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Victory Labor-Management Production Committees of Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls

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Gosh, I Wish This War Would End!

GOSH, if I'm not sick and tired of this war!

Here I was, all set to step out tonight and have a little fun. First thing you know, I'm all out of "A" coupons so I can't pick up my girl, and I can't chisel any gas. I get a taxi, and it costs me four dollars six bits for fare, and when I get to the Hotsy-Totsy Club, they're all out of steaks. Not only that but the liquor is lousy and after about a pint apiece of the stuff, my gal and I decided we couldn't take any more. Besides that, they didn't have any of my brand of cigarettes, and when I can't get my own brand, boy, do I get sore! I sure wish this war would end.

Going to work in the morning is a pain because the bus is always crowded and I can't read my newspaper because some war worker gives me the elbow. In the old days I used to get a decent lunch, but these days you have to take what you can get, and after a couple of days with only one pat of butter a meal, I'm ready to eat nails. I sure wish this war would end.

My laundry takes a week to get my shirts back, and they're always messed up. I need a new tire but the damned rationing board doesn't consider my work essential. The newsboy won't deliver my paper in the morning, and I can't get a decent shave anywhere in town. I sure wish this war would end.

I get sick and tired of reading about the laps this and the Japs that, and I hope the boys get this all over soon because I'm fed up with talk about War Bonds and salvage drives. I sure wish this war would end.

I suppose some people would consider me selfish, but I say it's against the constitution to take away the pleasures and comforts of us civilians, and that's why I wish this war would end, and I mean I sure wish it would.

Anyway, Merry Christmas!

Gosh, I Wish This War Would End!

GOSH, if I'm not sick and tired of this war!

I've been lying in this foxhole for hours, afraid to stick my snoot out because there's a Nip just over the rise, and he'll drill me if I do. I haven't had a shave or a bath or a square meal since I can remember. I sure wish this war would end.

I can't get over the sight of seeing two of my bosom pals—guys I knew back in my home town—cut to ribbons by machine gun fire, and I can't forget how they writhed on the ground, with half their insides hanging out, until a merciful death stopped it all. There wasn't anything I could do for them. I sure wish this war would end.

Maybe I'm just a coward at heart, but I'm fed up with the stink and the sweat and the dirt and the blood. And I'm fed up with the ditch water I have to sleep in and the things that crawl over me at night. And I'm sick to death of the aching, tearing feeling at the pit of my stomach that tells me the next bullet may have my name on it.

Before this war began, and it was years ago for me, I had a good job and a nice girl, and the hope of a home of my own and a garden and a couple of kids running around. That all seems like a pipe dream now, and I guess it must seem like a pipe dream to her, too, after all this time, and I sure wish this war would end.

But I'm in this damned thing, whether I wanted to be or not, for better or for worse. I'll be glad when I can go back home and live like a human being again, but as long as I'm here, and for as long as I'm here, I've got to make the best of this lousy mess. Maybe it'll be a better world to live in after it's all over, and I sure hope so. But I sure wish this war would end.

Anyway, Merry Christmas!

DECEMBER 22, 1944.
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Fourteen pounds of Manganese are necessary to produce one ton of clean, sound steel. Maybe that doesn't seem like such a large amount but just stop a minute and think how much steel has been needed by Uncle Sam to manufacture the airplanes, ships, jeeps, tanks, shells and other war materials. The Manganese Plant at Anaconda did not let Uncle Sam down.

We are coming into the last lap of the Christmas Seal drive. If you haven't done your share yet, do it now. You may still obtain seals in Silver Bow County through the Silver Bow Tuberculosis Association, which is located in the County Court House in Butte. If you live in Cascade County, get in touch with Mr. J. P. Medlin, 102 Sixteenth St. North, Great Falls. In Deer Lodge County, communicate with Mrs. Pete McBride, Alpine Apts., Anaconda.

