June 8, 1945

Copper Commando - vol. 3, no. 21

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

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Recommended Citation
PAYOFF

The Business Machines Department in Great Falls is responsible for the "payoff" on pay day. Everybody is interested in pay day so let's look in on the folks in Great Falls who figure salaries and deductions and make pay day possible.

The Business Machines Department in Great Falls was equipped with International Business Machines in 1936. This department has charge of all payrolls, as well as labor distribution reports and records for supplies, such as stock transactions, pricing records and inventory reports. In addition there are the reports for Social Security, federal and state income tax. Also detail weekly earning records used in figuring employees' vacations. Labor reports and earning records for the Slag Treating Plant at East Helena are also handled by this department.

That's Eloise Johnson in the top picture operating the tabulating machine on which twelve hundred weekly checks are made out. Eloise came to the department with the machines in 1936. Last November Eloise and Helen Leary of the Butte General Office were sent by the company to Endicott, New York, to attend a Customers' Administrative Class. This class was composed of IBM customers from various parts of the country and represented many different types of business. The course consisted of a study of the various methods and procedures of the electric accounting machines.

Marjorie Liggett, shown in the center picture checking some figures with Bob McCullough, is a punch operator. The day we were in the department Marjorie was working on time studies to be sent to the Business Machines Department in Butte. Since these pictures were taken, Marjorie has left the company and Irene Wirkkanen, a former employe of the Butte Mines' Office was hired to fill the vacancy. Stanley Hounsell (better known as Jerry) is also a new employee. Colleen Crowley, another operator of the machines, was on vacation the day we got these shots. Bob McCullough came to the department in 1938 from the Purchasing Department. The day we visited the office he was operating the Numerical Duplicating Punch Machine.

Doris Johnson is shown in the bottom picture with Lillian Silha (standing). Doris operates the machines, but at the time she was assisting Lillian in pulling cards for price changes on items of supplies for the Purchasing Department. Lillian, who has been in the Purchasing Department for the last three years, figures the new prices and then brings the cards back to the Business Machines Department and the operators punch the new prices in the cards and they are again filed in the files shown in the picture. The new prices are run off on the machine at which Eloise Johnson is shown working.
Names Make News

OUR special Mother's Day issue, which contained the names of former employees in military service, apparently made a great hit everywhere it went. Naturally, although we did everything we possibly could to insure the accuracy of the listings, some errors crept in and we want to correct them as we go along. For example, omitted from the General Office list were John A. Riley and Gerald Sullivan. We missed a few boys from the Butte Mines who have also gone into service. They are Edward W. Beech; Donald J. Bree, Thomas F. Cavanaugh, George G. Dunn, Jr., Hossein Coudarzi, Harry F. Haller, Gerald Harkins Hanley, Thomas J. Kilgallan, Steve J. Kristic, Charles W. McMullen, Walter E. Peterson, Fred Roberts, Eugene C. Robertson, Patrick J. Ryan, Tordat Stephen Simone and Carl J. Wilson. Dellroy Empey, Jr., formerly in the service, has returned to work in the Butte mines, while George P. Holland, incorrectly listed as having returned to work, is back in the Army. Omitted from the list at the Anaconda Reduction Works was Harry J. Hartz.

We can't guarantee that even these corrections bring the list up to date, but we hope so. Incidentally, you might like to know that we had assistance from virtually every labor organization in Montana and a great many departments of the Anaconda Company in preparing this list. We sent out from the Copper Commando office a copy of the issue to each serviceman whose address we had and they ran into the hundreds. Within three days after the issue was out, more than four hundred relatives or friends of servicemen came in for an extra copy to mail overseas.

We have just a few copies left and if you would like to have a serviceman receive one, drop into the office or send us a note.

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, Great Falls and East Helena, 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 Renoard, ACM, from Butte; Dan Byrne, CIO; Joe Marrison, AFL; C. A. Lammon, 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 each 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.
New

GROUP INSURANCE PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES

Of interest to all employees of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company is this announcement regarding a new Group Insurance Plan. It is being enlarged to allow more insurance based on employee earnings at the same premium rate. The announcement of this new plan will be made through the daily newspapers. Copper Commando, believing that all employees and their families will wish to be fully informed of this new opportunity to increase their insurance holdings, devotes these two pages to the announcement of the new plan. We hope that all readers of your Labor-Management Committee newspaper will give it their earnest attention.

