



On Pages 4-7

## 2001 Congressional Scorecard

See which members of  
Congress support our  
legislative agenda

ON PAGES 4-7 of this issue of *the Reporter*, you'll find a record of how all members of the U.S. Congress voted on what the Boilermaker Legislative Department has deemed the most significant legislative votes of 2001. Explanations of the issues in question are provided with the voting records.

Study these pages and learn who your friends are in Congress. You may be surprised by what you find.

In this election year, every candidate will claim to be a friend of the worker who is looking out for middle-class American families. But you can't base your vote on campaign promises. You need to look at their voting records to determine which ones are just talking and which ones really do support working families.

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# USS Cole is back on water

## L-693 members relaunch ship, continue repairs

FEW AMERICANS HAD heard of al-Qaida in October 2000, when their suicide bombers in Yemen rammed the *USS Cole*, blowing a hole in her side and killing seven crew members.

Nor did Local 693 members in Pascagoula, Miss., know they would be playing an early role in America's war on terrorism. The Boilermakers at the Northrop Grumman Ship Systems Ingalls Operations only knew that they had built the *Cole* in 1996, and they would be the ones who would repair it.

The Navy had the *USS Cole* towed the 8,000 miles to Pascagoula, where it was placed on land because of its severe structural damage. In December 2000, Local 693 members began removing damaged sections of the hull and replacing them with new sections they fabricated onsite.

On Sept. 14, 2001, just three days after the World Trade Center attack, Local 693 members relaunched the Aegis-class destroyer — a powerful reminder of America's resilience and a proud day for our members.

The ship is undergoing additional repairs and is on schedule for delivery to the U.S. Navy this spring.

The shipyard opened in 1938, and is Mississippi's largest private employer, with nearly 11,000 employees. The AFL-CIO's Metal Trades Department represents the shipyards' workers, with Local 693 representing the largest unit since 1939. □



## Wife of L-112 member overcomes crippling injury to carry Olympic torch in Mobile, AL



A HUGE ALABAMA football fan, Susan Morrow, with torch at right, wife of 27-year Local 112 member Jimmy Morrow, was thrilled to light the next Olympic torch, carried by Auburn University head football coach Tommy Tuberville.

## Susan Morrow makes an 'Olympic-size' comeback following 1992 construction accident

NINE YEARS AGO, doctors didn't expect Susan Morrow to live. She'd been crushed by a "dump truck load" of dirt and the wooden support structure of the 25-foot culvert she was working in as part of a team building the I-65 extension north of Mobile, Ala.

When the culvert caved in, it crushed the right side of her body into her left side, breaking all her ribs on the right side, her clavicle, her jaw, her left leg,

and her pelvis in several places. Her lung collapsed, too.

When she survived, they told her she'd probably never walk again. Both knees were nearly destroyed, her neck and lower back were injured, the muscles in her right arm were damaged, and she'd suffered nerve damage down her left side.

Four months later, she left the hospital, in constant pain and able to

move only at a snail's pace. After nine years of physical therapy, she is still in rehabilitation and suffers pain constantly, but that only makes her work harder, she says.

On December 9, 2001, Susan ran one-fifth of a mile through the streets of Mobile, Ala., carrying the Olympic torch on one leg of its journey to Salt Lake City, Utah.

A short run for most people, it marked an Olympic-size comeback for Susan Morrow. □

*Susan is the wife of 27-year Local 112 member Jimmy Morrow.*





# Which America will we be now?

## Will we seize this opportunity to build a stronger country?

by Bill Moyers

FOR THE PAST several years I've been taking every possible opportunity to talk about the soul of democracy. "Something is deeply wrong with politics today," I told anyone who would listen. And I wasn't referring to the partisan mudslinging, the negative TV ads, the excessive polling, or the empty campaigns. I was talking about something at the core of politics. The soul of democracy is government of, by, and for the people. And the soul of democracy has been drowning in a rising tide of big money contributed by a narrow, unrepresentative elite that has betrayed the faith of citizens in self-government.

But what's happened since the September 11 attacks would seem to put the lie to my fears. Americans have rallied together in a way I cannot remember since World War II. This catastrophe has reminded us of a basic truth at the heart of our democracy: No matter our wealth or status or faith, we are all equal before the law, in the voting booth, and when death rains down from the sky.

We have also been reminded that despite years of scandals and corruption, despite stories of greed and pirates in Gucci scamming the Treasury, despite squalor for the poor and gated communities for the rich, Americans have not yet given up on the idea of "We, the People." They have refused to accept the notion, promoted so diligently by the Heritage Foundation, that government should be shrunk to a size where, as Grover Norquist has put it, they can drown it in a bathtub.

Contrary to right-wing denigration of government, today's heroes are public servants. The 20-year-old dot-com millionaires, the pugnacious pundits of tabloid television, and the celebrity stock-pickers on cable channels have all been exposed for what they are — barnacles on the hull of the great ship of state. In their stead we have those brave firefighters, policemen, Port Authority workers, and emergency rescue personnel — public employees all, most of them drawing a modest middle-class income for extremely dangerous work.

For once, our TV screens have been filled with the modest declarations of average Americans coming to each other's aid. I find this thrilling and sobering. It could offer a new beginning, a renewal of civic values that could leave our society stronger and more together than ever, working on common goals for the public good.

Already, in the wake of September 11, there's been a heartening change in how Americans view their government. For the first time in more than 30 years a majority of people say they trust the federal government to do the right thing "most of the time." It's as if the clock has been rolled back to the early 1960s, before Vietnam and Watergate. To most Americans, government right now doesn't mean a faceless bureaucrat or a politician auctioning access to the highest bidder. It means a courageous rescuer or brave soldier. Instead of our representatives spending their evenings clinking glasses with fat cats, they are walking among the wounded.

There are, alas, less heartening signs to report. It didn't take long for the wartime opportunists — lobbyists, lawyers, and political fundraisers — to crawl out of their offices on K Street determined to grab what they can for their clients. While we are still attend-

ing memorial services for firemen and police, while the President calls for patriotism, prayers, and piety, the predators of Washington are [pursuing] private plunder at public expense. In the wake of this awful tragedy, they are cashing in. Would you like to know [how] they propose to fight the long and costly war on terrorism? Why, eliminate the corporate alternative minimum tax, enacted 15 years ago to prevent corporations from taking so many credits and deductions that they owed little if any taxes. But don't just repeal their minimum tax; refund to those corporations all the minimum tax they have ever been assessed.

What else can America do to strike at the terrorists? Why, slip in a special tax break for poor General Electric, and slip inside the EPA while everyone's distracted and torpedo the recent order to clean the Hudson River of PCBs. Don't worry about NBC, CNBC, or MSNBC reporting it; they're all in the GE family.

[H]ow would this crowd assure that future generations will look back and say, "This was their finest hour?" Give coal producers freedom to pollute. Shovel generous tax breaks to giant energy companies. Open the Alaska wilderness to drilling. And while the red, white, and blue waves at half-mast over the land of the free and the home of the brave — why give the President the power to discard democratic debate and the rule of law concerning trade agreements and set up secret tribunals to run roughshod over local communities trying to protect their environment and their health.

If I sound a little bitter, I am; the President rightly appeals every day for sacrifice. But to these mercenaries sacrifice is for suckers. So I am bitter, yes, and sad. Our business and political class owes us better than this. [T]hey declared class war 20 years ago, and they won. They're on top. If ever they were going to put patriotism over profits, if ever they were going to practice the magnanimity of winners, this was the moment. To hide now behind the flag while ripping off a country in crisis fatally separates them from the common course of American life.

Some things just don't change. When Dick Army, the Republican majority leader in the House, said, "it wouldn't be commensurate with the American spirit" to provide unemployment and other benefits to laid-off airline workers, I thought that once again the Republican Party has lived down to Harry Truman's description of the GOP as Guardians of Privilege. And as for the party of the New Deal and the Fair Deal, it breaks my heart to report that the Democratic National Committee has used the terrorist attacks to call for widening the soft-money loophole in our election laws. How about that for a patriotic response to terrorism?

These realities present citizens with no options but to climb back in the ring. We are in "a teachable moment." And we'll lose it if we roll over and shut up. What's at stake is democracy. Democracy wasn't canceled on September 11, but democracy won't survive if citizens turn into lemmings.

Even in war, politics is about who gets what and who doesn't. If the politicians-for-rent in Washington try to exploit this emergency to grab what they wouldn't get through open debate in peacetime, the disloyalty will not be in our dissent but in our subservience. The greatest sedition would be silence. Yes, there's a fight going on — against

terrorists around the globe, but there's [also] a fight going on here at home, to decide the kind of country this will be during and after the war on terrorism.

Wouldn't it be better if we knew that elected officials had to answer to the people who vote instead of the wealthy individual and corporate donors whose profit or failure may depend on how the new initiatives are carried out?

We already have four states — Maine, Arizona, Vermont, and Massachusetts — where state representatives from governor down have the option of rejecting all private campaign contributions and qualifying for full public financing of their campaigns. About a third of Maine's legislature and a quarter of Arizona's got elected last year running clean — that is, they collected a set number of \$5 contributions and then pledged to raise no other money and to abide by strict spending limits.

These unsung heroes, the first elected officials to owe their elections solely to their voters and not to deep-pocketed

## Even in war, politics is about who gets what and who doesn't.

backers, report more freedom to speak their minds. "The business lobbyists left me alone," says Maine State Rep. Glenn Cummings, a freshman who was the first candidate in the country to qualify for Clean Elections funding. "It sure made it easier to get through the hallways on the way to a vote!" His colleague in the Statehouse, Senator Ed Youngblood, recalls that running clean changed the whole process of campaigning. "When people would say that it didn't matter how they voted, because legislators would just vote the way the money wants," he tells us, "it was great to be able to say, 'I don't have to vote the way some lobbyist wants just to insure that I'll get funded by him in two years for re-election.'"

It's too soon to say that money no longer talks in either state capital, but it clearly doesn't swagger as much. In Maine, the legislature passed a bill creating a Health Security Board tasked with devising a detailed plan to implement a single-payer healthcare system for the state. Two years ago, only 55 members of the House of Representatives (out of 151) voted for the bill. This time 87 did, including almost all the Democrats and a few Republicans. The bill moved dramatically further, and a

portion of that is because of the Clean Elections system they have there.

But the problem is larger than money in politics. Democracy needs a broader housecleaning. Consider, for example, what a different country we would be if we had a Citizens Channel with a mandate to cover real social problems, not shark attacks or Gary Condit's love life. Such a channel could have spurred serious attention to the weakness of airport security, for starters, pointing out long ago how the industry, through its contributions, had wrung from government the right to contract that security to the lowest bidder. It might have pushed the issue of offshore-banking havens to page one, or turned up the astonishing deceit of the NAFTA provision that enables secret tribunals to protect the interests of investors while subverting the well-being of workers and the health of communities. Such a channel — committed to news for the sake of democracy — might also have told how corporations and their alumni in the Bush Administration have thwarted the development of clean, home-grown energy that would slow global warming and the degradation of our soil, air, and water, while reducing our dependence on oligarchs, dictators, and theocrats abroad.

Even now the media, with occasional exceptions, remain indifferent to the hypocrisy of Washington's mercenary class as it goes about the dirty work of its paymasters. What a contrast to those citizens who have reminded us that the kingdom of the human heart is large, containing not only hatred but courage. In response to the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, Americans waged and won a great war, then came home to make this country more prosperous and just. It is not beyond this generation to live up to that example. To do so, we must define ourselves not by the lives we led until September 11, but by the lives we will lead from now on.

If we seize the opportunity to build a stronger country, we will prevail in the challenges ahead, at home, and abroad. But we cannot win this new struggle by military might alone. We will prevail only if we lead by example, as a democracy committed to the rule of law and the spirit of fairness, whose corporate and political elites recognize that it isn't only firefighters, police, and families grieving their missing kin who are called upon to sacrifice. □

Bill Moyers is executive editor of *Public Affairs Television*, the independent production company he founded in 1986. This article appeared in *The Nation*, and was adapted from a speech Moyers gave to the *Environmental Grantmakers Association*.



