EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.
256430
939374

Response of Wisconsin Electric Power Company and Wisconsin Gas LLC to USEPA 104(e) Information Request for the Solvay Coke and Gas Site, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

October 29, 2004

Volume 2 of 2

4

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

HISTORY OF COMPANIES

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

1. Incorporated January 12, 1903

2. In December 1914 acquired 2000 shares of Capital Stock, Common, of Elkhorn Gas Coal Mining Company, which represented 100% of the stock of that company for $200,000.

3. In 1917 the name of Elkhorn Gas Coal Mining Co. was changed to Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Company with a total of 18,000 shares of Common Stock which were acquired by The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company at a cost of $1,800,000. During years 1913 to 1917 funds were advanced by The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company for construction purposes.

4. In 1917 The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co. sold 4500 shares of Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co. stock to Northwestern Iron Co., which represented 25% of Capital Stock of Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co., for $450,000.

5 In 1916 acquired 150 shares of Capital Stock (common) of St.Clair Coal Mining Co., which represented 100% of the stock of that company, for $15,000.

6. In December 1921 Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co. issued to The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company 9000 shares of common stock, par value $ 100.00 each @ $141.72 per share, a total cost of $1,275,469.42 in return for accumulated advance payments made by the Coke Co. to Elkhorn for construction, operation, etc. Total investment as of 12/31/21 - in Elkhorn $2,625,469.42

Shares 22,500 - par value $100.	$2,250,000.00
Stock appreciation paid in	375,469.42
TOTAL	$2,625,469.42

7. In 1917 sold 37 shares of St.Clair Coal Mining Co. stock to Northwestern Iron Co., which represented 24-2/3% of Capital Stock of St.Clair Coal Mining Co., for $3,700.00

8. From 1917 to 1925 advances for construction, operation, provision for deficit, etc. by Coke Co. to St.Clair was made amounting to $71,144.26. Insolvency of St.Clair in 1925 resulted in charging Profit and Loss as follows:

Capital stock Investment-113 shares	$ 11,300.00-75-1/3%
Advances thru 1925	71,144.26
Total Investment	$ 82,444.26

In 1923-Reserved for St.Clair deficit	$ 32,056.86
In 1924 " " " " "	15,414.28
	$ 47,471.14

In 1925 Wrote off Investment & Advances less reserved for deficit	34,973.12
	$ 82,444.26

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY (Cont'd.)

9. In 1906 acquired 50 shares of Capital Stock (common) of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Co., which represented 100% of the stock of that company, for $5000.00

10. In December 1920 a 100% stock dividend was paid on common stock of company, increasing issued stock to 35,000 shares per $100. each.

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY COKE COMPANY

1. Incorporated Feb. 1, 1906 for $5,000.00. All of the stock of this Company is owned by The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company.

ELKHORN PINEY COAL MINING COMPANY

1. Incorporated July 1,1913 at which time the Weeksbury Mine was acquired. Capital $500.00. In 1914 increased Capital Stock to $200,000.00

2. Stanaford Mine was acquired Feb. 14, 1917 and Capital increased to $1,800,000.00

3. 70% of the Powellton Mine was acquired July 24, 1917, and 30% of it was acquired by the Newport Mining Company, later transferred to Steel & Tube Co. of America.

4. The Company was originally named The Elkhorn Gas Coal Co., with 2000 shares of Capital Stock. In 1917 the name was changed to Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Co. with 18,000 shares of Capital Stock issued. All of stock purchased by The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co. who sold 4,500 shares to The Northwestern Iron Co. in 1917. During 1917 issued 1st. Mortgage 6% Serial Gold Bonds-$1,998,000.00 and 6% Car Trust Certificates-$946,000.00. Gold Bonds Guaranteed 75% by M.C.& G. - 25% by N.W. Iron Co.

ST. CLAIR COAL MINING COMPANY

1. Incorporated July 1, 1916.

2. Entire stock of 150 shares purchased by The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company for $15,000. who sold 37 shares to Northwestern Iron Co. in 1917 for $3700.00, leaving balance invested of $11,300.00 or 75-1/3% of total Capital. Insolvent - see Coke Co. Item #8.

4/5/31

File 6-13-31

The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT

~~Month~~ Ending DECEMBER 31, 1927

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

SUMMARY OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ASSETS PER BALANCE SHEET
AS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1927

COST OF PLANT SITE:- Schedule #1

Real Estate		$ 525,135.54	$ 525,135.54

COST OF COKE PLANT:- Schedule #2

Construction Ledger	(2-A)	$1,375,105.43	
Additional Construction	(2-B)	5,602,278.71	
Deferred Construction, Interest & Discount	(2-C)	131,896.47	
TOTAL			$7,109,280.61

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES:- Schedule #3

Office Equipment	(3-A)		431.10	
Plant Equipment	(3-B)		61,955.03	
Automobiles	(3-C)		283.57	
Drum Equipment		(Nominal value)	1.00	
Construction Material	(3-D)		185,507.00	
TOTAL				$ 248,177.70
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				$7,882,593.85

APPROPRIATIONS PENDING:- Schedule #4 $ 10,390.19

*COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF KOPPERS OVENS BLOCKS #1-2-3 - Schedule #5

S.O. 442 - Block No.1	(5-A)	$1,560,435.20	
" " " No.2	(5-B)	1,171,017.81	
" " " No.3	(5-C)	3,716.44	
" " Section E	(5-D)	105,022.78	
*Included in Additional Construction			$2,840,192.23

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.

SUMMARY OF COST OF REAL ESTATE
PER BALANCE SHEET-DECEMBER 31, 1927

Date of Purchase	Acquired From		Amount
Jan. 19, 1903	Illinois Steel Co.,	Milwaukee	$ 143,284.25
Jan. 10, 1903	Serial Investment Co.	"	49,000.00
Nov. 29, 1909	August Uhlein & Wife	"	18,000.00
Jan. 23, 1912	Harbor Land Co.	"	3,000.00
July 31, 1918	Fred Vogel, Jr.	"	100,000.00
July 18, 1918	L.J. Petit & Wife	"	200,351.29
Oct. 5, 1920	Alaska Land Co.	"	11,500.00
	TOTAL		$ 525,135.54

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

DESCRIPTION AND COST OF REAL ESTATE AS PER BALANCE
SHEET DECEMBER 31st, 1927.

Description

Lots Three (3), Four (4) and Five (5) of the partition of part of Northwest quarter of Section Four (4), Township Six (6), North, Range Twenty-two (22) East made February 20th, 1859, except the following:

(1) Except the West One Hundred and Sixteen (116) feet of said Lots Three (3), Four (4) and Five (5).

(2) Except that part of said Lot Four (4) conveyed by the Illinois Steel Company to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the Southwesterly line of the right-of-way of said Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company with the Westerly line of the Kinnickinnic River, as established by ordinance of the City of Milwaukee; running thence Northwesterly along said Southwesterly right-of-way line Forty (40) feet, thence South to said Westerly line of the Kinnickinnic River, as established by ordinance aforesaid, to a point which is Eighty-five (85) feet Southwesterly from place of beginning, as measured along said river line; and thence Northeasterly along said Westerly line of said river, as established by ordinance as aforesaid Eighty-five (85) feet to beginning, and all right, title and interest of every kind in said Kinnickinnic River to center thereof where it abuts upon the tract above described, and in the soil under the same; and,

(3) Except also that part of said Lot Five (5) as described as follows: Beginning at a point on the South line of said Lot One Hundred and Sixteen (116) feet East of the West line of said Section Four (4); running thence North two hundred (200) feet; thence Southeasterly to a point in the South line of said Lot Five (5), which point is Three Hundred Eight and Three-tenths (308.3) feet from the place of beginning; thence West Three Hundred Eight and Three-tenths (308.3) feet to place of beginning.

(4) Excepting also that portion of said Lot Five (5) which lies Easterly of the established dock line of the Kinnickinnic River.

ALSO all that part of Lot Seven (7) of said portion of part of the Northwest quarter of said Section Four (4), Township Six (6), North, Range Twenty-two (22) East, described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the North line of said Lot Seven (7) with the West dock line of Kinnickinnic River; thence South Twenty (20) degrees West along said dock line One Hundred and Forty (140) feet; thence Northwesterly to a point on the North line of Lot Seven (7), which is Four Hundred Twenty-four and three-tenths (424.3) feet East of the West line of said Section Four (4); thence East on the North line of said Lot Seven (7) Five Hundred Nineteen and Three-tenths (519.3) feet to place of beginning.

Warranty Deed - January 19, 1903, recorded January 20, 1903, Vol. 471 of Deeds, Page 169 - Conveying all of above caption. (Illinois Steel Co., Milwaukee, Wis.)

Purchase Cost			$115,281.25
Jan. 19, 1903	Check to J.S.Friend #2 - $47,000.00 less Expend. $175.09	$46,824.91	
	Purchase Money Mortgage to secure-two notes due Jan. 19th, 1904 and Jan. 19th, 1905 for $46,824.92 respectively		93,649.84
	Satisfaction of Mortgage dated Jan. 17, 1905 recorded Jan. 24, 1905 in Vol. 521 of Mortgages Page 372.		
Jan. 22, 1903	2% Commission on Purchase of property from Illinois Steel Co. - Cash Vo. #9 Paid to Hathaway & Brown		2,809.50

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

DESCRIPTION AND COST OF REAL ESTATE AS PER PAGE [illegible]
SHEET DECEMBER 31st, 1907

Description

Lot No. 2 of the partition of Part of Northwest Quarter of Section Four (4), Township Six (6) North, Range Twenty-two (22) East made February [illegible] 1899 except the West one hundred sixteen (116) feet of said Lot No. 2

That part of Lot 2 as described herein is the property of The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company commencing at a point which is 116 feet easterly and 16 feet southerly from the Northwest corner of Section 4, Township 6, Range 22 East, which is on the South Line of Greenfield Avenue, thence South zero degrees thirty minutes, twenty-nine seconds West, a distance of six hundred sixty-five feet to a point, thence South eighty-nine degrees, four minutes thirty-one seconds East, a distance of five hundred seventy-six and seven hundredths feet, to a point on the westerly boundary of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway right-of-way, thence northwesterly along the said boundary of the Chicago & Northwestern right-of-way to a point to a point on the South line of Greenfield Avenue, thence South eighty-nine degrees, fifty-six minutes, twenty-nine seconds West, a distance of one hundred eighty three and six tenths feet along southerly boundary of Greenfield Avenue to the point of commencement.

NOTE: This is not the recorded description.

Purchase Cost

Ck. #4	- January 10,1903	- Serial Investment Co.	$15,022 50
" #5	- " " "	" " "	[illegible]
" #6	- " " "	" " "	32,620.45
" #13	- January 30,1903	- Taxes 1902-City Treasurer	366.55
" #30	- February 16,1903	- Milwaukee Title Co. - Abstract	10.50

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

DESCRIPTION AND COST OF REAL ESTATE AS PER BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31st, 1927

Description

All that part of Lot Six (6) of Fractional Section Thirty-three (33), Township Seven (7) North of Range Twenty-two (22) East in the Fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, which is more particularly described as follows to-wit:

Commencing at a point in the West line of said Lot Six (6) (which is also the Section line), fifty (50) feet North of the Southwest corner of said Section Thirty-three (33), said point being the intersection of the North line of Greenfield Avenue with the West line of said Lot Six (6), thence North along the Section line (being also the West line of said Lot Six (6) to a point where said West line intersects the Westerly line of the right-of-way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; thence Southeasterly and following said Westerly line of said right-of-way to a point in the North line of Greenfield Avenue, thence East along the North line of Greenfield Avenue One Hundred Fifty-seven and Eight One Hundredths (157.08) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

Warranty Deed November 29,1909 - recorded December 3,1909, vol. [illegible] of Deeds, Page 143 - conveying West 100 feet of the 175 feet of above caption. August Uhlein and Wife to The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company

Purchase Cost

December 1,1909 - August and Emily Uhlein C.V.#[illegible]27 $18,000.00

Warranty Deed - January 23,1912-recorded February 23,1912, Vol.597 of Deeds, Page 11, conveying all of caption except the South 175 feet. Harbor Land Company to The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company

Purchase Cost

February 23,1912 - Harbor Land Company C.V.#12315 $ 3,000.00

Special Warranty Deed - October 5,1920 - recorded October [illegible],1920 in vol. [illegible] Deeds, Page 478, conveying the East 57.08 feet of the [illegible] feet [illegible] caption. Alaska Land Company to The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company.

Purchase Cost

September 20,1920 - Alaska Land Company C.V.#4320 $ 11,[illegible]

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

DESCRIPTION AND COST OF REAL ESTATE AS PER BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31st, 1927

Description

That part of lot numbered One (1) in that part of partition of the Northwest quarter of Section numbered Four (4), Township numbered Six (6) North, Range numbered Twenty-two (22) East, lying west of the quarter section line in the Twelfth Ward, lying Westerly of the Kinnickinnic River and bounded as follows, to-wit: On the North by the center line of a slip running East and West through said lot and said Center Line as extended to the railroad right-of-way hereinafter mentioned; on the Westerly side by the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company; on the Southerly side by the Northerly line of a piece of property conveyed to the United States of America by a deed recorded in Volume 507 of Deeds, page 580; and on the Easterly side by the Kinnickinnic River together with the right-of-way over and along the whole of said slip hereinbefore referred to so long as it shall be used as a water-way, and together with a right-of-way appurtenant to the premises herein described Fifty (50) feet in width along the Westerly side of the eight and 685/100 (8.685) acres lying North of the premises herein described running from the Northerly side of the premises herein described to Greenfield Avenue, and adjoining the said right-of-way of the said Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, as set forth in and subject to the provisions of a deed recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County in Volume 354 of Deeds, page 273, subject to an easement or right-of-way over a strip of land twenty (20) feet in width off the West side of the premises herein described, in favor of the United States of America, as set forth in a deed recorded in Volume 507 of Deeds, page 580, and subject also, to a certain agreement executed by Charles F. Pfister et al to and with the City of Milwaukee, relating to the construction and maintenance of a public sewer through and across said premises above described as in said agreement is more particularly described, and which said agreement is dated March 28, 1898, and was recorded on May 16, 1898, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, in Volume 392 of Deeds at Page 375.

Land Contract dated July 6, 1918, agreeing to sell and convey all of caption for consideration of $100,000.00. Fred Vogel, Jr. to The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company.

Warranty Deed-July 31, 1918 - recorded September 30, 1918 in Volume 784 of Deeds, Page 278, conveying entire caption. Elmwood Company & D.D. Land Company to The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company.

Purchase Cost			$100,000.00
Land Contract Agreement - J.V. #357			
Payments - July 20, 1918	C.V. #33316 -		$20,000.00
Aug. 20, 1918	"	#33696	13,333.00
Sept. 20, 1918	"	#34097	13,333.00
Oct. 1918 - J.V. #653-Land Contract Acct. notes given to cover unpaid balance per Bills Payable Book			53,334.00

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

DESCRIPTION AND COST OF REAL ESTATE AS PER BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31st, 1927

Description

The North Eight and Six Hundred and Eighty-five Thousandths (8.685) acres of that part of Lot numbered One (1), in partition of that part of the Northwest quarter (NW¼) of Section numbered Four (4), in Township numbered Six (6) North, of Range numbered Twenty-two (22) East, lying West of the One-quarter (¼)section line, lying Westerly of the Kinnickinnic River and bounded on the North by Greenfield Avenue, on the Easterly side by the Kinnickinnic River, on the South by the center line of a slip running East and West through said lot and said center line extended to the Railroad right-of-way hereinafter mentioned and on the Westerly side by the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company together with the right-of-way with others over and along the whole of said slip so long as it shall be used as a waterway, in the Twelfth Ward, of the City of Milwaukee, subject, nevertheless, to a right-of-way Fifty (50) feet in width along the Westerly side of the land hereby conveyed reserved in and by two certain deeds, one executed by C.H.Starke Dredge & Dock Company to Mary Clement Petit, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County, in Volume 354 of Deeds, pages 273-274, and the other deed executed by Elizabeth Pfister et al to said Mary Clement Petit and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in Volume 354 of Deeds, Pages 275-276-277, and subject also, to a certain agreement executed by Charles F.Pfister et al and with the City of Milwaukee, relating to the construction and maintenance of a public sewer through and across said premises above described as in said agreement is more particularly described, and which said agreement is dated March 28, 1898, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, in Volume 392 of Deeds at Page 375.

Warranty Deed-July 18, 1918 - recorded July 23, 1918 in Volume 777 of Deeds, Page 215, conveying entire above caption. Louis J.Petit and Wife to The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company.

Purchase Cost			$200,351.29
July 1918 -	Bills Payable-Journal Vo. #359	$200,000.00	
Sept.1918 -	Acct's. Payable " " #486 C.V.#34030-G.A.Seiger Surveying	141.68	
Oct. 1918 -	Acct's.Payable-Journal Vo. #582 - C.V.#34681-Miller,Mack & Fairchild - Legal	209.61	

*** CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE***
DECEMBER 31st, 1927
SEMET SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

LEDGER FOLIO		DEBIT	TOTAL	DISMANTLED
108	Engineering Commission	$55,727.94		
119	Additional Expense	1,480.05	$ 57,207.99	
	G.O. 480			
	A Coal Handling			
150	A-One Coal Hopper or Bin	$ 17,028.09		
152	A-2 Foundation for Coal Hopper	5,358.58		
154	B Charging Cars	588.78		
156	B-2 Track for Above	3,456.83		
158	C Elevators	32,620.68		
160	D Crushers	767.81		
162	E Tracks	14,126.92		
164	F Coal Stamping Machine	2,156.57		$ 2,156.57
166	G Electric Power	800.72	76,904.98	800.72
	B Ovens			
170	A Foundation	$ 8,837.00		
173	B Brickwork	105,801.79		
177	C Linings	57,968.56		
181	D Iron Work	35,829.76		
184	E Excavation & Grading	10,190.20	218,627.31	
	C Pusher			
190	A One Coke Pusher	$ 4,241.33		
194	B Tracks for Above	4,975.65	9,216.98	
	D Boilers			
192	A Four Boilers	$ 15,401.74		
194	B Brick Setting	2,395.33		
197	C Boiler Piping	4,914.12		
198	D Boiler House	852.28		
199	E Dampers	1,058.69	24,622.16	22,667.13
	E Chimney			
200	A One Steel Chimney	$ 2,631.74		
20[illegible]	B Lining for above	1,704.93	4,336.67	
	F Hydraulic Mains			
202	A Two Hydraulic Mains	$ 21,265.87		
203	B Oven Piping	6,098.57		
215	C Gas Piping	19,809.50		
205	D Tar & Liquor Piping	3,788.32	50,962.26	
	G By-Product			
20[illegible]	A Plant & Bldg. Destroyed by fire-1906	$ 11,404.86		
208	B Condensers	26,948.08		
213	C Gas Washers (Scrapped in 1917)	15,118.07		
211	D Exhausters	6,880.80		
212	E Pumps	4,592.85		4,592.85
214	F Decanters	3,014.72		
216	F-2 Tar Tanks	2,460.68		
217	G Ammonia Tanks	9,610.04		
218	H Gas Piping	5,532.95		
220	H-2 Tar & Liquor Piping	1,053.95		
222	H-3 Steam Piping	2,374.47		
225	J Foundations	5,865.06		
227	K Excavation	7,151.36	102,997.89	

****CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE****
DECEMBER 31st, 1927
SEMET SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

LEDGER FOLIO		DEBIT	TOTAL	DISMANTLED
	H-Ammonia Conc.			
231	A Concentration	$ 22,354.15		
231	B Buildings	5,554.06		5,554.06
233	C Pumps	2,204.88		
234	D Tanks	914.85		
237	E Piping	5,610.09	36,638.03	
	J-Coke Handling			
236	A Coke Car Track	$ 2,124.90		
238	A 2 Coke car delivery track	16,087.41		
242	B Coke Storage Bin	37,471.73		1,309.00
244	C Inclosed Coke Cars	5,152.20		
246	D Electric Haulage	3,389.10		
249	E Coke Handling	54,641.72	118,867.06	35,216.22
	K-Water Supply			
251	A Water Piping	$ 15,346.65		5,346.65
254	B Pumps	7,940.86		1,000.00
258	C Tanks	3,719.52		1,064.67
260	D Purification	3,194.02		
262	E Sewers	3,798.88		
264	F Quenching System	3,917.31	37,917.24	
	L-Light Oil Plant			
266	A Light Oil, Still and Conds.	$ 6,591.53		6,591.53
268	B Building	6,832.34		
270	B 2 Foundations	1,910.00		
272	C Pumps	727.15		727.15
274	D Tanks	2,874.90		
276	E Piping	2,587.60	21,523.52	2,587.60
	N-			
284	A Starting Expense	$ 173.19		
287	B Operating Expense	19.61	192.80	
	O-Auxiliary Building			
290	A Office & Laboratory	$ 4,996.14		
293	B Shop	1,522.38		1,522.38
297	C Storehouse	5,882.88		5,882.88
299	D Laboratory Equipment	10.92	12,412.32	10.92
	P-Electric Lighting and Power			
302	A Lighting	$ 2,629.18		
304	B Building	4,938.69		4,938.69
305	B 2 Foundations	1,218.76		1,218.76
311	C Generating Plant	23,321.22		
307	D Switchboard	2,383.30		2,383.30
308	E Power and Wiring	4,882.80		
309	F Coke Haulage Trolley	1,139.07		
310	G Pusher Trolley	245.94		245.94
311	H Charging Car Trolley	7.79	40,766.75	7.79
	Q-Tools			
313	A Shop Tools	$ 4,329.16		
316	B Rigger Tools	2,582.25		
319	C Excavating Tools	1,504.73	8,416.14	1,504.73

*** CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE ***
DECEMBER 31st, 1927
SEMENT SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

LEDGER FOLIO		DEBIT	TOTAL	DISMANTLED
	R-Sub Foundation			
322	A Piling	$64,747.02		
324	B Sub-Foundations	29,493.07	94,240.09	
	S-Coal Storage Plant			
326	A Handling Towers	$72,766.66		$ 1,000.00
328	B Tracks & Trestler	1,196.12		
330	C Retaining Wall	48.24		
333	D Docks	63,684.55		63,684.55
334	E Storage Bridge	8,396.80		8,396.80
337	F Filling	68,599.41		
338	G Scales	2,497.71		2,497.71
340	H Handling Cars	10,005.00		
342	J Storage Piling	5,661.84	232,856.33	
	T-Gas Distribution			
344	A Gas Holders	$ 3,293.63		3,293.60
345	B Enriching Plant	624.86	3,918.49	624.86
	Store	$ 760.75	760.75	760.75
	G.O. 640			
452	A Locomotive House	$ 696.46		
453	B Machine Shop	768.48		
456	C Blacksmith Shop	617.53		
457	D Warehouse	624.76		
458	E Mudbin	69.02		69.02
459	Mudmill	555.90		555.90
461	F-b Motive power for mudmill	342.39		342.39
462	F-e Piping for mudmill	74.33		74.33
464	c Automobile Shed	582.70	4,331.57	582.70
	G.O. 649			
470	A-G.G.Bldg.& Lean to	$ 6,823.42		6,823.42
471	B Shed over the rear of Bs.	473.84	7,297.26	473.84
	G.O. 634			
472	A Pusher	$ 4,172.20		
473	B Erection of Pusher	255.81		
474	C Electric Wiring a/c Push	7.67	4,435.68	
	G.O. 639			
475	A Centrifugal Pump	$ 100.41		100.41
476	B Motive Power for Pump	18.52		18.52
477	C Piping	142.03		142.03
478	D Tank	11.13	272.09	11.13
	G.O. 648			
	A-Coal Handling			
12	A Coal Bin	$33,708.07		
13	A 1 Coal Bin Excavation	49.31		
14	2 " " Concrete Sheet	1,246.68		
15	3 " " " Walls	719.77		
16	4 " " " Forms	679.95		
260	5 Breaker Bldg. Excavation	979.59		
261	6 " " Concrete Shts.	980.44		
262	7 " " " Forms	502.43		
263	8 " " " Walls	786.70		
263	9 " " " Woodwork	324.99		
262	10 " " " Brick	847.86		
17	B Charging Car	1,352.53		$ 1,352.53

*** CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE ***
DECEMBER 31st, 1927
SEMET SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

Ledger Folio			DEBIT	TOTAL	DISMANTLED
[illegible]	A	2 Charging Car Scales	$ 3,686.33		$ 3,686.33
[illegible]	C	Elevators	30,580.33		
[illegible]	C	1 Cutting Through Pivot Pier	221.03		
[illegible]	D	Crushers	25,470.52		
19	D	1 Excavation for Conveyors	34.54		
20		2 Concrete Piers	18.35		
25		3 Concrete Sheet	77.66		
[illegible]	E	Tracks	2,794.15		
23	F	2 Stamp Machine Conr.Walls	2.00		2.00
24		3 Electric Power	8,347.23	113,312.44	
	B Ovens				
34	A	Foundations Conc.Sheet	$ 4,866.05		
35	A-1	" " Forms	1,811.79		1,811.79
36	A-2	" " Walls	5,459.18		5,459.18
37	B	Unloading Fire Brick	35,546.15		35,546.14
38	B-1	Red Brick to Oven Floors	22,972.65		22,972.64
[illegible]	B-2	Fire Brick Above oven floors	15,697.43		15,697.43
[illegible]	3	Red " " " "	9,554.49		9,554.49
[illegible]	4	Shed Over Ovens	4,003.95		4,003.95
[illegible]	5	Shed for Storing Brick	1,508.05		1,508.05
[illegible]	6	Unloading "E" Clay	250.28		250.28
44	7	Arch Centers for Br.Work	1,061.84		1,061.84
[illegible]	8	Cutting Large "9" Brick	139.84		139.84
[illegible]	9	Masons Tools (Brickwork)	77.45		77.45
[illegible]	C	Lining Tile	38,960.51		38,960.51
47	C-1	Lining Tile Unloading	1,125.07		1,125.07
[illegible]	2	Unloading "A" Clay	72.15		72.15
49	3	Cutting Lining Tile	914.95		914.95
[illegible]	4	Laying Tile	6,111.79		6,111.79
[illegible]	5	Lining Doors	1,021.20		1,021.20
51	6	Masons Tools (Oven Lining)	75.41		75.41
[illegible]	D	Ironwork	37,827.43		37,827.43
[illegible]		Excavation and Grading	1,594.86	190,652.52	1,594.86
	C Pusher				
66	A	Electric Pusher	$ 5,761.59		5,761.59
67	B	Pusher Tracks	6,082.07		6,082.07
68	B	1 Iron Work for Tracks	407.21	12,250.87	407.21
	D Boilers				
70	A	Four Boilers	$13,955.70		13,955.70
70	A	1 Erecting Cont.	154.55		154.55
71	B	Setting Brick	6,877.46		6,877.46
72	B	1 Arch Centers	36.20		36.20
74	C	Main Steam Piping	6,221.12		6,221.12
73	C-1	Small Steam Pipe Around ovens	82.29		82.29
73	2	Temporary Steam Line	429.88		429.88
72	D	Boiler Shed	4,355.38		4,355.38
75	E	Dampers for O.Boiler Flues	1,423.84	33,536.42	1,423.84
	E Chimney				
76	A	Steel,Brick lines	$ 2,289.85		2,289.85
76	A-1	Carpenter Work on scaffold	14.85		14.85
[illegible]	B	Lining	1,468.04		1,468.04
[illegible]	B-1	Unloading Brick	16.12	3,788.86	16.12

*** CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE ***
DECEMBER 31st, 1927
SEMET SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

LEDGER FOLIO		DEBIT	TOTAL	DISTRIBUTED
	F Hydraulic Main			
78	A Two Mains	$13,632.86		$13,632.86
79	B Oven Piping	6,097.50		6,097.50
80	C Gas Piping	27,626.44		27,626.44
81	D Tar & Liquor Piping	3,301.34	50,658.14	3,301.34
	G By Product			
84	A Building	$ 3,855.52		
87	A-2 Woodwork	2,288.83		
88	3 Brickwork	756.95		
88	4 Concrete Sheet	682.32		
89	5 Concrete Forms	336.58		
89	5 Concrete Walls	327.99		
85	7 Additional Labor & Material	727.03		
90	B Condensers	29,576.24		
91	1 Excavation	857.69		
92	2 Concrete Forms	565.99		
92	3 " Walls	1,141.60		
103	4 Condenser Erection	167.41		
86	5 Building	11,749.43		11,749.43
93	C Washers	30,274.67		
93	1 Gas Washer Foundation	898.62		
94	D Exhausters & Engines	5,314.75		
94	1 Foundations	507.02		
95	E Pumps	3,736.63		3,736.63
96	F Decanters	2,612.09		
96	1 Decanter Foundation	829.48		
97	2 Concrete Forms	1,130.55		
97	3 Concrete Walls	706.41		
95	4 Tar Tanks	418.75		
98	G Ammonia Tanks	4,255.74		4,255.74
98	1 Foundation for above	1,667.45		1,667.45
99	H Gas Piping	9,714.14		
100	2 Tar and Liquor Piping	2,893.84		
101	3 Main Steam Piping	1,807.75		
102	4 All other piping ins.R.P.Bldg.	509.59		
103	J Housing for Storage Tanks	566.73		566.73
106	K 1 Foundation for B.P.Bldg.	881.78		
107	2 Foundation for Condensers	1,179.87	122,940.34	
	H Ammonia Concentration			
108	A Concentrators	$15,720.34		
109	A-1 Foundations	327.37		
110	B Buildings	245.75		245.75
112	C Pumps	425.92		
113	D Tanks	64.24		
114	E Piping	3,955.71	20,739.33	
	J Coke Handling			
118	A Coke Cars Tracks	$ 375.98		
119	A-2 Delivery Track	3,765.65		
120	B Storage Bin	11.00		11.00
122	D Electric Haulage	6,998.57		6,998.57
121	E Coke Handling	2,291.64	13,442.84	

*** CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE ***
DECEMBER 31st, 1927.
SEMET SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

Folio		DEBIT	TOTAL	DISMANTLED
	K Water Supply			
123	A Underground Piping	$14,676.72		
124	A-1 Excavation & Refilling	46.74		
125	A-2 Screen Chambers	535.95		$ 535.95
125	A-3 Intake Pipe	1,400.96		1,400.96
136	B Pumps	4,653.59		4,653.59
127	1 Moving Pump House	680.59		680.59
265	2 Pump House at Dock	1,056.93		1,056.93
128	C Tanks	3,276.36		1,092.12
266	1 Excavation	541.35		
266	2 Concrete Foundations	737.55		
145	D Purification	9,742.35		4,871.17
129	1 Excavation Water-Purification	1,388.74		
126	2 Concrete Sheet	620.75		
126	3 " Walls	685.18		
126	4 " Forms	157.81		
128	5 Building Woodwork	1,026.19		1,026.19
131	6 Moving App. from "AC" Bldg.	2,746.00		
132	7 All Brickwork	365.62		365.62
135	E Sewers	7,073.31		3,536.65
130	1 Maint'g. Temporary Sewers	401.64		401.64
132	2 Main Sewers Exc. & Refilling	4,257.74		2,128.87
146	3 Timber Work	1,137.23		
142	4 Laying Pipe	924.01		924.01
140	5 Manholes	1,061.17		
131	F Quenching System	4,599.41	63,793.89	
	L Light Oil			
134	A Still and Condenser	$ 993.67		993.67
134	A-1 Foundations	34.89		34.89
137	C Pumps	405.88		405.88
139	S Piping	359.60	1,794.04	359.60
	O Auxiliary Bldg.			
142	A Office & Laboratory	$ 415.49		415.49
143	B Shop	.30		
144	C-1 Store Room	597.02		
145	2 Cement Shed	82.11		
146	3 Carpenter Shed	75.61		
147	4 Brick Shed (Red Bricks)	35.80		
148	5 Pipe Shed	148.43		
148	6 Paint Shed	35.73		
149	7 Machine Shed	618.66		
149	8 Riggers Tool House	52.50		
151	G Fence around Plant	3,028.24	5,089.89	3,028.24
	P Electric Work			
150	A Lighting	$ 2,123.26		
151	B Building	300.10		
152	C Generators	14,026.02		
153	1 Excavation	305.25		
153	2 Foundation	519.59		
153	D Switchboard	1,295.59		1,295.59
156	E Power & Elec. Wiring	13,007.73		
156	F Coke Haulage Trolley	41.08		

*** CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE ***
DECEMBER 31st, 1927
SEMET SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

LEDGER FOLIO			DEBIT	TOTAL	DISMANTLED
157		G Pusher Trolley	$ 536.60		
158		H Charging Car Trolley	335.37	$ 32,490.59	
	Q	Tools			
160		A Machine Tools	$ 3,062.30		
162		B Riggers Tools	1,442.62		
164		C Excavation Tools	674.70	5,179.62	
	R	Sub Foundation			
166		A Piling for Ovens	$31,939.66		
		1 " Coal Bin	1,620.31		$ 1,620.31
168		2 " Condensers	4,435.97		
169		3 " Tar Tanks	1,884.44		
170		4 " Pivots	2,860.53		
171		5 " Circular Tracks	11,557.86		
173		6 " Conveyor "B"	558.29		
174		7 " " "C"	1,981.90		
175		8 " Pusher Track	2,729.12		2,729.12
176		9 " By-Product Bldg.	2,443.48		
177		10 " Ammonia-Tanks	864.72		
185		11 " Purification Plt.	2,272.48		
186		19 " Breaker Bldg.	4,732.54		
267		20 " Pipe Supports	189.14		
267		22 " Water Tower	1,917.22		
268		23 " Conveyor "Z"	2,222.44		
268		24 " Pump House	486.44		486.44
269		25 " Auxiliary Boiler House	2,630.35		2,630.35
269		27 " Coal Trestle	601.03		
269		28 " Extension Coal T	670.27		
268		29 " Main Sewer	3,818.86	82,417.05	
187		B Sub-Foundation Ovens	$ 7,659.06		
188		1 " " Coal Bins	2,291.33		
189		2 " " Pivot	1,434.09		
190		3 " " Conveyor "A"	328.14		
191		4 " " " "B"	66.14		
192		5 " " " "C"	460.57		
193		6 " " Condensers	1,417.65		
195		8 " " By-Product Bldg.	569.35		
202		15 " " Purification Plt.	620.12		
203		16 " " Breaker Bldg.	1,687.27		
202		18 " " Engine & Ehx.	277.28		
270		19 " " Conveyor "Z"	432.00		
270		20 " " " "X"	84.80		
271		21 " " Water Tower	423.40		
271		22 " " Aux. Boiler Hse.	563.17	18,314.37	563.17
	S	Coal Handling			
204		A Tower	$6,002.30		
205		B Circular Track	10,593.39		
208		C Bridge	83,728.09		
209		1 Pivot	2,059.68		
210		2 Conveyor "C"	1,734.17		
211		3 Conveyor "B"	1,474.31		$1,474.31
212		4 Conveyor "A"	482.65		482.65
212		7 Inspecting Bridge	75.88		75.88
214		8 Conveyor "Z"	1,381.28		
215		9 Conveyor "X"	186.04		

*** CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE ***

DECEMBER 31st, 1927.

SENET SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

2-A

LEDGER CODE		DEBIT	TOTAL	DISMANTLED
276	10 Conveyor "Z" Concr. Wall	$ 281.70		
276	11 " "Z" Concr. Sheet	220.80		
277	12 " "X" " Walls	93.10		
277	13 " "X" " Sheets	150.00		
217	F Filling	15,906.72		
914	F Scales	8,501.63		8,501.63
215	H Coal Handling Apparatus	2,736.00		
216	J Storage Piling	4,271.20		
217	K Conveyors	48,534.54		
218	M Supports for Conveyors	6,935.00	195,348.48	6,935.00
	T Gas Distribution			
223	B Enriching Plant	$ 68.40	68.40	68.40
	U Leveling Machines			
226	A-Leveling Machines	$ 1,086.44		1,086.44
228	B Motive Power	412.00		412.00
229	D Electric Power	14.25	1,512.69	14.25
	V Additional Boilers			
232	A Boilers	$ 7,765.64		7,765.64
233	B Brick Setting	4,597.70		4,597.70
234	C Piping	574.45		574.45
235	D Boiler House	4,836.36		4,836.36
237	F Stack	1,255.22		1,255.22
238	G Pumps	844.14		844.14
240	J Foundation, Excav. & Reflg.	1,256.30		1,256.30
241	I Concrete Sheets	655.00		655.00
242	2-Concrete Forms	266.75		266.75
243	3-Concrete Walls	615.57	22,667.13	615.57
245	Y Stores	$ 10,185.57	10,185.57	
	G. O. 741			
	A Coal Handling			
468	B Charging Car	$ 1,223.26		1,223.26
468	B-2 " " Tracks	5,322.29		5,322.29
471	H Electric Power	72.02	6,617.57	72.02
	C Pusher			
	A Electric Pusher	$ 5,618.49	5,618.49	5,618.49
469	F Hydraulic Mains			
470	D Tar & Liquor Piping	$ 856.24	856.24	856.24
	G By-Product Bldgs.			
467	E Pumps	$ 946.60	946.60	946.60
	K Water Supply			
469	A Underground Piping	$ 7.00		
467	C Tanks	776.04	783.04	
	P Electric Work			
472	H Charging Car Trolley	$ 192.80	192.80	192.80
	R Sub Foundation			
469	A Piling Ovens	$ 1,171.23	1,171.23	
472	U Leveling Machines			
	A Leveling Machines	$ 1,777.62		1,777.62
471	C Motive Power	825.38		825.38
472	D Electric Power	74.75	2,677.75	74.75

*** CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE ***
DECEMBER 31st, 1927.
SEMET SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

LEDGER FOLIO		DEBIT	TOTAL	DISMANTLED
464	Excess Cost of St.Pipe from Aux. Boiler Hse. to Fast Plant	$ 4,052.88		$2,052.88
472 P	Electric Work - e -	.86	$ 4,053.74	
			$2,191,447.70	$604,991.44

* C R E D I T S *

Old Ledger Folio 274 Removals to Mar.31,1911		$80,509.34
" " 275 Pivotal Fire Loss Acct.		2,303.32
" " 275 By-Product Fire Loss Acct.		57,939.18
Removals Since Mar. 31,1911		
Sept.30,1911-8 Coal Buckets from Brown Fast Plt.		80.00
Nov. 1911 54,000 lbs. Scrap G. O. 648		256.93
June 1915-2 Holmes Rotary Scrubbers S.S.Co. G.O. 648		11,870.00
	2 Back Geared Shaft with Spur Gear and Rawhide Pinion	80.00
	2 Motor Bases Pattern #493 G.F.	30.00
	2-5 H.P. Allen Bradley Starters	12.10
	2-75 Amp. D.P. Knife Switches	3.00
	4-16" Western Gas Const.Co.Gas Valves	200.00
	1-16" Eddy Gas Valve	50.00
	7 Miscl. Gas Tanks	785.00
	1 Pc. 20" C.I. Pipe 8' - 2½' Long	23.50
	2-20" C.I. Blank Flanges	12.45
July	1-10-4 P.G.E. Cl. 4 F.B. Motor	190.00
Mar.1916	2 Exhausters scrapped S.S.Co. G.O. 648	1,794.00
June	26,700# Scrap Iron	120.15
	3-10 x 30' Ammonia Storage Tanks	1,000.00
Sept.	B.P. Construction Wash Boxes Scrapped	149.63
July 1917-#1 Loco. Crane S.S.Co. G.O. 480		8,000.00
	8 Tubular Condensers	8,520.00
	Gas Exhausters	897.00
Nov.	Gas Washers S.S.Co. 480 G	15,118.07
Sept.1918-1 10 Ton Brown Hoisting Machy Co. Loco. Crane		6,548.20
1908(G.O. #480 J. C. Inclosed Coke Cars		5,152.20
1911(		
Apr.1910	J. D. Elec.Haulage	3,389.10
Dec.1909	G.O. 640 A. Locomotive House	696.46
Mar.1910	B. Machine Shop	768.48
Mar.1910	C. Blacksmith Shop	617.53
Mar.1910	D. Warehouse	624.76
Mar.1910	G.O. 648 O. B. Shop Building	.30
	C. I. Storeroom	597.02
	C. 2 Cement Shed	82.11

*** CONSTRUCTION LEDGER BALANCE ***
DECEMBER 31st, 1927
SEMET SOLVAY CONSTRUCTION

LEDGER FOLIO			TOTAL	DISMANTLED
	C. 3 Carpenter Shed	$ 75.61		
	C. 4 Brick Shed	35.80		
	C. 5 Pipe Shed	148.43		
	C. 6 Paint Shed	618.66		
	C. 8 Riggers Tool House	52.50		
Mar.1909	Excess Cost of Steam Pipe from Aux. boiler house to fast plant	2,000.00		
	TOTALS	$211,350.83	$2,191,447.70	$604,991.44
	TOTAL DEBITS		2,191,447.70	
	DISMANTLED DURING 1920-1921-1924-25-26-27	604,991.44		
	TOTAL CREDITS PER ABOVE	211,350.83		
	TOTAL DISMANTLED		816,342.27	
	LEDGER BALANCE 12/31/27.		$1,375,105.43	

