COMMISSIONERS

HARRY B. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT
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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXAMINER

L

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS ONLY
"CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION"
IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

FILE IR-R: ILP:173

August 6, 1942

Mr. R.R. Knill, Sec. Treas. Amer. Inst. of Mining & Metallurgical Engrs., Inc. Union Pacific Coal Co. Rock Springs, Wyo.

Dear Sir:

Enclosure

Today there is an acute need for additional mining and metallurgical engineers to carry on important war projects. The Civil Service Commission is accepting applications for these positions until further notice and persons with the required experience are urged to apply at once so their services may be available.

Enclosed is an announcement showing the requirements and the salaries for the various grades. No written test is to be given—applicants being judged entirely by their training, experience, and record of accomplishment.

If you know of any mining or metallurgical engineers who have not already made their services available to the Government and who could serve in a civilian capacity now, the Commission would deeply appreciate your help in calling this announcement to their attention. If interested, they should secure application forms at the nearest first— or second—class post office and forward them at once to the Commission. Your assistance in recruiting qualified persons for these positions will be an invaluable service to the Government.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

Wm. C. Hull

Executive Assistant

A. M.



## UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS Ameridment to An-

Amendment to Announcement No. 173 (Unassembled); Amends Supplement to Issue 1 of Form 2279

ENGINEER, \$3,800 A YEAR
ALSO: HEAD, \$6,500; PRINCIPAL, \$5,600; SENIOR, \$4,600; ASSOCIATE, \$3,200;
AND ASSISTANT, \$2,600 A YEAR

(All branches of engineering except chemical, marine, and naval architecture)

The U. S. Civil Service Commission hereby amends Announcement No. 173 to include the optional branch, METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING. Applications for positions in this field of engineering, previously rated under Examination Announcement No. 10 of 1941, will now be accepted and rated under the terms of Announcement No. 173.

Further information regarding the examination is contained in the examination announcement.

Issued: January 12, 1942

## HEAD ENGINEER, \$6,500 A YEAR PRINCIPAL ENGINEER, \$5,600 A YEAR SENIOR ENGINEER, \$4,600 A YEAR ENGINEER, \$3,800 A YEAR ASSOCIATE ENGINEER, \$3,200 A YEAR ASSISTANT ENGINEER, \$2,600 A YEAR

(All branches of engineering except chemical, metallurgical, marine, and naval architecture)

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for the positions named above. Applications will be rated as soon as practicable after receipt at the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., until December 31, 1942, and certification made as the needs of the service may require. If sufficient eligibles are obtained before the date specified, the receipt of applications may be closed, in which case due notice will be given.

This announcement cancels and supersedes Announcement No. 69 for Principal Engineer and lower grades, issued April 7, 1941.

The eligibility of persons rated under Announcement Nos. 61, 64, 83, and 98 of 1940 and Announcement No. 69 of 1941, will be continued for the duration of the eligible lists resulting from these new examinations. Persons who have attained eligibility under Announcement Nos. 61, 64, 83, 98 of 1940 or No. 69 of 1941 need not apply for this examination unless they consider that they now possess the qualifications for eligibility to a higher grade of position or for a branch or field of engineering other than that in which they now have eligibility.

A subsequent application will not be accepted from any applicant within 3 months of the date of receipt of his preceding application under this announcement.

When an applicant who has been rated eligible in this examination for any of the grades listed above filed a subsequent application, but is found ineligible for a grade higher than that for which he has been rated, his application will be canceled and no additional rating will be assigned him in the grade for which he is already eligible.

Note.—For examinations in chemical, metallurgical, marine engineering, and naval architecture, see the following

-For examinations in chemical, metallurgical, marine engineering, and naval architecture, see the following current announcements:

Principal Chemical Engineer and lower grades. Announcement No. 163 of 1941.
Principal Metallurgical Engineer and lower grades. Announcement No. 10 of 1941.
Principal Marine Engineer and lower grades. Announcement No. 99 of 1941.
Principal Naval Architect and lower grades. Announcement No. 98 of 1941.

In connection with the National Defense Program, eligibles are particularly needed for filling positions in the fields of engineering listed below. Qualified persons with such experience are urged to apply at once. The majority of these vacancies are in the Associate and Assistant grades.

Aeronautical, Electrical, Radio, Telephone, Mechanical (all branches), Heating and Ventilating, Industrial, Sanitary, Hydraulic, Hydroelectric, Irrigation, Construction-estimating, Structural, Explosives, Plumbing, Public Health, Welding.

Vacancies in the positions listed at the head of this announcement in Washington, D. C., and in the field, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications will be filled from these examinations, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. The salaries named above are subject to a deduction of 3½ percent toward a retirement annuity.

Employment lists.—Separate lists of eligibles will be established in each grade for each of the recognized branches of engineering.

Applicants should state under "Optional subject" in their applications the branch or field of engineering for which they wish to be considered. Only one application should be filed by an applicant for consideration in one or more grades or optional branches. (See paragraph headed "Assignment of grade" below.)

Duties.—To perform, or supervise the performance of, professional engineering work in design, construction, survey, research and investigation in various branches of engineering. The difficulty of the work performed, the degree of supervision to which the employee is subject, or which he exercises, and the responsibility assumed, will be commensurate with the grade of the position.

Basis of ratings.—Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the extent of their education, on the extent and quality of their experience, relevant to the duties of the position applied for, and on their fitness, on a scale of 100, such ratings being based upon competitors' sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence. evidence.