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*A prize-winning newspaper*

# EPCOR to build high tech power plant in Alberta

## Supercritical boiler will generate 450 MW and protect environment

CALLING IT "the most advanced coal-combustion power generation facility ever to be built in Canada," EPCOR announced plans to build a supercritical boiler for a new 450-megawatt power plant at their Genesee Generating Station near Edmonton, Alberta. This plant is the first coal-fired power plant approved by the Alberta Energy & Utilities Board in over 20 years.

Local Lodge 146 Bus. Mgr. Dean Milton reports that Boilermakers will probably start their portion of the work on this project in late spring or early summer. He expects the job to employ 100-120 Boilermakers for about a year.

"We have an abundant source of very clean coal in the Edmonton area," Milton said. "It's great to see a project which employs existing technology to use that natural resource in a way that

has very little negative impact on the environment."

A supercritical boiler is one that operates at such high pressure that the water does not boil, but enters what physicists call a supercritical state, with some of the properties of both a liquid and a gas. Water becomes supercritical at about 218 times atmospheric pressure at sea level.

Supercritical boilers are more efficient than subcritical boilers, burning only 80-85 percent as much coal per megawatt hour and producing far less SOx, NOx, and CO<sub>2</sub>. They may become more popular as companies find ways to reduce greenhouse gases.

Local Lodge 146 Bus. Rep. Cory Channon says, "The selection of this technology for the Genesee Phase Three Project provides our members with an unprecedented opportunity."

Epcor is one of Canada's top providers of energy and energy-related services and products. □

# L-1 members replace fuel racks

## Boilermakers do rerack project 40 feet under water

THE SPENT FUEL pool at the Braidwood Nuclear Station in Will County, Ill., was cloudy. It was time to remove the 23 old fuel racks and replace them with new ones. The plant contracted with Holtec and the Boilermakers to get the job done.

"This type of work is not done too often," said Chicago L-1 ABM Robert Schwartz, "but the Boilermakers can do it." And that's just what they did, rig-

ging and moving the 23 old racks and then replacing them with 24 new ones.

According to Barry McCue, the rerack project manager, the Boilermakers "accurately placed all the bearing pads and the new racks to exacting dimensions with most of the work done under 40 feet of water."

That's right — under 40 feet of water. The entire rerack project took six months, beginning with fuel handlers who had to move the fuel twice — once to get fuel out of the old racks and then again to put it in the new racks — all without error. □

# New tax law provides credits for low-income working families

## Legislation increases child tax credit this year, expands EIC for married families, and simplifies how tax is applied

RECENT TAX LEGISLATION will increase refund checks to low-income families by \$88 billion over ten years under the Child Tax Credit, expand the Earned Income Credit (EIC) for married families beginning in 2002, and make changes designed to reduce errors and simplify the EIC process.

The legislation raises the child credit from \$500 per child to \$600 in 2001, \$700 in 2005, \$800 in 2009, and \$1,000 in 2010. A new refundable component of the Child Tax Credit also becomes effective in 2001. This new provision enables parents earning more than \$10,000 to receive a refund if the amount of their credit exceeds their tax liability. This new provision will benefit an additional 15 million children.

In addition, legislation to expand the EIC for married couples and to simplify several eligibility requirements also passed Congress in 2001, but will not begin to take effect until 2002.

Married couples will see a \$1,000 increase in the EIC income limit in 2002, \$2,000 in 2005, and \$3,000 in 2008. After 2008, the \$3,000 increase will be adjusted annually for inflation.

To be eligible, the EIC will now use the same definition of earned income as the rest of the tax code, and the same definition of adjusted gross income as is reflected on the 1040 and 1040A forms. Parents living with relatives who have higher incomes than they do will now be able to claim their

children for the tax credit. And foster parents (including aunts, uncles, and siblings) can apply for the tax credit if a child lives with them for at least six months (was 12 months).

Another change will allow a tax credit to be denied to a parent who is required to pay child support. In most cases, a parent under a child support order is the child's non-custodial parent, and does not live with the child for at least six months of the year.

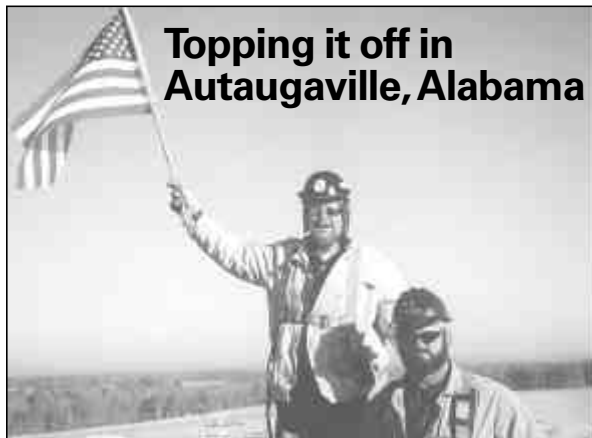
For more details visit <http://www.cbpp.org/6-14-01tax.htm>

## What is an EIC?

THE EARNED INCOME Credit (EIC) is a special tax benefit for people who work full- or part-time. If you qualify, you'll owe less in taxes, and you may get cash back. Even if you don't owe income tax, you can get the credit, but you must file a federal tax return.

## Who is eligible?

- Workers who earn less than \$28,281 in 2001 and were raising one child in their homes may be eligible for an EIC of up to \$2,428
- Workers who earn less than \$32,121 in 2001 and were raising two or more children in their homes may be eligible for a credit of up to \$4,008
- Workers at least age 25 and under age 65 who earn less than \$10,710 in 2001 and were not raising children in their homes may be eligible for an EIC up to \$364. □



CHRIS BOWMAN (holding flag) and David Suggs, members of Local 199, Jacksonville, Fla., prepare to mount a U.S. flag on top of the first completed unit for the Southern Company in Autaugaville, Ala.

## Boilermakers show their pride in job and country as project begins

PRIDE — BOILERMAKERS have it, in the jobs they perform every day, and in the country they love. And every now and then, they get to show off that pride when they "top off" a job.

Flying a flag at the highest point to symbolize the "topping off" of a project has been a practice of construction workers for generations.

When Boilermakers completed the first of 14 units for Local 108 (Birmingham) at the Southern Company in Autaugaville, Ala., they topped it off with an American flag.

Chris Bowman and David Suggs, both members of Local 199, Jacksonville, Fla., received the honor, with Bowman stating: "The Boilermakers in the Southeast are proud to be American Boilermakers."



STRUCTURAL WORK BEGINS for the Southern Company in Autaugaville, Ala., where members of Locals 108, 199, and the NTL are hard at work building 14 modular units.

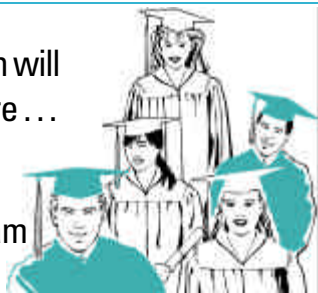
Boilermakers from Locals 108, 199, and the National Transient Lodge are working on this 18-month project. □

# Because education will determine the future . . .

## . . . the Boilermaker Scholarship program

**APPLICATIONS FOR THE Boilermakers' International Scholarship are now available from your local lodge. The completed form must be postmarked between January 31 and March 31 to be eligible for consideration.**

- ▶ **A total of \$50,000 in one-year grants will be awarded — \$38,000 to United States students and \$12,000 to Canadian students.**
- ▶ **The scholarship program is open to high school seniors entering their first year of a two- or four-year academic program at a degree-granting, accredited college or university within one year of their high school graduation who are dependents of Boilermaker members in good standing (includes son, daughter, legally adopted child, or dependent of active, retired, disabled, or deceased members).**
- ▶ **Awards are based on the applicant's academic record and performance on a written essay describing how the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) have impacted American and Canadian workers, particularly those who work in higher-skilled, higher-paying manufacturing jobs.**
- ▶ **Contact your local lodge for more information.**





# 2001 votes illustrate how legislators maneuver

## Politicians manipulate process to stymie popular legislation by adding unpopular amendments

ON THE NEXT three pages are records of several key votes in 2001 on issues of importance to Boilermakers and our families. By checking how the members of Congress from your state voted on these issues, you can get a good idea where they stand on issues that affect working families.

Although these are the votes that most clearly indicate how much each individual supports our positions, they represent only a small fraction of all the issues and votes tracked by our Legislative Department. We do not have room to list every vote taken in Congress that affects our members and our families, and on many issues it is impossible to list a single vote that tells where a congressman stands — you have to list several.

One example of that can be found in the tally of votes for the Railroad Retirement and Survivors Improvement Act. Looking through this scorecard, you'll notice we list two votes on this act in the House and eight in the Senate. Studying those votes can give you some idea of how politicians use the legislative process to stymie popular legislation.

This bill improves the Railroad Retirement insurance that many of our members participate in instead of Social Security. We have strongly supported this much-needed legislation for years, and we had already gotten promises from enough people to easily get it through Congress.

But then the maneuvering began. You may remember that in 2000, despite the fact that we had 89 cosponsors for the bill, Trent Lott kept it off the floor of the Senate so it could never be voted on. In 2001, he attempted a maneuver to derail it again by trying to tack on an amendment allowing oil drilling in the Alaskan Wildlife Refuge and banning cloning research.

# Bush steps up attacks on workers' rights

## While Americans watch war on terrorism, Bush goes after unions

AS SOON AS he took office, Bush began assaulting unions, reputedly because they had opposed him so strongly in the election. Dozens of executive orders and appointments were clearly designed to weaken unions and limit workers' right to organize.

Following Sept. 11, many in the labor movement hoped the war on terrorism would draw Bush away from his anti-worker agenda. Instead, he began using the war to justify a wide variety of actions that have nothing to do with terrorism but serve only to enrich his campaign donors and weaken unions.

Take a look at some of the anti-union actions he has taken in just the past two months:

**Dec. 20** — Bush denied 15,000 United Airlines workers the right to strike by appointing a Presidential Emergency Board. Ninety-nine percent of United workers had voted to authorize a strike. The Emergency Board bars any job action, reducing their collective bargaining power. Workers have been bargaining for more than two years to recoup some of the wage concessions they made in 1994 to help save the company from bankruptcy.

**Dec. 27** — Bush withdrew a Clinton-era rule intended to ensure that companies getting federal government contracts obey labor, tax, antitrust, workplace safety, environmental, and civil rights laws. Before Clinton's rule, tens of billions of dollars in federal contracts were given to law-breaking companies. Some even used federal money to conduct illegal anti-union campaigns. Under Bush, that's okay.

The majority of contracting companies are law-abiding. They were not affected by Clinton's rule and will not benefit from Bush's ruling. Bush's executive order benefits only the minority of corporations that are lawbreakers. Not surprisingly, critics smell a payoff to campaign contributors. Rep. George Miller, D-Calif., wrote Bush demanding that he disclose records pertaining to the decision, such as a list of lobbyists with whom administration officials met.

**Jan. 7** — Bush issued an executive order revoking union representation for hundreds of workers in five Department of Justice offices involved in law enforcement, intelligence, and investigations. The White House claimed it was to prevent strikes by federal

workers engaged in the war on terrorism, but current law already prevents those workers from striking.

**Jan. 7** — Bush fired the seven members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel (FSIP) and replaced them with four conservatives, including a vice president of the anti-union Heritage Foundation. Because federal employees cannot strike, the FSIP mediates between federal agencies and unions when they reach an impasse. The Heritage Foundation has published papers opposing minimum wage increases, unemployment insurance, and aid to workers who lose their jobs because of NAFTA-style agreements. They are among the groups who advocate taking away unions' political voice and privatizing Social Security.

**Jan. 11** — Bush circumvented Congress and appointed Eugene Scalia to be the Department of Labor's solicitor. Scalia was not favored by Congress because he is a corporate lawyer who has taken strident anti-worker stances while representing corporations. He has even written that ergonomics is "quackery." With Congress out of session, Bush used a "recess" appointment, which prevents Congress from voting on the nomination.