THE Group Insurance Plan which the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and subsidiaries has had in effect for employees since July 6, 1936, is being enlarged to allow the employees more insurance based on their earnings at the same premium rate, which is sixty cents per thousand per month for the employee. The employer pays the difference to bring the premiums up to universal insurance requirements on an actuarial basis.

Announcement of the new plan is being made in the press by Mr. D. M. Kelly, vice president in charge of western operations for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and the employees will be furnished pamphlets descriptive of same. New acceptance cards will be received from the employees and new certificates issued for the total revised coverage. The old certificates must be turned in. Arrangements will be made to contact each employee individually and the Pay Office will be kept open several days next week, to be announced later, as soon as descriptive pamphlets are received, as either a new acceptance or waiver must be signed. Employees who do not take advantage of the increased insurance will be allowed to continue on their present basis but their insurance will be definitely frozen on that basis regardless of the insurance to which their earnings would entitle them in the future.

The group insurance is the same as any other life insurance policy payable on death from any cause or in any location, providing the premiums are maintained. The policy holder may designate a single beneficiary, or divide the proceeds of the policy between several. He also has the privilege of providing for payment of the proceeds instead of in a lump sum, to be distributed in partial payments over a period.

The acceptance of 75% of the employees is necessary to make the new plan operative, but it is anticipated that practically all employees will take advantage of this opportunity to secure additional insurance at a very moderate rate. At the present time 11,017 employees are insured in Montana and Idaho under the company's Group Plan and less than 300 failed to take advantage of it. The entire "Anaconda group" involves over 32,000 employees. The 300 will be given the same opportunity to accept the new plan which will become effective July 1, 1945. Copy of the pamphlet distributed to each employee, descriptive of the new plan, is reprinted herewith.

Originally employees entering military service were advised that they could continue their Group Policies, but after Pearl Harbor, or as of February 1, 1942, the insurance company refused to permit continuation of this arrangement. At this time there were 458 employees in service who were carrying Group Policies and the company made an arrangement with the Prudential Insurance Company whereby these men would continue to be carried for their full insurance at the expense of the employer, but the rate was advanced from sixty cents to five dollars per thousand, per month. The company has carried these men in military service as of February 1, 1942, at a cost of approximately $30,000.00 per year, or over $100,000.00 to date, with no expense to the employee. Subsequent to that date all men entering military service were advised that the company would carry their insurance without cost for a period of three months in order to enable them to apply for and receive regular government insurance. Over 2400 employees entering military service since February 1, 1942, have been taken care of in this manner. Of the group for which the company was paying five dollars per thousand, per month, fourteen death claims have been paid for members of the latter group entering military service February 1, 1942.

JUNE 8, 1945
## SCHEDULE OF AMOUNTS

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<th>Normal Annual Earnings:</th>
<th>Amount of Insurance</th>
<th>Your Monthly Contribution</th>
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We feel confident that all our employees will welcome the opportunity to participate in the revised plan. In order to make the revised plan effective it is necessary that it be accepted by at least 75% of the employees who are eligible. It is hoped that the enrollment will be completed promptly so that it can be made effective July 1, 1945.

Eligible employees are those who have completed two months or more of active service. Those who are now insured under the Group plan may enroll at once for the revised plan, without a medical examination.

In addition, all other eligible employees who are not now insured and who have not previously been rejected by the Prudential may enroll at this time without a medical examination provided enrollment is made prior to the effective date of the revised plan.

Employees who are not yet eligible may enroll for the revised plan at this time, and become insured when they complete two months of active service.

An employee not actively at work on the day his insurance would otherwise become effective, will become insured when he returns to active work.

An employee who does not accept the opportunity to become insured under the revised plan may keep the amount of insurance he now has under the present plan, but in such case, he will not be eligible for any further increase in the amount of his insurance.

Insurance under the revised plan will be increased on July 1st of each year as heretofore as each employee becomes eligible for higher amounts according to his earnings classification. If an employee is now under age 55 his insurance will be reduced by the amount over $20,000 upon attainment of age 65. If an employee is now age 55 or over his insurance will be reduced by the amount over $20,000 on July 1, 1955. The amount by which an employee’s insurance is reduced may be converted to an individual policy.

