F. TUCKER  
U. S. Army—L. U. 629

JAS. A. GARVEY  
U. S. Army—L. U. 639

EVERETT H. FROST  
U. S. Army—L. U. 639

EDWIN J. W. McQUADE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 639

GEO. FRANK PATRICK  
U. S. Marines—L. U. 669 Rd.

GEO. E. BOGUE, JR.  
U. S. Army—L. U. 669

JAS. LEITCH CALDWELL  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 669 Rd.

JOHN B. McDONALD  
Aux.—U. S. Army—Boston  
L. U. 669

ROBERT J. LAKE  
Aux.—U. S. Army—Newark  
L. U. 669

WILLIAM HAWK  
U. S. Army—L. U. 669 Rd.

ELMER PEPPERNEY  
U. S. Army—Pittsburgh  
L. U. 669

JAMES O'NIEL  
Service of U. S. A.—L. U. 669

WARREN E. GROSS  
Service of U. S. A.—L. U. 683

JOSEPH GARRITY  
U. S. Army—L. U. 690

CHARLES HARK  
U. S. Army—L. U. 690

ALEXANDER J. DINISIO  
U. S. Army—L. U. 690

JOHN J. SCHULKE  
U. S. Army—L. U. 690

LOUIS BLUMFIELD  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 712

JOHN G. NEVITT  
U. S. Army—L. U. 741

ROBERT GREMLING  
U. S. Army—L. U. 741

VINCENT J. CORR  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 754

JOSEPH W. AZBELL  
U. S. Marine Corps—L. U. 760

DENNIS O. BROWN  
U. S. Army—L. U. 760

JOHN E. PETERSON  
U. S. Army—L. U. 765

MATTHEW SCOTT, JR.  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 775

LEE ELLIS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 776

JOHN FOGLEMAN  
U. S. Navy—L. U. 807

EUGENE H. SIMMONS  
U. S. Air Corps—L. U. 807

LEONARD S. WILLIAMS  
U. S. Army—L. U. 807

WITHDRAWAL  
WM. J. ERNST  
U. S. Army

# JOURNEYMEN 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. LX, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1945

Subscription Price  
\$1.00 Per Year

**B**EFORE the representatives of Japan signed their names to the document which officially ended hostilities, millions of American workers were unemployed. During the weeks which have followed more and more workers have been dismissed from their jobs. As a consequence, there is no aspect of reconversion which is more pressing. The problem of unemployment not only affects those who are out of work, but it hangs like a cloud over those workers who are now employed.

Theoretically the nation has made preparations for the temporary unemployment caused by the ending of the war. For several years funds have been collected by the Federal Government under the Social Security Act to provide unemployment compensation. But the benefits now available to unemployed workmen are so inadequate that they will not really be helpful.

Leaders of organized labor have persistently been pointing out to Congress the shortcomings of the unemployment compensation section of the Security Act. First, not all workers are protected; for example, there are at least 15,000,000 working people and their families to whom no benefits will be paid when they become unemployed. Secondly, the amount of the benefits is so small that those who do receive them will not be able to exist.

Finally, benefits are paid for such a short period that workers will suffer in many instances.

Now that unemployment is a certainty, the efforts of organized labor

were returned to a 40-hour week. If this uneasiness were allowed to grow into fear, then any chance the nation might have of avoiding a post-war depression would be choked off.

He asserted that the existing unemployment legislation was inadequate and that if it were not corrected, the nation's chances of successful reconversion were in danger. The President also reminded Congress that he had asked for wider coverage of workers under unemployment insurance and larger payments, on May 28, 1945. Now he was again recommending that Congress take ac-

tion on this human aspect of reconversion.

## The Emergency Unemployment Bill (Senate Bill No. 1274)

The recommendations of the President have been incorporated in a bill and introduced into the Senate by Senators Murray, Kilgore, Wagner, Guffey, Thomas and Pepper. The provisions of the bill may be summarized as follows:

1. For an emergency period, the Federal Government will provide all funds needed to increase the "ceilings" on benefits to \$25 and extend to 26 weeks all unemployment benefits.
2. For an emergency period, the Federal Government will provide

### THERE IS A HUMAN SIDE TO RECONVERSION, TOO!

"No matter how rapidly reconversion proceeds, however, no amount of effort or planning will be able immediately to provide a job for everyone displaced from war work. Obviously, displaced war workers cannot find jobs until industry has been regeared and made ready to produce peace-time goods. During the lag the Government should provide help. The cost of this transition from war to peace is as much a part of the cost of war as the transition from peace to war—and we should so consider it.

"This course is recommended not only as a matter of justice and humanity, but also as a matter of sound business."

(From Message of President Truman to the Congress, Sept. 6, 1945)

are bearing fruit. President Truman has endorsed the position taken by the representatives of labor in his annual message to Congress, and a few of the genuine friends of the working man in Congress have introduced legislation to make unemployment compensation payments meaningful.

### The Position of the President

In his message to the Congress, President Truman once again called upon its members to provide genuine unemployment benefits. He stated that there was wide-spread uneasiness throughout the nation as millions of workers were laid off and other mil-

*Editorial*

all funds necessary to the extension of unemployment benefits to workers not now covered.

3. For the emergency period, the Federal Government will provide all funds necessary to permit States to increase their weekly payments up to two-thirds of the weekly pay formerly earned by a worker—subject, however, to the ceiling limit.
4. For an emergency period, the Federal Government will provide all funds necessary for payment of traveling allowances to workers referred to another city by the United States Employment Service.
5. The GI Bill of Rights is to be amended so that every eligible serviceman will be entitled to \$25 per week if he is single and \$30 per week if he has dependents. These benefits shall be paid for 52 weeks of unemployment.
6. Should a State refuse to accept the funds offered by the Federal Government, the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion would be authorized to make the payments.
7. The life of the bill is limited to June 30, 1947.

The increase in the maximum amount of unemployment compensation as provided in the bill has caused some confusion. Opponents of the proposed legislation have exploited this fact by asserting that everyone unemployed will get \$25 per week. Nothing is farther from the truth.

At the present time each State determines how much weekly compensation is due the unemployed worker by allowing him a portion of his former average weekly wage—providing the amount does not exceed a ceiling limit. For example, a State may pay weekly benefits on the basis of one-half your former average weekly pay, providing this sum does not exceed \$20. If you made \$30 per week, you would receive \$15. But if you made \$60 per week, you would not receive \$30 but only \$20 because the "ceiling" is that amount. The purpose of the new legislation is to allow the ceilings to be brought uniformly up to \$25 per week. The bill does not change the proportion of the weekly earnings paid as benefits. As a consequence, those workers whose benefits are less than the ceiling do not receive any added income. The only workers who benefit are those who were prevented

by the former ceilings from getting anywhere near their full proportionate weekly payments. Thus, in our example, the \$30 per week worker would continue to receive \$15 per week in benefits. But the \$60 per week worker would receive the new ceiling amount of \$25. In summary, only the maximum amounts would be raised.

#### Wider Coverage

There can be no defense against the objective of bringing more workers under the coverage of the act. Certainly there is no reason why employees of private employers should be covered but not the employees of the Federal Government. The Federal Government should lead in good labor relations practices, not bring up the rear.

Furthermore, maritime workers should be covered. The nation was loud in its praise of these men during the war. Now is the time for a little human consideration, even at the cost of some money.

Then, too, small employers—those having eight or less employees—should also be brought under the Act. Unemployment is no less a burden whether you were employed by a small business man or a big business corporation.

#### GI Benefits

The only objection there can be to the provision that all GI's should get maximum amounts—unlike civilians—and for 52 weeks, again unlike civilians, is that it should be larger.

#### A Demand for Equal Treatment

An examination of the proposed changes in unemployment compensation reveals that the modifications are quite modest and long overdue. Furthermore, the tidal wave of unemployment is now upon us. Whatever room there may have been for long, drawn-out debate in the past, the time for an equitable decision is here.

This demand for action now should not be understood as an attempt to rush through Congress a bill without proper debate. Congress has had these proposals before it for more than enough time to debate it at a most leisurely pace. But Congress has chosen to enact other kinds of legislation affecting reconversion.

It was bad enough when V-J caught Congress asleep. It was bad enough when Congress did nothing about President Truman's recommendations which were made on May 28, 1945—almost two and one-half months before V-J day. But it is downright noticeable when the same Congress can expedite other phases of reconversion in much less time.

The Senate leaders of both parties promised to enact legislation to improve unemployment compensation benefits in May 1944.

Since that time Congress has enacted legislation guaranteeing tax refunds for employers so as to cushion the shock of reconversion.

Since that time Congress has permitted industry to build up tremendous reserves to cushion the shock of reconversion.

Since that time Congress has permitted industry to charge off larger depreciation reserves and thus pay for the full cost of new plants out of money which should have gone to the Government as taxes.

Since that time Congress has enacted legislation to speed up termination of war contracts so that industry will be able to cushion the shock of reconversion.

Since that time Congress has enacted legislation dealing with the disposition of surplus Government property in a manner certain to aid industry.

Perhaps all of this legislation was necessary. But it cannot be more necessary than providing temporary benefits to unemployed workers who may not be temporarily unemployed. Nor is there any adequate explanation for the Senate Committee which has disemboweled the proposed legislation to the point that all that is left is the extension of the period of benefits to 26 weeks.

In the near future, the report of the Committee will at last get before the Senate. There is still time for the Congress to grant some little "cushion" for the workers of this nation. It would indeed be a profitable occupation for the voters of America to determine just who are the friends of labor and to apply the political doctrine of Sam Gompers: Reward your friends; and punish your enemies.

# Labor's Unfinished Business

*Address by Secretary of Labor L. B. Schwellenbach over Mutual Broadcasting System, 7:15-7:30 p. m. Labor Day, Monday, September 3, 1945*

SOMEONE has said that "democracy is unfinished business". It is. The roadway of democracy stretches far into the future—farther than the mind of man can see. The road is difficult. It is beset by the pitfalls and roadblocks of selfishness and greed—which are inherent in our human natures. But it is well marked for the sincere and determined traveller, by the true love of our fellow men, by self help and by cooperation. It is a road worth travelling. Its ultimate destination is a more perfect society.

It has been difficult to attain the degree of democracy we now possess. Our land is marked with the graves of heroes who died in its defense, and of patriots who devoted their lives to its development. Our democracy will be equally difficult to retain. But, difficult as the task may be, the pursuit of democracy will continue as long as the spirit or soul of man endures. To build a home in which mankind may live in peace and abundance, and to dwell therein with our fellow men—that is a worthwhile job for all.

I am grateful to the Mutual Broadcasting System for the opportunity to talk with you on this Labor Day. I want to make use of every minute of my time to talk over this matter of our unfinished business with all of our wage-earners, but particularly on Labor Day with those who are members of organized labor.

When I became Secretary of Labor, I assumed the obligation imposed upon that office by the Congressional Charter of the Department—to labor for the welfare of all those who must earn their bread by the sale of their strength or talents for wages. That includes most of us. My obligation requires that I furnish wage-earners with information necessary to their progress, that I enforce those Federal laws designed to promote their well-being and to protect them from harm and exploitation. It also includes, I believe, a duty to counsel with them upon the role they have to play in our democratic progress as a nation. I would not have accepted my present advocacy of the cause of wage-earners

if I had not felt that this right to counsel was inherent in the post.

The wage-earners of our country have come a long way since that first Monday in September, 1882, when Peter J. McGuire of the Carpenters' International Union in New York City, organized the first Labor Day celebration. And the wage-earners of his day had come a long way from the days of 1827, when the carpenters had struck against the "sun-up to sun-down" work day. Perhaps the present position of labor is better understood when we recall that just a short time before Congress gave official status to Labor Day in 1894. Peter McGuire had been imprisoned for daring to exercise the legitimate functions of a union member.

There is no need to trace here the history of organized labor from the earliest guilds through the birth and development of our industrial economy. Our Nation is young in the family of the world, but its early workers knew the deadening fatigue of

## Biographical Sketch of Lewis B. Schwellenbach

Lewis B. Schwellenbach was born in Superior, Wisconsin, September 20, 1894. His family moved to Tacoma, Washington, in 1904. In 1908 his father died, and it became necessary for him to sell newspapers to help support his mother.

He attended Tacoma High School and the University of Washington, where he received a law degree just before World War I. He enlisted as a private and was prepared to go overseas in 1918 when the Armistice brought his military career to an end. He entered law practice in Seattle the same year and at once became active in Democratic politics.

He was elected State Commander of the American Legion in 1922, and had the support of this organization when he successfully ran for the Senate 12 years later in 1934. Once in the Senate he became an ardent New Dealer and was a consistent supporter of President Roosevelt.

He left the Senate in 1940 for the Federal Bench instead of attempting reelection to the Senate.

Mr. Schwellenbach and President Truman were close friends in the Senate, being sworn in on the same date. He was nominated for Secretary of Labor by President Truman on May 23, 1945, and was confirmed shortly thereafter.



"sun-up to sun-down"; the minds of many of its children were dulled and their bodies stunted by 15 to 17 hours a day in the mills; the fingers of many were sacrificed to the spindles which spun out pretty threads for the dresses of more fortunate; and the prophets and producers of industrial democracy were subject to the political and brute forces of employers. It is a history of suffering and misery, and of a constant battle to establish the dignity of labor and the rights of those who must win their bread in wages.

Today, the wage-earner is protected by law in his right to join with his fellows in labor unions and to bargain collectively for their mutual welfare. This right is a natural right; it should have needed no sanction by government. But when those who paid the worker his wages persisted in denying that right, the Government was forced to insure it by law. The power of the obstructors was great, and organized labor was the final weight in the scales of victory and justice. By that accomplishment alone, organized labor has been justified. The reaffirmation of that natural right was a marked service for the common good. It was a step necessary alike to the dignity of labor and the stabilization of our industrial and political life. Because of it men and management can meet as equals at the bargaining table.

Legal recognition of the right to organize and to bargain collectively marks the completion of one important piece of business for labor. But there is much business still to be finished. Every right has its responsibilities. Like the right itself, these responsibilities stem from no man-made law, but from the very nature of man and society. The security, progress, and welfare of one group is measured finally in the security, progress and welfare of all man-kind. These goals of men are indivisible, just as peace is indivisible, and democracy is indivisible. As a friend of organized labor, as one who endeavored to assist organized labor, and as one who is now charged with responsibility for the welfare of all who labor, I urge you members and leaders of unions throughout the country to be constantly aware of your obligations and your opportunities in achieving a fuller measure of democracy. Develop within yourself, and inspire within your fellow unionists an increasingly sensitive interest in the responsibility of labor to the common good.

On this day we pay reverent homage to the memory of those leaders of

labor who sacrificed personal gain and gave their lives to the cause of industrial democracy. In honoring their persons, let us not forget their cause. We are their trustees. Ours is the freedom of choice—to be honorable in our trust, or to be indifferent to our obligations. If we would have peace in our hearts and souls, we must maintain faith. In our human selfishness we may betray our trust for thirty pieces of silver. But for us, as for Judas, there must be the halter of remorse.

"Responsibility," said the late Justice Brandeis "is the great developer." He spoke as a great advocate of democracy and of the rights of organized labor. In accepting the responsibility of its position, labor surrenders nothing; it assumes a greater dignity; it seizes a broader opportunity. Labor has its feet planted firmly upon the solid ground of legal rights. It is now time to look to the future.

There is much talk today about the new world, the new era, and the new economy. I cannot talk of such things—have not the gift of prophecy. I agree with Congressman Jerry Voorhis when he said, "An old world began to die all around us in 1929". I think that world met its flaming end in the furnace of a great conflict. I think that out of the smoldering ruins of the old, there has arisen a vision of a new and better world. But I know that there will be no such world, except as you and I fashion it.

We talk much of full employment. That means, to my mind, an opportunity to work for every man and woman who wants to work. But we cannot have full employment unless we have "full production" of goods and services. And we cannot have full production unless we have full consumption. And we will have none of these—full employment, full production, or full consumption—if our productive machine is stalled and our power to consume diminished as a result of chaotic industrial relations.

There is a principle of philosophy which calls upon the fundamental and primary groups of our society to assume, and to insist upon the right to assume, every function which they can properly carry out themselves. Thus, the family should not surrender to the state the function of raising and educating its children. Vocational groups, such as labor unions, should not surrender to the Government those aims which they can achieve alone. And the town or city should not surrender to the state, nor the state to the Federal Government, those functions which it can perform itself.

Of course, there are functions which can be adequately and efficiently performed only by the Federal Government or other secondary groups. But democracy, and the dignity of man, demand that each of us carry his own burdens well and faithfully if we wish to be independent and free.

Tom Paine stated a profound truth when he remarked that "Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence." And, allowing for the basic necessity of some governing force, it is a badge of lost responsibility. We get another traffic policeman when we forget our responsibilities and insist on violating traffic regulations.

I will be very happy if on next Labor Day I can report that organized labor has made a real start on some of its unfinished business. I will be most happy to report that organized labor has put all of its energies into an educational program for adult workers. I wish that organized labor would inspire and encourage study groups throughout the country. I wish that union members would participate in them. I can think of no better immediate subject for study than the problems of industrial relationship. Where have we failed in our past efforts to solve them? What must we do if we are to succeed in the future? Labor has the right, even the obligation, to call for assistance upon educational groups throughout the country. It is well enough for physical scientists to concentrate on splitting the atom. It ill behooves social scientists to ignore problems which can split apart our democratic society. And those problems must be handled by individuals, small groups, and local communities. They are not going to be solved by a few people in Washington. Here general principles may be agreed upon. Here general policies may be enunciated. Here the legislation must be enacted. But the day-to-day problems of industrial relations arise in the plants and the communities in which people work and live. It is there that the real answers to our industrial problems must be found. They are going to be found only when all of us pool our individual efforts. And labor can inspire those efforts.

Since management is an inseparable partner of labor, I may be pardoned for pointing to the story of management as a warning to labor. Management had the opportunity, and an almost unlimited opportunity, to assume its responsibilities to the common good throughout much of the last hundred years and even before

(Continued on page 6)

# The Forthcoming Industry-Labor Conference

**D**URING the last week of October and the first week of November there is scheduled a conference of industry and labor representatives to discuss ways and means of minimizing labor disputes in the United States. This conference was called by President Truman and mentioned in his message to Congress on September 6, 1945. Whatever this conference may do will be of great importance not only to the entire nation but also to the organized labor movement.

Precisely why this conference was called was stated clearly by the President in his message. He asserted that the whole process of national reconversion would be endangered if shortsighted employers began reducing wages and attempting to destroy labor unions. Behavior of this kind would inescapably lead to industrial strife and the nation would become so involved in restoring peace between labor and industry that the return to peacetime living would seriously be checked. Since this road-block to prosperity was predictable, the President declared that now is the time for industry and labor—with the assistance of the Federal Government—to devise ways and means of avoiding this catastrophe.

In addition to placing the problem of maintaining industrial peace before the forthcoming conference, the President stated emphatically that the existing National War Labor Board would be abolished as soon after the conference had ended as an orderly disposition of its work could be effected. He also declared that new wage regulations would be put into effect and that the Little Steel Formula as well as wage brackets were abolished. Wage control would be continued, however. The War Labor Board would exercise this control as long as it lasted and another agency would take over the job after the Board disappeared.

## Freedom With Responsibility

There can be no denying the fact that President Truman has given the employers and employees of this nation the freedom to determine for themselves a sound, peaceful basis of existence. Nor is it a secret that if labor and industry do not voluntarily work out some practicable plan of minimizing disputes, then there may be legislation enacted which will be most unsatisfactory—particularly to

organized labor. Thus the opportunity to work out an acceptable solution to the problem carries with it the responsibility of producing results which will be satisfactory to industry, labor and the public.

In view of the opportunity now presented to Labor by the Industry-Labor Conference, then now is the time to consider just what its position will be on certain basic questions.

## The Federal Government and Labor Disputes

One primary question upon which organized labor must take a position is whether or not the Federal Government shall participate at all in the settlement of labor disputes.

Prior to the war, the Federal Government took part officially in labor disputes only when its assistance was requested, except in the railroad industry. For the greater part of American industry, the Federal Government maintained a Conciliation Service which was available upon request by either labor or industry. The exception was the railroad industry in which disputes had to pass through conciliation and arbitration before the strike weapon could be used. In general, therefore, the Government's participation was limited, without power of making final and binding decisions, and dependent upon the wishes of the parties to a dispute. Yet, within these limitations, the Federal Government performed a creditable service in the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The record of the Federal Government's participation in labor disputes indicates that it can be of value. In other words, if now we were to return to the prewar relationship which existed between the Conciliation Service and the major part of American industry and labor, there would be no objection to Government participation. The Federal Government has played and can play an important part in maintaining industrial peace. As a consequence, therefore, the representatives of organized labor could take the position in the coming conference that the Federal Government has a part to play in labor disputes on a voluntary basis.

## The Extent of Government Participation

While there may be agreement that the Federal Government should par-

ticipate in maintaining industrial peace, there still remains the question of just what part the Government should play. Perhaps this problem may best be attacked by considering what organized labor would not want the Government to do.

All labor unions who believe genuinely in collective bargaining would not care to have the Government continue the National War Labor Board. The Board is nothing more than an instrument by which disputes were "settled" by compulsory arbitration. Organized labor has opposed compulsory arbitration consistently and over a long period of time. Compulsory arbitration and free collective bargaining cannot exist side by side. As long as the American labor movement is to be considered as a mature and responsible institution, this type of arbitration must not be permitted.

To be sure, the organized labor movement of this country voluntarily subjected itself to compulsory arbitration as a result of the labor-industry conference in December 1941 when the War Labor Board was created. But at that time the demands of war were such that every patriotic American was seeking ways and means of defeating the enemy—even at the price of a temporary limitation upon his rights. On the industrial front, no less than on the battlefield, there was no time for the freedom of debate. Decisions had to be made and adhered to as quickly as possible.

But the war emergency has ended. Now we expect the full benefits of liberty, even though the results may take longer to achieve and be painful in their attainment. There is no place for Government-enforced compulsory arbitration in post-war American labor relations.

## Voluntary Cooperation

The exclusion of compulsory arbitration as a method of Government participation in the settlement of labor disputes does not seriously limit the role the Government can play. In fact, the absence of legal force will act as a stimulus toward the use of the Federal Government as an aid in maintaining industrial peace. Let the Federal Government provide an adequate staff of efficient, well-trained Conciliators. Give either or both parties to an industrial dispute the right to call upon the Conciliation

Service voluntarily. Then, should an amicable settlement still not be possible, let the Federal Government offer to the parties an arbitration service which will act quickly and intelligently. If these services are made available whenever the parties to a dispute VOLUNTARILY desire them, the Federal Government will have discharged its obligations to the nation as a whole and to those involved in the dispute.

Anyone acquainted with the actual operation of a system of voluntary conciliation and voluntary arbitration knows that legal compulsion is not necessary. Voluntary procedures are realistic and practical because the general public will no longer be willing to remain on the sidelines in a dispute, and public opinion will be an ever-growing factor in the settlement of industrial strife. As a consequence of

this fact, strikes and lock-outs will not take place—with a few exceptions—under a system of voluntary adjudication of disputes until all means of peaceful settlement have been exhausted.

To be concrete, in the future neither labor nor industry will use the strike or lock-out without making use of conciliation. To do otherwise would be placing one side at a disadvantage in the eyes of the public. Should conciliation fail, neither side would be willing to bear the load of having refused to accept voluntary arbitration. Finally, not until one party refused to live up to an arbitration decision would the other party win public opinion over to the use of the strike or lock-out.

### Conclusions

In summary, therefore, the coming Industry-Labor Conference represents an opportunity as well as a challenge to the labor movement. Through it there is a means of avoiding the dangers which always prevail whenever politicians legislate methods of preventing strikes, such as outlawing strikes entirely. From this Conference there could come a set of voluntary procedures which would lead to uninterrupted industrial production without abolishing the right to strike. Certainly the organized labor movement must measure up to the responsibilities which go along with the right to have a voice in creating peaceful means of settling labor disputes. Should the Conference not be successful, then the responsibility for its failure will be due to parties other than labor.