**Jan. 22** — Bush again circumvented Congress, avoiding the Senate confirmation process by using recess appointments to place two stridently anti-worker lawyers on the National Labor Relations Board. Bush chose Michael J. Bartlett, director of labor law policy at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and William B. Cowen, principal attorney for Institutional Labor Advisors LLC, the firm that represented the company in the infamous strike at Pittston Coal. □

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Improvement Act could have defeated it. The Domenici amendment came close to passing, garnering 40 votes. That is surprisingly close, considering the bill had 75 sponsors. □

## Key votes for Boilermakers in 2001

### 1. 2001 Tax Rate Cut—Bush Tax Plan

THE HOUSE PASSED H.R. 3, which drains needed money from education, health care, Social Security, and other priorities, but gives no tax help to lower-income families. No was the correct vote. Bill passed 230-198 on March 8, 2001.

### 2. Eliminate Ergonomic Health & Safety Standard

THE HOUSE VOTED TO RESCIND OSHA's ergonomics rule, a key health and safety protection that organized labor had been trying to implement for over ten years. A no vote was the correct vote. Bill passed 223 to 206 on March 7, 2001.

### 3. Railroad Retirement & Survivors Improvement Act

THE HOUSE PASSED the Railroad Retirement and Survivors Improvement Act to protect retirement security for rail employees and their families. Yes was the correct vote. Bill passed 384-33 on July 31, 2001.

### 4. Fast Track Trade Promotion Authority Act

THE HOUSE PASSED the Fast Track trade bill (H.R. 3005), which bars Congress from modifying proposed trade agreements. A no vote was correct. Bill passed 215 to 214 on Dec. 6, 2001.

### 5. Railroad Retirement Act to Agree with Senate Bill

THE HOUSE PASSED the Senate's retirement bill, which includes language identical to a bill the House had already passed on July 31, 2001 by a vote of 384-33. For procedural reasons, the legislation had to go back to the House for another vote — clearing the measure for the President to sign. A yes vote was the correct vote. Bill passed 369-33 on Dec. 11, 2001.

Labor's solicitor. Scalia was not favored by Congress because he is a corporate lawyer who has taken strident anti-worker stances while representing corporations. He has even written that ergonomics is "quackery." With Congress out of session, Bush used a "recess" appointment, which prevents Congress from voting on the nomination.

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# How your representatives voted

	Dist	1	2	3	4	5	2001%		Dist	1	2	3	4	5	2001%
<b>Alabama</b>								<b>Connecticut continued</b>							
Callahan	1	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Maloney	5	R	R	R	R	NV	100%
Everett	2	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Johnson	6	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Riley	3	W	W	R	W	NV	25%	<b>Delaware</b>							
Aderholt	4	W	W	R	R	R	60%	Castle	AL	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Cramer	5	W	W	NV	R	R	50%	<b>Florida</b>							
Bachus	6	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Miller	1	*	*	*	W	R	50%
Hilliard	7	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Scarborough	1	W	W	R	*	*	33%
<b>Alaska</b>								Boyd	2	R	W	R	R	R	80%
Young	AL	W	W	R	NV	NV	33%	Brown	3	R	R	R	R	R	100%
<b>Arizona</b>								Crenshaw	4	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Flake	1	W	W	W	W	W	0%	Thurman	5	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Pastor	2	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Steams	6	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Stump	3	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Mica	7	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Shadegg	4	W	W	W	W	W	0%	Keller	8	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Kolbe	5	W	W	W	W	W	0%	Bilirakis	9	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Hayworth	6	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Young	10	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<b>Arkansas</b>								Davis	11	R	R	R	W	R	80%
Berry	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Putnam	12	W	W	R	R	R	60%
Snyder	2	R	R	R	R	R	80%	Miller	13	W	W	W	W	W	0%
Boozman	3	*	*	*	W	R	50%	Goss	14	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Hutchinson	3	W	W	NV	*	*	0%	Weldon	15	W	W	W	W	W	0%
Ross	4	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Foley	16	W	W	R	R	R	60%
<b>California</b>								Meek	17	R	R	R	NV	R	100%
Thompson	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Ros-Lehtinen	18	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Herger	2	W	W	W	W	W	0%	Wexler	19	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Ose	3	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Deutsch	20	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Doolittle	4	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Diaz-Balart	21	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Matsui	5	R	R	R	R	NV	100%	Shaw	22	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Woolsey	6	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Hastings	23	R	R	NV	R	R	100%
Miller	7	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<b>Georgia</b>							
Pelosi	8	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Kingston	1	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Lee	9	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Bishop	2	W	R	R	R	R	80%
Tauscher	10	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Collins	3	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Pombo	11	W	W	R	W	R	40%	McKinney	4	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Lantos	12	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Lewis	5	R	R	R	R	R	100%

	Dist	1	2	3	4	5	2001%		Dist	1	2	3	4	5	2001%		Dist	1	2	3	4	5	2001%
Continued from page 5								New York continued								Tennessee							
<b>Mississippi</b>								Hinchey	26	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<b>Jenkins</b>	1	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<i>Wicker</i>	1	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Reynolds</i>	27	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Duncan</i>	2	W	W	R	R	R	60%
Thompson	2	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Slaughter	28	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Wamp</i>	3	W	W	R	W	NV	25%
<i>Pickering</i>	3	W	W	R	W	R	40%	LaFalce	29	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Hilleary</i>	4	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Shows	4	NV	NV	R	R	R	100%	<i>Quinn</i>	30	W	R	R	NV	R	75%	Clement	5	W	W	R	R	R	60%
Taylor	5	R	W	W	R	W	40%	<i>Houghton</i>	31	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Gordon	6	W	R	R	R	R	80%
<b>Missouri</b>								<b>North Carolina</b>								<i>Bryant</i>	7	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Clay	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Clayton	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Tanner	8	R	W	R	W	R	60%
<i>Akin</i>	2	W	W	R	W	W	20%	Etheridge	2	R	R	R	W	R	80%	Ford	9	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Gephardt	3	R	R	R	R	NV	100%	<i>Jones</i>	3	W	W	W	R	W	20%	<b>Texas</b>							
Skelton	4	NV	W	R	W	R	50%	Price	4	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Sandlin	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%
McCarthy	5	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Burr</i>	5	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Turner	2	R	W	R	R	R	80%
<i>Graves</i>	6	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Coble</i>	6	W	W	R	R	R	60%	<i>Johnson</i>	3	W	W	W	W	W	0%
<i>Blunt</i>	7	W	W	R	W	R	40%	McIntyre	7	W	W	R	R	R	60%	Hall	4	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Emerson	8	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Hayes</i>	8	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Sessions</i>	5	W	W	R	W	NV	25%
<i>Hulshof</i>	9	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Myrick</i>	9	W	W	W	W	W	0%	<i>Barton</i>	6	W	W	R	W	NV	25%
<b>Montana</b>								<i>Ballenger</i>	10	NV	W	W	W	W	0%	<i>Culberson</i>	7	W	W	R	W	NV	25%
<i>Rehberg</i>	AL	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Taylor</i>	11	W	W	R	R	W	40%	<i>Brady</i>	8	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<b>Nebraska</b>								Watt	12	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Lampson	9	R	R	R	R	R	100%
<i>Bereuter</i>	1	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<b>North Dakota</b>								Doggett	10	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Terry	2	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Pomeroy	AL	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Edwards	11	R	R	R	R	R	100%
<i>Osborne</i>	3	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<b>Ohio</b>								Granger	12	W	W	R	W	NV	25%
<b>Nevada</b>								<i>Chabot</i>	1	W	W	W	W	W	0%	<i>Thornberry</i>	13	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Berkley	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Portman</i>	2	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Paul</i>	14	W	W	W	R	W	20%
<i>Gibbons</i>	2	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Hall	3	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Hinojosa	15	R	R	R	W	R	80%
<b>New Hampshire</b>								<i>Oxley</i>	4	W	NV	NV	W	R	33%	Reyes	16	R	R	R	R	R	100%
<i>Sununu</i>	1	W	W	W	W	W	0%	<i>Gillmor</i>	5	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Stenholm	17	R	W	W	W	W	20%
<i>Bass</i>	2	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Strickland	6	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Lee	18	R	R	R	R	R	100%
<b>New Jersey</b>								<i>Hobson</i>	7	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Combest</i>	19	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Andrews	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Boehner</i>	8	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Gonzalez	20	R	R	R	R	NV	100%
<i>LoBiondo</i>	2	W	R	R	R	R	80%	Kaptur	9	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Smith</i>	21	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Saxton	3	W	R	R	W	R	60%	Kucinich	10	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>DeLay</i>	22	W	W	W	W	W	0%
<i>Smith</i>	4	W	R	R	R	R	80%	Jones	11	R	R	NV	R	R	100%	<i>Bonilla</i>	23	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<i>Roukema</i>	5	W	W	R	NV	R	50%	<i>Tiberi</i>	12	W	W	R	W	NV	25%	Frost	24	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Pallone	6	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Brown	13	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Bentsen	25	R	R	R	W	R	80%
<i>Ferguson</i>	7	W	R	R	W	R	60%	Sawyer	14	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Armey</i>	26	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Pascrell	8	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Pryce</i>	15	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Ortiz	27	R	R	R	W	R	80%
Rothman	9	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Regula</i>	16	W	W	R	R	R	60%	Rodriguez	28	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Payne	10	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Traficant</i>	17	W	R	R	R	R	80%	Green	29	R	R	R	R	R	100%
<i>Frelinghuysen</i>	11	W	W	W	W	W	0%	<i>Ney</i>	18	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Johnson	30	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Holt	12	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>LaTourette</i>	19	W	W	R	R	R	60%	<b>Utah</b>							
Menendez	13	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<b>Oklahoma</b>								<i>Hansen</i>	1	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<b>New Mexico</b>								<i>Largent</i>	1	W	W	W	W	W	0%	Matheson	2	R	R	R	W	R	80%
<i>Wilson</i>	1	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Carson	2	R	W	R	W	R	60%	Cannon	3	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<i>Skeen</i>	2	W	R	R	W	R	40%	<i>Watkins</i>	3	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<b>Vermont</b>							
Udall	3	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Watts</i>	4	W	W	R	W	R	40%	SANDERS	AL	R	R	R	R	R	100%
<b>New York</b>								<i>Istook</i>	5	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<b>Virginia</b>							
<i>Grucci</i>	1	W	R	R	W	R	60%	<i>Lucas</i>	6	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Davis</i>	1	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Israel	2	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<b>Oregon</b>								<i>Schrock</i>	2	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<i>King</i>	3	W	R	R	W	R	60%	Wu	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Scott	3	R	R	R	R	R	100%
McCarthy	4	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Walden</i>	2	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Forbes</i>	4	*	*	R	R	R	66%
Ackerman	5	NV	R	R	R	NV	100%	Blumenauer	3	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Sisisky	4	R	W	*	*	*	50%
Meeks	6	R	R	R	R	R	100%	DeFazio	4	R	R	R	R	R	100%	GOODE	5	W	W	R	R	R	60%
Crowley	7	R	R	R	R	NV	100%	Hooley	5	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Goodlatte</i>	6	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Nadler	8	R	R	NV	R	R	100%	<b>Pennsylvania</b>								<i>Cantor</i>	7	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Weiner	9	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Brady	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Moran	8	R	R	NV	W	R	75%
Towns	10	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Fattah	2	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Boucher	9	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Owens	11	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Borski	3	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Wolf</i>	10	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Velazquez	12	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Hart</i>	4	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Davis</i>	11	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<i>Fossella</i>	13	W	W	R	W	NV	25%	<i>Peterson</i>	5	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<b>Washington</b>							
Maloney	14	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Holden	6	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Inslee	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Rangel	15	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Weldon</i>	7	W	R	R	R	R	80%	Larsen	2	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Serrano	16	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Greenwood</i>	8	W	W	R	R	R	40%	Baird	3	R	R	R	R	R	100%
Engel	17	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Shuster, Bud</i>	9	*	*	*	*	*	NA	<i>Hastings</i>	4	W	W	R	W	R	40%
Lowey	18	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Shuster, Bill</i>	9	*	*	R	W	R	66%	<i>Nethercutt</i>	5	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<i>Kelly</i>	19	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Sherwood	10	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Dicks	6	R	R	R	W	R	80%
Gilman	20	W	R	R	R	R	80%	Kanjorski	11	R	R	R	R	R	100%	McDermott	7	R	R	R	R	R	100%
McNulty	21	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Murtha	12	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Dunn</i>	8	W	W	R	W	R	40%
<i>Sweeney</i>	22	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Hoeffel	13	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Smith	9	R	R	R	R	R	100%
<i>Boehkert</i>	23	W	R	R	W	R	60%	Coyne	14	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<b>West Virginia</b>							
<i>McHugh</i>	24	W	R	R	R	R	80%	<i>Toomey</i>	15	W	W	NV	W	R	25%	Mollohan	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%
<i>Walsh</i>	25	W	W	R	R	NV	50%	<i>Pitts</i>	16	W	W	W	W	W	0%	<i>Capito</i>	2	W	W	R	R	R	60%
								<i>Gekas</i>	17	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Rahall	3	R	R	R	R	R	100%
								Doyle	18	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<b>Wisconsin</b>							
								Platts	19	W	W	R	W	R	40%	<i>Ryan</i>	1	W	W	R	W	R	40%
								Mascara	20	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Baldwin	2	R	R	R	R	R	100%
								<i>English</i>	21	W	W	R	W	R	40%	Kind	3	R	R	R	R	R	100%
								<b>Rhode Island</b>								Kleccka	4	R	R	R	R	R	100%
								Kennedy	1	R	R	R	R	R	100%	Barrett	5	R	R	R	R	R	100%
								Langevin	2	R	R	R	R	R	100%	<i>Petri</i>	6	W	R	R	W	R	60%
								<b>South Carolina</b>								Obey	7	R	R	R	R	R	100%