CHRISTMAS SEAL DRIVE ........................................ 8
Christmas is no cinch for any of the boys in the Armed Forces. Everybody everywhere wants to be home for Christmas. Millions of our boys will be as dreamy-eyed on Christmas Day as the Coast Guardsmen, shown above—somewhere on the high seas. These Coast Guardsmen are relaxing a few minutes from their arduous duties at sea to hum a Christmas carol—and think of their friends and families at home. They symbolize the indomitable fighting spirit of America, who seek the enemy that has upset the world and their individual plans.

COPPER COMMANDO is the official newspaper of the Victory Labor-Management Production Committees of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and its Union Representatives at Butte, Anaconda, East Helena and Great Falls, Montana. It is issued every two weeks. COPPER COMMANDO is headed by a joint committee from Labor and Management; its policies are shaped by both sides and are dictated by neither. COPPER COMMANDO was established at the recommendation of the War Department with the concurrence of the War Production Board. Its editors are Bob Newcomb and Marg Sammons; its safety editor is John L. Boardman; its chief photographer is Al Gusdorf; its staff photographer is Les Bishop. Its Editorial Board consists of: Denis McCarthy, CIO; John F. Bird, AFL; Ed Renouard, ACM, from Butte; Dan Byrne, CIO; Joe Marick, AFL; C. A. Lemmon, ACM, from Anaconda; Jack Clark, CIO; Herb Donaldson, AFL, and E. S. Bardwell, ACM, from Great Falls. COPPER COMMANDO is mailed to the home of every employee of ACM in the four locations—if you are not receiving your copy advise COPPER COMMANDO at 112 Hamilton Street, Butte, or, better still, drop in and tell us. This is Volume 3, No. 9.
Getting Together at Great Falls

This story is devoted to the Victory Labor-Management Production Committee at Great Falls. The members of this committee feel that they have cemented to a greater degree the fine relationship that has for many years existed at the plant between labor and management and have made possible the various production records which have resulted in the plant receiving the Army-Navy “E” award four successive times. They feel that production records, such as are required to win the Army-Navy “E” award, can only be brought about by cooperation on the part of both labor and management.

In addition to the Army-Navy “E” award, the Great Falls plant has been privileged to fly the Treasury “T”. To the Bond Sub-Committee, one of the first sub-committees to be appointed, the Labor-Management Committee gives full credit for a job well done. The Labor-Management Committee is proud of the National Security Award presented to the plant last spring, at which time Brigadier General Eley P. Denson said: “Through the co-operation of all the employees and the management, a program was set up which has functioned with outstanding success.” The Great Falls Victory Labor-Management Production Committee can well be proud of its accomplishments.

The method of operation of a Labor-Management Committee is, for the most part, entrusted to the committee members themselves. The method of operation of the Great Falls committee differs from the Anaconda and Butte committees and we felt that readers of Copper Commando would be interested to know how the Great Falls committee functions.

The Victory Labor-Management Committee, at the Great Falls Reduction Department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, was organized March 18, 1942. The committee consists of ten active members, five of whom represent management and five labor. The chairman of the plant and the president of the Mill and Smeltermen’s Union, by virtue of their respective positions, serve as ex-officio members of the committee. The picture above shows the committee at its regular monthly meeting in R. B. Copes’ office. Meetings are held at 10:30 in the morning and are held on the last Wednesday of the month. The members of the committee, as shown in the picture, are: Back row, left to right: W. S. Adams, ACM; Mike Rebar, CIO; Pete Fontana, CIO; E. C. Van Blarcom, ACM; John Epperson, CIO; R. B. Caples, ACM; Seated: Herbert Donaldson, AFL; Tom Parr, CIO; Jack Clark, CIO; F. S. Weimer, ACM; E. S. Bardwell, ACM; and R. J. Kennard, ACM. Recently Herbert Donaldson was replaced by Robert Cunningham as an AFL member and Gordon Dial, CIO, replaced Tom Parr.