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS - DECEMBER 31st,1927 ***

COAL HANDLING PLANT CONSTRUCTION

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBIT	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
1		Fast Plant Number 2		$ 8,800.00	
	1-A	Changes to Brown Fast Plant		3,949.92	
	1-C	Dock Improvements		980.08	
	1-D	Guard Rail for Dock Track		11.12	
	1-EE	Repairs to F.P. No. 2 A.C. Breakdown		830.22	
2		Completion Fast Plant No. 2		4,122.02	
	2	Permanent Coal Conveyor		15,426.49	
3		Modification to Fast Plant No. 2		1,520.58	
	3	New Oven Bin Distributing Conveyor		5,015.13	
4		Increasing Speed of Conv.Belts A-B-C-D-A/C P.P.No. 2		5,017.70	
5		Steam Line to Dock		1,304.67	$1,304.67
6		Coal Sampler Belt "A"		429.62	
7		Coal Sampler		450.87	
	7	Coal Screening Apparatus		763.00	763.00
8		Three Roll Coal Crushers		1,687.14	1,687.14
8-A		Dismantling 2-3 Roll Crushers for 2 Penn. Hammer Mills		625.16	625.16
8-B		Heyl. & Patterson A.C. Transferred 3/31/13		10,631.99	10,631.99
9		Reconstruction of Pulverizer Bldg.		20,594.99	
	9-A	Erection of Housing on Conveyor "A"		1,535.97	1,535.97
	9-B	Erection of Housing on Conveyor "B"		1,068.61	1,068.61
10		Completion Fast Plant No. 2		17,590.68	
11		Foot Brake for Trolley Bridge		354.34	
	11	Cable House in Tower at Head of Conv."C"		501.79	
12		Installation Steam Gun-Gates over Scale Hoppers at Pivot		544.84	544.84
	12	Planking up Compressor Bin		698.16	
13		Reconstruction of Breaker Bldg.		13,377.13	
14		Air Line to Dock		179.82	179.82
15		Electric Feeders to Dock and Bonding Rails		1,004.24	
	15	Concrete Retaining Wall at Foot of Conv. "A"		316.87	
	16	Plastering Pump House at Dock		245.73	245.73
17		Installing Coal Screening Plant Conveyors		47,033.58	47,033.58
	17	Fireproofing Bradford Breaker Bldg.		430.00	
	19	Dodge Locomotive Crane		7,241.29	
20		Four Bins and Equipment for sizing Coal & Loading into cars		33,645.58	33,645.58
21		Wash and Toilet House Breaker Bldg.		702.40	
	21	Conc. Struc.Columns under Coal Bins between Ovens		338.64	
22		Office for Coal Handling Department		854.60	
	22	Installation Centrifugal Brake for Bridge		569.27	
23		One Coal Box Loader		598.38	598.38
313		Installation of New Conv. for fine coal from #4 to Mix Bins	$ 6,533.87		
		Trans. to Def'd. Charge Acct.10-31-11 J.V. 5358	1,033.87	5,500.00	

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927

COAL HANDLING PLANT CONSTRUCTION

2-B

(continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBIT	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
333		Wash Room & Lockers East Side of Breaker Bldg.		$ 1,018.91	
347		Construction of a Permanent Track of Loading Mayville Coal		1,241.76	
374		New Concrete Dock			
	A	Engineering	$ 2,423.25		
	B	Blocking Conveyor, Electrical Work & Piping	4,771.60		
	C	Reinforcing Material	9,053.70		
	D	Track works-rails, ties, ballast, etc.	12,433.03		
	E	Contractors, Fee	50,564.26		
	F	Extra work by Contractor	13,159.46		
	G	Personal Injury Expense	90.37		
				92,495.67	
401		Alteration & Extension on High Line over "C" Conveyor		2,400.00	$ 2,400.00
445		Construction of High Line for Unloading Coal			
		A-Piling	3,140.37		
		1-Excavating and Filling	-		
		B-Timber-Bents and Stringers	2,815.56		
		C-Concrete	2,830.51		
		D-Steel Work	9,528.63		
		E-Raising Track	700.45		
		F-Shifting & Building Trestle approach	1,077.15		
		G-Removing present Trestle	1,399.76		
		H-Cutt off Gates	1,196.95		
		J-Painting	1,058.40		
		K-Shop Expense	1,719.71		
		L-Engineering & Miscellaneous	84.57		
		M-Ties in Place	-		
		N-Rails	125.86		
		O-Locomotive Crane Expense	468.43		
		P-Liability Insurance	27.08	26,173.43	
449		Renewal of two drums on Bridge Trolley		2,992.60	
471		Coal Unloading High Line Roof		675.82	
495		Replacing Timber Framing & Docking on "A" Conveyor		6,265.71	
496		Reinforced Concrete Piers to replace Wooden Piers under "B" Conveyor		5,129.69	
501		One Bridge Anemometer		991.07	
504		Coal Bridge Aut atic Safety Apparatus		22,177.68	
		TOTAL COAL HANDLING PLANT CONSTRUCTION		$378,054.96	$102,264.47
		Less Equipment dismantled		102,264.47	
		NET COAL HANDLING PLANT CONSTRUCTION		$275,790.49	

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT - DECEMBER 31st,1927 2-B

OVEN CONSTRUCTION

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBIT	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
	26	Hydraulic Main		$ 2,342.20	$ 2,342.20
	27	Improving Coke Discharge Platform Blk.4		747.41	
	29	Modifications-Oven 1-13 Blk. No. 1		32,565.09	32,565.09
	31	High Oven Modification-Oven 14-20 Blk.1		7,114.49	7,114.49
	32	High Oven Modification-Ovens 21-30 Blk.1		8,721.33	8,721.33
	33	High Oven Modification-Ovens 31-40 Blk.1		9,187.58	9,187.58
	34	Temporary Runway Blks.1 & 2 to Brick Shed		284.93	284.93
	35	High Oven Modification-Ovens 1-12 Blk. 2		9,944.78	9,944.78
	36	High Oven Modification-Ovens 13-26 Blk. 2		13,381.86	13,381.86
	37	High Oven Modification-Ovens 27-40 Blk. 2		11,365.22	11,365.22
	38	High Oven Modification-Ovens 28-40 Blk. 4		13,904.65	
	39	Leveling Ram for Five High Ovens		5,503.57	5,503.57
	40	Hydraulic Oven Door Hoist		235.79	235.79
	41	Changing Gas Piping a/c 5 High Oven Leveloss		195.87	195.87
	42	Temporary Brick Runway from Blk. 3 & 4		146.04	146.04
	44	Electric Oven Door Hoist		12,108.46	12,108.46
	45	Auxiliary Quenching Devices		585.42	585.42
	46	Coke Guides on Ovens		958.51	958.51
	47	Temporary Five High Oven Bin-Blks. 3 & 4		888.80	888.80
	48	Temporary Conveyors over Blk. 3 & 4.		6,956.58	6,956.58
	49	High Oven Modification - Ovens 28-40 Blk. 3		15,667.24	
51		Putting New Coal Hoppers under coal mine between Ovens		623.15	311.57
	51	Raising Chainmens Platform on Pusher end of Ovens		56.28	56.28
52		Pusher and Pusher Track		4,120.29	2,060.14
	52	Temp. Brick Shed Back of No. 2 Conveyor		79.12	79.12
	53	Five High Oven Modification-Ovens 15-27 Blk. 4		12,861.72	
54		New Limit Switches for Elect.Oven Door Hoist		355.09	355.09
	54	Five High Oven Modification-Ovens 1-14 Blk. 4		13,475.59	
55		Equip. Motor Tower Car for Overhead Repairs		404.27	
	55	Five High Oven Modification-Reclaim Tools		217.87	217.87
56		Feeder Line for Fuel Gas on Oven		264.16	132.08
	56	Five High Oven Modification-Oven Standpipes		22.58	22.58
57		Stacks over Exhauster Fans		1,867.26	1,400.44
	57	Flue Modifications-Ovens 13-18 Blk. No. 2		2,985.24	2,985.24
58		Draft Fan in Stack Blk. 2 & 4		5,511.65	2,755.82
	58	Lowering Larry Track under North Coal Bin		319.58	319.58
	58-A	Lowering Scale A/C Lowering Larry		304.64	304.64
59		Steel Stairway Back of Off Heat Boilers		614.15	614.15
	59	Five High Oven Modification-Ovens 14-27 Blk. 3		15,238.10	
60		Steel Platform for Chainman Dischg. Side Block 3 & 4		533.36	
	60	Five High Oven Modification-Ovens 1-13 Blk.3		14,114.14	
61		Instl.Vent.Motors on Oven Fuel Gas Main		754.09	754.09
	61	Fan in Stack for Ovens		2,096.61	

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT-DECEMBER 31st,1927

OVEN CONSTRUCTION

A-B

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBIT	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
62		Gas Producers			
		Piling		$ 1,096.85	
	62	Instl. Fan in Stack for Ovens Blk.1		1,999.95	$ 1,999.95
63		Producer Gas Holder & Tunnel to Mix Holder		1,204.91	1,204.91
65		Change & Wash House-Ovens Dept.		1,771.91	885.95
66		Installation of Two fans on Blks. 1-2-3-4		9,611.30	4,805.65
67		Installing Pump for Quenching Purposes		1,204.54	
		Transferred to S.O. 983.63 Coke Oven Exp. 220.91		1,204.54	
327		Installation of Thomas Gas Meter to Fuel Gas Lines & Ovens		4,552.79	
345		Constr. of Pusher Ram Support at South End of B.P. Bldg.		901.39	901.39
380		Additional Pusher No. 4			
	A	Engineering	$ 4.86		
	B	Steelwork & Casting (L&M)	12,456.91		
	C	Machine Work	3,322.13		
	D	Electrical Work	2,505.61		
	E	Track Work	6.45		
	F	Carpenter Work			
	G	Painting	84.70		
	H	Personal Injury Expense	68.81	18,449.47	
*442		Removal of 120 Old Ovens & Replacing with New Ones		2,840,192.23	
466		Emergency Quenching Station N.E.Blk.2		281.50	
476		Steam Sprays in Standpipes, Blks.1 & 2		979.55	
479		Ram Changing Station for Blks. 1 & 2		3,802.95	
		TOTAL OVEN CONSTRUCTION		$3,114,469.56	$144,653.06
		Less Equipment Dismantled		144,653.06	
		TOTAL OVEN CONSTRUCTION		$2,969,816.50	

* See Detail

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927

BY-PRODUCT CONSTRUCTION 2-B

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBIT TOTALS	DISMANTLED
	65	By Product Main Bldg.	$ 133,036.35	
	66	Gas Mains	752.58	
	67	Enclosing C.G. Bldg.	608.91	$ 608.91
	68	Installing Straw Oil Decanter	643.91	643.91
	69	Foul Line C.G. to B.H. Bldg.	1,203.00	
	70	A.C. Building	7,583.62	7,583.62
	71	Drains for B.P. Roof	136.54	
	72	Installing Cooling System	3,368.99	
	72-A	Concr. Stairs & Gallery in L.O.Bldg.	625.26	
	73	Larger Cylinder in B.P. Engines	3,556.19	
100		By-Products Main Bldgs.	5,685.10	
101		Heating Ducts to North & South C.G. Bldg.	196.81	
192		Enclosing Meters in A.C. Bldg.	285.28	
103		Addition 2 R.G.R.H. Rings to Columns in A.C.	1,977.12	
105		Reconstruction of Condenser	42,508.04	
106		Eight Reversing Switches for B.H.Regulator	798.41	399.20
107		New Light Oil Plant	88,770.33	59,932.36
108		Lean Gas Mixing Holder	18,407.72	
109		Photometer House	4,631.12	
110		Install. Recording Devices	246.72	
111		Install. Fuel Main Oil Drip Tank	220.80	
112		Install. Pontoon Reg. on B.P. Engine	878.49	
113		Reconstruction of North Condenser Lean To	5,018.98	
114		Install. Additional Galleries in A.C.	703.74	
115		Equalizing Line in B.P.	367.28	
116		Gas Mains from B.P. to L.O.	8,642.40	
117		Two New 16" City G.M.Gr.Ave., and B.P. to L.O.	5,857.74	
118		50,000 Gal. tar storage tank	10,389.52	
120		No. 7 Engine Exhauster Installation	5,099.83	
121		Ammonia Concentration Extension	15,526.94	
125		Additional Balcony in L.O.Bldg.	216.99	
314		New Liquor Pump for Condenser	1,610.20	
316		The Completion of No.3 A.C.Apparatus in encl. and S.P.G. Column and L.G.I.	5,880.96	
318		Booster Engine & Exhauster for City Gas	9,768.27	
323		Enclosing N.F.Corners C.G.Bldg., with 9" Brick Wall	1,397.34	
328		Additional Condensing & Ammonia Recovery Apparatus	28,348.78	
334		Changing Condensers to Grid Washers	28,708.14	
335		Rebuilding North Condenser House	17,530.10	17,530.10
336		Changing L.O. & L.B.A. Bldgs.	6,047.72	1,402.13
337		Installation of Tar Dehydrater	1,359.10	
338		Reconstruction of Amm.Conc.Bldg., Power House & Pur.Bldg.	40,743.09	40,743.09
341		Conversion of four C.G's. in North Cond. House into L.G.M's.	11,971.19	
343		Three Erwin Extinguishers	1,618.43	
344		Const. of A Benzol Plant	58,078.67	35,560.27

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927

BY-PRODUCT CONSTRUCTION

2-B

(continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD			DEBIT	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
346			Reconstr. of South Cond. Bldg.		$ 4,617.41	$ 4,617.41
349			Constr. of Naphthalin Plant		24,836.03	24,836.03
350			Install. of Thomas Meter in Rich Gas Line		5,175.44	
353			Constr. of Add'l. Benzol Washers		32,418.36	
354			Additions to Benzol Plant		15,202.80	7,373.78
355			Increase Fuel Main S.Cond.House Water to N.End Blk. 3 16" to 20"		5,247.14	2,623.57
356			Replacing 2 #9 Exhausters in B.P. Bldg. with two #9½ Exhausters		3,673.13	
357			Additional Strong Liquor Tanks & Bldg.		17,139.09	
360			Additional Cooling Coils at L.O.Bldg.		8,914.08	5,040.58
361			Construction of Steelwork and Install Tank in Storage Bldg. for Storing Gasoline		1,346.74	750.23
366			Changing Eight Gas Condensers S.C.G. into Grid Washers			
		A	Engineering Expense	$ 84.74		
		B	Tearing down Old Bldg.& preparing site	1,688.41		
		C	Concrete Foundation for Pans	1,194.92		
		D	Concrete Foundation for Pumps	402.23		
		E	Change Stills & Nozzles	4,059.58		
		F	Construction of Spray Heads	1,639.01		
		G	Making & Installing Grids	5,577.40		
		H	Centrifugal Pumps & Motors Erected	7,327.08		
		J	Gas Piping	9,786.68		
		J	Liquor, Water & Steam Piping	17,157.00		
		L	Coils	19,701.95		
		M	Safety Platforms and Walks	1,062.16		
		N	Electric Work Incl.Starters & Breakers	6,267.95		
		O	Painting	125.80		
		P	Shop Expense	441.00		
		Q	Prop.Personal Injury Expense	321.06		
		R	Scrap Value Condenser Tubes		76,836.97	
371			New Pumps, Stills, etc. in the L.O.and L.B.A.Bldgs.			
		A	Engineering Expense	605.40		
		B	Preparatory Works	3,558.88		
		C	Concrete Foundations	3,680.50		
		D	Steel Work	7,430.18		
		E	Piping	23,860.21		
		F	Two Stills	4,711.67		
		G	Two Columns	20,221.10		
		H	Two Dephlegmators	3,051.39		
		I	Two Condensers	2,267.17		
		K	Four Heaters	6,126.39		
		L	Ten Pumps incl. two spares	9,796.41		
		M	Three Engines	1,133.14		

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 ***
BY-PRODUCT CONSTRUCTION

2-B

(Continued)

NUMBERS NEW	NUMBERS OLD		DEBIT	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
	H	One Decanter	1,455.64		
	O	Straw Oil Cooling Coils			
	P	Shop Expenses	1,265.56		
	Q	Personal Injury Expense	377.45	$89,541.09	$42,136.01
379		Install. of New L.O.Coils & necessary Changes			
	A	Engineering Expense	$ 11.14		
	B	Excavation	163.92		
	C	Concrete and Forms	966.85		
	D	Pile Driver and Piling	322.50		
	E	Riggers-Moving Tank and Installing Coils	357.45		
	F	Piping Coils, Connections & Fittings	10,399.22		
	G	Relocating Air Compressor	.80		
	H	Personal Injury Expense	29.33	12,251.21	5,967.85
382		An Additional R.G.R.H. in A.C. Bldg.			
	A	Engineering Expense	$ 4.75		
	B	Excavating & Moving Platform	477.15		
	C	Concrete and Forms	306.67		
	D	Apparatus incl. Labor Handling	2,107.83		
	E	Piping - Labor and Material	1,479.18		
	F	Personal Injury Expense	20.66	4,396.24	
383		Additional Coils in North Condensor Hse.			
	A	Engineering	$ 3.26		
	B	Excavating and Concrete	361.18		
	C	Pan			
	D	Coils	1,337.98		
	E	Piping and Connections	320.48		
	F	Erections			
	G	Personal Injury Expense	8.86	2,031.76	
389		Installation of two new lime mixers			
	A	Engineering Expense	4.57		
	B	Two Lime Mixers	380.63		
	C	Apparatus, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.	763.57		
	D	Motor and Electrical Works	413.41		
	E	Pump	10.32		
	F	Foundations and Concrete	210.87		
	G	Platform Changes - Ironworkers	475.11		
	H	Machinists	1,291.43		
	I	Pipefitters	703.96		
	K	Riggers	128.31		
		Prop.Personal Injury Expense	29.88	4,412.06	
397		One portable steam Flaw Meter for Testing Department		234.54	
400		Spare 6" Steam Line to L.C. Bldg.			
	A	Pipe and Fittings	$2,876.72		
	B	Structural Work	89.63		
	C	Shop Expense	248.94		
		Personal Injury Expense	12.88	3,228.17	1,528.98

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 ***
BY-PRODUCT CONSTRUCTION

2-B

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBIT	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
403		Additional Equipment for Rectifying Plt.			
	A	Engineering Expense			
	B	Preparatory Work	$ 1,820.61		
	C	Two Dephlegmators	3,913.15		
	D	Two Condensers	1,649.99		
	E	Two Columns	11,697.69		
	F	Piping	4,106.18		
	G	Steel Work	1,243.14		
		Shop Expense	2,186.92		
		Personal Injury Expense	179.63	26,797.31	12,026.38
404		New Suction Lines on No.8 Exhauster in By-Products Bldg.		1,971.96	
418		Installation of Two Preheaters in L.O.Bldg.		5,930.51	2,463.87
419		Installation New Machinery at Naphthalin plt.			
	A	New Cooler Drive, etc.	$ 2,880.00		
	B	Labor Incl. Steelwork	1,294.39		
	C	Experimental Work	872.07		
	D	Shop Expense	117.00		
		Personal Injury Expense	19.98	5,183.40	5,183.40
423		An Acid Storage Tank at Naphthal in Plt.			
	A	Labor	$ 774.81		
	B	Material	628.05		
	C	Shop Expense	151.85	1,554.71	1,554.71
436		Sludge disposal west of Lt.Oil Bldg.		8,470.38	1,754.26
451		Steam Line in L.O.Tank Hse. for Extinguishing Fires		746.57	44.82
455		Covering Gas Line from S.C.G. to L.O.Bldg.		396.27	
461		Installation of Bridge & Gas Mains at L.B.A.Bldg.		5,618.38	
462		Tar Circulating Pump in N.C.G.Bldg.		222.74	
464		Extra Gas Nozzle #1 N.C.G.		480.52	
465		Installing Tank in L.O.Bldg.		301.01	11.22
472		Installation of New Exhauster			
	A	Engineering and Drafting	530.54		
	B	Excavating, Foundation & Floors	6,325.71		
	C	Cost of Installing Exhauster	16,592.78		
	D	Steam Piping and Covering	1,928.96		
	E	Gas Piping	6,740.95		
	F	Mis.Equipment, Oiling System Etc.	2,428.77		
	G	Painting	14.61		
	H	Shop Expense	2,269.02		
	J	Locomotive Crane Expense	339.66		
	K	Yard Switching Expense	42.48		
	L	Insurance	146.05		
	M	Personal Injury Expense	182.34		
	N	Traveling Expense	278.00	37,819.87	
473		Additional Coils in N.C.G.Bldg.			
	A	Engineering Expense	$ 225.04		
	B	Excavating and Concrete Foundation	813.56		
	C	Coils, Piping and Connections	6,459.98		
	D	Liability Insurance	11.75		

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 ***

BY-PRODUCT CONSTRUCTION

(Continued) 2-B

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD			DEBIT	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
		E	Shop Expense	$ 401.90		
		F	Locomotive Crane Expense	90.46		
		G	Personal Injury Expense	28.79		
		H	Yard Switching Expense	3.46	$ 8,034.94	
481			New By pass line for Block #1 L.G.A.		1,091.45	
489			Water Reclaiming Line from L.O. to So.Quenching Station		849.78	
491			Water Reclaiming Line A.C. to No.Condenser		796.08	
492			Aluminum A.W.Column for A.C.		2,000.00	
485			New Sanitary Sewerage and A.C.Sludge Disposal Main Sewer Excavating			
		A	and Filling	$3,368.11		
		B	Sewer Pipes and Manholes,etc.	3,197.10		
		C	Pipe Connections into Main Sewers	2,261.28		
		D	Sedimentation	2,803.65		
		E	Filtering	-		
		F	Contract Work	-		
		G	Cleaning up, etc.	402.96		
		H	Locomotive Crane	1,704.92		
		J	Shop Expense	1,785.92		
		K	Personal Injury	186.61		
		L	Engineering & Outside Inspection	224.25		
		M	Liability Insurance	180.82		
		N	Yard Switching	18.71	16,134.33	
493			Aluminum A. W. Column for A.C.		2,536.91	
498			One Hydro Gas Meter		405.90	
499			Aluminum #3 A.W. Column for A.C.		2,355.69	
500			Aluminum Rings for #1 R.G.R.H.		2,020.83	
509			Replacing Southeast Wall S.C.G.Bldg.		2,400.25	
511			Operating Platform in L.O.Bldg.		412.65	
514			Aluminum R.G.R.H.Column		508.25	
515			One Thomas Calorimeter		1,925.00	
516			Dorr Clarifier for A.C. Waste		5,681.54	
518			Benzol Washers			
		A	Foundation	$1,125.01		
		B	Washers	25,449.96		
		C	Piping	16,520.57		
		D	Platform and Railings	5,435.91		
		E	Distributing Expense	3,612.56		
		F	Dismantling	3,281.20	55,425.21	
			TOTAL BY-PRODUCTS CONSTRUCTION		$1,090,589.40	$ 282,316.69
			LESS EQUIPMENT DISMANTLED		282,316.69	
			NET BY-PRODUCTS CONSTRUCTION		$ 808,272.71	

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 *** 2-5

** COKE HANDLING PLANT CONSTRUCTION **

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
	80	Scales		$11,734.84	
	81	Quenching Car Transfer		6,375.45	$ 6,375.45
	82	Coke Platform - above		7,199.92	1,799.98
	83	Coke Platform - below		1,596.00	339.00
	84	Grizzly		5,030.87	
	85	Car Loader		7,927.20	3,963.60
	87	Conveyors		5,944.89	
	88	Car Tipple		36,695.55	
	91	Elec. Feeders to Coke Hdlg.Plt.		4,556.03	
	93	Impr. to Drainage Pump Install.		58.26	
	165	Pan and Screen for Loading Coke into Bx.Cars		154.70	154.70
151		Quenching Cars and Locomotives		61,509.50	18,452.85
153		Changes overhead-Elect.Work a/c New Poles		4,085.51	
154		Coke Trestle		2,065.38	516.34
155		Changing Motor Drive for Dom.Coke Bldg.		1,236.44	1,236.44
156		Install.heating system for Water Lines on Coke Plant		537.80	
158		One 16" Box Car Loader		1,451.96	
160		Conc.Trestle Dump Post-North end Coke Trestle		335.31	
161		New Ten Ton Wagon Scales		580.59	
162		Changes and Add. 6 x 30" Rotary Coke Screen		12,625.75	10,625.75
163		Temporary Conveyor to 16" Car Loader		1,135.13	1,135.13
164		Install. 24" Box Car Loader		3,684.27	3,684.27
165		One Shaker Screen, Hopper & House for 16" Car Loader		2,968.78	2,968.78
166		Change House and Office for Coke Hdlg.Dept.		3,471.95	
167		One 5 x 18" Rotary Screen Mayville Coke		7,687.11	
311		Coke Storage Apparatus at Mayville		31,742.14	31,742.14
324		Wagon Scale under Domestic Coke Hse.Bins		669.42	669.42
325		Thaw Hse. for Quenching Car Serv.		1,537.93	1,537.93
405		Install.of new loading chutes, Scales & Roadway at Domestic Bldg.			
		A Engineering Expense	$ 214.09		
		B Excavation and Roadway	1,361.10		
		C Scale	1,905.20		
		D Conveyors Including Motors, etc.	4,946.45		
		E Chutes and Hopper	1,563.09		
		F Freight and Miscellaneous	1.62		
		Proportion Personal Injury Exp.	67.22	10,058.77	6,794.47
		Addition to the north end of Bagging Hse.			
		A Foundation and Floors	$2,175.61		
		B Framing Doors and Windows	649.70		
		C Bins	.30		
		D Steel Work	554.08		
		Prop.Personal Injury	20.77	3,400.46	
438		Dust Collection Apparatus in Bagging Hse.		1,312.23	
463		Additional to Domestic Screens		507.69	507.69
474		Coke Handling Cross Over		1,608.30	

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 *** 2-B

COKE HANDLING PLANT CONSTRUCTION

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD			DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
477			Rotary Grizzly for Fdry.Coke		$1,910.57	
478			Engr.Expense to Increase capacity and approve screening in dom.Coke House		1,500.00	$1,500.00
490			Undersize Coke Belt Extension			
		A	Steel Work, Hoppers,Bars,Plates,etc.	$1,126.41		
		B	Chutes and Belts	3,406.10		
		C	Liability Insurance	38.21		
		D	Personal Injury	34.90		
		E	Shop Expense	372.01	4,977.63	
497			Portable Vibrating Screen for Stock Coke		1,539.53	
505			Rescreening Apparatus for Dom.House			
		A	Engineering	96.74		
		B	Dismantling	996.37		
		C	Vibrating Screens	7,511.77		
		D	Chutes and Scale Conveyors	21,286.63		
		E	Bin-Gate Work	163.48		
		F	Electrical	5,954.31		
		G	Distributions	1,401.29		
		H	Liability Insurance	132.25		
		J	Operating Platform	575.42	38,118.26	
507			Domestic Coke Screens			
		A	Engineering	.11		
		B	Dismantling	581.31		
		C	Vibrating Screens Installed	28,161.84		
		D	Motors Electrical Work	3,690.26		
		E	Operating Platforms	1,052.55		
		F	Drive for Incline Conveyor	3,508.73		
		G	Shop Expense	1,388.65		
		H	Personal Injury Expense	76.73		
		I	Liability Insurance	89.60		
			Yard Switching	10.53		
			Locomotive Crane	35.18	38,595.49	
503			Wharf Grizzly		4,106.02	
			TOTAL COKE HANDLING PLANT CONSTRUCTION		$350,433.63	$94,263.94
			Less Equipment Dismantled		94,263.94	
			NET COKE HANDLING PLANT CONSTRUCTION		$256,169.69	

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 ***

SHOP AND WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTION 2-3

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
140		Warehouse and Machine Shop		$49,717.72	
201		Storeroom and Machine Shop		8,288.55	
202		Blacksmith Shop		10,475.34	
203		Oil House		3,041.19	
320		Installation of No. 76 Boring Mill		3,888.36	
331		One Tripple Combination Plate Shears No. 20		2,475.63	
351		Const.of a Locomotive Repair Shop		2,536.61	
364		Machine Shop Tools		950.27	
365		Colburn Drill Press in Machine Shop		1,812.12	
370		Milling Machine for Machine Shop		1,530.74	
376		Tool Room Grinder		826.29	
409		Mechanical Shop Equipment			
		A - One 16" x 8' Lathe	$1,580.89		
		B - One 20" Drill Press	187.00		
		C - One 14" Grinder Etc.	247.15		
		Prop.Personal Injury Expense	4.41		
		Prop.Shop Expense	64.46	2,083.91	
411		42" Colburn Boring Mill and Installing		4,983.42	
427		Extension to Garage Machine Shop		3,989.39	
470		Fireproof Mezzanine in Storeroom		576.21	
		TOTAL OF SHOPS AND WAREHOUSE		$ 97,176.15	

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927

SURFACE AND OFFICE CONSTRUCTION

ACCOUNTS NEW	ACCOUNTS OLD		DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
	145	Watchman's House		$ 41.31	$ 41.31
	147	Extension to Timekeepers Office		509.81	509.81
	154	Installation of Lockers		1,085.40	
	155	Works City Water Supply		148.63	
	156	Road Making		2,383.71	2,383.71
	158	Housing for Pump Motor		19.82	19.82
	159	Steam Heating		1,066.30	1,066.30
	160-A	Installation Electric Pyrometers		400.23	400.23
	160-B	" Record Instruments		1,143.52	1,143.52
	161	Fire Protection		14,732.40	
	162	Sewer		302.97	
	163	Impr. Locomotive Crane		557.29	
250		Filling		7,625.76	
251		Building of Shift Fireman's Office		1,596.57	
252		New Laboratory		21,643.58	
253		Instl. Heating System to Laboratory, Oil Hse. and Machine Shop		678.21	
254		Carpenters, Pipe Fitters & Riggers Bldg.		6,632.08	
255		Inst. Wash Basin in Shipping Office		140.54	140.54
258		Instl. of 40 Additional Durand Steel Lockers		224.80	
260		Inst. 59 Additional Durand Steel Lockers		294.60	
261		Conv. L.O. Bldg. into Aux. Storeroom & Chg. House		6,969.49	
265		Racks for Storing Loaded Cars		11,330.61	
266		Incl. Oven Bin Bldg. for Utility Bldg.		8,176.42	
309		Lavatory and Change House at Dock		1,179.15	
315		Two Permanent Brick Hose Houses		638.82	319.41
329		Moving Temporary Office across Greenfield Avenue		1,951.29	1,951.29
330		New Office Building		36,299.08	
332		Equipment for New Office Bldg.		5,351.51	
339		Purchase of a Cement Gun		800.50	
340		Electric Display Sign		1,314.74	1,314.74
342		Building and Garage		1,598.60	
352		Equip. for Master Mechanics and Eng. Office		1,703.50	
367		Connect Plt. Sewer to Old City Sewer and Changes to New Pipe Tunnel		1,475.18	
369		One Ford Chassis Motor Truck		860.30	
372		New Wash & Locker Room for Switchman & Lbrs.		3,158.48	
373		New Washroom for Mach. Dept. near Blacksmith Shop			
		A. Plumbing	$59.95		
		B. Brickwork	419.52		
		C. Steel & Pyrobar	114.49		
		D. Woodwork	204.12		
		E. Excavating and Preparing Site	62.33		

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 ***

SURFACE AND OFFICE CONSTRUCTION

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
		F.Install.Water Closets Urinal & Floordrains	$ 228.00		
		G.Personal Injury Expense	8.18	$ 1,096.59	
375		One Turbine Sewer Clean.Machine		1,500.00	
377		Constructing a new Garage			
		A. Engineering	$ 17.86		
		B. Excavating & Backfilling	798.08		
		C. Forms and Concrete	1,326.53		
		D. Brickwork	1,399.51		
		E. Steelwork	150.76		
		F. Doors and Windows	1,044.95		
		G. Roofing	435.23		
		H. Lighting	456.55		
		I. Piping and Plumbing	856.26		
		K. Painting	270.21		
		L. Personal Injury Expense	51.45	6,807.39	
381		Five Passenger Ford for Traffic Dept.		407.00	
388		Concrete Mixer		445.00	
393		B.P. Building Wash Room			
		A.- Engineering Expense			
		B - Lockers			
		C - Wash Basins			
		D - 1 Shower Bath Complete	$ 12.32		
		E - Brick Wall and Door	348.95		
		F - Plumbing and Sewering	712.77		
		Prop.Personal Injury Expense	3.90	1,077.94	
394		Eight Foot Fence Around Plant			
		A - Engineering Expense			
		B - Labor	$2,744.79		
		C - Material	8,057.36		
		Prop.Personal Injury Expense	38.72	10,840.87	
395		New Locomotive Crane 45' Boom with Outriggers		17,425.32	
396		48 Sections Shaw Walker Storage Units for Main Vault Ovens Office		708.00	
398		1 Steel Safe Cabinet as per Instr. Mr. Schaeffer to Beveridge			
399		1-65 Ton Mogul Type Locomotive for M.C. & Gas Co.		19,146.04	
412		Replacing 6 Old Wooden poles at South Curve with 6" x 35' Rates Expanded Steel Poles			
		A - Poles	$ 458.52		
		B - Foundation and Erection	270.89		
		C - Electrical Work	281.79		
		D - Freight and Miscellaneous	2.95		
		E - Shop Expense	80.80		

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 *** 2-B

GAS ACS AND OFFICE CONSTRUCTION

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
		Prop.Personal Injury Expense	$ 4.86	$ 1,099.81	
414		New Watchman's House		1,496.30	
415		One Cadillac Coupe		1,350.00	$ 1,350.00
416		Six Gondola Cars		4,261.55	
420		One Ford Touring Car		538.83	
421		One Franklin Automobile for Purchasing Dept.		1,850.00	
424		One Ton Ford Truck		875.36	
425		Experimental Loading Machine			
		A - Engineering & Drafting	$ 6,947.69		
		B - Labor	11,677.43		
		C - Material	14,267.57		
		D - Miscellaneous	1,585.00		
		E - Personal Injury Expense	412.39		
		F - Shop Expense	2,558.84		
		G - Locomotive Crane Expense	82.68	37,531.60	37,531.60
426		One Ford Automobile		744.38	
429		One Ford Truck		795.22	
430		Garage on East Property			
		A - Engineering			
		B - Excavating Filling & Prep Sites	$ 489.66		
		C - Foundation	393.82		
		D - Building	3,672.09		
		E - Shop Expense	495.12		
		F - Personal Injury Expense	55.46	5,106.15	
431		One Ford Sedan		950.00	
432		Holmes Coupe for Mr. C.D.Weeks		4,087.00	
433		New Digger and Loading Machine		12,311.22	12,311.22
434		Marmon Automobile for Mr. H.H.Springford		3,750.00	
435		Holmes Roadster for Mr. C.N.Turner		3,242.00	3,242.00
437		Shore Protection at Dirt Bin		3,270.81	
440		Franklin Touring Car for Purch.Dept.		3,270.50	
441		One Locomotive Crane and Bucket		17,719.44	
443		Buick Coupe for Mr. Geo.Dorr, Jr.		2,585.75	
444		Remodeling Saloon property for lunch room and band room		2,205.78	
446		Purchase of Bldg. opposite Main Office		3,500.00	
450		Fifty Heavy 110 Gal.Drums Galv.		550.00	
457		Concrete Road from Mach. Shop to So.End of Clay Storage Pile		5,913.16	
460		New Coke Bags (See Plant Equipment)		1,675.00	
467		Calorimeter for Laboratory (To be Xfr. to Plant Equipment)		342.00	

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 *** 2-B

SURFACE AND OFFICE CONSTRUCTION

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD	DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
468		One Ford Coupe (see automobile)	$ 589.80	
453-3-4				
458-9		450-110 Gal.Drums (See Dr.Equip.)	5,098.00	
469		New Coal Crusher for Laboratory	490.96	
475		Ford Coupe for use at Cincinnati	610.82	
480		1924 Buick Coupe	2,133.00	
482		Ford Coupe for sales and service	597.60	
483		100 Steel Drums	1,320.68	
484		1925 Ford Coupe	605.40	
486		1925 - 4 Passenger Buick Coupe	2,386.20	
487		Dodge Delivery Truck	1,600.00	
494		Chevrolet Coupe	798.03	
506		Ventilator for Engr.Dept.	380.44	
510		New Ford Coupe (Solvay)	579.53	
517		Laboratory and Office Ventilator	410.00	
519		Concreting Street (Greenfield)	1,312.47	
520		New Ford Coupe (Solvay)	538.57	
		TOTAL SURFACE AND OFFICE CONSTRUCTION	$343,962.71	63,725.50
		Loss Equipment Dismantled	63,725.50	
		Net Surface and Office Construction	280,237.21	

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DEC.31st,1927

** POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION ** 2-5

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
	115	Boiler, Feed, Water Htg. & Pumps and Plant		$18,134.64	$18,134.64
	116	Pipe Tunnel		7,090.12	
	117	Add. Aux. Boiler House		862.06	862.06
	118	B. H. No. 3 and 4 Boilers		1,133.01	
	119	Temp. House over B.F.P.		102.45	102.45
	130	Power House Improvements		644.90	
	131-A	Perm.Impr. Elect. Dist.		4,554.43	
	131-B	Electrical Wiring Tower		101.33	
301		Installation of Turbo Generator Set		42,353.75	
302		8"Aux. Steam M. to B.H.I.		2,404.90	
303		One 400 H.P. Aux. to B. Equipt. & Ext. to B.P.		12,283.11	12,283.11
304		Instal.3-4" Vent. Meters on Boilers		1,176.13	
305		Old Baldwin Locomotives		8,918.17	
306		One 6 x 12 Vurnham Pump & Fittings		1,061.14	1,061.14
307		Artesian Well		4,639.44	4,639.44
308		Two Motor Driven Centrifugal Pumps and Piping for Artesian Well		1,622.41	1,622.41
310		Increasing Capacity of Mill Water Supply Line		5,128.40	
312		Installation of Mill Water Intake		2,478.14	2,478.14
317		Installation of Additional Mill Water Pump		1,505.72	
321		Installation of Add. 600 E.W.Turbo Generator		29,530.13	
322		Piping & Burners to Aux. Boiler		939.47	939.47
326		New Locomotive to Replace Manhattan		4,126.36	
348		Erecting a new Boiler Feed Water Plt. in Water Pur. Bldg.		8,610.84	
358		Piling for Concrete Pipe Tunnel from Water Pur.Bldg. to Dock Pump Hse.		1,823.25	
359		Constr. of a new Concrete Pipe Tunnel from Water Pur.Bldg. to Dock		24,261.80	
362		Install.of two new Suction Lines from Dock to Water Purification Bldg.			
		A - Piping, Foot valves, bends,etc.	$10,584.49		
		B - Valves, and Suction Header	3,104.51		
		C - Labor-Welding & Installing	10,917.63		
		D - Personal Injury Expense	51.38	24,658.01	
363		Constr. of Boiler Feed Water Line from New Feed Pumps to Aux. Boiler		542.55	
368		Install.of pump Turbines, & Condensor in Water Purifica. Bldg.			
		A- Engineering	$ 163.52		
		B- Tearing out old apparatus & Preparing Site	1,708.05		
		C- Excavating and Backfilling	911.85		
		D- Concrete and Forms	2,607.82		
		E- Pumps and Turbines	23,059.36		

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 *** 2-B

POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
		F- Condenser and Pump	$ 2,770.33		
		G- Erection of Machinery	1,410.41		
		H- Piping	23,033.71		
		J- Safety Walks, Platforms, etc.	1,714.05		
		K- Recording Instruments	365.02		
		L- Moving Air Compressors from Water Pur. Bldg. to Old L.O. Bldg.	514.63		
		M- Shop Expense	1,595.11		
		N- Personal Injury Expense	217.44	60,071.30	
	378	36" Barometric Condensor			
		A- Engineering	$ 4.76		
		B- Excavating & Tunnel Changes	322.87		
		C- Foundations	587.29		
		D- Condensor and Pump	3,620.95		
		E- Piping	1,833.60		
		F- Installing Condensor	219.49		
		G- Sewer Connections	234.96		
		H- Personal Injury Expense	32.28	6,856.20	
	384	Install. of an Air Cleaning Plant for Power House			
		A- Engineering	$ 181.74		
		B- Sturtevant Washer with Pump and Motor	3,041.16		
		C- Breeching L & M			
		D- Steel Supports L & M	620.28		
		E- Bricklayers' Changes to Walks, etc.	202.17		
		F- Personal Injury Expense	6.55	4,051.90	
	402	Boilers and Stokers			
		A- Two Boilers	29,834.75		
		B- Two Stokers	15,607.07		
		C- One Brick Setting in Battery	6,243.38		
		D- Two Temporary Grates	38.10		
		Prop. Personal Injury Expense	117.03	$51,840.33	
	407	Construction of New Boiler Hse.			
		A- Engineering Expense	1,683.75		
		B- Mason Work Incl. Excavation, Stack and Roof	19,648.37		
		C- Carp. Work Incl. Remov. old trestle, changing track, etc.	21,096.22		
		D- Struc. Iron Work Incl. windows	30,834.53		
		E- Eqt. Incl. 2 Blowers, 2 Elev. 2 Conveyors, piping, etc.	40,704.46		
		F- Prop. Shop Expense	6,918.85		
		Prop. Personal Injury Exp.	600.86	121,487.04	
	410	New Water Filter in Water Purification Plant		1,314.59	

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st, 1927 ***

POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBITS	TOTALS	DISTRIBUTED
417		Necessary Improvements to Present Water Intake			
		A- Engineering	1,571.91		
		B- Excavating & Backfilling	224.23		
		C- Concreting	1,398.10		
		D- Filing	2,296.30		
		E- Piping	1,307.25		
		F- Steel Work and Screens	2,301.98		
		G- Shop Expense	783.48		
		Prop. Personal Injury Expense	87.66	9,970.91	
428		Extension to Boiler House			
		A- Engineering Expense	$ 5,417.38		
		B- Raising Bldg. & Trestle	12,274.86		
		C- Excavating Filling & Prep. Site	6,345.83		
		D- Foundations			
		1- Piles	12,945.94		
		2- Formwork	3,669.15		
		3- Waterproofing	685.57		
		4- Concrete and Reinforcements	10,771.62		
		5- Miscellaneous	209.08		
		E- Building			
		1- Steelwork	34,163.89		
		2- Brickwork	15,732.02		
		3- Carpenter Work	5,028.59		
		4- Concrete Floors & Bunk. Lining	6,871.91		
		5- Roof and Roofing	2,304.60		
		6- Sheet Metal Work	1,220.13		
		7- Painting	1,248.29		
		8- Miscellaneous	3,759.43		
		F- Equipment			$1,500.00
		1- Boilers, Stokers & Settings	79,924.94		
		2- Coal and Ash Hdlg.	9,330.03		
		3- Fans and Engines	8,923.50		
		4- Stack	9,524.65		
		5- Breaching Air Ducts	10,165.96		
		6- Piping, Valves & Covering	19,604.29		
		7- Motors, Lights & Wiring Conduit	8,643.75		
		8- Miscellaneous	4,554.61		
		G- Proportional Shop Charges	14,905.32		
		H- Personal Injury	246.33		
		I- Locomotive Crane	4,908.46		
		J- Liability Insurance	105.03	$294,235.34	

*** ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 ***

POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

(Continued)