# National Transient Lodge members build things of usefulness and beauty

## A work of art . . .

RARELY DO WE hear these words in connection with a structure built by Boilermakers. Power plants, oil refineries, chemical plants, and paper mills are judged by their efficiency, not their looks. So is the work performed by the Boilermakers who build them. Contractors and owners are interested in meeting deadlines, staying on budget, and working accident-free. They rate performance by the number of lost-time accidents per 100,000 man-hours, absentee rates, and the percentage of welds that pass x-ray, not by how pretty the welds are.

Yet it isn't unusual to hear Boilermakers refer to "beautiful" welds. And the pride these craft persons take in their work is no less than an artist's pride. It is not unusual to hear a Boilermaker say "I worked on that" in reference to some industrial facility, obviously proud of having played an important role in creating something of enduring value and usefulness.

Their creations may be huge, but they are still "made by hand." Human hands operate the machinery, and the skill required to do it well is considerable, as anyone who has ever performed ASME code welding will tell you. So it is not surprising that many Boilermakers become amateur or professional artists.

And, as a former Boilermaker who is now a sculptor recently made us realize, with their perfect curves and angles, even the most mundane industrial constructions can be beautiful.

We don't have his trained eye, so we were mostly drawn to colorful and sometimes clever paint jobs more than the shapes of the underlying structures. These photographs also illustrate the variety of projects and work performed by our largest construction lodge — the National Transient Lodge.

You don't have to visit a museum to see these works of art; they are all around and always on display. Maybe the next time you drive past one, someone in your car will say with pride, "I helped build that." □



WORKING FOR CBI Industries, Inc., members of the National Transient Lodge (NTL) built this water tower (called a spheroid) for the City of Rosemont in Illinois.



WORKING WITH MEMBERS of Local 1, Chicago, Ill., NTL members deliver this riverboat, a floating casino named "The Grand Victoria," nine days ahead of schedule.



WORKING FOR CBI, NTL members built this 1.5 million gallon water tank for the Washington Suburban Sanitation Commission (WSSC) in Gaithersburg, Md.



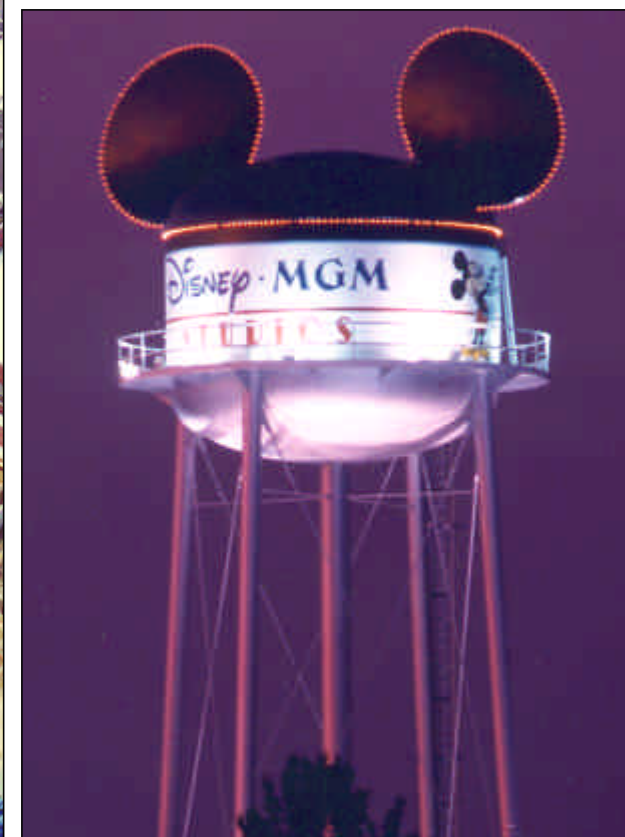
THREE NTL MEMBERS wait at the top of a fractionating tower to align a unit for CBI at the Conoco Refinery in Billings, Mont. Also working this job are Local 111 members.



MEMBERS OF THE NTL joined Local 92 members of Los Angeles, Calif., working for CBI, to build this wind tunnel for Boeing Aircraft at Moffet Field, Calif.



WORKING FOR CBI, NTL members built this water tower (a spheroid in the shape of a peach) for Gaffney, S.C., home of the July peach festival.



NTL MEMBERS BUILT this water tower for Disney-MGM Studios in Lake Buena Vista, Fla., for Caldwell Tanks, Inc., earning the 1987 tank of the year award.



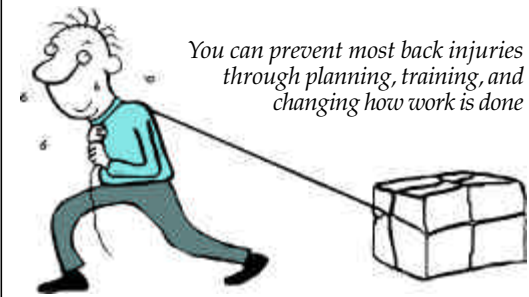
THIS CBI JOB took NTL members to Martinez, Calif., where they worked with members of Local 549, Pittsburg, Calif., to build these spheres for the Shell Oil Company.



# MAKE IT SAFE

## HAZARD ALERT:

### Back injuries are the top workplace health problem



IN CONSTRUCTION, 25 percent of injuries are back injuries. Construction has the highest rate of back injuries of any industry, except transportation. Every year, one in 100 construction workers miss work because of a back injury. Most of the back problems are **low-back** injuries. Repeated injury to your back can cause permanent damage and end your career.

#### The Hazards

MOST BACK INJURIES are sprains and strains from **lifting, lowering, carrying, pushing, and pulling** materials. You are at higher risk of low-back injury if you often carry **heavy loads**, must **twist** while carrying heavy loads, or work a lot while **bent over** or in other **awkward postures**.

#### Protect Yourself

INJURIES CAN BE reduced by planning, changing how work is done, and training workers and supervisors.

#### Plan

- **Warm-up exercises before work** can help reduce muscle injuries.
- **Cut down on carrying.** Have materials delivered close to where they will be used.
- **Try to store materials at waist height.**
- **Raise your work to waist level**, if you can. Pipefitters use pipe stands. Masons have adjustable scaffolds to keep the work at waist height.
- **Make sure floors and walkways are clear and dry.** Slips and trips are a big cause of back injuries.
- **Take rest breaks.** When you are tired, you can get injured more.

#### Get Help

- **Use carts, dollies, forklifts, and hoists** to move materials — not your back.
- **Use carrying tools with handles** to get a good grip on wallboard or other odd-shaped loads.
- **If materials weigh more than about 50 pounds, do not lift them by yourself.** Get help from another worker or use a cart.

#### Move Carefully

- **When lifting or carrying materials**, keep the load as close to your body as you can.
- **Try not to twist**, when lifting and lowering materials. Turn your whole body instead.
- **Lift and lower materials in a smooth steady way.** Try not to jerk the lift.
- **When you pick up materials off the ground:**
  - Try supporting yourself by leaning on something while lifting.
  - Don't bend over; instead, kneel on one knee and pull the load up to your knee before standing. (Wear knee pads when you kneel.)

#### Apprentices

APPRENTICES GET SOME of the hardest work. Being young and strong, they sometimes carry more than they should. Protect apprentices against back injuries, so they don't end up with back problems and have to leave the trade.

**Work with your employer** to decide how work can be changed to protect you and your co-workers. Build back-safety into any training. Fewer injuries mean better productivity and lower costs.

#### What About Back Belts?

SOME CONTRACTORS HAVE workers wear back belts. If a doctor prescribes a back belt, it may help someone recovering from a back injury. But a recent government study (by NIOSH) found no evidence that back belts can **prevent** injuries. Don't depend on a back belt to protect you; instead, try to change the lifting work so it can't hurt you.

**If you have questions** about stretching exercises, back belts, or other issues, contact your local union, the Center to Protect Workers' Rights (301-578-8500 or [www.cpwor.com](http://www.cpwor.com)), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (1-800-35-NIOSH or [www.cdc.gov/niosh](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh)), or the website [www.elcosh.org](http://www.elcosh.org)

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## Health care should be a big issue this year

### Costs are rising while companies drop health care for employees

THE U.S. IS FACING a health care crisis that may exceed the crisis of the early 1990s. At that time, rising unemployment and rising health care costs combined to deprive millions of Americans of health care benefits, convincing President Clinton to devise a national health care plan.

That plan was a spectacular failure, and you haven't heard anyone in Washington talk seriously about health care reform since. But they might be forced to do so soon.

The economic forces that created the health care crisis of the 1990s are back, and they may do more damage this time than last. Unemployment is up, health care insurance premiums are rising, and companies are passing the cost on to their employees. Some, such as the Polaroid Company, are doing away with employer-provided health care altogether.

A recent analysis by Jonathan Gruber and Larry Levitt for the Kaiser Family Foundation estimated that 1.2 million people lost their health care insurance in 2001. By the end of 2002, say other experts, the total number of uninsured Americans — now around 40 million — could rise to 45 million.

As Joel Miller, policy director at the National Coalition on Health Care, put it in the *New Republic*, we are about to enter the policy equivalent of "the perfect storm."

Part of the problem is the recession. Since most working Americans get their insurance through their jobs, layoffs lead to loss of insurance. Unemployed workers must pay the premium in order to keep their company's insurance, but unemployment checks are rarely large enough to allow that.

In addition, when workers are laid off they are often forced to take jobs with lower benefits than their previous employment — jobs that do not offer employer-paid health care.

But the recession is not the only problem. Even after the recovery, many companies will very likely do away with health care insurance rather than pay the higher premiums.

### The cost of health care insurance is soaring

EVEN THOSE WORKERS who keep their jobs are not out of the woods. In the coming year, the price of health care insurance premiums is expected to go up 15 percent. Insurers charged an average of \$4,000 per worker in 1999, are demanding \$5,450 for 2002, and say they'll want \$6,000 in 2003 — another double-digit increase.

Employers say the recession will force them to pass the extra cost on to their workers in the form of higher copays and deductibles.

Insurance premiums are going up because the cost of health care is rising, and those costs are rising for a variety of reasons.

## Safety tips in Spanish

YOU MAY HAVE noticed that in the last issue of *the Boilermaker Reporter*, we published the safety column in Spanish as well as English. If you or your members found that column useful, we would like to hear from you.