Statements concerning qualifications will be verified by the Commission; exaggeration or misstatement will be cause for disqualification.

#### APPLICANTS MUST POSSESS THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS

- They must be citizens of the United States on the date of receipt of application. Foreign-born applicants who meet the citizenship requirement must furnish proof of United States citizenship before they will be eligible for appointment under civil-service rules.
   For positions in the apportioned service at Washington, D. C., they must show legal or voting residence in the State or Territory claimed for at least 1 year next preceding the date of receipt of application.
   Education.—Except for the substitution provided for below, they must have successfully completed a full 4-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in engineering in a college or university of recognized standing.

- 4-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in engineering in a college or university of recognized standing.

  Substitution of experience for education.—Applicants who have not completed a full 4-year course leading to a bachelor's degree in engineering in a college or university of recognized standing may substitute experience, year for year, for the education lacking. Such substituted experience must have been in addition to that prescribed under "Experience" below, and must have been in strictly technical work of professional grade and of such scope as to provide in connection with any college education completed the substantial equivalent of a completed 4-year college course in engineering.

  Experience.—Except for the substitution provided for below, applicants must show, as a minimum, experience as follows:
- 4. Experience.—Except for the substitution provided for below, applicants must show, as a minimum, experience as follows:

  Head Engineer.—Eight years of broad and progressive professional engineering experience in the branch of engineering for which application is made, including at least 2 years of unusually difficult, extremely important, and completely responsible engineering experience, which has demonstrated a comprehensive and detailed knowledge of engineering principles and their application, ability of the highest order in the organization, direction and coordination of extremely important engineering activities, and administrative leadership of outstanding character; preeminent and nationally recognized professional attainments in the field of engineering.

  Principal Engineer.—Seven years of broad and progressive professional engineering experience in the branch
  - Principal Engineer.—Seven years of broad and progressive professional engineering experience in the branch of engineering for which application is made, including at least 2 years of very difficult, highly important, and thoroughly responsible engineering experience which has demonstrated a thorough knowledge of engineering principles and their application, ability of a very high order in the organization, direction and coordination of engineering activities of major importance, and administrative leadership of a high type; outstanding and widely recognized professional attainments in the field of engineering.
- Senior Engineer.—Six years of broad and progressive professional engineering experience in the branch of engineering for which application is made, including at least 2 years of very difficult, important, and responsible engineering experience which has demonstrated a thorough knowledge of engineering principles and their application, the ability to organize, direct, and coordinate engineering activities of importance, and administrative leadership; marked professional attainment in the field of engineering.

  Engineer.—Five years of progressive, professional engineering experience in the branch of engineering for which application is made, including at least 2 years of difficult, important, and responsible work which has demonstrated the applicant's resourcefulness and initiative, a considerable knowledge of engineering, the ability to perform work of greater than ordinary difficulty, and professional attainments of a high order.

  Associate Engineer.—Three years of progressive, professional engineering experience in the branch of operinger.
- ssociate Engineer.—Three years of progressive, professional engineering experience in the branch of engineering for which application is made, including at least 1 year of moderately difficult and important work which has demonstrated the applicant's initiative and resourcefulness, and ability to perform difficult engineering work under only general supervision.
- Assistant Engineer.—Two years of professional engineering experience in the branch of engineering for which application is made.

Substitution of graduate study for experience.—Graduate study in engineering successfully completed at a college or university of recognized standing will be accepted on the same basis, and under the same restrictions as experience, up to a maximum of 3 years.

Nonqualifying experience.—Experience as a foreman of skilled trades such as a foreman of steel workers, carpenters, mechanics, etc.; or experience as operating engineman, plant maintenance foreman, and similar occupations; or experience as installation or erection foreman, or foreman of construction on small buildings and other small and unimportant engineering structures; or experience of a purely subprofessional nature such as engineering aid, surveyor's aid, computer, detail draftsman, inspector on routine inspections, laboratorian on routine tests, etc.; or experience of a character similar to any of those named above will not be considered as qualifying.

Recency.—In filling vacancies, those eligibles will be considered first who show that they have had at least 1

Recency.—In filling vacancies, those eligibles will be considered first who show that they have had at least 1 year of the required education or experience within the 10 years immediately preceding the date of receipt of application.

Only education or experience acquired prior to the date of receipt of application can be considered for these

examinations

examinations.
Age limit.—Applicants for these positions must not have passed their sixtieth birthday on the date of receipt of application.

The age limit does not apply to persons granted preference because of military or naval service, except that such applicants must not have reached the retirement age.

Persons not entitled to military preference who are over the maximum age limit specified above, and persons entitled to military preference who are over the applicable retirement age, may also apply, if they meet all other requirements of this announcement. While such persons cannot be certified for probational appointment their qualifications will be classified and their names listed for possible use in filling defense needs which cannot be satisfied by normal civil-service means.

Applicants who attain eligibility and are selected for appointment must furnish proof of date of birth to the appointing officer at the time of reporting for duty. Applicants should not submit such proof to the Civil Service Commission. An extension of time for furnishing proof of date of birth, not to exceed 6 months after appointment, may be granted upon satisfactory evidence that additional time is necessary. Notices of rating sent to eligibles will contain further information.
6. Physical ability.—General requirements.—Applicants, at the time of appointment, must be in sound physical

of rating sent to eligibles will contain further information.