SERIES NEW	SERIES OLD		DEBITS	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
439		Installation of 3 Add.600 H.P. Boilers with Accessories			
		A- Engineering	$ 714.66		
		B- Equipment			
		1- 3-600 H.P. Boilers	48,600.22		
		2- 3 Stokers	25,685.22		
		3- 3 Ash Hoppers	1,711.48		
		4- 3 Arches	2,833.71		
		5- Gauges	1,137.24		
		6- 3 Soot Blowers	2,256.58		
		7- Air Duct	348.95		
		C- Brickwork	21,731.29		
		D- Piping	25,679.84		$1,100.00
		E- Shop Expense	4,766.50		
		F- Personal Injury	75.50		
		G- Locomotive Crane	174.56		
		H- Miscellaneous	5,050.92		
		J- Liability Insurance	321.27		
		K- Yard Switching	12.21	$140,700.15	
456		Rebaffling 3-600 Horse Power Boilers		2,418.93	
488		Installation of Self Cleaning Screens			
		A- Cost of Screens	2,800.00		
		B- Erection	242.08		
		C- Housing	870.20		
		D- Motors and Electric Wiring	683.08		
		E- Shop Expense	127.71		
		F- Miscellaneous	336.70		
		G- Liability Insurance	17.86		
		H- Locomotive Crane	47.91		
		I- Personal Injury	17.92	5,143.46	
502		Shallcross Draft Regulators for Boiler House		451.77	
508		Shallcross Draft Regulators		1,542.67	
		TOTAL POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION		$910,821.25	$44,722.86
		LESS EQUIPMENT DISMANTLED		44,722.86	
		NET POWER & PLANT CONSTRUCTION		$866,098.39	
		Engineering on Construction Sept.1st,1910		$ 32,463.31	

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

FIRE LOSS-COAL HANDLING-CONVEYORS "B & C" BRIDGE CIRCLE TRACK
HIGH LINE-TANK HOUSE - L.O.BLDG. & L.I.A. BLDG. DECEMBER 31st,1927

		TOTALS	DISMANTLED
	GRAND TOTAL EXPENSE OF REBUILDING PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE	$ 403,801.49	$ 6,578.43
Nov.1923	Funds Receivable to be deposited with Trustee of First Mtge. Bonds	305,018.35	
do	Sundry Accounts Payable - Tom Callen	725.00	
do	Sundry Accounts Payable - Genl.Amer.Tk.Car.Corp.	1,685.75	
do	Deferred Charges	851.98	
Dec. 1923	Funds Receivable to be deposited with Trustee of First Mortgage Bonds	.03	
do	Loss on Employees property	567.20	
do	Loss on Property outside plant	1,744.39	
Jan.1924	Loss on Property outside plant	23.91	
do	Loss on Property outside plant	7.16	
	Dismantled and discarded Machinery		779.54
		$ 99,513.70	$ 7,357.97
	Less Equipment Dismantled	7,357.97	
	TOTAL CHARGED TO ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION	$ 92,155.73	

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 2-B

S U M M A R Y

		TOTALS	DISMANTLED
1.	Coal Handling Plant Construction	$ 378,054.96	$ 102,264.47
2.	Oven Construction	3,114,469.56	144,653.06
3.	By-Product Construction	1,090,589.40	282,316.69
4.	Coke Handling Plant Construction	350,433.63	94,263.94
5.	Shop and Warehouse Construction	97,176.15	-
6.	Surface and Office Construction	343,962.71	63,725.50
7.	Power Plant Construction	910,821.25	44,722.86
8.	Engineering on Construction to Sept. 1st,1910	32,463.31	
9.	Fire Loss-Coal Handling-Conveyors-B&C., Bridge Circle Track, High Line, Tank, House - L.O.Bldg. & L.B.A.Bldg.	99,513.70	7,357.97
	GRAND TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	$ 6,417,484.67	$ 739,304.49

CHARGED INTO PLANT EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT

343	Three Erwin Fire Extinguishers (By Prod.Const.)	$ 1,618.43	
370	Mill. Mach. for Mach.Shop (Shop & Warehouse Const.)	1,530.74	
375	One Turbine Sewer Cleaning Machine(Surf.& Off.Const.)	1,500.00	
376	Tool Room Grinder (Shop & Warehouse Const.)	826.29	
388	Concrete Mixer (Surf. & Off. Const.)	445.00	
396	48 Sections Shaw Walker Stge.Units, 8 Top and 7 bases for Main Vault, Ovens Office(Surf. & Off. Const.)	708.00	
397	One Portable Steam Flow Meter for Testing Dept.(By-Prod. Const.)	234.54	
399	1-65 Ton Mogul Type Locomotive(Surf.&Off.Const.)	19,146.04	
409	Mechanical Shop Equipment(Shop & Warehouse Const.)	2,083.91	
411	42" Colburn Boring Mill & Installing (Shop & Wareh. Const.)	4,983.82	
416	Six Gondola Cars (Surf.& Off. Const.)	4,261.55	
419	Install. new Mach. & Naphthalin Plt.(By-Prod.Const.)	5,183.40	
460	New Coke Bags (Surf.&Office Const.)	1,675.00	
467	Calorimeter for Laboratory (Surf.&Off. Const.)	342.00	
469	New Coal Crusher for Laboratory (Surf.&Off.Const.)	490.96	
	TOTAL		$ 45,029.68

CHARGED INTO AUTOMOBILE ACCOUNT

369	One Ford Chassis Motor Truck(Surf.&Office Const.	$ 860.30
381	Five Passenger Ford for Traffic (Surf.&Off. Const.)	407.00
420	One Ford Touring Car (Surf.&Off.Const.)	538.83
421	One Franklin Auto for Purchasing Dept.(Surf.&Off.Const.)	1,850.00
424	One One Ton Ford Truck (Surf.&Off.Const.)	875.36
426	One Ford Auto (Surf. & Off.Const.)	744.38
429	One Ford Truck (Surf.&Off. Const.)	795.22
431	One Ford Sedan (Surf.&Off. Const.)	950.00
432	Holmes Coupe (Surf. & Off. Const.)	4,087.00
434	Marmon Auto (Surf. & Off. Const.)	3,750.00
440	Franklin Touring (Surf. & Off. Const.	3,270.50

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS-DECEMBER 31st,1927 2-B

S U M M A R Y

	TOTALS	DISMANTLED
CHARGED INTO AUTOMOBILE ACCOUNT (continued)		
443 Buick Coupe (Surf. & Off. Const.)	$ 2,585.75	
468 Ford Coupe (Surf. & Off. Const.)	589.80	
475 Ford Coupe (Surf. & Off. Const.)	610.82	
480 1924 Buick Coupe (Surf.& Off. Const.)	2,133.00	
482 Ford Coupe (Surf. & Off. Const.)	597.60	
484 Ford Coupe (Surf. & Off. Const.)	605.40	
486 4 Passenger Buick Coupe (Surf. & Off. Const.)	2,386.20	
487 Dodge Delivery Truck (Surf. & Off. Const.)	1,600.00	
494 Chevrolet Coupe (Surf. & Off. Const.)	798.03	
510 New Ford Coupe (Solvay) (Surf. & Off. Const.)	579.53	
520 New Ford Coupe (Solvay) (Surf. & Off. Const.)	538.57	
TOTAL		$ 31,153.29
CHARGED TO DRUM EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT		
450 Fifty Heavy 110 Gal. Drums Galvanized	550.00	
452 3-4-458-9-45--110 Gal. Drums	5,098.00	
483 100 Steel Drums	1,320.68	
		6,968.68
TOTAL CHARGED OUT		$ 822,456.14
Net Additional Construction Accounts		$5,595,028.53
Future Construction Account Trans. to Add'l. Const.Acct.		7,250.18
ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS		$5,602,278.71

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION INTEREST AND DISCOUNT
* DEBITS *

DATE 1921	J. V. #	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Feb.	3401	Interest accrued in Feb. on $2,000,000.00 1st M.G. S.F. 7½% G.B.	$12,500.00
Feb.	3400	1/12 of 151,118.95 Bond Disc. & Expense up to 2/28/21 on 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 7½% Gold Bonds issued 2/1/21 - $12,593.25 - 1/12 Prop.	1,049.44
Mar.	3506	(Same as February)	12,500.00
Mar.	3505½	1/12 of 152,251.35 Bond Disc. & Expense up to 3/31/21 on 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 7½% Gold Bonds issued 2/1/21 - $12,678.61-Feb. & Mar. portion or 1/16 = 2,114.60 less Feb. entry J.V. #3400 of $1,049.44	1,065.16
April	3617	(Same as March)	12,500.00
April	3616	1/12 of $152,251.35 Bond Disc. & Expense up to 4/30/21 on 1st M. Coll. 7½% Bonds issued 2/1/21 $12,678.61 - 1/12 =	1,057.30
May	3718	(Same as April)	12,500.00
May	3717	1/12 of 158,116.26 Bond Disc. & Exp. up to 5/31/21 on 1st M.Coll. 7½% Bonds issued 2/1/21 - 13,176.36 1/12 = 1,098.03. Adjustment of 7½% Bonds - Disc. & Exp. as of May 31,1921 charged at 426993 should be 4,392.12 or addition of 122.19 or total of	1,220.22
June	3819	(Same as May)	12,500.00
June	3818	1/12 of 159,408.86 Bond Disc. & Exp. up to 6/30/21 on 1st Mtge. Coll. 7½% Bonds issued 2/1/21 is 13,257.80 and 1/12 = 1,142.90	1,142.90
June	3847	Copy of letter as below:	19,589.80

6-17-21

"Will you kindly make the following entry on the books of this company as of June 30, 1921?

Credit to interest and discount for profit and loss - $19,589.80

Debit deferred construction charges, int. and discount 19,589.80

This item represents the amount of interest at the rate of 7% on funds advanced out of our working capital in connection with the construction of the coke ovens, and for which we have not been reimbursed by the trustee. The interest on the amount represented by funds drawn down from the trustee, covering advances made on the construction of the ovens, is already being deferred by being included in the deferment of interest and discount on the full $2,000,000.00 - 7½%Collateral Bonds. Below is given detailed calculation.

(Continued)

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DEFERRED CONSTRUCTIONS INTEREST AND DISCOUNT

- DEBITS -

DATE	J.V.#	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
June	3857 (Cont.)	Letter 6-17-21	

	Amt. Expended			
July 1920	69.74	31 days	2,161.94	
Aug.	8,548.64	30	256,459.20	
Sept.	50,200.36	31	1,556,211.16	
Oct.	89,325.36	30	2,679,760.80	
Nov.	160,532.94	31	4,976,521.14	
Dec.	364,372.13	31	11,295,536.03	
Jan.	445,528.75	28	12,474,805.00	
Feb.	475,461.02	31	14,739,291.62	
Mar.	613,981.91	30	18,419,457.30	
Apr.	686,788.65	31	21,290,448.15	
May	812,072.87	30	24,362,186.10	
			112,052,838.44	

DEDUCTION OF 7½% OF BONDS FOR CASH DRAWN DOWN FROM TRUSTEE

May 16	94,436.46	45 Days	4,249,640.70	
June 6	235,683.00	24 "	5,656,392.00	102,116,025.74
			9,906,032.70	365
				276,854.26 @ 7%
				19,389.00

July	3916	(Same as June)	12,000.00
July	3915	1/12 of 159,408.86 Bond Disc. & Exp. up to 6/30/21 on 1st Mtge. Coll. 7½% Bonds issued 2/1/21 is 13,257.60 & 1/12 of 13,257.60 equals 1,104.80	1,104.80
July	3954	(Copy of Letter as below)	2,909.27

7-28-21.

"Please make the following entry on the books of this Company as of July 31, 1921.
Credit to int. & dis. for profit and loss $2,909.27
Debit deferred construction charges, interest and discount 2,909.27

This item represents the amount of interest at the rate of 7% on funds advanced out of our working capital in connection with the construction of the coke ovens and for which we have not been reimbursed by the trustee. The interest on the amount represented by funds drawn from the trustee, covering advances made on the construction of the ovens, is already being deferred by being included in the deferment of interest and discount on the full $2,000,000.00 7½% Coll. Bonds.

(Continued)

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION INTEREST AND DISCOUNT

2-C

DEBITS

DATE	J.V.#	DESCRIPTION				AMOUNT
July	3954 (Cont.)	Letter 7-28-21.				
		"Below is given a detailed statement of how the above figures are arrived at:				
		Expended to June 30, 1921.	$1,177,176.32	31 days		$36,492,465.92
		Deduction of 7½% of Bonds for Cash Drawn from Trustee				
		up to June 30, 1921.	330,119.46	31 days	$10,233,703.26	
		July 11th.	554,449.00	20 days	11,088,980.00	21,322,683.26
						$15,169,782.66
		$15,169,782.66 / 365 =	$41,561.05 @ 7% =			$ 2,909.27
Aug.	4017	Interest accrued in Aug. on 1,987,000 & 13,000. 1st Mtge. C.S.F. 7½% G.B. - 24 days on 1,987,000 and 7 days on 13,000.00				$10,407.72
Aug.	4016	1/12 of 158,422.61 Bond Disc. & Exp. up to 8/1 on 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 7½% Gold Bonds issued 2/1/21 is 13,201.88 and 1/12 of 13,201.88 equals $1100.16. Portion chargeable to Def. Const.Int. & Disc. is 917.62				917.62
Aug.	4055	Copy of letter as below:				3,273.25

8-19-21

"Please make the following entry on the books of this Company as of August 31st, 1921:

Credit to Interest and Discount for Profit and Loss	$3,273.25
Debit deferred constructions charges, Int. & Discount	3,273.25

This item represents the amount of interest at the rate of 7% on funds advanced out of our working capital in connection with the construction of the coke ovens and for which we have not been reimbursed by the trustee. The interest on the amount represented by funds drawn from the trustee, covering advances made on the construction of the ovens, is already deferred by being included in the deferment of interest and discount on the full $2,000,000.00 7½% Coll. Bonds.

Below is given a detailed statement of how the above figures are arrived at:

Expended to July 31st,1921	$1,488,379.89	31 days		$46,139,776.59
Deduct: Cash drawn from Trustee up to & Incl. 7/31/21	884,568.46	31 days	$27,421,622.26	
Aug. 23	99,666.67	8 days	798,333.36	
Aug. 26	170,428.64	5 days	852,143.20	29,072,098.82
				$17,067,677.77
$17,067,677.77 / 365 =	46,760.76 @ 7% =			3,273.25

Yours very truly,

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

DEBITS — DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION INTEREST AND DISCOUNT

DATE	J.V.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Sept.	4118	Portion of Accrued Bond Interest on 1st Mtge. 7½% Gold Bonds of 1,968,000.00 and 19,000.00 or 1,987,000.00 applicable to Def. Const.Int.&Discount	$ 4,595.72
Sept.	4117	1/12 of 158,517.98 Bond Disc. & Exp. up to 9/1/21 on 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 7½% G.B.issued 2/1/21 is 13,209.83 and 1/12 of 13,209.83 is 1100.82. Portion applicable to Def.Const. Int. & Disc. is 407.02	407.02
"	4156	Copy of letter as below:	645.94

9-30-21.

"Please make the following entries on the books of this company as of September 30th, 1921.

Credit to Int. and Dis.	$645.94
Charge to Deferred Construction Int. & Dis.	645.94

This item represents the amount of interest at the rate of 6½ per cent, funds advanced out of the working capital in connection with the construction of #2 Block of Coke Ovens, for which we have not been reimbursed by the Trustee.

Below is given a detailed statement of how the above figure is arrived at.

Expended to Aug.31st,1921 for material charged into #1 Block, which is to be used for #2.	$84,964.52
Direct charges to #2 Block up to and including Aug. 31st	35,922.05
Total	$120,886.57

6½% Interest on the above for 30 days is $645.94.

Yours very truly,"

Oct.	4218	Portion of Accrued Bond Interest on 1st Mtge.Coll. S.F.7½% G.B. of 1,968,000.00 and 2,000.00 or 1,968,000 applicable to Deferred Const.Interest and Disc.	4,184.07
Oct.	4217	1/12 of 156,918.13 Bonds Disc. & Exp. up to 10/1/21 on 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F.7½% G.B. issued 2/1/21 is 13076.51 & 1/12 of 13,076.51 is 1089.71 Portion applicable to Def.Const.Int. & Disc.is	371.25
Oct.	4256	Copy of letter per below.	1,731.87

10-21-21.

"Kindly make the following entries on your books as of Oct. 31st:

Credit to Interest and Discount	$1,731.87
Charge to Deferred Const.Int. & Disc. a/c	1,731.87

This represents $319,692.74 expended on the construction of #2 Block of ovens at 6½% interest for one month.

Inasmuch as block #1 has been completed and is in operation, we are discontinuing to charge interest on expenditures for this block into the above account.

Yours very truly,"

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION INTEREST AND DISCOUNT

2-C

* DEBITS *

DATE 1921	J.V. #	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Nov.	4315	Portion of Interest accrued on $1,966,000 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 7½% Gold Bonds	4,186.20
Nov.	4314	Portion of Bond Disc. & Expense applicable to Deferred Construction Int. & Discount	385.08
Nov.	4353	Copy of Statement Per Below:	2,790.69

Nov. 1921.

Cr. Interest and Discount $2,790.69
Dr. Deferred Const. Int. & Dis. $2,790.69

6½% Interest on Expenditures for Construction of Block #2 Ovens out of working capital for the month of Nov.

Amount Expended to Oct. 31	274,897.38
Matl. on hand to be used for #2 Block	314,026.14
	$588,923.52

6½% Interest for 40 days				$3,190.00
Less:- Cash Receipts from Trustee				
Nov.10	$55,334.60	20 days 6½%	199.82	
Nov.21	117,957.86	9 days 6½%	191.68	
Nov.23	21,614.95	2 days 6½%	7.81	399.31
				$2,790.69

Dec.	4410	Portion of Interest accrued on $1,833,000 and $133,000.00 1st Mtge. Coll.S.F. 7½% Gold Bonds	4,084.01
Dec.	4409	Portion of Bond Discount & Exp. Applicable to Deferred charges Interest and discount	354.19
Dec.	4448	Copy of Statement Per Below:	2,846.32

"Interest Accrued on Working Capital Used for the Construction of S.O. #442 for Dec. Block #2

Amount Expended to Dec.1,1921	$757,526.98		
Less Amt.Drawn from trustee to 12/1	194,907.41		
	562,619.57	6½%-12 Days	1213.40
Less Received from Trustee 12/12	34,494.53		
	528,125.04	6½%- 7 Days	667.49
Less Received from Trustee 12/19	77,073.11		
	451,051.93	6½%-11 Days	895.84
Less Received from Trustee 12/30	65,596.87		
	385,455.06	6½%- 1 Day	69.59
			$2846.32"

Dec.	4445	Copy of Statement Per Below:	7,777.34

(Continued)

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION INTEREST AND DISCOUNT
- DEBITS -

DATE 1921	J.V.#	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Dec.	4445	Copy of Statement Per Below:	$ 7,777.34

Yearly Adjustment of Bond Discount & Expense on 7½% S.F.Gold Bonds

Credit	Profit and Loss a/c		$10,660.94
Debit	Bond Discount and Expense	2,883.60	
	Deferred Const.Int.& Disc.	7,777.34	

The above entry to correct distribution of Bond Discount and Expense for the year 1921 and to adjust the Bond Discount and Expense a/c as of Dec. 31, 1921

Amount charged off	$25,416.70
" Should be "	22,533.10
Adjustment	$ 2,883.60

Distribution		Distribution	
Charged to Profit and Loss	$16,341.72	Charged to Def.Const.Int.& Discount	$9,074.98
Should be	5,680.78	Should Be	16,852.32
Adjustment	$10,660.94	Adjustment	$ 7,777.34

Amount to be charged off in 1921	$24,581.56
Less per month (Jan.1922)	2,048.46
	$22,533.10

Should Be Charged To		Def.Const.		Charged To	Profit
Month	Amount	Int.& Disc.	Prof. & Loss	Def.Const.Int.& Disc.	& Loss
Jan.	-	-			
Feb.	2,048.46	2,048.46	-	1,049.44	
Mar.	2,048.46	2,048.46	-	1,065.16	
April	2,048.46	2,048.46	-	1,057.30	
May	2,048.46	2,048.46	-	1,220.22	
June	2,048.46	2,048.46	-	1,142.90	
July	2,048.46	2,048.46	-	1,104.80	(988.00
August	2,048.46	1,768.12	280.34	917.62	(182.54
Sept.	2,048.46	697.88	1,350.58	(31.98	(31.98
				(375.04	(725.78
					(1,444.00
Oct.	2,048.46	697.88	1,350.58	371.25	(159.60
					(718.46
Nov.	2,048.46	697.88	1,350.58	385.08	(7,496.96
					(865.30
Dec.	2,048.50	699.80	1,348.70	354.19	(3,110.44
					(682.62
	TOTAL	16,852.32	5,680.78	9,074.98	16,341.72
		9,074.98			5,680.78
		7,777.34			10,660.94

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION INTEREST AND DISCOUNT
- DEBITS -

DATE 1922	J.V.#	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Jan.	4525	Portion of Interest Accrued on $1,833,000 1st Mtge. Coll.S.F.7½% Gold Bonds	$ 3,913.63
Jan.	4524	Portion of Bond Discount & Expense applicable to deferred Const.Int.& Disc.	699.79
Jan.	4563	Copy of letter per below:	2,159.26

2-2-1922.

"Kindly make the following entry on your books as of January 31st, 1922.

Credit to Interest and Discount Account $2,159.26
Charge to Deferred construction interest and discount account $2,159.26. This represents 6½% interest on the amount expended for the construction of #2 block of ovens less the interest on cash received from Trustee up to and including January 31st, 1922.

Yours very truly,"

Feb.	4612	Portion of Interest accrued on $1,833,000.00 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 7½% Gold Bonds	$ 3,913.63
Feb.	4611	Portion of Bond Discount & Expense applicable to Deferred Const. Int. and Discount	641.36
Feb.	4650	Copy of letter Per Below:	1,512.13

3-2-1922.

"Kindly make the following entry on this Company's Books as of February 28th, 1922.

Credit to Interest and Discount	$1,512.13
Charge to Deferred Const.Int.& Disc.a/c	1,512.13

This represents 6% interest on the amount expended for the construction of #2 block of ovens, less the interest on cash received from trustee up to and including Feb. 28, 1922.

Yours very truly,"

Mar.	4752	Portion of Interest accrued on $1,833,000.00 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F.7½% Gold Bonds	3,913.63
Mar.	4736	Portion of Bond Disc.& Exp.Applicable to Deferred Const.Int.and Discount	641.36
Mar.	4742	Copy of Letter Per Below:	1,790.96

3-28-1922.

"The accrued interest on funds expended from working capital for the construction of #2 block of ovens for the month of March is $1,790.96.

Kindly credit interest and discount with this amount and charge Deferred Construction interest & discount account.

Yours very truly,"

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION INTEREST AND DISCOUNT
- DEBITS -

DATE 1922	J.V.#	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
April	4833	Portion of Interest Accrued on $1,833,000.00 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F.7½% Gold Bonds	$ 2,478.63
April	4817	Portion of Bond Disc.& Exp.Applicable to deferred Const.Int.& Discount	406.19
April	4823	Copy of letter per below	1,289.86

April 27,1922.

"The accrued interest on funds expended from working capital for the construction of #2 block of ovens for nineteen days of April is $1,289.86.

Kindly credit interest and discount with this amount and charge Deferred Construction interest and discount account.

Yours very truly,"

April	4813	To adjust Balance a/c difference in method of figuring Interest on funds in hands of Trustee of 1st Mtge.Coll. S.F.7½% Gold Bonds per correspondence of Mr.F.R.Wahl	152.55
		TOTAL DEBITS	$176,608.16

*** CREDITS ***

1921 Feb.	3478	1 Day Interest 6% on 435,213.00 proceeds of 1st Mtge.6% Serial Gold Bonds from Dillon Read & Company	74.08
	3478	3% on 1,414,787 funds held in trust by Trustee of 1st Mtge.Coll.S.F.7½% Gold Bonds 2/23-2/28/21	589.49
	3478	22 Days Int.on $1,850,000. on deposit with dillon Read & Co.as proceeds of Bond issue 2/1/21 to 2/23/21	9,166.65
Mar.	3528	31 days Int.@ 3% on $1,414,787. funds held in trust by trustee of 1st Mtge.Coll.S.F.7½% G.Bonds	3,604.80
Mar.	3528	24 days Interest at 3% on $606,338.00 funds remitted 3/7/21 to trustee	1,212.60
April	3639	30 days Int.at 3% on $2,021,125.00 held in trust by trustee of 1st Mtge.Coll.S.F.7½% G.Bonds	4,983.60
May	3740	16 Days Interest at 3% on $2,021,125.00 held in trust by trustee of 1st Mtge.Coll.S.F.7½% G.Bonds	2,694.83
	3740	15 Days on $1,926,688.54 at 3%	2,408.36
June	3887	Interest at 3% on $1,926,689.54 for 30 da.equals $4,750.74 less	

(Continued)

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DEFERRED CONSTRUCTION INTEREST AND DISCOUNT
- CREDITS -

DATE 1921	J.V.#	DESCRIPTION					AMOUNT
June	3887	Int.at 3% on $235,684.00 for 26 days equals $503.65 or				$ 4,247.09	
		held in trust by Trustee of 1st Mtge.Coll.S.F. 7½% Gold Bonds					$ 4,247.09
July	3991	Interest at 3% on $1,691,005.54 for 31 days equals $4,308.58 less interest at 3% on $554,449.00 for 20 days equals $911.42 equals $3,397.17. Held in Trust by Trustee for 1st Mtge.Coll.S.F.7½% G.B.					3,397.17
Aug.	4092	Int.at 3% on $1,136,556.54 for 31da.				2,895.88	
		" " " 99,666.67 for 11da.$			90.11		
		" " " 170,428.64 " 7da.			98.05	188.16	2,707.72
Sept.	4193	Int.at 3% on $ 866,461.23 " 30da.$2,136.48					
		" " " 44,101.90 " 4			14.50	2,121.98	
		Less portion Credited to P.& L.				363.79	
						2,095.33	1,758.19
Oct.	4294	Int.at 3% on $ 822,359.33 for 31da.				2,095.33	
		" " " 49,440.94 " 21 " $			85.34		
		" " " 40,425.65 " 17 "			56.49	141.83	
						1,953.50	
		To be credited to Int.& Discount				136.33	1,817.17
Nov.	4391	Int.at 3% on $ 732,492.74 for 30da.				1,806.14	
		" " " 55,334.60 " 20da.$			90.96		
		" " " 117,957.86 " 9 "			87.26		
		" " " 21,614.95 " 2 "			3.55	181.77	1,624.37
Dec.	4487	Int.at 3% on $ 537,585.33 for 31da.				1,369.74	
		" " " 34,494.53 " 19 " $			53.87		
		" " " 77,073.11 " 12 "			76.02		
		" " " 65,596.87 " 1 "			5.39	135.28	1,234.46
Jan.1922	4565	Int.at 3% on $ 360,420.82 for 31da.				918.31	
		" " " 27,357.18 " 19 " $			42.72		
		" " " 40,425.65 " 12 "			39.87		
		" " " 98,253.26 " 5 "			40.38	122.97	795.34
Feb.	4652	3% Int.on $144,616.09 for 28 da.				$ 332.82	
		" " 54,408.78 " 7 "			76.02		
		" " 54,251.33 " 1 "			4.46	80.48	252.34
Dec.	5530	To correct amounts capitalized of Bond Dis.and Expense					2,143.43
		TOTAL CREDITS					$44,711.69

TOTAL DEBITS	$176,608.16
TOTAL CREDITS	44,711.69
GENERAL LEDGER BALANCE 12/31/27.	$131,896.47

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

DECEMBER 31,1927

1 Checkwriter	$ 90.00
1 Checkwriter	112.50
2 L.C. Smith Typewriters	139.80
1 L.C. Smith Typewriter	88.80
General Ledger Balance 12/31/27	$431.10

*** THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY ***

PLANT EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT ** ** DECEMBER 31st, 1927

O. NO.			
[illegible]	One 65 ton Mogul type Locomotive	$19,146.04	
375	One Turbine Sewer Cleaning Machine	1,500.00	
388	Concrete Mixer	445.00	
370	Milling Machine for Machine Shop	1,530.74	
376	Tool Room Grinder	826.29	
343	Three Irwin Fire Extinguishers	1,618.43	
397	One Portable Steam Flow Meter for Testing Dept.	234.54	
409	Mechanical Shop Equipment	2,083.91	
[illegible]	42" Colburn Sawing Mill & Installing	4,983.82	
396	48 Section Shaw Walker Storage Units	708.00	
416	Six Gondola Cars	4,261.55	
[illegible]	Installing New Machinery at Naphthalen Plant	5,183.40	
467	Calorimeter for Laboratory	342.00	
469	New Coal Crusher for Laboratory	490.96	
521	One Portable Electric Welding Machine	990.00	
	147 Lockers	843.60	
Feb. 1919	Recording Gauge	250.00	
July 1913	Pipe Machine	300.24	
Nov. 1912	Motor and Fan Machine	149.50	
Apr. 1910	One Clam Shell Bucket	872.00	
Dec. 1909	One Ten Ton Locomotive Crane #3	6,417.02	
	Switching & Freight on Crane	131.18	
Feb. 1910	Two Inclined Recording Ammeters	163.48	
	Hanging sign on Domestic Coke Bldg.	308.45	
June 1909	Three set enameled signs, freight & Cartage	662.22	
	Six Ware trucks Page #1	22.58	
Apr. 1909	One Model [illegible] Chassis Body & Lettering & Chutes	3,251.20	
Sept. 1909	do do	3,216.75	
	Bristol Meter	133.00	
	Material transferred from Chicago Yard Equipment	4,637.90	
	Sundries Description of Items not obtainable	6,384.89	
			$72,088.69
	Less:		
	Original Construction auto trucks scrapped	$ 4,587.90	
	Balance of depreciation on trucks #25-26 not written off	996.55	
	Auto Trucks #25-26 sold to Stoltz & Wright	800.00	
Dec. 1926	S.O. #343 - three Irwin Fire Extinguishers	1,618.43	
June 1925	S.O. #416 - three Gondolas #10-12 & 13 scrapped	2,130.78	
			$10,133.66
	LEDGER BALANCE		$61,955.03

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

AUTOMOBILE ACCOUNT
DECEMBER 31st, 1927

Description	Date	Shop Order No.	Engine Number	Purchase Amount	Depreciation to 12/31/27	Value at 12/31/27
Ford Truck	Dec. 1918	424	2793493	$ 875.36	$ 875.36	$ -
" "	" 1919	429	3509888	795.22	795.22	-
" Coupe	May 1925	484	11755389	605.40	604.40	1.00
Buick "	July 1925	486	1370839	2,386.20	2,385.20	1.00
Graham Truck	" 1925	487	A-398407	1,600.00	1,599.00	1.00
Ford Coupe	Apr. 1926	510	13464463	579.53	578.53	1.00
" "	" 1927	520	14798813	538.57	259.00	279.57
			General Ledger Balance 12/31/27			$ 285.57

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL ACCOUNT
PER TRIAL BALANCE - DECEMBER 31, 1927

Cancellation settlement of contract for By-Product Coke ovens dated July 14, 1920. This contract was for three batteries of coke ovens of 50 ovens each, known as batteries No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. Batteries No. 1 and No. 2 were completed and paid for. On July 2nd, 1921 The Koppers Company were requested to make no further commitments affecting Battery No. 3. Orders previously placed had been for materials for entire contract, consequently cost of material shipped, work in progress, etc. would have to be paid for on a basis mutually agreed upon. This cancellation charge as final settlement was the flat sum of $186,000.00
Journal Entry Dec. 1922, J.V. #4389.

Material received and now located at Carrollville consists of:

Oven Steelwork
Oven Castings: (including doors, stack dampers, Peep Hole Castings, Inspection (Hole Castings, Sills, Plates, Gas Guns, Charging Hole, etc.
Oven Machinery
Oven Brickwork
Oven Gas Mains

Total Contract Price of Items purchased and manufactured or in the process of manufacture	$ 200,746.84
Less allowance of material ordered and not finished and not shipped	37,668.00
Total Charge for Material and work done	$ 163,078.84
Add: Charge for Miscl. expense consisting of Interest advanced for payments on Third Battery, expense incurred in the office, traveling, inspection, etc.	35,000.00
TOTAL CHARGE	$ 198,078.84
Total Cancellation Charge in final settlement	$ 186,000.00
Less: Credit for one oven door used and charged to S.O. 442 (December 1922)	493.00
Balance as per G/L Trial Balance	$ 185,507.00

KOPPERS CHARGES FOR CANCELLATION

EXHIBIT - 2

	CONTRACT PRICE IF COMPLETE & SHIPPED	LOCATION & CONDITION	CHARGE	SALVAGE FRT.& CREDIT FOR UNFINISHED WORK
Conductor Rails	$ 1,665.00	Nothing done	-	
Electric Wiring	2,731.00	do	-	
Oven Brickwork	301,643.00		$ 5,358.84	
Strawboard 21 Bdles.				
Paving Brick 10,300#				
Rods Hands & Doors For Stack all.		Little done at Milwaukee, Wis.		
Oven Steel work 245T	62,512.00	Completed At Milw.or being shipped thereto Nothing done	62,512.00 -	
Oven Tracks	4,329.00			
Oven Castings	72,725.00		72,725.00	
Oven doors 233000#		To be finished & shipped to Milw.		
Ascension Pipes 91000#		To be scrapped at Ft. Wayne		5,102.00
Res.& Reg.Dampers 29600#		Complete, To Be shipped to Milw.		
Inspection Hole Castings 23300#		Complete. To Be shipped to Milw.		
Fuel Main		Nothing done		
Air Reversing Valves 16000#		To be shipped to Milw.complete from Ft.Wayne		
Stock Dampers 3883#		Complete at Champaign To Be shipped to Milw.		
Oven door Sills 16000#		At Milw.Complete		
Oven Number Plates 3200#		do		
Jack for Stock Dumper 138#		do		
Peep Hole Castings 35000#		do		
Man Hole Castings 1100#		do		
Gas Guns 11000#		do		
Carging Holes 20000#		do		

	CONTRACT PRICE IF COMPLETE & SHIPPED	LOCATION & CONDITION	CHARGE	SALVAGE FRT. & CREDIT FOR UNFINISHED WORK
OVEN GAS MAINS	$ 60,601.00		$ 50,150.00	
Gas Cocks 530#		Complete. To be shipped to Milw.		
Collecting Main & suction main walks, bridges & towers 84T		Complete. To be shipped to Milw.		
Suction Main 92000#		To be completed & shipped to Milw.		
Suction Main Valves 4000#		To be completed & shipped to Milw.		
Fuel Main Valves 5300#		5% Completed. To be salvaged		$ 527.00
Fuel Gas Meters 2200#		At Milw. complete		
Fuel Main Sealpots 1600#		do		
Fuel Main levers & Clamps 1200#		do		
Collecting Mains		Titusville. Little done. To be cancelled for $500.00. Charge per contract would be $30,800.00		30,300.00
OVEN MACHINERY	10,001.00		10,001.00	
Air valve & damper reverse machine motors - 1060#		Complete at Milw.		
Gas cock reverse Machine motors 1500#		" " "		
Timing device for reversing machine 1000#		" " "		
Air valve & Damper reverse machine 10000#		At Ft. Wayne. To be salvaged		945.00
Gas cock reversing machine motor 8000#		do		814.00
Gas Cock reverse machine brake 520#		At Schenectady. No disposition made. Condition unknown.		Salvage not estimated
Air valve & Damper reverse machine brake 350#		do		do
Open Piping	12,537.00	Nothing done		
Total Material & Labor Profit	528,744.00		200,746.84	37,668.00
Deduct Credit			37,668.00	
Net Charge for cancellation for Material & Labor & Profit on finished work & unfinished work to extend unfinished			$163,078.84	
Charges for interest on monies advanced by Koppers & office & traveling expense incurred in connection therewith			35,000.00	
Total charges for cancellation			$198,078.84	

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

DETAIL
APPROPRIATIONS PENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1927

KOPPER'S NO.	S.O.	DESCRIPTION		TOTAL EXPENSE TO 12/31/27
-	522	Installation of Cast Iron Door Jambs on Koppers Block #1		17,979.05
M-3	523	Purchase of 3000 Yds. of Canvas for Domestic Coke Bags		2,357.83
M-5	524	Portable Vibrating Unit for Rescreening Stock Coke		1,371.79
-	525	One Chevrolet Coupe for Sales Department		742.50
		TOTAL		$ 22,451.17
		LESS		
		Appropriations Closed:		
		Charged to-		
		S.O. 522(Portion) Reserve for Relining Ovens	$9,703.15	
		S.O. 523 Plant Equipment	2,357.83	12,060.98
		GRAND TOTAL Per G/L 12/31/27		$ 10,390.19

SUMMARY COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF KOPPERS OVENS BLOCKS
#1 - #2 - #3 - And Section E - As of Dec. 31 - 1927

S.O. 442 -

Total Cost of Block #1	$1,560,435.20
" " " " #2	1,171,017.81
" " " " #3	3,716.44
Section "E"	105,022.78
Total Cost as per Balance Sheet 12/31/27	$2,840,192.23

SUMMARY OF COST OF KOPPERS BLOCK NO. 1

SHOP ORDER #442 As of Dec. 31 - 1927

Work Done by - Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co. - X - Demolition -

Section	B - 1 -	Preparatory Work-Removal of Existing Batteries	40,922.85	
"	B - 2	Preparing Site	6,249.95	
"	B - 3	New Coke High Line	599.81	
"	B - 4	Oven Foundations	3,779.81	
		Total Demolition Block # 1		$ 51,552.42

Work done by - Contractor

Section - A 1	General Construction Expense		178,495.31

Work done by Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co. Construction

Section	B - 1	General Construction Expense	200,263.35	
"	B - 3	Preparing Site -	20,656.55	
"	B - 4	New Coke High Line	35,808.08	
"	B - 5	Oven Stack	46,834.35	
"	B - 6	Door Raising Machine Repair Pit	3,385.40	
"	B - 7	Construction of New "S" Coal Conveyor	41,775.38	
"	B - 8	Oven Foundations	103,680.39	
"	B - 9	" Brick Work	347,900.76	
"	B -10	" Structural Steel	56,450.36	
"	B -11	New Oven Coal Bin Foundation	76,195.68	
"	B -12	Pusher & Pusher Track Foundation	68,205.49	
"	B -13	Oven Piping	88,199.10	
"	B -14	Clay,Handling apparatus	2,902.94	
"	B -15	Quenching Station Drainage Table & Breeze Box	51,520.37	
"	B -16	Oven Castings	73,741.71	
"	B -17	Quenching Track	7,822.32	
"	B -18	Coal Conveyor Junction House	36,119.67	
"	B -19	Oven Larry Construction	17,669.79	
"	B -20	Oven Stack End Bench	24,772.19	
"	B -21	Door Raising Mach.on Coke Discharge Side	8,356.59	
		Total Section -"B"		1,312,260.47

Section - C -	Addition Work Done		
	General Expense		28,016.24
Total Cost of Koppers Block No.1			$ 1,570,324.44

Dismantlement -

Nov. 1922	Sect. - B - 1 K	Concrete Tower & Equipment	3,799.61	
May 1923	" - B - 1 L	Hoisting Engine	2,303.68	
Apr. 1923	" - B - 1 M	Concrete Mixer	3,731.00	
Apr. 1923	" - B - 1 Y3	Dismantling Concrete Mixer	15.22	
May 1923	" - B - 1 Y4	" Hoisting Engine	39.73	
		Total Dismantled		$ 9,889.24

Net Cost of Construction of Koppers Ovens Block #1
As of 12/31/27 $1,560,435.20

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 1
DURING 1920-1921

SHOP ORDER NO.442

SECTION "B" - WORK TO BE DONE BY THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Sect.B-1	Preparatory Work-Removal of Existing Batteries		
	A-Erecting Scaffold - L&M	$ 815.63	
	B-Removing Brick from inside of Stack	663.69	
	C-Taking Down Stacks	912.65	
	D-Drilling Test Holes	104.64	
	E-Acetylene Cutting Apparatus for General Demolition Purposes	1,866.96	
	F-Miscellaneous Tools and Repairs to same	4,985.44	
	G-Laying Tracks Between Pusher Tracks for Removal of Brick,etc. from old ovens-L&M	2,843.22	
	H-Changing of Piping,etc. on waste heat boilers between Blocks 1 and 2	410.52	
	J-Refuse disposal boxes - L&M	1,030.44	
	K-Locomotive Crane Expense	8,039.86	
	L-Shop Expense		
	M-Personal Injury	51.97	
	Demolition of Block 1		
	AA-Removal of Electric Door Lift	330.64	
	BB-Removal of All Piping incl.B.H.Main	1,681.34	
	CC-Removal of All Steel Work and Wire Work	1,728.56	
	DD-Removal of Brick	8,974.74	
	EE-Removal of Concrete	3,834.17	
	FF-Removal of Electric Fan	98.39	
	GG-Brick Work & Concrete Disposal(Railroad Labor)	2,234.66	
	HH-Tearing out "1 and 2 Waste Heat Boilers	315.33	
	TOTAL SECTION B-1		$40,922.85
Sect. B-2	Preparing Site		
	A-Removing Drums, etc. at last chance to make necessary space for storing material	1,608.67	
	B-Dismantling present quenching car roundhouse	972.01	
	C-Dismantling present locomotive roundhouse	327.09	
	D-Tearing out #7 track on Coke handling side	108.70	
	E-Changes to present coke trestle	1,466.36	
	F-Preparing site for oven stack foundation BLK.#1	466.51	
	G-Building temporary breeze box	373.49	
	H-Dismantling present south hose cart house	159.47	
	J-Tearing down old coke trestle next to quenching track	496.96	
	K-Tearing out quenching trks,etc.at So.end Blk.#1	79.20	
	L-Tearing out overhead wiring poles & removing Hydrants for new quenching station site	191.49	
	TOTAL SECTION B-2		$ 6,249.95

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 1
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 142