---

## Labor's Unfinished Business

(Continued from page 4)

that time. But management surrendered its right and its opportunity by practices which brought on the demand for Government regulation and "little by little and much by much", to quote Jefferson, the Government was forced to assume authority. Labor now has the opportunity to solve its problems and to make certain that the common good is not transgressed. And I plead with labor to assume this responsibility, knowing that unless it does, the Government will be invited

and even compelled to assume the responsibility.

Labor and management—all Americans—have a tremendous challenge and a great opportunity. As Secretary of Labor I pledge to all citizens, and especially to our wage-earners, the full support of my individual effort and the services of my co-workers in the Department, in meeting that challenge and making the most of that opportunity. We cannot do the job for you—not in a democracy. Yours

is the opportunity, yours is the responsibility.

A little while back I disclaimed any gift of prophecy. But I think I know organized labor well enough, I think I know management well enough, I think I know Americans well enough, to venture the suggestion that next Labor Day will find us much further down the long road of democracy. The destination, a more perfect society, can be ours if we but want it and work for it.

---

## Junior Red Cross Enrollment Begins

November first to fifteenth are the dates set this year for enrollment in Junior Red Cross. Even not counting its members outside this country, Junior Red Cross is the biggest youth organization in the world. Twenty million boys and girls, of all races and creeds, are among its members.

The American Junior Red Cross dates back to September 15, 1917, during the first World War, when President Woodrow Wilson invited American children, whether in public, private or parochial schools, to join the American Red Cross. The response was immediate, and before

the year had ended twelve million children had joined.

Now that the second World War has come to an end, its aftermath—of wounded veterans in hospitals at home and abroad, of children in countries devastated by battle—demands the sympathetic action of children as well as adults.

That is part of why Junior Red Cross members are already at work on the 1,500 Christmas Decoration Units requested this year by the American Red Cross Service to the Armed forces. Each unit contains almost 2,000 items, ranging from Christmas tree

ornaments to table centerpieces. Christmas cards, for the men to mail out, are thoughtfully provided. These units will be shipped, in time for the holidays, to hospitals overseas, to hospital ships, to isolated posts where men no longer battling but still protecting their homeland will dream of the home Christmas they wish they could share.

To meet standards set by the Army and Navy, Junior Red Cross provides its schoolroom workers with standardized production drawings and patterns. These help to insure workmanship of high quality and uniformity.

# Report of the **GENERAL PRESIDENT**

## Information Concerning the Wage Policy of the Wage Adjustment Board

ON August 18, 1945, just four days after Japan admitted defeat, President Truman issued Executive Order No. 9599 to expedite reconversion by modifying controls over wages, prices and materials. He asserted that the Government wished to move as rapidly as possible, without endangering the stability of the economy, toward the complete removal of wage and price regulations. However, any action in that direction was guided by the desire to avoid either deflation or inflation. As a consequence, Executive Order No. 9599 was but a first step toward complete abolition of all controls.

With regard to wage controls, Executive Order No. 9599 authorized the National War Labor Board to construct a new wage policy by dropping entirely the Little Steel Formula and wage brackets. Furthermore, the War Labor Board was permitted to free from its jurisdiction those voluntary wage increases which would not become the basis of price increases or increased cost to the Government.

### General Order No. 40

The National War Labor Board made almost immediate use of its new discretionary authority. On August 20, 1945, the Board issued General Order No. 40 releasing jurisdiction over voluntary wage agreements which would not lead to price increases. Simultaneously the Board let it be known that a new wage policy would be developed without regard to the Little Steel Formula and sound and tested going rates.

This action of the War Labor Board indicated that—as a general rule—voluntary wage adjustments requiring no price relief could be made without endangering the economic health of the nation. As a general rule, this conclusion was sound; but there was an exception: the building and construction industry.

### General Order No. 41

Immediate release of voluntary wage increases not requiring price action from the jurisdiction of the Wage Adjustment Board would have endangered the entire building and construction industry. As a consequence the National War Labor Board exempted the industry from the provisions of General Order No. 40 for a period of 90 days.

This action of the National War Labor Board was taken after the Wage Adjustment Board unanimously requested that it be allowed to continue its past practice of requiring all wage adjustments to be submitted for approval. This request of the Wage Adjustment Board appears so contradictory to the general desire of building and construction tradesmen to be free of Government controls that an explanation is in order.

In the building and construction industry craftsmen are employed by contractors. Contractors provide manpower and materials for construction projects and as a consequence contractors' costs not only include material but labor as well. An increase in wages requires an increase in the contract price set by the contractor. In other words, a wage increase must be followed by a price increase. In the Wage Adjustment Board, a wage increase has customarily been recognized as an equitable basis for granting price relief to the contractor. Hence, when wage increases have been permissible under wage stabilization, not only have wages been adjusted but contractors have normally been permitted to include this additional cost of doing business in their contracts. Under General Order No. 40 the contractor would legally have been permitted to grant wage increases PROVIDED HE WOULD NOT ASK FOR PRICE RELIEF. Actually this legal permission was economically meaningless. Contractors generally could not absorb higher costs of doing business and there would have been a breakdown in collective bargaining relationships,

bitterness, general dissatisfaction, strikes and retarding the reconversion of industry.

In the place of the impractical General Order No. 40, the Wage Adjustment Board suggested that all wage adjustments in the building and construction industry be continued under the jurisdiction of that Board. Each voluntary request for an upward revision of wage rates could be evaluated under the new wage policy of the National War Labor Board by which the Little Steel Formula would be abolished. Furthermore, whenever wage increases were justifiable under the wage stabilization program there would be an equitable basis for permitting the contractor to reflect the higher cost of doing business in his bids.

In summary, therefore, the suggestion of the Wage Adjustment Board that all wage increases be continued under its jurisdiction for at least 90 days more appears to be extremely practical and sound. The issuance of General Order No. 41 by the National War Labor Board has paved the way for continuance of the sound collective bargaining relationships in the construction industry and insures general well-being for the employees, the employers and construction for the general public.

It is my belief that the extension of jurisdiction granted to the Wage Adjustment Board for a period of 90 days will terminate on or before that time and it is also my belief that the Stabilization Agreement entered into by and between the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Governmental Agencies will be terminated within the very near future, which will permit our Local Unions to carry on their business through collective bargaining with their employers as we had prior to the war.

*Martin P. Durkin*

## Report of GENERAL

In concluding my last report I was dealing with the situation at Windsor where Local Union 552 had accepted the responsibility of contesting an issue with the National War Labor Board. Every effort was being made by ourselves with some of the fair employers to try to secure an early adjustment, but this had failed.

### REPORT OF GENERAL ORGANIZER JOHN W. BRUCE

The Building Trades Council called a special meeting to permit me to outline the situation as it existed and they finally decided that if it became necessary all of the trades would stop work to assist us in securing an adjustment.

In situations of this kind, in which we were contesting an issue practically challenging Government authority, it was rather difficult of approach and owing to the severity of the situation and the way we had things under control, it was difficult to find a medium to bring about any conciliation. However, through Government officers overtures were made to our members to return to work pending a re-hearing. But I admire their determination when they refused to accept such advice.

In the meantime I attended a meeting of the Ontario Provincial Council, when we were able to discuss the general situation and they willingly supported the attitude of Local Union 552. This meeting was well attended and a very active and progressive meeting of the Association, and plans were laid for taking care of an intensive organizing campaign in the Province.

Returning to Windsor, I met with several International representatives including Vice President Crawford of the Sheet Metal Workers, Organizer Cooper of the Carpenters, and Vice President Ingles of the Electrical Workers, and along with the Executive Board of the Building Trades Council, we discussed what action could be taken to protect our workers in their fight.

Certain overtures had been made to me for an adjustment of the situation that were submitted to a special meeting, and after confirmation by the Chairman of the Regional War Labor Board, these terms were accepted, i.e., the members of our Local Union would receive 4 cents increase

in wages retroactive to the 1st day of March, 1945.

Victory was in the air. This was the eve of VJ-Day, and it was a splendid victory for our Local Union, and I have to express my very keen admiration and appreciation of the splendid spirit displayed during the five weeks in which our members challenged the wage stabilization order of the Government and were successful, despite all of the threats that had been made and the supposed illegality of our being out on strike, and thus we won a complete victory.

In accordance with previous arrangements, I met General President Durkin on a visit to several of our eastern local unions, and he was able to address a meeting of Local Union 552 and was profuse in his praises of the loyalty of our membership, and further outlined the policies for the future of our organization. He was splendidly received by our members.

Leaving Windsor we then visited Hamilton, where a joint meeting of Local Unions 67, 257, and 593, and 244 took place when there was a splendid attendance to welcome President Durkin on his visit. He again gave a very illuminating and instructive address to the delegates, urging more complete organization and covering every field in the pipefitting industry. His remarks were much appreciated by all of those who had the opportunity of hearing him.

We then visited Toronto. General President Durkin was able to be in attendance at the regular meeting of Local Union 46, and again expounded the theory of more complete organization of the men within our trade. It was extremely gratifying to be present at this meeting and hear his declaration that in view of the importance of more intensive organization that he had recommended to the General Executive Board, and they had concurred in his recommendations of the appointment of President Joe Connolly of Local 46 as Assistant General Organizer to myself. I know of nothing that was more popular with the membership than hearing this declaration and I anticipate that Brother Connolly will be able to give a good account of himself in the future work of our Organization.

We then left for Ottawa. En route we were able to pay our respects to Brother Fowler and Brother Burke of Local Union 221, Kingston, and re-

gretted our inability to hold a meeting. Arriving in Ottawa, we were able to be in attendance at a special meeting of Local Union 71, when again there was a splendid attendance of our membership to pay their respects to the General President on his visit to the Capital City. His remarks were well received.

We had a particular interest in coming to Ottawa as General President Durkin is vitally interested in the application of the wage conditions that have been entered into with certain international contractors who have in contemplation a large degree of work in this country, and the wage rates are in excess of any that have been so far allowed by our War Labor Boards. We were in consultation with the officers of the Department of Labor and the National War Labor Board, and it was finally concluded that these matters would have to be progressed with the various regional war labor boards in those areas in which the work has to be done. This work is of vital importance to our members and we are determined it shall be done under our conditions in accordance with the terms of the International Agreement.

While in Ottawa General President Durkin had an opportunity to be in attendance at an executive meeting of the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada, along with the International Representatives of the various organizations, who, owing to the ban on conventions, had convened this meeting for the purpose of determining our future policies now that the war had ended. President Durkin was invited and made a few brief remarks to the delegates present, but was deeply interested in the question under discussion and secured important information that will be to our mutual advantage.

Leaving Ottawa, we proceeded to Montreal and then on to Quebec. President Durkin is intensely interested in the problem with which we are confronted in this province, of the effect of dual unionism and the operations of the National Catholic Syndicate, and so several days were spent investigating all of the ramifications that confront us. While in the City of Quebec we were able to meet with the Executive Board of Local Union 511, who gave our General President their own interpretation of the situation as it exists, and I know this has made a

# ORGANIZERS

marked impression upon him. In his efforts to secure a closer idea of the operations of our large industries, with the generous approval of Mr. Elliott Little, Manager of the Anglo Canadian Pulp & Paper Company, we were permitted to visit and study one of the finest paper mills in the world. Under the able guidance of Mr. Corcoran, his engineer, a study was made of all the processes and the tremendous amount of pipe work that enters into the operation of a paper mill, that is now mostly controlled by the Pulp & Sulphite workers. On this visit we were accompanied by General Vice President Guerard.

Returning to Montreal, Local Unions 144 and 292 arranged a very nice social function of a dinner to General President Durkin, and at this dinner we were able to discuss many of the intimate problems of our Organization. Later in the evening he was able to address a joint general meeting of Local Unions 144 and 292 and outlined to them a progressive organizational policy, not only as it affected the building and general industries, but also as it referred to the railroad situation, he paying a great tribute to the members of Local Union 292 and our associated local unions in the railroad industry who have maintained their identity with the United Association, and promised further consideration of assistance in our organizational problems in the railroads. He received a splendid ovation, and the questions and answers indicated that our membership were deeply in accord with his policies.

President Durkin then had to return to Washington.

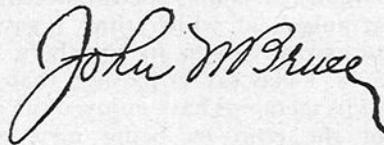
I then had to return to Ottawa for a meeting with Minister of Reconstruction, the Hon. Mr. Howe, as a member of his Labor Committee, when we discussed the lumber and shipping situation and further efforts are going to be made to see what can be done to bring about some stability in this industry. We have proved to the world that we can build ships and the question now is can we meet the demands of the market. While in Ottawa I had a conference with President Bengough relating to several matters of importance and I had a further conference with the Department of Labor respecting our previous requests relative to wage conditions in our international contracts.

I then left for Belleville, Local

Union 320, and conferred with their executive board on the application that had been made to the Regional War Labor Board, and after consultation they agreed to abide by my suggestions.

Returning to Toronto, I had a conference with General Organizer Connolly, who, as previously stated, has been assigned to assist me in the work in the Dominion of Canada. We paid a visit to the office of the Regional War Labor Board, and discussed with the officers the situation at Belleville and Welland, and several other matters regarding our International contracts as previously mentioned. In this connection we then also had a conference with Deputy Minister of Labor, Mr. Marsh, regarding the same proposition, and it has been agreed that we will attempt to make a joint application to the Regional War Labor Board to dispose of this matter.

I then left for Montreal to be in attendance at the meeting of the Policy Committee of Local Union 144 and laid down our plans for our approach to the problem of securing an increase in wages for our membership on a comparative basis with other cities and towns of like importance. We anticipate an early hearing on this subject-matter before the Regional War Labor Board.



This report begins at Denver where, in company with Business Representative McDonough, Plumbers Local Union No. 3 and Donner, Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 208, we conferred with Mr. Steel, of the Nichols Construction Com-

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
FITZGERALD**

pany of Arcadia, Calif., who have the general contract on the Shale Oil Laboratory that is now under construction on the University grounds at Laramie, Wyo. The purpose of our conference was to make application to the Wage Adjustment Board for the proper wage scale to apply on the installation of the piping on this project. At this meeting, there were officials of the Interior Department, as they too are much interested in the outcome of this situation. After these In-

terior officials sent a night letter to the Wage Adjustment Board, our two local unions and the writer backed it up with Form 44, pointing out to the Wage Adjustment Board that this wage scale had been previously determined on jobs at Laramie. This being true, there should be no objection raised as to the piping contractor paying the same rates of pay that other contractors paid to the membership of the United Association.

Later, in company with Business Representative Donner, of Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 208, we met with Messrs. Maitland, the personnel director, and Attorney Inch, of the Kaiser Industries, in order to discuss with those officials an agreement covering the maintenance men employed at their Denver plant. Owing to the fact that Mr. Inch had to leave Denver in a rush he agreed to return the agreement to us within the next few days. However, this was just a few days prior to V-J Day, and prior to the time that Mr. Inch had an opportunity to submit his findings of the agreement that we submitted, the plant was ordered closed by the Government.

On a call from Business Representative Reynolds, I attended a regular meeting of Local Union No. 192. The arrangements had been made prior to the announcement of V-J Day, which was Wednesday, August 15, and most of the members of this local were celebrating this great day. However, there were a sufficient number of men who showed up to hold a meeting in order that we may discuss the reopening of a contract that we had negotiated with the Frontier Refining Company. After discussing this agreement at some length, it was decided that the best interest of the membership of Local Union No. 192 could be better protected by failing to reopen this contract.

Returning to Denver, I again got in contact with Business Representatives McDonough, Plumbers Local Union No. 3, and Donner of Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 208, and accompanied them to the Heckerthorn plant at Littleton, Colo., as there was a misunderstanding prevailing on that particular project. We met with Mr. Bill Heckerthorn, as well as Messrs. Bellamy and Williams, the general contractors on this project. After a lengthy discussion regarding our misunderstanding we were finally able to convince Mr. Heckerthorn that if he would keep the

promises that were made to our two local unions, that our membership would be pleased to complete their work. This he agreed to do.

Business Representative Reynolds of Local Union No. 192, of Cheyenne, met me at Denver in order to discuss several matters of importance to his membership, as well as conditions affecting other trades in affiliation with the Cheyenne Building Trades Council.

I next went to Casper, where I met with Secretary Benham and President Myers, of Local Union No. 193, and was of assistance to Secretary Benham and President Myers in aiding them to man a job upon which they needed competent mechanics. President Cahill of the Wyoming State Federation of Labor, was with me, as it was the desire of both of us to make a survey of several situations existing in the State of Wyoming. Leaving Casper, we next went to Riverton, where we got in touch with President Benshoff, of Local Union No. 304, of Lander and Riverton. The purpose of stopping at Riverton was to make a survey with reference to the installation of a contemplated oil transportation line. However, our visit was a bit premature and we requested President Benshoff to inform us immediately when this contract was awarded.

We next went to Thermopolis, Wyo., where we got in touch with Brother Nelson, who is now a member of Local Union No. 193, of Casper. I also got in touch with Brother Omera, who is a long-time member of Local Union No. 82, of Tacoma, Wash. Brother Omera has been in Thermopolis for the past several years. We next went to Worland, Wyo., where we got in touch with Brother Allred, who is a member of Local Union No. 604, of Cody, and Brother Denny, of Local Union No. 193, of Casper. It is a pleasure to report that both of these brothers are kept busy at the plumbing and heating industry. Next we went to Lovell, Wyo., where we got in touch with Brother Alphin of Local Union No. 604, of Cody, and as reported about Worland, Brother Alphin has more work than he can perform.

We next went to Cody, where we got in contact with Secretary McNulty of Local Union No. 604. We also got in touch with Brother Hank Schmitenberger. However, Brother Schmitenberger's membership is in Local Union No. 30, of Billings, Mont., and I requested him to secure a clearance card and deposit it with Local Union No. 604, of Cody. While at Cody, we got in contact with Attorney Simpson, who is a large stockholder and the attorney representing the Husky

Oil Company. The Husky Refinery contemplated building an oil transportation line and it was the desire of President Cahill and the writer to secure this work for the membership of the several trades engaged in the construction of this type of work. However, Mr. Simpson advised us that he did not believe that the proposed oil line would be installed, but he would notify us later as to the true situation.

I next went to Billings, Mont., where I got in touch with Secretary Salsbury, of Local Union No. 30. He in turn arranged a special meeting and it is the desire of the membership of this local union to secure a 12½¢ per hour increase in their hourly wage rates. Owing to the fact that all regimentations and restrictions are now removed, the local union voted unanimously to request this increase from their employers.

I next went to Bozeman, Mont., to discuss a situation referred to me by General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock, regarding a complaint from a member of Local Union No. 243. After discussing this situation with Brother Monroe and the complaining member, I advised the president of that local union to correct this misunderstanding, and I hope in so doing it will prove of value to the membership of Local Union No. 243.

I next went to Logan, Utah, where Secretary Hailstone had requested me to visit Logan in order to be of assistance to the membership of Local Union No. 666. A special meeting was arranged, at which time I gave the proper advice to its members. However, I may say in passing, that many of its members have enjoyed the cream of the crop by being members of United Association, and working on defense jobs, and it is to be hoped now that conditions are getting back to normal, they will not forget the value of being a union man and continue to be a member of the United Association and remain in good standing.

I next went to Ogden, Utah, where I attended a regular meeting of Local Union No. 415, at which time I was asked many questions with reference to the maintaining of conditions for the membership of this local union. I know that if the advice given is followed and put into effect, I can say without fear of contradiction that it will prove of benefit, not only to those who are now members of Local Union No. 415, but to anyone who may be fortunate enough to be accepted as a member.

I next went to Salt Lake City, where I got in touch with Secretary Scarlet,

of Local Union No. 19. He and I discussed several situations of importance to the membership of his local union. Owing to the fact that Business Representative Anderson was in Tooele, I left a note for him in order to make an investigation of conditions existing on the installation of the oil lines at Rangely Oil Field.

*E. B. Fitzgerald*

The following brief report touches upon some of my activities during the past month.

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
A. A. GILLIS**

At the request of New London, Conn., Local Union No. 305, the office of a Boston, Mass., employer having work within the jurisdiction of this local union was visited, and the matter of expenses for bus fare that is being claimed was taken up, and the employer requested that a statement of the amount of expenses involved be submitted by the local's representatives for the purpose of clearing up the matter.

In the company of several international representatives of the building trades a conference was attended at the office of Brother Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Building and Construction Trades Council, when the matter of the advisability of making a check of the numerical status of the local affiliated to the Council was discussed; this for the purpose of properly apportioning the per capita financial rating to be held against the locals, in order that the business expenses of the office may be shared on an equitable basis. The International officers present at this meeting agreed to cooperate with Brother Johnson in his effort to arrange for all to share alike in the support of a common interest.

In the company of Business Agent Brother Tim Callahan of Boston Plumbers Local Union No. 537, a visit was made to the Norwood section of this local's jurisdiction, where a meeting was held with the employers for the purpose of informing them concerning the wage rate that had been sanctioned by Wage Adjustment Board of the United States Department of Labor, and that would apply to certain work with the exception of such repairs and alterations as may be excepted that come within a time limitation.

At the request of the General Office the three day conference of Shipbuild-

ing Stabilization Committee, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., was attended with General Organizer John F. Regan representing General President Martin P. Durkin. The several sessions of the meeting were taken up with such matters as: contemplated changes in existing agreements between employers and organized workers, requested rulings on application of sections of existing agreements, methods of computing straight and overtime rates in the several zones, and such matters as may affect the interests of the workers employed under the Shipbuilding Stabilization Agreement.

During my visits to Springfield, Mass., in the company of Business Agents Brothers Tom Egan of Plumbers Local Union No. 89, and Bill Morris of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 603, and other business agents an informal hearing called by the National Labor Relations Board's Regional Office was attended with Mr. William Shaw an Examiner, investigating the claims of the C. I. O. of an alleged non-functioning setup pertaining to the maintenance men employed by the Reynolds Company at its Springfield Plant, and the C. I. O. had petitioned for an election. Through the able presentation of evidence contrary to what was claimed by the opposition, our local's representatives with others of the building trades convinced the Examiner that the existing agreement should be permitted to stand as is for its duration. At a later day a visit was made to the office of the Building Trades' Employers Association in the company of Brothers Egan and Morris, when we discussed with Mr. Spencer, Secretary of the association, matters pertaining to the extension of the Stabilization Agreement's premium overtime rates. Later this matter was taken up at a joint meeting of the Executive Boards of Local Unions Nos. 89 and 603, with an explanation given to the officers of same.

At the request of Worcester, Mass., Local Unions Nos. 4 and 408, a visit was made to this city, where in the company of Business Agent Brother Billy Scales the office of Mr. Green, Public Works Commissioner, was visited and the matter of work coming within the jurisdiction of our locals was discussed. The work in question concerns the drainage system that is to be installed at the contemplated air field about to be constructed in this city. The work having been let, it will be necessary to contact the road construction contractor to try to prevail upon him to have it installed by our members.

During my visit to Hartford, Conn., in the company of Business Agents Brothers John O'Donnell of Plumbers Local Union No. 76, and Paul Willnauer of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 218, a call was made to a job for the purpose of arranging to have one trade assist the other in manning the work in question.

At the request of Meriden, Conn., Local Union No. 21, a meeting of this local was attended and the matter of preparing government forms to be sent to the General Office for submission to the Wage Adjustment Board was gone into, and the officers and members were instructed as to what they should do to bring about the wage increase that is being negotiated with their employers.

During my visit to Lawrence, Mass., a meeting was held with Business Agent Brother Dan Glvnn of Local Union No. 283, and the matter of men being granted union cards without the formality of an examination by a secretary of a local of another state was talked over, and the men in question were interviewed. A report on same is to be submitted to the General Office.