6. Physical ability.—General requirements.—Applicants, at the time of appointment, must be in sound physical health. For positions where arduous duty in the field is required, hernia (whether or not supported by truss), organic heart disease (whether or not compensated), or other diseases or physical defects sufficient to impair efficiency, to endanger fellow employees, or to constitute an undue retirement hazard, will disqualify for appointment. Persons having remediable defects or curable diseases, who are otherwise qualified, will be admitted to examination, but must submit proof during the life of the eligible register that such defects or diseases have been remedied or cured before they may be considered for appointment.

Vision.—Vision must be at least 20/30 (Snellen) in one eye, and 20/100 (Snellen) in the other, glasses permitted, and at least 20/200 (Snellen) in each eye, without glasses; except that persons whose vision with glasses meets the requirement named above, but whose vision without glasses is less than 20/200 (Snellen) in either eye will be suspended, and they will not be eligible for appointment until satisfactory evidence has been presented to the Commission showing that there is no disease or defect of the eye other than an error of refraction.

Hearing.—Ordinary conversation must be heard and understood at a distance of the eye other than an error

been presented to the Commission showing that there is no disease or defect of the eye other than an error of refraction.

Hearing.—Ordinary conversation must be heard and understood at a distance of at least 15 feet with one ear.

For positions in an office or laboratory, or for desk duty, a somewhat more liberal standard with respect to physical requirements will be followed. Applicants with organic heart disease when fully compensated, or with thernia when supported by a well-fitting truss, or with other defects which will not seriously interfere with the performance of this type of duty, may be accepted. Vision for these positions may be 20/30 (Snellen) in one eye only; (if the vision in that eye is less than 20/200 (Snellen) uncorrected, the application will be suspended for further investigation as stated above); and applicants may be accepted although unable to hear ordinary conversation at 15 feet with one ear. When an eligible with a physical defect not sufficient to bar him from examination is certified for appointment, objection may be made by the appointing officer and sustained by the Commission, if the defect is a disqualification for the particular position for which certification was made. Certain positions filled from these registers may require that applicants be able to distinguish basic or saturated colors (lantern, yarn, or other comparable tests).

Important notice.—If, in the judgment of the Commission, the duties of particular positions which may be filled from these examinations necessitate higher physical requirements than those specified above, persons not meeting such higher requirements may be disqualified for appointment to the positions in question, but their standing on the register, and eligibility for other positions, will not be affected thereby.

A rigid physical examination will be made by a Federal medical officer or other duly licensed doctor of medicine before appointment. Persons who are offered appointment must pay their own expenses in reporting for duty. If, upon repo

Forms to be filed.—Applicants must file the forms listed below with the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. Caution.—Applicants should be careful to furnish all required information requested in the examination announcement and to answer all questions in the application form. Failure to do so may result in loss of opportunity to be considered for appointment when the register of eligibles is established. Only one application should be filed by a person wishing to apply for two or more of these positions. (See paragraph headed "Assignment of grade" below.)

1. Application Form 8, properly executed, including the Officer's Certificate of Residence. Failure to execute the Officer's Certificate of Residence may result in loss of opportunity to be considered for appointment in Washington, D. C., but will not affect eligibility for appointment in the field.

2. Application Card, Form 4006-ABCD.

3. Preference Form 14 (blue) accompanied by the documentary proof therein required, if the applicant desires to claim veteran preference. If the preference form or necessary proof cannot be filed with the application it may be submitted at the earliest possible later date. Failure to submit such evidence promptly may result in loss of opportunity to be considered for appointment.

Proof of education.—Applicants may be required to present to the Commission proof of completion of the college courses

Proof of education.—Applicants may be required to present to the Commission proof of completion of the college courses claimed. Proof will be requested by the Commission, if required.

Assignment of grade.—Applicants for the higher grades who are found not qualified therefor will be considered for the appropriate lower grades. Persons who are found eligible for the higher grades will also be rated for the appropriate lower grades if they have expressed a willingness to accept the lower salaries.

Certification.—Certification to fill vacancies in these positions in the field service will be made of the highest eligibles on the appropriate register from the entire country who have not expressed unwillingness to accept appointment where the vacancy exists, except that certification may be restricted to residents of the State or group of States in which the vacancy exists, provided that of the service will be better met by such restricted certification. The department or office requesting certification, showing that the needs of the service will be better met by such restricted certification. The department or office requesting certification of eligibles has the legal right to specify the sex desired.

If immediate appointment is necessary to meet the needs of the National Defense Program, the Commission may certify eligibles who are immediately available.

Fingerprints.—Fingerprints will be taken of all persons appointed from these examinations.

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Application forms.—The necessary forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Board of United States Civil Service Examiners, at any first- or second-class post office, except in district headquarters' cities, listed below, where the forms must be obtained from the United States Civil Service District Office. The forms may also be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. The title of the examination desired should be stated.

Atlanta, Ga., New Post Office Building.
Boston, Mass., Post Office and Courthouse Building.
Chicago, Ill., New Post Office Building.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Post Office and Courthouse.
Denver, Colo., New Customhouse.
New Orleans, La., Customhouse.

New York, N. Y., Federal Building, Christopher Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., Customhouse, Second and Chestnut Streets.
Seattle, Wash., Post Office Building.
St. Louis, Mo., New Federal Building.
St. Paul, Minn., Post Office and Customhouse.

San Francisco, Calif., Federal Office Building. Honolulu, T. H., Federal Building. Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, Secretary, Board of United States Civil Service Examiners. San Juan, P. R., Chairman, Puerto Rican Civil Service Commission.

THE EXACT TITLE OF THE EXAMINATION DESIRED, AS GIVEN AT THE HEAD OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, SHOULD BE STATED IN THE APPLICATION FORM

Issued December 15, 1941.