SECTION "B" - WORK TO BE DONE BY THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Sect.B-3	New Coke Highline		
	A-Preparing Site	$ 225.56	
	B-Excavating	31.65	
	C-Tearing out old highline	342.60	
	TOTAL SECTION B-3		$ 599.81
Sect.B-4	Oven Foundations		
	A-Excavating and Backfilling	$ 3,779.81	
	TOTAL SECTION B-4		3,779.81
	TOTAL S.O. 142 X DEMOLITION BLOCK NO. 1		$ 51,552.42
	Z. Construction		
	Work to Be Done by the Contractor		
Sect.A-1	General Construction Expense		
	A-Engineering & Drafting Expenses Incl.Supplies	177,795.31	
	B-Salaries, traveling & Office Expenses and supplies of erecting engineers & assistants	37.82	
	C-Traveling Expenses of all officials, Assistants and Clerks	462.18	
	D-Tax on freight express and passenger charges	200.00	
	TOTAL SECTION A-1		$178,495.31
	Work to be done by The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co.		
Sect.B-1	General Construction Expense		
	A-Engineering and Drafting	20,974.31	
	B-Proportion of Supt.Foreman, Timekeepers, Store Clerks, etc.	23,450.48	
	C-General Works General Expense Incl.Trav.Exp.	32,059.15	
	D-Unloading Material	5,265.55	
	1-Unloading Brick into Brick Shed	1,198.04	
	2-Unloading Brick into East Yard	349.04	
	3-Handling Brick from Brick Shed to Ovens	2,828.15	
	4-Handling Brick from East Yard to Ovens	245.34	
	5-Unloading Material to the Last Chance	1,160.97	
	6-Handling Material from Last Chance to Ovens	2,434.14	
	7-Unloading Material in East Yard	25.26	
	8-Handling Material from East Yard to Ovens		
	9-Unloading Sand at Coal Field	94.42	
	10-Unloading Stone at Coal Field	108.27	
	11-Handling Sand from Coal Field to Mixer	727.71	
	12-Handling Stone from Coal Field to Mixer	281.90	
	13-Unloading Cement to Cement Shed	1,391.63	
	E-Shop Expense	13,029.27	
	F-Locomotive Crane Expense	14,730.87	
	G-Personal Injury Expense	5,636.99	
	H-Maintenance of Temporary Construction Bldg.	2,483.75	
	J-Misc.Tools & Repairs to same used in oven Construction Proper	10,370.05	

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 1
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 442

SECTION "B" - WORK TO BE DONE BY THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Sect.B-1(Cont)	K-Concrete Tower and Equipment	$ 4,335.83	
	L-Hoisting Engine	2,303.68	
	M-Concrete Mixer	3,731.00	
	N-Yard Switch.Exp.Incl.Outside R.R.Switch Exp.	5,427.30	
	O-Sand and Stone Storage Bins for Concrete Tower	1,689.13	
	P-Liability Fire and Tornado Insurance	7,851.54	
	Q-Erection of Temp.Comfort Station south end	131.89	
	R-Construction of Storage Bin for Iron & Steel	9.36	
	S-Cement House and Platform at Mixer	126.66	
	T-Extension of oven shed	123.66	
	U-Erection of shed over ovens	4,299.80	
	V-Brick Hoist.apparatus	2,626.35	
	W-Fire prevention Men on construction	1,033.88	
	X-Erection of pipe fitters and riggers shed	277.35	
	Y-1 Dismantling Concrete Tower	117.24	
	2- " Sand and Stone Storage Bin	190.29	
	3- " Concrete Mixer	15.22	
	4- " Hoisting Engine	39.73	
	5- " Oven Shed	1,339.26	
	6- Proportion of Steam Expense	5,417.23	
	7- " " Water Expense	1,848.63	
	8- " " Light & Power Expense	5,479.26	
	9- " " Compressed Air Expense	420.19	
	10- Matl.& Labor in connection with heating up ovens	10,692.51	
	Rental of equipment		
	AA- Oven Shed,incl.frt.from end of destination	1,869.16	
	BB- Typewriters	30.91	
	TOTAL SECTION B-1		$200,263.35
Sect.B-3	Preparing Site		
	A-Rebuilding Temp.quenching car Round House at north of Ovens	4,639.31	
	B-Erection of Construction office on Locomotive Roundhouse Site	1,514.54	
	C-Erection of Cement Shed at Last Chance	3,785.37	
	D-Erection of Brick Shed at Last Chance	5,764.60	
	E-Building Brick Controller Hse.Bet.Blks. 1 & 2	76.54	
	F-Building Steel Platforms Blk.#1 to Carry Lift	1,183.66	
	G-Fire Protection for Temp.Cement & Brick Storage Sheds	763.55	
	H-Erection of Temporary hose cart house	54.31	
	J-Changing Present Locomotive roundhouse to Locker and tool house	264.20	
	K-Change in locker house next to quenching car roundhouse	1,864.54	
	L-Temporary Blacksmith Shop	260.46	
	M-Covering over and storage pile in Coal field	266.47	
	N-Laying cons.spur track cost of pusher track Block 1	219.00	
	TOTAL SECTION B-3		$ 20,656.55

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO.1
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 142

SECTION "B" - WORK TO BE DONE BY THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Sect.B-4	New Coke Highline		
	A-Piling	$ 8,743.05	
	B Timbering for Trestle Proper	12,803.18	
	C-Ties L & M	4,660.29	
	D Rails L & M	4,196.42	
	E Excavating for Posts for Electrical Wiring	10.24	
	F-Concrete Foundations for Posts	196.24	
	G-Posts Complete Includes Trolley Arms, etc.	451.04	
	H-Electrical Wiring L & M	1,397.57	
	J-Necessary changes to make permanent Highline out-over back of Blk.#2 to Quenching Track	1,916.42	
	AA-Engineering Expense	54.00	
	BB-Timber Work	530.18	
	CC-Rails	474.23	
	DD-Electrical Work	375.22	
	TOTAL SECTION B-4		$35,808.08
Sect.B-5	Oven Stack		
	A-Excavating	1,543.34	
	B-Piling	9,148.93	
	C-Formwork	1,512.89	
	D-Concrete & Reinforcements	4,482.08	
	E-Expense Handling Brick from East Yard	20.04	
	F-Stacks Complete, Incl. Lining Foundation	29,602.00	
	G-Lining of Stack Foundation	525.07	
	TOTAL SECTION B-5		46,834.35
Sect.B 6	Door Raising Machine Repair Pit		
	A-Piling		
	B-Formwork	531.33	
	C-Concrete Work	306.95	
	D-Coke Guide Track	2,547.12	
	TOTAL SECTION B-6		3,385.40
Sect.B-7	Construction of New "S" Coal Conveyor		
	A-Excavating and Backfilling	1,009.45	
	B-Piling	1,925.65	
	C-Concrete Slabs and Piers	1,777.20	
	D-Steelwork	3,732.27	
	E-Chutes	197.08	
	F-Conveyor House	14,623.50	
	G-Idlers and Pulleys	2,566.31	
	H-Drive	3,505.22	
	J-Belts	6,114.07	
	K-Electric Work	6,101.44	
	L-Painting	223.19	
	TOTAL SECTION B-7		$41,775.38

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO.1
DURING 1920-1921

SHOP ORDER # 442

SECTION "B" - WORK TO BE DONE BY THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Sect.B-8	Oven Foundations		
	A-Piling	$ 9,186.52	
	B-Forms	17,212.16	
	C-Concrete Foundations	43,962.27	
	D-All Reinforcing Steel	25,807.31	
	E-All Foundating Bolts and Anchors	7,373.19	
	F-All trench cover plates		
	G-Curb Angles and Supports for Trenches		
	H-Drain Tile for Foundation	78.44	
	J-Battery Benches	60.50	
	TOTAL SECTION B-8		$103,680.39
Sect.B-9	Oven Brickwork		
	A-Silica Brick, Silica Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay Insulators, Brick, Pitch, Strawboards, Brick in Ovens Proper and between Ovens, Flues & Stacks-Labor and Material	308,188.20	
	B-Checker Brick in regenerators - L&M	15,649.86	
	C-Red Building Brick and Mortar Incl. Bench Inclosing Brickwork	10,923.78	
	D-Paving Brick and Mortar	4,576.37	
	F-Runways and Scaffolding	8,662.55	
	TOTAL SECTION B-9		347,900.76
Sect.B-10	Ovens Structural Steel		
	A-Buckstays	26,826.28	
	B-Benches	19,294.70	
	C-Supports Tie Rods and Railings	7,682.99	
	D-Stairways	2,046.10	
	E-Painting	600.29	
	TOTAL SECTION B-10		56,450.36
Sect.B-11	New Oven Coal Bin Foundation		
	A-Piling		
	B-Forms	1,180.88	
	C-Reinforcing Steel	1,390.83	
	D-Concrete Foundations	5,982.07	
	E-Coal Bin Structural Steel	57,473.91	
	F-Scales	24.46	
	G-Hopper Gates	68.85	
	H-Roofing	2,514.50	
	J-Sidings, Windows, etc.	6,656.11	
	K-Stairways	32.60	
	L-Floors	566.63	
	M-Koppers Expense Furnishing Coal Spillage Elevator Engineering and Material	31.96	
	N-Installation Expense of above - M.C. & G.Co.		
	O-Painting	272.88	
	TOTAL SECTION B-11		76,195.68

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO.1
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 442

SECTION "B" - WORK TO BE DONE BY THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Sect.B-12	Pusher and Pusher Track Foundation		
	A-Piling	$ 3,828.33	
	B-Forms	2,691.08	
	C-Reinforcing	865.27	
	D-Concrete	6,812.37	
	E-Anchor Bolts for Track Foundation	747.08	
	F-Ties	1,569.13	
	G-Rails,Braces and Spikes	737.56	
	H-Excavating for Pusher Track Foundation	2,048.32	
	J-Pusher Tracks	180.19	
	K-Pusher Steel Work	41,218.62	
	L-Pusher Electrical Work	5,598.98	
	M-Assembling Pusher	1,111.98	
	N-Painting Pusher	84.91	
	O-Overhead Conductor Rail	711.67	
	TOTAL SECTION B-12		$68,205.49
Sect.B-13	Oven Piping		
	A-All Live Steam,Exhaust Steam,Steam Heating, Water,Air Gauge & Drain Piping Incl.Valves, Fitting Supports, etc.	8,774.48	
	B-Gauges and Thermometers	5,457.36	
	C-All necessary covers for Pipe Lines		
	D-Underground gas piping, valves,fillings, etc. and connections to fuel gas mains	1,089.82	
	E-Underground water piping,valves,fittings,etc.	48.85	
	F-Tar and Liquor Piping	2,832.39	
	G-Gas Suction Piping	18,631.17	
	H-Suction Gas Mains,Foundations,Piers & Steelwork	16,101.84	
	J-Installing Collecting Main	17,173.97	
	K-Painting Collecting Main Saddles,Etc.	14.36	
	L-Fuel Gas Main	17,984.59	
	M-Painting Oven Piping	90.27	
	TOTAL SECTION B-13		$88,199.10
Sect.B-14	Clay Handling Apparatus		
	A-Mud Mill Foundations	948.56	
	B-Koppers Expense,Furnishing Clay Elevator Engineering and Material	691.82	
	C-Installation Expense for above M.C.&G.Co.		
	D-Clay Carriers	5.31	
	E-Mud Mill Floor Under Coal Bin	446.95	
	F-Brick Work for House Under Coal Bin	810.30	
	TOTAL SECTION B-14		$ 2,902.94

A

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 1
DURING 1920 - 1921
SHOP ORDER NO. 442
SECTION "B" WORK TO BE DONE BY THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Sect. B-15	Quenching Station Drainage Table and Breeze Box Construction		
	A-Excavating	$1,000.45	
	B-Filling	8,789.89	
	C-Concrete Slab	2,206.23	
	D-Foundations	11,185.91	
	E-Brickwork	15,509.00	
	F-Steelwork	9,935.79	
	G-Piping	978.87	
	H-Tracks at Station	103.33	
	J-Yard Tracks	1,719.98	
	K-Painting	90.92	
	TOTAL SECTION B-15		$51,520.37
Sect. B-16	Oven Castings		
	A-Manhole Frames and Covers	150.00	
	B-Stack Dampers	6,559.27	
	C-Oven Floor Plates	1,678.24	
	D-Charging Hole Castings	4,050.83	
	E-Inspection Hole Castings	6,128.15	
	F-Oven Doors and Frames	30,193.80	
	G-Oven Number Plates L & M	1,545.58	
	H-Installation of Gas Guns	6,189.49	
	J-Installation of Strand Pipes & Connections	6,577.86	
	K-Installation of Air Boxes	10,567.55	
	L-Painting Oven Castings	100.94	
	TOTAL SECTION B-16		73,741.71
Sect. B-17	Quenching Track		
	A-Filling Labor and Material	4,175.75	
	B-Ties " " "	778.60	
	C-Rails " " "	1,635.05	
	D-Overhead Wiring and Material	74.73	
	E-Third Rail Installations	1,158.19	
	TOTAL SECTION B-17		7,822.32
Sect. E-18	Coal Conveyor Junction House		
	A-Piling	1,925.65	
	B-Excavating and Back Filling	1,035.53	
	C-Concrete Piers, Walls, Floor and Forms	2,429.82	
	D-Concrete Block Walks	219.92	
	E-Steel Works Including Chutes	5,269.79	
	F-Sheeting Doors and Windows	8,568.82	
	G-Conveyor R Drive, Idlers, Belts and Pulleys	5,288.27	
	H-Conveyor J-1 and J-2 Drive Idlers, Belts & Pulleys	636.34	
	J-Electrical Works	10,270.41	
	K-Painting	475.12	
	L-Heating Coils		
	TOTAL SECTION B-18		36,119.67

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 1
DURING 1920 - 1921
SHOP ORDER NO. 442
SECTION "B" WORK TO BE DONE BY THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Section B-19	Oven Larry Construction		
	A-Tracks	$ 2,135.60	
	B-U Bolts, Plates and Clips	98.74	
	C-Larry Steel Work	12,144.57	
	D-Larry Electrical Work	2,058.00	
	E-Assembling	279.70	
	F-Oven Larry Floor Under Coal Bin	235.94	
	G-Painting Larry	61.05	
	H-Overhead Conductor Rail	656.19	
	TOTAL SECTION B-19		$17,669.79
Section B-20	Ovens Stack End Bench		
	A-Steelwork	10,004.96	
	B-Concrete	961.13	
	C-Electrical Work	5,060.91	
	D-Machinery and Equipt. (Reserving Mechanism)	7,624.03	
	E-Painting	114.38	
	F-Building (Includes Brick, Windows, & Doors)	1,006.78	
	TOTAL SECTION B-20		24,772.19
Section B-21	Doors Raising Machine on Coke Discharge Side of Ovens		
	A-Electric Wiring L & M	1,939.68	
	B-Installation of Machine Proper	5,724.04	
	C-Coke Gates	92.61	
	D-Conductor Rails for Door Raising Machine and Coke Gates	600.26	
	TOTAL SECTION B-21		8,356.59
Section C Additional Work to Be Done			
Section C-1	General Expense		
	A-Engineering Expense	1,992.88	
	B-Drafting Expense on Pipe Changes	1,531.28	
	C-Wire & Track Changes at Boiler House	1,102.51	
	D-Connecting Overhead Quenching line from Pump to Quenching Station	1,426.00	
	E-Connecting Fuel Gas Line	221.18	
	F-Converting suction line to C. G. A.	1,135.46	
	G-Quenching Station Pump connecting to sewer	1,509.18	
	H-Connecting Liquor Pump to Tar Flushing Line	857.74	
	J-Piping Changes to Air Line	183.00	
	K-Piping Changes to Steam & Water Lines from So.Hse.	621.24	
	L-L.B.A.Pipe Changes	2,293.82	
	M-Removing Old pipe tunnel & pipe & necessary steam changes for doing same	852.50	
	N-Pipe changes in N.C.G. House necessary to flush coils in S.C.G.House	48.43	
	O-Hot Drain Tank & Accessories		
	1-Demolition of old boiler feed pump house	471.53	
	2-Removal of old piping	290.97	
	3-Removal of pusher ram		
	4-Building Coal Samplers shed in B.P.Basement	65.90	

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO.1
DURING 1920 - 1921
SHOP ORDER NO. 442
SECTION "B" - WORK TO BE DONE BY THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Sect.C-1 (Cont.)	0-5-Excavating	$ 335.76	
	6-Piping		
	7-Foundations	1,237.68	
	8-Tar Pan	330.13	
	9-Hot Drain Tank	1,669.66	
	10-Pumps	87.34	
	11-Piping Miscellaneous	1,642.69	
	12-Wiring		
	13-Boiler Feed Water Piping Changes	2,903.78	
	14-High Pressure Steam Piping Changes	1,510.91	
	15-New Sewer to Replace old B.F.P.Sewer	383.32	
	P-Oven Lighting	713.44	
	Q-Remodeling Present Quenching Cars for Operation at New Ovens	1,416.58	
	R-Ovens Operating Tools	207.40	
	S-Changing So.House necessary to rearrange cooling system	470.55	
	T-Overhauling 1/3 yd.Milwaukee Concrete Mixer	503.38	
	TOTAL SECTION C-1		$28,016.24
	GRAND TOTAL - COST BLOCK # 1		$1,570,324.44

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 2
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 142

DEMOLITION BLOCK NO. 2

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Section 200	Preparatory Work		
	A Laying tracks between pusher track for removal of brick, etc. from old ovens	$ 2,221.17	
	B Taking down Stacks	14.97	
	C Refuse disposal Boxes	1,155.33	
	D Acetylene cutting apparatus	421.33	
	E Miscl. tools & repairs	852.75	
	F Locomotive Crane Expense	2,269.90	
	G Shop expense	445.87	
	H Personal injury expense	230.53	
	J Prop. of Supt., timekeepers, foremen, Clerks, etc.	1,940.20	
	AA Tearing out quenching time from tanks to South end of Iron Bldg.	173.64	
	BB Tearing down overhead walks & old rich & lean mains of blk. 1	197.23	
	CC Tearing out electric door lifts	51.44	
	DD Tearing out piping including B.H. Mains	1,218.80	
	EE Tearing out steel & iron work	1,756.31	
	FF Tearing out brick	3,546.27	
	GG Tearing out concrete	2,274.20	
	JJ Tearing out 3 & 4 Waste Heat Boilers	1,128.96	
	KK Dismantling old pusher & Larries	313.10	
	LL Brickwork & Concrete disposal R.R. Labor	3,890.13	
	MM Yard Switching Expense	3,679.78	
	TOTAL SECTION 200-PREPARATORY WORK		$ 27,781.91
Sect. 201	A-Tearing out old trestle brick Blk. #2	169.52	
	TOTAL SECTION 201		169.52
Sect. 202	A-Excavating and back filling	3,206.40	3,206.40
	TOTAL DEMOLITION BLOCK NO. 2		$ 31,157.83

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO 2
DURING 1920 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 442

Sect. "A" Work to be done by contractor

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
201	General Construction Expense		
	A-Engineering & Drafting Expense(Incl. Supplies)		
	B-Salaries Traveling & Office Expense & Supplies erecting engineers and Assistants		
	C-Traveling expense of all officials, assistants & clerks		
	D-Tax on freight, express & passenger charges		
	TOTAL SECTION A-201		

Sect. "B" Work to be done by The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co.

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
200	Oven Stack		
	A-Excavating	$ 733.76	
	B-Piling	5,535.42	
	C-Formwork	524.95	
	D-Concrete & Reinforcements	2,502.48	
	E-Flue to Oven Stack	5,339.91	
	F-Expense from handling brick from East Yard	424.47	
	G-Stack complete incl. lining above foundation	21,511.11	
	H-Lining of Stack Foundation	184.73	
	M-Flue to oven stack #3(for Blk. #3 stack)	35.41	
	TOTAL SECTION B-200		$36,872.24
201	General Construction Expense		
	A-Engineering and Drafting	6,364.76	
	B-Prop. Supt., Foreman, Timekeeper, Stores, Clerks, etc.	34,739.32	
	C-Works General Exp. incl. Traveling Exp.	32,566.21	
	D-Unloading Material		
	D-1 Unloading Brick into Shed	458.94	
	2 Unloading Brick into East Yard	109.31	
	3 Handling brick from shed to ovens	721.19	
	4 Handling brick from East Yard to Ovens		
	5 Unloading Material to Last chance	580.28	
	6 Handling material from last chance to ovens	2,314.96	
	7 Unloading material in East Yard		
	8 Handling material from yard to ovens	13.16	
	9 Unloading sand to coal field	347.79	
	10 " stone to coal field	614.20	
	11 Handling sand from coal field to mixer	46.20	
	12 Handling stone from coal field to mixer	91.11	
	13 Unloading cement to cement shed	415.74	
	E Shop Expense	7,094.04	

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 2
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 442

SYMBOL		DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
201		General construction expense (continued)		
	F	Locomotive Crane Expense	$ 8,752.62	
	G	Personal Injury expense	3,841.03	
	H	Maintenance on temp. Const. Bldg.	2,557.09	
	J	Miscl. tools & repairs to same issue in ovens construction proper	2,629.13	
	K	Concrete tower and equipment	931.74	
	L	Hoisting engine	282.77	
	M	Concrete Mixer	"	
	N	Yard switching exp. includes outside R.R. charges	5,554.25	
	O	Sand and Stone storage bins for concrete tower	675.55	
	P	Liability insurance	2,783.67	
	Q			
	R			
	S	Cement House and Platform of Mixer	250.64	
	T	Extension of oven shed	.79	
	U	Erection of shed over ovens and heating exp.	11,007.97	
	V	Brick hoisting apparatus	291.94	
	W	Fire prevention man on construction	2,698.81	
	X	Laying and throwing miscl. tracks	1,094.77	
	A 1	Proportion of steam expense	5,204.28	
	2	" " Water "	1,938.31	
	3	" " light & power expense	4,220.74	
	4	" " air expense	374.89	
	5	Dismantling concrete tower	170.03	
	6	" sand and storage bin	116.94	
	7	" concrete mixer	"	
	8	" Hoisting engine	34.23	
	9	" Oven Shed	1,341.31	
	10	L.& M. in connection with hoisting up ovens	8,672.38	
		Rental of equipment		
	AA	Ovens Sheds	840.00	
	BB	Typewriters	31.50	
		TOTAL SECTION B-201		$ 152,774.59
202		Repairing Site		
	A	Pipe changes necessary for #2 Stock Flue		
		TOTAL SECTION B-202		

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO.2
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 142

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
203	Oven Foundations	$ 13,185.38	
	A - Piling	6,329.72	
	B - Forms	32,479.60	
	C - Concrete Foundations	11,262.52	
	D - All Reinforcing Steel	148.71	
	E - All Foundation Bolts and Anchors		
	F - All Trench Cover Plates		
	G - Curb Angles and Supports for Trenches		
	H - Drain Tile for Foundation	77.49	
	L - Battery Benches	199.11	
	TOTAL SECTION B-203		$ 63,882.53
204	Completion of Coal Bin		
	A - Forms	752.20	
	B - Reinforcing Steel	64.71	
	C - Concrete Foundation	3,319.13	
	D - Coal Bin Structural Steel Complete	24,924.16	
	E - Installation of Larry Scales	2,192.36	
	F - Koppers Exp. finishing Coal Spillage Elevator, Engineering & Material	8,549.00	
	G - Installation expense of above M.C.& G.Co.	1,720.28	
	H - Painting	292.73	
	TOTAL SECTION B-204		41,814.57
205	Clay Handling Apparatus		
	A - Koppers Expense furnishing clay elevators Engineering and material	5,611.03	
	B - Installation expense of above M.C.& G.Co.	481.28	
	C - Mud Mill Floor under bin and brick enclosure, for house	611.72	
	D - Clay carriers	174.04	
	E - Installation of Mud Mill	622.51	
	TOTAL SECTION B-205		7,500.58

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 2
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 442

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
206	Pusher and Pusher track Corstruction		
	A - Piling	$ 107.37	
	B - Forms	2,084.19	
	C - Reinforcing	614.38	
	D - Concrete	5,991.25	
	E - Anchor Bolts for Track Foundation	311.99	
	F - Ties	1,054.24	
	G - Rail Braces and Spikes	1,173.26	
	H - Excavating for Pusher Track Foundation	1,355.21	
	J - Pusher Tracks	42.44	
	K - Pusher steel work	47,544.17	
	L - Pusher Electrical work	11,782.87	
	M - Assembling Pusher	981.66	
	N - Painting Pusher	75.71	
	O - Overhead Conductor Rails	663.46	
	TOTAL SECTION B-206		$ 73,782.20
207	Oven Castings		
	A - Manhole frames and covers	150.00	
	B - Stack Dampers	6,634.20	
	C - Oven Floor Plates	2,424.51	
	D - Charging Hole Castings	4,035.06	
	E - Inspection Hole Castings	6,170.98	
	F - Oven Doors	35,952.28	
	G - Oven Number Plates	45.14	
	H - Installation of Gas Runs	6,507.53	
	J - Installation of Stand Pipes & Connections	2,129.62	
	K - Installation of Air Boxes	10,513.22	
	L - Painting Oven Castings	30.00	
	M - Installing Cast Iron Door Jambs & Lintels	10,139.94	
	TOTAL SECTION B-207		84,732.48
208	Oven Brickwork		
	A - Silica, Brick, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay Insulator Brick in Ovens Proper and between Oven Flue & Stacks	296,133.48	
	B - Checker Brick in Regenerators	30,324.60	
	C - Red Building Brick incl. bench enclosure brick work	6,977.41	
	D - Paving Brick	2,847.00	
	E - Runways and scaffolding	5,298.10	
	TOTAL SECTION B-208		341,580.59

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 2
DURING 1920-1921

SHOP ORDER NO.442

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
209	Oven Structural Steel		
	A - Buckstays	$ 25,359.21	
	B - Benches	14,907.92	
	C - Supports, Tie Rods and Railings	7,295.49	
	D - Stairways	2,115.19	
	E - Painting	616.29	
	TOTAL SECTION B - 209		$ 50,294.10
210	Oven Piping		
	A - All Live Steam exhaust steam, steam heating Water, Air Gauge and Drain Piping, including Valves, fittings, supports, etc.	16,809.65	
	B - Gauges and Thermometers	805.79	
	C - All necessary covers for pipe line	567.16	
	D - Underground gas piping, valves, fittings etc. and connections to Fuel Gas Main	268.11	
	E - Underground Water Piping, Valves, Fittings, etc.		
	F - Tar and Liquor Piping	3,859.63	
	G - Gas Suction Pipe	31,429.95	
	H - Suction Gas Mains Foundations, Piers & Steelwork	614.85	
	J - Installing Collecting Mains	38,519.96	
	K - Painting Collecting Mains-Saddles, etc.	16.28	
	L - Fuel Gas Mains	13,633.42	
	M - Painting Ovens Piping	23.84	
	TOTAL SECTION B-210		106,548.64
211	Quenching Car Track		
	A - Filling	3,860.50	
	B - Ties	65.69	
	C - Rails	1,448.66	
	D - Overhead Wiring	455.24	
	E - Third Rail Installation	1,820.37	
	TOTAL SECTION B-211		7,650.46

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 2
DURING 1920-1921

SHOP ORDER NO.442

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
212	Oven Larry Construction		
	A - Tracks	$ 2,326.08	
	B - "U" Belts, Plates and Clips	61.85	
	C - Larry Steelwork	12,003.56	
	D - Larry, electrical work	2,230.78	
	E - Assembling Larry	438.33	
	F - Oven Larry Floor work under coal bin	136.99	
	G - Painting Larry	34.01	
	H - Overhead Conductor Rail	702.41	
	J - Corrugated Iron Enclosure around Larry Scale	29.54	
	TOTAL SECTION B-212		$17,963.55
213	Ovenstack and Bench		
	A - Steelwork	8,354.34	
	B - Concrete	1,063.97	
	C - Electrical Work	16,880.28	
	D - Machinery and Equipment (Reversing Mechanism)	32,638.02	
	E - Painting	157.82	
	F - Building, Includes Brick, Windows & Doors	449.45	
	TOTAL SECTION B-213		59,543.88
214	Door Raising Machine on Coke Discharge side of Oven		
	A - Electrical Wiring	2,002.54	
	B - Installation of Motor Proper	9,280.91	
	C - Coke Gates	258.44	
	D - Conductor Rails for Door Raising	642.73	
	E - Track for Door Raising Machine	2,285.40	
	TOTAL SECTION B-214		14,470.02
215	Completion of "8" Coal Conveyor		
	A - Steelwork	.01	
	B - Chutes	88.86	
	C - Conveyor House	3,044.10	
	D - Idlers and Pulleys	8,729.57	
	E - Drivers	9,453.17	
	F - Belts		
	G - Electrical work includes wiring forlights	1,298.41	
	TOTAL SECTION B-215		22,614.12

5 B

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO.2
DURING 1920-1921

SHOP ORDER NO.442

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
216	Completion Coal Conveyor - Junction House		
	A - Steelwork including chutes	$ 19,707.18	
	B - Sheeting - Doors and windows	24.13	
	C - Electrical work	2,618.24	
	TOTAL SECTION B-216		$ 22,349.55
Section "C"	Additional work to be done.		
	GENERAL EXPENSE		
201	A - Engineering Expense	929.46	
	B - Drafting expense on pipe changes	720.77	
	C - Connecting fuel gas line	693.35	
	D - Converting Section Line C.G.A.	661.25	
	E - Connecting Liquor Pump to Tar Flushing	17.35	
	F - Pipe changes to Air Line		
	G - Piping changes to Steam and Water Lines from S.House	14.60	
	H - Removing Oil Pipe Tunnel and Pipe and necessary steam changes for doing same		
	J - Hot Drain and Accessories	5.63	
	I - Demolition of Old Boiler Fuel Pump House	39.75	
	2 - Removal of Pusher Ram Changing Station		
	4 - Building Coal Samples on B.P. Basement		
	5 - Excavation	154.31	
	6 - Piping	1.07	
	7 - Foundation	444.73	
	8 - Tar Pan	248.83	
	9 - Hot Drain Tank	4,684.74	
	10 - Pumps	405.55	
	11 - Piping Miscellaneous	4,027.08	
	12 - Wiring	681.99	
	13 - Boiler Feed Water Pipe Changes	1,652.91	
	14 - High Pressure Steam Change	538.72	
	15 - New Sewer to replace old F.F.Sewer	167.48	
	16 - Installing Housing over Pumps in S.C.G. Houses (No.End)	938.42	
	K - Oven Lighting	3,162.13	
	L - Remodeling Present Quenching Cars for Oper. at new Ovens	678.11	
	M - Oven Operating Tools	36.70	
	N - Overhauling 1/3 yd. Milw. Concrete Mixer	4.89	
	O - Pipe Changes at No. 8 Exhauster	2,498.33	
	P - Pipe changes at L.B.A.Bldg.	1,589.48	
	Q - Motor Guards on Door Machine & Pusher	39.83	
	R - Making Pyrometer Permanent	12.34	
	S - Coke Carrier Lights	75.53	

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 2
DURING 1920-1921

5-B

SHOP ORDER NO.442

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Section "C" 201 (Cont.)	T-Piping changes necessary for #2 Stack Flue	$ 645.47	
	U-Covering Pipe Quenching Station	134.58	
	V-Iron Covering over third rail back of Block #1	179.62	
	W-Install.Elec.Push Button System on "S" Conveyor and Junction House	26.13	
	X-Junction House & "S" Conveyor Lighting	129.64	
	Y-Install.Heating Coils in Jct. House	177.63	
	Z-Install.Heating Coils in Mud Mixing Plt.	69.56	
	AA-Housing West Door Jacket Block #1	17.55	
	BB-Changing to C.G.A.Spray Heater #2	380.06	
	CC-Install.Iron Platforms & Ladder on East Side Sect.Main at Butterfly Valve	67.82	
	EE-Extension Lip on Pusher Coal Box		
	FF-Leveling up Roof over Oven Door Jacket and Install.Floor Plate	28.40	
	HH*Wiringand Conduit Work	55.47	
	JJ-Transferring Fuel Gas Main along outside of S.C.G. to inside of S.C.G. to provide clearance for new Pusher Ram	574.06	
	KK-Temporary Extension of quenching track trying into old high line back of Iron Bldg	1,356.20	
	LL-Install.Manhole & Sewer for Drainage around #5 Track to Breeze Sump.	91.10	
	MM-Changes to Inspection Hole Castings	146.07	
	NN-Temporary Ram changing station on Batt.#1	98.57	
	OO-Changing Lights on #1 and #2 Pusher	105.30	
	PP-Changing 3rd rail on Battery #1 to West Side of Quenching	175.41	
	QQ-Changing to Gas Governor on Block #1	138.71	
	RR-Installing Heating Coils in S.C.G.House	221.80	
	SS-Installing Sample Coal Chute on Block #1	446.61	
	TT-Housing on West Door Jack Block #2	41.72	
	UU-Bonding Rail on Quenching Car Track Blk.#2	35.28	
	VV-Iron Covering over third rail back Blk.#2	49.93	
	WW-Installing Hand Rail on Block 1 and 2 along fuel main	224.86	
	XX-Oven Operating Tools	961.02	
	YY-Removing temporary construction bldg.	59.64	
	ZZ-Install.Iron Platform & Ladder on east side of suction Main at butterfly valve Block #2	198.50	
	AAA-Putting in wooden bulk heads in Coal Bins		
	BBB-Changing to drain and overflows on rich LGA's in S.C.G.Bldg.	2,815.79	
	CCC-Change trolley wire No. New Ovens Quench Tank	236.34	

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 2
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 442

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Section "C" 201 (Cont.)	DDD - Pusher leveling ram changing Sta. at S.O.Quench Tank	$ 190.88	
	EEE - 4" Brick Wall on Clay Mixer Floors between Blk. #1 and 2	180.38	
	FFF - Proct.Locomotive Round House	19.79	
	GG - Bonding Rails on Quenching Car Track	80.66	
	TOTAL SECTION "C"		$ 35,485.88
	TOTAL COST OF BLOCK #2		$1,171,017.81

SUMMARY OF COST OF KOPPERS BLOCK NO.2

SHOP ORDER #442 - AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1927

Work Done By - The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co. X Demolition

Acct.	B 200	- Preparatory work - Removal of Batteries	27,781.91	
"	B 201	Preparing Site	169.52	
"	B 202	Oven Foundations	3,206.40	
		Total Demolition Block #2		$ 31,157.83

Work Done By - The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Construction

Acct.	B 200	- Oven Stack	$ 36,872.24	
"	" 201	General Construction Expense	152,774.59	
"	" 203	Oven Foundations	63,882.53	
"	" 204	Completion of Coal Bin	41,814.57	
"	" 205	Clay Handling Apparatus	7,500.58	
"	" 206	Pusher & Pusher Track Construction	73,782.20	
"	" 207	Oven Castings	84,732.48	
"	" 208	Oven Brickwork	341,580.59	
"	" 209	Oven Structural Steel	50,294.10	
"	" 210	Oven Piping	106,548.64	
"	" 211	Quenching Car Track	7,650.46	
"	" 212	Oven Larry Construction	17,963.55	
"	" 213	Oven Stack and Bench	59,543.88	
"	" 214	Door Raising Machine on Coke Discharge Side	14,470.02	
"	" 215	Completion of "S" Conveyor	22,614.12	
"	" 216	Completion Coal Conveyor Junction House	22,349.55	
		Total Section "B"		$1,104,374.10

Section - C - Additional Work Done

General Expense		35,485.88
Total Cost of Block #2 as of Dec. 31st, 1927		$1,171,017.81

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION OF BLOCK NO. 3
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 142

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Section 300	L.& M Painting, Storing, Lettering Structural Steel from Koppers Co., Acc't. Blk.#3 at Carrollville	$ 3,716.44	
	TOTAL SECTION B-300		$ 3,716.44

NEW KOPPERS OVEN CONSTRUCTION
DURING 1920 - 1921

SHOP ORDER NO. 442

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	EXPENDED	TOTAL
Section E	Installing Two Gas Boosters in By-Prod.Bldg.		
	A - Engineering Expense	$ 2,683.57	
	B - Drafting Expense	2,099.66	
	C - Preparing Site		
	1.Removing Naphthalen Apparatus	81.65	
	2.Removing Coal Sampling Room	105.66	
	3.Removing Acid Tanks,Motors,Etc.	134.36	
	4.Removing Concrete Pillars & Floors	999.81	
	5.Changes to Weak Liquor and Tar Pump	304.25	
	6.Changes to Electrical Equipment	576.49	
	7.Changes to Piping	1,115.21	
	D - Excavating and Backfilling	148.60	
	E - Forms	1,445.42	
	F - 1.Concrete Foundations	2,347.44	
	2.Concrete Floors	526.25	
	3.Concrete Tunnels	74.93	
	G - Installation of Steel Work	2,905.64	
	H - Installation of Two Boosters	28,667.46	
	J - Steam Piping to Booster Engine	15,817.54	
	K - Gas Piping to Boosters	5,963.22	
	L - Locomotive Crane Expense	714.34	
	M - Yard Switching Exp.Incl.Outside R.R.Chge.	47.95	
	N - Traveling Expenses	462.66	
	O - Traveling Expenses & Salary of Erect.Engineer	290.58	
	P - Proportion of Supt.Timekeepers,Foreman Stores Clerks, Clerks, etc.	2,948.81	
	Q - Installation of Steelwork for piping from N.C.G.Bldg. to W.P.Building	3,433.07	
	R - Foundations for Steelwork	315.13	
	S - Changing Steam Piping from Tunnel to overhead from Boiler House to Power Hse.	23,185.44	
	T - Installing wooden walk on Steelwork from N.C.G.Bldg. to W.P.Building	139.52	
	U - Change Boiler Feed line from tunnel to overhead from Boiler House to W.P.Building	1,928.07	
	V - Changes Dish. Water Lines	5,560.05	
	TOTAL SECTION "E"		$105,022.78

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1. Map showing The Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company's Property, Traffic Channels, Etc.

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   Map showing Milwaukee and the cities near it and its position in relation to the state.

2. Summary of Real Estate Costs and Area of Land Purchased.

3. Description of Property and Cost of Purchases.

4. Detail Report of Real Estate Costs.

5. Pertinent Facts Regarding Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company Property.

6. Property Tax Record.

7. Map showing The Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company's Property and surrounding land.

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
SUMMARY OF REAL ESTATE COSTS AND AREA OF LAND PURCHASED

******

PURCHASE PRICE OF PROPERTY:

	Acres	Cost	
Illinois Steel Co. Tract	22.123	$140,474.75	
Serial Investment Co. Tract	5.606	48,822.95	
August Uhlein & Wife Tract	.377	18,000.00	
Harbor Land Co. Tract	.103	3,000.00	
Fred Vogel, Jr. Tract	6.124	100,000.00	
L.J.Petit & Wife Tract	7.710	200,000.00	
Alaska Land Co. Tract	.101	11,500.00	
	42.144		$521,597.70

EXPENSES PERTAINING TO PURCHASE:

Illinois Steel Co. Tract		
Commission on Purchase	2,809.50	2,809.50
Serial Investment Co. Tract		
Taxes	366.55	
Abstract	10.50	377.05
L.J. Petit & Wife Tract		
Surveying	141.38	
Legal	209.81	351.19
TOTAL COST OF 42.144 Acres of Property		$525,135.54

Cost of one Acre of Illinois Steel Property without Expense	$ 6,349.71
" " " " " Serial Investment Co. Property Without expense	8,673.28
" " " " " August Uhlein & Wife Property " "	47,746.38
" " " " " Harbor Land Co. " " "	29,126.21
" " " " " Fred Vogel, Jr. " " "	16,329.10
" " " " " L.J.Petit & Wife " " "	25,940.33
" " " " " Alaska Land Co. " " "	113,861.38
" " " " " Combined Properties incl[illegible] expense	12,460.56

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND COST OF PURCHASE
AS OF MARCH 1,1928

Location	Area	From Whom Purchased	Date of Deed	Place and Date of Deed Recording	Title Guarantee	Purchase Price
Illinois Steel Co. Tract	22.123 Acres	Illinois Steel Co.	1-19-1903	Office of Register of Deeds, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis. 1-20-1903 Vol. 471 of Deeds Page 189	Legal Opinion by Miller, Mack & Fairchild, Attorneys, dated Mar. 28, 1918, stating Title to be in Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co.	$140,474.75 See Note 1)
Serial Investment Co. Tract	5.606 Acres	Serial Investment Co.	-	Office of Register of Deeds, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis. 1-12-1903 Vol. 468 of Deeds Page 115	Milwaukee Title Company dated Feb. 16, 1903.	$ 48,828.95 (See Note 2)
August Uhlein & Wife Tract	.377 Acres	August Uhlein & Wife	11-29-1909	Office of Register of Deeds, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis. 12-3-1909 Vol. 598 of Deeds, Page 143	Legal opinion by Winkler Flanders, Bottum & Fancett 12-1-1909 -Doc. 3-B-1	$ 18,000.00 (See Note 3)
Harbor Land Co. Tract	.103 Acres	Harbor Land Co.	1-23-1912	Office of Register of Deeds, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis. 2-23-1912 Vol. 597 of Deeds, Page 11	Legal opinion by E.C. Wilmer 2-1-1912- Doc. 3-B-2	$ 3,000.00 (See Note 4)
Fred Vogel, Jr. Tract	6.124 Acres	Fred Vogel, Jr.	7-31-1918	Office of Register of Deeds, Milwaukee County Milwaukee, Wis. 9-30-18 Vol. 784 of Deeds, Page 278	Legal, opinion by Miller, Mack & Fairchild-reporting title good. 1/4 in D & D Land Co. and 3/4 in Elmwood Co.- Doc. 6BB-2	$100,000.00 See Note 5)

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND COST OF PURCHASE
AS OF MARCH 1,1928

Location	Area	From Whom Purchased	Date of Deed	Place and Date of Deed Recording	Title Guarantee	Purchase Price
L.J.Petit & Wife Tract	7.710	L.J.Petit & Wife	7-18-18	Office of Register of Deeds, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis. 7-22-18 Vol. 777 of Deeds, Page 215	Legal opinion by Miller, Mack & Fairchild dated Aug. 20,1916-Doc. 5-B-2	$200,000.00 (See Note 6)
Alaska Land Co. Tract	.101 Acres	Alaska Land Co.	10-5-20	Office of Register of Deeds, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis. 10-13-20 in Vol. 849 of Deeds, Page 478	Legal opinion by Fawcett & Smart dated October 8,1920 Doc. 3-B-3	$ 11,500.00 (See Note 7)

Note No. 1 Purchase price paid as follows:
Cash on delivery of deed — $46,824.91
Purchase money mortgage given to secure two notes due Jan.19,1904 and Jan. 19,1905 for $46,824.92 each and respectively. — $93,649.84
Satisfaction of Mortgage dated Jan. 17,1905. Recorded Jan. 24,1905 in Vol. 521 of Mortgages, page 372.