By instructions from the General Office a meeting of the Executive Board of Lowell, Mass., Local Union No. 400 was attended and the officers were informed on matters concerning the accepting of clearance cards of members who are clearing from shipyard locals into construction trades locals.

This report is being submitted just prior to my attending a meeting of the officers of Haverhill, Mass., Local Union No. 486, with whom I am to discuss matters pertaining to the welfare of the local's members.

*A. A. Gillis*

Arriving in St. Louis, a meeting was held between the officials of the Shell Oil Company and representatives of thirteen International Unions which resulted in a signed agreement for the Wood River Refinery of the company. With Business Representative Jim Shawen, of Local Union No. 439, I met the International Representative of the Carpenters and their local man from East St. Louis over some work at the Monsanto Chemical Company.

A meeting was held in the office of

the Shell Oil Company, at Wood River, with the Grievance Committee of Local Union No. 553 and the officials of the Shell Oil Company over the discharge of a member of Local Union No. 553. After hearing a discussion of the case, I refused to have anything to do with it.

In Chicago, I called at the office of the W. M. C. where I met Mr. Rand in charge of this area and Mr. O'Brien, in charge of Wisconsin, regarding a misunderstanding Local Union No. 31 were having with the U. S. E. S. at LaCrosse, for the hospital job at Tomah. I agreed to meet a representative of the employment office from Madison and try to adjust the matter.

With General President Durkin, I went to Peoria, where we met Business Representative William Galvin and Secretary John Goggin, of Local No. 353, and Business Representative Vic Darche, of Local Union No. 528. General President Durkin was interested in a report that plumbing was being fabricated in Peoria for pre-fabricated homes. The information was found to be incorrect.

We then left for Pekin, where Brother Darche conducted the group through the Corn Products plant, where we had the pleasure of meeting many members of the United Association.

Next to Milwaukee, where I called at the office of the Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association in regard to some work in that State on which I wanted their cooperation. I also met Business Representative Jerry Enright, of Local Union No. 601, and A. J. King, of Local Union No. 75.

I then left for LaCrosse for a meeting with a representative of the War Manpower Commission from Madison. This meeting was called on account of the position taken by the manager of the local employment office and under which we refused to furnish men. Present at the meeting were Business Representative Alex Nicholson, of Local Union No. 31, and officials of the War Manpower Commission, both State and Local, and the writer. After some discussion an understanding was reached that was satisfactory to us.

From LaCrosse to Wisconsin Rapids, where I called at the Paper Mill and met Mr. Leo Barrette and Ernest Rember, and we discussed a grievance the members of Local Union No. 778 were having with the maintenance men, and I was assured that as soon as men were available, the condition would be corrected.

In Green Bay, I met with the officers of Local Union No. 298 in regard

to a complaint made by members of Local Union No. 404 that members of Local Union No. 404 were having restrictions placed against them that were contrary to the United Association Constitution.

I called at Sturgeon Bay and met the officers of Local Union No. 404 and took up several matters in which they were interested.

Next to Marinette and Menominee on a request from Mr. Joseph Pichette, a member of Local Union No. 404, who was desirous of forming a local union in those cities. After some instructions about calling a meeting and contacting other men of our trade in that locality, I agreed to return in the near future.

In Chicago I met General President Durkin and took up several matters pertaining to the work in this locality. Also called on Secretary Joe Newman, of the Chicago Pipe Trades Council, regarding a dispute between two of the locals that would be appealed to the Council.

I then left for Rockford and after a conference with Business Representatives Harry Shaw and William Finnan, of Local Unions Nos. 57 and 210, we left for Rochelle and called at the Hospital job and met Major Smith, the Engineer in charge of the work. This is a small Hospital and the Nelson Heating Company have the heating, and Rockford Industries have the plumbing—both Rockford contractors.

We then went to DeKalb, where we contacted Secretary Dave Richmond and Brother Clif Skelly, of Local Union 612, in regard to a request made by Local Union No. 612 for jurisdiction of the job at Rochelle.

From DeKalb, went to Beloit, where a Power House is being erected by the Wisconsin Power and Light Company. As Sargent and Lundy, of Chicago, were the engineers, I had to get any information about the job from this firm in Chicago.

I attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 57 in Rockford and had the privilege of speaking to the group about condition of the trade throughout this territory.

I then left for Dixon and met Business Representative Paul Cornette, of Local Union No. 411, who has charge of the work on the Southern Illinois Power Company's job at Dixon. We discussed the problem of policing the territory surrounding Dixon.

In Champaign, I met Business Representative Henry Wittig and we visited the University of Illinois and with President Kortkamp and Chair-

man Miller, of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 149, we met Mr. Doake, of the University, in regard to classification of men doing pipe work at the University. After the conference, I suggested to our group the action to take.

I then left for Centralia and en route I stopped at Decatur and took up several matters with Business Representative George Kitson, of Local Union No. 65. I also stopped at Mattoon and met Secretary Ray Patrick, of Local Union No. 563, regarding a request the local union was making for a wage adjustment. This local should have a wage adjustment, as the rate is away out of line with the surrounding locals.

Arriving in Centralia, I contacted Business Representative J. M. Willard, of Local 653, on several questions on which we had some correspondence. I suggested a plan for taking care of the several cases and it met with the approval of Brother Willard.

In Springfield, I attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 137, at which a very spirited debate took place concerning the laborers' policy of encroaching on the work of the United Association. I also took up the jurisdiction of several jobs with Business Representative Charles Carey, of Local Union No. 137.

Next to Chicago, where I called at the office of the Sargent-Lundy Company, the Engineers on the Power Plant, at Beloit, and after receiving the information I required, I left for Milwaukee to contact one of the contractors who has been doing work for this firm.

I then left for Beloit and met Secretary H. M. Hoover, of Local Union No. 413, in regard to the handling of this job so that our members will have all work coming under our jurisdiction.

In Janesville, I met Secretary Louis Graesslin, of Local Union No. 285, regarding the wage for that local. From Janesville, I went to Milwaukee and met Business Representative Jerry Enright, of Local Union No. 601, in regard to some work in that locality.

In Milwaukee, I attended the regular meeting of the Milwaukee Building Trades' Business Representatives. At this meeting, I met Business Representative A. J. King, who was requesting jurisdiction over a job outside of Milwaukee. I also had an opportunity to discuss with General Vice President Schoemann some plans for looking after the work throughout the State in the postwar period.

Next to Indianapolis, on request of Business Representative Roy Pavey, of Local Union No. 440, in regard to a wage adjustment for that local. Also met Business Representative Bob Fox, of Local Union No. 73, on the same matter. With Brother Pavey, I called at the Indianapolis Gas Plant and met Mr. Watson, of the Wilputte Coke Oven Corporation, and found that a misunderstanding that had been complained of had been taken care of. Later we met Mr. Ralph Allingham, of the same company, and reached an understanding on the decision of the Wage Adjustment Board insofar as the Indianapolis Gas Company was concerned. While in Indianapolis, I met Brother Charles W. Kern, State Labor Commissioner of Indiana, and President Carl Mullin, of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, and we discussed several problems confronting us throughout the State.

I then left for Chicago.

*Thos E. Cunningham*

My last report was made in Toledo, Ohio, from where I proceeded to Pittsburgh, Pa., to meet with the officials of the Engineering and Construction division of the Koppers Company, Inc., to further go into the possibility of entering

into a signed National Form of Agreement. At this meeting the Agreement was consummated and signed by the officials of this company to cover all their work coming under the United Association jurisdiction and that the engineering and construction division of this company will engage in throughout the United States and Canada.

While in Pittsburgh I met with officials of the Wilputte Coke Oven Corporation. These officials were anxious to obtain relief from the actions of one of our local unions whereby they were placing impracticable and unlawful restrictions on the activities of a particular United Association member whom the company had sent to the job as their Piping Superintendent.

At this meeting I assured the officials of this company that the General Officers of the United Association would see to it that all of the provisions of their National Agreement with the United Association would be carried out in full along with the provisions of the United Association

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
J. J. McCARTIN**

Constitution; and I might add, at this time, that the Standard National Form of Agreement does not conflict in any way with the United Association Constitution but has been drawn up to be in keeping with it.

The above complaint has been referred to the General Organizer of the particular district for correction.

Returned to Chicago where I handled a number of disputes existing between some of our Local Unions and the Boiler Makers over various types of equipment and certain steel plate fabricated piping jobs. All these disputes were adjusted with the International officers of the Boiler Makers, in keeping with our Joint Agreement.

Later in the month of August the United Association Industrial Relations Committee representing the Fitter, upon the instructions of General President Martin P. Durkin, met with a like Committee of the Boiler Makers for the purpose of going over the Joint National Agreement, in order to clarify or add to the Agreement.

The personnel of the United Association Committee were:

General Vice President Leo A. Green, of Pittsburgh;

Business Manager Robert F. Lynch, of Local Union 274, U. A., of Jersey City,

and myself. During these meetings General President Martin P. Durkin was in Chicago attending the Executive Council Meetings of the A. F. of L., and was available at all times for the Committee to confer with on the many questions involved with the Boiler Makers.

The Boiler Makers requested this meeting on the grounds that they felt there were a number of new processes and installations that had come into being since the writing of the form of the present Agreement.

Several meetings were held by the two Committees and certain sections of the present Agreement that have proved most controversial at times between the two Organizations were thoroughly discussed and we jointly were in accord on most of them just as to how they should be decided on when a dispute would again arise.

The Committee recessed these meetings at the time to reconvene at some later date which shall be set by the General Presidents of the two Organizations.

Before closing my topic of conversation on the above joint meetings I would like to mention to the membership of the United Association that the United Association Committee would not agree to any changes in the

present Agreement and, as a matter of advice to all Local Unions, it will be necessary for the membership of the United Association to be on their guard against any violations and misinterpretations of the present Agreement with the Boiler Makers. The two particular classes of work that had given us more or less disputes, from time to time, are steel plate fabricated pipe and completed steel tanks. On the first item, plate fabricated pipe, Sections Fourteen and Fifteen are the only Sections that allow the Boiler Makers to install plate fabricated pipe and then only under certain conditions, and I have felt all along that the membership of the United Association do not put enough stress on Section Sixteen of the Agreement which is very clear and concise to the point that members of the United Association are to install all classes of manufactured pipe regardless of the material used to make up the pipe and this definitely means and includes manufactured pipe which is made up of sections of steel plate. (Of course, it being understood that we are talking about pipe when used in the Pipefitting Industry.)

On the question of completed tanks, as covered under Section Seventeen, it is intended to mean that wherever a completed steel tank is delivered to a job and is necessary to be installed in a piping system whereby materials, liquids or gases are delivered to a definite point such as a manufacturing tank, that all of these completed steel tanks in the particular piping system is the work of the members of the United Association and the Boiler Makers are to set completed steel tanks that are used for the processing and manufacturing of the product within that particular tank. They are also (as provided for in Section Eighteen) to handle, install and set all completed steel tanks for the storage of the finished product coming from the manufacturing tank.

Another point I would like to impress on the minds of the membership is the fact that this Joint National Agreement only covers steel plate tanks and equipment which comes under the jurisdiction of the Boiler Maker and at no time was it the intent of either Committee in the drawing up of this Agreement that the membership of the United Association would relinquish their jurisdiction on the handling, setting and/or assembling of completed or knocked-down cast iron sectional tanks, feed water heaters and other such equipment.

During General President Martin P. Durkin's presence in Chicago for

the Executive Board meeting of the A. F. of L., I was afforded the opportunity of meeting with him and receiving necessary advice on many matters affecting the membership of the United Association.

Two most important questions confronted General President Martin P. Durkin before the A. F. of L., Executive Council, namely—one being the strike and picket line of certain Building Trades Crafts against the Movie Studios of Hollywood, California; and the other being the second appeal as made by the Common Laborers International President to the A. F. of L., Executive Board, against the action as taken by the Building and Construction Trades Department in their New Orleans Convention of last year, wherein the Common Laborers Organization were instructed to appear before Referee Hutcheson and defend their position of encroachment on the jurisdiction of the United Association over the installation of water mains and non-metallic sewers. General President Martin P. Durkin very ably stated to the A. F. of L. Executive Council the stand and position of the United Association in both mentioned cases, and no doubt all Local Unions have since been notified by the General Officers of the action taken by the Executive Council wherein the Common Laborers were denied their appeal and have been ordered to carry out the laws of the Building Trades Department and exhaust their means through Referee Hutcheson as set up by the Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

In the controversy affecting our membership, as well as the other crafts of the Building Trades in the Movie Industry jurisdictional controversy, a favorable decision has been rendered on behalf of the craft organizations.

While in Chicago I again called on the President of the Refinery Engineering Co., who now have their main office in this city, to endeavor to arrive at some understanding as to what their labor policy is going to be on their work. This Company has an office in the district of Ashland, Kentucky, and Huntington, West Virginia, where formerly they conducted a Pipe Fabrication Shop and did not employ members of the United Association on their work in the shop. They are still engaged in the Ashland district on oil refinery work and here again they are not employing members of the United Association on their pipe work.

They have now branched out in their business field and are designing, engineering and building complete refinery units and recently have start-

ed a job in the southern part of Indiana, employing members of the various A. F. of L. Building Trades crafts, including our own. However, each time I have called at their office I have been unable to contact the President of this Company as he is out of the city.

My purpose in thus reporting to the membership of this Company at this time is that we have information that they are contemplating new construction jobs in the states of Ohio and Michigan and I feel it is the duty of the Local Unions in whose territory they might be starting these jobs to see that they operate on a fair basis with our Local Union having jurisdiction in Ashland, Kentucky.

From Chicago, I proceeded to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to wait on the Officials of Townsend & Bottum, Inc. This Company was desirous of entering into and signing the Standard National Form of Agreement. Previously I investigated the activities of this Company and found that they have been and are now engaged in the designing, engineering and building of Power Generating Stations, both steam and hydro-electric; also, the erection of heavy machinery and equipment in Industrial Plants and Power Plants throughout the United States.

All sections of the Agreement were gone over and clarified for the benefit of these Officials and the same has now been entered into and signed.

From Ann Arbor I proceeded to Detroit to wait on officials of the Petroleum Systems, Inc. This Company is engaged, on a national basis, in the designing and installing of gasoline storage and delivery systems of the hydraulic type. They are also engaged in the designing and installing of all types of equipment for handling volatile liquids. Most of the personnel of this Company were formerly connected with the Aqua Systems, Inc., of New York City. (Which Company has since been dissolved.)

While in Detroit I had the opportunity of visiting and meeting with the Business Representatives of the Plumbers' Local Union, namely—Brothers A. Virtue and J. McNern; also Brother T. McNamara of the Steam Fitters' Local Union and Brother E. Thal, Secretary of the Building Trades Council.

From Detroit I proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, to meet with the Officials of the A. G. McKee Company to again discuss the possibility of their entering into the Standard National Form of Agreement with the United Association. Clarifications were given on certain sections of the Agreement and the

same is now to be presented to their Board of Directors.

However, the Officials of this Company assured me that all of their work coming under our jurisdiction will be manned by members of the United Association and that they fully intend to enter into and sign the National Agreement. A meeting within the immediate future is to take place.

While in Cleveland I met with the Officials of the Ric-Wil Company to register a complaint against the practice of this Company in having most of their pre-fabricated and pre-sealed underground piping systems assembled and welded in their shop at Barberton, Ohio, by others than journeymen of the United Association, and then when some particular Local Union serves notice on them that they will not install these underground piping systems under these conditions the Company has been in the habit of engaging some Piping Contractor to pre-fabricate and weld the pipe with his United Association Journeymen just for the particular job in question.

We are insisting that all of this Company's pipe fabrication and welding shall be performed by United Association Journeymen receiving the prevailing Building Construction wage rate and they are making a study of this matter and I am to expect hearing from them in the immediate future.

Returned to Chicago from where I am completing this report.

*John J. Mc Carlin*

Beginning this report I am in Philadelphia, Pa., attending a joint conference of National and International Representatives and the Philadelphia Metal Trades Council Organizing Committee—purpose of conference, 34,000 potential members at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, 2,091 of whom are working at the Piping Trades. Details incidental to this proposed campaign have been carefully planned and outlined by the Conference and Sub-Committees. The present and immediate future seem favorable and the Committees believe that substantial results can be achieved. Joseph O'Zanic, A. F. of L. Director for the Penna. District, is Chairman of the campaign. Minutes on Policy and Budget have been for-

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
M. McDONALD**

warded to General President Durkin for his consideration.

Next to Jersey City, to attend a regular Executive Board meeting of Local 274, Pipe Fitters Local. Progressive action was taken regarding service to the membership and, on recommendation of Business Manager Robert Lynch, Walter Campbell will assume the duties of Business Agent to assist Business Agent Frank Denike and Robert Lynch.

Again a conference was held with Business Agent Gus Kiel, of Local 49, of Paterson, N. J., regarding conference with employers. Again employers couldn't meet us, other affairs having preference. Upon my next visit to the area of Paterson, N. J., I will again make an effort to contact interested parties.

And next, upon receipt of a telegram from General Secretary Hillock, regarding removal of U. A. men from Fleck Brothers shop, Reading, Pa., I contacted Business Agent Klemmer, of Local 542, and men were returned to work. I will, at my earliest opportunity, visit Reading regarding this matter.

My next assignment, by the General Office, was to attend the Pennsylvania State Association Convention, at Harrisburg, Pa. A well attended Convention was my pleasure to address. Our Pennsylvania Locals are making progressive effort to unionize our Industry; peacetime conditions of overtime and reconversion were intelligently discussed as were wages and conditions. Refreshment Committeemen—President Ed Dwyer and Harry Swilkey—are to be congratulated for the splendid chicken and steak dinners that were enjoyed by all in attendance.

Back to Philadelphia, Pa., to confer with Business Agent Alvin Mehl regarding United Engineers and the Publicker Alcohol Plant. A conference is being arranged so that the condition of prefabricated pipe can be definitely settled.

Next to Baltimore, Md. By appointment I met Robert Buxbaum, Business Agent Local 48, on condition to do with Agreement signed by Local 570, of Hagerstown, Md. A conference was arranged with the Officers of Local 570, also a special meeting of the membership was called at Hagerstown, Md. Business Agent Buxbaum and your reporter attended the meeting and many matters to do with jurisdiction and territory were cleared and understandings were definite regarding per capita tax and U. A. Constitution. I will, upon notification, attend the next conference between Local 570 and the Hagerstown, Md., Master Plumbing

and Heating Contractors' Conference Boards.

Back to Philadelphia to confer with Mr. Bourgard, of the York Refrigeration Machine Company, regarding a stoppage of York Company work in Pittsburgh, Pa.

While in Philadelphia I contacted Business Agent Mehl regarding foreman for Lummus Company, it being understood no U. A. man shall be discriminated against regarding work opportunity.

Next, by appointment, and accompanied by the Business Agents O'Neill and Sherry, of Local 690 (Plumbers) I attended a conference at the offices of the Philadelphia Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Association. This meeting had to do with overtime and no definite conclusions were agreed upon. A future meeting will, I am sure, bring about reasonable settlement of this issue.

While at Philadelphia, at the request of Business Agent O'Neill, I attended a regular meeting of Local 690. "Organize Our Industry" was my topic and Local 690, cooperating, responded with lowered initiation fee and a definite program was inaugurated, and a campaign is now in progress to unionize small shops, servicemen in hotels, stores, gas companies, etc.

Upon instructions from General Office I emplaned to Pittsburgh, Pa., and after a conference with General Vice President Leo A. Green and Business Agents O'Toole and Hagemeyer, a conference was arranged at the Pittsburgh offices of York Company, at which time conditions were discussed regarding the stoppage of York Company work in the area of Pittsburgh, resulting in resumption of work and understandings that henceforth no supervision shall be sold unless U. A. men do the work of installation. This, of course, includes a 100 per cent union shop, maintenance and construction conditions. Also, it was understood Organizer John McCartin and the York Company would further negotiate for a National Agreement, the above to be in effect until favorable understandings are adjudicated by the General Office. Mr. Waddell and Mr. Yoder represented the York Company, and Agreement will be forwarded to General President Durkin.

While in Pittsburgh, Pa., I wanted to call on several nearby Locals. However, the VJ-Days made it impossible for me to contact our Locals' offices to make appointments, and previous definite appointments brought me back to Philadelphia to attend an Executive Board meeting of Local 420.

Next, by appointment, I met Busi-

ness Agent Andy Nolan and Business Agent Gus Crowley, of Local 475, Newark, N. J., in the office of Business Agent James Bradley, at Elizabeth, N. J., on a matter of jurisdiction. Understanding was amicable.

While in the area I visited Jersey City and again Business Agent Gus Kiel and Business Agent Frank Denike tried in vain to reach Frank McBride regarding conference to settle wage conditions for Local 49, of Paterson, N. J. My conclusions and advice to Business Agent Kiel were to send notice to employers setting a date when increased wages shall start, and give men to those employers who pay the wage requested.

Back to Philadelphia, I conferred with Mr. Stroud, of York Company, regarding a condition of unionization of all work in the area of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and advised a call on Business Agent Tom Mulligan, of Local 147. Mr. Stroud will, in the near future, call on Business Agent Mulligan, who will, I am sure, adjust the condition to the satisfaction of his membership.

Next, a conference with Business Agent James O'Neill, of Local 690, regarding Wanamaker's store maintenance men.

Next, at the request of General Office, and by appointment, I attended a conference at the City Hall in the office of the Chief Plumbing Inspector, Robert Bohn, accompanied by Alvin Mehl, Business Agent Local 420, and James O'Neill, Business Agent, Local 690, regarding City and State Laws, to do with water piping. Mr. Bohn was most courteous and future meeting will be held after understandings are reached between interested parties, including the employers of our U. A. men.

My next assignment brought me to Allentown, Pa., at which city I met Business Agent Joseph Hudak on a matter to do with difference in initiation fee, when a member with less than a year's standing comes into a Local to work. I met the complainant, Brother McGorry, at Hazleton, Pa., and suggested he see Business Agent Joseph Hudak and make effort to cooperate.

My next assignment brought me to Hazleton, Pa., where I attended a regular meeting of Local 425. After a brief talk by the writer a forum was held and questions and answers resulted in taking into membership five men working for R. E. Hornsberger. These men recondition boilers, radiators, plumbing fixtures, etc. Also, apprentices will be accepted into membership in accordance with the U. A. Constitution. Conferences will be called

with those employers who employ U. A. men and wage negotiations will start immediately; also a special meeting of the Executive Board was held following the regular meeting to hear the cases of appeals from fines of \$25.00 involving Brothers Longo, Breslin and Gallagher. At my suggestion the Board will recommend to the membership the withdrawal of the motion fining these men. All agreed the best interests of Local 425 would be served by so doing. Business Agent Howard Slausser and the Pipe Fitters working for R. E. Hornsberger, Brothers Kanarczyk, Rukis, Portance, Fitchner and the writer had dinner, at which time conditions of trade were discussed. In attendance was Ex-Business Agent Joseph Turnbach.

Next a visit was made to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at which city by appointment, I met Business Agent Thomas Mulligan on a matter to do with York Ice Machine Company. Business Agent Mulligan knows the conditions regarding the York Company. I am sure after suggested conference with York Company officials same will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

And next to Williamsport, Pa., to confer with Business Agent George Heiser on a matter of jurisdiction of a job in Athens, Pa., requested by Charles Spencer, Business Agent Local 206, Elmira, N. Y. I talked to Business Agent Spencer over the 'phone in the presence of Business Agent Heiser and an amicable agreement was the result.

While at Williamsport, Pa., I attended a regular meeting of Local 810. After my talk, questions were invited, resulting in a most interesting meeting. After a conference with Business Agent Heiser, regarding assessments on the following day I departed for Pittsburgh, Pa., at which city I met, by appointment, General Vice President Leo Green, Business Agent Frank Johnston, Regis Aiken, Harry Hagemeyer and Joseph O'Toole, from which city I am closing this report.