Rock Springs - August 17, 1942 Er. D. C. Footes I am quoting from a lotter received from Mr. McAuliffe: "Our nation is at war. Every resource is being exerted toward early and decisive victory. Our profession, and the industries we represent, play a major part in the offort; as members of the institute, we are under obligation to make our organization strong and vital. "To that end, we want to extend to every eligible non-member the privilege of becoming a member. "Of course, it would assist greatly if you could hand the enclosed application to some non-member friend, offer to sponsor him, and tell him why he should be enrolled among his fellow-engineers during these times. "I will appreciate your acting now while the idea is frosh in mind." If you will fill out the attached application, I will be glad to sponsor the application for membership and secure er. Prydo's alguature for it. Original Signed I. N. BAYLESS oc: Mr. G. D. Pryde Mr. I. H. Charles Mr. H. G. Livingston LY. V. O. HUPPAY MAIL Above letter also sent to: SEP 22 184 Hr. J. V. McClelland Mr. V. H. Williams Mr. P. A. Fick Mr. Larry Kattari Mr. J. E. Milson Mr. D. Zimermann Mr. F. J. Peternell

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"I will appreciate your acting now while the idea is fresh in mind."

If you will fill out the attached application, I will be glad to sponsor the application for membership and secure Mr. Pryde's signature for it.

Original Signed

I. N. BAYLESS

CC: Mr. G. B. Pryde To III. II. II. M. Charles Mr. H. C. Livingston Mr. V. O. Murray

Above letter also sent to:

Mr. J. V. McClelland

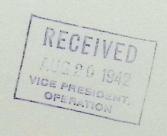
Mr. V. H. Williams

Mr. P. A. Fick

Mr. Larry Kattari Mr. J. E. Wilson

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Mr. F. J. Peternell



"120 : 7 Jon.

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Rock Springs - August 13, 1942.

Bayless:

filiates must be and more than 33 years of nning, geology, metallurgy, or chemistry,

if a college approved by the Comming We return herewith Mr. McAuliffe's letter of June 17, 1942, with your pencil note concerning engineers not belonging to the A. I. M. E.

Following are the names of engineers in this department who do not belong to the A. I. M. E.: D. C. Foote, J. V. McClelland, V. H. Williams, P. A. Fick, Larry Kattari, J. E. Willson, D. Zimmermann and F. J. Peternell.

Michaelez

A. NA. O NG 20 194 AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING & METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS

29 WEST 39TH STREET
NEW YORK

June 17, 1942 Our 72nd Year

Dear Fellow Member:

Our nation is at war. Every resource is being exerted toward early and decisive victory. Our profession, and the industries we represent, play a major part in the effort; as members of the Institute, we are under obligation to make our organization strong and vital.

To that end, we want to extend to every eligible non-member the privilege of becoming a member. Won't you select at least one person who should be a member but is not, and send in his name and address on the accompanying card?

Of course, it would assist greatly if you could hand the enclosed application to some non-member friend, offer to sponsor him, and tell him why he should be enrolled among his fellow-engineers during these times.

I will appreciate your acting now while the idea is fresh in mind.

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE MCAULIFFE

President

Enclosures

A. NA. O AUG 20 194'

287

Rock Springs - June 22, 1942

Mr. I. N. Bayless:

Herewith copy of letter from Mr. McAuliffe regarding membership in the A. I. M. E.

Will you contact any of our staff who are not members and see if you cannot induce them to join this year.

original Signed: GEORGE B. PRYDE

Sell -

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING & METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS

29 West 39th Street

New York

June 17, 1942 Our 72nd Year

Dear Fellow Member:

Our nation is at war. Every resource is being exerted toward early and decisive victory. Our profession, and the industries we represent, play a major part in the effort; as members of the Institute, we are under obligation to make our organization strong and vital.

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I will appreciate your acting now while the idea is fresh in mind.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Eugene McAuliffe

EUGENE McAULIFFE

President

Enclosures.





### American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers

29 WEST 39TH STREET

NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Our 72nd Year September 2, 1942

Mr. I. N. Bayless, Chairman, Wyoming Section, A. I. M. E. Union Pacific Coal Co., Rook Springs, Wyo.

Dear Mr. Bayless:

It is my pleasure on behalf of the Officers and Directors of the Institute to invite you to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors to be held on --

> THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1942 4:15 p.m. At Hotel Statler ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

This invitation is being extended to those who are regularly invited to attend the monthly meetings of the Board, as well as to those who are serving on the Local Committees for the Regional Meeting at St. Louis. Members who reside outside of St. Louis and its vicinity are especially urged to plan to attend the Regional Meeting -- September 30-October 2, 1942. The program for the sessions at St. Louis is published in the September issue of 'Mining and Metallurgy' (distributed about August 28).

It will be much appreciated if you will kindly advise us on the enclosed card whether or not you can attend the Board meeting on October 1.

A. B. PARSONS

Secretary

VICE PRESIL MY OPERATION

(Enc.)

CAr Soyless American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers 29 WEST 39TH STREET NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Our 72nd Year September 15, 1912.

To the Secretaries of the

Local Sections of the A.I.M.E.

Gentlemen:

You will be interested in knowing that the address of the HON. HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary of the Interior, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War and Petroleum Coordinator for War, which will be the feature of the dinner of the Regional Meeting of the A.I.M.E. to be held in St. Louis, is to be broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up.