Note No. 2 Purchase price paid upon Delivery of Deed — $48,622.95

Note No. 3 Purchase price paid upon Delivery of Deed — $18,000.00

Note No. 4 Purchase price paid upon Delivery of Deed — $ 3,000.00

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND COST OF PURCHASE
AS OF MARCH 1, 1922

Location	Acres	From Whom Purchased	Date of Deed	Place and Date of Deed Recording	Title Guarantee	Purchase Price
Note No. 5	Land Contract agreement with Fred Vogel, Jr. for Purchase dated 7/6/18-Consideration					$100,000.00
		Payments	July 20,1918	$20,000.00		
		"	Aug. 20,1918	13,333.00		
		"	Sept. 20,1918	13,333.00		
	Notes given to Elmwood Co. and D & D Land Co. dated July 20,1918 in the amounts and periods as follows:					
		July 20,1918 - 90 days - $13,333.00	paid 10/16/18	Interest @ 6% - $199.99		
		" 20,1918 4 mo's 13,333.00	" 11/20/18	" " 6% 273.33		
		" 20,1918 5 mo's 13,333.00	" 12/20/18	" " 6% 340.00		
		" 20,1918 6 mo's 13,335.00	" 1/20/19	" " 6% 408.94		
Note No. 6	Payment upon Delivery of Deed					$ 40,000.00
	Notes to L.J.Petit dated July 20,1918 -12 Mo's $60,000.00 Paid 7/21/1919 interest @ 6%)					
	" " " " " " " " 12 Mo's $50,000.00 " " " " ")$4,800.00					
	" " " " " " " " 12 Mo's $50,000.00 " " " " ")					
Note No. 7	Payment made upon execution of Contract for purchase Sept. 20,1920					$ 11,[illegible]0

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DETAIL REPORT OF REAL ESTATE COST
INCLUDING PURCHASE PRICE AND EXPENSES

****

ILLINOIS STEEL PROPERTY

Cash on delivery of deed	$46,824.91	
Mortgage for 1 year to secure notes	93,649.84	
Price paid for land		$140,474.75
Expenses:		
Commission on Purchase		2,809.50
Total Cost of Illinois Steel Property		$143,284.25

SERIAL INVESTMENT CO. PROPERTY

Cash on delivery of deed		$ 48,622.95
Expenses:		
City Taxes 1908	$ 366.55	
Title Investigation	10.50	377.05
Total Cost of Serial Investment Co. Property		$ 49,000.00

AUGUST UHLEIN & WIFE PROPERTY

Cash on delivery of deed	$ 18,000.00
Total Cost of August Uhlein & Wife Property	$ 18,000.00

HARBOR LAND CO. PROPERTY

Cash on delivery of deed	$ 3,000.00
Total Cost of Harbor Land Co. Property	$ 3,000.00

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
DETAIL REPORT OF REAL ESTATE COST
INCLUDING PURCHASE PRICE AND EXPENSES

FRED VOGEL, JR. PROPERTY

Purchase Price as per Contract dated July 6,1915:		$100,000.00
Cash Payments per Land Agreement		
Payments July 20, 1918	$30,000.00	
" Aug. 20, 1918	13,333.00	
" Sept.20, 1918	13,333.00	
Land Contract Notes for Balance dated July 20,1918		
Payments Oct. 18, 1918	13,333.00	
" Nov. 20, 1918	13,333.00	
" Dec. 20, 1918	13,333.00	
" Jan. 20, 1919	13,335.00	
Total Cost of Fred Vogel Jr. Property		$100,000.00

L.J. PETIT AND WIFE PROPERTY

Payment on Delivery of deed		$ 40,000.00
Notes to L.J.Petit and Wife July 20,1919		
Payments July 21,1919		160,000.00
Price Paid for Land		$200,000.00
Expenses:		
Survey	141.68	
Title Investigation	209.61	351.29
Total Cost of L.J.Petit & Wife Property		$200,351.29

ALASKA LAND CO. PROPERTY

Cash Payment at signing of Contract	$ 11,500.00
Total Cost of Alaska Land Property	$ 11,500.00

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

PERTINENT FACTS RELATING TO PROPERTY

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Leases:-

Pere Marquette Railroad Company:

Lease dated December 18th,1922 covers property described in lease and maps appended hereto for piling grounds and storage purposes, but no permanent buildings to be erected thereon. Lease to continue until December 31st, 1923 and thereafter from year to year until termination by 90 days' notice. Consideration being payment of $15,000. on March 1st,1923 for the construction of retaining wall on property. Additional $150. to be paid in cash monthly. M.C. & G. Co. to pay city taxes (Doc. 7-C).

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company:

Lease dated September 25th,1925 covers property containing approximately 316 sq. ft. being used for foundation for tipple car leader at a rental of $10.00 per year commencing first day of February, 1926 and yearly thereafter. 60 days' notice by either party required to terminate. M.C.& G. Co. to pay city taxes (Doc. A.E. Gen.).

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company:

First lease dated April 27th,1906. Since renewed every five years. Present lease dated January 13th,1926 for term of five years from and after March 6th,1926 for a rental of $10.00 per annum payable annually in advance. The premises covered are to be used and occupied exclusively as a site for water intake pipes and no other purpose. Lessee is to make no use of surface of said property.

Easements:-

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. Easement granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Company November 1st,1915 for the perpetual rights and license to encroach the slopes of an embankment on that part of our property beginning at a point of 122 ft. North of Greenfield Avenue, running 20 ft. parallel North, lying Westerly of the Uhlein and Harbor Land Co. Tract. Easement to revert to Coke Company upon abandonment of premises for Railroad purposes.

Quit Claim:-

Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. Quit Claim dated May 25th, 1915 given to the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Company, quit claiming approximately 9,050 sq. ft., described in deed of Uhlein, Harbor Land & Alaska Land Tracts.

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY

PERTINENT FACTS RELATING TO PROPERTY

The Kinnickinnic River abutting the Easterly portion of the property has a width of 300 ft. at this point. Our dock is 688'8" in length and will accommodate vessels of a maximum length of 600 ft. drawing not over 18'0" loaded, however, this draught is increased at times depending upon the fluctuation in lake level. But one boat can be docked and unloaded at a time. The passage of vessels at draw-bridge is limited to beams not over 60'0".

The Petit Slip is about 794' in length and the depth of water varies from 0' to approximately 12'0". The Petit Slip is not serviceable for loaded vessels at the present time and would require dredging, however, large lake vessels without cargoes have been quartered here for the winter months.

Riparian Rights:-

Riparian rights belong to abutting property owners. This was demonstrated recently in a case between the Cotzhausen Estate and the City of Milwaukee. The City wanted to build a bridge across the Milwaukee River at State Street, at an angle so that part of the bridge would encroach on the Cotzhausen Estate property projected out into the river. The court held that the rights of the Cotzhausen Estate property extended out to the center of the river and the City of Milwaukee was restrained from building the bridge over this particular area.

Also in 1918 the City of Milwaukee asked permission of The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company officials to relocate the dock line on our Kinnickinnic water front. This was given and an ordinance passed by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee to that effect.

There is no specific mention of riparian rights in the deeds of our property.

The Petit Slip lies wholly within the confines of The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company property and can be filled up or dredged according to the dictates of this Company.

The property of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, lease dated Dec. 18,1922, has according to description in lease no water frontage, but in 1918 the City of Milwaukee by ordinance, with the approval of Federal authorities and also of The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company officials, reestablished dock lines and sliced off approximately 30 ft. from the river side of our property. This action exposed approximately 10 ft. of the leased property to the river front. Whatever riparian rights go with this lease, which does not mention anything about such matter, is for legal opinion to decide. The frontage in question is not, however, used for shipping purposes. It lies at the southern extremity of our concrete dock and is not vital to our needs.

The property of the lease of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, dated April 27,1906 and Jan. 17,1928, is at the northern extremity of our concrete dock, next to the railroad bridge. The lease states that the premises are to be used for water intake purposes only and for no other purpose.

THE MILWAUKEE COKE AND GAS COMPANY
RECORD OF PROPERTY TAX

Year	Real Estate Assessed Valuation	Real Estate Amt. Tax	Improvements Assessed Val.	Improvements Amt. Tax	Total Asst.Val.	Total Amt. Tax	Rate per $100.00	Pers. Prop. Tax
1910	286,000.00	7,874.12	823,000.00	22,658.72	1,109,000.00	30,532.84	2.753186	5,779.53
1911	427,500.00	7,071.24	1,100,000.00	18,195.01	1,527,500.00	25,266.25	1.654052	2,646.49
1912	492,500.00	7,927.33	1,175,000.00	18,912.91	1,667,500.00	26,840.24	1.6096096	2,554.40
1913	657,500.00	11,965.70	1,350,000.00	24,568.35	2,007,500.00	36,534.05	1.819878	2,827.61
1914	662,500.00	13,248.75	1,350,000.00	26,997.46	2,012,500.00	40,246.21	1.999812	3,196.10
1915	662,500.00	12,228.03	1,351,000.00	24,935.94	2,013,500.00	37,163.97	1.8457397	3,411.13
1916	687,500.00	13,696.78	1,382,000.00	28,164.32	2,009,500.00	41,861.10	2.0831529	5,320.78
1917	657,500.00	13,069.14	1,355,000.00	26,933.36	2,012,500.00	40,002.50	1.9877018	19,753.53
1918	862,500.00	17,463.36	1,355,000.00	27,435.04	2,217,500.00	44,898.30	2.024726	27,304.05
1919	843,000.00	23,364.50	1,435,000.00	38,070.07	2,278,000.00	60,434.57	2.6529661	39,432.12
1920	845,500.00	24,709.05	1,736,000.00	50,733.18	2,581,500.00	75,442.23	2.9224183	20,063.12
1921	845,500.00	24,721.35	1,985,000.00	58,038.88	2,830,500.00	82,760.23	2.9238731	35,966.09
1922	845,500.00	24,690.24	2,085,000.00	60,886.03	2,930,500.00	85,576.27	2.9201934	18,058.35
1923	845,500.00	24,672.97	2,085,000.00	60,843.46	2,930,500.00	85,516.43	2.9181515	13,074.51
1924	845,500.00	26,750.62	2,085,000.00	65,966.92	2,930,500.00	92,717.54	3.1638812	25,217.71
1925	845,500.00	23,694.31	2,085,000.00	58,430.09	2,930,500.00	82,124.40	2.8024023	8,468.86
1926	845,500.00	24,028.31	2,235,000.00	63,516.34	3,080,500.00	87,544.55	2.8418941	5,040.11
1927	845,500.00	24,680.15	2,235,000.00	65,239.65	3,080,500.00	89,919.80	2.919	8,287.04

NOTE: - Record of figures for 1903 to 1909 incl. not available.

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Lots Three (3), Four (4) and Five (5) of the partition of part of northwest quarter of Section Four (4), Township Six (6), North, Range Twenty-two (22) East made February 20th, 1859, except the following:

(1) Except the west one hundred and sixteen (116) feet of said lots Three (3), Four (4) and Five (5).

(2) Except that part of said Lot Four (4) conveyed by the Illinois Steel Company to the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly line of the right-of-way of said Chicago & North-Western Railway Company with the westerly line of Kinnickinnic River, as established by ordinance of the City of Milwaukee; running thence northwesterly along said southwesterly right-of-way forty (40) feet; thence south to said westerly line of Kinnickinnic River, as established by ordinance aforesaid, to a point which is eighty-five (85) feet southwesterly from place of beginning, as measured along said river line; and thence northeasterly along said westerly line of said River, as established by ordinance as aforesaid eighty-five (85) feet to beginning, and all right, title and interest of every kind in said Kinnickinnic River to center thereof where it abuts upon the tract above described, and in the soil under the same; and,

(3) Except also that part of said Lot Five (5) as described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south line of said Lot one hundred and sixteen (116) feet east of the west line of said Section Four (4); running thence north two hundred (200) feet; thence southeasterly to a point in the south line of said Lot Five (5), which point is three hundred eight and three-tenths (308.3) feet from the place of beginning; thence west three hundred eight and three-tenths (308.3) feet to place of beginning.

(4) Excepting also that portion of said Lot Five (5) which lies easterly of the established dock line of the Kinnickinnic River.

ALSO all that part of Lot Seven (7) of said portion of part of the northwest quarter of said Section Four (4), Township Six (6) North, Range Twenty-two (22) east, described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the north line of said Lot Seven (7) with the west dock line of Kinnickinnic River; thence south twenty (2) degrees west along said dock line one hundred and forty (140) feet; thence northwesterly to a point on the north line of Lot Seven (7), which is four hundred twenty-four and three-tenths (424.3) feet east of the west line of said Section Four (4); thence east on the north line of said Lot Seven (7) five hundred nineteen and three-tenths (519.3) feet to place of beginning.

. . . .

"A" ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

1. #20750 prepared by The Milwaukee Abstract Association, continued by the Milwaukee Title Guaranty & Abstract Co. to Mar. 7, 1918, covering lots 3, 4 and 5 of caption. Doc. 1-A-1, C. & G. File.

2. #5189 by the Milwaukee Title Company, continued by the Milwaukee Title Guaranty & Abstract Co. to Mar. 7, 1918, covering Lot 7 of Caption. Doc. 1-A-2, C. & G. File.

3. #6412 by Milwaukee Abstract Association, continued by the Ogden Abstract & Title Co. to Dec. 17, 1897 (superseded by abstract next above, 1-A-2) covering Lot 7 of caption. Doc. 1-A-3, C. & G. File

"B"	LEGAL OPINION	Copy of opinion rendered Mar. 28,1918 to Wm. A. Read & Co. by Miller, Mack & Fairchild, stating title to caption to be in The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co. Doc. 1-B, C. & G. File.
"C"	ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY To JACOB E. FRIEND	OPTION TO PURCHASE dated Dec. 16,1902 (not recorded) granting the option to purchase caption until Jan. 16,1903. Doc. 1-C, C. & G. File.
"D"	ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	WARRANTY DEED, Jan. 19,1903, recorded Jan. 20,1903, Vol. 471 of Deed, page 189, conveying all of caption. Doc. 1-D, C.& G.File.
"E"	BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY To PRESIDENT & SECRETARY, ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.	RESOLUTION, adopted by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Steel Co. Jan. 17,1903 authorizing the President and Secretary to sell and convey land described in caption. Doc. 1-E, C. & G. File.
"F"	THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO. To ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY	PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE (copy) ,dated Jan. 19,1903, mortgaging caption to secure $93,649.84. Doc. 1-F, C. & G. File.
"G"	ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE (copy),dated Jan. 17,1905, recorded Jan. 24,1905, in Vol. 521 of Mtges., page 372, releasing mortgage described at Item F above. Doc. 1-G, C. & G. File.
"H"	ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	RECEIPT, Jan. 10,1903, for $47,000 on purchase price of caption, with two cancelled notes of $46,824.92, each, maturing Jan. 19,1904 and 1905, attached. Doc. 1-H, C. & G. File.

Parcel 2

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The Serial Invest. Ass'n. to The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 10th day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand ninehundred and three, between The Serial Investment Association a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Wisconsin party of the first part, and The Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin party of the second part,

WITNESSETH, That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Forty nine Thousand Dollars($49,000.00) to it in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, has given, granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents does give, grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, alien, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, its heirs and assigns forever, the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, to-wit:
Lot No. 2 as numbered and designated on the map of the partition of the Northwest quarter of section Four (4) Township six (6) North, of Range Twenty-two (22) East in said County of Milwaukee (the same now being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Milwaukee) excepting however that part of said lot heretofore conveyed to the Wisconsin Union Railway Company, and also and except that part of said lot heretofore conveyed to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and subject to the public easement in Greenfield Avenue (formerly Rail Road Street).

TOGETHER with all and singular and hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, either in possession or expectancy of, in and to the above bargained premises and their hereditaments and appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said premises as above described, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, and to its heirs and assigns FOREVER.

AND THE SAID The Serial Investment Association for its heirs, executors and administrators, does covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part, its heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents it is well seized of the premises above described as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in the law, in fee simple, and that the same are free and clear from all incumbrances whatever and that the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, its heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming the whole or any part thereof, it will forever WARRANT AND DEFEND.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has hereunto set its hand and seal the day of the date hereof.

Signed, Sealed and	Imp.	The Serial Investment Association		
Delivered in Presence of	Corporate	by W. D. Gray	Vice President	(Seal)
H. E. Lyon	Seal	Attest		
Eda M. Anderson		B. T. Leuzarder	Secretary	(Seal)

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
MILWAUKEE COUNTY) ss.

Personally came before me, this tenth day of January 1903, the above named W.L.Gray, Vice President and B.T. Leuzarder, Secretary of the Serial Investment Association to me known to be the persons who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged the same.

Imp. E.H. Leuzarder, Notary Public

Notary Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Seal My commission expires May 3,1906.

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

All that part of Lot Six (6) of Fractional Section Thirty-three (33), Township Seven(7) North of Range Twenty-two (22) East in the Fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee, which is more particularly described as follows to-wit:

Commencing at a point in the West line of said Lot Six (6) (which is also the Section line), fifty (50) feet North of the Southwest corner of said Section Thirty-three (33), said point being the intersection of the North line of Greenfield Avenue with the West line of said Lot Six (6), thence North along the Section line (being also the West line of said Lot Six) to a point where said West line intersects the westerly line of the right of way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; thence Southeasterly and following said Westerly line of said right of way to a point in the North line of Greenfield Avenue, thence West along the North line of Greenfield Avenue one hundred fifty-seven and eight one hundredths (157.08) feet more or less to the point of beginning, excepting from the foregoing, however, the following described piece of land, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the Westerly right of way line of the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. one hundred fifty-five and fifteen hundredths (155.15) feet North from the North line of Greenfield Avenue, thence Northwesterly along said Westerly right of way line to the West line of said fractional section Thirty-three (33); thence South along said Section line to a point which is twenty-five and two tenths (25.2) feet Southwesterly from said right of way line measured at right angles thereto; thence Southeasterly parallel with said right of way line to a point one hundred fifty-five and fifteen hundredths (155.15) feet North from the North line of said Greenfield Avenue; thence East to the point of beginning, containing 9050 square feet more or less.

. . . .

"A" ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

1. #6842 by the Security Abstract & Title Co. dated Feb. 14, 1907, continued by the Milwaukee Title Company and by the Milwaukee Title Guaranty & Abstract Co. to March 7, 1916, covering West 100 feet of the South 175 feet of caption. Doc. 3-A-1, C. & G. File.

2. #19520 by Milwaukee Abstract & Title Co. dated Jan. 17, 1912 and continued by the Milwaukee Title Guaranty & Abstract Co. to March 7, 1918, covering all of caption except the South 175 feet. Doc. 3-A-2, C. & G. File.

3. #6842 by the Milwaukee Title Co., continued by the Security Abstract & Title Co. to Sept. 25, 1920, covering the East 57.08 feet of the South 155.15 feet of caption. Doc. 3-A-3, C. & G. File.

.....

"B"	LEGAL OPINIONS	1. By Winkler, Flanders, Bottum & Fawsett, Dec. 1, 1908, covering the West 100 feet of the South 175 feet of caption acquired from August Uihlein. Doc. 3-B-1, C. & G. File. 2. By Edward W. Wilmer, Feb. 1, 1912, covering caption, except South 175 feet acquired from Harbor Land Co. Doc. 3-B-2. C. & G. File. 3. By Fawsett and Smart, Oct. 8, 1920, covering the East 57.08 feet of the South 155.15 feet of the caption, acquired from the Alaska Land Company. Doc. 3-B-3, C. & G. File.
"C"	AUGUST UIHLEIN AND WIFE To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	WARRANTY DEED, Nov. 29, 1909, recorded Dec. 3, 1909, Vol. 598 of Deeds, Page 143, conveying the West 100 feet of the South 175 feet of caption. Doc. 3-C, C. & G. File.
"D"	HARBOR LAND COMPANY To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	WARRANTY DEED, Jan. 23, 1912, recorded Feb. 23, 1912, Vol. 597 of Deeds, Page 11, conveying all of caption except the South 175 feet. Doc. 3-D, C. & G. File.
"E"	ALASKA LAND COMPANY To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	LAND CONTRACT, Aug. 20, 1920, agreeing to convey, in consideration of $15,000., the East 57.08 feet of the South 155.15 feet of caption. Doc. 3-E, C. & G. File.
"F"	ALASKA LAND COMPANY To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED, Oct. 5, 1920, recorded Oct. 13, 1920, in Vol. 849 of Deeds, Page 478, conveying the East 57.08 feet of the South 155.15 feet of caption. Doc. 3-F, C. & G. File
"G"	THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO. To CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY. CO.	QUIT-CLAIM DEED (copy), May 25, 1915, quit-claiming the exception of 9050 square feet described in caption. Doc. 3-G, C. & G. File.
"H"	AFFIDAVIT	By Adolph F. Buss, sworn to before James P. Balding, Notary Public Milwaukee County, Feb. 15, 1912, recorded Feb. 23, 1912 in Vol. 644 of Deeds, page 207, identifying Frederick Buss with Friedrich, a grantor in the chain of title to part of the caption North of the South 175 feet. Doc. 3-H, C. & G. File.

"I" THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.
To
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
RAILWAY COMPANY

EASEMENT, Nov. 1, 1915, granting to the Railway Co. the perpetual right and license to encroach with the slopes of an embankment on part of the caption lying West of the line commencing at a point 122 feet North of Greenfield Avenue and produced northerly parallel to and 20 feet East of the West boundary of caption. The Railway Co. obligated to pay taxes upon this 20 foot strip. This easement is set forth in an instrument also granting a perpetual easement on Parcel 4. Doc. K. C. & G. Gen. File.

.....

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

A part of the Southeast quarter of Section Thirty-two (32), in Township Seven (7), North, Range Twenty-two (22) East, bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point in the East line of said Section Thirty-two (32) on the center line of Madison Street, produced East; running thence West along said produced center line of Madison Street, forty-nine and seven tenths (49.7) feet; thence North parallel with the East line of the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, three hundred and ten (310 feet, more or less, to a point which is one hundred twenty-five and two tenths (125.2) feet Westerly at right angles from the Easterly line of the right of way of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.; thence Southeasterly parallel with and one hundred twenty-five and two tenths (125.2) feet from said last mentioned Easterly right of way line to the East line of said Section Thirty-two (32); thence South along said East line of said Section to the place of beginning, containing nine thousand and fifty (9050) square feet, more or less.

. . . .

"A" CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY.CO. To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	QUIT-CLAIM DEED, May 13,1915, recorded July 26,1915 in Vol. 699 of Deeds, page 578, conveying caption. Doc. 4-A, C. & G. File.
"B" THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO. To CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY	EASEMENT (copy of grant), Nov. 1,1915, granting to the Railway Co. the exclusive and perpetual right to use for railway purposes the entire caption; upon abandonment of premises for railway purposes, easement to revert to Coke & Gas Co. Doc. K, C. & G. Gen. File.

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The North eight and six hundred and eighty-five thousandths (8.685) acres of that part of Lot numbered One (1), in partition of that part of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section numbered Four (4), in Township numbered Six (6) North, of Range numbered Twenty-two (22) East, lying West of the One-Quarter (¼) section line, lying Westerly of the Kinnickinnic River and bounded on the North by Greenfield Avenue, on the Easterly side by the Kinnickinnic River, on the South by the center line of a slip running East and West through said lot and said center line extended to the Railroad right-of-way hereinafter mentioned and on the Westerly side by the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company together with the right-of-way with others over and along the whole of said slip so long as it shall be used as a water-way, in the Twelfth Ward, of the City of Milwaukee, subject, nevertheless, to a right-of-way fifty (50) feet in width along the Westerly side of the land hereby conveyed reserved in and by two certain deeds, one executed by C.H. Starks Dredge & Dock Company to Mary Clement Petit, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County, in Volume 354 of Deeds, pages 372-374, and the other deed executed by Elizabeth Pfister et al to said Mary Clement Petit and recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds in Volume 354 of Deeds, Pages 275-276-277, and subject also, to a certain agreement executed by Charles F. Pfister et al to and with the City of Milwaukee, relating to the construction and maintenance of a public sewer through and across said premises above described as in said agreement is more particularly described, and which said agreement is dated March 26, 1898, and was recorded on May 16, 1898, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, in Volume 392 of Deeds at Page 375.

. . . .

"A" ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

1. #26777 by Milwaukee Abstract & Title Co. dated March 8, 1915, continued by Milwaukee Title Guaranty & Abstract Co. to Sept 9, 1920, covering entire caption. Doc. 5-A-1, C. & G. File.

2. By Potter Title & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh dated July 11, 1913 covering all of caption. Doc. 5-A-2, C. & G. File.

3. Commenced by an abstractor whose identity is not known and continued by Milwaukee Abstract & Title Co. as abstract #25329. Doc. 5-A-3, C. & G. File.

.....

"B" LEGAL OPINIONS

1. By Flanders, Bottum, Fawsett & Bottum, rendered to Mr. John H. Jones at Pittsburgh, Pa. Jan. 6, 1913, consisting of 10 pages, with subsequent correspondence pertaining thereto. Doc. 5-B-1, C. & G. File.

2. By Miller, Mack & Fairchild, Aug. 20, 1918, reporting title of caption to be good in Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co. subject to the First Trust & Savings Co. mortgage. Doc. 5-B-2, C. & G. File.

.....

"C" LOUIS J. PETIT
To
THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.

LAND CONTRACT, July 6, 1918, not recorded, agreeing to sell and convey the caption for $200,000. Doc. 5-C, C. & S. File.

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Parcel 6

That part of lot numbered one (1) in that part of partition of the Northwest quarter of section numbered four (4), township numbered six (6) North, Range numbered twenty-two (22) East, lying west of the quarter section line in the Twelfth Ward, lying westerly of the Kinnickinnic River and bounded as follows, to-wit: On the North by the center line of a slip running east and west through said lot and said Center line as extended to the railroad right of way hereinafter mentioned; on the westerly side by the right of way of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company; on the southerly side by the northerly line of a piece of property conveyed to the United States of America by a deed recorded in Volume 507 of deeds page 580; and on the easterly side by the Kinnickinnic River together with the right of way over and along the whole of said slip hereinbefore referred to so long as it shall be used a waterway, and together with a right of way appurtenant to the premises herein described fifty (50) feet in width along the westerly side of the eight and 585/1000 (8.585) acres lying north of the premises herein described running from the northerly side of the premises herein described to Greenfield Avenue, and adjoining the said right of way of the said Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, as set forth in and subject to the provisions of a deed recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Milwaukee County in volume 354 of deeds, page 273, subject to an easement or right of way over a strip of land twenty (20) feet in width off the west side of the premises herein described, in favor of the United States of America, as set forth in a deed recorded in volume 507 of deeds, page 580, and subject also, to a certain agreement executed by Charles F. Pfister et al to and with the City of Milwaukee, relating to the construction and maintenance of a public sewer through and across said premises above described as in said agreement is more particularly described, and which said agreement is dated March 28, 1898, and was recorded on May 16, 1898, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, in Volume 392 of Deeds at Page 375.

"A"	ABSTRACT OF TITLE	1. #15036 By Ogden Abstract & Title Co. to July 6, 1918 covering caption. Doc. 6-A-1, C. & G. File. 2. #15036 by Ogden Abstract & Title Co., continued by Milwaukee Title Guaranty & Abstract Co. to Sept. 9, 1920 covering entire caption. Doc. 6-A-2, C. & G. File.
"B"	LEGAL OPINIONS	1. By VanDyke, VanDyke & Carter, Nov. 30, 1895, covering caption (consisting of 28 pages). Doc. 6-B-1, C. & G. File. 2. By Miller, Mack & Fairchild, Aug. 20, 1918, reporting title to caption good, 1/4 in D. & D. Land Co. and 3/4 in Elmwood Co. (Consisting of 4 pages). Doc. 6-B-2, C. & G. File.
"C"	FRED VOGEL, JR. to THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	LAND CONTRACT, Dated July 6, 1918, agreeing to sell and convery all of caption for $100,000. Doc. 6-C, C. & G. File.
"D"	ELMWOOD COMPANY & D.&D.LANDCO. to THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	WARRANTY DEED, July 31, 1918, recorded Sept. 30, 1918, in Vol. 784 of Deeds, page 278, conveying entire caption. Doc. 6-D, C. & G. File.

THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

A parcel of land belonging to the first party, being parts of Partition lots Five (5) and Seven (7) in Northwest quarter (N.W.1/4) of Section Four (4), Town Six (6), North, Range Twenty-two (22) East, beginning at a point on the Northerly property line of said first party Ten (10) feet Westerly from and at a right angle to the Northerly Ferry-slip Dock line of said first party; running thence Easterly along said Northerly property line to the East line of the West One Hundred Sixteen (116) feet of said Lot Five (5) at a point Two Hundred (200) feet North of South line of said Lot Five (5); thence Southeasterly parallel with and Twenty (20) feet distant from the Ferry-slip Boat track One Hundred (100) feet; thence Southeasterly in a straight line Three Hundred Forty (340) feet to a point One Hundred Twenty (120) feet South from and at a right angle to said Northerly property line; thence Southeasterly parallel with and One Hundred Twenty (120) feet distant from said Northerly property line Two Hundred (200) feet to a point Ten (10) feet Northerly from and at a right angle to said Northerly dock line; and thence Easterly parallel with and Ten (10) feet Northerly from said Northerly dock line to the place of beginning, containing One and Fifty-One Hundredths acres, more or less, as indicated in yellow on the blueprint hereto attached.

. . .

"A" THE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO. TO	LEASE, Nov. 23, 1910, leasing the caption as "a location for a piling ground" for the term commencing Nov. 1, 1910 and ending Dec. 31, 1915, rental $900. annually, payable quarterly Nov. 1st, Doc. 7-A, C. & G. File.
"B" THE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO. AND PAUL H. KIND & DUDLEY E. WATER, RECEIVERS To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	LEASE, Jan. 1, 1916, leasing the caption as "a location for piling ground" for the term ending Dec. 31, 1921; rental $150. Monthly beginning Feb. 1, 1916; lessee to pay taxes (plat of property attached). Doc. 7-B, C. & G. File.
"C" THE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY To THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.	LEASE, Dec. 18, 1922.(1) leases to (2) certain property described in the lease for piling grounds and storage purposes but no permanent building to be erected thereon. Lease to continue until Dec.31, 1923, and thereafter from year to year until terminated by 90 days notice. Monthly rental of $150.00 until a certain retaining wall is completed and $300 per month thereaft (2) is allowed $150. a month rebate for $15,000 expenditure for retaining wall. Lessee is to pay taxes. Schedule showing rebate to Coke & Gas Co. attached. to lease, together with blue print. This lease supersedes lease set forth above (Doc.7B).Doc.7-C,C.&G. File

"D"	LOUIS J. PETIT AND WIFE To THE MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT & GAS CO.	WARRANTY DEED, July 16,1918, recorded July 23,1918, in Vol. 777 of deeds, page 215, conveying entire caption. Doc. 5-D, C. & G. File.
"E"	MARY C. PETIT ET AL With CITY OF MILWAUKEE	AGREEMENT dated Mar. 26,1896, granting to the City of Milwaukee the right to flow a sewer into the slip adjoining the caption on South side. Doc. 5-E, C. & G. File.
"F"	AFFIDAVIT By CHRISTOPHER H. STARKE AND CARL LANDSEE	Dated Feb. 8, and Feb. 12,1896, before T.W. Spoerer, Notary Public, Milwaukee Co., Starke deposes that he has been part owner of caption since 1862; that said premises in its natural state was low and wet; that he improved it by filling from time to time since 1869 for Guido Pfister and H.J. Hilbert who had exclusive possession. Landsee deposes that he knows that from 1869 Guido Pfister, Balidore J. Hilbert & Chris. Starke and their grantees have been in exclusive possession of caption, claiming title by a deed P.R. Marvin to H.J. Hilbert, dated 4-17-1869, rec. 5-3-1869 Vol. 112-81. (This affidavit delivered to us by L.J.Petit in 1921. We did not ask for it and it has no special significance in our records). Doc. 5-F, C. & G. File.

DOCUMENT NO. 3952124

REC'D 4248 PAGE 37

This Indenture, Made this 1st day of June A. D., 19 62 between Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company a Corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, located at Milwaukee Wisconsin, party of the first part, and Wisconsin Coke Company, Inc. a Corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, located at Milwaukee Wisconsin, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar ($1.00) and other good and valuable consideration Dollars, to it paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, has given, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, released and quit-claimed, and by these presents does give, grant, bargain, sell, convey, release and quitclaim unto the said party of the second part, and to its successors and assigns forever, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Milwaukee State of Wisconsin, to-wit:

All that land in the North West one-quarter (NW 1/4) of Section Four (4), Township Six (6) North, Range Twenty-Two (22) East, lying between the Easterly line of certain property conveyed by Warranty Deed dated June 1, 1962, Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company (Grantor), to Wisconsin Coke Company, Inc. (Grantee), and the center line of the Kinnickinnic River.

Pt Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 7 - Partition Ct. Case #[illegible]

together with all the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest and claim whatsoever of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, either in possession or expectancy of, in, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of said party of the second part, its successors and assigns FOREVER.

In Witness Whereof, the said Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company party of the first part, has caused these presents to be signed by Albert P. Mueller its Executive Vice President and countersigned by R. J. Haeffner its Secretary, at Milwaukee Wisconsin and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, this 1st day of June A. D. 19 62.

SIGNED AND SEALED IN PRESENCE OF

Maurice J. Miller
Robert L. Wilde

Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company
Albert P. Mueller, Executive Vice President
R. J. Haeffner, Secretary

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Milwaukee County, } ss.

Personally came before me, this 1st day of June A. D. 19 62 Albert P. Mueller, Executive Vice President, and R. J. Haeffner of the above named Corporation, to me known to be the persons who executed the foregoing instrument, and to me known to be such President and Secretary of said Corporation, and acknowledged that they executed the foregoing instrument as such officers in the deed of said Corporation by its authority.

Received for Record this day of A. D. 19 at o'clock M. (SEAL)

Deputy Register of Deeds

This instrument was drafted by Richard P. Buellesbach R. J. Howard, Milwaukee County, Wis.

No. 203 BOTT GRAIN DEED—Corporation to Corporation

954965 Elmwood Company W D 31 Jul 18
By Pres & Secy $100,000 and in 31 Jul 18
Corp Seal 1st party fulfillment of a ctn contract executed on behalf of sd parties 30 Sep 18
being the owner of an und of 1st and 2nd party
3/4 int as tenant in common Fred Lovell, Jr. with 1-30
in & to the premises herein- third party
after conveyed or intended to $100. Stamp
be conveyed &
D. & D. Land Company
By Pres & Secy
Corp Seal 2nd party
being the owner in fee of an und
1/4 as tenant in common of sd pre-
mises.
to
(1) Milwaukee Coke & Gas. Company 3rd party

That part of L 1 in that part of partition of the N W 1/4 of Sec 4-6-22, lying W of the 1/4 Sec line in the 12th Wd, lying Wly of the Kinnickinnic River & bounded as follows, to-wit: On the N by the center line of a slip running E & W through sd L & sd Center line as extended to the railroad right of way hereinafter mentioned; on the Wly side by the right of way of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company; on the Sly side by the Nly line of a piece of property con-

954965 veyed to the United States of America by a deed rec in Vol 507 - 580; & on the Ely side by the Kinnickinnic River together with the right of way over & alg the whole of sd slip hereinbefofe referred to so long as it shall be used as a waterway, & together with a right of way appurtenant to the premises herein described 50 ft in width alg the Wly side of the 8.685 acres lying N of the premises herein described running from the Nly side of the premises herein described to Greenfield Avenue, & adjoining the sd right of way of the sd Chidago & Northwestern Railway Company, as set forth in & subject to theprovisions of a deed rec in Vol 354 - 273, subject to an easement or right of way over a strip of land 20 ft in width off the W side of the premises herein described, in favor of the United States of America, as set forth in a deed rec in Vol 507 --580, & subject also, to a ctn agreement executed by Charles F. Pfister et al to & with the City of Milwaukee, relating to the construction & maintenance of a public sewer through & across sd premises above described as in sd agreement is more

(2) particularly described, & which sd agreement is ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ dated March

954965 28 1898, & was rec on May 16, 1898 in Vol 392 - 375.

f c except as redited in the description ~~f~~hereof.

(3)

948704	Louis J. Petit & Mary Clement Petit hw	W D $200,000	18 Jul 18 18 Jul 18 23 Jul 18	The N 8.685 acres of ~~the~~ that part of Lot 1 in partition of that part of the N W 1/4 of Sec 4-6-22 lying W of the 1/4 Sec line, lying Wly of the Kinnickinnic River and
	to		3-15	
	Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company	$200 stamp.		

bdd on the N by Greenfield Avenue, on the Ely side by the Kinnickinnic River on the S by the center line of a slip running E and W through said lot and said center line extended to the Railroad right-of-way hereinafter mentioned and on the Wly side by the right-of way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company together with the right-of-way with others over and along the whole of said slip so long as it shall be used as a waterway, in the 12th Ward, subject, nevertheless, to a right-of-way 50 ft in width along the Wly side of the land hereby conveyed reserved in and by two certain deeds, one executed by C. H. Starke Dredge & Dock Company to Mary Clement

948704 Petit, rec in Vol 354 of Deeds, pages 273-274, and the other deed executed by Elizabeth Pfister et al to said Mary Clement Petit and rec in Vol 354 of Deeds Pages 275-276, 277 and subject also, to a certain agreement executed by Charles F. Pfister et al to and with the City of Milwaukee, relating to the construction and maintenance of a public sewer through and across said premises above described as in said agreement is more particularly described, and which said agreement is dated March 28, 1898, and was rec on May 16, 1898 in Vol 392 of Deeds at Page 375

f c except as aforesaid

(2)

1

458963
471-169

Illinois Steel Comp
Pres & Sec Corp Seal

to

The Mil Coke & Gas Comp.

12/372
P630

W. D. 19 Jan 03
$140474.75
2 w.

Ls 3 to 5 in partn of N. W 1/4 sec 4. 6. 22. made Feb 20. 1859. Exc fol.
(1) Exc W 1/6 ft of sd L 3-4-5.
(2) Exc that pt of sd L 4.
conveyed by Ill Steel Co to C & N. Wrn Rlwy Comp ldd & desc as follows:

Com at the intersec of S. Wy li of C & N. Wrn Rlwy Comp wi Wy li of Kinnick River as established by ordinance of City of Mil run th Swly alg sd S. Wy li of w li 45 ft th S to sd Wy li of Kinnick River as established by ordinance afsd. to a pt wh is 85 ft S. Wy fr place of Beg as measured alg sd river li and th N. Ely alg sd Wy li of sd River as established by ordinance afsd 85 ft. to beg and all s. t and int [illegible]

[illegible] in sd Kinnick River to [illegible] where it abuts the tract above desc and in the [illegible] under the same and

(3) Exc also that pt of sd L5 as des as fol Beg at a pt on S li of sd Lot 116 ft E of W li of sd sec 4 [illegible] th N 200 ft th S E ly to a pt in S li of sd Lot 5 wh pt is 308.3 ft from pl of beg th W 308.3 ft to pl of beg.

(4) Exc also that portion of sd Lot 5 wh lies E ly of established dock li of Kinnick River

Also all that pt of L7 of sd partn of N W 1/4 sec 4.6.22 des as fol Beg at intersec of N li of sd L7 wi W dock li of Kinnick River th S 20° W alg sd dock li 140 ft th N Wly to a pt on N li of L7 wh is 424.3 ft E of W li of sd sec 4 th E on N li of sd L7 519.3 ft to pl of beg Exc purs to Resol passed at a meetg of its Bd of Directors

458399 - The Serial Invest-
768-115 ment Assn by
Vice Pres and Secy
Corp Seal
to
The Milwaukee
Coke and Gas Comp

12/372

W Deed 10 Jan 1903
$49,000
Inv

JAN 12 1903

L2 as numbered & designated on the map of the Partn of the N W 1/4 4 6.22 (the same now being in 12 nd) excepting however the part of sd lot heretofore convyd to the Wis Union Rway Comp and also & except that part of sd lot heretofore convyd to the Chic Mil & St Paul Rway Comp & Subj to the public easemt in Greenfield Ave (fmly Railroad Street) &c

Form 1 Sec. St.

CORP 325 PAGE 299

THIS MUST BE RECORDED WITH THE REGISTER OF DEEDS

United States of America

State of Wisconsin — Department of State

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

The undersigned, as Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, certifies that

Amendment of Articles of Incorporation

of

WISCONSIN COKE COMPANY, INC.,

of which the attached is a duplicate, was on the date hereof, accepted and filed in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, this 1st *day of* June, *A.D., 196*2

ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN
Secretary of State

Form 4—Sec. State
Amendment
CORP 325 PAGE 298

Resolved, that the following amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company be and hereby is adopted:

"ARTICLE ONE of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

The name of the corporation is Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, Inc."

The undersigned officers of Wisconsin Coke Company, Inc. (hereinabove referred to as the "Company") certify:
(Use correct and complete corporate name)

1. The foregoing amendment of the articles of incorporation of said corporation was consented to in writing by the holders of all shares entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter of said amendment, duly signed by said shareholders or in their names by their duly authorized attorneys. (See instruction 2)

~~OR 2. The foregoing amendment of the articles of incorporation of said corporation was adopted by the shareholders on the~~ .....day of....., 19....., by the following vote:

Classes of shares	Number of shares outstanding	Number entitled to vote	Number voted For	Number voted Against
Common				
Preferred				

3. (See instruction 6)

4. The original articles of incorporation were recorded with the register of deeds of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, in Vol. 323 and Page 327

Dated and seal (if any) affixed this 25th day of May, 1962

C. R. [signature]
Vice President

G. L. Johnson
Secretary

(Affix seal or state that there is none)

STATE OF WISCONSIN SS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 1 - 1962
ROBERT C. [illegible]RMAN
SECRETARY OF STATE

JUN--1-62 1 2 4 8 3 4 3952171 Lst D Rec 1.50

JUN--1-62 1 2 4 8 3 5 3952171 Lst D Crt 0.25

3952171

Robert Waldo
626 E Wisconsin Ave

INSTRUCTIONS

1. An amendment may be effected in either of two ways. The first method is by vote of the shareholders, at a shareholders' meeting. The second method is by written consent of the shareholders, without a meeting.