*Wilton Mc Donald*

Now that the atomic bomb has justified the government expenditures, it has also justified the sacrifices and anguish that it caused the officers and members of Local Union No. 102, of Knoxville, Tenn., as well as the General Officers and every member who worked on the Clinton Engineering project at Oak Ridge. Because of the non-strike

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

pledge given to the President of the nation by the American Federation of Labor and accepted by the United Association, it was necessary to take no drastic action when others than members of the United Association were doing work that rightfully belonged to the membership of the United Association. You men know better than words can tell how it feels to see someone else doing our work—especially those who came up the hard way, when it was necessary to fight and sacrifice to have and to retain work that was acknowledged and conceded to the United Association by charter rights, from the American Federation of Labor. However, when the whole story is told, you will learn that your interests were well taken care of by your General Officers. I would be amiss if I did not take this opportunity to thank the officers and members of Local Union No. 102, of Knoxville, as well as every member who worked to advantage on the Clinton project for their patience and patriotism in listening and taking the advice of your Organizer, when it was very trying to do so. How proud you must feel for your part in that particular operation. Many thanks.

Received through the General Office a request for jurisdiction of a new plant to be built at Elkton, Va., sent by Secretary Bruce of Local Union No. 216, Lynchburg, Va. After investigation, I recommended that temporary jurisdiction of the Elkton, Va., job be given to Local Union No. 216, of Lynchburg, Va.

Received a copy of a letter sent to the General Office by a group of members of Local Union No. 538, of Johnson City, Tenn., asking for an investigation of the election held June 28, 1945. Also a letter sent to the General Office by Business Agent Williams of Local Union No. 538, asking for my services in connection with an addition to the Tennessee Eastman Corporation plant in Kingsport, Tenn. The first question in regard to the election, as explained by the Business Agent, may be all right, but will have to wait until I am able to attend a meeting of the local. The second question about supplying men direct to the general contractor—the Electrician is in the same boat, and even if we desired to give men to the general contractor—we do not have an agreement with them. If the Electrician pickets the job, we would probably have to come off anyway, so we might as well stay away until further investigation. This was my recommendation to Business Agent Williams.

Received requests from Local Unions Nos. 706 of El Dorado, 155 of

Little Rock, and 655 of Pine Bluff, for jurisdiction of Paper Mill at Crossett, Ark., and Trailer project of Bearden, Ark. I recommended temporary jurisdiction over the Paper Mill at Crossett be given to Local Union No. 155 of Little Rock, with the understanding that 50 per cent of the men will be furnished by Local Union No. 706, of El Dorado, if available, and that temporary jurisdiction of the Trailer camp at Bearden be given to Local Union No. 655, of Pine Bluff, with the understanding that 50 per cent of the men will be furnished by Local Union No. 706 of El Dorado, if available. All three locals are aware of this arrangement.

My services were requested by Business Agent Cooper of Local Union No. 491 of Roanoke. Some work was fabricated by Maintenance men in the plant at Radford Powder plant. I visited the job with the Business Agent, and talked to the superintendent of the Maintenance crew, and the project manager, and they are going to have the work done by United Association construction men. We agreed to install the work fabricated now. This was agreeable to all.

Received a telegram that my services were requested by Local Union No. 29 of Fort Smith, Ark. Met Financial Secretary Culbertson and Brother Glynn Doyle, President of the local. They are about to enter into a drive to organize the refrigeration in this city, and I gave them the desired information. I also assured them that the United Association would assist them in every way possible. This was my first visit to Fort Smith, and I was glad to have the opportunity because I have not been able to find time for visits as yet. Maybe they will come soon enough.

Received a telegram from General Office requesting me to be present at the Executive Board meeting of Local Union No. 43 of Chattanooga, Tenn., on August 3, 1945, because a Brother Kretz, out of Local No. 449, of Pittsburgh, superintendent at the Volunteer Ordnance plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., was to be there to answer complaints by members about his conduct as superintendent. He was not on charges. If necessary the charges would be presented to his home local. I was in Chattanooga when Brother Kretz came there and was helpful in having his request granted in not insisting on his clearance. He stated then that he would not work or give orders direct to the men, but he forgot, and was his own worst witness. However, at the hearing, he was able to show that he insisted that United Association men

handle all our material; even pitched in himself to help. This appealed to me—it showed that Local Union No. 449 and Vice President Leo Green, and the officers of that local, give their men proper training. When the board went into executive session, I was able to point out all the beneficial things he practiced on the job; particularly now, when so many decisions are not in our favor. They agreed and the charges were not sustained.

On Thursday, June 14, 1945, I visited the Camden, Ark., job on the request of the General Office, because of the many letters and telegrams and 'phone calls from the employers and members of the United Association. The first project visited was the Housing Job. A. F. Pfeifer Company, of Little Rock, is doing the plumbing and heating. This is where the men walked off because they were not satisfied with the superintendent, a member of Local Union No. 155 of Little Rock, and because of the actions of the job steward in permitting a strike vote. He was relieved of the job steward duties, and also laid off because of reduction of force. He wrote many letters to the General Office protesting the action of the Business Agent. I shall write a separate report about this. Other actions of members of Local Union 706 were corrected by me.

I then visited the main project of the Associated Mechanical Contractors at the Camden Naval Ordnance plant, and the conditions here were not much better. I told the Business Agent, the foreman, and stewards, that the way they were conducting the job was disgraceful, and if not corrected the United Association would be compelled to give the jurisdiction to some other local. I will say, however, that because of the flood down there it was very trying to work—mud up to their knees, stump holes filled with water, and many men falling in up to their necks. Needless to say, I left the plant not expecting much change, and was almost convinced that the General Office would have to take over. A new election was held, and a brother by the name of Earl Griffin was elected Business Agent. I had been informed that he was a "trouble maker", but on a previous visit, I heard him talk at a meeting and he appeared to know what he was talking about. After the election letters and telegrams were sent to the General Office protesting the election, and letters were sent to Vice President Lahey.

I was on my way to El Dorado when I was requested to return to Front

# Technical INFORMATION

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

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

## Forced Hot Water Heat

IN the September issue your attention was directed to Conversion Charts and Figures 91 to 105. Because of the amount of space that these illustrations required, this issue will be devoted to these illustrations exclusively.

Figure 91, shows connections for stoker-fired boiler; Figure 92, connections for coal-fired boiler; Figure 93, connections for gas-fired boiler. Figure 94, connections for coal-fired boiler with forced circulation but no provisions for domestic hot water; Figure 95, diagram showing a six

zone layout for an apartment house; Figure 96, a three zone Monoflo System layout for a large residence; Figure 97, diagram showing an excellent example of zoning for occupancy, for a municipal building; Figure 98, diagram for long, low factory building; Figure 99, an example of the use of steam convertors to supply hot water for heating circuits for hospital installation; Figure 100, a three zone, down-fed Monoflo System, supplying heat to four floors and the basement; Figure 101, a nine story Monoflo System installation with hot water supplied by two convertors connected to a steam boiler; Figure 102, in this installation a detached building is heated by forced hot water supplied by a B. & G. Indirect Heater connected to a steam boiler; Figure 103, an excellent installation where part of the radiation is on a level with or below the boiler; Figure 104, this diagram shows the proper connections for an overhead main system; Figure 105, in factories, warehouses and garages with steam boiler, but where steam pressures are not required constantly, the illustration provides a very satisfactory method of heating the offices with hot water.

In the November issue the subject "Method of sizing for any circuit of a single pipe main equipped with B. & G. Monoflo fittings and cast iron radiators", will be covered.

CONVERSION CHART TO DETERMINE PERCENTAGE FACTOR FOR MONOFLO RISER CAPACITIES WITH KNOWN PRESSURE DROP THROUGH HEATING UNITS

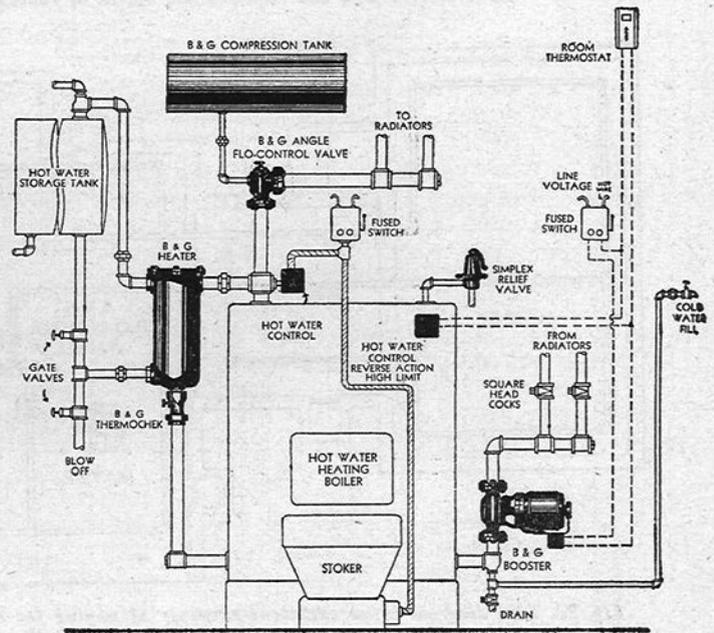
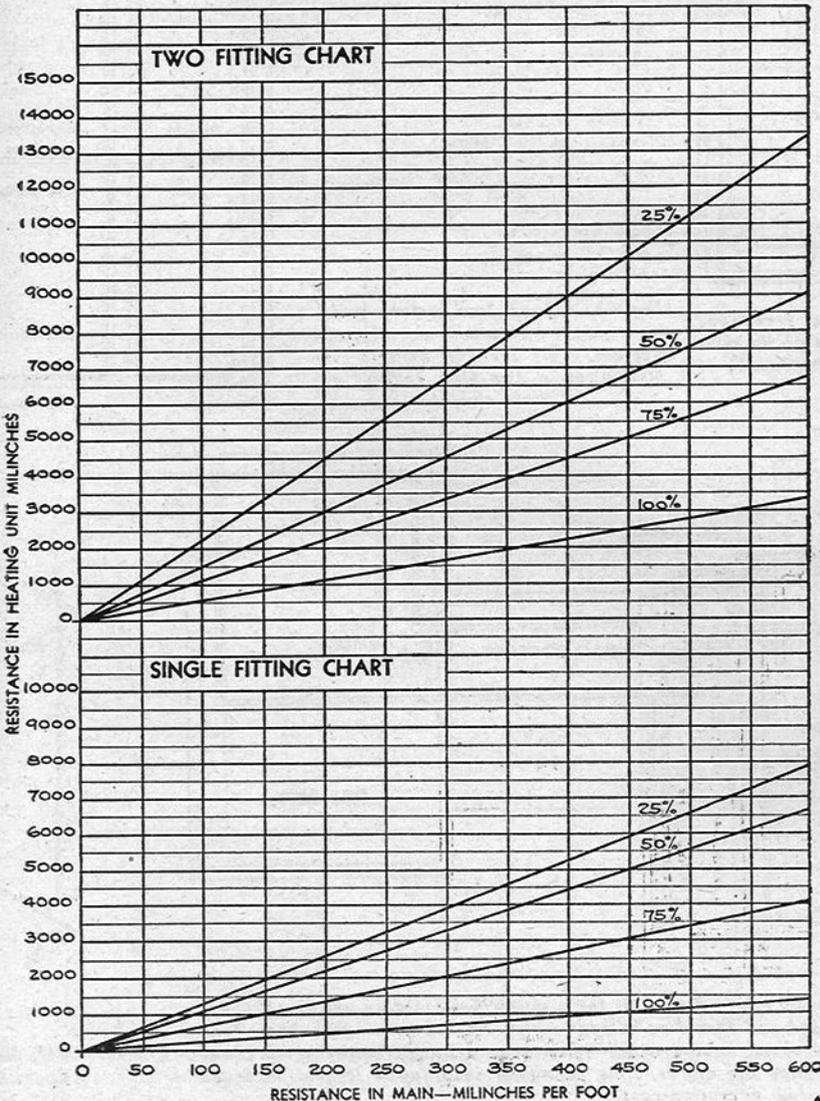


Fig. 91. Connections for stoker-fired boiler—either Monoflo or two-pipe system.

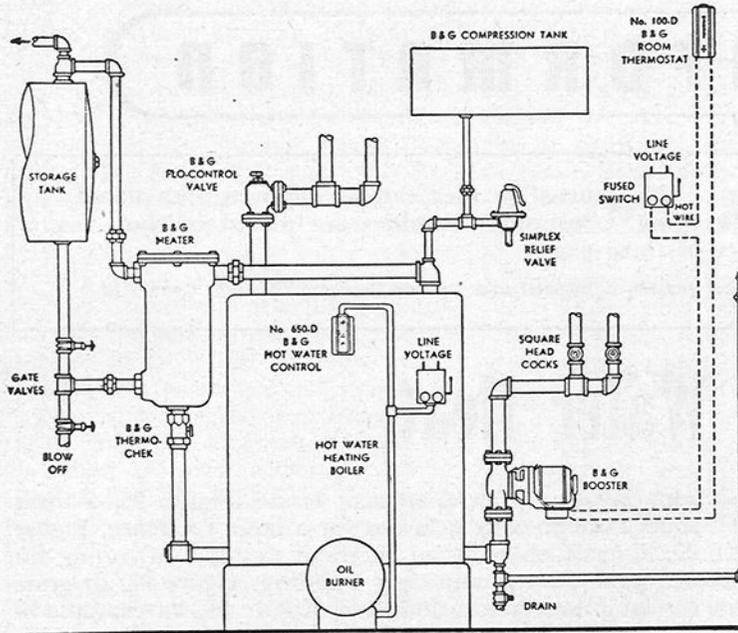


Fig. 92. Connections for oil-fired boiler—either Monoflo or two-pipe system.

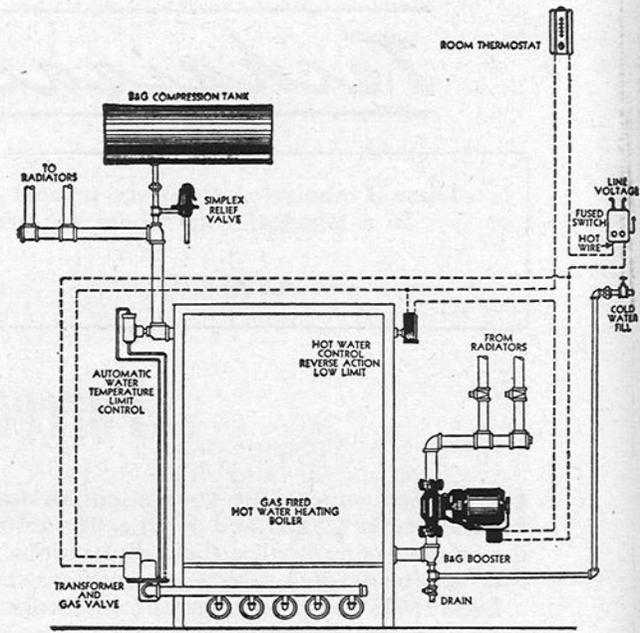


Fig. 93. Connections for gas-fired boiler—either Monoflo or two-pipe system.

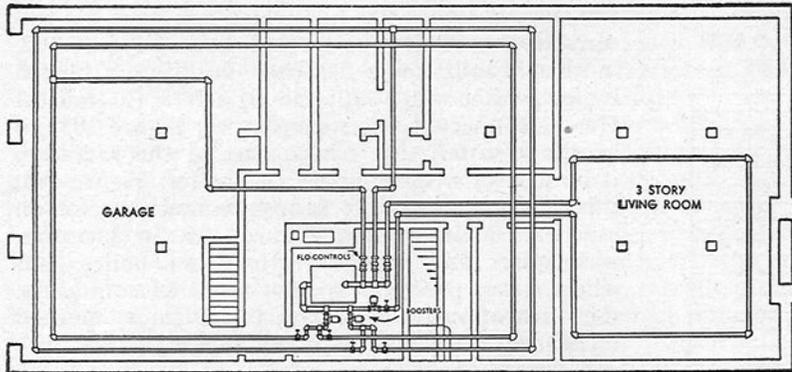


Fig. 96. A three zone Monoflo System layout for a large residence. One zone heats the garage, another supplies heat to the second floor and part of the first floor. The third zone is devoted to heating the studio living room, which is three stories high and requires 680 sq. ft. of radiation.

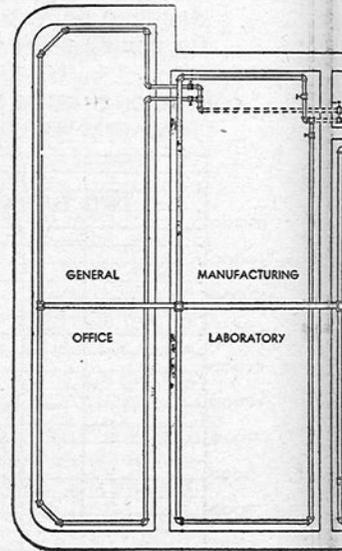
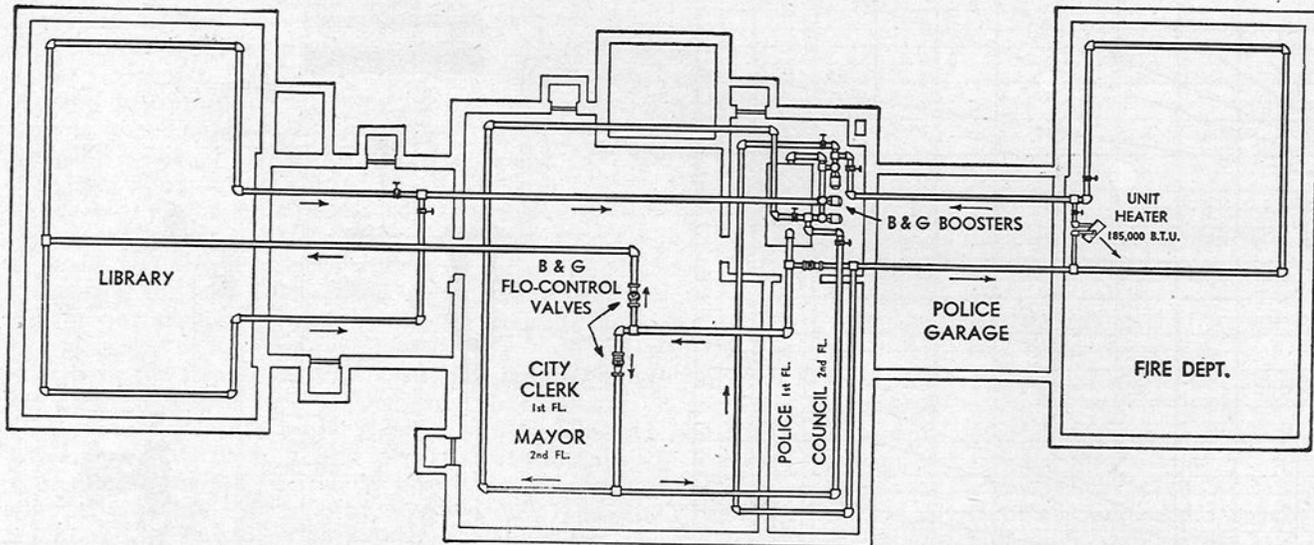


Fig. 98. A long, low factory building equipped with a zoned Monoflo System. Note the unit heaters—installed on a two-pipe reverse return circuit.



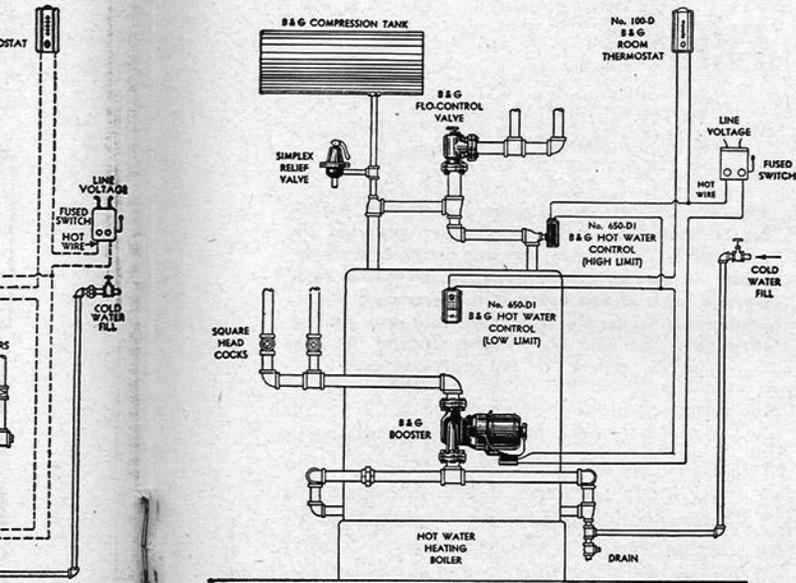


Fig. 94. Connections for coal-fired boiler with forced circulation but no provision for domestic hot water.

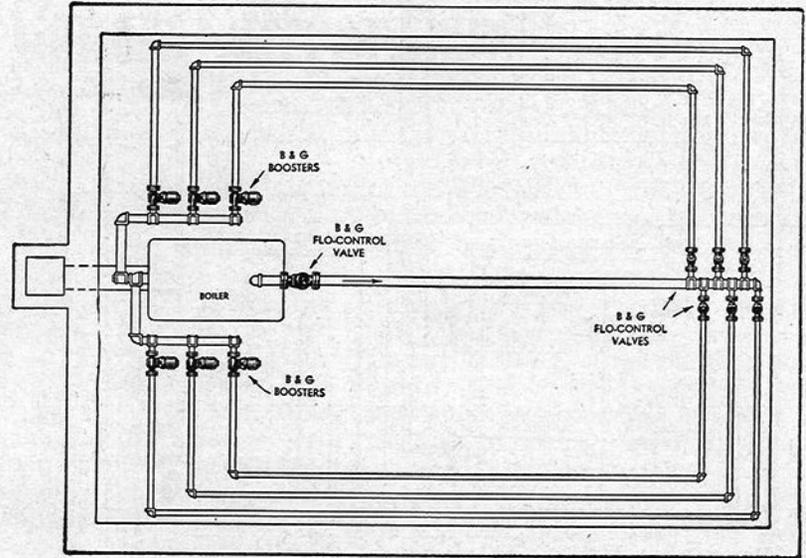


Fig. 95. This diagram shows a six zone layout for an apartment house. Each apartment is on a separate circuit, with heating controlled by a Booster and room thermostat. The occupants of each apartment may thus enjoy the temperature they prefer without affecting the comfort of other tenants.

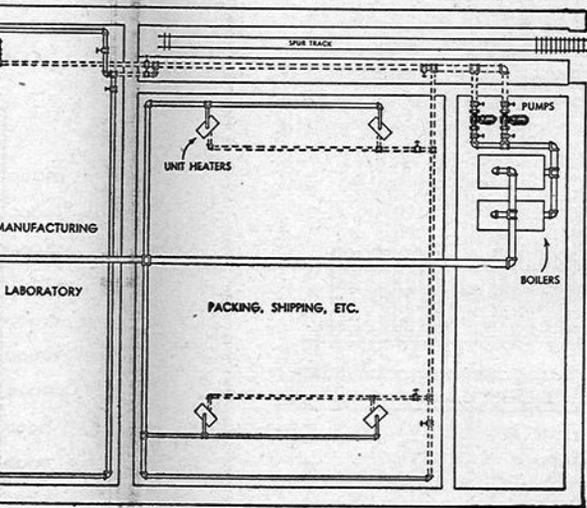


Fig. 99. An example of the use of steam converters to supply hot water for the heating circuits. This is a hospital installation, in which steam is required for sterilizing, cooking, etc. Five converters furnish hot water for fourteen zones, each controlled by a B. and G. Booster and Flo-Control Valve.