Arrangements have been completed with the Blue Network to broadcast it through 127 local stations between 9:15 p.m. and 9:45 p.m., ST. LOUIS TIME, on the evening of Thursday, October 1, 1942.

It occurs to me that you may be having a meeting of your Section prior to that date; and it might be appropriate to announce this so that members who wish to do so can listen in.

Trusting that the Section has a successful year, and with best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A. B. PARSONS

Secretary

To

Mr. R. R. Knill

Form 2191-

# UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY TELEGRAM

Time Filed\_\_\_\_\_M

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11 OGMN OMAHA 316PM OCT 20-1942

INB ROCK SPRINGS

CAN MEET WYONING SECTION THURSDAY OR FRIDAY EVENING, M-27

EMCA 421pm

A. M. C. OST 28

October 21, 1942 Mr. J. H. Jacobucci Utah Power & Light Company Green River, Wyoming Dear Mr. Jacobucci: We have a chapter of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in Rock Springs, and Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, who is National President of this organization, will make his official visit on Friday evening, October 23rd. Dinner will be at 6 p.m. at Howard's Cafe, followed by Mr. McAuliffe's address. We should like very much to have you present at that meeting, as I am sure you will enjoy the message that Mr. McAuliffe will bring to us. I would. appreciate your calling me tomorrow, Thursday, advising if you will be present. Sincerely yours, Original Signed: GEORGE B. PRYDE 4. M. OCT ... 1

287 AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING & METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS 29 West 39th Street New York Office of the Secretary March 3, 1942 Mr. G. B. Pryde Union Pacific Coal Co. Rock Springs, Wyoming Dear Mr. Pryde: It is my pleasure to inform you that, pursuant to the action of the President and Board of Directors, you are appointed a member for the current Institute year of the Committee on HEALTH AND SAFETY IN MINES. I hope you will find it convenient to accept this appointment, and to notify us promptly in order that your name may appear properly in the Directory. If you wish, you may simply return this letter with your acceptance noted. Sincerely yours, (sgd) A. B. Parsons Secretary (sgd) George B. Pryde Signature COPY Rail 1 (NOTE: Returned, signed, March 9, 1942.)

March 6, 1942 Mr. I. N. Bayless, Chairman Wyoming Section, A. I. M. E. Rock Springs, Wyoming Dear Mr. Bayless: I desire herewith to submit my report as a delegate to the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, held in New York City, February 9th to 12th, 1942. I shall read this report and make comments thereon, and later file it with the Secretary. May I say that it was a great privilege for me to be present at these meetings as a delegate from the Wyoming Section, the sessions being the first I have ever attended, although I have been a member of the Institute for many years. I met many members, some of whom I have known for years by correspondence, and renewed contact with others whom I had known formerly. I got an entirely different viewpoint toward the work of the Institute after being present at the meetings with the New York staff, my outstanding impression being the magnitude of the work that is being done by the Institute in many different scientific fields. Many engineering problems are being studied and outstanding contributions made by members, not only in mining engineering, but in petroleum and all other branches of engineering which are represented by its members. Mr. McAuliffe was most helpful to me in getting acquainted, and I met many outstanding members of the Institute whom I would not otherwise have met had it not been for Mr. McAuliffe's kindness in making this possible. Dr. Mm. R. Chedsey, a very prominent member of the Institute, was at our Old Timers' Reunion last year, and Dr. L. E. Young, who has been in Rock Springs several times, also showed me many courtesies while I was in New York. I found a great deal of pleasure in attending the technical sessions of the Institute, particularly those of the Coal Division, and, as that is the part of Engineering in which I am most interested, my report will deal largely with that phase of the Institute's activities. The social activities were a very delightful part of the

The social activities were a very delightful part of the sessions, and gave an additional opportunity to meet many of the members and their wives. I would urge any who possibly can do so, to attend the sessions at some time. Not only will they derive much benefit from an educational point of view from listening to the different papers and discussions, but the social contacts with members from all parts of our own country and from other nations adds to the interest and benefits received from attendance.

After registering on Monday morning, February 9th, we had the first session, at which Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President, and Mr. John R. Suman, retiring President, presided, with Mr. Edward H. Robie, Secretary. All delegates were called upon for two-minute reports, presenting the main problems confronting their sections, and mentioning any innovations in local activities that might be of interest to others. A general discussion was carried on as to procedure, practice, and policy of the Institute, the session continuing until noon. Many questions came up for discussion, and all delegates were requested to give five-minute talks on the problems of the Sections, handing in a typewritten memo of same.

A good deal of the time was taken up on Monday morning by Colonel Arthur V. McDermott, director of Selective Service for the City of New York, who discussed the policy of the selective service organization as applying to engineering students and young engineers, and particularly the question of deferment. Colonel McDermott stated that all men necessary in the war effort engaged in essential industries who cannot be replaced because of a shortage of properly trained men, whose induction into the military service would result in a loss of production, would receive deferment. He stated there was a serious shortage of engineers, and consequently engineers and engineering students had been generally deferred by the local boards. However, he warned that in the future the Army's need of engineers even more than in the essential industries might eliminate this deferment.

The question was raised as to whether engineers' talents were wasted when they were drafted. The Colonel stated that the Army examines the ability, history, and background of every man inducted into the service, and places them where they will be of most use to their country. Some of the members were inclined to dispute this, stating that examinations were often conducted by subordinate officers totally without knowledge of engineering abilities and how they could be put to profitable use.