2. If the amendment is effected by written consent, use item 1 and strike item 2.

3. If the amendment is effected by vote of shareholders, use item 2 and strike item 1.

4. The vote necessary to adopt an amendment is not less than two-thirds of the shares entitled to vote, unless a greater vote is required by the articles. However, consult section 180.52 of the statutes to determine when shares are entitled to vote by classes or series. If entitled to vote by classes or series, the vote necessary is at least two-thirds of each class or series unless the articles require a greater vote.

5. When the amendment is effected by written consent, ALL shareholders entitled to vote on the subject matter must sign the consent. See section 180.52 to determine what classes or series are entitled to vote on the subject matter.

6. The space at item 3 is for use in complying with subsecs. (6) and (7) of Sec. 180.53 of the statutes, reading:

(6) If such amendment provides for an exchange, reclassification or cancellation of issued shares, and if the manner in which the same shall be effected is not set forth in the amendment, then a statement of the manner in which the same shall be effected;

(7) If such amendment effects a change in the amount of stated capital, then a statement of the manner in which the same is effected and a statement, expressed in dollars, of the amount of stated capital as changed by such amendment.

7. Execute and submit the amendment in duplicate—one to be filed by the secretary of state and the other to be certified by him and returned to the sender. The duplicate so returned must be recorded within sixty days in the office of the register of deeds of the county wherein the registered office is located.

8. A vice-president may execute in lieu of the president, and an assistant secretary may execute in lieu of the secretary.

9. FEES. The fee for filing any amendment is $10.

If the amendment relates to shares, additional fee may be due. The basic rate on shares is $1 per $1000 on shares having par value, plus 2¢ per share on shares of no par value. Compute the fee at such rates on the aggregate number of authorized shares *after* giving effect to the amendment. Deduct therefrom the fee applicable to the authorized shares *before* amendment. The remainder, if any, is the additional fee due.

CORP 325 PAGE 301

Form 14—Sec. State

THIS MUST BE RECORDED WITH THE REGISTER OF DEEDS

United States of America

State of Wisconsin — Department of State

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

The undersigned, as Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, certifies that

Amendment of Articles of Incorporation

of

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY COKE COMPANY

of which the attached is a duplicate, was on the date hereof, accepted and filed in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, this 1st *day of* June, *A.D., 196*2

ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN
Secretary of State

Form 4—Sec. State
Amendment

CORP 325 PAGE 300

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company be and hereby is adopted:

"Article Second of the Articles of Incorporation of the corporation is hereby amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE SECOND: The name of said corporation shall be 'MSC Corporation' and its location or principal office shall be at the City of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin."

The undersigned officers of MILWAUKEE SOLVAY COKE COMPANY certify:
(Use correct and complete corporate name)

1. The foregoing amendment of the articles of incorporation of said corporation was consented to in writing by the holders of all shares entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter of said amendment, duly signed by said shareholders or in their names by their duly authorized attorneys. (See instruction 2)

OR 2. The foregoing amendment of the articles of incorporation of said corporation was adopted by the shareholders on the ..... day of ....., 19....., by the following vote:

Classes of shares	Number of shares outstanding	Number entitled to vote	Number voted For	Number voted Against
Common				
Preferred				

3. (See instruction 6)

Inapplicable

4. The original articles of incorporation were recorded with the register of deeds of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, in Vol. R and Page 317-319

Dated and seal (if any) affixed this first day of June, 19 62

(Affix seal or state that there is none)

Exec Vice President

Secretary

STATE OF WISCONSIN SS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUN 1 - 1962

SECRETARY OF STATE

JUN--1-62 124836 3952172 1st D Reg 1.50
JUN--1-62 124837 3952172 1st D Crt 0.25

3952172

INSTRUCTIONS

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OK

Statement and Resolution to Be Incorporated in Minutes of Meeting of Board of Directors of American Natural Gas Company to Be Held on May 16, 1962.

Sale of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company Properties

The chairman reported that a tentative agreement has been reached with Pickands Mather & Co. for the sale of substantially all of the properties and assets of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company to Wisconsin Coke Company, Inc., a newly organized subsidiary of Pickands Mather. He stated that he expected that a final agreement would be reached within the next few days and that both parties to the transaction are desirous of closing the sale on June 1, if possible. He pointed out that, under the purchase agreement, Milwaukee Solvay will be obligated to amend its articles of incorporation to change its name, effective immediately upon completion of the sale, so that the purchaser may change its name to Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company in order to continue the business under the same name.

He stated that Milwaukee Solvay is a Wisconsin corporation and that the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law requires that both the proposed sale of assets and the proposed amendment of the articles of incorporation be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of two thirds of Milwaukee Solvay's outstanding shares at a meeting called for that purpose or by unanimous written consent in lieu of a meeting. He therefore requested

that action be taken to authorize the execution on behalf of American Natural, as the holder of all of the outstanding shares of Milwaukee Solvay, of a written consent authorizing such proposed sale of assets and change of name.

Thereupon, on motion duly made and seconded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> RESOLVED that the President or any Vice President of the Company is hereby authorized to execute, in the name and on behalf of American Natural Gas Company, as holder of record and owner of all of the outstanding shares of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company (hereinafter called "Milwaukee Solvay") a consent in writing pursuant to section 180.91 of the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law (Wis. Stat., Title XVII, ch. 180) authorizing any action which would otherwise require the holding of a meeting of the shareholders of Milwaukee Solvay, including, without limitation, the sale of all or substantially all the properties and assets of Milwaukee Solvay and the amendment of its Articles of Incorporation; and the secretary or an assistant secretary is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of American Natural Gas Company to such consent in writing and to attest the same.

Resolutions Adopted by Sole Shareholder of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company Authorizing Sale of Substantially All Assets and Amendment of Articles of Incorporation to Change Corporate Name

The undersigned, as the holder of record and owner of all of the outstanding shares of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, a Wisconsin corporation (hereinafter called the "Company"), acting by written consent pursuant to and under the authority of Section 180.91 of the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law (Wis. Stat., Title XVII, ch. 180) in lieu of holding a meeting, and waiving any and all notice otherwise required to be given under said Law, hereby adopts the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, agreement has been reached with Wisconsin Coke Company, Inc., a Wisconsin corporation, for the sale to that corporation of all of the Company's property and assets, except (i) cash, (ii) stocks, bonds and other securities, and (iii) prepaid expenses other than those arising out of payments by the Company for fire insurance covering its properties, all on the terms and conditions and for the consideration set forth in the proposed Purchase Agreement dated June 1, 1962 which is annexed hereto;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

1. The sale to Wisconsin Coke Company, Inc. of all of the property and assets of the Company except (i) cash, (ii) stocks, bonds and other securities, and (iii) prepaid expenses other than those arising out of payments by the Company for fire insurance covering its properties, all on the terms and conditions and for the consideration set forth in the proposed Purchase Agreement which is annexed hereto, is hereby authorized and approved.

2. The officers of the Company are hereby authorized to execute, in the name and on behalf of the Company

and under its corporate seal, and to deliver to Wisconsin Coke Company, Inc., a Purchase Agreement with Wisconsin Coke Company, Inc. in the form of the Purchase Agreement annexed hereto.

3. The officers of the Company are further authorized and directed to take any and all action and to execute and deliver any and all further instruments and documents which may be necessary or appropriate to effect the sale of assets authorized by this resolution, and to perform the Company's obligations under the Purchase Agreement authorized by this resolution.

RESOLVED, that the following amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company be and hereby is adopted:

"Article Second of the Articles of Incorporation of the corporation is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE SECOND: The name of said corporation shall be 'MSC Corporation' and its location or principal office shall be the City of Milwaukee, in the County of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin."

RESOLVED, that the officers of the Company are hereby authorized and directed to prepare appropriate articles of amendment setting forth the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company adopted in the immediately preceding resolution and to file and record the same in the manner provided by law as soon as practicable after consummation of the sale of property and assets of the Company authorized by the second preceding resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned shareholder has executed this consent by its duly authorized officers this

_____ day of May, 1962.

AMERICAN NATURAL GAS COMPANY

By_____

ATTEST:

_____

_____

I, _____, do hereby certify that I am the duly elected, qualified and acting secretary of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, a Wisconsin corporation (hereinafter called the "Company"); that the foregoing is an executed counterpart of the consent in writing, dated May _____, 1962 of American Natural Gas Company, a New Jersey corporation, sole shareholder of the Company, given pursuant to Section 180.91 (Wis. Stat., Title XVII, ch. 180); and that the resolutions adopted by and set forth in such consent have not been amended or rescinded and are now in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the corporation this first day of June, 1962.

_____
Secretary

TM

The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company

Joseph M. Canfield

Bulletin 112 of Central Electric Railfans Association, Inc.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY

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Post Office Box 503
Chicago, Illinois 60690, U.S.A.

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 74-189230

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Printed in the United States of America
by
Gregg-Moore Lithographing Company
Chicago, Illinois

Typesetting/Text: Fox Valley Typesetting Company, Elgin, Illinois
Typesetting/Captions: The CopyShop, Chicago, Illinois
Graphic Production: T. A. Carpenter Associates, Chicago, Illinois

Binding: Zonne Bookbinding Company, Chicago, Illinois

CHAPTER 4

History, Development, and Decline—City

To relate the history of the railway, an arbitrary division must be made. This section will cover the city and suburban lines, leaving the story of the interurbans for a later chapter. Here will be considered the development and demise of the lines which, after route numbers were assigned, carried numbers between 10 and 40. These lines, in the period of recent memory, were basically served by the 500 to 900-series cars and did *not* use the Public Service Building Terminal in Milwaukee. In the later chapter those lines which had route numbers below 10 and above 40, which used the 1000 and 1100-series cars, and ran from the Public Service Building will be discussed.

The reorganization of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company represented a critical point in the development of the North American Company. Coming a time when money was tight, the situation called decisive action. It succeeded in retaining control of the electric and traction properties only by disposing of the last remnants of its railway holdings (principally the Northern Pacific Railway). The direction of the company was changed and it became a utility holding company—in fact, one of the first.

On January 29, 1896, the Milwaukee Street Railway was foreclosed and sold in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin by Special Master Frank M. Hoyt. The buyer was a purchasing committee of six men who held the property only to deed it over to the new corporate owner. That same day The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company was incorporated.

On February 1, 1896, the committee deeded the railway and electric properties to TMER&L. The traction portion of the system was an active operation with 173 closed cars, 140 open cars, and over 100 miles of track.

During 1896, TMER&L was cautiously looking into the possibilities of the interurban railway. To experiment with this new development, on December 21, 1896 TM formed a wholly-owned subsidiary — Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Company — to build d hold title to electric and traction properties outside limits of the City of Milwaukee.

The reorganized company seemed to have success assured until it ran up against public hostility. This feeling was reflected in public support for a strike and also in substantial public sentiment behind politicians who tried to hinder development of the company.

The "Great Strike" of 1896 and the political wrangling which followed were virtually unparalleled anywhere in the country. The eyes of the nation remained fixed on the Milwaukee crisis during the next four trying years because the very control of the traction-utility industry was being challenged by a municipality. The outcome of the struggle was watched for precedents to be followed in other cities.

In May 1896, motormen and conductors went out on what very quickly became a very violent strike. Demands included a wage increase from 19c to 20c per hour. Henry C. Payne, company spokesman, published documents in the newspapers showing that wages paid by TMER&L were higher and working conditions better than on any other street railway in the country. Much of this was due to the effort of Thomas E. Mitten who worked for the company from 1895 to 1901 holding the position of General Superintendent at the end. Mitten's success in labor relations helped establish the reputation which followed him after he left Milwaukee and went to Buffalo and then to Philadelphia (where the term "Mitten Men and Management" became a common phrase).

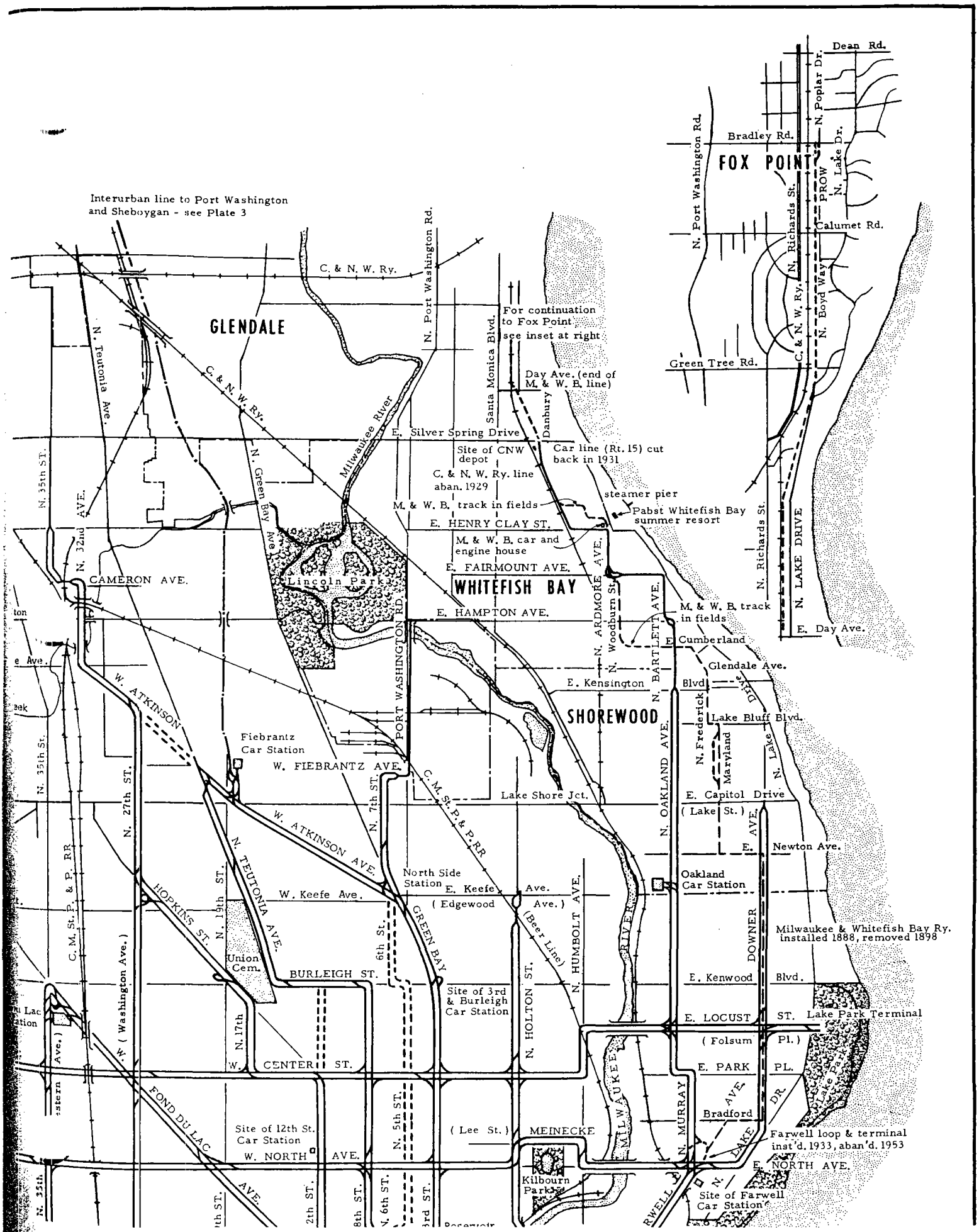
During the first week the strike grew in intensity. After fiery labor speeches on Sunday, May 3 only 12 of the 750 motormen and conductors reported for work. On Tuesday, work was completely suspended and the company began importing strikebreakers from Chicago and St. Louis. Later that week mobs of unemployed workers, as well as strikers, stoned police, cut wires, barricaded tracks, stoned "scab" workers, and hanged Henry C. Payne in effigy.

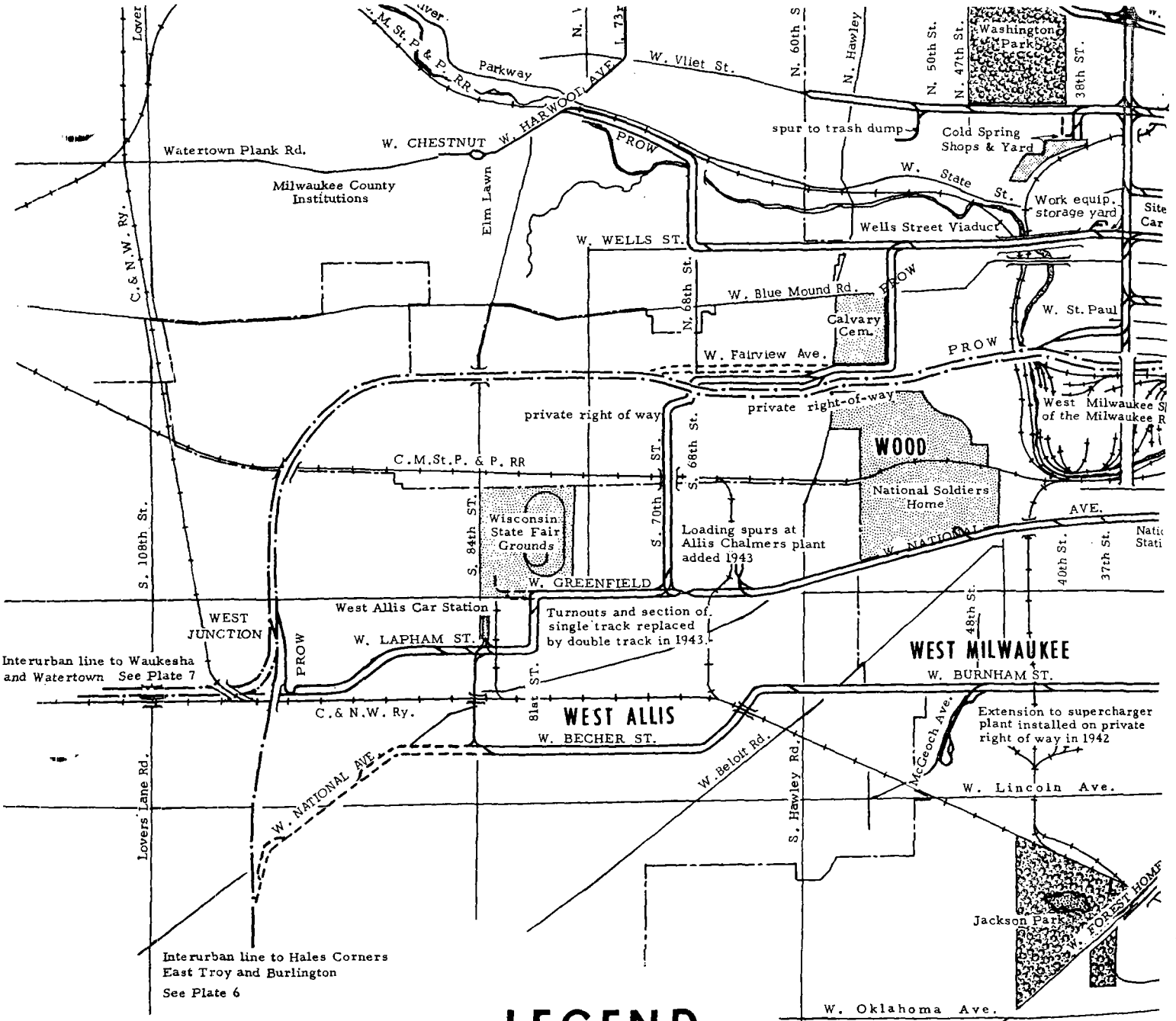
On Monday of the second week, labor leader Samuel Gompers set up a plan to carry out a general boycott of all the company's services. The direct and secondary boycotts proved quite effective. On the Monday of the third week, union president W. D. Mahon announced gleefully that he had never seen a more effective boycott. In midweek Mayor Rauschenberger reported on studies by the city regarding municipal

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

STREET CAR LINES OF MILWAUKEE

-1933-


Interurban line to Port Washington and Sheboygan - see Plate 3
C. & N. W. Ry.
GLENDALE
N. Teutonia Ave.
N. Port Washington Rd.
Milwaukee River
Santa Monica Blvd.
Danbury
For continuation to Fox Point, see inset at right
Day Ave. (end of M. & W. B. line)
E. Silver Spring Drive
Site of CNW depot
C. & N. W. Ry. line aban. 1929
Car line (Rt. 15) cut back in 1931
steamer pier
Pabst Whitefish Bay summer resort
M. & W. B. track in fields
E. HENRY CLAY ST.
M. & W. B. car and engine house
E. FAIRMOUNT AVE.
N. 35th ST.
N. 32nd AVE.
N. Green Bay Ave.
CAMERON AVE.
Lincoln Park
WHITEFISH BAY
E. HAMPTON AVE.
N. ARDMORE AVE.
N. Woodburn St.
N. BARTLETT AVE.
M. & W. B. track in fields
E. Cumberland
Glendale Ave.
E. Kensington Blvd.
SHOREWOOD
W. ATKINSON
PORT WASHINGTON RD.
Fiebrantz Car Station
W. FIEBRANTZ AVE.
N. 7th ST.
C. M. St. P. & P. RR
Lake Shore Jct.
N. 27th ST.
W. ATKINSON AVE.
N. OAKLAND AVE.
N. Frederick
Maryland
Drive
N. Lake
Lake Bluff Blvd.
E. Capitol Drive
(Lake St.)
E. Newton Ave.
Oakland Car Station
North Side Station
E. Keefe Ave.
(Edgewood Ave.)
(Beer Line)
W. Keefe Ave.
N. 19th ST.
N. TEUTONIA AVE.
HOPKINS ST.
GREEN BAY
6th St.
N. HUMBOLT AVE.
DRIVER
DOWNER
Milwaukee & Whitefish Bay Ry. installed 1888, removed 1898
C. M. St. P. & P. RR
(Washington Ave.)
Union Cem.
BURLEIGH ST.
Site of 3rd & Burleigh Car Station
N. HOLTON ST.
E. Kenwood Blvd.
E. LOCUST ST.
Lake Park Terminal
(Folsum Pl.)
N. 17th
W. CENTER ST.
E. PARK PL.
Lake Park Dr.
FOND DU LAC AVE.
Site of 12th St. Car Station
N. 5th ST.
(Lee St.)
MEINECKE
MILWAUKEE
N. MURRAY
Bradford
LAKE DR.
Farwell loop & terminal inst'd. 1933, aban'd. 1953
W. NORTH AVE.
Kilbourn Park
E. NORTH AVE.
Site of Farwell Car Station
FOX POINT
Dean Rd.
N. Poplar Dr.
Bradley Rd.
N. Lake Dr.
N. Richards St.
PROW
Calumet Rd.
N. Boyd Way
C. & N. W. Ry.
Green Tree Rd.
N. LAKE DRIVE
E. Day Ave.



LEGEND

STREET CAR LINES

- In street or private right of way
- abandoned prior to 1933
- Milwaukee & Whitefish Bay Ry. Co.

INTERURBAN LINES

- Milwaukee Electric Lines
- North Shore Line

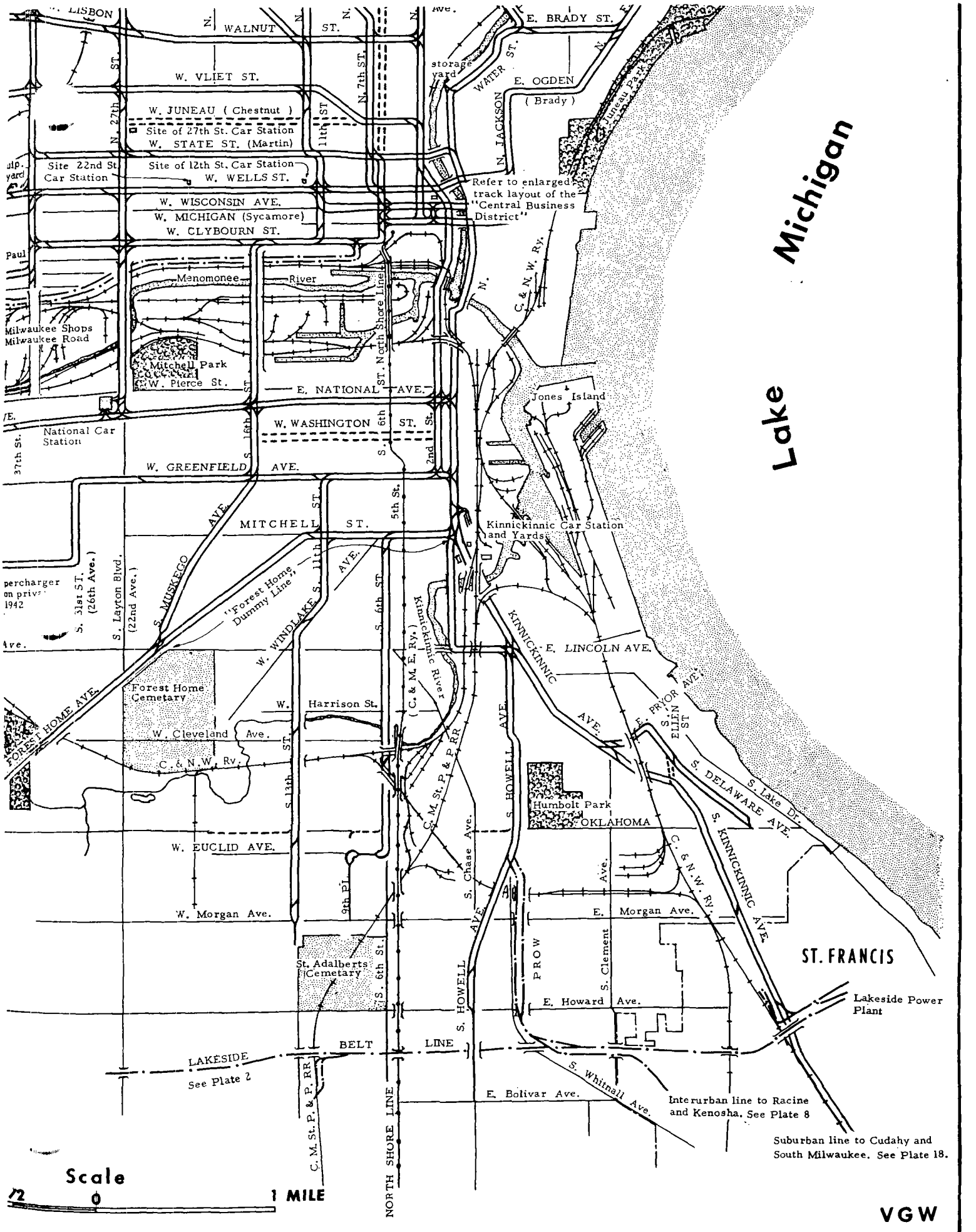
STREETS AND ROADS

RAILROADS

CITY LIMITS

Note: Only the car stations in use after 1896 are shown.

1 1/2


LISBON
WALNUT ST.
E. BRADY ST.
W. VLIET ST.
storage yard
WATER ST.
E. OGDEN
(Brady)
W. JUNEAU (Chestnut)
Site of 27th St. Car Station
W. STATE ST. (Martin)
N. JACKSON
Site 22nd St Car Station
Site of 12th St. Car Station
W. WELLS ST.
Refer to enlarged track layout of the "Central Business District"
W. WISCONSIN AVE.
W. MICHIGAN (Sycamore)
W. CLYBOURN ST.
Lake Michigan
Menomonee River
North Shore Line
C. & N. W. Ry.
Milwaukee Shops Milwaukee Road
Mitchell Park
W. Pierce St.
E. NATIONAL AVE.
Jones Island
National Car Station
W. WASHINGTON ST.
W. GREENFIELD AVE.
MITCHELL ST.
Kinnickinnic Car Station and Yards
S. MUSKEGO AVE.
"Forest Home Dummy Line"
W. WINDLAKE AVE.
Kinnickinnic River
(C. & M. E. Ry.)
KINNICKINNIC AVE.
E. LINCOLN AVE.
S. 31st ST. (26th Ave.)
S. Layton Blvd. (22nd Ave.)
FOREST HOME AVE.
Forest Home Cemetary
W. Harrison St.
W. Cleveland Ave.
C. & N. W. Ry.
C. M. St. P. & P. RR
S. HOWELL AVE.
E. PRYOR AVE.
S. ELLEN ST.
S. DELAWARE AVE.
S. Lake Dr.
Humbolt Park
OKLAHOMA
S. KINNICKINNIC AVE.
W. EUCLID AVE.
S. Chase Ave.
W. Morgan Ave.
E. Morgan Ave.
PROW
S. Clement Ave.
ST. FRANCIS
St. Adalberts Cemetary
E. Howard Ave.
Lakeside Power Plant
LAKESIDE BELT LINE
See Plate 2
S. Whitnall Ave.
E. Bolivar Ave.
Interurban line to Racine and Kenosha. See Plate 8
Suburban line to Cudahy and South Milwaukee. See Plate 18.
NORTH SHORE LINE
Scale
1 MILE
VGW

CHAPTER 24

Lakeside Belt Line

When the Lakeside Power Plant of TM was first opened, it was supplied by coal brought by lake freighter to a dock located on the Kinnickinnic River, about where the Pere Marquette (now C&O) Railway later had its Maple Street Car Ferry Dock. Trolley equipment hauled the coal at night from the dock, through city streets, to a point on Kinnickinnic Avenue in the Village of St. Francis. From that point, private right-of-way provided access to the plant.

The use of city streets was undesirable for movement of the volume of fuel required by a plant the size of Lakeside. The Chicago and North Western Railway main line was close to TMER&L's line at Kinnickinnic Avenue, and a connection was an obvious solution. This permitted delivery by steam road hopper cars directly into the plant.

When TMER&L decided to upgrade its interurban lines in the mid-1920's, the plans included a belt line around the city, primarily for handling freight. The proposed route was plotted on a line just south of the Milwaukee City Limits from the existing Lakeside Spur to a point on the new Rapid Transit Line near S. 100th Street and W. Howard Avenue. A 200-foot-wide right-of-way was acquired and was also used for power transmission lines. The northern portion of the Belt Line, from West Junction to Brown Deer, never reached the stage of serious planning or survey.

The existing line was linked with the new MRK line when that route was opened in 1928. The portion of the Belt Line west of the MRK line connection was not seriously pushed until work on the other new lines was substantially under way; construction actually started in July 1931. By December the line was ready for ballasting but muddy conditions, resulting from a mild winter, delayed work for several months. Track laying did not get started until February 1932, but then proceeded rapidly and the line was officially placed in service on April 17.

The completed line was virtually free of grade crossings, passing under or over most highways. All railways were crossed above grade. No attempt appears to have been made to establish an interchange with the North Shore Line, where the Belt passed over the Insull line. The omission is curious since at that time both roads were headed by managements with similar philosophies and the roads were interchanging traffic via downtown connections.

Unfortunately, the Lakeside Belt Line was little used. By 1932 rail traffic of all sorts was down, and before any recovery could occur, the changed management policies precluded any substantial attempts at traffic development.

One of the papers proposed a circular service from the Public Service Building following S. 1st Street, the Racine, Belt, Muskego Lakes and Rapid Transit lines, serving Howell Avenue, Greenwood and West Junctions and the Soldiers' Home enroute. However, there was no immediate tributary population along the Belt Line and the route was not directly in the line of logical passenger movements. During a city car strike, MRK trains were temporarily routed via the Belt Line and West Junction. The only other known passenger service on the line was a CERA fan trip in 1947.

The principal traffic was coal into Lakeside Power Plant. This traffic was not always without incident. For instance, one day in 1942, a train of empty hopper cars left Lakeside Plant for the Milwaukee Road interchange at Powerton, hauled by L-4. Apparently due to negligence on the part of the crew, the air brakes on the train, except for the locomotive, were not working. The locomotive's air was not enough to hold the train, and it roared down the hill, and around the broad curve into Powerton Yard. It collided with a string of hopper cars sitting on Track 2 with their brakes tightly set. The motorman and conductor jumped before the collision; the conductor escaped injury but the motorman was hospitalized. Upon his discharge from the hospital, he was also discharged by the company. L-4's cab was almost completely wrecked, but was rebuilt and the locomotive remained in Lakeside service.

The Lakeside Belt had been considered for sale to Kenosha Motor Coach Lines in the late 1940's. For some reason it was not sold and remained the property of TMER&T. With the sale of the Waukesha and Hales Corners lines, the west end of the Belt Line lost its *raison d'etre*. In the 1950's it was abandoned west of the Milwaukee Road connection at Powerton.

When Wisconsin Electric Power Company sold the

Cold Spring Shops

When Milwaukee's horsecar lines were combined and electrified in the 1890's, shop facilities were consolidated in the Kinnickinnic Barn at South Kinnickinnic Avenue and Mitchell Street. By 1907 the shop was patently inadequate and planning was started for a new, larger headquarters for the Rolling Stock Department. A ten-acre site was acquired at 40th Street and Cold Spring Avenue, the approximate geographic center of TM's rail system.

Four years were consumed in planning, engineering, and construction. In 1911 work was completed and TM's forces moved in.

Over 250,000 square feet of shop floor space was contained in the buildings which occupied about four acres of the shop grounds. The buildings were built in two groups, separated by the main transfer table. To the west were the forge, steel, motor, electrical, and machine shops and storerooms. East of the table were the paint, erecting, and woodworking-pattern shops, drafting rooms and the engineering office. The administration building, at the north end of the transfer table, connected the two groups of shops.

When TM constructed the shops, they equipped them with the latest and most efficient machinery and mechanical devices to produce the finest work possible. Cold Spring was considered outstanding and was visited by traction officials from all over the world desiring to see the latest and best in maintenance facilities. In its completeness Cold Spring resembled the shops of some of the leading pre-1923 British railway companies which could build from "scratch" just about anything needed on their lines.

One of the first major jobs at Cold Spring was the building of the second order of the 600's — one of Milwaukee's finest and most versatile car types. Other significant projects handled at Cold Spring included the rebuilding of the Kuhlman cars into deluxe interurbans such as *Menominee*.

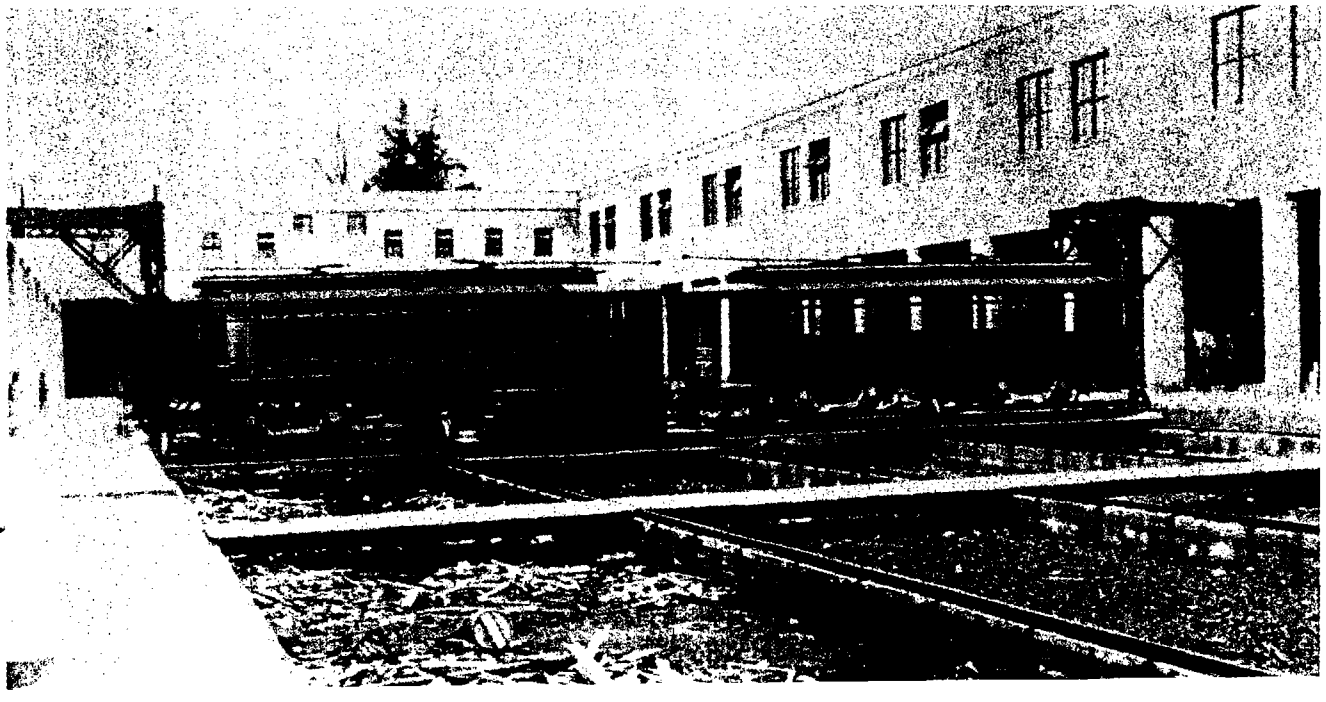
Engineering and mechanical expertise at Cold Spring translated S. B. Way's idea of articulating cars into the three-truck trains. The outstanding fruit of his articulation idea was the job Cold Spring accomplished in converting the Indianapolis & Cincinnati 600's into the 1180-series duplexes.

Bus maintenance isn't the same as car maintenance and as company emphasis shifted in the 30's and 40's, Cold Spring saw less and less car activity. By the time M&ST took over, only the most essential, inescapably-necessary work was being done.

In the 1950's, Cold Spring was a well-equipped machine shop, mostly idle. Desiring to realize some return from the facility, management contracted for outside manufacturing work.

When some CERA members were in the Shops in late 1955 (at the time of the final Christmas parade), they found Cold Spring engaged in making — of all things golf carts. The men who had rebuilt the Kuhlmans and turned out the duplexes considered building golf carts a far inferior sort of work. Sic transit gloria transit.

OPPOSITE: Lake Park Station, showing the two tracks and a Center Street car. **—TM ER&L photo, from the Wietzke collection. BELOW:** The transfer table at Cold Spring shops; the two 400's were probably coupled for train operation. **—Herb Danneman.**



Car Stations (Barns)

When TMER&L was organized in 1896, it took over, along with a hodge-podge of cars, a number of barns (literally so, since they had been used by the horsecar lines whose motive power was of the sort usually kept in a barn). Typically these structures were small and inefficient, especially as larger electric equipment as acquired. One barn (or *station* as TMER&L referred to them), Kinnickinnic, which was placed in service in 1876 as a horsecar depot, was electrified. With some rebuilding, it survived the streetcar and electric coach eras, to remain in service today, after nearly 100 years, as a bus garage.

Ideally, TM wanted to have car stations situated at advantageous points on the system. Cars could then be put into service without long runs between the car station and the line on which the car operated. Each car station had storage tracks for rush-hour and surplus cars, and an inspection pit. A stockroom, a small workshop for minor repairs, and facilities for washing and cleaning cars were included.

On the north side, an early horse facility at Farwell and Brady was replaced in 1887 by a newer barn at Farwell and North. Rebuilt after the disastrous fire in 1907, Farwell was replaced by Oakland (at Edgewood Avenue) in 1917. Located in Whitefish Bay, Oakland served streetcars until 1953, and was used for busses until 1970.

The modern Fond du Lac Station at 35th & Fond du Lac Avenue, completed in 1915, permitted replacement of the Lee (at 12th Street) and Chestnut (27th and Juneau) Stations, both of which were inadequate plants in existence before TM was incorporated.

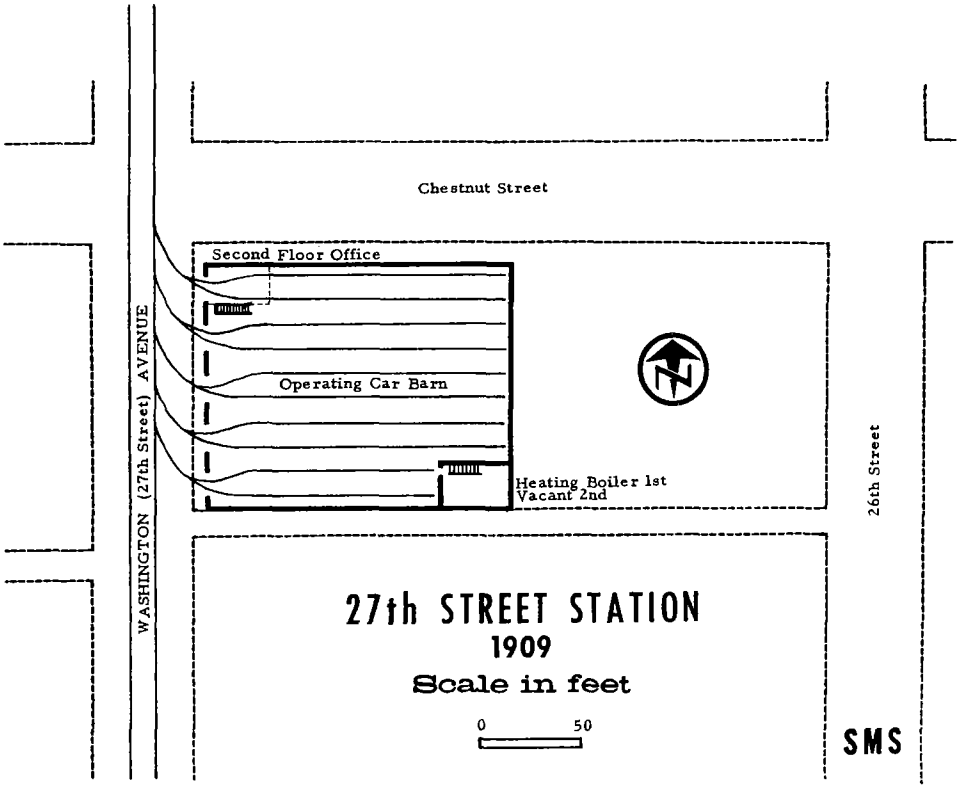
Fiebrantz Station, the last TM constructed, replaced a small structure which the Milwaukee Northern Railway had used for its city cars when it was an independent line.