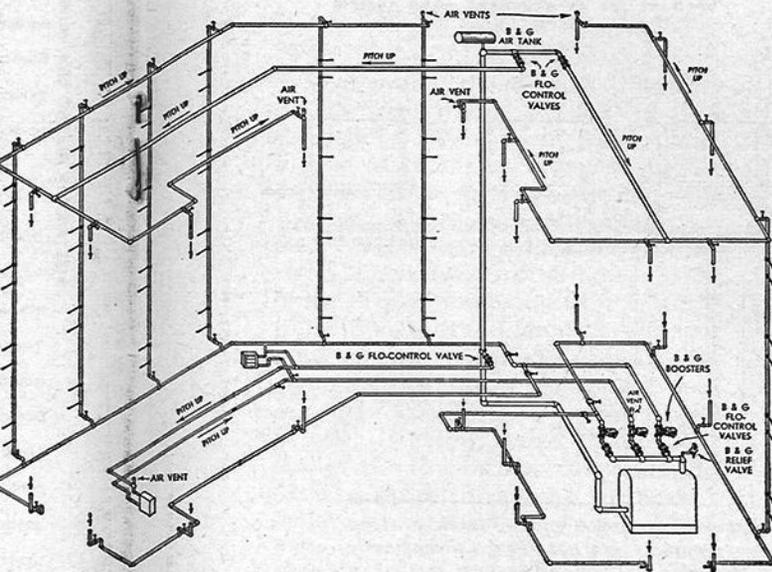
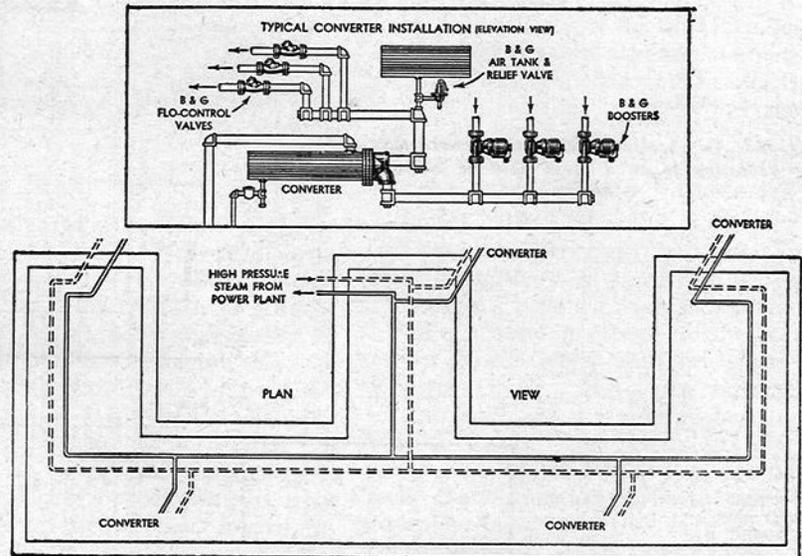


Fig. 100. A three zone, down fed Monoflo System, supplying heat to four floors and the basement. Note that mains pitch-up with the flow of water to help air reach the venting point.

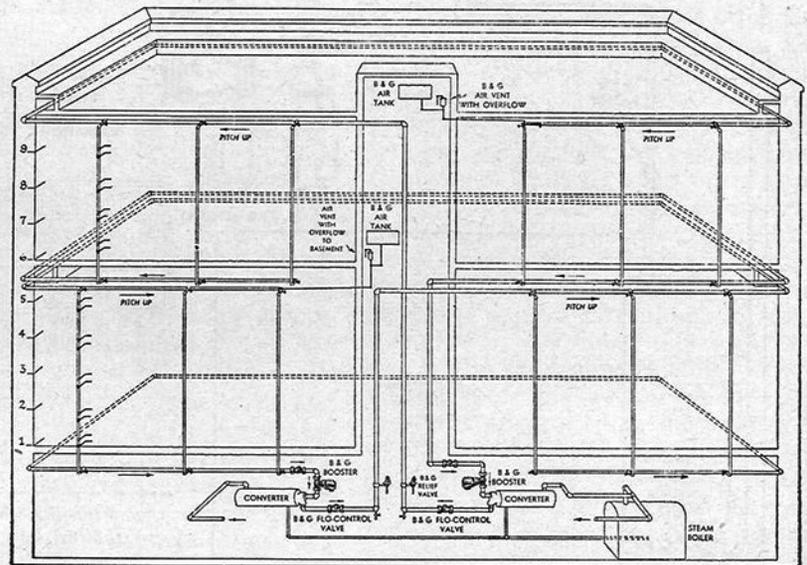


Fig. 101. A nine story Monoflo System installation with hot water supplied by two converters connected to a steam boiler. Note that mains pitch-up with the flow of water to help air reach the venting point.

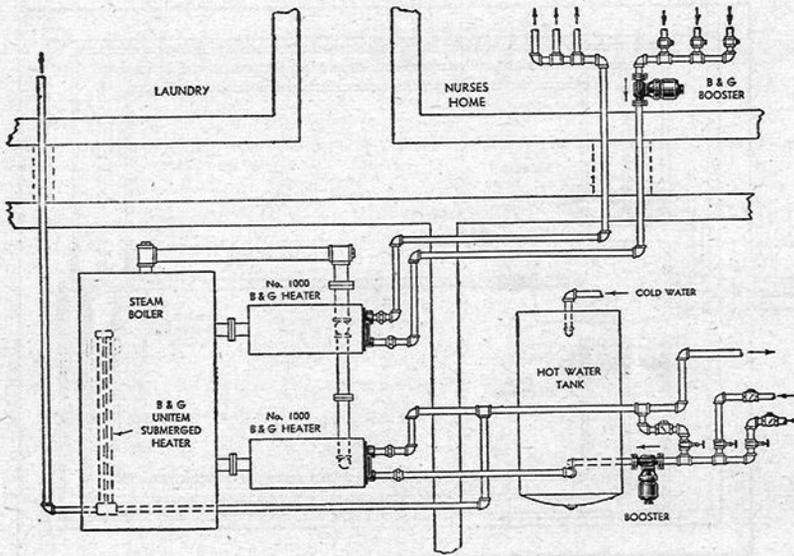


Fig. 102. In this installation a detached building is heated by forced hot water supplied by a B. and G. Indirect Heater connected to a steam boiler. A second heater supplies hot water to a storage tank. When hot water is required in the laundry, it is drawn from the tank and passed through a B. and G. Unitem Heater in the boiler, where it is super-heated.

Fig. 103. An excellent installation where part of the radiation is on a level with or below the boiler.

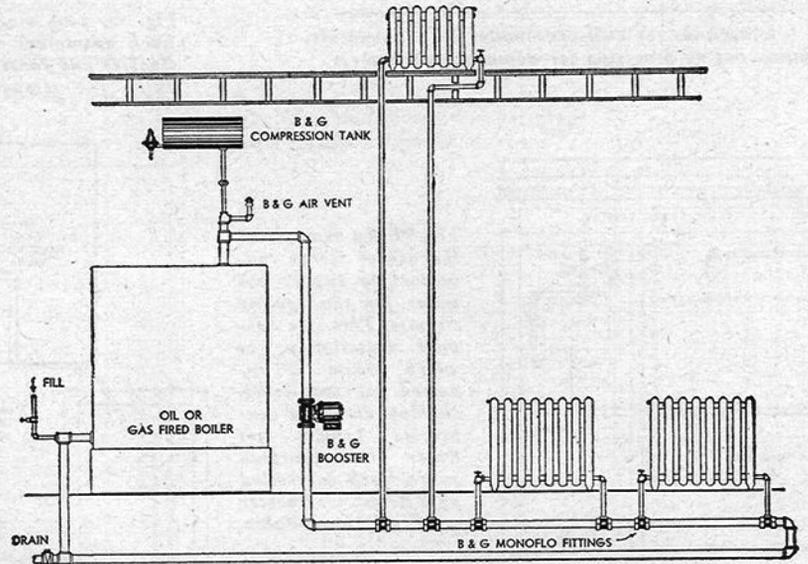


Fig. 104. This diagram shows the proper connections for an overhead main system.

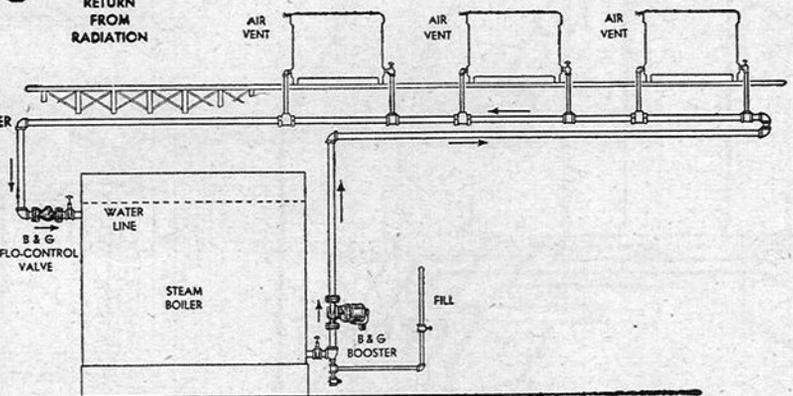
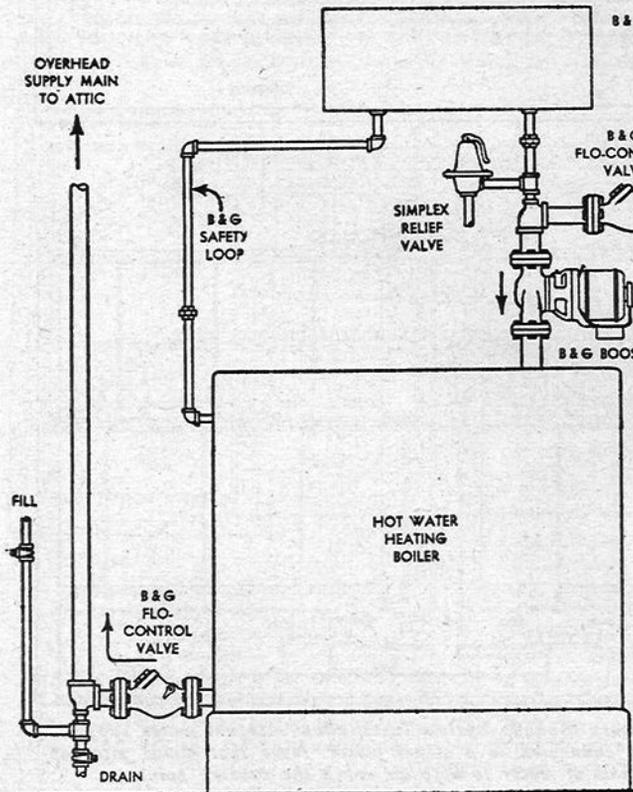


Fig. 105. In factories, warehouses and garages with a steam boiler, but where steam pressures are not required constantly, the above installation provides a very satisfactory method of heating the offices with hot water. Radiators must not be more than seven feet above the water line of the boiler and the top connection from boiler must be at least six inches below normal water line.

# Report of General Organizers

(Continued from page 16)

Royal, Va., because it was more important. I contacted the office of Local Union No. 706 of El Dorado, talked to the new Business Agent and arranged for a special meeting for August 7. At this meeting I told the members I came to make a survey of the entire job, with the thought in mind of relieving them of all their troubles by recommending that jurisdiction of the entire Camden job be given to some other local that would take care of it, and see that it was conducted along the high standard expected from the local unions by the United Association. The new President, the Business Agent, and other officers and men, stated that everything I said was true before the election was held, but that a change had taken place since then, and when I went to the project a surprise was in store for me. I told them that would be all right with me, but would have to see for myself. I spent the next day visiting every contractor and every superintendent of the pipe fitting firms. I was surprised. The first man visited was Mr. Mahoney, a piping contractor from Chicago, who has the Administration Building. He said he was well satisfied. Next was a Mr. Brown, Project Manager for the Anderson Construction Company, who has some of the utility or water mains, and who never hired union men before, and he said the firm was treated all right. The next was Brother Reaney, Superintendent for the Association Mechanical Contractors, the prime contractor. They are doing the larger portion of the job. He stated he is able to sleep nights now, something he was not able to do up to a few weeks ago.

Next visited the Gordon Company of Chicago, whom Brother Charles Rau spoke to me about when I met him in Memphis on Monday, August 6. This firm is just starting, but Brother Storms and Brother Jones said, so far, everything seemed all right. Then, over to the housing job of the Pfeifer Company of Little Rock, who did some of the 'phoning, and sent some of the telegrams complaining about the actions of the journeymen on his job. His superintendent, Brother Hudgins, stated that he was doing all right since my last visit. Under the weight of all this evidence I believe everything will be all right—I hope so. I don't believe it is a good policy to take away a jurisdiction except as a last resort. The protests about the election just held were not justifi-

fied, and was explained to the satisfaction of all present.

Business Agent Darby of Local Union No. 665, of Pine Bluff, Ark., requested my services through the General Office. I spoke to him over the 'phone, and advised him as to our jurisdiction, and promised to visit Pine Bluff as soon as possible. After finishing at El Dorado, I went to Pine Bluff. We went up to the Pine Bluff Arsenal to the H. N. Ferguson project. Met Mr. Barns, Project Manager, and Mr. Robinson, Superintendent of Construction, who drove us around the job. They sublet the plumbing and heating to the Hinesstedt firm from Little Rock. We met Mr. Hinesstedt at the Pines Hotel later, and some minor matters were ironed out. I am able to report that we are doing all right on this project.



Upon instructions from General President Durkin, I proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, and met Brothers Roddy, Maher and Butler of Local Union No. 55, and Mathes and Walsh of Local Union No. 120, relative to the jurisdiction of a particular piece of piping in this area. After visiting the job and investigating the work thoroughly, an interpretation was made of the Trade Line Agreement.

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
LESLIE E. DILG**

A visit was made to the office of the York Ice Machine Company, with reference to reaching an agreement which would provide that all work in connection with pipe fitting would be performed by members of the United Association, that is the fabricating of coils, etc. Quite a bit of progress was made and the matter was left in the hands of Business Representative Mathes of Local Union No. 120, for further understanding.

Then to Warren, Ohio, with Mr. David Dolnick and met a committee from Local Union No. 641, for a discussion of wage rates. Another meeting was held with Mr. Fred Lund, Manager of the Grinnell Company's plant, and the wage structure of the workers was thoroughly investigated. Considerable progress was made in ar-

riving at a suitable increase which would be in accord with the rulings of the War Labor Board. More work and other meetings will be necessary before final settlement, however.

From Warren, I journeyed into Chicago and met President Durkin who was attending the Executive Council meetings of the Building and Construction Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor. I was able to discuss several important matters pertaining to the district at this time.

I received information from General Secretary-Treasurer Hillock that Local Union No. 388, Lansing, Mich., had requested my services and had made plans for a special meeting when I arrived. I attended, and a very instructive and constructive meeting was held. The decision of the President of the organization affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department relative to overtime rates was discussed and clarified. The procedure necessary to the application for the approval of a wage increase was also explained.

Then to Muskegon and met the Executive Board of Local Union No. 154, to investigate a complaint made by one of the members of the local union, to the effect that the Business Representative had discriminated against him and that he had been unable to work. From statements made before the Board, I was unable to find any discrimination whatsoever. A complete report was forwarded to Secretary Hillock.

To Springfield, Ohio, and attended a meeting of Local Union No. 97. This local union and its Business Representative, J. Mullahy, had been experiencing some difficulty on a small housing project. As the general contractor was insistent upon using non-union men on some of the crafts work, the local Building Trades Council had taken action and withdrawn men from the job. This action had placed a hardship upon a fair plumbing contractor who was doing the work but due to the conditions existing, it was necessary for the welfare of all concerned. I also called to the attention of the members the necessity for organization of the pipe fitting industry in its entirety to safeguard the conditions and wage rates which have been built throughout the years.

Then, on instructions from President Durkin, I proceeded to Colum-

bus, Ohio, where several matters demanded my attention. Sprinkler Fitters, employed on the large Army Supply Depot, were in doubt as to the proper rates for shift work and several other matters relating to their work.

I also met with the Executive Board of Local Union No. 189 in regard to a complaint from one of its members, relative to conditions and affairs of the local union. I was able to advise with the Board and clarify several matters which were of importance to it.

Accompanied by Brother Ed James of Local Union No. 187, I visited Cambridge, Ohio, and met Business Representative Lynskey and a representative of the Tate-Jones Company, relative to a misunderstanding on a job at Byesville, Ohio. The matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Then to Piqua, Ohio, and met Brothers Kelly and Packman of Local Union No. 518, going into several matters of importance to this area, especially the organization of maintenance pipe fitters or those employed to fabricate piping for various articles, such as washers, kitchen equipment, etc.

Upon receiving instructions from President Durkin, I left for Louisville, Ky., and met the joint Executive Boards of Local Unions Nos. 107 and 522 for a discussion and clarification of the decision of the General President of organizations affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades on overtime rates. Due to the shut down of several war jobs in this area, there were plenty of men available for work and an understanding was reached to protect the members from unemployment.

Then, accompanied by Business Representative O'Brien of Local Union No. 522, I visited the Stagg Distillery near Frankfort and met members of the United Association employed on maintenance work. We also met the Plant Manager and went into the question of a new agreement, which was well received by the company. Another meeting has been arranged by Brother O'Brien when the proposals will be in writing.

To Lexington, Ky., upon instructions of Secretary-Treasurer Hillock and attended a regular meeting of Local Union No. 452. The Stearns-Rogers Company of Denver, Colo., have contracted for four booster plants on a transportation line and have established a fabricating shop in Winchester, Ky., which was giving Business Representative Deatherage some trouble. A visit was made to the job but no representative of the company was able to make a decision along the

lines which we desired, that is, to either operate on a straight union or a straight non-union basis, that there is no middle point. It was necessary for me to contact General Organizer Fitzgerald and request his assistance to straighten out this matter with the main office of Stearns-Rogers Company in Denver. He received the assurance that the company desired to operate on a 100 per cent union basis and would cooperate with Local Union No. 452. This information was given Brother Deatherage.

Then to Cincinnati, Ohio, and with Brother Blom, Business Representative of Local Union No. 392, visited the Burger Brewing Company and the Cincinnati Office of the York Ice Machine Company, relative to several matters of importance to the area. The mechanical engineer in charge of construction at the brewery was of the opinion that his company should employ members of Local Union No. 392 directly on construction work. An explanation was made of the policy of the United Association on this question, citing as an example, the apprenticeship program which has been in effect for so many years, and to which our employers contribute, so that we may have good reliable mechanics in the industry. I pointed out that a manufacturer was not in the pipe fitting industry and contributing nothing to its standards. While he did not agree with the policy, he was convinced of his inability to employ men except through a contractor.

Then to Hamilton, Ohio, and met the Executive Board of Local Union No. 108, in regard to the jurisdiction of a job which is to be built between Cincinnati and Hamilton. My recommendation in this matter has been forwarded to the General Office.

Upon receiving instructions from President Durkin, I visited Cleveland and met Brothers Roddy and Butler of Local Union No. 55 and Walsh and Mathes of Local Union No. 120, relative to a large job which is to be built near Avon, Ohio. It was necessary to visit Lorain and go into the matter with Brother John Butler of Local Union No. 290. My report was forwarded to the General Office.

Then to Flint, Mich., and met the Executive Board of Local Union No. 370, and discussed several complaints I had received regarding the local union's assessment practice, which was contrary to the ruling of the General Executive Board. It was necessary to instruct the Board to the effect that no member of the United Association, and not a member of the local union in whose jurisdiction he might be

working, could be assessed more than \$1.00 per month. The General Officers recognize the fact that the proper supervision of a district is a considerable expense, but this expense should be assumed by every member in a legitimate manner, and the Constitution of the United Association provides for every case.

A visit was made to one of the large jobs in the area and the matter of clearance cards was clarified for one of the men. This member was under the impression that membership in the United Association is not required for a superintendent on a pipe fitting job. I pointed out to this Brother the clause in the Constitution which claims as the jurisdiction of the United Association all those "engaged in the supervision, installation, and maintenance of piping of every description and character." It is essential that every person who is engaged in any of the above mentioned categories be properly affiliated with the United Association, so that we may be able to control the jurisdiction granted to the United Association by the American Federation of Labor.

*Leslie E. Selig*

With Business Agent Jack Heath, of Plumbers' Local Union No. 176, of Tulsa, Okla., a visit was made to Okmulgee, Okla. A request for a U. A. Charter by a few Plumbers and Fitters of Okmulgee, resulted in meeting with this group and a discussion of the merits of their petition. A report and recommendation with respect to this request has been made to the General Office.

While in Okmulgee in the company of Business Agent Heath, a visit was made to the Glennan General Hospital where we were assured by the General Contractor that the Plumbing and Heating to be installed on this project would be sublet to a Union Plumbing and Heating Contractor.

In the company of Business Agent Jack Heath, of Plumbers' Local Union No. 176, and Emory Sunday, Acting Business Agent of Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 205, of Tulsa, Okla., a visit was made to Oklahoma City where we met Business Agent Orville Woolbright of Pipe Fitters' Local No. 344, and Fred Bishop, Business Agent of Plumbers' Local 369, when several matters pertaining to the interests and

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
SWITALSKI**

welfare of these locals were gone into, including the matter of these locals obtaining jurisdiction over certain sections of the State of Oklahoma for the purpose of furnishing employment to the members.

A recommendation on this matter has been forwarded to General President Brother Martin P. Durkin.

In Oklahoma City a meeting was held with Business Agent Orville Woolbright and Fred Bishop, of Local Unions Nos. 344 and 369, and discussed several matters dealing with conditions in that locality and later attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 369.

Business Agent and Secretary D. L. Johnson, of Local Union No. 237, Texarkana, Texas, was advised on matters pertaining to the National Form of Agreement adopted by the General Office, and on other matters concerning the welfare of the members of this Local Union.

In Fort Worth to attend a pre-arranged meeting with Brother Frank Howard, of Local Union No. 657, San Angelo, Texas, with whom was taken up several matters pertaining to territorial jurisdiction and work prospects in West Texas and other welfare matters concerning the interests of the members of this Local Union.

In Houston, Texas, a meeting was held with Business Manager Ray Woods and Business Agents A. B. McGinity, George Glosson, Thos. Brown and Harry Fisk, of our Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 195, of Houston, and Beaumont. There dealt with several questions concerning jurisdiction of work. I think from this meeting a great deal of good will be accomplished and a program of understanding will be worked out satisfactory to the local that will assist them in clearing up many of their problems.

In the company of Business Agent A. B. McGinity, of Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 195, a visit was made to the plant of the Texas Pipe Bending & Welding Company, of Houston, Texas, where we met Mr. Beley and sons George and Ray, owners. This shop is the largest Pipe Fabricating Shop in the Gulf Coast District and for the past 18 years has been operating under non-union conditions. The General Manager of this company assured us at this meeting that he would give further study and consideration of Local 195, proposal of organizing the workers of this shop under Building Construction wages and conditions.

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

Contacted Business Representative W. C. Reed, and Secretary W. R. Zornow, of Marine Fitters' Local Union No. 682, in reference to a complaint sent to the General Office. After discussing the case with the interested parties, a plan was agreed to and a report was made to the General Office.

While in Houston, Business Agent D. W. Maxwell, of Plumbers' Local Union No. 68, was advised on matters pertaining to Water Facility Projects to be constructed in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 68, made available through the Business of Community Facilities, F. W. A. Later, the regular meeting of Local 68 was attended when matters pertaining to the apprenticeship standards and regulations adopted by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee were gone into and discussed.

On my visit to Beaumont, Texas, meetings were held with Business Agent Walter Kuhl, of Plumbers' Local Union No. 504, when matters concerning other organizations attempting to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the United Association on the Salt Nylon Plant at Orange, Texas, were gone into and adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Later, the regular Executive Board meeting of Local 504 was attended and matters concerning the interests and welfare of the members of the local were gone into and advice and instructions were given that should be helpful to the officers and members in carrying out the policies of the United Association.