Sub-committees have been formed at the Copper Refineries, the Zinc Plant, the Wire Mill and the shops. In these sub-committees, the superintendent acts as chairman, and labor has a majority of representatives on the committee. Regular monthly meetings of these departmental sub-committees are held and special meetings are called as occasions arise. The Labor-Management Committee at the East Helena Slag Treating Plant is considered as a departmental sub-committee of the Great Falls committee. The minutes of the departmental sub-committees are brought by the chairmen to the general committee meeting the last of the month. In many cases the suggestions at the departmental meetings are acted upon at once and disposed of without referring them to the General Committee. The major activities of the Great Falls committee are conducted through its departmental committees in which labor representation predominates.

In addition to the departmental sub-committees, there are special sub-committees such as: Transportation, Housing.
Award, Posters and Publicity, War Bond, Health and Safety, Absenteeism, Copper Commando. Usually with these sub-committees, the appointment is made from the General Committee and the members of the General Sub-Committee then contact the various departmental sub-committees and ask them to make committee member appointments.

To give an example of the way the Great Falls committee operates, we will use the Bond Sub-Committee as an illustration. Pete Fontana, CIO; Herbert Donaldson, AFL; Jack Clark, CIO; Mike Rebar, CIO, and E. S. Bardwell, ACM, were appointed to this War Bond Sub-Committee by the General Committee. Pete Fontana was made chairman and handled the organization of the drive. He called a meeting of his committee and made these arrangements. Pete and his committee contacted the various departmental sub-committees and asked them to appoint captains. The captains in turn appointed solicitors, so that each solicitor would not have to call on more than five employees. A supply of printed cards authorizing payroll deductions was secured and the names and payroll numbers of the employees were printed on them for the solicitors. Emblems, literature and stickers were secured for the solicitors. In this way each employee at the Reduction Works was personally contacted and asked to sign a pledge card. In addition to the personal solicitation, talks were given to department groups by the committee members on their day off. Here are some of the accomplishments of this committee:

The War Bond Sub-Committee conducted a campaign during the summer and early fall of 1942, which resulted in increasing the percentage of employees purchasing War Bonds through Company channels from 68% to 100%. The 100% participation was maintained for more than one year, and is now 98.05%. This means that every employee of the Great Falls Reduction Department purchased bonds regularly through the Payroll Plan until late 1943, and that all but twenty-two employees are now purchasing regularly through this plan. The fact that a few of the employees are not now availing themselves of this plan does not mean that they are not purchasing War Bonds, but it means they have reasons for not purchasing them through the Payroll Plan, such as a man expecting to be inducted into the armed forces. He would not know whether or not he would have time to complete the purchase of a bond by deduction, so he does not subscribe to the Payroll Deduction Plan.

On September 5, 1942, the Great Falls Reduction Department was awarded the Minute Man pennant by the United States Treasury Department for having achieved more than ninety percent employee participation in the purchase of War Bonds.

After achieving the 100% employee participation goal, the Bond Sub-Committee of the Victory Labor-Management Production Committee started a campaign to increase the amount of bonds purchased by employees, setting ten percent of the payroll as their goal. This goal was achieved, and the plant was awarded the United States Treasury "T" to be placed on the Minute Man Flags. Presentation of the Treasury "T" was made on May 9, 1943. Since that time, the employees of the plant have continued to purchase bonds regularly in amounts exceeding ten percent of the payroll.

In addition to the regular monthly purchase outlined above, the employees of the Great Falls Reduction Department have responded generously in each of the separate War Loan Drives, by purchasing additional bonds over and above the regular monthly payroll deduction purchases. The War Bond Committee has organized and conducted the campaign in connection with each of the six War Loan Drives. From January 1, 1942, to and including July 1, 1944, maturity value Bonds in the amount of $1,314,975.00 have been purchased by the employees. At the July meeting of the Committee, Pete Fontana reported that the total Bond purchases in the plant during the Fifth War Loan Drive amounted to $110,500, of which $45,000 represented Bond purchases over and above those purchased through regular payroll deductions. The committee conducted a similar campaign for the Sixth War Loan Drive. That, folks, is co-operation! It's co-operation not only with labor and management but...
with Uncle Sam and with the boys out on the battlefronts.