This plan will not apply to employees of subsidiaries or plants which have their separate Group Insurance plans, nor to employees of subsidiaries which operate outside of the United States and Canada, excepting employees of such subsidiaries performing their work in the United States.
The picture above shows the four newly installed No. 6 RT 4-stage centrifugal pumps on the 3900 level of the High Ore Mine. Each can pump 1500 gallons of water per minute to the 2800 level on its way to surface. Jacob Moore, pump operator shown on the job, has been at the High Ore since 1932. Just around the corner from the pumps on the 3900 level are the storage batteries which

Emmet Keyser, electrician, is shown checking in the bottom picture. These storage batteries furnish the power for the motor controlled valves on the Mt. Con and the Leonard bulkheads.

**THE HIGH ORE TAKES OVER**

SINKING shafts to greater depths and mining copper on lower levels has brought about changes on the Butte Hill. One of the changes resulting from deeper mining is the Central Pump Station at the High Ore Mine which now pumps the water to surface from the various mines. For years pumping stations were maintained at the various mines in order to raise the water to the 2800-foot drain level so that the water would drain by gravity to either the High Ore or the Leonard pumping stations. But with the 3800-foot level established as the drainage level instead of the 2800-foot level, pumps have been installed at the High Ore which do the job for the Hill and the Leonard is no longer used.
Twenty-three feet above the new centralized pump station on the "so-called" 3900 level is the 3800 drainage level to which all underground water is diverted and from which it spills to the pump tanks and the pumps which bring it to surface. The valve shown in the picture is located in the Mt. Con drainage drift to the High Ore and is controlled by the pump operator on the 3900 level. Ordinarily this control valve is motor operated by storage batteries. However, it can be operated by hand. This is a safeguard against power failure in controlling the water flow.

As you'll probably recall from a previous issue of Copper Commando, water from the mines contains copper in solution, which is reclaimed at the Precipitating Plant. Therefore, it is important that all underground water be diverted so that it will be discharged into the flumes at the Precipitating Plant. Diamond drill holes are used to divert underground water through filled areas and all underground water finally drains by gravity (there's about six inch grade to a hundred feet) to the pump levels to be picked up and relayed to the various pumps and finally to the surface and the Precipitating Plant.

It took a whale of a lot of planning and work to divert this underground water which splashes out at the rate of 4400 gallons a minute at the Precipitating Plant. (The upper right picture on page 8 gives you an idea of how it comes splashing out.) In twenty-four hours thirty thousand tons of water are discharged, and that's true for the full three hundred sixty-five days a year, as a result of the High Ore pump installation. We figured you might like to go on a trip with us and look the new installation over.

Before we look over the new installations we'd like to explain some of the preliminary steps necessary in diverting the water to the High Ore. After it was decided to establish the 3800 as the drainage level, three long crosscuts (which serve as a passage for the water) at gravity grade were driven from the High Ore to the Belmont, Leonard (the Leonard branches off to the Rarus), and Mt. Con mines. The longest is 3,300 feet in extent. The water is passed through these crosscuts which are supplemented by branching waterways to the more remote mines. The new centralized pump station is twenty-three feet lower than the 3800 drainage level at the High Ore Mine. The storage reservoir for the underground water was cut in the form of a ring around the shaft. The pump station proper, which is 118 feet in length, 12 feet in height, and narrows in width from
August Jarvasa and Walter Isaacsan, miners, are shown with Jack Scott, shift boss on the 2800 level. August and Walter were cutting timber to be used in repairs for the pump subway. When

28 to 20 feet, is within this ring. Water approaches this reservoir from three directions from the Mt. Con, the Belmont, and the Leonard. At the points where the pumping units are located along both sides of the station, a crosscut for each was driven normal to the station to accommodate a suction pipe from an individual dam.

At each of the three places where the drainage crosscuts pass over the storage ring, a raise was driven from the ring and a dam placed at the bottom of it to divert the descending water to one or the other side—in effect, to divide the storage ring roughly into three parts. In addition, suction dams on either side of the station are joined together and connected to two segments of the ring. These dams are formed so that they can be provided with slat screens or removable boards for barricading the water from any direction. This layout makes it possible to isolate any third of the storage ring for the pouring off of the water and the removal of mud without interrupting the operation of any pump. Also, each ring segment is connected with the station proper by a crosscut that is plugged by a clean-out bulkhead having removable doors for the access of sludge cars, for it is necessary to excavate the mud which accumulates.