First, the population is aging. In 1980, half of U.S. workers were over 35. In 2002, it will be 62 percent. Typical one-year medical costs for a worker under 35 amount to \$750. In the 35-44 age range, the average jumps to \$1,200.

Expensive new drugs are another problem. Insurers spent \$40 billion on drugs in 1996. That will be up to about \$118 billion in 2002. The most popular prescribed drug, Lipitor, an anti-cholesterol drug used mainly by the middle-aged and elderly, will cost insurers \$3 billion in 2002.

Medical procedures are also becoming more expensive as they become more sophisticated. Because of advanced techniques, heart attack patients survive a year longer on average than they did in the 1980s. But treating a heart attack costs \$10,000 more.

### Few in Washington seem to understand the crisis

TO LISTEN TO PROPOSALS coming out of Washington, you'd never know that one out of six Americans has no health care insurance. President Bush devoted two sentences to health care in his state of the union address, and his only offer to working Americans was a promise to pass a patient's bill of rights.

As valuable as a strong patient's bill of rights would be for those Americans who get their health care from HMOs, it does nothing at all for the 40-45 million Americans who are or soon will be deprived of health care insurance.

You have to be a patient in order to exercise your patient's rights; if you have no insurance, you can't get treated. Americans need guaranteed access to medical care, but no one in Washington seems prepared to find a way to provide it.

Now that the \$1.3 trillion Bush tax cut for the rich has eliminated our budget surplus, convincing Congress to provide funding for universal health care will be difficult.

Congress can be expected to offer numerous minor, band-aid style proposals, for example, an extension of health care insurance for laid-off workers. But no one in Congress is yet willing to mention universal health care.

President Bush will probably offer tax credits for medical expenses. The problem is, you can't pay your medical bills today with a tax credit you won't collect until next May.

Taxpayer-funded universal health care has never been a popular idea in the U.S., even though every other developed nation in the world has it.

U.S. spending on health care makes up nearly twice as large a piece of our gross domestic product as spending in those nations that provide health care to all of their citizens. Yet 40 million of our citizens don't have access to that care. And, by nearly every criterion used to rank health care — for example, life expectancy and infant mortality rates, the U.S. ranks near the bottom when compared with countries that provide universal health care.

America can do better, if health care becomes part of the national debate. □

## Gov. Wise visits with Local 667 on Labor Day



THE BOILERMAKERS of Local 667, Charleston, W. Va., have a long history of Labor Day parade participation. In 2001, they were pleasantly surprised when Governor Bob Wise stopped by to visit with the members.

Pictured, l. to r., are L-667 ABM Sam Canterbury, Todd Tippins, Junior Bonett, BM-ST George Pinkerman, and Gov. Wise. □

## BNAP receives second American Red Cross award

### Over 400 members learn CPR at BNAP training center

FOR THE SECOND year in a row, the American Red Cross Wyandotte County Chapter has recognized the Boilermakers National Apprentice Program (BNAP) for its efforts to provide emergency prevention and preparedness training.

At right, BNAP Instructors Donna Ruck and Dave Crawford accept a Health & Safety Business Partner Award for teaching American Red Cross health and safety programs to 420 Boilermakers at our national training center in 2001. □



#### Letters to the Editors

### Widow grateful to Local 169

I WOULD LIKE to thank John Marek and all the Local 169 Boilermakers for their support and flowers following the death of my husband. I was proud to be a Boilermaker's wife; Nathaniel Eric Mott will be sadly missed.

PEGGY MOTT and son, NATHANIEL

### Retired 21 years, Copess is glad he was a Boilermaker

THE RECENT ENRON debacle and the adverse effect on its workers' retirement benefits prompts me to offer my heartfelt thanks to you and your predecessors for their long-ago wisdom and action in establishing our pension and other funds.

Those who have misgivings about our funds should thank their higher powers they weren't working for Enron.

I am now on my 21st year of retirement here on the west coast of Florida, which the money I receive from our national funds contributes substantially to my health care and daily living.

Such funds also help to make possible my return to Hawaii in March 2002 for the act of casting the cremated remains of my beloved wife, Nan, offshore of Waikiki Beach, where we were married 35 wonderful years ago.

I close with best wishes for you and our union and send personal regards to those who have so largely contributed to my well being.

JACK L. COPESS, Local 204 retiree Bradenton, Fla.

### L-433's Taxacher on lowering retirement age

I WAS VISITING a state park this past summer, looking down across an open clearing that included a parking lot with no cars, a few garbage cans, a small split-rail fence, and a small stream, when I spotted a black bear working his way along the stream. He decided to head for the garbage cans. A single flick of the wrist sent two garbage can lids clattering to the ground.

Ol' Briar Bear must have found a Happy Meal or some chicken nuggets, because he stuck around for a few minutes. He didn't spend much time cleaning up his work area.

We can't do much about the bear and the garbage cans, but I see too many retired Boilermakers working part-time jobs, pushing grocery carts, cutting grass, and operating pressure cleaners. We need to consider changing the retirement age in the pension plan from 62 to 60 or 58.

JAMES TAXACHER, Local 433 Ft. Pierce, Fla.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Pension trustees have been trying to reduce the retirement age for several years, but lowering the retirement age without reducing benefits requires building up the fund — a slow process. Participants with 30 years in the Boilermaker-Blacksmith National Pension Trust may retire at age 58 with full benefits. This age was 60 only six years ago.

## L-667's B. B. Smith is new state AFL-CIO vice president

IN OCTOBER, DELEGATES to the West Virginia AFL-CIO's 23rd Constitutional Convention elected Raymond "B. B." Smith as their new vice president.

A Vietnam veteran, Smith joined the Boilermakers union in 1968. He is a graduate apprentice and is serving his 14th year as chairman of Local 667's (Charleston, W. Va.) legislative committee.

Smith is president of the Marshall Wetzel-Tyler Labor Council, and is employed as a legislative representative by the Affiliated Construction Foundation. He also serves on the executive board of the state AFL-CIO's committee on political education (COPE). □



Raymond "B. B." Smith, Local 667, is the new vice president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

## Local 290 is busy organizing



LOCAL 290, BREMERTON, Wash., has organized 365 new members since joining the Boilermakers' In-Plant Organizing Program in 1990. As part of the program, lodge members receive incentive checks for organizing federal workers at the following facilities: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, the Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station, the Trident Refit Facility, and the Indian Island Ammo Depot.

Top organizers include Stephen Saulka (who organized 55 new members), Thomas Rogers (33), John Kosinski (26), Jasper Masterson (23), and Alejandro Kerson (21). Pictured above are, front row, l. to r., Intl. Rep. Dave Bunch, Rec. Sec. Lowell Blankenship, Pres. Mel Freeman, and BM-ST Kevin Cavanaugh. Standing, l. to r., are Trustee Bryan Johnson (who donated his check to the local's UnionYes fund), Steward Tom Rogers, Vice Pres. Pat Marley, Trustee Bob Gallegos, Steward Robert Mika, and Intl. Rep. John Yeatts. □

### L-105's Parr asks which states are right-to-work states

I APPRECIATED YOUR article, "Oklahoma bans union activity," in the Sep-Oct 2001 issue concerning Oklahoma becoming the 21st right-to-work state. What other states have right-to-work laws?

MARK PARR, Local 105 Shelbyville, Ill.

**EDITOR'S RESPONSE:** There are now 22 states with "right-to-work" laws: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Because of these anti-union laws, only 8.9 percent of the workers in these states belong to unions compared to 15.6 percent in union-friendly states. As a result, the average wage in 1999 for workers in right-to-work states was \$28,305 per year compared to \$33,104 in union-security states. An exhaustive study in the early 1990s also showed that right-to-work states lagged union-friendly states in government spending on health care, education, and other programs that benefit working families.

### Boiler engineer learning a lot from Boilermakers

I AM A mechanical engineer with five years experience. I am on my first field

job as boiler engineer for three heat recovery steam generators on a 1080 MW power plant in the Northeast.

I work with the Boilermakers every day, answering their questions and interpreting design drawings. At the same time, they are all teaching me a lot about how boilers are actually built and how imperfect the boiler design can be. I really admire their skill, craftsmanship, and diligence.

PETE DE GRAAF, HRSG Field Engineer Athens Project; Bechtel Power

### Got something to say?

WE WELCOME LETTERS on topics of interest to our members and their families. Keep it short and sweet. Avoid profanity and personal attacks.



SEND A LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

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## A summary analysis of these contract settlements

*Prepared by the Research and Collective Bargaining Department of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers*

THIS ANALYSIS of the 33 agreements outlined below is based on information provided in the Contract Summary and Transmittal Report forms, and covers approximately 1,482 employees.

### Wage Increases

TWENTY-SEVEN facilities received pay increases in 2001, averaging \$0.54 per hour or 3.59 percent. Twenty-six facilities will receive pay increases in 2002, averaging \$0.43 per hour or 2.92 percent. Twenty-three facilities will receive pay increases in 2003, averaging \$0.41 per hour or 2.75 percent. Five facilities will receive pay increases in 2004, averaging \$0.48 per hour or 3.83 percent. Three reported wage increases in 2005, not enough for an average.

### Pension

THIRTY-ONE facilities participate in some type of pension program. Seventeen facilities participate in the Boilermaker-Blacksmith National Pension Trust. Contributions range from \$0.00 to \$3.30 per hour for the

first year. Average cents-per-hour contributions are \$1.32 for the first year, \$1.38 the second year, and \$1.42 the third year. Two facilities participate in the Boilermaker Annuity.

Five facilities offer a 401(k). Thirteen facilities offer company-sponsored plans. One facility participates in a profit sharing program. In Canada, three facilities participate in the Registered Retired Savings Plan (similar to the IRAs found in the U.S.). One Canadian facility also participates in the Trusteed Ontario Aggregate Plan.

### Shift Differential

THIRTY-ONE agreements report a second-shift premium, of which 27 report a cents-per-hour premium ranging from \$0.15 to \$1.00. The average is \$0.44 per hour. Of the remaining agreements, four provide a percentage of pay for the premium.

Twenty-seven agreements provide a third-shift premium, of which 23 provide a cents-per-hour premium ranging from \$0.15 to \$1.00. The average is \$0.47 per hour. Of the remaining agreements, four provide a percentage of pay for the premium.

### Sickness & Accident

TWENTY-SIX agreements provide weekly sickness and accident indemnity. Of these, 22 pay a set dollar amount ranging from \$195 to \$575 per week. The average first-year benefit is \$313.64. Of the remaining agreements, four provide a percentage of the employee's weekly earnings as the benefit. The most common duration of time off is 26 weeks found in 14 agreements. In addition, five agreements report a long-term disability plan.

### Life Insurance/AD&D

TWENTY-NINE agreements provide life insurance, 27 of which offer a set dollar amount ranging from \$5,000 to \$48,000. The average benefit for the first contract year is \$23,240.74. The remaining agreements multiply wages by 2080 hours for the benefit amount.

Twenty-seven agreements provide Accidental Death and Dismemberment (AD&D) insurance, 25 of which offer a set dollar amount ranging from \$5,000 to \$50,000. The average first-year benefit is \$22,420.00. The remaining agreements multiply wages by 2080 hours for the benefit amount.

### Vacation

TWENTY-FIVE of the agreements provide a one-week paid vacation. Thirty-one agreements provide two- and three-week vacations. Twenty-nine agreements provide a four-week vacation. Seventeen agreements provide a five-week vacation, and five provide a six-week vacation. Of the above agreements, 18 provide vacation pay based on a percentage of their earnings.

### Paid Holidays

ALL OF THE agreements provide paid holidays ranging from seven to 14 days. The average is 10.24 days.

### Other Provisions

TWENTY-NINE agreements provide funeral leave. Paid leave for jury duty is found in 25 agreements. Union leave language is found in 17 agreements. Nineteen agreements provide all or partial reimbursement for the purchase of safety shoes; 18 agreements provide all or partial reimbursement for prescription safety glasses. Eight provide severance payment packages and three agreements provide paid leave for those persons who spend two weeks at military encampment each year.

## You don't get what you deserve . . . ... you get what you negotiate

UNION LEADERS, like these pictured here, work long hours to negotiate the best benefits they can for Boilermaker members.