Results show that the other Sub-Committees, which function along the same line as the Bond Committee, have met with the same fine co-operation in the departmental sub-committees and in turn with labor and management. The Transportation Committee—R. J. Kennard, Pete Fontana and Mike Rebar—has handled all matters relating to bus transportation to and from work, assisted in arranging ride-sharing groups of workers and reviewed all applications for supplemental gasoline rations before submitting the same to the Local Ration Board.

R. B. Caples, Herbert Donaldson and Jack Clark, members of the Housing Committee, have kept in touch with the local situation regarding housing facilities and rendered such assistance as circumstances permitted to employees seeking a place to live.

Suggestions to be considered have been referred to Herbert Donaldson, Jack Clark and E. S. Bardwell, the members of the Suggestion Committee. Suggestions offered have had to do with improvements in handling of materials, salvage, means of conserving critical materials, and substitutions of materials readily obtainable for materials difficult to obtain. The committee feels that they represent a most important contribution to the war effort.

The special bulletin boards have been kept lively and up-to-date with fresh posters by the Publicity and Poster Committee of which Pete Fontana, John Ep- person and Herbert Donaldson are members. Too, they have supervised the distribution of pamphlets and other information relating to the war effort.

Health and safety suggestions have been referred to the well-organized Safety Department by the Safety Committee.

Monthly absentee reports have been compiled and brought to the attention of the General Committee. Absentees, during critical production periods, were interviewed by Labor-Management representatives and asked to sign a slip stating their reasons for being away from their vital war job. The absentee record for June covering the entire month was 2.76%.

Jack Clark, CIO; Herbert Donaldson, AFL; and E. S. Bardwell, ACM, are the members of the Copper Commando editorial board and have offered many valuable suggestions at editorial meetings as to material to be used in Copper Commando, the official newspaper of the Victory Labor-Management Production Committees of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and its Union representatives at Butte, Anaconda, East Helena and Great Falls. Their suggestions have served a very useful purpose in tying in the Great Falls operations with the war effort in general for it is difficult for men who have been engaged in peace-time in producing copper and zinc to visualize their contribution to the war effort.

One of the newer Sub-Committees is the Blood Typing Committee, of which E. C. Van Blarcom, Jack Clark and Herbert Donaldson are members. The plan is to have typed blood available and records of the individual types on hand for emergency transfusion cases in the local hospitals. The committee reports show that a number of men have signified their willingness to serve as blood donors should the occasion arise.

The Salvage Committee, of which Gene Morgan, W. S. Adams, E. S. Bardwell, R. J. Kennard, M. Helgeson, E. C. Van Blarcom and the Department Sub-Committees are members, has reported regularly as to the scrap bronze, brass, copper, iron, steel, platinum, rags salvaged. Arrangements were made by them for the bundling of all waste paper from the General Office and the various departments in the plant.

The Labor-Management Committee can well be proud of its accomplishments. Its members have made a real contribution to the war program. Not only has Uncle Sam benefitted by the fine co-operation of labor and management at Great Falls, but the men themselves feel that the results of this co-operation are worthy of consideration. Looking to the future, both labor and management members have expressed the thought that an association that has so well proven its value in time of war will prove equally valuable in solving problems sure to arise in the post-war period.
Here are the two Bobs, Robert O'Neil and Robert Maguire are known as big Bob and little Bob and you'll always find them working together. The other team of painters who worked on the Badger State hoist room was Jack Petford and Ed Lenehan shown at the right.

They Put On Their Coats

The boys from the Anaconda Paint Shop in Butte move from one job to another to the many buildings on the Hill putting on fresh coats of paint. There's nothing like a fresh coat of paint to clean things up and everybody enjoys the finished job.

The painters certainly get around. We had been watching the progress at the Bell Diamond compressor room and when the boys from the Anaconda Paint Shop in Butte, which is a division of the Butte Mines' Machine Shop, moved over to the Badger State to do the hoist room, we followed them. The paint job on the Badger hoist room was by no means unusual. But, to the layman, it might look pretty tough. At the Bell Diamond, for example, the boys used about one and a half tons of paint and gave the job two coats. It is finished in the approved color combination of blue-gray for the body with an off-white trim. The sashes are in bronze-green.