The ring and connecting crosscuts are driven on the same horizontal plane as the pump station, and being 10 feet wide and 16 feet high, the cross section called for suction dams 17 feet in height. The bottom 6 feet of the storage area is maintained as a stillwater zone for the settling of mud, the next 2 feet serves as an operating zone, and the upper 8 feet constitutes the available volume for emergency storage. This 1700 linear feet of storage has a capacity of approximately 2,000,000 gallons of water.

Water from the 3800 drain level of the High Ore is pumped to surface in four lifts at this shaft which is maintained solely for pumping purposes. In addition to the 3900, stations on the 2800, the 2200, and the 1200 levels are equipped

Here's Jim Sullivan, pump operator on the 2800 level, checking the two 3 AET Ingersoll Rand centrifugal pumps. These pumps were installed in 1938 to be used along with the Quinteplex pumps. Nine hundred gallons of water a minute are pumped by them. The overflow at the 2200 pump tank plunges into the plunger pump subway and a waterfall such as is shown in the picture to the right results. That's John Dunn, High Ore Mine foreman, standing at left of waterfall 2200 feet underground. He supervised all the mining of new drainage drifts and pump stations.
The five 7"x12" Quinteplex plunger pumps on the 2200 level are shown in the picture at the left. Old timer, Melvin Ducie, pump operator at the High Ore since 1910, is shown checking a crank bearing. Pump repairmen and machinists have to be called in frequently to remove the chips which lodge in the parts of the pumps and make other necessary repairs which are needed for the successful pumping of underground water to surface. Harry Irvin, machinist, Steve Sheehan and Ray Berryman, pump repairmen, in the picture to the right are removing chips.

At the left is Jimmie Rogers, pump operator on the 2200 level, with the newly installed 6 RT-4 Ingersoll Rand compound centrifugal pumps which pump the water drained to the High Ore from the Leonard. These compound pumps can lift 900 gallons of water 1000 feet. They are driven by 400 hp motors with 3580 revolutions per minute and are connected to a ten inch lead pump column which delivers the water to the same type centrifugal pumps (shown in the picture to the right with Owen Dadd, pump operator) on the 1200 level.

with pumps to raise the water to surface. We'll start at the 3900 level and work to surface with the pumps. The picture at the top of page 6 shows the four newly installed 6RT4 Ingersoll Rand pumps. Each can pump 1500 gallons of water per minute so that means that 6000 gpm can be raised the 1000 feet to the 2800 level pumps. Provision has been made for the future installation of two additional units. These are driven by 700 horsepower General Electric motors with 3580 revolutions per minute. As you can see from the picture, the pumping units are arranged along both sides of the arched station with an aisle between. The 4-1/2" Leadline horizontal discharge pipes leading from the pumps to the shaft columns are suspended from a self-supporting steel structure together with a continuous crawl beam with a 5-ton, geared-trolley chain hoist that moves along the center line of all the pumps. This arrangement relieves the station timbers of the weight of the heavy pipes and lifting loads.

On the 2800 level a new pump station on the north side was cut out to install the two new 3AET Ingersoll Rand parallel pumps to take care of the water diverted from the Leonard. We also find the five old 7"x12" Quinteplex pumps which were installed to pump the water when the High Ore was made a pumping station years ago when the 2800 level served as the main drainage level. There is also one 3AET Ingersoll Rand parallel pump installed in 1938 to serve as a spare for the five Quinteplex pumps.

A new station was cut on the north side of the 2200 station where two new 6RT4 Ingersoll Rand, 900 gpm each, compound pumps have been installed to pump the load from the Leonard. Also, there are five 7x12 Quinteplex plunger pumps and two 3AET Ingersoll Rand compound pumps on the south side of the 2200 level. The Quinteplex pumps have been on the 2200 since the High Ore was first made a pumping station and the two compound pumps were installed in 1938.