NEGOTIATING A SIX-YEAR contract for Local D93 members at the Monarch Cement Co., are l. to r., Local D93 negotiating committee members Jake Marple, Rex Close, Jerry Barney, Keith Gurwell, and Intl. Rep. Corey Allen. Photo by Anita White, asst. for the Monarch Cement Co.'s Human Resources Dept.



NEGOTIATING A THREE-YEAR agreement for members of L-357 at Bryan Steam, are, front row, l. to r., L-357 committee members Tom Stevens, David Smith, Sandy Mittig (HR Bryan Steam LLC), and Allen Blythe. Back row, l. to r., Intl. Rep. Jim Pressley, L-357 Pres. Brian Brooks, Rusty Crum, plant mgr. Don Sturtz, and gen. plant supervisor Don Graham.



NEGOTIATING A THREE-YEAR contract for Local 1239 members at Steiner Corp., are, l. to r., Local 1239 committeeman Enrique Gutierrez, Pres. David "Dakota" Hulne, and Vice Pres. Ernest Gingrey.

tion, effective Sept. 1, 2001 to Aug. 31, 2007, for 35 members of Local D495, Lovell, Wyo., who work at Georgia-Pacific.

### L-558—Windsor, CT

INTL. REP. ROCCO DEROLLO reports contract ratification, effective July 1, 2001 to June 27, 2004, for members of Local 558, Windsor, Conn., who work at the Westinghouse Electric Co.

### D575—Moosehorn, MB

DON MAES, Asst. BM for Cement District Lodge D11, reports contract ratification, effective June 30, 2001 to June 30, 2005, for 27 members of Local D575, Moosehorn, Manitoba, Canada, who work with processed lime products at Graymont Western Canada, Inc.

### L-647—Minneapolis

PAUL PENDERGAST, BM-ST of Local 647, Minneapolis, Minn., reports contract ratification, effective Sept. 1, 2001 to Aug. 31, 2004, for 11 Local 647 members who perform maintenance and repair work for Industrial Welders and Machinists,

Inc., and effective July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2004, for two Local 647 members who perform boiler repair and misc. metal fabrication at Kenny Boiler.

### L-648—Fullerton, PA

INTL. REP. ROBERT HEINE JR. reports contract ratification, effective Sept. 18, 2001 to Sept. 17, 2004, for 120 members of Local 648, Fullerton, Pa., who work in the fabrication shop at F. L. Smith, Inc.

### L-1073—Cleveland

INTL. REP. RON LYON reports contract ratification, effective June 1, 2001 to June 1, 2004, for 130 members of Local 1073, Cleveland, Ohio, who work in the production and manufacturing of forged steel truck axles and equipment at Midwest Forge.

### L-1239—Aurora, IL

INTL. REP. HOWARD COLE reports contract ratification, effective June 1, 2001 to May 21, 2004, for 90 members of Local 1239, Aurora, Ill., who make lockers and hand-towel dispensers at Steiner Corp.

### D495—Lovell, WY

INTL. REP. MICHAEL ATCHISON reports contract ratifica-

tion, effective Sept. 1, 2001 to Aug. 31, 2002, for 60 members at Universal Industries Corp.

### M146—Kansas City

MEMBERS OF LOCAL M146, Kansas City, Mo., have ratified an agreement, effective July 20, 2001 to July 17, 2004, for two Local M146 members who work at Hiles Plating.

### D229—Springfield

CLGAW DIVISION DIRECTOR CHARLES HUNTBAUGH reports contract ratification, effective July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2006, for 12 members of Local D229, Springfield, Mo., who process scrap metal at Shapiro Brothers of Illinois.

### L-242—Spokane, WA

MARLIN McCURDY, BM-ST of Local 242, Spokane, Wash., reports contract ratification, effective June 1, 2001 to June 1, 2002, for ten Local 242 members who work at the Northwest Boiler and Repair Co.

### D331—Exshaw, AB

DONALD MAES, asst. bus. rep. for Local D331, Exshaw, Alberta, Canada, reports contract ratification, effective June 4, 2001 to June 3, 2005, for 70 Local

6 members who work in the shop and repair low pressure boilers for C. G. Johnson Boiler Co.; effective Sept. 1, 2001 to Aug. 31, 2004, for four Local 83 members who perform boiler repair for Plibrico Sales & Service; effective August 30, 2001 to August 29, 2004, for Local 83 members who fabricate steel at Sauder Custom Fabrication, Inc., and effective July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2004, for 19 Local 83 members who fabricate steel at Taylor Forge Engineered Systems, Inc.

### D93—Humboldt, KS

INTL. REP. CAREY ALLEN reports contract ratification, effective Oct. 1, 2001 to Sept. 30, 2007, for 80 members of Local D93, Humboldt, Kan., who produce Portland cement at the Monarch Cement Co.

### L-146—Edmonton, AB

DEAN MILTON, BM-ST of Local 146, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, reports contract ratification, effective April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2004, for 89 Local 146 members who make vessels for refineries at Dacoro Industries, Ltd.; effective April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2003, for 68 members at Natco Canada (formerly known as Porta-Test Intl.); and effective Sept. 1, 2000

## Local 1's Louis W. Benz receives his 60-year pin



LOUIS W. BENZ, center, receives his 60-year membership pin at Local 1's November meeting. Also pictured, l. to r., are Ben Kosiek, John Skernont, Gary Metcalfe, John J. Benz, Duane Shue, Louis J. Benz, Jack W. Benz, John Riel, and Bob Schwartz.

### Local 1 retiree treasures his membership pin

LOUIS W. BENZ, 86, has received his 60-year membership pin from Local Lodge 1, Chicago, Ill.

Benz joined Local 1 in 1941. He worked out of the hall for 11 years before accepting a position with the Boiler Inspection Office, where he remained until his retirement in 1988.

Benz was an active member of his lodge, serving several years as a member of the local's political action committee.

His sons, John W. (Jack) and Louis J., followed in his footsteps, joining Local 1 in 1964 and 1974, respectively. And his grandson, John J., is continuing the Benz tradition, joining Local 1 in 1995. All three are graduate apprentices.

Jack serves as president and assistant business manager for Local 1. He said his father now suffers from Alzheimer's, but attending the November union meeting became an unforgettable memory for them as Benz treasures his 60-year pin.

"Receiving this pin means a lot to him," Jack said. "It's all he talks about now." □

## Many workers are not planning for retirement

A third have no plan, others don't consider life expectancy

Security, only 12 percent of Generation Xers did.

With recession, workers may need to adjust their retirement savings

A JUNE 2001 STUDY by Scudder Investment revealed that more than one in three workers has not made a financial plan to prepare for retirement. Of those who have a strategy, 37 percent failed to incorporate life expectancy into their plan. Together, these findings suggest that more than half of U.S. workers may not be ready for retirement when the time comes.

Financial planning for retirement is essential. Social Security alone does not provide enough income for most retirees to be comfortable. Even with a company pension plan, many retirees barely get by. Yet with proper planning and disciplined savings, workers should be able to continue enjoying the same lifestyle after retirement as before.

One aspect of retirement often overlooked is increasing life expectancy. The Social Security Administration says that the average male who reaches age 65 will live another 16 years.

Women who reach 65 can expect to live another 19. As recently as 1940, men at age 65 could count on only 12 more years and women 14. Because life expectancies are expected to continue increasing, retirees with only enough savings for 15 or even 20 years may find themselves impoverished at an age when they are least able to do anything about it—in their 80s or 90s.

Yet many workers continue to put off planning for retirement. About 43 percent of Americans said they were too slow in beginning to save for retirement. Thirty-nine percent of respondents over age 55 said they had waited too long. Only about 62 percent of U.S. workers have a retirement plan.

One promising development is that younger workers appear to recognize the need to save for retirement. While 77 percent of older workers reported that all or most of their retirement income will come from Social

Security, only 12 percent of Generation Xers did.

FOR TWO DECADES, stock prices rose almost without interruption, mutual funds yielded healthy returns, and privately managed retirement accounts swelled no matter where investors put their money.

In the last two years, all that has changed. During both 2000 and 2001, most retirement accounts stayed flat or lost money as stock prices fell.

Accounts weighted heavily in stocks were hit hardest. An analysis of 8.3 million investors by the ICI and the EBRI showed the average 401(k) retirement account shrank from 1999 to 2000. The typical worker in his or her 60s lost 5.8 percent of their total balance at a time when they are too close to retirement to expect to get it back.

Accounts that keep a large portion of their assets in bonds have not suffered as much. Assets in the Boilermaker-Blacksmiths Pension Fund, for example, grew about 1.4 percent in 2000.

Studies show workers are not saving enough for retirement and don't know how to manage their assets. The experience of Enron workers, who lost nearly \$1 billion in their 401(k) accounts last year, illustrates this point.

"I never received any counseling as far as my investments," said Roy Rinard, a 54-year-old Enron worker who said he lost more than \$400,000 in his 401(k) account. "I'm a lineman. I'm not a stock broker. I had confidence in my company and I paid dearly for it."

Financial planners can help you determine how much you should be saving for retirement. As you look for plans to invest your savings, keep in mind that bonds are guaranteed—stocks are not. □

Source: Labor Research Association Online

## Retired IST Homer Patton visits National Archives



JOINING RETIRED IST Homer E. Patton (center) for a tour of the Boilermakers National Archives are, l. to r., IST Jerry Willburn, Intl. Pres. Charles W. Jones, retired IVP Jerry Horseman, and National Archivist Tom Wands.

HOMER E. PATTON, who retired as an International secretary-treasurer in 1973, recently toured the Boilermakers National Archives with retired Intl. Vice Pres. Jerry Horseman. While there he met with

International President Charles W. Jones, Intl. Sec.-Treas. Jerry Willburn, and National Archivist Tom Wands.

Patton joined Local 72 (Portland, Ore.) in 1935 and served as Intl. sec-treas. from 1958 to 1973. □

## For more info on Medicare. . .

CONFUSED ABOUT WHETHER to stay with the original Medicare or go with a health maintenance organization (HMO)? Just call Medicare at 1-800-633-4227 for basic facts and comparative information on all Medicare health plans in your area. They can also send you an updated handbook called, "Medicare and You," which guides Medicare beneficiaries through the wider range of choices now available.

Be warned, though, that there are a few things the Medicare booklet is

not likely to tell you. One is that more than one-third of retirees who enrolled in Medicare HMOs have been dropped by the HMOs, because the private health agencies claim that they cannot make a profit from these patients.

Another is that studies by both the General Accounting Office and the Congressional Budget Office show that it costs the government more money to insure patients through HMOs than through the traditional Medicare system.

## How much security can we afford?

If we can afford homeland security and health care, then we can afford Social Security

PRESIDENT BUSH and other people who want to privatize Social Security keep saying that funding it will soon become an unbearable burden for taxpayers. Yet no one is questioning our ability to pay for national security or health care—items that will be at least as expensive as keeping Social Security strong for the next 75 years.

President Bush's budget for 2003 calls for increasing the defense budget by \$48 billion and spending \$38 billion on homeland security. The combined increases in these two areas since September 11 is \$86 billion, or about 0.69 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). No one in government or the media has claimed that these increases will create an unbearable tax burden.

Yet they frequently claim that the country cannot afford to balance the Social Security program's books over the next 75 years, even though doing so would require a tax increase of about the same size—0.7 percent of GDP.

Likewise, health insurance premiums are projected to rise by about 15 percent in 2002—the third consecutive year of double-digit increases. The annual increase for 2002 will be about \$450 for the average worker.

We saw a comparable increase last year, and expect similar increases for the next several years.

Few media sources have reported these increases.

By contrast, the Social Security Administration says a payroll tax increase of 1.89 percent is all that is needed to make Social Security fully solvent for the next 75 years. That would amount to \$470 for a worker earning \$25,000 per year.

These examples show that we don't need to privatize Social Security to keep it strong. The drive to privatize Social Security is based on ideology, not economics. □

## What is a Retiree?

by Intl. Rep. Bob Heine

"A RETIREE IS someone who gives you the tools you need to build your life and the knowledge you need to use them successfully.