There are copper roofs on these buildings, and it is necessary to use wooden cleats in order to prevent the hooks, which hold the staging, from punching holes through the roof. At the Badger, the cleats were roped into place by tie lines which were strung over the top of the building and after they were firmly in place, the hooks and "falls"—the painters' term for block and tackle—were attached.

One of the best known paint teams is the two Bobs. They are shown at the upper left several feet in the air. They call them big Bob and little Bob; they always work together. Robert O'Neill and Robert Maguire both served their apprenticeship at the Anaconda Paint Shop in the Anaconda mine yard. The other team is Jack Petford and Ed Lenehan at the right above. Jack has been on the job since 1929—he worked as a painter in England. Ed is a newcomer, having joined the crew two years ago.

The hoist cable was pretty close to the boys, as you can see in the same picture—it was necessary for the boys to stop when the hoisting was being done. The hoisting engineer notified the boys when the cages were to move and they got out of the way.

The foreman of the Paint Shop is Johnny Davis, who has held the job for two years. He has been with the Company since 1929, and we show him in the picture at the lower left with Roy Collins. Roy, who also signed up in 1929, had charge of materials for this particular job. Look closely and you will see Johnny holding a hook which is set into a wooden cleat. Also in the picture, on the floor between the boys, is a brush kit developed by the fellows in the Paint Shop. This kit has linseed oil in the bottom and the brushes are packed so that the bristles are constantly moist. Each man has his own kit with his name on it. That's the finished job at the Bell Diamond compressor shown in the center picture, while at the right below we find Bill Fordmier. On this particular job Bill, who has been with the Company twelve years, is painting screens for the hoist room. Eighteen of these screens were painted an off-white and they are so heavy that it was necessary to use rope men to lower them. Bill told us that they weigh between four hundred and five hundred pounds each.

This able crew painted the entire exterior of the compressor room at the Bell Diamond and the air receiver tanks as well.

In more senses than one these paint jobs are home products. Not only is the job done by Company crews but white lead paint made by the Anaconda Company for this express purpose is used exclusively on the buildings. The boys will tell you that they will paint anything—all they need is a place to stand. The boys had been on the hoist room job about ten days and were rushing it through to finish before cold weather—you can't paint effectively when it's too cold.
One of the metals needed vitally by Uncle Sam to win the war was manganese. It was one of the United States' most important strategic raw materials for it is indispensable in the manufacture of steel. So when Uncle Sam found there was a shortage of manganese, he ordered quick action and the Reduction Works at Anaconda was asked to install the equipment needed to produce manganese nodules.

FOURTEEN pounds of manganese are necessary to produce one ton of clean, sound steel. Fourteen pounds doesn't sound like such a large amount, but when you consider that millions of tons of steel were needed by Uncle Sam to fill the requirements of the airplane, ship, jeep, tank and shell manufacturers, it is easy to figure out why Uncle Sam sent out his S. O. S. for more manganese.

Uncle Sam knew there is considerable tonnage of Rhodochrosite ore around Butte and that this ore carries about 20.5 percent manganese, 2.3 percent zinc, 6 percent lead and 1.0 ounces silver per ton. So Butte was called on to mine the manganese and Anaconda was called on to smelt it and get it in a concentrated or nodulized form ready for shipment to the steel companies in the East or to the Metals Reserve.

This new operation for Anaconda meant the installation of a lot of new equipment, for manganese ore requires a kind of treatment different from copper and zinc. But Anaconda came through and produced around seven hundred tons of concentrate a day as long as Uncle Sam needed it. Seven hundred tons of con-
centrate result in three hundred seventy-five long tons of nodules. (Nodules is the term for the concentrate after it has been burned and is ready for shipment.)