Two small barns, on Wells Street, at 12th Street and at 22nd Street, associated with the first electric car trips in Milwaukee, were phased out early in the Mortimer regime.

West Allis Station at 84th and Lapham handled streetcars until May 1955 when cut-back of the National Avenue line made streetcar access impossible.

The station at 27th and National Avenue, which had serviced interurban cars at one time, continued in use for almost a year after the last line directly passing it was abandoned. National's final function was to store extra cars required to haul Braves rooters to County Stadium.

For the last 17 months of streetcar operation in Milwaukee, cars were based at the venerable Kinnickinnic Station at Mitchell Street, which, as mentioned, has served four types of transit vehicles: horsecar, electric streetcar, trolley coach, and gas bus.



Notes

CREAM CITY RAILWAY COMPANY
Horse Cars 1874 - 1890

A Car Barn - Out of use by 1892
C Car Barn - Out of use by 1892
D Stable - Out of use by 1892
H Car Barn - Rebuilt for electric cars in 1890

FOREST HOME DUMMY LINE 1876 -

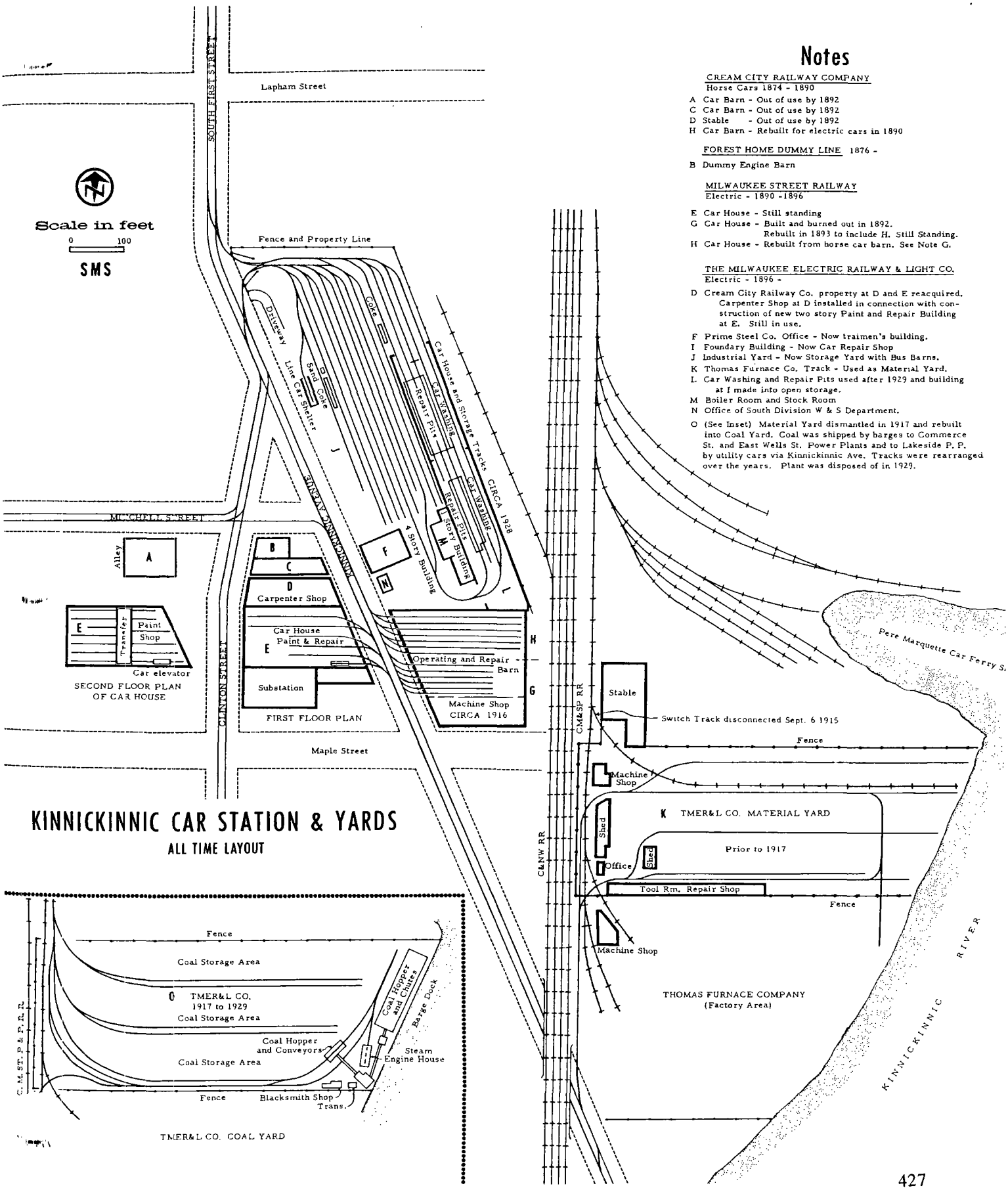
B Dummy Engine Barn

MILWAUKEE STREET RAILWAY
Electric - 1890 -1896

E Car House - Still standing
G Car House - Built and burned out in 1892. Rebuilt in 1893 to include H. Still Standing.
H Car House - Rebuilt from horse car barn. See Note G.

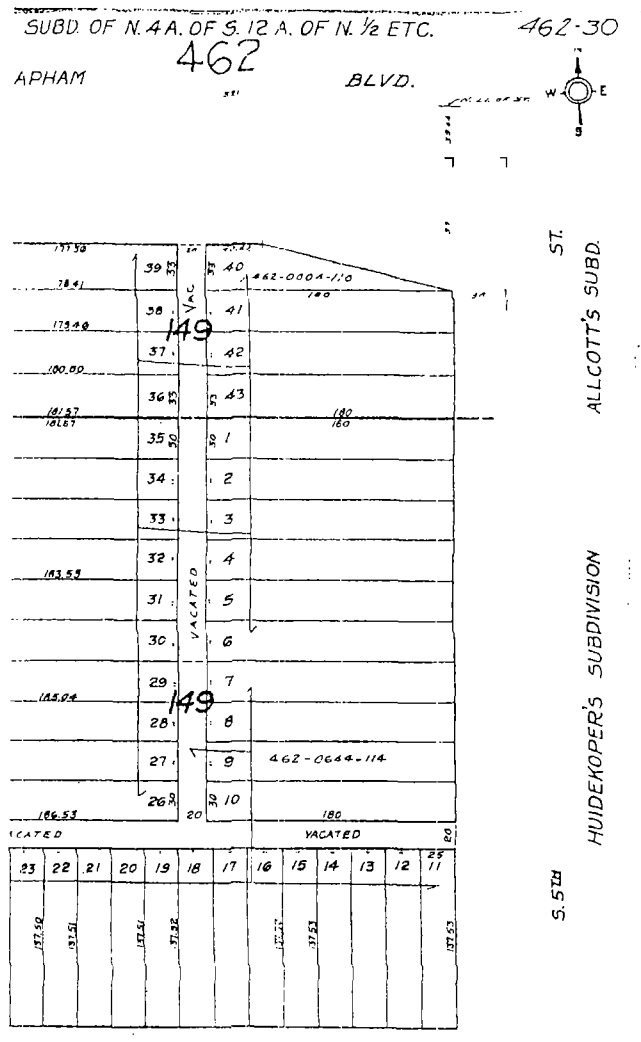
THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.
Electric - 1896 -

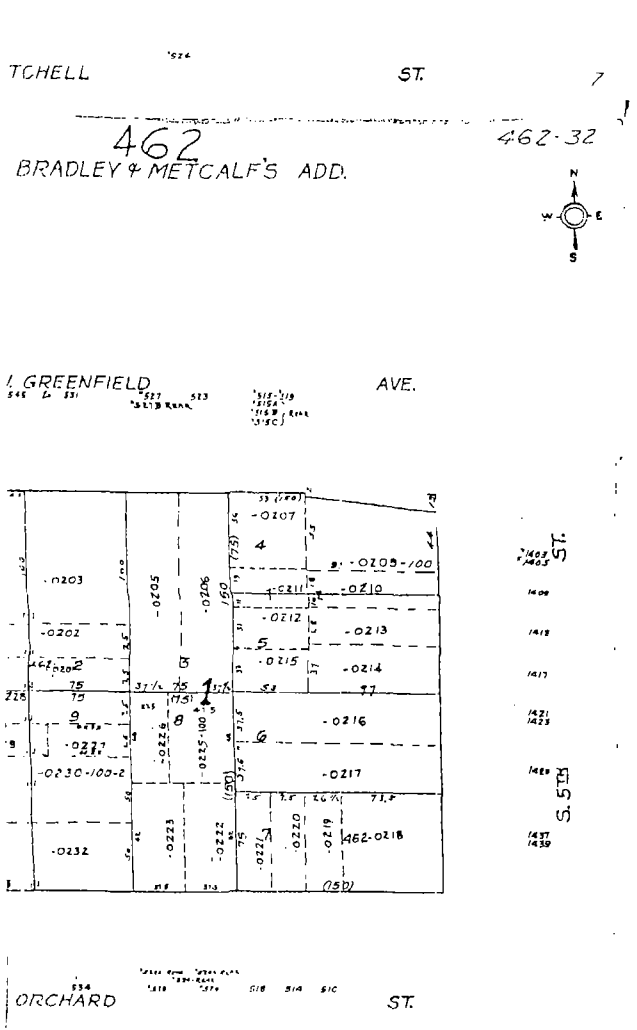
D Cream City Railway Co. property at D and E reacquired. Carpenter Shop at D installed in connection with construction of new two story Paint and Repair Building at E. Still in use.
F Prime Steel Co. Office - Now traimen's building.
I Foundary Building - Now Car Repair Shop
J Industrial Yard - Now Storage Yard with Bus Barns.
K Thomas Furnace Co. Track - Used as Material Yard.
L Car Washing and Repair Pits used after 1929 and building at I made into open storage.
M Boiler Room and Stock Room
N Office of South Division W & S Department.
O (See Inset) Material Yard dismantled in 1917 and rebuilt into Coal Yard. Coal was shipped by barges to Commerce St. and East Wells St. Power Plants and to Lakeside P. P. by utility cars via Kinnickinnic Ave. Tracks were rearranged over the years. Plant was disposed of in 1929.

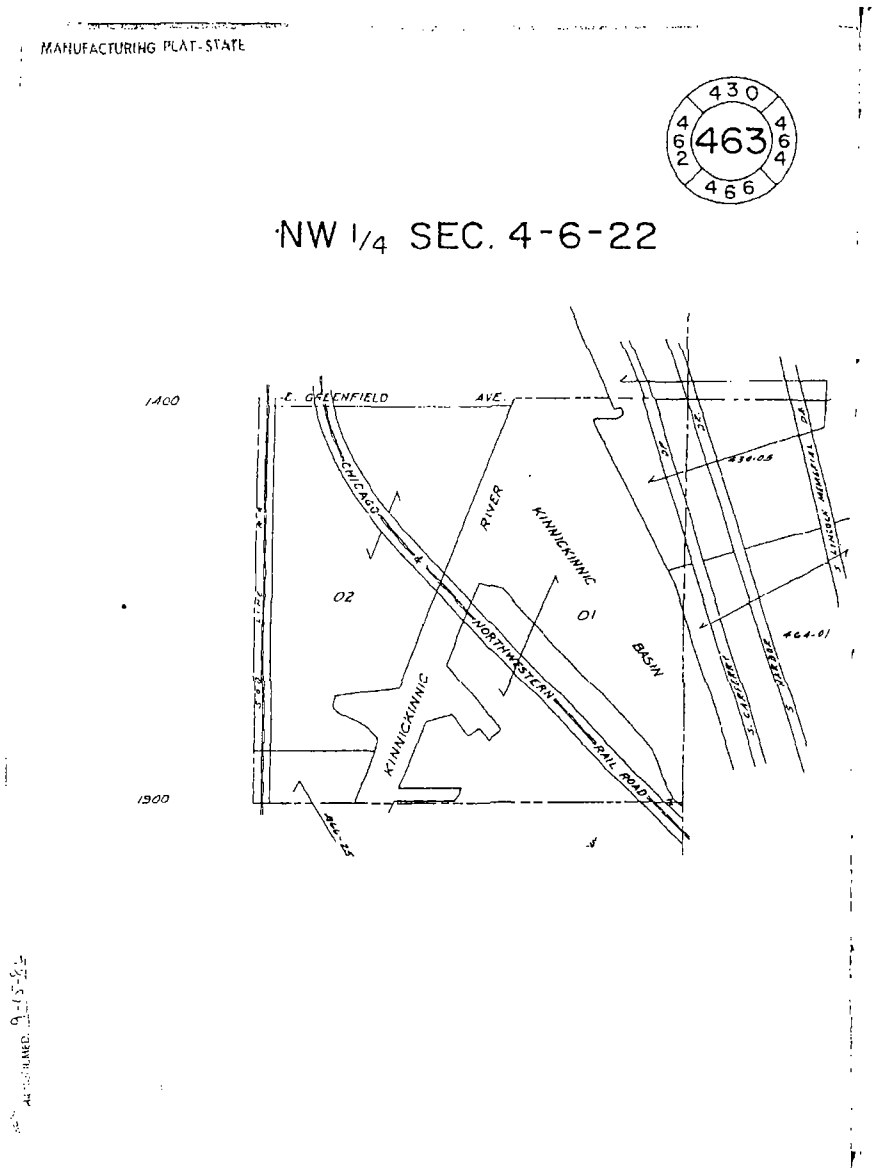


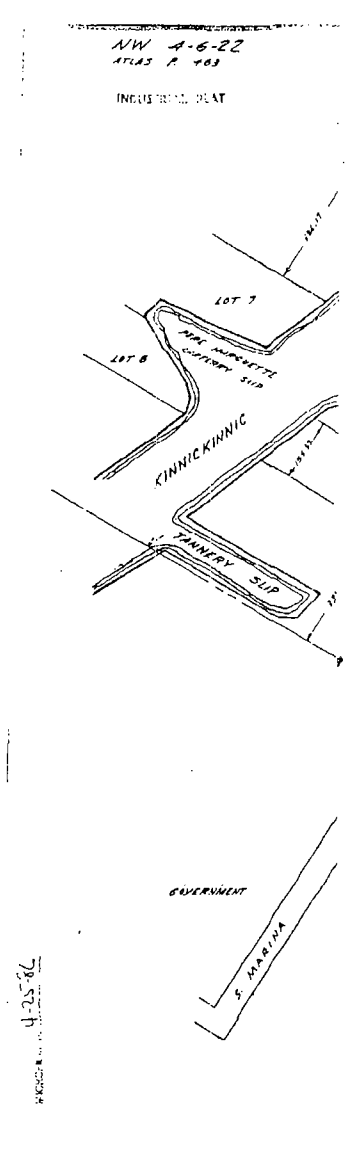
KINNICKINNIC CAR STATION & YARDS

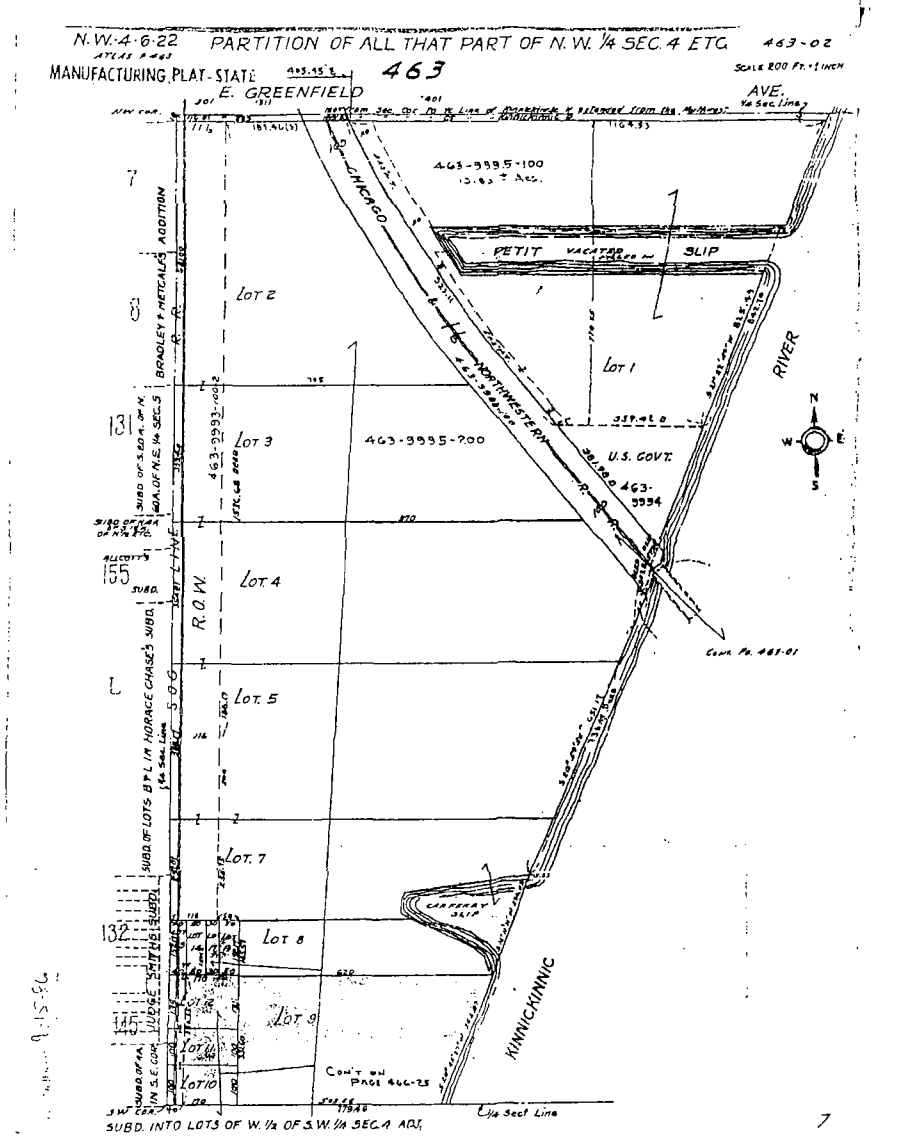
ALL TIME LAYOUT

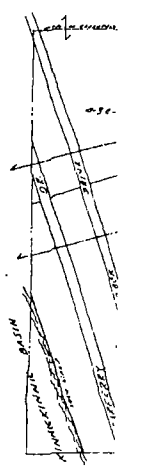

SUBD. OF N. 4 A. OF S. 12 A. OF N. ½ ETC.
462-30
462
APHAM
BLVD.
ALLCOTT'S SUBD.
HUIDEKOPER'S SUBDIVISION
S. 5TH
149
VACATED
462-0004-110
462-0644-114
VACATED
TCHELL
ST.

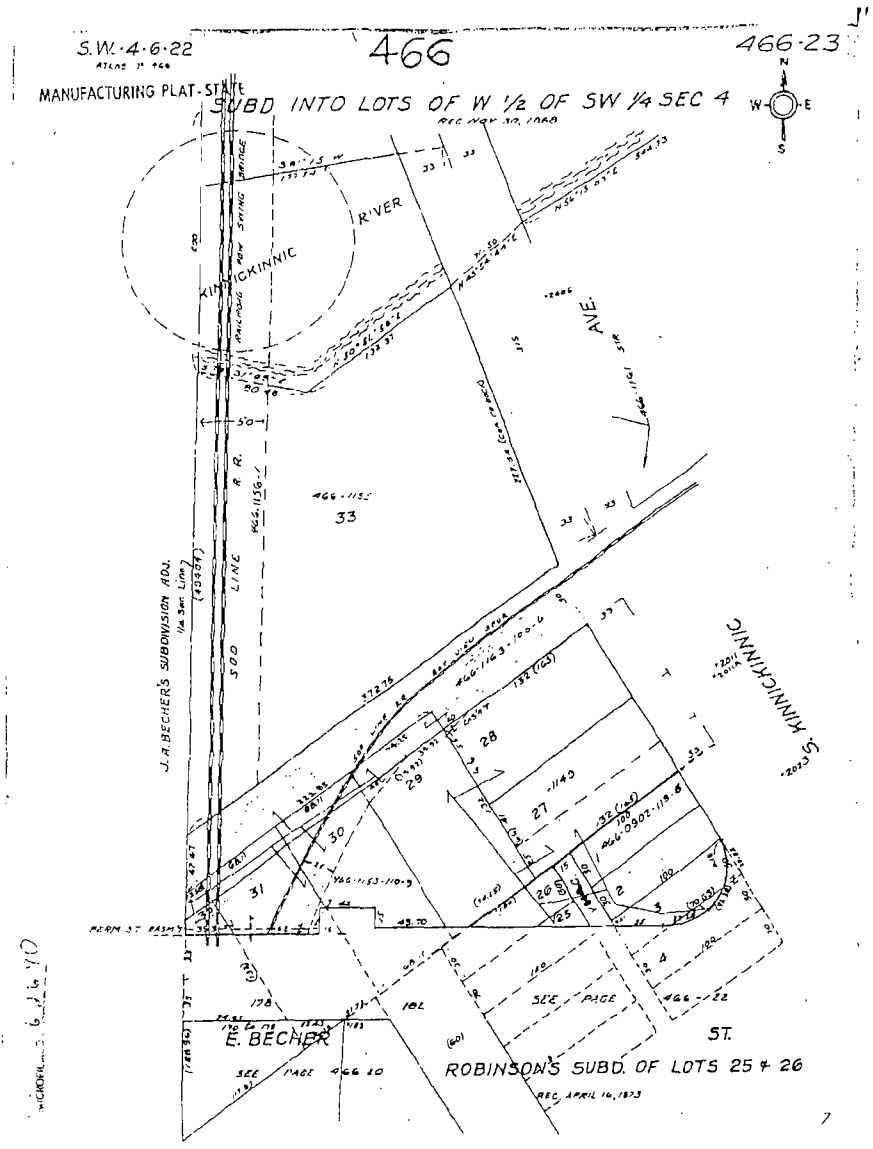

462
462-32
BRADLEY & METCALF'S ADD.
GREENFIELD
AVE.
ST.
S. 5TH
462-0218
ORCHARD
ST.

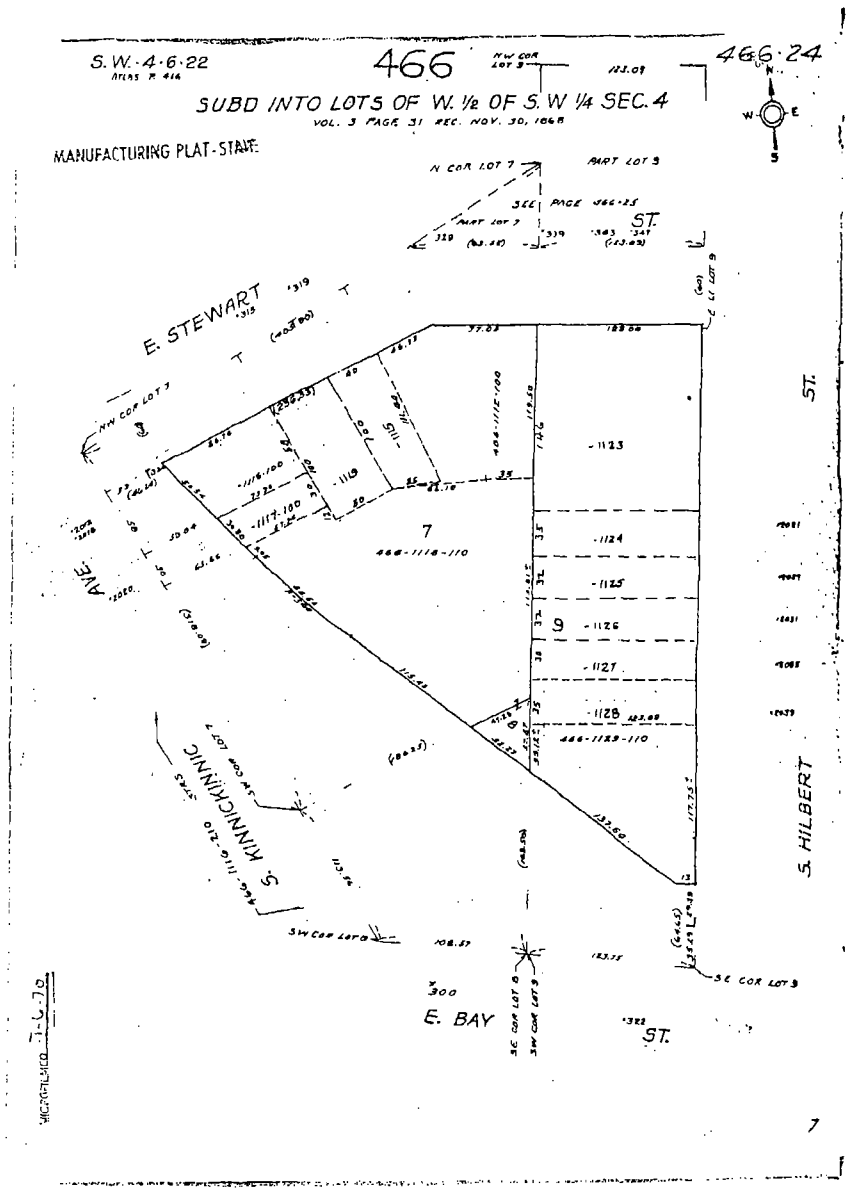

MANUFACTURING PLAT-STATE
430
462
463
464
466
NW 1/4 SEC. 4-6-22
E. GREENFIELD
AVE.
CHICAGO
NORTHWESTERN
RAIL ROAD
RIVER
KINNICKINNIC
BASIN
02
01
1400
1900


NW 4-6-22
INDUSTRIAL PLAT
LOT 7
LOT 8
KINNICKINNIC
TANNERY SLIP
GOVERNMENT
S. MARINA


N.W.4-6-22
PARTITION OF ALL THAT PART OF N.W. ¼ SEC. 4 ETC.
463-02
MANUFACTURING PLAT-STATE
463
E. GREENFIELD
AVE.
463-9995-100
PETIT VACATED SLIP
CHICAGO
NORTHWESTERN
RIVER
Lot 1
Lot 2
Lot 3
Lot 4
Lot 5
Lot 7
Lot 8
Lot 9
Lot 10
R.O.W.
463-9995-200
U.S. GOVT.
KINNICKINNIC
BRADLEY & METCALF'S ADDITION
SUBD. INTO LOTS OF W. ½ OF S.W. ¼ SEC. 4 ADJ.


NE


S.W.-4-6-22
466
466-23
MANUFACTURING PLAT-STATE
SUBD INTO LOTS OF W ½ OF SW ¼ SEC 4
KINNICKINNIC
RIVER
AVE.
S. KINNICKINNIC
J.A. BECHER'S SUBDIVISION ADJ.
E. BECHER
ST.
ROBINSON'S SUBD. OF LOTS 25 & 26
SEE PAGE 466-22
SEE PAGE 466-20


S.W.-4-6-22
466
466-24
SUBD INTO LOTS OF W. ½ OF S. W ¼ SEC. 4
VOL. 3 PAGE 31 REC. NOV. 30, 1868
MANUFACTURING PLAT-STATE
N. COR LOT 7
PART LOT 9
SEE PAGE 466-25
ST.
E. STEWART
AVE
S. KINNICKINNIC
S. HILBERT
E. BAY
ST.

S.W. & N.W.-4-6-22
466-463
466-25
PARTITION OF ALL THAT PART OF N.W. ¼ SEC. 4 ETC.
Scale 1 inch = 150 ft.
MANUFACTURING PLAT-STATE
C.S. MAP No. 4520
NW ¼ Sec 4-6-22
SW ¼ Sec. 4-6-22
RIVER
KINNICKINNIC
S. KINNICKINNIC
466-1521-5 (PART) PARCEL 1
ALLENS ADDITION
S. HILBERT
ST.
AVE.
E. STEWART
SUBD INTO LOTS OF W. ½ OF S.W. ¼ SEC 4
VOL. 3 PAGE 31, REC. NOV. 30, 1868

MANUFACTURING PLAT-STATE
467
SE ¼ SEC. 5-6-22
W. BURNHAM
W. ROGERS
W. BECHER
W. GRANT
W. LINCOLN
E. BECHER
E. LINCOLN AVE.
RIVER
KINNICKINNIC
AVE.
S. CLARK AVE.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.
January 22, 1954

In the Matter of UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS COMPANY AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY (NOW AMERICAN NATURAL GAS COMPANY) File Nos. 59-11 59-17 54-25) (Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935)	FINDINGS AND OPINION OF THE COMMISSION

INTEGRATION OF HOLDING COMPANY SYSTEMS

Other Businesses Retainable

Where Commission has permitted retention, but reserved jurisdiction as to retainability, of coke company subsidiary of public utility which prior to utility's conversion to natural gas was utility's major gas supplier and since conversion sells part of its production of coke oven gas to utility for resale to municipal sewerage authority under contract providing for availability to utility in event of emergencies of all coke oven gas produced, held, under circumstances presented, continued retention of coke company permitted under "other business" clause of Section 11(b)(1) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, subject to Commission's continuing jurisdiction should conditions change materially.

APPEARANCES:

John Dern and Robert L. Foote, of Sidley, Austin, Burgess & Smith, Donald Richberg, and Richard H. Lauritzen, for American Natural Gas Company.

Maurice H. Van Susteren, for The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

Louis E. Clevenger and Jack I. Elias, for the Division of Corporate Regulation of the Commission.

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This is a proceeding to determine whether American Natural Gas Company ("American Natural"), a registered holding company, may retain its interest in Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company ("Solvay"), a non-utility subsidiary, as an "other business" under Section 11(b)(1) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("the Act"). 1/

After appropriate notice hearings were held before a hearing officer. American Natural filed a brief in support of the retainability of Solvay. The Division of Corporate Regulation ("the Division") submitted a Recommended Findings and Opinion in which it expressed the view that the divestment of Solvay should be required. 2/ Thereafter, we heard oral argument. On the basis of an independent examination of the record we make the following findings.

1/ Section 11(b)(1) of the Act, insofar as here relevant, provides that the operations of a holding company system be limited "to a single integrated public-utility system," and to:

> " . . . such other businesses as are reasonably incidental, or economically necessary or appropriate to the operations of such integrated public utility system: . . ."

The Section further provides:

> "The Commission may permit as reasonably incidental, or economically necessary or appropriate to the operations of one or more integrated public utility systems the retention of an interest in any business (other than the business of a public-utility company as such) which the commission shall find necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers and not detrimental to the proper functioning of such system or systems."

2/ The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, which appeared at some of the hearings, took no position of record. The City of Milwaukee filed a request to be heard but did not appear.

Description of System and Prior Proceedings

American Natural, which is solely a holding company, has four direct subsidiaries, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company ("Michigan Consolidated"), Milwaukee Gas Light Company ("Milwaukee"), Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Company ("Michigan Wisconsin"), and American Natural Gas Service Company. American Natural owns all the common stock of these subsidiaries, except .1% of Milwaukee. American Natural also has one indirect subsidiary, Solvay, all of the common stock of which is owned by Milwaukee, having been acquired in January 1947 from American Light and Traction Company, the predecessor of American Natural. 3/

Michigan Consolidated is a gas utility supplying natural gas in Detroit and a number of other cities in Michigan. Milwaukee, also a gas utility, serves the city of Milwaukee and its environs in Wisconsin. Michigan Wisconsin owns and operates an interstate natural gas pipe line from Texas to Michigan and Wisconsin, and it operates under lease from Michigan Consolidated an underground gas storage reservoir in the vicinity of Austin Field in West Central Michigan. Michigan Wisconsin supplies all the natural gas requirements of Milwaukee and approximately one-half of the requirements of Michigan Consolidated. Solvay is engaged in the production and sale of coke and coal chemicals, in connection with which, as described more fully later, it produces by-product coke oven gas which it sells to Milwaukee for resale.

As of December 31, 1952 the net property accounts of the American Natural system aggregated approximately $327,051,863 and operating revenues for the year ended that day were $102,667,813. As of November 30, 1952 net utility plant of Milwaukee was $45,363,943 and the net plant and equipment of Solvay was $2,856,751, and the revenues for these companies for the year ended November 30, 1952, were $20,493,299 and $11,812,894, respectively.

On December 30, 1947, this Commission approved a plan of simplification and integration filed under Section 11(e) of the Act by American Light and Traction Company and its parent, The United Light and Railways Company. 4/ In approving the plan, the Commission found that, upon completion of the

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3/ The United Light and Power Company, et al., Holding Company Act Release No. 7023 (December 2, 1946).

4/ The United Light and Railways Company, et al., Holding Company Act Release No. 7951.

then proposed Michigan Wisconsin pipe line project, Michigan Consolidated and Milwaukee could be retained by American Natural as an integrated gas public utility system and that Michigan Wisconsin and Solvay could be retained as other businesses which were economically necessary or appropriate to the operations of the integrated system. In respect of the retainability of Solvay, however, the Commission stated:

> "Milwaukee Solvay is at present closely related to the operations of Milwaukee, supplying 68.23 per cent of Milwaukee's manufactured gas. All of Milwaukee Solvay's production is devoted to Milwaukee, while its by-products are sold through usual trade channels. It is clear that Milwaukee Solvay is now economically necessary and appropriate to the operations of Milwaukee. However, once natural gas is available to Milwaukee, the function of Milwaukee Solvay will be changed. Applicants state that Milwaukee Solvay will then be held in stand-by capacity in case of line failure or inadequate supply during periods of peak demand. In view of the manufacturing capacity of Milwaukee itself, which will also be retained for stand-by, there may be some question whether the production of Milwaukee Solvay will be needed and whether its operations will in time become completely disengaged from those of Milwaukee. For these reasons, while we find Milwaukee Solvay, on the basis of the facts now presented, economically necessary and appropriate to the operations of Milwaukee, we will reserve jurisdiction to reconsider this question if and when it appears that there has been a substantial change in the relationship of Milwaukee Solvay to the operations of Milwaukee." 5/

Position of the Participants

In support of the retention of Solvay, American Natural contends that Solvay is an important and integral part of its system, that Solvay supplies about 10% of the firm gas sold annually by Milwaukee which has now converted to natural gas, that because of limitations of supply the gas obtained from Solvay cannot be replaced with natural gas, that Milwaukee and Solvay have interrelated facilities, and that Solvay provides one-third, and the most readily available and useful portion, of the stand-by facilities which are required by Milwaukee in the event of a break in the natural gas supply line.

5/ Id., at p. 29

The Division contends that Solvay is a substantial industrial enterprise the major portion of whose business consists of the production and marketing of coke and coal chemicals having no operating relationship to Milwaukee's utility business, that only a minor part of Solvay's operations are related to Milwaukee and there is no convincing proof that under normal conditions such operations are economically necessary or appropriate to Milwaukee's utility operations, and that Solvay's availability as stand-by reserve is of little significance.

We shall consider in turn the applicable statutory standards, Solvay's relationship to the normal operations of Milwaukee, and the stand-by capacity which Solvay provides.

Applicable Statutory Standards

The "other business" provisions of Section 11(b)(1) of the Act 6/ have been construed in the light of the statutory policy to achieve "economy of management and operations" and "the integration and coordination of related operating properties," and require that there be an operating or functional relationship between the operations of the retainable utility system and the non-utility business sought to be retained, and that retention would be in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers. 7/ The retainable non-utility interests should occupy a clearly subordinate position to the integrated system constituting the primary business of the registered holding company. 8/

Solvay's Relationship to Milwaukee's Normal Operations

The Michigan-Wisconsin pipeline was completed and natural gas received by Milwaukee in November 1949, with the conversion to natural gas being completed in January 1950. In 1949 Milwaukee arranged for the sale of coke oven gas produced by Solvay. It entered into contracts, which run to

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6/ See note 1, p. 2.

7/ Philadelphia Company v. S.E.C., 177 F. 2d 720 (C.A.D.C., 1949); United Gas Improvement Co. v. S.E.C., 138 F. 2d 1010 (C.A. 3, 1943); North American Co. v. S.E.C., 133 F. 2d 148 (C. A. 2, 1943). See also: North American Co. v. S.E.C., 327 U. S. 686 at 697 (1946).

8/ Cities Service Company, 15 S.E.C. 962, 976 (1944).

September 1960 and continue thereafter unless terminated, under which it purchases from Solvay and resells to the Sewerage Commission of the City of Milwaukee ("Sewerage Commission") Solvay's normal daily production of coke oven gas in excess of that used by Solvay for underfiring its coke ovens, which surplus gas ranges from 60,000 to 67,000 therms per day. 9/ As described more fully below, this surplus gas as well as the coke oven gas used by Solvay for underfiring is available to Milwaukee as a stand-by supply of gas.

Milwaukee is obligated to furnish the Sewerage Commission with its heat requirements up to 70,000 therms per day, supplying coke oven gas at the cost to Milwaukee at Solvay's coke plant. 10/ To the extent that Solvay's normal daily release of gas is less than 60,000 therms, Milwaukee supplements it with natural gas at the price of coke oven gas, which is approximately the same as the city gate price of natural gas; but for any natural gas delivered in excess of 60,000 therms per day Milwaukee receives an industrial rate. Since Solvay does not have the requisite transmission and storage facilities for transferring the coke oven gas from the coke plant to the sewerage plant, Milwaukee furnishes such facilities.

Since the conversion to natural gas, Milwaukee has supplies natural gas exclusively to all its customers except Sewerage Commission. 11/ The coke gas furnished to the Sewerage Commission is from time to time mixed with a small amount of natural gas or gas produced by Milwaukee from testing operations of certain of its own gas production facilities maintained as stand-by. During the 12 month period ended July 31, 1952, which is typical of Milwaukee's

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9/ The standard measure of the heat content of various fuels is a British Thermal Unit (Btu.), and a therm is a unit of heat content equivalent to 100,000 Btu. The heat content per cubic foot of coke oven gas produced by Solvay is approximately 500 to 525 Btu., and that of the natural gas distributed by Milwaukee 970 to 983 Btu.

10/ Sewerage Commission formerly used coal as fuel, and the cost of the coke oven gas supplied by Solvay to Milwaukee is the equivalent of the average cost per therm of coal to Wisconsin Electric Power Company as shown in its reports to the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin.

11/ The supply of natural gas available to Milwaukee is limited by regulatory authority and is insufficient to meet requests for additional service being made of Milwaukee.

operating experience since the conversion to natural gas, Milwaukee's total send-out of gas amounted to 222,551,810 therms. It purchased 199,336,119 therms of natural gas from Michigan-Wisconsin, produced 183,314 therms of gas from test runs of its own stand-by facilities, and purchased 21,591,634 therms of coke oven gas (approximately 10% of its total send-out) from Solvay. All of the manufactured gas, as well as 1,440,743 therms of natural gas, was sold to Sewerage Commission. 12/

Prior to Milwaukee's conversion to natural gas, all of Solvay's production of coke oven gas, of approximately 110,000 therms per day, was sold to Milwaukee. Solvay now uses part of the coke oven gas it produces to underfire its ovens and sells only the surplus to Milwaukee for resale, whereas formerly such underfiring was done with gas produced from facilities which Solvay now maintains as stand-by. While the percentage of Milwaukee's requirements supplied by gas purchased from Solvay dropped from 68% in 1947 to 10% in 1952, the actual decrease in therms supplied daily by Solvay is only from 110,000 to between 60,000 and 67,000, the sharp percentage drop reflecting an almost threefold increase in the gas send-out of Milwaukee. 13/

The following table shows Solvay's revenues for the 12 months ended November 30, 1952, and the 12 months ended April 30, 1947, the latter period being the one considered by the Commission when it approved the plan on December 30, 1947.

	Twelve Months Ended November 30, 1952		Twelve Months Ended April 30, 1947	
Revenues:				
Gas	$ 780,517 (a)	6.6%	$1,837,375	20.4%
Coke and Coal Chemicals	11,032,377 (b)	93.4%	7,181,897	79.6%
	$11,812,894	100.0%	$9,019,273	100.0%
Net Income for Common Stock	$ 390,939	-	$ 541,819	-

(a) Includes stand-by fee of $100,000 received from Milwaukee Gas.
(b) Sales adversely affected by the steel strike in the summer of 1952.

12/In addition, Milwaukee sells natural gas to Solvay for industrial use.
13/Milwaukee's gas revenues for the twelve month period ended April 30, 1947, were $8,733,902,as compared to $20,493,299 for the twelve months ended November 30, 1952.

The Division, relying on the foregoing figures, stresses the fact that the major portion of Solvay's business consists of the production and marketing of coke and coal chemicals. However, this was so even prior to the Commission's 1947 opinion permitting retention of Solvay. Although Solvay's revenues derived from the sale of gas to Milwaukee has decreased since 1947, as pointed out above, Solvay still does supply Milwaukee with a significant amount of gas. The Division, however, disputes that Solvay is a source of approximately 10% of the firm gas sold annually by Milwaukee. It argues that all of the Solvay gas is sold to the Sewerage Commission on an interruptible basis, and that since such gas may be diverted to other customers only in the event of a failure of the natural gas supply and cannot be used to help satisfy the normal daily firm natural gas demands of the Milwaukee system, Solvay is not a source of supply for any firm gas sold by Milwaukee under normal operating conditions. While American Natural concedes that technically under the contract with the Sewerage Commission Milwaukee is not obligated to supply gas to that agency whenever supplies are not adequate to service Milwaukee's customers, it points out that a reasonable construction of the contract with the Sewerage Commission is that service to the latter may be cut off only in the event of a pipe line break. It also points out that the contract provides that after an interruption in service to the Sewerage Commission for 72 hours, Milwaukee is obligated to furnish gas oil or fuel oil sufficient to operate the sewerage plant or to reimburse that agency for the difference between the price of gas oil or fuel oil and the price of the coke oven gas which would otherwise have been supplied. It argues, and in our opinion correctly, that under these circumstances the economic pressure to supply gas is the same as that existing in the case of a firm customer.