In the company of Business Manager Ray Woods and Business Agent C. L. Quinn, of Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 195, a visit was made to Salt Nylon Plant at Orange, Texas, where we met Mr. Fletcher Grow, of the B. F. Shaw Co., and Mr. Grogan, of the Dupont Co., when the matter of control over the handling of material pertaining to the pipe fitting industry was gone into and adjusted to the satisfaction of the members of Local 195.

While in Orange, Business Agent Van Hayward, of Marine Fitters' Local 414, was contacted relative to several complaints sent in to the General Office regarding their jurisdictional dispute with the Machinists. Through the efforts of Brother Hayward, satisfactory adjustments were made on these matters in question.

Business Agent W. G. Taylor, of Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 767, Ponca City, Okla., was contacted in reference to a complaint of a Master Plumber of Ponca City that Local Union 767 refused to fur-

nish Plumbers and Fitters to this firm.

Arrangements were made to furnish the firm men when they were available.

Conferences were held with Business Agent D. L. Johnson, of Local Union No. 237, Texarkana, Texas, when matters concerning jurisdiction on Rolling Mill at Dangerfield, Texas, were discussed with other matters that the officers and members of Local 237 wished information on.

Business Agent W. W. Weeks, of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 239, Midland and Odessa, Texas, was advised on matters that he had brought to my attention pertaining to territorial jurisdiction in West Texas, and on other matters concerning the welfare of the membership of Local 239.

In Fort Worth I met with General Vice President Joseph Lahey and Business Agent of Local Union No. 146, and discussed several matters dealing with conditions in that locality, and later a meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 146 was attended.

A conference was held with Business Agent Al Duran, of San Antonio, Texas, Local Union No. 142, relative to a complaint of the Bauml Plumbing Company of San Antonio, regarding the manner in which a job was being operated at Fort Sam Houston. The matter was discussed and means pointed out for adjustment.

On my visit to Longview, Texas, met with Business Agent W. A. Falconer, of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 261, concerning a number of issues and problems, which required advice and recommendation.

In Marshall, Texas, meetings were held with Business Agent Joe Weems, Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Local Union No. 301, where matters of interest to this Local Union were discussed and instructions issued concerning the policies of the United Association.

While in Marshall with General Vice President Joe Lahey, Business Agent Falconer, Local 261, Longview, and Joe Weems, Local 301, Marshall, a meeting was attended with International Officers and Business Agents of the Building Trades Crafts, when we were privileged to meet Mr. James Pistol, of the Stearns & Rogers Company, when satisfactory arrangements were made for the employment of our members on the Refinery at Carthage, Texas.

Conferences were held with Business Agent Lyman Nelson, of Pipe Fitters' Local Union No. 205, Tulsa, Okla., and the matter of organizing the maintenance fitters in the plant of

the Mid-Continent Petroleum Co., at Tulsa, and the filing of a petition for collective bargaining rights were gone into and discussed.

In Dallas, Texas, the regular meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 100 was attended when matters were discussed pertaining to a complaint made by a member who thought he was being discriminated against. After conferring with this member and the officers of Local 100, a recommendation was made regarding this situation in line with the policies of the United Association.

Upon receiving instructions from General President Durkin, I returned to Houston where I met with Business Manager Ray Woods and Business Agent George Glosson, of Pipe Fitters' Local 195, in reference to the work stoppage on the Shell Oil Refinery at Houston, due to a dispute with the Iron Workers over the handling of material coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association.

Recently a similar dispute with the Iron Workers was had at this plant which also resulted in a stoppage of work. Through the efforts of Field Representative Mr. Helmpke, of the War Production Board, a meeting was arranged for the representatives of the crafts involved for an adjustment of the issues. In the presence of the representative of the War Production Board, Mr. Helmpke, Business Agent Glosson, of Pipe Fitters' Local 195, and Business Agent Cantwell, of the Houston Iron Workers, it was agreed by General Organizer Brignac and the writer that the Iron Workers and Fitters would return to work under the provisions of the decision of the Building and Construction Trades Department of Jan. 20, 1945, pending the decision of the Board of Review, the umpire selected by General Organizer Brignac and the writer.

Upon receiving the decision from the Board of Review, which was favorable to Pipe Fitters' Local 195, the Iron Workers refused to abide by the decision and their Agreement.

Later a meeting was held with Business Manager Woods and Business Agent Geo. Glosson, of Local 195, and the officials of the Fluor Company, The Foster Wheeler Company and The Braun Co., when arrangements were made for these firms to furnish the necessary equipment to handle the material coming under our jurisdiction.

While in Houston attended the Executive Board meeting of Local 195.

At the conclusion of my report last month I was in Atlanta, Ga., on assignment from General Office with reference to complaint raised by Grinnell Company that the Officers of Local No. 72 were not accepting clearance cards of

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

members of the U. A. eligible to work for the Grinnell Company. I arrived in Atlanta on July 23, and after several conferences with the Local Union and management, the differences or misunderstandings between the Local Union and the Grinnell Company were satisfactorily worked out.

While in Atlanta, I met and discussed with some of the Master Plumbers a number of questions affecting their Association and members of Local No. 72 of Atlanta. My recommendation to them was that a closer cooperation should be worked out between the Master Plumbers and members of our Local and suggested to them that a joint committee be established for the purpose of working out problems affecting the two groups. Also contacted Bro. George L. Googe, Southern Representative of the American Federation of Labor, with reference to a situation at Brunswick, Ga., with the Hercules Powder Company plant in which we have several men working on work belonging to the U. A. I found that the Machinists were seeking Bargaining Rights from the N. L. R. B. This I protested both to Rep. Googe and the N. L. R. B. Later discussed with Bro. Googe the question that had been submitted to him by the Atlanta Federation of Trades and the Georgia Federation of Labor—a question dealing with men performing work which comes within our jurisdiction. This particular question is to be handled further at a later date.

Attended meeting of Local Union at which time recommendation of the Executive Board was submitted and accepted by the membership.

Proceeded to Macon, Ga., on previous assignment and there met with Local Union No. 645, Gas Fitters. Present in this meeting was Bro. George W. Lewis, President of Local No. 472, Plumbers and Steam Fitters of Macon. Many questions discussed affecting Gas Fitters local. Among them the preparation and submission of a proposed agreement. The membership was advised how to proceed in making such presentation. Committee appointed to draft such an agreement. Bro. George Lewis agreed to advise and assist them in preparing their agreement.

Upon assignment from General Office, proceeded to St. Petersburg, Fla., to attend a State Association of Florida Pipe Trades. This Association met on Sunday morning, August 5, transacted the business of the Association and then Bro. J. J. Needinberger, Special Organizer of the U. A., who is in that district in the interest of organizing Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Workers, was introduced and he addressed the meeting in a very able manner. Under good and welfare, I, as General Organizer of the District, spoke to the delegates on its efforts in Florida. This group is definitely interested in the Postwar Program and doing a magnificent job toward that end.

While in St. Petersburg, met with Rep. of Local No. 624, of Tampa, and of Local 111, of St. Petersburg, with reference to jurisdiction over a job to be done on construction of power house at Port Englis, Fla. After getting the views of both groups and surveying the situation, a survey was made to the General Office concerning same.

On assignment from General Office proceeded to Panama City, Fla. There met with the officers of Local Union No. 229 with reference to a number of minor complaints in the Local Union. After discussing and advising them as to the policy of the U. A. it was accepted by all concerned. Then met with the Rep. of Boilermakers concerning a dispute over Welders transferred from the Boilermakers Local to Local No. 229. All of which was worked out satisfactory to all concerned. I then met with the Personnel Director of the J. A. Jones Shipbuilding Corporation in the presence of Business Agent of Local No. 229 and Secretary of the Local Metal Trades Council, Mr. Van Dillon. Discussed a few questions affecting the general program in which management agreed to cooperate with the organizations involved.

On assignment proceeded to Birmingham, Ala., and there met with Representative of the Local Union and the Executive Board of Local No. 91 and discussed problems affecting the Local Union, and with Business Agent Scruggs made meeting with Mr. S. A. Brown, President of the State Master Plumbers' Association, regarding a joint program for the Plumbers and Master Plumbers of the State. At the next meeting of the Master Plumbers this matter will be discussed. It was my thought to work out a joint meeting with the State Pipe Trades Association and the Master Plumbers' Association to map out a program for the plumbing industry in State in the in-

*Ed Switatoski*

terest of the U. A. in the State of Alabama.

Proceeded to Tuscaloosa, Ala., upon assignment from the General Office, to assist Local No. 372. Bro. Charlie Scruggs, Business Agent of Local No. 91, visited Tuscaloosa with me and presided over the meeting, during the election of officers which was conducted by the Local Union. A report has been made to the General Office on this question. Bro. Scruggs has been quite helpful in connection with the affairs of Local No. 372 of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., at the request of the General Office to advise with Business Agent Mustin and members of the U. A. employed in that district as Sprinkler Fitters on the contract of Haley Sprinkler Co., of Nashville, Tenn. Complaint had been made to the General Office that members of Local No. 52, of Montgomery, were refusing to allow Sprinkler Fitters to go to work on this job. On investigation, I found that one Sprinkler Fitter was contacted by Shop Steward representing Local No. 52 with reference to his membership in the U. A. This brother failed to give to the Shop Steward the proper information and Local Superintendent requested not to allow him to go to work until he produced his book. This situation cleared up in a short time due to the fact that the Sprinkler Fitters going to work in that district present the Local Union their books, showing that they were members of the U. A. I advised with Business Agent Mustin and members of the Local Union further with reference to policy of the U. A. concerning Sprinkler Fitters.

Proceeded to Pascagoula, Miss., at the request of the General Office. Met with Business Agent Cox and Pres. Laplatte, of Local No. 436, with reference to a number of problems affecting Marine Pipe Fitters of that Local Union, as they were continuing to receive statements and books from members who were working in other sections of the country and their membership not properly accounted for on the records of Former Secretary Edwards. The officers of Local No. 436, with Business Agent Cox are doing a swell job in clearing up a nasty situation that existed in this shipyard, due to the lax manner in which the former officers conducted their affairs. Many new members are being received by the Local. From information gathered, Local No. 436 will continue to have work in the future after the readjustment period.

Proceeded to Baton Rouge, La., with reference to request from a number of fitters from Industrial Plants in

that area for a Maintenance Fitters' Charter. It is possible to have a local union of a large number of maintenance fitters in this area and a campaign is being started by Local No. 807, Steam Fitters, to organize this group. I advised with Business Agent Middleton, of Local No. 807, and Secretary Hudson, concerning problems affecting the U. A. in the Baton Rouge District. Proceeded to Vivian, La., with reference to request from a number of members of the U. A. for installation of a charter in that district. Vivian is about 40 miles from Shreveport and some 35 or 40 miles from Texarkana, Texas, and Arkansas. The oil industry is the principal industry in this area. After a meeting with employees of two oil refineries and some men from two oil fields in this area, it was decided to attempt to organize a Maintenance Fitters' Local Union in the territory, if approved by the General Office. A report has been made to the General Office on this matter. Bro. Middleton visited Vivian, La., with me and made a splendid contribution. Spoke to employees of the various refineries regarding job of Local Union if such was permitted in the district.

While in this district visited with the members of Local No. 610, of Springhill, La., whose members are employed by a paper mill of the Southern Craft Industry in that area. Have assisted this Local Union in negotiation of a contract and have promised to visit them in the near future. Had the pleasure of meeting a number of members at the mill; however, found Pres. Womack at home on the sick list.

Upon assignment from General Office, proceeded to New Orleans, and there met with Ex. Board of Local No. 60 and Bro. Preston Thompson, with reference to a case involving Bro. Thompson and Local No. 60. After some investigation and statement from the officers of the Local Union, find that the case in question was handled in accordance with the Constitution of the U. A. This case has been submitted to the General Executive Board.

Proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., on investigation in connection with request of Local No. 548, Gas Fitters in Montgomery territory. Report made to General Office on same.

Proceeded to Birmingham, Ala., answering correspondence and making out reports to General Office. Contacted G. W. Montgomery, of Local No. 714, Columbus, Miss., with reference to arrangements for a meeting with management of the Miss. Gas and Water Company concerning complaints of Gas Fitters.

Proceeded to Sheffield, Ala. On my arrival found Business Agent Poag, of Local No. 760, seriously ill.

I assisted the Local Union officers in preparing proposed renewal agreement covering maintenance employees performing work coming within the jurisdiction of the U. A. Joint meeting then held with the Business Agents of other Local Unions and the Building Trades Council. Joint agreement prepared and proposed to management. Several conferences held with management of the Reynolds Company at which time management requested that the present agreement continue in effect for six months due to the unsettled conditions in the country. The crafts proposed to accept management's request with a 30-day provision whereby the crafts or management could request a conference within 30 days on written notice. At this time a proposal of three cents an hour increase, which had been agreed upon by management and labor, representing Maintenance employees—submitted to the War Labor Board on Form No. 10, which was denied by the Board. Management's representatives agreed to apply this three cents an hour to all Journeymen Maintenance employees which was accepted by all concerned, and negotiations of new Agreement were postponed until further notice.

With Rep. of Local No. 760 proceeded to Huntsville, Ala., to assist in correcting some trouble on the Huntsville Arsenal job and Huntsville Redstone Projects. Disturbance due to the inability of one of the contractors to cooperate with the Federal Government and Prime Contractors. After several conferences the matter was properly adjusted. While in Huntsville met with other Master Plumbers and signed an agreement with Bryant Plumbing Company covering all the work in the city as well as out of the city.

Business Agent Poag, of Local 760, Sheffield, Ala., died Sunday night, August 26, 1945. I attended his funeral as requested by the General Office on Tuesday, August 28.

On assignment from General Office returned to Birmingham, Ala., to meet with officers of Local No. 91 concerning complaint of one of its members. Contacted officers of Local No. 91 as requested by General Office concerning complaint affecting that Local Union—same was satisfactorily adjusted. Closing of this report leaves me in Birmingham.

*Samuel E. Roper.*

Upon receiving instructions from General President Martin P. Durkin

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

I left for the General Office and met with Business Representative Vern Hase of Local 631, Bremerton, Wash., and with him visited the Navy Department and met with Rear Admirals Crisp and Kennedy, Captains Sprung, Carlson and Haines by appointment. Also at this meeting was an International Representative of the Sheet Metal Workers and representatives of the Coppersmiths from the Puget Sound Navy Yard. The purpose of this meeting was in reference to a complaint made by the members of Local 631 to the Management of the Puget Sound Navy Yard and which was referred to the Navy Department for an answer. After a lengthy discussion on this question Admiral Crisp requested copies of the Constitution of the United Association and assured us that he would discuss this case with his committee and notify the Manager of the Puget Sound Navy Yard and our General Office of his decision.

Upon being instructed by General President Martin P. Durkin to represent him at the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee meeting held in Boston, I attended these meetings in company with General Organizer Archie Gillis and participated in the discussions of the Chicago amendments which have been complained of by several shipyards.

Upon receiving instructions from General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I attended a special meeting of Local 829 of the Boston Navy Yard. Several matters that the officers and members wished information on were gone into. Advice was given in reference to the Guide Line Job Description Booklet issued by the Navy Department.

At Syracuse, N. Y., upon being notified by the General Office that Steam Fitters Local Union No. 818, of Syracuse, requested the services of an organizer, I met with Business Agent Thomas Shannon, where I was informed that a question has been raised by his members in reference to overtime for a reconversion job at the Carrier Air Conditioning Plant in Syracuse. We then met with Mr. Burns who has the piping contract at this plant and after discussing the job in question a visit was made to this plant and met with Mr. Patrasek, Sr., Plant Engineer, where we were informed that they were converting their plant from war production to peace

production. We informed this official that the overtime rate for this work would be the same as it was on war work.

I then attended a special meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 818, where I advised these officers of the action taken on reconversion work by the General Presidents of organizations at the meeting of the Building and Construction Trades Department. Several other matters that these officers wished information on in reference to postwar work were gone into and were well received.

Later, in company with Business Agent Shannon, a visit was made to the General Electric Plant and met with Mr. Monroe, General Superintendent for Echard Plumbing and Heating contractors at this plant, where advice was given in reference to other trades having difficulties with the General Electric plant officials. We then met with Mr. Hughes of the Ryan Plumbing and Heating Company and informed him that all pipe cut and threaded would have to be done by members of the United Association receiving the construction rate of wages on all work coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association.

While in Syracuse a meeting of the Building Trades Council was attended in company with Business Agent Archie Ross, of Plumbers Local Union No. 54, and Business Agent Thomas Shannon, of Steam Fitters Local Union 818. Several matters pertaining to postwar work were gone into.

At a later date I met with Business Agent Archie Ross of Local Union No. 54 with whom was taken up matters concerning the interests and welfare of the members of his local union. Later, in company with Business Agent Ross, I attended a meeting of the Executive Board of his local union. Several matters on which the officers wished information were explained to them, especially the question of underground piping to be installed for the Electronic Park job in Liverpool, N. Y.

At Buffalo, N. Y., I met with Business Agent Leo Redmond of Plumbers Local Union No. 36, and Business Agent Joe Rosenberger, of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 395, in reference to one of the heating contractor's subletting the underground pipe that comes under the jurisdiction of the United Association to a ditch digging contractor. I then contacted the heating contractor and informed him that he would have to correct this situation and was assured that he would.

Later a meeting was attended with Business Agent Leo Redmond of Local Union No. 36, Business Agent Joe Rosenberger, of Local Union No. 395, of Buffalo, and Business Agent Albert Byrne of Local Union No. 13, of Rochester. The purpose of this meeting was in reference to the territory of Batavia previously held by Local Union No. 38. Temporary jurisdiction of this territory I intended to submit to the General Office for approval.

I then met with Business Agent John Costello of Local Union No. 129 of Niagara Falls, where advice and instructions were given in reference to the membership of his local. Several matters that he wished information on were gone into, in full detail.

At Hempstead, N. Y., upon receiving a wire from General Secretary-Treasurer Edward J. Hillock, I met with Business Agent Charles Sealey, of Local Union No. 457 of Nassau County, Long Island, and with him attended a special meeting of his local union. Several matters that the officers and members wished information on were gone into in full detail, especially the question of the prefabricated homes for England, which are being done by New York City contractors. I then had the opportunity of installing several new members into this organization.

At Albany, N. Y., I met with Business Manager Fred Whitmore of Local Union No. 7, where I was informed that a New York contractor who has a plumbing job at the State Capitol Building was bringing all the pipe to the job cut and threaded. I then contacted this contractor and informed him of the agreement in the Albany district and which he agreed to comply with.

While in Albany I contacted Business Agent Earl Wiedeman of Local Union No. 288, of Saratoga Springs, and advised him in reference to organizing the maintenance men in his district.

At Schenectady, N. Y., upon being notified by the General Office that Local Union No. 128, of the General Electric Company plant in Schenectady, requested the services of an organizer, I met with Business Agent Keith Rockwell of Local Union No. 128, and with him attended a special meeting of his local union. I informed these members of the meeting I attended in Washington with Mr. James Brownlow and Mr. George Brown, members of the National War Labor Board, in reference to the appeal made by the General Electric Company over the increase in wages which was approved of by the Regional War Labor Board.

While in Schenectady I met with Business Agent Robert Hampton of Local Union No. 105, of Schenectady. Our discussions related to a number of situations in Schenectady and vicinity.

At Gloversville, N. Y., upon receiving instructions from the General Office, I attended a meeting with President Winterrooll and Business Agent Kelly, of Local Union No. 253, of Gloversville, and the Plumbing and Heating contractors in their district. The purpose of this meeting was in reference to getting an increase in wages and negotiating a new agreement. Advice was given to these members and the procedure to follow in order to have their case approved by the Wage Adjustment Board.

At Suffern, N. Y., in company with Business Agent James McCormick, of Local Union No. 373, a meeting with the maintenance pipe fitters working at the Lederle Laboratories, Inc., Pearl River, N. Y., was attended. The purpose of this meeting was in reference to a request I made to the Chemical Workers Organization for these members to be transferred to the United Association. After explaining the policy of the United Association to these men, they agreed to join our local union in this district. Further meetings will be necessary with these men to complete our objective.

At New York City, upon receiving information from the General Office of a complaint made by the Benjamin F. Shaw Co., Piping Contractor of Wilmington, Del., who has signed the National Agreement with the General Office of the United Association that Steam Fitters Local Union No. 638, of New York City would not furnish them with men for the Edison Power House job at Livingston, Staten Island, I then met with Business Agent at Large Pete Bradley, of Local Union No. 638, and discussed with him the complaint in question. Later I attended a meeting with Business Agent at Large Pete Bradley, Business Agents Fred Kerns, John Tracey, John Killen, Gus Keenan and Martin McCue of Local Union No. 638, where I requested these officers to furnish Steam Fitters as per request of a representative of the Benjamin F. Shaw Co. for the Edison Power House job at Staten Island. I was then informed by these officers that they could not man this job under the terms of the National Agreement. It then became necessary to remove the territorial jurisdiction of the Edison Power House job at Livingston, Staten Island, from Local Union No. 638.

At a later day upon being notified

by Business Agent at Large Pete Bradley, of Local Union 638, that the Executive Board of his local instructed him to man this job in conformity with the National Agreement, the territorial jurisdiction of this job was then returned to Local Union No. 638.

A meeting was attended with Business Agent at Large Pete Bradley, Business Agent Gus Keenan, of Local Union No. 638, and Mr. Grow of the B. F. Shaw Co., and after an examination of the plans for the above named job a satisfactory agreement was reached between parties in keeping with the terms of the National Agreement. The job is now in progress manned by members of Local Union No. 638.

At New York City, in company with President William Dodd, Business Agents Thomas Tobin and Jack Cohen of Plumbers Local Union No. 2, visits were made to the shops of the three plumbing contractors who are prefabricating homes for England. After careful policing of these jobs by the Business Agents, all the work coming under the jurisdiction of the United Association is being done by the members of this local union.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., a special meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union No. 1 was attended. The purpose of this meeting was in reference to several complaints referred to the General Office from members of this local which were inquired into and report made to the General Office.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., in company with George McKinnon, Director of Organization of the A. F. of L. in the City of New York, a meeting of the organizing committee from the Brooklyn Navy Yard Metal Trades Council was attended. At this meeting plans were formulated to have a mass meeting of all the employees working at this yard at a later date, also for an organizing campaign in all the shops at this yard.

At a later date a meeting of Local Union No. 711, of Brooklyn Navy Yard was attended and the problems confronting the members of this local were gone into. Plans for an open meeting of all these employees in the pipe shop at this yard were arranged.

At New York City a meeting of the New York City Metal Trades Council was attended. Reports were made by the International Representatives present and action taken in reference to the officials of the Continental Ship Yard.

*John L. Spalding*

At Oakland, attended a testimonial luncheon honoring General Secretary Edward J. Hillock,

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

sponsored by the Northern California Council of the United Association. This well attended gathering of United Association representatives was

addressed by General Secretary Hillock on the many vital issues bearing on the future progress of the United Association and the policies and programs of the General Office in resolving these issues in the best interests of the membership. He was warmly applauded for his forthright statements concerning the aggressive attitude of the General Office in attacking the problem of internal jurisdictional disagreements and gearing the United Association program to obtain our full share of benefits from the peacetime work pile free from the retarding influence of inter-union conflict. A very enlightening round table discussion followed Brother Hillock's address which was greatly appreciated by the delegation. As urgent matters required his immediate attention in Washington, the General Secretary reluctantly reduced his Pacific Coast visit until a more favorable time.

With Business Manager Roy Field, of Marine Local Union No. 599, of Wilmington, Calif., attended at Long Beach the resumed negotiations between the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council and Southern California Shipyard employers for a mutual clarification of the War Labor Board directive granting 11.6 per cent upward adjustment of wage rate for ship repair over that for new ship construction. After several deadlocked sessions a sub-committee from the parties was selected. A later determination by the Labor Committee sent a representative committee to Washington to argue the case before the National War Labor Board.