Up to a certain point manganese ore is handled much the same as copper ore. It is brought over from Butte to Anaconda on the B. A. & P., and dumped into a bin at the concentrator. It is fed from the bin by a pan feeder to the shaking screen feeder. The fine material drops through the punch plate screen and the larger pieces discharge into a jaw crushe. After being reduced by the jaw crushe, it goes through two small crushers and is screened. From the screening, it goes to the rolls which reduce it further and then on to the ball Mills for further grinding. From the ball Mills it goes to the classifiers and on to the flotation where the sulphides zinc, lead, iron and silver are floated. The manganese tailings become the feed for the manganese flotation machines. From here on the operations differ from the treatment of copper ore.

The top picture shows the launder box which brings the manganese concentrate to the tank to settle. Paul Frank is using hot water to keep it from freezing. Mike Bolog is regulating the spigot valves to control the concentrate density in the middle picture with Tom Regan, shift foreman, looking on. That's the 68 per cent solid concentrate in the slurry storage tanks in the bottom picture. This concentrate is pumped to the kiln.

The manganese occurs in the ore as a carbonate. The gangue is largely silica and silicates. By means of soap float the manganese carbonate is separated from the gangue.

The concentrate from the flotation runs about forty per cent manganese and it is not usable as a furnace feed. It is necessary to heat and semi-fuse it by driving out the carbon dioxide gas and thus raise it to about sixty per cent manganese, called nodules, which make an ideal furnace feed for steel furnaces. Here's how they do it.

The concentrates from the flotation are conveyed to the Manganese Building through launders into Dorr thickener tanks and allowed to settle. The Dorr thickeners are ten feet deep and seventy feet in diameter and around seven hundred tons of concentrate can go through them daily. When the concentrate is around sixty-eight per cent solids, it is discharged through a spigot and elevated by elevators to the concentrate slurry storage tanks. These tanks which are thirty-five feet in diameter and fifteen feet high are located inside the building.
TihSkiln is the largest of its type in the world. It is two hundred seventy feet long and has various diameters ranging from ten feet six inches to fifteen feet. George Barnes, the oiler, is in the Navy now.

Manganese is vital to the nation's industrial life for it is indispensable in the manufacture of steel, and steel is vital to Uncle Sam in producing the equipment needed by our Armed Forces. When Uncle Sam needed more steel, he needed more manganese, so the Reduction Works at Anaconda built the largest kiln in the world to help produce manganese nodules. Nodules are above sixty per cent manganese and make an ideal furnace feed for steel furnaces. Nodules from the Manganese Plant at Anaconda are shipped direct to the steel companies in the East or to the Metals Reserve and are quickly converted into ships, guns, tanks, planes, ammunition and many other things that the fighting forces require in order to bring the war to a victorious end.

Here are the nodules dropping to the pan conveyor cooler with Paul Frank watching them.

Douglas Upton, No. 1 burner operator of the kiln, is shown checking the kiln nodulizing.

The concentrate in them runs around sixty-eight per cent solids. The bottom picture on page nine will give you an idea of what it looks like.

As you know, the manganese concentrate in the slurry tanks is not usable as a furnace feed and it is necessary to heat and semi-fuse it by driving out the carbon dioxide gas in order to produce the finished product, called nodules, which is an ideal furnace feed for steel furnaces. Here is the way the carbon dioxide gas is driven out.

The thick slurry is pumped from the slurry storage tanks to the feed end of the kiln and passes down through the Rotary kiln shown in the upper picture. This nodulizing kiln is the largest of its type in the world. It is two hundred seventy feet long, and has various diameters from 10'6" to 15'0". The purpose of it is to

1. dry the slurry,
2. calcine it (which means to drive the carbon dioxide gas from the manganese carbonate and thus prepare the manganese oxide for nodulizing) and
3. to nodulize the calcined material. The temperature of the calcine material is brought up to the nodulizing temperature of 2600 degrees F.

This operation changes the fine powdered concentrate to lumps ranging from one-half inch to two inches in diameter ready for shipment to the steel industry where the nodules are fed to blast furnaces in the production of steel. In this 270 ft. kiln, the drying takes place in the first 180 feet; the next 55 feet is the calcining zone and the sintering or nodulizing zone covers about the last twenty feet of the kiln.