"The encouragement to overcome obstacles, and the confidence to take pride in a job well done.

"A retiree is someone who gives you a living model of excellence to follow, and I thank all of you for this."

These thoughts were spoken at Local 154's retiree Christmas party, Pittsburgh, Pa., and were submitted to the Reporter by a retired Local 154 member.

Heine is a graduate apprentice and member of Local 154 since 1968. □



WITH DEEP SORROW the International Brotherhood records the death of these members as reported to the International Secretary-Treasurer's office, and extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families.

LODGE & NAME		
NTL Bass, Willard	28	Laconti, Edward
NTL Dicks, Lendel	29	Hancock, Edward
NTL Mast, Wayne	30	Brown, Robert
NTL Smith, Charles	40	Parrott, Julian
NTL Sosnowich, Alexander	45	Stevenson, Clyde
NTL Wilson, Joshua	50	Guess, Jeriel T.
1 Koziol, Mitchell	60	Lane, Homer
1 Murphy, William	72	Parker, Phillip
5 Soccolich, Guadenzio	83	Smith, Charles
6 Herz, Harry	83	Smith, Frederick
6 Smith, James	83	Wade, David
9 Susoeff, John E.	85	Irvine, Robert
10 Todd, Hubert	92	Gibson, William
11 Wandler, Wilbert	92	Krigbaum, Chester
14 Millican, John	92	Mawson, Dale
27 Vaden, Joseph	92	Wilson, Harold
27 Vaughn, Harold	101	Johnson, Samuel
27 Ward, Wilbern	101	Mannon, Clair R.
	104	Brown, Leslie G.

## DEATH BENEFITS

THE DEATH BENEFIT PLAN under the Boilermaker-Blacksmith National Pension Trust has paid the beneficiaries of the following deceased members who were covered by the plan since the last issue of our publication.

LODGE, NAME & BENEFIT		
Intl. Alpert, Ruth	\$6,000.00	85 Irvine, Robert J.
NTL Bass, Willard O.	6,000.00	85 Katich, Steve J.
NTL Blair, Alwin F.	4,500.00	92 Burdick, La Verne
NTL Breeding, Philip S.	4,500.00	92 Feagin, Lenard
NTL Isaacs, Donald R.	4,500.00	92 Fudge, Rufus J.
NTL McHan, James A.	4,500.00	92 Julian, Americo F.
1 Hart, William H.	6,000.00	92 Kane, Robert E.
1 Mullins, Verlie	6,000.00	92 Krigbaum, Chester
1 Ondra, Martin	6,000.00	92 Leader, George E.
1 Southerland, C.	6,000.00	92 Mawson, Dale F.
1 Weiler, Eugene O.	6,000.00	92 Shoptaw, Marvin E.
5 Pasqua, Peter J.	6,000.00	96 Pelham, Bobby Ray
6 Antonini, Gelso	2,250.00	101 Johnson, Samuel L.
6 Dawson, Philip C.	6,000.00	104 Clark, George E.
6 Haverland, Walter	4,500.00	104 Cooper, Albert E.
6 Kanzler, Henry H.	6,000.00	104 Korvell, Max M.
6 Lewis, Jerry A.	6,000.00	104 O'Neil, Terry J.
6 Smith, James M.	6,000.00	104 Stemmer, Lance K.
6 Woods, Harvey F.	6,000.00	104 Wood, James M.
11 Vanest, Loran G.	6,000.00	105 Frazer, Lawrence B.
11 Wandler, Wilbert	6,000.00	105 Penwell, Emerson
13 Roos Sr., Harold J.	6,000.00	108 Renninger, Paul R.
26 Jenkins, Raymond J.	6,000.00	108 Snow, Roger D.
26 Lively, Jasper B.	6,000.00	112 Bunch, Ronald P.
27 Blankenship, James	6,000.00	112 Butler Jr., Mathew
27 Green, Burette W.	6,000.00	117 Harrer, Charles F.
27 Hopfer, David H.	4,299.29	117 Lesor, Earl F.
27 Prater, William C.	1,828.92	169 Williamson, George
27 Vaden, Joseph J.	6,000.00	193 Hickman, Linzy A.
29 Hancock, Edward	6,000.00	193 Hunter, Richard Lee
30 Berry, Sterling R.	4,500.00	193 Wagner, Dewey
30 Massey, Noel J.	6,000.00	202 Fortner, Clifford P.
30 Shackleford, Robert	6,000.00	202 Gillihan, Jack
30 Smith, Joy Trexler	6,000.00	237 Beebe, Frederick W.
37 Broussard Jr., Alvin	6,000.00	237 Kenyon, Joel
37 Korndorffer, Charles	4,500.00	242 Buhl, Francis M.
40 Rager, Homer L.	6,000.00	300 Costanzo, Frank
45 Stevenson, Clyde H.	4,500.00	363 Blazek, Alfred W.
60 Lane, Homer B.	4,500.00	363 Braun, Gerald L.
72 Amesen, Conrad O.	6,000.00	363 Kohlenberger, D. W.
72 Jefferson Jr., R. C.	6,000.00	363 Paintner, Roy W.
72 Jewell, Arthur W.	6,000.00	363 Roedner, Ferdinand
72 Kiewel, Robert L.	6,000.00	374 Baker, Carl E.
72 Krueger, Edward	6,000.00	374 Pressley, Robert O.
72 Wright, Myron N.	6,000.00	374 Suggs, William N.
83 Bobki, Charles	4,500.00	433 Collins, Gene T.
83 Hill, William H.	1,239.15	433 Fields, Victor W.
83 Huff, Kenney J.	6,000.00	433 Himes, Walter J.
83 Richardson, Sidney	6,000.00	433 Hurst, Grady
83 Smith, Charles J.	6,000.00	433 Marrero, Philip M.
83 Smith, Frederick R.	6,000.00	449 Husby, Peter J.
		449 Willems, Alvin J.
		455 Fretwell, Kenneth D.

Moving? Tell us where...

Name \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State or Province \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Local Lodge No. \_\_\_\_\_ Register No. \_\_\_\_\_

(Also please notify the secretary of your local lodge.)

Mail form to:

Publications Department

753 State Avenue, Suite 565

Kansas City, KS 66101

(Allow five weeks for change of address.)

193 Liggett, James	582 Fonteneot, Harold
197 Duncan, Munro	587 Davis, Huey
199 Greer Jr., Ernest	587 DeVersa, Peter
199 Hatchell, Carlyle	587 Livingston, Sammie
D239 Fairweather, Robert	592 Hartgrave, James
242 Stapleton, Donald	592 Johnston, Ivan
271 Arsenault, Evangel	603 Woolf Jr., Robert
271 Gilbert, Riel	614 Baillargeon, Roland
271 Methot, C.	614 Lapine, Gerald
351 Butterfield, Mervin	627 Lee, Baxter
374 Johnson, Jack	627 Smallwood, William
374 Preiksas, Albert	647 Sandie, Wyman
374 Weber, Charles	656 Boren, Max
397 Lesoine, William	667 Calvert, Eugene
433 Marrero, Philip	667 Conlon, Kilian
453 Jenkins, F. M.	744 Tuscano, Frank
455 Jackson, Dewey	1479 Poole, Beach
502 Sallee, Richard	1509 Woychuk, Alfred
531 Bryan, Willis	1570 Jacesyn, Louis W.
549 Carter, Steve	
549 White Eagle, Terry	
568 Jeffers, Nyal	

## Retired CLGW Vice Pres. Joseph J. Knapik dies

JOSEPH J. KNAPIK, 87, who spent 47 years in the labor movement and nearly 38 as a representative, officer, and member of the United Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers International Union, passed away October 28, 2001.

In 1933, at 19 years of age, Knapik began his career at American Lime and Stone, Bellefonte, Pa., where his father, Stephen, and older brother, Andy, also worked. The average wage was 35 cents an hour. A few months later, when the company talked of forming an association, Knapik took a leading role in organizing Federal Labor Union 19450, a Limestone Workers local that became directly affiliated with the AFL.

Knapik was serving as the lodge's recording and financial secretary in 1940, when Federal Labor Union 19450 merged with the newly formed United Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers International Union. In 1941, he became a full-time union organizer. Knapik joined the Navy in 1943, and was aboard ship at Iwo Jima when the U.S. flag was raised. He returned to union work in January 1946, and



became vice president in 1950, a position he held until his retirement in 1979. During his tenure, Knapik was instrumental in establishing the union's strike fund and an international policy committee.

He is survived by his wife of 60 years, Ella "Sis" Sager Knapik. □

IF YOU HAVE NOT yet been furnished this information, contact your local lodge, secure the beneficiary forms, complete the required information and forward to the Administrative Office of the Pension Fund, 754 Minnesota Avenue, Suite 522, Kansas City, KS 66101, at the earliest possible date. NOTE: These additional death benefits can only be derived for members who worked under a collective bargaining agreement with an employer contributing to the Boilermaker-Blacksmith National Pension Trust.

455 Jackson, Dewey D.	6,000.00	627 Joe, Juan	479.50
455 Nelson, Thomas E.	6,000.00	627 Lee, Baxter	6,000.00
455 Schmidt, John E.	6,000.00	627 Smallwood, W. A.	6,000.00
469 Wallace, Patti	4,500.00	647 Barnettler, Adam	6,000.00
500 Burdick, Ernest W.	6,000.00	647 Sandie, Wyman H.	6,000.00
500 Ivie, Edward H.	4,500.00	651 Daley, James J.	6,000.00
502 Hansen, Burton L.	6,000.00	667 Gray, David A.	358.00
549 Carter, Steve	4,500.00	667 Hesson, Stanley R.	4,500.00
568 Segura, Gregory	4,500.00	667 McKinley, Ben F.	12,000.00
582 Bardwell, Eugene	6,000.00	667 Melton, Stanley C.	6,000.00
582 Lobell, Louis Z.	6,000.00	687 Brink, Frederick E.	6,000.00
582 Smith, Marvin E.	4,500.00	696 Lemery, James L.	6,000.00
583 Bradford, Thomas	6,000.00	697 Cherney, James F.	6,000.00
583 Keith, William	4,500.00	697 Sherfinski, Hubert F.	6,000.00
587 Cotton, Stanley	4,500.00	197 Stewart, John R.	12,000.00
587 Thomas, Bobby R.	6,000.00	744 Bowles, Charles E.	6,000.00
590 Foster, Nora	4,500.00	744 Jurczynski, Casimer	6,000.00
627 Dupre, Paul E.	4,500.00	744 Tuscano, Frank	6,000.00
		752 Waszczuk, Mitchell	6,000.00
		752 Yound, Joseph R.	6,000.00
		802 Bell, Robert L.	6,000.00
		802 Collins, Gorman H.	6,000.00
		1162 Mastrocola, D. J.	6,000.00
		1191 Heflin, Jimmie Dale	6,000.00
		1191 Tichenor, Leroy D.	4,500.00
		1212 Smith, Ralph C.	4,500.00
		1234 Bednarski, Leonard	6,000.00
		1509 Fiene, Jack F.	6,000.00
		1509 Rudnick, Martin L.	6,000.00
		1509 Santora, Donnie A.	6,000.00
		1570 Boyd, Robert R.	4,500.00
		1592 Hughes, Clark G.	6,000.00
		1702 Argento, Sam A.	4,500.00

## If you're laid off, Union Plus benefit programs can help

THE UNION PLUS benefit programs offer built-in protection for Boilermakers who are laid off.

Help is available through the layoff helpline for members holding a Union Plus Credit Card or mortgage. In addition to Union Plus protections, other resources are available through the AFL-CIO.

**Layoff Helpline** — The Union Plus Credit Card and loan programs have established a layoff helpline for Boilermakers who are having trouble making payments on their Union Plus accounts due to a temporary or permanent layoff.

When you call the layoff helpline, a specialist will evaluate your situation and determine the best short or long-term solution based upon your account history, payment history, and credit record. Just call 1-800-551-2873 for the Union Plus Credit Card, and 1-800-365-1328 for the Union Plus Loan Program.