Mr. Jay A. Carpenter, delegate from Nevada, stated that the local boards in Nevada were overzealous in taking young engineers for service in the ranks. He asked that Colonel McDermott come out to Reno and explain Selective Service aims to the local group. Colonel McDermott admitted that no doubt because of overzealousness mistakes were made, but these, he thought, could be corrected. The discussion was most interesting.

The second session was called to order at 3:15 p.m. on Monday, and lasted until 5:15 p.m. A.B. Kinzel, Chairman of the Papers and Publications Committee of the Institute, discussed the activities of that Committee. Mr. Suman suggested that more papers of an elementary nature be printed, and there was some complaint about delays in the notifications that papers had been accepted. Chairman Suman explained this was a rather involved operation, and that, when a paper was written, it was sent to a committee who went into the subject matter of the paper

most carefully. If this committee could not fully agree, it was sent for further reading and editing by different members throughout the United States, and this, also, took a great deal of time. May I say, personally, that anyone who writes a paper for the Institute may be assured that, while the paper will receive careful consideration, it will also be subjected to the most minute scrutiny and discussion by committee members before it is even accepted, and a great many papers, while accepted for reading at the Institute meetings, are not published.

Some discussion ensued with regard to the work of student guidance, that is guidance of student engineers, and it was pointed out that this advice is available if requested.

There was some discussion as to a method of instituting a campaign to increase the endowment funds of the Institute in order that the activities might be enlarged, and it was thought that large endowments were necessary so that the Institute could carry on its services to members in times of depression when income from dues and advertising lags. Mr. Parsons explained the purpose and nature of the various endowment funds. From this information, and the information Mr. McAuliffe has given me, I am sure that the funds of the Institute are looked after in the most meticulous way, many men giving their entire time to the investments of the Institute, and giving as close attention to the finances as they do to their personal business, all this done without any cost to the organization.

It developed that there were about 10,000 members of the Institute, and the attendance at these sessions was very large. While a good many people thought that the attendance would lag this year, it developed that the attendance was a little better than it was a year ago, so that the attendance, interest, and financial affairs of the Institute are in excellent shape at the present time.

This session was carried into an evening meeting. Some members were somewhat critical of the parent organization, inasmuch as they seemed to think it should allocate funds for the social activities, but this manifestly cannot be done, when consideration is given to the many activities of the Institute, and the expenses incident thereto. The parent organization helps in a limited way, and it is doubtful if this can be increased at the present time. The expenses of the delegates to the Institute are paid, of course, but The Union Pacific Coal Company paid all my expenses, and I presented no bill for same to the parent organization. A few others followed the same procedure, but that is a rather limited number.

I explained to the meeting that our problem was getting members together on account of the great distances at which members reside, and particularly is this true during winter months, this situation being

prevalent in Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and in practically all the western states. Some of the larger Sections are quite active, and have a half-day session, with several speakers, and a dinner in the evening.

Considerable discussion ensued with members of the committee who were charged with the duty of arranging the program, they stating it was very difficult to obtain papers, and when they write to some of the members, they oftentimes do not get even the courtesy of a reply, and it is very difficult to plan shead with a situation of this kind. The committee urged all members who were requested to suggest papers that they do this, otherwise the meetings would be adversely affected.

There was some discussion regarding the best method of assisting local student groups, this from some of the larger Sections which do a good deal of this work, keeping in close touch with engineering schools and with the students of same.

Quite a number felt there should be more money given from the parent organization for social activities, but the Directors stated that this could not be done on account of the present finances of the Institute, and they doubted if it would ever be possible for the parent organization to allocate sufficient money for the social activities of the local Sections, and stated that these social activities should be taken care of by the Sections themselves. I discussed this matter with Mr. McAuliffe, and he advises he is going to suggest, in Directors' meeting, that some of the larger mining and petroleum companies in the areas served by the local Sections make contributions for the social activities of these Sections.

It was also stated at these Delegates' meetings that the Institute has a wonderful library, and they have made arrangements whereby, on the payment of a small fee, certain books can be sent to Sections or to Section members, and this seemed to meet with the approval of a great many from the local Sections. I spent some time in the library of the Institute, and I must say, from what I saw of it, it is a wonderful library, with books on many interesting subjects. The library is well kept, and its affairs apparently admirably administered.

It might be well to revert for a short time to the social activities of the Institute meetings. On Monday, February 9th, an "All-Institute" Luncheon was held at the Commodore Hotel, for the attending members and their wives. Mr. McAuliffe and Mr. Suman, Dr. Young and Dr. Chedsey, and others were on the platform. The principal address was given by Lord Marley, a member of the British House of Lords, who gave a most interesting talk on the war conditions in Great Britain, stating specifically how food and clothing were rationed, and the splendid work the British people were doing in standing up under the war program. He told of the hours worked, and how the people there were applying themselves to all the various war work activities.

That evening, Monday, the 9th, a smoker for all members of the Institute was held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at which there was a floor show, and there were about 900 present.

Tuesday noon, there was a luncheon for the Coal Division delegates in the dining room of the Engineering Society building, Mr. E. G. Bailey, the Vice President of the Babcock & Wilcox Company giving a very interesting talk on the future of coal, stating that the use of lump coal and egg coal was going out, and much coal in the future would be burned pulverized, or in the very small sizes, that is, minus 3 inches. He stated that a great deal of talk was indulged in at the present time about the by-products which could be obtained from coal, but until the oil reserves in this country were exhausted — and that was a long distance away — very little could be done in that direction on account of the great expense involved. All delegates were asked to stand up and give their names, the companies they represented, and the Sections from which they were delegates. This was a most enjoyable luncheon and meeting.