From the kiln the nodules drop to the pan conveyor cooler, as shown in the bottom picture with Paul Frank looking on. Notice the hood around it which is used to keep the heat in. The preheated air which otherwise would escape is thus drawn from the pan conveyor cooler to supply air for the kiln gas burners.

The top left picture next page shows the discharge end of the pan conveyor. The nodules at the discharge end have been cooled to 1600 degrees F and are discharged onto a grizzly, which can be seen in the picture, which sorts the various sizes of the nodules and controls the oversized materials. The nodules which drop through the grizzly, which means that they are the right size, go to the Fuller cooler for the purpose of reducing the temperature of the nodules from 1600 degrees to approximately 150 degrees F.

From the Fuller cooler, the nodules go up an inclined elevator as seen in the upper right next page shot to the storage bins. From the storage bins, the nodules are dumped into railroad cars, after samples have been taken, and off they go to be fed to steel furnaces and help produce clean, sound steel.

So that's the story of manganese. To Uncle Sam it's an important one, for battles can't be won without steel. Manganese nodules, made in this way, are necessary for the steel.
The nodules discharge from the end of the pan conveyor into the Grizzly which sorts the nodules into various sizes and controls the oversized.

From the Fuller cooler where the nodules are reduced in temperature to approximately 150 degrees F., they go up this inclined elevator to storage bins.

The car of nodules is loaded and ready to be shipped to an Eastern Steel Mill or the Metals Reserve. Before shipment, a sample is taken by Will Wallace.

Earl Decker crushing nodule samples taken from the car to minus quarter inch. These nodules are about sixty-one per cent manganese.

Bill Wallace, sampler of nodules, is preparing the sample. Bill took it from the car and Earl Decker crushed it for the Metals Reserve and the Laboratory.

The kiln control panel records gas, draft and temperatures. Here Jim Marion, foreman, and Carl Marcuson from the No. 1 burner check.

Here's a shot of Martin C. Messner, now superintendent of the Manganese Plant at Anaconda. Martin succeeded Iven Krabbe when Iven enlisted.

This is the office building of the manganese plant at Anaconda and that's Jean Tardeville, secretary to Superintendent Messner in the doorway.
Here are the representatives of each department at the Smelter at Anaconda who met with the General Labor-Management Committee and the Divisional War Fund Drive Committee on October 26, 1944, for the presentation of "Commendations for Production Ideas".

**GETTING BEHIND THE BOYS**

ON hand to witness the presentation of National Awards for suggestions at the regular monthly meeting of the Anaconda Labor-Management Committee in October were local service men, War Fund Committee chairmen, and representatives of the departments at the Smelter.

A "Commendation for Production Ideas" award was presented to Theodore Munn for his suggestion of putting curved pipe on the cylinder for the transmission of oil to the copper pouring ladles. To Joseph Domitrovich, the award was made for the suggestion of an improved burner in the drier at the Vanadium Plant.

D. H. Beasy and S. G. Stewart, co-chairman of the Deer Lodge County War Fund Drive, in short talks credited the Labor-Management Committee at Anaconda for the success of last year's outstanding drive. Mr. Stewart said: "We had representatives in Anaconda from San Francisco and Denver trying to find out how our Drive was so successful. They came to the Chairman of the Deer Lodge County War Fund Drive and for ourselves we don't claim any glory on this at all. The whole thing was the Labor-Management Committee and the men up here on the Hill who put that drive over."

Following their talks, each of the local service men present, as honored guests, told of their experience. Each urged the purchase of War Bonds. Sgt. Robert Eklund, recently returned from the Pacific, said: "At times over there it is pretty hard to convince the fellows and sometimes I have wondered myself, if the people were back of us. I am really going to tell the boys about how you folks are backing us."

E. A. Barnard presents award to Joseph F. Domitrovich, pipefitter at the Vanadium Plant.

Award is presented to Theodore C. Munn, pipefitter at Converters, by Chairman E. A. Barnard.