The following help is available:

- Skip payment options
- Interest rate reductions
- Short-term hardship programs
- Long-term hardship programs
- Account settlements
- Credit counseling

**Union Plus Mortgage and Real Estate** — For mortgage holders, the Union Plus Mortgage program will:

- Exercise flexibility with regard to late fees and other matters related to loan payments.
- Offer interest-free loans to help members make their mortgage payments through the UP Mortgage Assistance Program. An expedited process is being put in place to assist these members.
- Address additional considerations on a case-by-case basis. Mortgage holders can call 1-800-848-6466.

**Union Plus Health Savings** — Members without health insurance coverage can save an average of 25 percent off the usual and customary physician charges. Discounts on retail and mail-order prescription drugs, vision care, foot & ankle care services, and hearing care are also available. A small annual fee of \$14.95 covers the entire family. Call 1-800-228-3523.

**Union Plus Legal Service** — The Union Plus Legal Service provides supplemental benefits to Boilermakers. Receive free and discounted legal service — with no annual fee or enrollment cost.

### Additional member resources

- The AFL-CIO provides information about how unions are assisting workers at [www.aflcio.org](http://www.aflcio.org)

## Member Benefits

### Auto Advantages: Car Rental Discounts

#### Drive away with savings

BOILERMAKERS CAN SAVE up to 25 percent when renting from Budget and Avis. Whether it's a car, van, or SUV, working families can drive in style for less. Savings vary depending on vehicle, time of year, location, and length of rental.

#### Instant Savings

IF YOU USE your Union Plus Credit Card, you'll instantly save when making reservations.

#### How Low Do They Go?

CONTACT AVIS AND BUDGET today to get rate quotes and make reservations.

#### Avis

Get quotes and reservations at [www.unionprio.org/benefits/auto/frame\\_avis.cfm](http://www.unionprio.org/benefits/auto/frame_avis.cfm) or call 1-800-698-5685 and reference union I.D. # B723700.

#### Budget

Get quotes and reservations at [www.unionprio.org/benefits/auto/frame\\_budget.cfm](http://www.unionprio.org/benefits/auto/frame_budget.cfm) or call 1-800-455-2848 and reference union I.D. # V816100.



### The Best Time to Rent

WHEN RENTING AN automobile, keep in mind that rates vary depending on the time of year. Before planning a vacation, consider calling Budget or Avis to make sure you get the most vehicle for your money.

## Member Benefits

### Auto Advantages: Motor Club



#### Stranded

PERHAPS YOU DRIVE mostly to and from work. But what about family members who travel for greater distances? With the Union Plus Motor Club, you can be sure that your entire family is protected on the road.

## Meet your ideal travel companion

THROUGH THE PROGRAM provider, the National Motor Club of America, the Union Plus Motor Club offers a deluxe road service program to working families. With these deals, be sure not to pass this opportunity by.

## Program Highlights

- Enrollment as low as \$39.95
- \$100 emergency towing and road service
- \$100 emergency locksmith service
- Free personal trip service
- Up to \$500 travel assistance reimbursement
- Up to \$5,000 stolen auto reward
- Up to \$25,000 bail bond
- Up to \$2,000 legal assistance reimbursement

## Join the Club

CALL 1-888-330-8801 to join, find out more about, or reach the customer service reps. for the Union Plus Motor Club.

## Members Only

The money-saving programs listed below are available only to Boilermaker members and their immediate families.\*

### UNION PLUS CREDIT CARD

Call: 1-800-522-4000

### MORTGAGE & REAL ESTATE

Also open to your children & parents.

Call: 1-800-848-6466

### EDUCATION LOANS

For college and job skills training.

Call: 1-877-881-1022

### PERSONAL LOANS

Available for credit-qualified members.

Call: 1-888-235-2759

### MOTOR CLUB

Towing and roadside assistance.

Call: 1-888-330-8801

### LEGAL SERVICE

Discounted legal help — first 30 minutes are free.

Visit: [www.unionprivilege.org](http://www.unionprivilege.org)

### LIFE INSURANCE

For members, their spouses and children.

Call: 1-800-899-2782

### DENTAL & VISION

Discount fees

Call: 1-800-257-8352

### ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Call: 1-800-899-2782

### HEALTH SAVINGS

Save on prescription medicines and vision care.

Call: 1-800-228-3523

### DISNEY WORLD DISCOUNT

Call: 1-800-248-7890

### CAR RENTAL DISCOUNTS

Call and give the ID number:

Avis: 1-800-698-5685  
AWD #B723700

Budget: 1-800-455-2848  
BCD#V816100

### HEARING CARE

Call: 1-800-766-3363

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# We should fully fund Amtrak, not sell off pieces of it like scrap

The U.S. needs reliable passenger trains to complement our highways and airlines — not more corporate handouts

IN JANUARY, the Amtrak Reform Council (ARC) reported that Amtrak had failed to meet the deadline for self-sufficiency that Congress gave them in 1997, and ARC unveiled their plan to privatize our passenger rails.

Their “cure” for America’s ailing intercity passenger rail system is worse than the disease as diagnosed by Congress: poor service caused by lack of competition and unprofitability, which leads to government subsidies.

**ARC’s plan calls for selling “exclusive rights” to each of Amtrak’s routes to a private company, which would be eligible for government subsidies for operating losses and capital improvements. Since “exclusive rights” means no competition, and because government subsidies will continue, one has to ask what the plan accomplishes.**

Of course, the answer should be obvious — it provides another way for Congress to move money from taxpayers’ pockets onto the bottom lines of private companies. We should have expected no less. ARC was created in 1997 by the same pro-privatization and deregulation Congress that made Enron’s financial shenanigans and the California power shortages possible.

## How we got this far

ARC’S MISSION WAS a canard from the start. Congress gave them two directives: 1) Wean Amtrak from government subsidies; 2) If that fails, create a plan to privatize passenger rail.

Everyone knew the first is simply not feasible. Amtrak was created in 1971 because private railroads asked Congress to take over passenger rail service, which was no longer profitable. Amtrak had no chance of succeeding where private companies had failed.

After all, passenger trains did not die a market-driven death. They had been losing customers since the 1930s, when a consortium of General Motors, Firestone, Standard Oil, and others began buying up popular electric street trolleys in U.S. cities, shutting them down, and lobbying for highways at the expense of rails. As the air travel industry developed, they, too, began drawing customers away from trains and lobbying Congress to build airports.

Congress responded to those lobbying efforts by heavily subsidizing the automobile and airline industries, while giving nothing to railroads.

Automobile companies do not build highways and bridges. The government does. Airline companies don’t build airports. The government does. Yet Congress wants Amtrak to pay for track and all capital improvements without government help.

Both airlines and highways have dedicated revenue streams that pay for capital improvements. Amtrak must beg for table scraps, as their CEO has put it.

The \$15 billion airline bailout of last year attracted a lot of attention, but Congress has spent 70 times as much money on airports and highways as on Amtrak over the past 30 years with little mention in the media.

Last year alone Congress gave airports \$12 billion and highways another \$33 billion without a peep from congressional watchdogs. Yet the \$1.1 billion subsidy Amtrak needed was enough reason — in the minds of many — to shut them down.

**You can’t fly a hijacked train into a skyscraper or the White House — or into a nuclear power plant.**

Congress is missing the boat on this important issue. Americans have consistently reported in polls that they want intercity passenger trains. Since Sept. 11, that interest has been growing.

Passengers understand what Congress does not: a truly efficient intercity transportation system uses air, highway, and rail to their fullest extent.

That isn’t possible when passenger trains serve only a handful of cities.

That isn’t possible when most of our trains must operate at slower speeds because the tracks and equipment are out of date.

## Congress’s antipathy toward rails is not logical

WHY CONGRESS shortchanges rail transportation is a mystery to many. Intercity passenger trains have distinct advantages over cars and airplanes for many situations.

For trips under 300 miles, they offer the fastest travel — even before the post-Sept. 11 extra security went into effect. In the U.S., half of all airline trips are under 300 miles. A viable rail system would make an enormous difference in productivity and comfort.

Trains are also the most fuel-efficient way to move people long distances, requiring only half as much fuel per passenger mile as airplanes. Reducing the nation’s fuel use not only makes us less dependent on foreign oil, but it also reduces emissions of pollutants.

And there’s another point that has only recently become important. No terrorist can hijack a passenger train and drive it into a skyscraper or the

White House. Or into a nuclear power plant. Trains are not immune to terrorist attacks, but they do not lend themselves to being used as weapons of mass destruction as airplanes do.

But we can’t enjoy the advantages rail travel offers unless we improve our rail system. Faster trains will attract more customers, but upgrading tracks so they can accommodate modern, high-speed trains like the 150-mph Acela, which Amtrak has recently introduced on the Northeast Corridor, costs about \$5 million a mile.

Upgrading a majority of Amtrak’s routes is not feasible as long as Congress insists on making Amtrak beg for table scraps, as they have been doing for the past 30 years. Amtrak needs its own guaranteed revenue stream, like airports and highways enjoy.

A few members of Congress are waking up to the need for passenger rail. As Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) recently put it, Sept. 11 “not only proved that Amtrak works, but that Amtrak is a critical part of our transportation infrastructure.” Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) said, “It is time for the United States to make high-speed passenger rail a transportation priority.” Hollings was asking for \$38 billion. Young for \$71 billion over the next ten years to improve both passenger and freight trains.

That sounds like a lot, but even these proposals fall short of what is needed — a full overhaul, like what the United Kingdom announced in January. Admitting that their privatization scheme (very similar to ARC’s) had failed after only five years, UK Transportation Secretary Stephen Byers announced a plan to spend \$100 billion over the next ten years to improve Britain’s passenger rail service.

The UK’s population is about one-fourth of ours — under 60 million. But imagine the outcry if Amtrak asked for a commitment of \$100 billion, even if it is spread over ten years. That is nearly five times what Amtrak has received in its entire 30-year history.

But it is not out of line with what other European nations are spending. Germany spends 13 times what we do; France spends eight times as much. Even the Netherlands, with a population one-sixteenth of ours, spends more than twice as much as we do on railroad subsidies.

Our public spending per-passenger mile is less than half what France spends and not even one-third of what Germany and the Netherlands spend. And when passenger rail subsidies are considered as a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP), America’s neglect of railroad travel becomes painfully apparent.

The U.S. spends about one-hundredth of one percent of our GDP on passenger rail subsidies. If we were



Charles W. Jones  
International President

to increase our spending to match Germany’s, the U.S. would be putting aside more than \$30 billion a year for Amtrak.

Spending at that level may not be warranted, given America’s geography. But as airports and highways become increasingly clogged, U.S. travelers deserve to have an efficient, reliable alternative for intercity travel.

## What Congress should do

CONGRESS SHOULD ignore ARC’s recommendation and begin an aggressive program to rebuild our passenger rail service.

To do that, Congress must establish a dedicated revenue stream and a Rail Trust Fund, like the trust funds for highways and aviation.

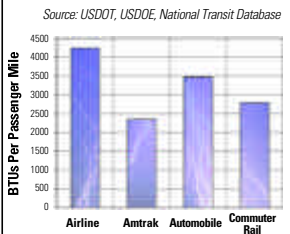
They should also allow states to spend some of their flexible surface transportation funds on intercity passenger rail. At present, these funds can be used for most other transportation, including hiker/bike trails. Why not passenger trains?

We need high-speed trains not just in the Northeast Corridor, but in all of Amtrak’s major corridors. High-speed rail is nothing new. France’s 200-mph TGV carried its first passengers in 1981. Yet Amtrak’s only high-speed train, the Acela, barely reaches 150 mph. Trains on many routes that are called “high-speed” rarely move faster than automobiles.

Getting Congress to take passenger rail seriously will not be easy. Airlines and automobile manufacturers have powerful lobbies, and they view every train passenger as a lost customer.

We must make Congress realize that reliable, efficient passenger rail travel is just as essential for our nation’s future as the Interstate highway system and airports. These systems were not built by private enterprise, but by the government. We can’t expect private enterprise alone to do everything needed to provide intercity passenger rail service, either. □

## Energy Efficiency: 1995



## Rail Subsidies by Nation