Tuesday evening a Directors' Dinner, with delegates as guests, was held in the Engineers' Glub, Mr. McAuliffe presiding. It was a more or less social affair, some very conspicuous members of the Institute being present, giving their experiences in different parts of the world.

On Wednesday evening, the banquet was held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to which all members and their wives were invited, there being present about 900. Prior to assembling for the banquet meeting, a good many cocktail parties were organized by the alumni from the different colleges. The banquet was a most enjoyable affair; it was carried out with dignity and good taste, Mr. McAuliffe being inducted into office at that time by Retiring President Suman. A great many members of the Legion of Honor were on the platform, some of them receiving conspicuous awards for work in their chosen professions. Max Ball, a former resident of Wyoning, now residing in Canada, a Geologist for the Shell Oil Company, was present and gave the main address as to the part the English-speaking people should play in reconstruction work after the war. Mr. Ball gave a very interesting address.

We had a table immediately in front of the platform. At the table were Mrs. McAuliffe, Kathleen McAuliffe and Mrs. Tucker, daughters of Mr. McAuliffe, Mrs. C. R. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Blanchard from Washington, D. C., Cadwallader Evans, President of the Hudson Coal Company, Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Young, Dr. J. A. Carpenter of Nevada, Mrs. Pryde and myself. After the banquet the reception line was formed for Mr. McAuliffe and the officers of the Institute, at which time an occasion was given to meet the new President and his wife. Thereafter dancing was enjoyed for some time..

May I discuss now for a short time the meetings of the Coal Division which I attended, these occurring on Tuesday and Wednesday. The first meeting of the Coal Division was held Tuesday, February 10th, at 9 a.m. There were two of those meetings going on at the same time,

so I attended the one on the use of Diesel locomotives underground. Dr. L. E. Young, and Mr. Philip B. Bucky were Chairman and Associate Chairman, respectively. This was a statement of the operation of diesel locomotives underground in tunneling operations for the water aqueduct in the State of New York. The presentation was made by Fred W. Stiefel, Chief Engineer of the Contractor, and a statement of the restrictions imposed was made by William B. Harris, Leonard Greenburg, and Gustav Werner, of the New York State Department of Labor. Discussions were also given by S. H. Ash, Supervising Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and L. L. Naus, Engineer-in-charge, Bureau of Mines, Albany, New York.

The case for the plaintiff was very well organized, and Dr. Young was quite a proponent for the use of diesels underground, but, after listening for a half a day to the presentation of the papers and the discussion, I am not at all convinced that the diesel locomotive has a place in coal mining operations, except it may be in special cases where other sources of power for haulage are not available. I think for the particular case in mind, that is, the driving of these tunnels, probably the diesen is a good form of haulage, but I am convinced that the storage-battery locomotives could have given comparable, if not better, service. There were two shafts, one about 1,400 feet deep and one about 300 feet, these tunnels being driven from the foot of these shafts, the shafts being used for the taking of material and men into the tunnels, and for ventilation.

The point made by those giving the papers and the discussions in favor of the locomotives was that, on account of the gas met with in these tunnels, these locomotives require the company to keep excellent sources of ventilation, and that the resale value of the diesel locomotives was very much more than that of the electric locomotives, also that the accidents from diesel locomotives were much less than with the electric locomotives. This comparison was not an equitable one, as they did not state how many miles the electric locomotives traveled or how many were in use in the United States, and how very few, comparatively, of the diesel locomotives were in use. The Labor men rather prided themselves on the very rigid regulations they imposed upon the contractor regarding inspection and operation. The Bureau of Mines engineers merely stated that they considered the diesels perfectly safe if they were operated under the restrictions imposed by the Department of Labor of the State of New York.

Dr. Carpenter, in discussing the diesels, stated that he could see no necessity for putting another type of locomotive, such as a diesel locomotive, to do work which an electric locomotive could do just as well, and the regulations imposed by the State of New York looked very much like a second edition of the Ten Commandments, "Thou shalt not — Thou shalt not — all the way through, and he thought men would not, without close supervision, obey all those restrictions. I also talked to Mr. Young, Safety Engineer for the contractor, at one of the luncheons, and he told me that the first two years in putting in the diesels they

had a great deal of difficulty in operating them. They required much repair work, more close inspection, changing of lubricants, cleaning of the snubber manifolds, etc., in order to insure good operation.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, they had a paper on an investigation of bituminous coal dust suppression, the paper dealing largely with different methods of supplying water at the working faces for the cutter bars, for spraying the coal. It went into all methods of distributing water, from tank cars to a small container with compressed air, and these containers filled up each time that the place was to be cut. Some of the plans seemed rather primitive. Someone asked the question why they did not put pipes in the mines, and they made the retort that it was much too expensive. I was not impressed by this paper, as it seemed they were going to a great deal of expense to furnish a totally inadequate supply of water at the working faces to control the dust. The paper also discussed to some extent the use of chemicals for this purpose, but the general consensus seemed to be this was quite an expensive method of controlling dust, but might be justified where water was scarce, and that seemed to be the case in most of the instances which this paper cited.