As a result of constantly recurring disputes between the membership of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 590, of San Francisco and members of the Coppersmiths in the Bay area shipyards, a meeting was arranged in San Francisco between an International Representative of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Local Coppersmith's Business Representative, and Business Manager Gus Katsarsky, and Business Representative Al Yates of Local Union No. 590, and the writer. As the alleged claim of the Coppersmiths' local representative did not compare in any manner with the claims of other Coppersmith locals in other Pacific

Coast ports it was agreed to postpone the meeting to a later date to enable the Coppersmiths to narrow down their claims to one uniform coastwise claim. The United Association claim is uniform and consistent and is contained in Articles 16 and 44 of the jurisdiction of work of the United Association.

With Special Representative Clayton Bilderback, attended a conference in San Francisco with Mr. Archie J. Mooney, Executive Secretary, California Apprenticeship Council, and United Association Brother William J. Logue, Senior Field Representative, Federal Apprentice Training Service. This meeting was occasioned by the apparent trend in some quarters to establish refrigeration as a separate apprenticeable trade, deleting refrigeration as a component part of the Steam Fitting Trade, and developing long-term apprenticeship standards for refrigeration mechanics. We protested the approval of such "specialist" programs, as "refrigeration" is included as an integral part of Steam Fitting Apprenticeship Standards formulated and approved by the United Association and promulgated by the Federal Apprenticeship Committee of the Department of Labor. However, Steam Fitting Apprenticeship Standards should be formulated and approved on a state-wide basis as a uniform guide for state agencies connected with Apprentice Training. This matter of State Apprenticeship Standards for Steam Fitting was taken up by the writer at a state-wide conference of representatives of Steam Fitters' locals and combination locals called at Los Angeles by Special Representative Bilderback. Action was taken at this conference for the establishment of a State-wide Labor-Management Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Steam Fitting Trade and for the adoption of Apprenticeship Standards based on our United Association National Standards. The primary purpose of the conference was the stimulation of the immediate and complete organization of the refrigeration field in the State of California and a practical program was developed by those in attendance.

At Bakersfield, attended a meeting of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 460 and discussed with the membership the problems confronting our industry. Later with Business Manager Ray Conley and the Executive Board discussed several matters referred by the General Office and after further investigation will make definite recommendation for their disposal.

Met at Los Angeles with President McMullen, Secretary-Treasurer Bilderback and the Executive Committee of the California Pipe Trades Council on several matters of interest and concern to the general membership.

Met also at Los Angeles with the Southern California United Association Council's Organizing Committee composed of Business Representative Ray Treece, Plumbers Local Union No. 78; R. J. Picard, Business Manager, Steam Fitters and General Pipe Fitters Local Union No. 250; Business Manager F. V. McKenney, Refrigeration Workers Local Union No. 508, and Business Representative Arthur J. Timmons of Marine Fitters Local Union No. 599. Full cooperation and harmony were expressed at this meeting and I am hopeful that the coordination of effort of our several local unions in this area, as expressed and displayed by the Committee, will result in the complete organization of our industry, especially in the field of piping maintenance.

Met with Business Representative Herb Waits, of Klamath Falls, Oreg., Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 191, and the Executive Officers relative to their present wage negotiations, the organization of mechanics engaged in hot water well installations for house heating purposes, and a request for further allocation of territory. The latter issue will require further investigation and report.

Business Manager John Gillard of Portland, Oreg., Steam Fitters Local Union No. 235, arranged a joint meeting between employer representatives and the Executive Officers of Local Union No. 235 for the purpose of discussing a matter referred to me by the General Office relative to a proposal made by Local Union No. 235 for the future control of industrial construction throughout the Oregon area. This matter and many others were discussed by the Committee and it was the consensus of all that a general meeting of representatives from the entire state should be called to discuss and act upon these vital problems. A state-wide meeting is being called in early October of all Oregon local unions to develop an over-all program for the United Association in this state.

Contacted Business Manager L. Duber of Portland Plumbers and Gas Fitters Local Union No. 51 on several matters and discussed the general condition of the industry in this vicinity.

At Seattle met with United Asso-

ciation Vice President Harry J. Ames and Business Manager George Nethercutt of Steam Fitters Local Union No. 473 with respect to the work stoppage in Seattle shipyards in protest to the encroachment by the Coppersmiths on work coming within the jurisdiction of the United Association. Had the privilege of addressing the membership meeting of Local Union No. 473, and hearing Vice President Ames tell the members at this well attended meeting of the many attempts made by the United Association to settle the dispute with the Coppersmiths and of the continued inroads of the Coppersmith upon our jurisdiction. Brother Ames and the writer have been appointed by General President Durkin to represent the United Association in attempting a settlement of the dispute with a like committee from the Sheet Metal Workers International Union under the terms of a recently adopted procedure for settling jurisdictional disputes within the Metal Trades Department.

Met with Business Manager Harry Busch of Seattle Plumbers Local Union No. 32 on a matter referred by the General Office concerning the refusal of contractors to recognize our jurisdiction on a 24-inch steel slip joint and welded pipe line from a dredge to a building site for filling in. Brother Busch had already succeeded in obtaining this work on my arrival. We discussed the conditions of the trade in the area, especially the need of immediately adopting the National Plumbing Apprenticeship Standards for uniform application throughout the state of Washington. This matter will be taken up at the forthcoming state-wide meeting of the United Association representatives to be held in Bellingham.

In company with Special Representative Bilderback, Business Manager Nethercutt and Business Representatives McCaffery and Miller of Seattle Steam Fitters Local No. 473, a visit was made to Mr. Hale, Washington State Director of Apprenticeship, for the purpose of acquainting the Director with the National Steam Fitting Apprenticeship Standards which include refrigeration as a component part of the Steam Fitter Trade. It was further explained that the Steam Fitters intend submitting, as soon as possible, state-wide standards for Steam Fitting which will be adopted by employer-employee committees.

*John L. Spalding*

(Continued on page 29)

**JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS  
AND STEAM FITTERS**



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

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.



**Keep Buying**

**Victory Bonds**

**To Guarantee**

**PEACE**



**Report of General Organizers**

(Continued from page 28)

Upon leaving Omaha, Nebr., I stopped at Hastings, Nebr., and made the acquaintance of Secretary Hughes of Local Union No. 745. Various matters pertaining to this local were discussed. Next to Wichita, Kans., where I met with Secretary and Business Agent Shields, on a matter referred to me by General Secretary Hillock, concerning jurisdiction in this territory. A report of same was sent in to the General Office.

**REPORT OF  
GENERAL  
ORGANIZER  
JOHN A. TODD**

On receipt of telegram from General Secretary Hillock, I proceeded to Coffeyville, Kans., in regard to the Erie Basin Product Company, where trouble had arisen over the installation of an air line done by others than members of Local Union No. 339. I contacted Business Agent Joe Mercer, who assured me all other work to be installed in this building would be done by members of Local Union No. 339.

I then left for St. Louis, Mo., on several matters referred to me by the General Secretary. I contacted Business Agent Callanan, and Business Agent Harbaugh, and together we visited the Midwest Pipe Fabricating plant, where members of Local Union No. 562 are employed to do the fabricating of all piping and the making of fittings.

I appreciate having had the opportunity to go through this plant.

We then visited the Nooter Boiler Company, as I had been informed they were doing lead burning with others than members of the United Association. I found no lead burning being done at this time, and my report on same was sent to the General Office.

Next to Kansas City, Mo., on a matter referred to me by General Secretary Hillock, concerning Sprinkler Fitters Local Union 314. A meeting of the Executive Board of Local Union 314 was called to meet with Mr. Hudson, president of the Walton Viking Automatic Sprinkler Company, and a mutual understanding was reached.

While here, I also attended a Committee meeting between Local Union No. 6 Operating Engineers, and Local Union No. 533 Steam Fitters, both of Kansas City, regarding the installation

and servicing of refrigeration in dairies, creameries and other such establishments in and around Kansas City. A report on this meeting was sent in to the General Office.

Leaving Kansas City I went to St. Joseph, Mo., where I contacted Secretary Charles E. Roster, of Local Union No. 45. Matters concerning the welfare of Local Union No. 45 were discussed.

Arriving in Omaha, Nebr., I received a telegram from General President Durkin, notifying me of a stoppage of work which had occurred in Des Moines, Iowa, at the Firestone Rubber Company job. In Des Moines, I met Business Agent Boller of Local Union No. 33, and together went to the job and met the Superintendent of the Economy Plumbing and Heating Company, who are contractors on this job. The controversy was quickly settled and work was resumed.

Leaving Des Moines, I went to Cedar Rapids, where I contacted Secretary Richter of Local Union 125. Attended a meeting of their executive board and matters concerning the welfare of Local Union No. 125 were discussed and advice given.

I then proceeded to Davenport, Iowa, where I met with Frank Martens, who is Secretary of the Iowa State Association and also Business Agent of Local Union No. 387.

Brother Martens and myself visited several industrial plants in this city, that he is endeavoring to organize for maintenance men.

Next to Kansas City where a meeting was held with the Executive Board of Local 533 regarding expansion of jurisdictional territory. A report of this meeting was made to the General Office.

Was called into Clinton, Iowa, where a discussion had arisen over plate fabricated piping on a power house to be erected for the Interstate Power Co.

I met with Business Agent Burke, and Secretary Willardsen of Local Union No. 211 and discussed this matter and talked to General President Durkin regarding this and received advice on same.

My report closes at Clinton, Iowa

*John A. Todd*

# PORTLAND

**E**ARLY in the war Local Union No. 235 of Portland, Oreg., showed the people of that city that organized labor was eager to do more than its share in the war effort. The local donated more than \$15,000 to the American Red Cross for the construction of a Depot Canteen so that the members of the armed services would have a pleasant place in which to spend their idle moments.

The need for a suitable Canteen and Hospital building was so great that the American Red Cross was more interested in obtaining contributions for such a facility than they were in receiving gifts of ambulances or other such equipment.

Early in the Spring of 1943 the members of Local No. 235 voted unanimously to contribute enough money to the American Red Cross to build a Canteen and Lounge for the Servicemen travelling through Portland on their way to various parts of the world. The gift was graciously accepted by the officials of the Multnomah, Oreg., chapter of the American Red Cross and the plans were undertaken to build this canteen.

The splendid spirit of cooperation so evident by the members of Local Union No. 235 was quickly taken up by other prominent people and organizations in Portland and through the combined efforts of these several groups the beautiful canteen was planned and constructed in record breaking time. The dedication of this canteen took place on June 7, 1943.

Just to what good use this generous donation was put is best revealed in the accompanying letter from the American Red Cross.

There is no need to comment upon this record nor is there need to add the praise of the United Association to this most generous act of Local Union No. 235. The appreciation in the hearts of the thousands of service men and women is the most eloquent expression of appreciation that can ever be granted.



*Dedicated to Serve and Served Well.*

# LOCAL RECEIVES HIGH PRAISE



**THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS**  
 Multnomah County Chapter  
 1506 S. W. Alder St.  
 Portland 5, Oregon

Mr. John Gillard  
 Steam Fitters Union 235  
 1405 S. W. 3rd Street  
 Portland, Oregon

August 14, 1945

Dear Mr. Gillard:

It seems fitting on this day when peace seems so near to give you a report on the use to which we have put the Red Cross Depot Canteen. At the same time we wish again to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Steam and Marine Fitters Union No. 235, since without their generosity in giving us the building, none of this canteen service would have been possible.

The Red Cross Canteen opened June 6, 1943, and has been kept open continuously from 6:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. every day since then. It has never been closed during those hours in spite of transportation difficulties, epidemics, holidays, etc. Three crews of 7--8 women each have worked 6-hour shifts every day, serving any service man or woman free. Meals have consisted of fruit juice, cereal, hotcakes, toast, doughnuts and coffee for breakfast and a standard soup, sandwich, doughnuts, coffee, milk, pie and ice cream meal from 11:00 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. Sometimes we had extras such as salads and bowls of fruit. From coast to coast the fame of the Portland Red Cross Depot Canteen has spread.

Our figures show that from June 6, 1943, to August 1, 1945, 16,590 volunteers gave 99,540 hours of work in the Red Cross Depot Canteen and served meals to 638,285 service men and women.

Following is a list of our monthly totals of men served.

June, 1943	15 000	Jan., 1944	28,347	Aug., 1944	24,222	March, 1945	24,208
July, 1943	20 737	Feb., 1944	26,130	Sept., 1944	25,647	April, 1945	25,491
Aug., 1943	22,083	March, 1944	26,904	Oct., 1944	26,496	May, 1945	33,124
Sept., 1943	20,760	April, 1944	27,169	Nov., 1944	26,663	June, 1945	30,690
Oct., 1943	22,731	May, 1944	25,209	Dec., 1944	34,986	July, 1945	35,960
Nov., 1943	24 531	June, 1944	26,513	Jan., 1945	29,885		
Dec., 1943	30,790	July, 1944	30,665	Feb., 1945	23,344		

We feel very proud of this record and we expect to continue along the same line until there is no further need for canteen service at the Depot.

Yours sincerely

Mrs. George D. Peters, Chairman  
 Volunteer Special Services

W/mm



*Many Hours of Entertainment Enjoyed by the Service Boys.*

**LOCAL UNION***News and Views***The 50th Anniversary of Local Union No. 125**

ON JUNE 9, 1945, Local Union No. 125, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at a banquet in the Florentine Room of the Hotel Roosevelt in their city. The entire membership was present and had as their guests the Master Plumbers of the city. In addition Mayor Hahn, City Attorney Hines, Council Members Brothers Williams, Benish, Stefan and Burgess were also guests for the gala event.

At the conclusion of the speech-making, Brother John Coenen, the only

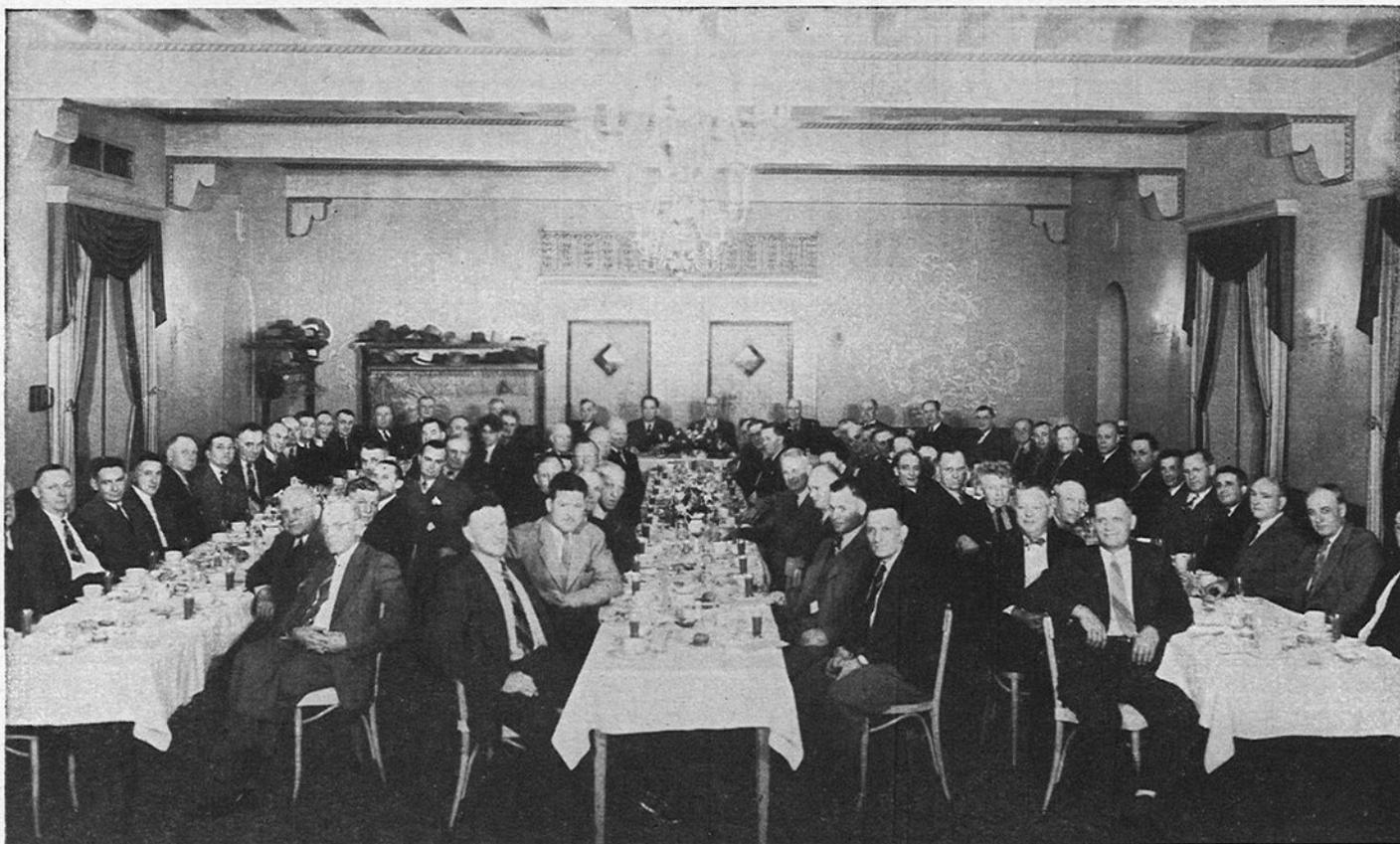
charter member of the local present, was presented with a life membership by President H. H. Howke.

Needless to say, a large part of the evening was spent in recalling the highlights of the local union's history and many a good laugh was had by all those present.

The banquet was a huge success because the Committee in charge did everything possible to make sure that it would be an evening that none of the members present would forget. The members of the Committee were

Brothers Kiester, Howke, Schmitt, Richter, L. G. Berry, F. Berry, Henerwadel, Mirkelin, Lambert and Swasba.

The officers and membership of the United Association extend their heartiest congratulations to Local Union No. 125 and wish them continued success for another fifty years. The local must indeed be proud of the fact that it has kept alive the ideals of trade unionism for one-half century. Upon such organizations as this local is built the success not only of the United Association but of the American Labor Movement.



*Members of Local Union No. 125 Celebrate Fiftieth Anniversary at Banquet.*

**FRONT COVER**

The cover illustration on this issue of the Journal depicts the transition of workers from war production to peacetime construction.

The record set by Labor during the war will go down in history and now Labor is looking forward to the opportunity to again set a peacetime record.

**Keep the War Bonds You Have**

★ **AND BUY MORE** ★

**AID THE RETURNING VETERAN**

# Official

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 2

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take from us our Brother, John McLaughlin, who was held in high esteem by the officers and members of Local No. 2; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 2 extend deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

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

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

*Fred Deigan,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer,*  
*Local Union No. 2.*

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 227

Whereas Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst, our most respected Brother, J. M. Ussery, Sr., Plumber Card No. 35387, who was President of this Local Union and a very efficient officer; therefore be it

Resolved, That officers and members of Local Union No. 227 extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

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

These resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 227, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the General Office for publication in our monthly Journal.

Whereas Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst, our most respected Brother, T. G. Leaphart, Plumber Card No. 323705, who was a very efficient member; therefore be it

Resolved, That officers and members of Local Union No. 227 extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

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

These resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 227, a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the General Office for publication in our monthly Journal.

*H. B. Kaiser,*  
*Secretary,*  
*Local Union No. 227.*

## NOTICE

Local Union No. 574, New Orleans, La., intends to rigidly enforce Section 171 of the United Association's Constitution in its jurisdiction.

*J. C. RISPOLI,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

## NOTICE

All members going to Honolulu, T. H., must take and deposit their Clearance Cards to Local Union No. 675. Section 171 of the United Association Constitution will be enforced.

**LOCAL UNION**  
**NO. 675,**  
**Honolulu, T. H.**

## NOTICE

Local Union No. 593 of London, Canada, insists on having Clearance Cards presented by travelling members before going to work. Section 171 of the United Association Constitution will be rigidly enforced.

Fraternally yours,  
*P. I. LAWTON,*  
*Financial Secretary,*  
*Local Union No. 593.*

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 2

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take from us our Brother, Thomas Harrison, who was held in high esteem by the officers and members of Local Union No. 2; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 2 extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

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

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

*Fred Deigan,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 75

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Edward Taicher, who was a faithful member of Local Union No. 75, and a Brother well liked by his fellow workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of this local union extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our General Office for publication in the Journal.

*C. A. Canterbury,*  
*A. J. King,*  
*P. Zeller,*  
*Committee.*

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 760-B

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 760-B of Sheffield, Ala., report the death of Brother James C. Williamson, Card No. 335845; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local 760-B extend the deepest sympathy to his parents; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents, a copy to headquarters for publication in our official Journal.

*E. H. Buettner,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer,*  
*Locals 760 and 760-B.*

## RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION NO. 389

It is with deepest regret that the members of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 389 of Wichita Falls, Texas, report the death of one of our members, Brother William D. Hearn, Steam Fitter.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution reporting the death be sent to the General Office for publication in the Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 389.

*Van E. Leverich,*  
*Secretary, Local 389.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 525**

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we, the officers and members of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 525, report the death of Brother Jack W. Leavitt, Plumber, Card No. 413456, who was killed in action on the island of Geruma Shima, on March 26, 1945. Brother Leavitt is the first member of our Local Union to have made the supreme sacrifice while serving with the armed forces of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 525, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union, and a copy forwarded to the General Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of our respect to a departed Brother, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in his memory.

*Ralph Alsup,*  
*President,*  
*H. A. Forgeron,*  
*Secretary,*  
*R. H. Elser,*  
*Treasurer.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 555**

Whereas it has been announced that it is the intent of our government to quarter in the Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford Springs, Pa., the Japanese nationals that fell into our hands, when the capitulation of Germany occurred,

And whereas it is our confirmed belief that these Japanese nationals, in spite of the fact that some are members of their country's diplomatic corps, are not entitled to preferred treatment as such, inasmuch as they, at the time of their capture, were engaged in representing their government within the domains of an enemy of our country, and as such, were actively engaged in aiding and assisting that country, Germany, in continuing a war against our armies,

And whereas it has been but recently announced that the Imperial Japanese Government has permitted a neutral government to visit the prison camps within the territorial boundaries of Japan, in which are contained the American prisoners of war, proving that as a people, the Japanese have little regard for the rights of

prisoners of war, as established by the Geneva Convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, members of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 555, protest the action of our government in assigning these Japanese nationals to the Bedford Springs Hotel, maintaining that these Japanese are entitled to a prisoner of war status, and no other, for having cast their lot with Germany before her capitulation. They are entitled to no better treatment than that accorded to German soldiers, now prisoners in this country; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask that the order, assigning these Japanese nationals to the Bedford Springs Hotel, be rescinded.

Members of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 555

*P. E. Keener,*  
*Secretary.*

Adopted, July 26, 1945.

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 2**

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take from us our Brothers, Joseph McGinn, Charles Holecek and John Choffel, who were held in high esteem by the officers and members of Local No. 2; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 2 extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved families; and be it further

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

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

*Fred Deigan,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer,*  
*U. A. Plumbers L. U. No. 2.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 230**

It is with the deepest sorrow that the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 230, of San Diego, Calif., reports the death of Brother Arthur J. Hanley, Card No. 96255, on June 6, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local No. 230 extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

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

*H. J. Duerst,*  
*W. G. Burch,*  
*R. E. Nutt,*  
*Condolence Committee,*  
*of Local 230*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 286**

It is with a feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the officers and members of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 286, report the death of Alton Howard Cryer, who lost his life in line of duty to his country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of Local No. 286 extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions shall be spread on the minutes of Local No. 286, a copy sent to the family and a copy to the General Office for publication.

*C. H. Escott,*  
*Secretary.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 469**

It is with deepest regret that we, the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 469, announce the death of Brother Philip Reinhard, Steam Fitter Card No. 80641.

Whereas sorrow and regret abound with his family and friends at his sudden departure, we, the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Local No. 469, of Phoenix, Ariz., extend to his bereaved family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 469 be draped in his memory for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy to be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our Local Union.