At the 1200 station two new 6RT-4 Ingersoll Rand compound centrifugal pumps on the northeast side of the station were installed to pump the Leonard water to the 300 drain level where it
That's Willie "Dinty" Moore, pump operator, filling the oil cups on the bearings and Bill Opie, boss machinist, checking the bearings with Dinty on the 7 x 12 Quinteplex pumps on the 1200 empties to the Precipitating tanks. It passes 1400 feet through a drain tunnel from the High Ore shaft to the Precipitating tanks. Also, there are six 7 x 12 Quinteplex and two 3DET Ingersoll Rand compound centrifugal pumps installed in early 1939 which carry water to the 300 drain tunnel and on to the Precipitating tanks.

Whether it's the 10" column from the 1200 to the 2800 level or the 12" column found from the 2800 to the 3900 level, all columns are lead lined because of the extremely acid character of the water pumped through them. These columns through which the underground water is raised to surface must be cleaned at least once a year to remove the mud which coats or builds up on the inside of the column. This cleaning process is done by hoisting and lowering a phosphorus bronze bugle or go-devil, which is like an oversized plunger with teeth. If you look closely you'll see Bob Combe and William T. Opie, a son of Bill's, blowing mud from the pump suction on the Quinteplex pumps shown. These six pumps are driven with 150 hp motors. The picture to the right shows John "Tiny" Kennedy pointing to the water he has discharged on surface after having been pumped from 3900 ft underground.

is hoisted or lowered with a mine timber hoist. Because of the corrosive nature of the water, all centrifugal pump housings and rotating elements are of a stainless steel, and all fittings both on the plunger and the centrifugal pumps are of a phosphorus bronze which are cast by the Foundry in Anaconda.

The High Ore, different from other mines around Butte in that it is no longer operated as a mining shaft but is operated for pumping purposes, is still connected with them. Each pump level has outlets to various mines. In case of an emergency the men can go through the drifts on the levels and come to surface through the mining shaft of another mine.

And that's the story of the pumps. Few of our readers have ever seen them, we feel sure, or understand the big job that they do every day in the week.
Good Record

WHEN the Japs are finally tucked away and the war achievements of various peoples are totaled, Montana will have a right to raise her hand pretty high.

Here is a state far removed from those busy industrial hubs of the East, where people are so numerous that they practically live in their neighbors' laps. We don't have the number of people, but the facts clearly prove that we have the right kind.

Montana has once more yielded up more than her measure of fighting men. The state has dug deeply into her pockets to buy War Bonds, to subscribe to national causes, to aid in the relief of the needy. Montana can hold her hand high on all counts.

But what Montana was asked to do in 1941 was to produce strategic metals for the war effort. That was her big, number one job. Everybody who lives in this state can take pride in the fact that strategic metals and minerals produced or refined by Montana from 1941 through 1944 have totaled 4,838,750,829 pounds. That is some record. That copper was just as essential in the final crushing of Germany as the fighting men who used it. Montana copper is playing an equally vital role in blasting the Japanese empire.

The big industrial states are talking of the tremendous contributions made by their mills and factories. They point with pride to the unending stream of planes and tanks and guns which have poured forth from their plants. There is no discounting the tremendous contribution made by these industrial nerve centers. But few of them would have been able to turn a wheel if Montana, for her part, had not yielded up the metals with which fighting equipment is built. Montana needs to take a back seat for nobody.

This publication of one of the many Labor-Management Committees throughout the country cannot pass over the contributions of Montana without noting that there are two factors. One is labor and the other is management. Each in its way, and each to the fullest extent of its abilities, has made it possible for this production miracle to take place in the Treasure State.

Along the News Front

THE production forces of labor and management both were given a 21-gun salute within the same week recently. One came in the form of a letter from John P. Prey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; the other was represented by a brief visit to Butte by Paul V. McNutt, director of the Manpower Commission.