The second paper that afternoon was on the organization and policies of the coal-mine inspection division, United States Bureau of Mines, by R. R. Sayers. This was a rather interesting discussion, but I think that Dr. Sayers rather diplomatically dodged a good many of the questions which came up. I believe, however, that Dr. Sayers and his staff are going to be fair in the administration of this law and, if abuses occur, they will come from the lack of judgment of the individual inspectors, rather than from the head of the department. Some questions were asked Dr. Sayers as to how long a period should elapse between when the preliminary report was given out, and the final report, and if an opportunity would be afforded to mine operators, if they desired to, to raise any objections to the subject matter in the reports. The statement was made that it was sometimes two months before these final reports were available, and that any benefits which might be derived from raising objections would be entirely eliminated in that period of time. Dr. Sayers stated he thought this period of two months could be cut down to two or three weeks.

Another paper was with regard to Safety in shuttle-car operation, by J. V. McKenna, State Mine Inspector, Pennsylvania Department of Mines. I think Mr. McKenna gave a very good picture of the operation of shuttle cars, but he stressed the fact that much dust was made by their operation. In talking regarding ventilation, he stressed very strongly doors on panels, which are, of course, quite applicable to this method of working. He made the further statement that small booster fans in mining operations should be thrown out of the mines.

On Wednesday morning, February 11th, Mr. C. J. Ramsburg, Vice President of Koppers Company, gave a very interesting talk on by-product coke ovens in Defense and industry, which showed, by the use of moving pictures, the production of coke in the ovens. The moving pictures also showed some recent radical changes in the design and operation of the coke ovens.

A rather interesting paper was "A New Craphic Representation of Coal," by G. A. Vissac, Consulting Mining Engineer. Mr. Vissac has spent many years trying to determine the quality and structure of coal by its ash content. He goes into a very intricate method of mathematical deduction, the theory a very interesting one. He claims to be able to know, if a coal is given him, just where it came from, and its structure, and the amount of ash in the coal. From this, then, he would develop a system of cleaning for that particular coal. He states at the present time coal cleaning and washing methods are largely a hit or miss proposition, but by his theory, which he has not yet fully developed, he would be able to determine immediately what kind of a cleaning plant would be adapted to that particular coal.

Another paper on Progress in Air Cleaning Methods was presented by D. R. Mitchell, Head of the Department of Mining Engineering, The Pennsylvania State College. This dealt largely with methods of cleaning coal with air.

Wednesday afternoon, February 11th, Cloyd M. Smith was chairman, and A. W. Gauger vice-chairman. It was at this meeting that I presented my paper on "Pillar Recovery by the Use of Shaking Conveyors and Duckbills under Excessive Depth of Overburden at Rock Springs No. 4 Mine and Superior "C" Mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company." The paper created a good deal of discussion, and I was asked many questions, some operators seeming to question whether or not we could mine coal with shaking conveyors on as heavy a pitch as indicated in Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, but no one made any mention of the Safety record of those two mines, or invited any discussion on that.

The next paper was "Transportation Problems Arising From the Use of High-speed Loading Machines," by H. R. Wheeler, Mining Engineer, Joy Hanufacturing Company. This was quite an interesting paper and evoked a great deal of discussion personally by Dr. Young and Dr. Rutledge, and others. The question in some of their minds apparently was if shuttle cars of large capacity could not be used to supplement haulage. This seems to me rather doubtful. They even discussed the matter of supplementing hoist haulage by some form of auxiliary haulage by shuttle cars or by some big truck transportation, but admitted that the State Mining Laws in most states would have to be changed before that could be done.

At this meeting, also, there was considerable discussion as to whether or not it would be better to have one paper and take an entire day to read it and discuss it, and arrive at some definite conclusion, this matter to be gone into further and recommendations made to the Board of Directors.

The next paper was "Pillar Extraction Under Heavy Cover with Mobile Loading Machines." This was not particularly interesting, the author not being present, and the man who read it not being familiar with the system of mining. The cover was not particularly heavy, being about 500 feet, and it merely described a system of taking out pillars with mobile loading machines and leaving blocks of coal very similar to what we do at our Superior or Reliance mines, where we are experimenting with the Joy machines for this purpose.

On Thursday, there was no meeting of the Coal Division, so I attended a meeting of the Mineral Division, listening to a lecture by Dr. R. S. Dean, of the Bureau of Mines, explaining a method of refining manganese ore in a small plant at Boulder Dam, which is being operated by the Bureau of Mines. This was most interesting, and there was a great deal of discussion regarding this. It was apparently a new plant and a new way of producing this mineral.

I also listened to a very interesting article on aluminum, giving the history of aluminum for one hundred years back, the system being developed by the French, not becoming very active in this country until about 1836, when a young American engineering student took up the matter and worked out a system of refining these ores. It was also interesting to me to know that this mineral does not occur in a vein, but it occurs in connection with clays. Moving pictures in connection with this were very interesting, and the many difficulties encountered, and the skepticism of people was demonstrated when they were asked to purchase any products made from aluminum. In order to get kitchen utensils on the market it was necessary to give away tea kettles and other cooking utensils. This industry has grown until it is third in the minerals used, the first being steel, the second copper, and the third aluminum.

I spent four very active days, had no time for visiting, and, as I said at the beginning of this report, I met many people whom I felt privileged to know on account of their accomplishments in many divisions of the engineering field. Everyone seemed to be very happy that Mr. McAuliffe has been elected President. He will make an excellent presiding efficer, and will handle the affairs of the Institute to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

And now I would just like to say one word before closing, that I wish that this Section might do all possible to gain new members, because I think everyone who is in the engineering profession should be a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers because of the benefits they get from their contacts with other engineers, and I know that the Section here serves a useful purpose, getting us together once in a while, discussing problems in which we are mutually interested, broadening our knowledge and our experience.

Respectfully submitted,

Original Signed: GEORGE B. PRYDE