*Howard A. Clements,*  
*Business Agent.*

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL UNION  
NO. 760-B**

It is with deepest regret that we, the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 760-B of Sheffield, Ala., report the death of Brother Ira D. Harvey, who gave his life for our country while serving in the Navy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local 760-B extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to headquarters for publication in the Journal.

*E. H. Buettner,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer,*  
*Local Union No. 760-B.*

# Benefits PAID

## DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN AUGUST, 1945

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid
Holecek, Charles J.	8-18-38	463	Tumor on the Brain.	43	7- 7-45	New York, N. Y.	2 \$200	Eliz. Holecek
McGinn, Joseph	4-29-16	498	Heart Trouble	65	7- 7-45	New York, N. Y.	2 500	Mrs. Eliz. Cavanaugh
McLaughlin, John H.	3-22-39	463	Heart Trouble	64	7-31-45	New York, N. Y.	2 200	Margaret McLaughlin
Drexel, Edward	4-12-18	7	Kidney Condition	60	8-11-45	Albany, N. Y.	7 500	Mrs. Ed. W. Drexel
Minshall, E. J., Sr.	9-13-20	8	Cancer of the Lung.	49	8- 4-45	Kansas City, Mo.	8 500	Mrs. Corinne Minshall
Hudson, W. H.	11-18-41	10	Auto Accident	41	7-22-45	Warrenton, Va.	10 150	Mrs. W. H. Hudson
O'Kennon, A. W.	5-13-42	10	Auto Accident	29	7-28-45	Germany	10 150	Mrs. A. W. O'Kennon
Bransfield, Edw.	10-21-18	12	Carcinoma Colon	68	7-17-45	Boston, Mass.	12 500	Marion Bransfield
Joyce, Joseph F.	6- 9-25	24	Heart Failure	49	8- 1-45	Asbury Park, N. J.	24 400	Robert J. Murphy, Sec'y Local 24
Benson, Joseph	6- 7-00	35	Lobar pneumonia	69	7-19-45	Pittsburgh, Pa.	27 700	John McCaffrey, Sec'y Local 27
Enders, Wm. G.	12- 4-00	27	Acute Coronary Occl.	66	7-13-45	Pittsburgh, Pa.	27 700	John McCaffrey, Sec'y Local 27
Kress, Peter	12- 6-09	27	Coronary Occlusion	58	6-23-45	Pittsburgh, Pa.	27 700	John McCaffrey, Sec'y Local 27
Hannegan, Daniel	9-12-11	35	Cancer	68	7-19-45	St. Louis, Mo.	35 150	Clara Hannegan
Bronnag, Louis	11 24 33	36	Carcinoma	67	8-13-45	Tonawanda, N. Y.	36 300	Sr. M. Ethelburg
Drexelius, Jacob	7- 5-98	36	Uremia	70	5- 9-45	Buffalo, N. Y.	36 700	Estate of Jacob Drexelius
Gillen, William	8-29-41	37	Ulcer	74	6- 5-45	Tutusville, Pa.	37 150	Miss Sara Gillen
Scott, Clarence	10- 2-23	48	Acute Card. Failure	60	8- 4-45	Baltimore, Md.	48 400	Mildred D. Hock
Williams, Chas. P.	9- 2-05	54	Uremia	67	7- 4-45	Syracuse, N. Y.	54 700	Mrs. Lula Williams
Carlson, August	10-13-13	5	Cereb. Muscular Acc.	65	7-28-45	Cleveland, Ohio	55 600	Mrs. Olive Carlson
Grant, Wm. D.	2-23-14	96	Cerebral Hemorr.	66	7-22-45	Vermilion, Ohio	55 600	Mrs. Janet D. Davies
Roberts, Thoms K.	11-15-89	50	Heart Disease	69	8- 8-45	Cleveland, Ohio	55 700	William E. Roberts
Soland, Henry J.	3- 2-42	60	Killed by Air Crash	23	7-11-45	India	60 150	Mrs. Adaline A. Soland
Boyer, Harry A.	6- 4-23	65	Apoplexy	49	7-15-45	Decatur, Ill.	65 400	Mrs. Harry A. Boyer
Delgado, Joaquin	4-12-44	78	Bronchopneumonia	54	7-22-45	Los Angeles, Calif.	78 150	Mrs. Mary Delgado
Westholm, Robert	7-26-42	82	W'ds Rec. in Action	24	4-18-45	Okinawa Island	82 150	Mrs. Lula Westholm
Siebert, Geo. L.	4-22-10	84	Carcinoma of Lung	63	8- 1-45	Jersey City, N. J.	84 700	Mary Siebert
Reynolds, E. E.	10-14-43	102	Carcinoma of Abdo.	32	6-20-45	Andersonville, Tenn.	102 150	Mrs. E. E. Reynolds
Kaelin, Clarence	2-21-41	107	Cardiac Decompens.	37	7-17-45	Jefferson, Ky.	107 150	Mary A. Kaelin
Wismar, Carl W.	3-28-21	109	Cerebral Hemorr.	65	8- 9-45	Ithaca, N. Y.	109 400	Sara Wismar
Baker, John	5-20-13	112	Cerebral Hemorr.	55	8- 8-45	Binghamton, N. Y.	112 600	Mrs. Kathryn Baker
Callahan, Wm. J.	12- 3-06	120	Pulmonary Oedema	58	8-12-45	Cleveland, Ohio	120 700	Miss Agnes Callahan
Langhirt, Robt.	5-27-20	120	Cancer	65	7-12-45	Cleveland, Ohio	120 500	Steam Fitters Local No. 120
Martin, Wm.	12- 9-09	120	Arteriosclerosis	78	7-25-45	Cleveland, Ohio	120 700	Steam Fitters Local No. 120
Wallace, Frank	10-28-26	120	Rheu. Heart Disease	54	8- 1-45	Cleveland, Ohio	120 300	Mrs. Frank Wallace
Coyne, John F.	11-20-24	130	Org. Heart Disease	47	7-24-45	Chicago, Ill.	130 400	Elizabeth Coyne
Kunckel, Fred	10-17-04	130	Chronic Myocarditis	58	7-25-45	Chicago, Ill.	130 700	Mgt. Kunckel
Tredick, Benjamin	10- 7-32	130	Chronic Myocarditis	71	7- 8-45	Chicago, Ill.	130 300	Mrs. Margaret Reimers
Kastner, W. B.	6- 6-38	136	Acute Nephritis	64	7-20-45	Evansville, Ind.	136 200	Katherine Kastner
Venters, Andrew	1- 7-10	144	Drowning	61	7-30-45	Woodland, Que., Can.	144 700	Mrs. A. Venters
McNally, James	4- 9-42	147	Appendix Operation	52	7- 5-45	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	147 150	Miss Laura McNally
Peterson, Lee E.	9-23-35	149	Tuberculosis	42	7-20-45	Urbana, Ill.	149 200	Clara Peterson
Gaskins, Leon L.	6- 2-44	188	Accident	32	8-13-45	Nashville, Ga.	188 150	Mrs. Celso G. Gaskins
Williams, Wm. O.	4-13-27	216	Org. Heart Trouble	52	7-29-45	Akron, Ohio	189 300	Mary E. Williams
Crabb, Hal Land	10-10-41	195	Killed in Action	27	3- 3-45	Italy	195 150	Mrs. Alice M. Crabb
Conlon, Charles	12- 4-41	637	Heart Attack	39	7- 1-45	Houston, Texas	195 150	Mrs. L. C. Dishman
Dansby, James E.	8-13-43	214	Killed in Action	19	5-11-45	At Sea	196 150	Dewitt Dansby
Keegan, Frank	12-17-41	192	Generalized Peritonit.	49	8- 6-45	Denver, Colo.	208 150	Local Union No. 208
Leaphart, T. G.	8-31-40	227	Tuberculosis	27	8-16-45	Columbia, S. C.	227 150	Mrs. F. G. Leaphart, Sr.
Ussery, J. M.	11- 2-02	372	Coronary Thromb.	63	8-14-45	Columbia, S. C.	227 700	Mrs. J. M. Ussery
Hanley, A. J.	9-28-11	254	Lobar Pneumonia	57	6- 6-45	San Diego, Calif.	230 600	Harry Higgins
Barrett, Harry J.	4- 5-43	235	Coronary Occlusion	51	6-24-45	Portland, Ore.	235 150	Steam Fitters Union No. 235
Bush, Harold E.	10-15-42	235	Killed in Action	31	5-12-45	Okinawa Island	235 150	Steam Fitters Union No. 235
McCallister, Robert	2-22-43	235	Killed in Action	27	5-16-45	Okinawa Island	235 150	Steam Fitters Union No. 235
Malone, Harry	4- 5-43	235	Brain Tumor	58	5-30-45	Pomeroy, Wash.	235 150	Steam Fitters Union No. 235
Nethercott, Robert	7- 1-43	235	Coronary Thromb.	58	12- 2-44	Jackson, Wyo.	235 150	Steam Fitters Union No. 235
Nero, Domenico	9-27-43	238	Cerebral Hemorr.	59	7-17-45	Providence, R. I.	238 150	Angelina Nero
Tonelli, J. L.	12-17-43	250	Metas. Carc. Liver	64	7-15-45	Los Angeles, Calif.	250 150	Mrs. J. L. Tonelli
Laplante, A.	6- 1-17	144	Cancer	63	7-29-45	Montreal, Canada	292 500	Marie Laplante
Voisard, S.	2- 7-24	292	Uremia & Heart Tr.	80	7-18-45	Montreal, Canada	292 400	Les Voisard
Norton, Richard	4- 3-41	339	Killed in Action	27	4-26-45	Luzon	339 150	Mrs. Grace Norton
Beemer, D. M.	4- 7-37	590	Lobar Pneumonia	60	7-15-45	Albany, Calif.	342 200	Mrs. Blanche Beemer
Bailey, Ellis	3-11-43	599	Strangulation	53	7- 8-45	Galveston, Texas	344 150	Mrs. Ellis D. Bailey
Hearn, Wm. D.	4- 4-42	597	Accident	36	7- 2-45	Wichita Falls, Texas	289 150	Mrs. Ruth Hearn
Merkel, Peter C.	6-25-10	395	Coronary Thromb.	62	8- 2-45	Buffalo, N. Y.	395 700	Mrs. Caroline Merkel
Donegan, Martin	5-26-30	420	Ac. Pericard. Myoc.	49	7-18-45	Philadelphia, Pa.	420 300	Mrs. Elizabeth Donegan
Rutherford, Alex	12-16-09	434	Cancer	76	8-18-45	Superior, Wis.	434 700	Mrs. Mary Rutherford
Frey, John D.	3- 9-13	438	Myocarditis	68	8-24-45	Baltimore, Md.	438 600	Sophia M. Frey
Branstetter, J. E.	6-19-11	440	Heart Disease	65	8-11-45	Indianapolis, Ind.	440 600	Mrs. J. E. Branstetter
Murray, John B.	12- 2-42	455	Apoplexy	52	7-24-45	Stillwater, Minn.	455 150	Agnes Murray
Reynolds, Howard	11- 6-41	457	Killed in Action	33	9-13-44	At Sea	457 150	Joseph Reynolds
Mulholland, Jos.	1-12-38	78	Hemorrhage	56	4-30-45	Mojave, Calif.	460 200	Clara Blaucett
Mattson, Matt	7-27-29	130	Thrombosis	42	6- 7-45	San Mateo, Calif.	467 150	Local Union No. 467
Casey, Thomas	1-12-43	473	Carcinomatosis	64	7-31-45	Seattle, Wash.	473 150	Steam Fitters Local No. 473
Gockel, Fred F.	6- 8-43	473	Coronary Disease	53	7-30-45	Seattle, Wash.	473 150	Nora E. Gockel
Mitchell, Andrew	12-14-40	473	Cancer	61	7-19-45	Seattle, Wash.	473 150	Steam Fitters Local No. 473
Roderick, Frank	6-20-39	482	Lost at Sea	44	1-31-45	At Sea	482 200	Mrs. Manuel Roderick
Sonnick, George	5-14-41	520	Heart Trouble	44	7- 1-45	Chambersburg, Pa.	520 150	Mildred A. Sonnick

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN AUGUST, 1945

Name	Init.	L. U.	Cause of Death	Age	Date of Death	Place of Death	L. U. Amt.	To Whom Paid	
Hamlin, James N.	11-10-39	521	Stenosis of Coro. Art.39	26	7-12-45	Ft. Jackson, S. C.	200	Winifred Hamlin	
Leavitt, Jack W.	12-9-42	525	Killed in Action	26	3-27-45	Kerama, S. Pacific	150	Mrs. Amy L. Leavitt	
Gormley, F. J.	7-1-14	537	Heart Trouble	82	8-5-45	Boston, Mass.	600	Mrs. Catharin Gormley	
Rouillard, Eddie	2-4-43	539	Coronary Thromb.	41	6-26-45	Minneapolis, Minn.	150	Eddie Rouillard	
Harbaugh, Raymond	10-21-44	570	Bronchial Pneu.	55	6-11-45	Hagerstown, Md.	150	Mrs. Netty P. Harbaugh	
Tobler, John F.	10-12-43	574	Carcinoma	62	8-3-45	New Orleans, La.	150	J. C. Rispoli	
Brown, Boyd F.	11-27-43	471	Bronchopneumonia	50	5-14-45	Stockton, Calif.	150	Local Union No. 590	
Burns, Millard F.	11-17-44	590	Myocard Failure	57	7-24-45	Palo Alto, Calif.	150	Local Union No. 590	
Corn, Charles S.	4-9-43	590	Carc. of Stomach	48	7-28-45	Oakland, Calif.	150	Local Union No. 590	
Garcia, Silvio V.	8-28-42	590	Coronary Occlusion	65	7-11-45	San Francisco, Calif.	150	Local Union No. 590	
Monaghan, Jack	9-24-43	590	Virus Pneumonia	38	6-22-45	Oakland, Calif.	150	Local Union No. 590	
Rhodes, Phillip	6-11-43	590	Coronary Occlusion	60	2-3-45	Richmond, Calif.	150	Local Union No. 590	
Rich, Eugene V.	1-14-44	590	Chest Injuries	60	7-6-45	Richmond, Calif.	150	Local Union No. 590	
Southard, Oliver	2-26-43	590	Accid'nt'l Drowning	32	7-10-45	Clear Lake, Calif.	150	Local Union No. 590	
Allred, James J.	12-5-40	592	Heart Attack	62	3-4-45	Tallahassee, Fla.	150	Mrs. James J. Allred	
Re-Init.									
Mackenzie, W. F.	9-12-37	46	Pulmonary Inf'rct'n.62	72	7-23-45	Welland, Ont., Can.	200	Local Union No. 595	
Clayton, John	5-13-18	18	Bronchopneumonia	59	7-17-45	Chicago, Ill.	500	Pipe Fitters Ass'n.	
Loftus, Michael	2-6-13	597	Nephritis	63	7-24-45	Chicago, Ill.	600	Pipe Fitters Ass'n.	
Norden, Sigfrid	11-3-44	597	Carc. of Stomach	56	8-15-45	Hines, Ill.	150	Pipe Fitters Ass'n.	
Sullivan, John F.	2-6-13	597	Tuberculosis	69	8-17-45	Maywood, Ill.	600	Pipe Fitters Ass'n.	
Robertson, Gilbert	4-2-42	599	Cerebral Hemorr.	60	6-3-45	San Fernando, Calif.	150	Estate	
Behn, Wm. F.	2-6-23	601	Carc. of the Bladder	58	8-23-45	Wauwatosa, Wis.	400	Mrs. Selma Behn	
Lucas, W. J.	7-2-37	636	Coronary Occlusion	66	6-10-45	Detroit, Mich.	200	Elouise Lucas	
Aux.									
Goetz, Emil	10-1-43	638	Heart Trouble	44	7-16-45	New York, N. Y.	150	Mrs. Anna Goetz	
Condra, John W.	11-16-43	682	Fractured Skull	56	8-5-45	La Porte Rd., Texas	150	Amelia Condra	
Kalina, Edward	10-16-16	683	Cancer	62	8-8-45	Minneapolis, Minn.	500	Caroline Kalina	
Sessions, Sidney	7-25-41	198	Bronchial Asthma	51	7-19-45	Baton Rouge, La.	150	Mrs. Sidney Sessions	
Total.....							\$33,150		

STRIKE BENEFITS

L. U.	Place	Amt.
552	Windsor, Ont. Canada	\$1,152.00
Total Strike		\$1,152.00

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

L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.	L. U.	Name	Amt.
2	Thomas J. Healy	\$35.00	78	F. M. Dillon	40.00	509	H. A. Higgins	65.00
13	William F. Lang	65.00	137	Richard Fanning	65.00	601	Barney Casper, Sr.	65.00
36	J. E. Campbell	65.00	189	Daniel Heaney	65.00	719	F. E. Miller	65.00
54	James H. McCormick	65.00	280	Wm. C. Nelson	65.00	Total		\$790.00
75	Fred W. Learman	65.00	473	M. F. Lang	65.00			



L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name	L. U.	Name
2	Charles J. Holecek	102	E. E. Reynolds	235	Harry Malone	521	James Hamlin
2	Jos. McGinn	107	Clarence Kaelin	235	Robert Nethercott	525	Las Vegas, Nev.
2	John McLaughlin	109	Carl Wismar	238	Domenic Nero	537	Boston, Mass.
7	Edward Drexel	112	John Baker	250	Joseph Tonelli	539	Minneapolis, Minn.
8	Edward Axbell	120	W. J. Callahan	292	A. Laplante	590	Wilfred Rouillard
10	Wm. H. Hudson	120	Robert Langhirt	292	S. Voisard	590	Hagerstown, Md.
10	Alston W. O'Kennon	120	Wm. Martin	339	Richard Norton	570	Raymond Harbaugh
12	Edw. J. Bransfield	130	John F. Coyne	342	Douglas Beemer	574	John F. Tobler
24	Joseph Joyce	130	Fred Kunckel	344	Ellis D. Bailey	590	San Francisco, Calif.
27	Jos. L. Benson	130	Benjamin Tredick	389	Wm. D. Hearn	590	Boyd F. Brown
27	Wm. G. Enders	136	W. B. Kastner	395	Peter C. Merkel	590	Millard F. Burns
27	Peter Kress	144	Andrew Venters	420	Martin Donegan	590	Charles S. Corn
35	Daniel Hannegan	147	Jas. J. McNally	434	Alex Rutherford	590	Silvio Garcia
36	Louis Bronold	149	Lee E. Peterson	438	J. D. Frey	590	Phillip M. Rhodes
36	Jacob Drexelius	188	Leon Gaskins	440	J. E. Branstetter	590	Eugene V. Rich
37	Wm. L. Gillen	189	W. O. Williams	455	John B. Murray	590	Oliver Southard
48	Clarence Scott	195	Hal Land Crabb	457	Howard Reynolds	590	Tallahassee, Fla.
54	Charles Williams	196	Chas. V. Conlon	460	Joseph Mulholland	592	James J. Allred
55	August Carlson	208	James E. Dansby	467	Matt Mattson	595	Welland, Ont., Can.
55	Wm. D. Grant	227	T. G. Leaphart	473	Thomas J. Casey	595	W. F. Mackenzie
55	T. K. Roberts	227	J. Ussery	473	Fred F. Gockel	597	Chicago, Ill.
60	Henry Soland	230	A. J. Hanley	482	Andrew Mitchell	597	J. H. Clayton
65	H. A. Boyer	235	Harry J. Barrett	482	Frank Roderick	597	Michael Loftus
78	Joaquin Delgado	235	Harold E. Bush	520	George Sonnich	597	Sigfrid Norden
82	Robert Westholm	235	Robert McCallister			597	John Sullivan
						599	Gilbert Robertson
						601	Wm. Behn
						636	W. J. Lucas
						638	Emil Goetz
						682	J. W. Condra
						683	Edward Kalina
						807	Sidney U. Sessions



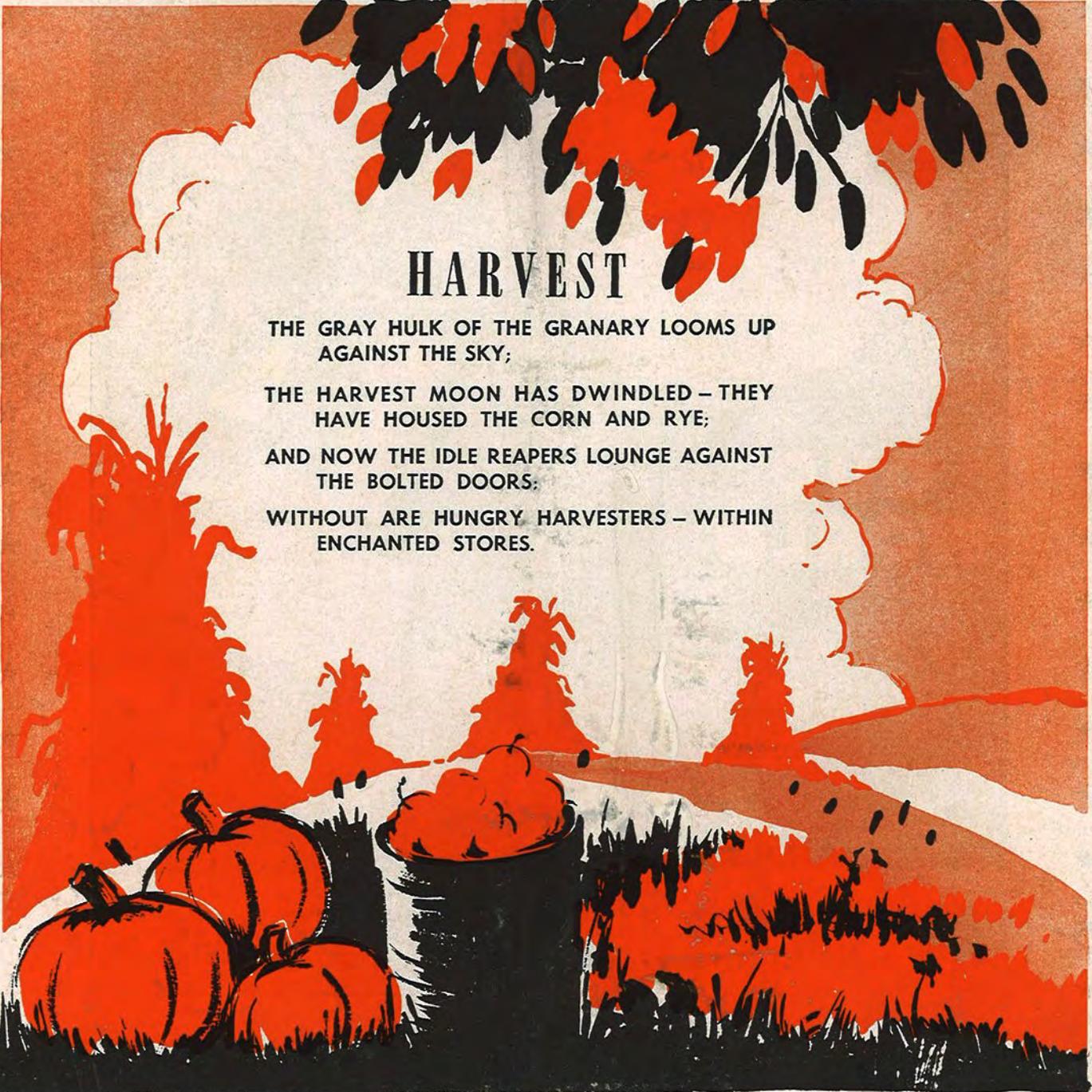
**OUR  
WORLD**

**AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS**

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS

Publication Office

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



## HARVEST

THE GRAY HULK OF THE GRANARY LOOMS UP  
AGAINST THE SKY;

THE HARVEST MOON HAS DWINDLED - THEY  
HAVE HOUSED THE CORN AND RYE;

AND NOW THE IDLE REAPERS LOUNGE AGAINST  
THE BOLTED DOORS;

WITHOUT ARE HUNGRY HARVESTERS - WITHIN  
ENCHANTED STORES.