Copper Commando feels that the letter from Mr. Prey, one of the outstanding leaders of organized labor, will be of interest to all readers of your labor-management publication, because he represents a tribute to the members of both labor and management. It is shown above. Below is a scene at the Butte Municipal Airport where a delegation of representatives of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and organized labor gathered to meet the Manpower Commission chief. He had attended a conference at Chey, Wyoming, on manpower problems and flew to Butte in an ATC plane accompanied by J. J. Carrigan, manager of mines. Shown left to right in the picture are: A. J. Tillman of Boise, Idaho, Idaho manpower director; Charles Tompkins, Washington contractor and long-time friend of the WMC chief; R. M. Newcomb, San Francisco, regional Social Security director; W. J. McMahon, company labor commissioner; R. H. Glover, western general counsel for the company; J. J. Carrigan, manager of mines; W. J. McMahon, Brig. Gen., William Rose, WMC military attache; D. M. Kelly, vice president of the Anaconda Company in charge of western operations; Charlie Black, Victory Labor-Management Production committee; R. S. McGless, general manager of mining and metallurgical operations of the Anaconda Company for Idaho and Montana; Neil Weis, president, Butte Miners' Union; Frank Birmingham, president, Butte Miners' Union; Frank Birmingham, Teamsters' Union; Dave Ross, secretary-treasurer, Butte Miners' Union; Bert Riley, Labor-Management Committee; L. H. Bradley, Teamsters' Union; James O'Brien, Machinists' Union; John Driscoll, Workingmen's Union and vice president of the state A. F. L.
HERE IS YOUR INFANTRY

THE residents of Anaconda-and of Butte and nearby communities will be given a rich treat on June 11 and June 12 when "Here Is Your Infantry" makes its appearance. This great show, staged in connection with the Seventh War Bond Drive, is being presented at points throughout the state and nation. You have already read many of the details in your local newspapers.

"Here Is Your Infantry" will be seen in Anaconda Sunday, June 11, and in Butte on June 12. The picture above depicts one of the actual combat scenes from the show. Admission is free.

There are thirty-six overseas veterans with "Here Is Your Infantry," all returned men from every theatre of war. Every boy in the show has gone through re-enacted before your very eyes. And scene were lifted right off the field and actual materials of war and will be open to the public. Here you will see bazookas, flame throwers, machine guns, mortars and many other types of equipment.

A "static" exhibit of war materials will be held in both communities—at the City Commons in Anaconda from eleven to five o'clock on June 11 and at the Murray Motor Building, at the corner of Granite and Main, from eleven to six on June 12. This display will feature many of the actual materials of war and will be open to the public. Here you will see hand grenades, booby traps, combat clothing, 60 mm and 80 mm mortars, bazookas and flame throwers and other types of equipment.

Watch your daily newspapers for the latest details, or tune in on KGIR—both newspapers and radio are solidly behind the show.

VICTORY LABOR MANAGEMENT PRODUCTION COMMITTEE
SEVENTH WAR LOAN–EXTRA BOND PURCHASE

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ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO., GREAT FALLS REDUCTION DEPARTMENT

The Seventh War Loan Drive now under way in the Great Falls Reduction Works and Wire Mill of the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company is being conducted by the Victory Labor-Management Committee through its Bond Drive Sub-Committee as in case of all previous Bond Drives.

The Bond Drive Sub-Committee consists of Peter Fontana, Chairman, Michael Rebar, Robert Cunningham, John Clark, and S. Bardwell, Secretary. This Committee takes charge of preparing posters, pledge cards, etc., and handles the publicity in connection with the drives. Departmental sub-committees augmented by such additional help as may be required in the departments represented by their sub-committee handle the matter of solicitation.

At Great Falls nearly 100% of all employees are participating regularly in the pay roll or making regular cash purchases in most instances in amounts equal to or greater than 10% of their earnings. On occasion of drives such as the Seventh War Loan Drive the solicitation is made for extra bond purchases. As will be noted the pledge card is arranged to permit of either pay roll deductions or cash purchases.

Management in addition to personal bond purchases furnishes the machinery for handling the purchase and delivery of bonds. Labor puts the drive over and how! V-E day at Great Falls occasioned scarcely a ripple in a busy day among men that see a job still to be done before the Japs are finally whipped. Each War Loan Drive has gone over well at the Great Falls plant. The Seventh will be no exception.


The people at Great Falls have done an outstanding job on every War Loan Drive. The boys there run a nip-and-tuck race in every War Bond Drive with the men at the Anaconda Reduction Works, where the Labor-Management Committee works energetically to pass the quota each time—you read the story about the Anaconda group and saw the pictures of the members in a recent issue of Copper Commando. At Butte, East Helena, Conda, Bonner and other locations, the boys were driving hard to beat the quotas as we went to press.