The Division also argues that since Milwaukee sells the coke oven gas to the Sewerage Commission at the cost of such gas at the coke plant and receives no compensation as such for the storage and transmission facilities used in delivering the gas which are a part of Milwaukee's rate base, Milwaukee derives no benefit from the transaction and the retention of Solvay is therefore detrimental to the interest of consumers and to the proper operation of the Milwaukee utility system. We cannot agree with this contention because the availability to Milwaukee under the arrangement with the Sewerage Commission of stand-by reserve in the event of emergencies represents a material benefit to Milwaukee's consumers despite the absence of a profit.

Stand-by Facilities

Milwaukee presently has three sources of stand-by reserve to which it can turn in the event of an emergency--its own gas production facilities, the Austin Field reservoir, and Solvay.

(1) Milwaukee has its own stand-by capacity of 345,000 therms per day. With the conversion to natural gas, Milwaukee converted its gas plant to the production of high Btu oil gas suitable for mixing with coke oven gas, and oil in storage at the plant will suffice for seven days of operation at a maximum capacity of 169,000 therms. Milwaukee also has liquefied petroleum gas facilities which can furnish 176,000 therms daily for six days with the amount of liquefied petroleum normally maintained in storage.

(2) The Michigan-Wisconsin pipeline, which as has been pointed out runs from Texas to Michigan and Wisconsin, branches near Sandwich, Illinois, southwest of Chicago, with one lateral running into Wisconsin, which serves Milwaukee, and the second lateral running into the Austin field. In the event of difficulty in the pipeline south of Sandwich, gas from the Austin Field, which has a storage capacity of in excess of 300,000,000 therms and a daily deliverability of in excess of 5,000,000 therms, can be pumped back to Milwaukee. 14/ While the Division stresses the magnitude of the Austin field stand-by, it does recognize that this reserve would not be available if a break in the pipeline were to occur on the Wisconsin lateral. We think it clear that such contingency is one for which stand-by may properly be provided.

(3) Solvay, in addition to the coke oven gas it produces, is capable of producing daily approximately 50,000 therms of gas through the operation of its producer plant and its liquefied petroleum underfiring equipment which are no longer used in normal operations but are maintained as stand-by to be used in place of the coke oven gas now used for underfiring. Under Milwaukee's contract with Solvay, the latter is obligated to deliver to Milwaukee an aggregate of 110,000 therms of coke oven gas daily for use during

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14/ This technique was employed in July 1951 in the only emergency situation which has thus far arisen, when because of unprecedented floods in the southwest the pipeline was unable for a period of 14 days to deliver gas from the Texas gas field to the junction near Sandwich, Illinois.

emergencies resulting from breakage, accident or failure of the pipeline, and Solvay receives a fee of $100,000 annually for this stand-by service. Milwaukee can interrupt service to the Sewerage Commission for 72 hours without penalty and, as noted, thereafter must either supply oil or reimburse that agency for the additional costs it incurs in securing its needs elsewhere. No occasion has arisen requiring operations under these emergency provisions of the contracts.

Erwin C. Brenner, vice president in charge of Milwaukee's operations, testified that stand-by facilities are essential to avoid interruption of service in the event of emergencies caused by interruption of natural gas supply, which occur on all pipelines; that the greatest possible danger to Milwaukee is a fire at the compressor station at Sandwich or at the Milwaukee city gate station; and that there are also possibilities of accidents, such as a blowout of a section of the line, strikes or sabotage. He stated that while a 100% stand-by capacity is ideal, it is not economically practicable and Milwaukee must be satisfied with stand-by which will permit meeting of emergency needs. He further stated that Solvay is Milwaukee's basic stand-by facility and represents nearly ideal stand-by because coke oven gas is eminently suitable for mixing with the gases produced by Milwaukee's own stand-by facilities; that Solvay's gas is available on extremely short notice and in considerable quantities; and the arrangement with Solvay provides stand-by at a very low cost.

Brenner stated that the oil gas and liquefied petroleum gas produced by Milwaukee can be used in burners adjusted for natural gas only if mixed with other appropriate gas, and that while coke oven gas is not the sole gas which can be so used, a mixture with it produces the largest quantity of suitable gas. Brenner also noted that liquefied petroleum gas stand-by facilities are useful only over short periods because supplies could not be replaced as rapidly as they would be used in the event of an emergency during winter months, and that the oil gas facilities are less desirable than the coke oven gas facilities because of the high cost of the necessary oil and the problems involved in obtaining sufficient quantities thereof, as well as technical problems preventing sustained maximum output.

Under the contracts, the release of surplus gas of 60,000 therms is available to Milwaukee upon one hour's notice, and Brenner thought that the switchover could be effected even more quickly. He stated that both Milwaukee and Solvay could get the first of their auxiliary facilities

into operation in about three or four hours and all such facilities in about 10 or 12 hours, and that in the period before the availability of any auxiliary facilities, Milwaukee could supply customers with a mixture of coke oven gas and natural gas from local storage which would have a lower Btu content than natural gas but would be reasonably useable until it could be enriched with liquefied petroleum gas from the auxiliary facilities.

With respect to the stand-by fee of $100,000, Brenner testified that this payment, which was set by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission as the maximum allowable between affiliated companies, is intended to compensate Solvay for the additional costs it incurs through the maintenance of its auxiliary facilities and for the limitations imposed on its coking operations by the requirement to deliver 60,000 therms of coke oven gas daily. He stated that this fee is less than the annual cost of other equivalent stand-by, and also what Solvay believes is compensatory for its services.

The Division contends that Solvay's emergency production is not a significant factor. In this connection it points out that on the day of Milwaukee's maximum send-out of gas during the 12 months ended July 31, 1952, the availability of Solvay's facilities as stand-by would have resulted in less than one hour's additional requirements for full service to Milwaukee's firm customers. However, the record discloses that during the 12-month period referred to, the combined stand-by of Milwaukee and Solvay would have equalled or exceeded the firm gas send-out on 44 days more than the stand-by of Milwaukee alone would have produced. 15/ Brenner testified that on days when Milwaukee's total demand could not be supplied by the combined stand-by, the Solvay stand-by would enable Milwaukee to serve an area and customers approximately one-third greater than could be served without it. In his opinion, the chief value of Solvay's stand-by would become apparent during any period when Milwaukee could not meet its total demand, under which circumstances service is continued only in selected areas the size of which is determined by the amount of available stand-by.

15/ These days were not consecutive, and unless supplies would have been replenished the combined facilities could not have been continued at full production for longer than approximately six consecutive days.

The Division points to a statement by Brenner that even if Solvay were independently owned it would probably continue to sell gas to Milwaukee, because Solvay lacks facilities for the storage and transmission of its coke oven gas. However, it was Brenner's view that with a change in the ownership of Solvay, costs to Milwaukee would probably increase and the stand-by arrangement would not be as satisfactory as that now existing. He pointed out that an independent Solvay wishing to maximize its profits would be inclined to discontinue the maintenance of its auxiliary underfiring facilities and use the maximum of coke oven gas for underfiring, that it would then probably offer the remaining available coke oven gas to Milwaukee in amounts which it would not be willing to guarantee and at the best price it could negotiate, that Milwaukee would either have to accept stand-by on these terms or compensate Solvay for maintaining its auxiliary facilities in stand-by and conducting its coking operations in such a way as to keep a minimum of 60,000 therms of coke gas available, that the price of such service might well be considerably in excess of $100,000, and that Milwaukee would lose a large measure of the flexibility it now possesses in the operation of the stand-by facilities and the control over the amount and quality of the coke oven gas produced. 16/

Conclusions

As stated above, when the Commission permitted Solvay to be retained as economically necessary and appropriate to the operations of Milwaukee, jurisdiction was reserved to reconsider the question in the light of the then undetermined consequences of the introduction of natural gas, which the Commission thought might even result in the complete disengagement of the operations of those companies. As appears from the foregoing this situation has not materialized. While no longer occupying the role of Milwaukee's major gas supplier, Solvay still furnishes a substantial amount of gas

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16/ Brenner testified that if Solvay's facilities were not available as stand-by, Milwaukee's stand-by capacity would have to be increased, and he anticipated that serious consideration would have to be given to adding to Milwaukee's liquefied petroleum gas storage facilities or developing another source of stand-by gas. It was estimated that such storage facilities would cost about $1,100,000 and involve annual fixed charges of $184,000 and wage costs of $70,824 per year for a maintenance crew.

to that company and provides a source of stand-by reserve which could in the event of a break on the Wisconsin lateral of the pipe line be of great importance. Although Solvay's revenues from coke and chemicals have increased substantially while those from gas have decreased, we are of the opinion that the industrial character of Solvay under present conditions has not reached such proportions that divestment is required. Under these circumstances we find no basis for modifying the Commission's earlier conclusions and requiring divestment of Solvay. If, however, conditions should change materially, we have continuing jurisdiction over the American Natural System under Section 11(b)(1) to take such action as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

By the Commission (Chairman Dammler and Commissioners Rowen, Adams, Armstrong, and Goodwin).

/s/ Orval L. DuBois

Orval L. DuBois
Secretary

File Company History

July '57

Mr. Gaborin

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY COKE COMPANY

To: Mr. Fred H. McIntire
For: "The American Louisianan"
(Employe Publication)
Release any time

From: Henry T. Garvey
Public Relations
Milwaukee Gas Light Compa
626 East Wisconsin Avenue
Broadway 6-6720

On a sprawling 42 acre tract of land in the industrial heart of Milwaukee, one of the most important cogs in the wheels of the iron and steel industry operates day and night 365 days a year.

This vital operation is the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, a member of the American Natural Gas Company family and for more than 50 years a valuable segment of the Milwaukee economy.

Its value to Milwaukee is emphasized in its employment rolls which number more than 500 persons, plus the fact the firm has given continuous employment to Milwaukeeans during all the years of its existence. And it is valuable to industry because without the coke which Milwaukee Solvay and similar firms produce the nation's steel mills and industrial progress in general would come to a staggering halt.

ad 1 Solvay

In addition to its huge production plant, Milwaukee Solvay has offices in the city's business district which handle administrative and sales duties of the firm. An indication of just how big a sales job the company does is gained from a glance at the orders which arrive regularly from more than 500 foundries in 25 states and three Canadian provinces.

Milwaukee Solvay, although basically a coke manufacturer, does offer, in addition, a variety of by-products - all extracted from the coal carbonization process. They are gas, which is normal oven surplus; tar; ammonia; benzol; toluol; xylol, and pyridine. Coke production during the year 1956 amounted to 429,217 tons, with the vast majority of it going to foundries and other industrial users. A small amount was used for home heating.

Amounts of the by-products produced were: gas, 13,243,735 therms; tar, 3,490,141 gallons; ammonia, 2,387,588 pounds; benzol, 734,090 gallons; toluol, 234,369 gallons, and xylol, 82,057 gallons. In addition, residue by-products amounted to 182,057 gallons.

These by-products are used by purchasers to manufacture a wide variety of articles found in everyday use. These items include nylon, aspirin, DDT, plastics, lifesaving drugs, fertilizers, resins for high grade paints, moth flakes, dyes, creosote, perf ues, cosmetics, food preservatives, saccharine and a veritable host of others.

Milwaukee Solvay's operations begin with the arrival of coal from the mines of West Virginia and Kentucky. Most of the coal comes via ~~lake~~ "rail-lake" cargoes, augmented by "all rail" shipments. This coal is dumped in a huge storage area on company property - an area capable of holding 450,000 tons of coal.

The plant itself is a confusing maze of conveyor belts, bridge cranes, huge tubes, ovens and special machinery. The coal is transformed to coke in the firm's 200 ovens and later, after processing, is dumped into freight cars for delivery. The gas is taken off in pipes where the gas and the various liquids and solids, which make up the by-products, are separated and prepared for sale.

The big plant has a 740 foot concrete dock on the Kinnickinnic River, one of three rivers emptying into Lake Michigan at Milwaukee. The property also is located between the Chicago and North Western, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroads.

The stability of the firm as an integral part of the Milwaukee economy is reflected in the stability of its working force. Of Solvay's 514 active employees at the present time, 103 of them are members of the company's Quarter Century Club. In addition, another 72 retired employees still retain an active interest in their company through the club.

Company employees also take part in many social and athletic groups and enjoy the strong support of management.

Heading up this large, diversified operation is Louis G. Kreuz, a veteran of 40 years of service with companies within the American Natural Gas system. A native of Menominee, Mich., Kreuz graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1917 with a degree in chemical engineering. Some 30 years of his career were spent with Michigan Consolidated Gas Company where he rose from cadet engineer to assistant to the general manager and assistant manager of operations.

He was transferred to Milwaukee in May, 1949, where he took over the dutes of vice president, general manager and director. He became president of the firm in 1950.

Top officers assisting Kreuz today in the leadership of this highly complex and progressive enterprise are O. J. Pritchard, executive vice president; Fred H. Bohl, vice president; Peter J. Haeffner, secretary and treasurer; L. J. Bennett and Carl Claussen, both of whom are assistant secretary and treasurer, and Paul S. Davis, assistant secretary.

Plant Office: 311 East Greenfield Avenue

Sales Office: 740 North Milwaukee Street

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

To: Mr. Fred H. McIntire
For: "The American Louisianan"
(Employe Publication)
Release Anytime

From: Henry T. Garvey
Public Relations
Milwaukee Gas Light Company
626 East Wisconsin Avenue
BRoadway 6-6720

Night Scene cutlines

Lights and shadows play across Milwaukee's inner harbor area reflecting the 'round-the-clock activity of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company as it operates continuously to supply the nation's coke needs.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

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Public Relations
Milwaukee Gas Light Company
626 East Wisconsin Avenue
BRoadway 6-5720

Aerial View cutlines

Enormous mountains of coal cover much of the 42 acre area comprising the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company's plant. In this aerial shot an coal boat is being unloaded while a huge crane steadily moves tons of the coal to the coke ovens at the left.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

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(Employe Publication)
Release Anytime

From: Henry T. Carvey
Public Relations
Milwaukee Gas Light Company
626 East Wisconsin Avenue
BRoadway 6-6720

Map cutlines

As the map indicates, Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company products are sold in 25 states and three Canadian provinces. Distribution area is shaded.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

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For: "The American Louisianan"
(Employe Publication).
Release Anytime

From: Henry T. Corvey
Public Relations
Milwaukee Gas Light Company
626 East Wisconsin Avenue
BRoadway 6-6720

Quarter Century cutlines

Old timers gather to honor one another during the annual meeting of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company Quarter Century Club. Shown (left to right): Herb King, president of the club; Erv Christiansen and Tom Skoczynski, 50 year men; Owen J. Pritchard, executive vice president of the company, and Louis G. Kreuz, company president.

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Public Relations
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626 East Wisconsin Avenue
BRoadway 6-5720

Pusher cutlines

A pusher machine moves slowly from coke oven to coke oven as coal is transformed into the product indispenable to the steel industry. A storage building towers above the ovens.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

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For: "The American Louisianan"
(Employe Publication)
Release Anytime

From: Henry T. Garvey
Public Relations
Milwaukee Gas Light Company
626 East Wisconsin Avenue
BRoadway 6-6720

Stacks cutlines

This graphic view of steam, smoke, stacks, and buildings, is from the southwest corner of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company plant. Shown are ovens, gas holders, coal conveyors and quenching water tank.

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Public Relations
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626 East Wisconsin Avenue
BRoadway 6-6720

Ovens cutlines

Tons of hot coke tumble from an oven into quenching cas as oven worker stands by to watch progress. Quenching car will carry hot coke for final processing and shipping.

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From: Henry T. Garvey
Public Relations
Milwaukee Gas Light Company
626 East Wisconsin Avenue
BRoadway 6-6720

Bridge cutlines

A tremendous structure of steel and cable, this coal bridge rolls back and forth over mountains of coal enabling the big bucket to scoop up quantities and convey it to the coal handling department at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

PRIVILEGED & CONFIDENTIAL
ATTORNEY-CLIENT COMMUNICATION
ATTORNEY WORK PRODUCT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wisconsin Gas File

FROM: Whitney E. Bakley

DATE: June 29, 1993

RE: Interview of John Koehn

On June 21, 1993, Meryl Glantz and I interviewed John Koehn at the North Service Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Koehn is recently retired from Wisconsin Gas but has an ongoing consulting arrangement with the Company for which his primary responsibilities consist of inspecting transmission lines and construction projects. Koehn is 65 years old. Koehn appeared to be in excellent health, was friendly, cooperative and confident and would make a good witness.

Koehn started with the Company on March 27, 1948 as a laborer in construction. He did odd jobs for the company as a laborer and reported to the Third Ward to get his assignments.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Koehn indicated that Solvay Coke was located south of the Third Ward. Solvay Coke produced a number of by-products, primarily chemical in nature, and also sold coke (for more than the coal had cost). Koehn believes that Solvay Coke produced a total of 87 by-products from coal gas manufacture. Koehn believes that Solvay Coke continued to manufacture gas much later that the Third Ward (probably until about 1960), primarily for the by-products which resulted from the gas making process. Most of the gas produced there was sold to the Sewage Department.

Koehn visited the Solvay site in approximately 1954. At that time, Koehn set up a pipe coating and wrapping "station" in preparation for the introduction of natural gas into the system. Koehn indicated that the pipes were coated with a wax-like material and then wrapped in an asbestos paper. He does not believe that the wax was derived from tar or petroleum products. Koehn's general impression of the Solvay site was that the site was very dirty.

[redacted]

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wisconsin Gas - Milwaukee Solvey

FROM: PRReckmeyer

DATE: October 6, 1993

RE: Summary of Interview with Carl Claussen

This memorandum summarizes my telephone interview with Carl Claussen (210-558-6539) on September 28, 1993. Also present during the interview was Bob Hoffer of the Wisconsin Gas Company.

Relationship with Milwaukee Solvey. Mr. Claussen was an Assistant Secretary with both the Milwaukee Solvey Coke Company and Milwaukee Gas Light Company from 1950 through 1962. Mr. Claussen said that his appointment as Assistant Secretary was merely a formality for the purposes of signing papers. He never attended any Board meetings and he could not recall ever signing documents on behalf of Milwaukee Solvey or Milwaukee Gas Light Company. Mr. Claussen stated that his primary duties were as Vice President of American Natural Gas Company, where he was the chief assistant to the President, Mr. McElvenney. Mr. Claussen said he also was an Assistant Secretary for numerous other subsidiaries of the holding company American Natural Gas.

Background on Milwaukee Solvey. According to Mr. Claussen, American Natural Gas purchased Milwaukee Solvey in 1928 from Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Claussen was aware that Milwaukee Solvey was owned by Milwaukee Gas for several years but he could not identify which years. Mr. Claussen recalled that Milwaukee Solvey was sold in 1962 to

Pickens Mathers. Mr. Claussen believes that Pickens Mathers was subsequently purchased by Cleveland Cliffes.

Milwaukee Solvey's original ovens were solvey ovens. Around 1928, Milwaukee Solvey installed ovens manufactured by the Koppers Company. Mr. Claussen believed that the Koppers Ovens were more efficient, less costly to run, cleaner, and created less waste. He could not recall whether the ovens were installed prior to the sale.

Mr. Claussen said that he was instrumental in negotiating the sale of Milwaukee Solvey to Pickens Mathers. Mr. Claussen was the one who found Pickens Mathers as a buyer. It was a logical buyer since Pickens Mathers was already in the process of purchasing coke from Milwaukee Solvey. At the time of the sale in 1962, the Solvey ovens were in poor condition. They were still operational at that time but very expensive to maintain. If the Solvey ovens were not replaced, it is likely that substantial contamination would have been caused by the Solvey ovens.

Other contacts. Mr. Claussen mentioned the name of Albert Mueller as a person to contact. Mr. Mueller was a Vice President of Milwaukee Solvey in the late 50's and early 60's. Mr. Mueller apparently was a "coke man" and knew coke operations extremely well. Mr. Claussen said he would be very knowledgeable on any issues covering disposal practices, contamination, and operational problems at Milwaukee Solvey. Neither Mr. Claussen nor Mr. Hoffer knew the whereabouts of Mr. Mueller.

Influence and Control. As far as Mr. Claussen knew, Milwaukee Solvey operated independently from the parent American Natural Gas and Milwaukee Gas Light. Mr. Claussen said that American National Gas had picked Mr. Kreuz to run Milwaukee Solvey because of Mr. Kreuz's substantial knowledge and experience in coking operations. According to Mr. Claussen, the President of American National, Mr. McElvenney, did not want to interfere with the operations of Milwaukee Solvey because Kreuz knew the coke operation so well. Coking operations were outside of the scope of normal business of American National. Thus, American National left Mr. Kreuz alone to run the Solvey's operations. Mr. Claussen the same applied to Milwaukee Gas Light. It was hoped that Milwaukee Solvey would make enough profits in order to provide some dividend income to the parent company.

Influence over Expansion. Mr. Claussen said that American Natural did not have control over the expansion of Milwaukee Solvey's business. He was not aware of whether or not Milwaukee Gas Light controlled expansions during its period of ownership, however, he did say that the transfer to Milwaukee Gas Light was done as a convenience in order to keep Milwaukee Solvey within the network of companies underneath American Natural Gas. Mr. Claussen said that after the expansion of natural gas into the Midwest American Natural decided against making any substantial expenditures in Milwaukee Solvey because the domestic market for

coke was disappearing. Milwaukee Solvey's key remaining market remained as foundry.

Mr. Claussen said that American Natural Gas did not make any capital expenditures into Milwaukee Solvey. In addition, he admitted that financing for subsidiaries was generally controlled by American Natural Gas. However, he pointed out that Milwaukee Solvey did not need outside financing after the addition of the Kopper's ovens in 1928. Furthermore, the equipment reached the point where American Natural had to either abandon the facility, replace the ovens or sell the business. American Natural could not replace the ovens because the SCC would not allow American Natural to put any major money into Milwaukee Solvey's business operations because Milwaukee Solvey was not an integrated utility operation under the Holding Act. Thus, they were really faced with two options either to abandon the facility or sell the business. At the time of the sale, Mr. Claussen was called in to resolve a labor dispute which if not resolved would have barred the sale of the business. This problem was resolved by Mr. Claussen. As a result, the business was sold to Pickens Mathers.

Contribution. Mr. Claussen pointed out several times that Pickens Mathers may have operated the Solvey ovens beyond their useful life, which may have substantially contributed to the contamination. At the time of sale, the Solvey Ovens were in poor condition. They were becoming increasingly more expensive to maintain. They had to be either replaced or retired.

9/29/93 H:\PRR\wis.mil

Dear Kelly Cochrane

I am enclosing the last material I have on this subject
I can not be of any further help

Good luck.

Carl Lausen

From my very brief conversation with Mr. Hoffer, I got the impression that there is a suit against all the previous owners of the Coke company on the grounds that the coke ovens caused pollution. I believe it would be desirable to get the opinion of an expert on coke ovens to determine whether the Solvay ovens or the Koppers ovens were the princiap contributors to any claimed pollution. Inasmuch as the Koppers ovens were considered to be an improvement over the Solvay ovens, it may be that the Koppers ovens could not be found to have the cause of any polltution. Further, if the old Solvay ovens were the chief cause of any claimed polltuion, then it would be important to knpw whether or not Pickands Mather, who purchased the Coke Company in 1962, continued to operate the old Solvay ovens. Pickands Mather may have decided not to invest the two or three million dollars required to replace the old Solvay ovens with new Koppers oven. Inasmuch as these Solvay ovens were at least 60 yeqrs old and in very poor condition, probably their continued operation bym Pickards Mather greatedly contributed to any claimed pollution.

Pickards Mather was merged into another company several years ago. I believe it was an Ohio Company. It might have been Cleveland Cliffs.

Chas Hetherington moved from the United States to Canada many years ago. some years he was in Calgary, Manitoba. My wife and I visited Hetherington in Calgary some 20 years or so ago. I do not know if he is still living. He was President of Westcoast Transmission for a few years, and then he headed up some Artic project of the government of Canada. It is just possible that Hetherington still has a copy of his report of about 1960, but that would seem very unlikely.

First, I will quote from my talk in November, 1964 about the story of American Natural Gas Company.

"In 1928 the Company purchased Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company from the Koppers Company through issuance of its own stock.

~~American Natural had acquired the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company in August of 1928, and~~ In the 1928 annual report the statement was made that the coke business has been better than expected. The further statement was made that "there is a great deal of coke being made in the central part of the country, but we believe there is still room for a great deal more use of it for domestic fuel as it becomes popularized for beyond all question it is the best solid fuel adapded to domestic use. In 1962 American Natural sold the Coke Company after many years of declining business. End of quote from my talk. Now I have some comments which may be helpful.

Your records show the m period of ownership by Milwaukee Gas Light of the Coke Company.

At the time American Light purchased the Coke Company from Koppers, the headquarters of Koppers were in Pittsburgh. For many years the stock of Koppers was listed on the New York stock exchang . This stock disappear d from the New York stock exchange ten or fifteen years ago. I presume that Koppers was acquired by another company. I believe there was a connection between Koppers and the Mellon Bank--probably interlocking directors. I believe that the Mellon Bank could tell you what happene to the Koppers Company.

The Coke Compamy ~~operations~~ commenced operations about 1900-give or take a few years. The original ovens were Solvay ovens. About the time American Light purchased the Coke Company in 1928, the capacity of the plant was increased by the installation of Koppers ovens. I do not know if this was just before or after American Light purchased the Coke Company. I presume that the minutes of board meetings of the Coke Company are no longer available; if they were, then the minutes would have information about the installation of the Koppers ovens.

In m1960.Mr. McElvenny asked me to make a study of the Coke Company to see if earnings could be increased. The study was to include the desirability and possibility of selling the Coke Company. We employed Charles Hetherington to help in the study of the operations and the condition of the plant. Hetherington, in turn employed an expert on coke ovens to determine the condition of the ovens.

[illegible] for several yrs -- your own minutes will show the [illegible]

American Light purchased Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company in 1928 from the Koppers Company through issuance of stock.

In 1962 American Natural sold the Coke Company to Pickands Mather Company of Chicago. This is the only pertinent information about the Coke Company in the text of a talk which I gave in 1964 about the American Natural system. What follows is my knowledge and recollection of this matter.

At the time American Light purchased the Coke Company from the Koppers Company, the latter company headquarters were in Pittsburgh. For many years the stock of the Koppers Company was listed on the New York stock exchange. This stock disappeared from the New York exchange about ten or fifteen years ago. I presume that the company was acquired by another company. I believe there was a connection between the Koppers Company abd the Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh--probably interlocking directors. I believe that the Mellon Bank could tell you what happened to the Koppers Company.

I beliece that the Coke Companymcommened operations about 1900--give or take a few years. The original ovens were Solvay ovens. About the dime American Light purchased the Coke Company in 1928, the capacity of the plant was increased by the installtion of Koppers ovens. I do not know if this was just before or after American Light purchased the Coke Company

I worked on the sale of the Coke Company for a year or so before its sale in 1964. We employed Chas. Hetherington to analyze the operations of the Coke Company before we came to the decision to sell it. The object of Hetherington's study was to see if operations could be improved as earnings had been declining for several years. Hetherington employed some coke expert--I do,not recall the name. When I was still working--I retired April 1, 1971--I still had a file on the operations and sale of,the Coke Company. That file included a copy of Hetherington's report and probably also a copy of the report of the coke expert whom Hedherington hired. I presume that file was destroyed many years ago. I have some recollection of what was said in that report. It is my recollection that the report,stated that the Koppers oven installed about 1928 were an improvemnet over the Solvay ovens installed around 1900. When we sold the Coke Company in 1962, the old Solvay ovens were still operating, but were in very poor condition. The report stated that these old Solvay ovens should be replaced as soon as possible.

Chas Hetherington moved to Canada many years ago. For many years he was in Calgary. My wife and I visited Hetherington in Calgary some 20 years ago. I do not know if he is still living. In the later years of,his career he headed up some Artic project for the Candian government.

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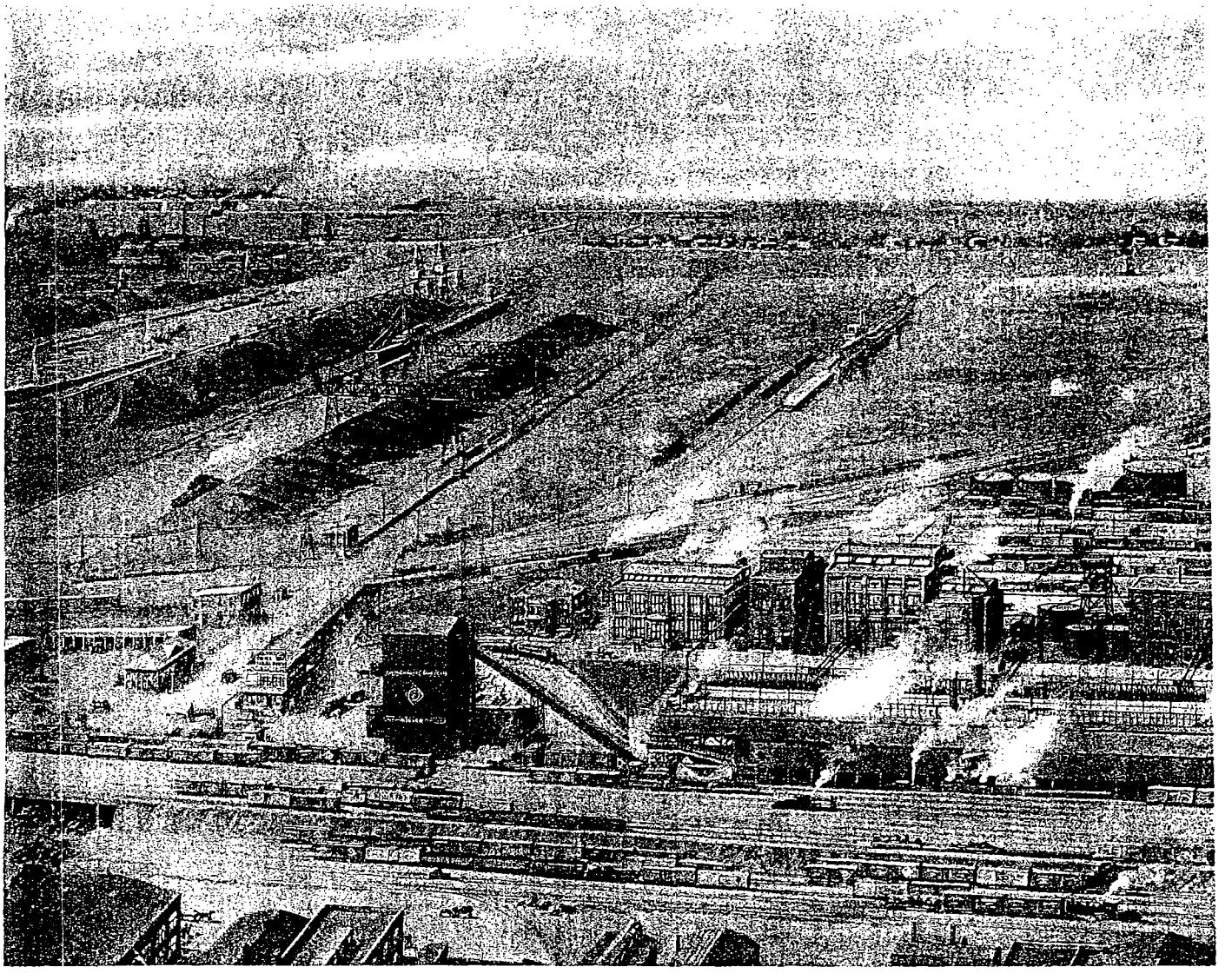
The Solvay ovens had been requiring increased and expensvie maintenance.

I was still with American Natural--I retired April 1, 1971-- I still had a file on the sale of the Coke Company. I am sure that file contained Hedherington's report, and probably the report of the coke expert hired by Hetherington--although I am not sure about that--Hetherington may have kept that report and used it to assit him in making his report. I presume that this file was destroyed long ago. I have some recollection of what was said in that report. It stated that the Koppers ovens installed around 1928 were an improvement over the old Solvay ovens. When we sold the Coke Company in 1962, the old Solvay ovens were still operating, but werein very poor condition. Pickands Mather, the buyer of the Coke Company, were aware of the poor condition of the old Solvay ovens and that they should be replaced. In fact, I used that point in my negotiations with Pickands. I said that the SEC, under the provisions of the Holding Company Act, would not give permission to American Natural to make an investment of two or three million dollars in the Coke Company. for ovens to replace the old Solvay ovens.

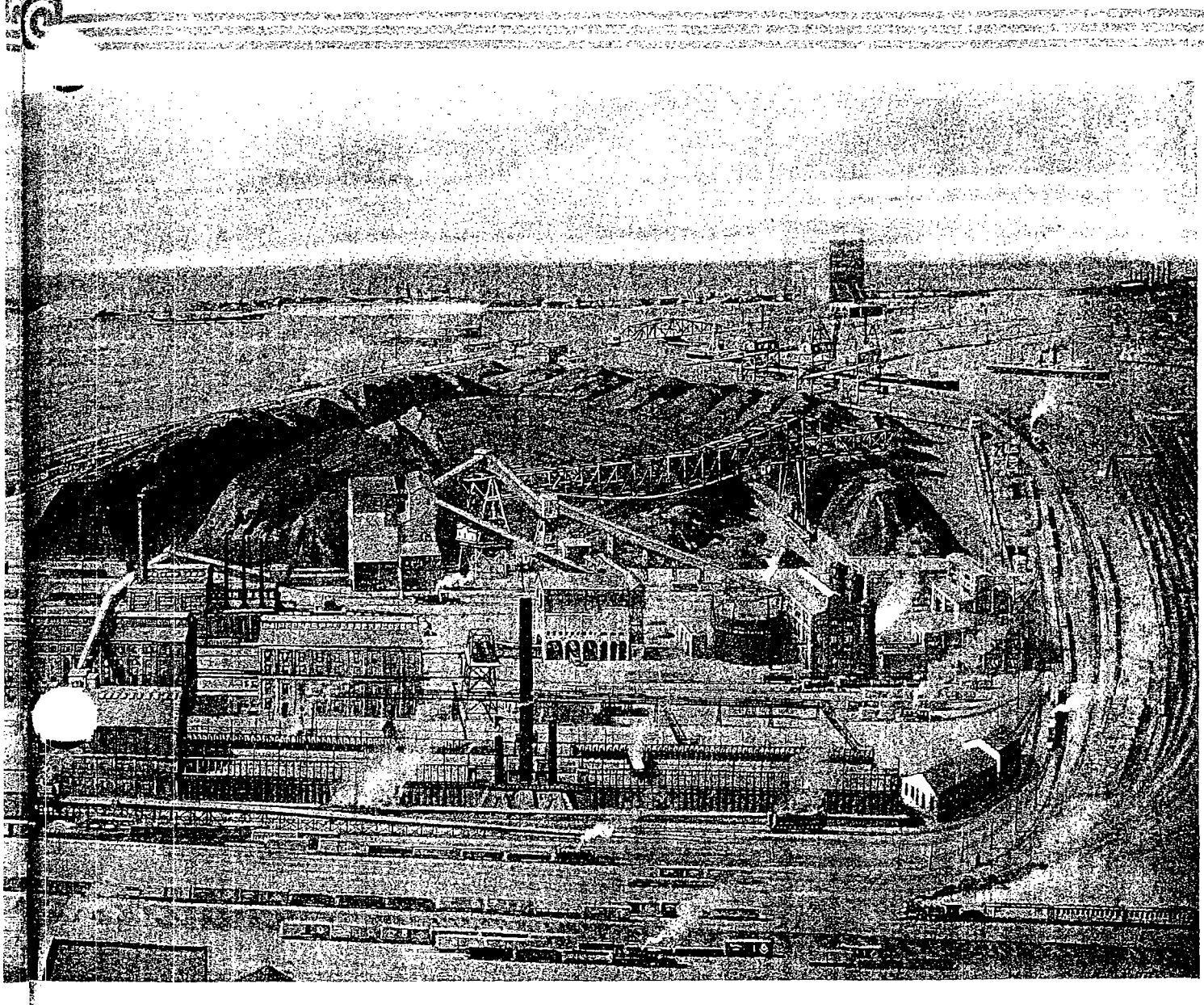
From my very brief conversation with Mr. Hoffer last week, I got the impressi that there is a suit against allof the previous owners of the Coke Company on t' grounds that the coke ovens c used pollution. I believe it would be desirable to get the opinion of an expert on coke ovens to determine whether the Solvay ovens or the Koppers ovens were the principal contributors of any claimed pollution. (Note that I used the word "claimed"--I worked many years with lawyers.) Inasmuch as the Koppers ovens were considered to be an improvement over the Solvay ovens, it may be that the Koppers ovens could not be found to have caused any pollution. Further, if the Solvay ovens were the chief cause of any pollution, then it would be important to know if Pickands Maeher continued to operate the old Solvay ovens. It may be that Pickands decided not to make the investment of the two or three million dollars required to replace the old Solvay ovens. Continued operation of these old Solvay ovens may have been a substantial contributor of any pollution. At the time the Coke Company was sold to Pickands, the Coke Company had a Vice President in charge of operations--with a German name, who was very knowledgeablt about the plant. If he is still living--very doubtdul--it would be helpful to talk with him.



BY-PRODUCT COKE PLANT OF THE MILWA

The plant works are situated upon a triangular tract of about 28 acres, lying between the Chicago and North Western and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways and the Kinnickinnic River. The site was originally marsh land, but by reclamation has been converted into one of the most valuable and advantageous industrial locations in Milwaukee. The very best of shipping facilities are afforded by two railroads and private dock accommodations for large coal carrying steamers operating upon the Great Lakes.

The dock frontage is 600 feet. There are 5 miles of railroad track on the property, three locomotives and three locomotive cranes with which to handle equipment and product, and a concrete road extending to various parts of the plant to facilitate the handling of domestic coke and other materials by wagon and motor trucks.



E COKE AND GAS CO. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company indirectly supplies the City of Milwaukee with illuminating and fuel gas, furnishes coke to a large domestic trade in Milwaukee and numerous industrial plants for fuel and metallurgical purposes, and delivers a large part of its by-products from the coking operation to the dye, chemical and pharmaceutical plant of The Newport Company at Carrollville, Wisconsin.

The nature of the industry and the service it renders is such as to require a continuous operation of twenty-four hours of every day of the year, the employees working three shifts of eight hours each. Between 600 and 700 men are employed.

The coke ovens above shown are at present being dismantled and replaced with Koppers Cross Regenerating Combination Coke and Gas Ovens and which, when completed, will double the productive gas capacity of the plant.

The

NEWPORT COMPANY

and its subsidiary and controlled companies

owning and operating

at Carrollville, Wisconsin

at Passaic, New Jersey

at Pensacola, Florida *and* at Bay Minette, Alabama

at Milwaukee, Wisconsin

at Powellton, Eagle *and* Stanaford, West Virginia *and* Weeksbury, Kentucky

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

1 9 2 1

The MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO.

CONTROLLED BY THE NEWPORT CO.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

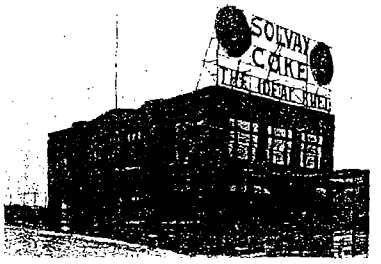
THE Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company's plant for making gas, coke and by-products of the coking process was one of the first to be established in the Middle West; in fact, it was built within the first decade after the use of by-products ovens was introduced into this country.

The Coal Supply:—Mines in West Virginia and Kentucky belonging to companies subsidiary to TheMilwaukee Coke & Gas Company, supply the plant with coal which is received at its modern concrete dock,600 feet long, on the Kinnickinnic River. Large 10,000 ton boats are unloaded in eighteen actual working hours by three "Fast Plants," two steam and one electric. In "breaking down" a boat, the grab buckets hoist two and one-half tons of coal each trip, and are regulated to make one hundred trips per hour. Coal from the boats can be unloaded directly upon the dock or conveyed by belt to the storage field and oven coal bins.

From the dock the coal is conveyed by a system of belt conveyors, approximately 5,000 feet long and having a carrying capacity of 600 tons per hour, to a large storage field, covering eight acres and capable of storing 450,000 tons. The pivoted bridge, at the time of its construction the largest reclaiming gantry in the world and then ridiculed by critics as impracticable, swings over the storage field on a semi-circular track. It is used both for storing, by means of a belt and tripper running its entire length, and for reclaiming by means of a 5-ton bucket, having a capacity of 300 tons per hour.

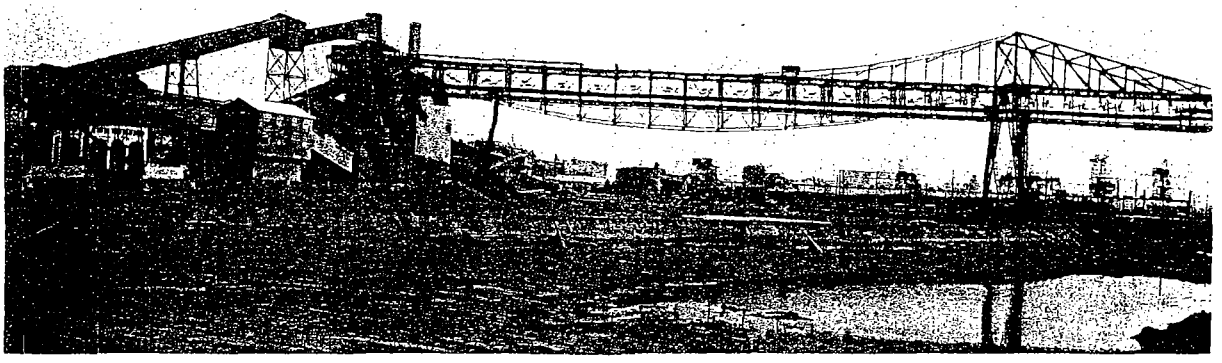
Coal reclaimed from storage or brought direct from the dock is screened to 2½" or smaller size, passed over magnetic separators which separate the tramp iron from the coal, and then conveyed into measuring machines which proportion the high and low volatile coals for the production of the best grade of coke.

Following the coal crushing and pulverizing process, the coal mixture is conveyed by a 2,000 foot system of conveyors to the oven storage bins, from which it is drawn and distributed to the ovens by three electric lorries, having a capacity of 2,800 tons each 24 hours.

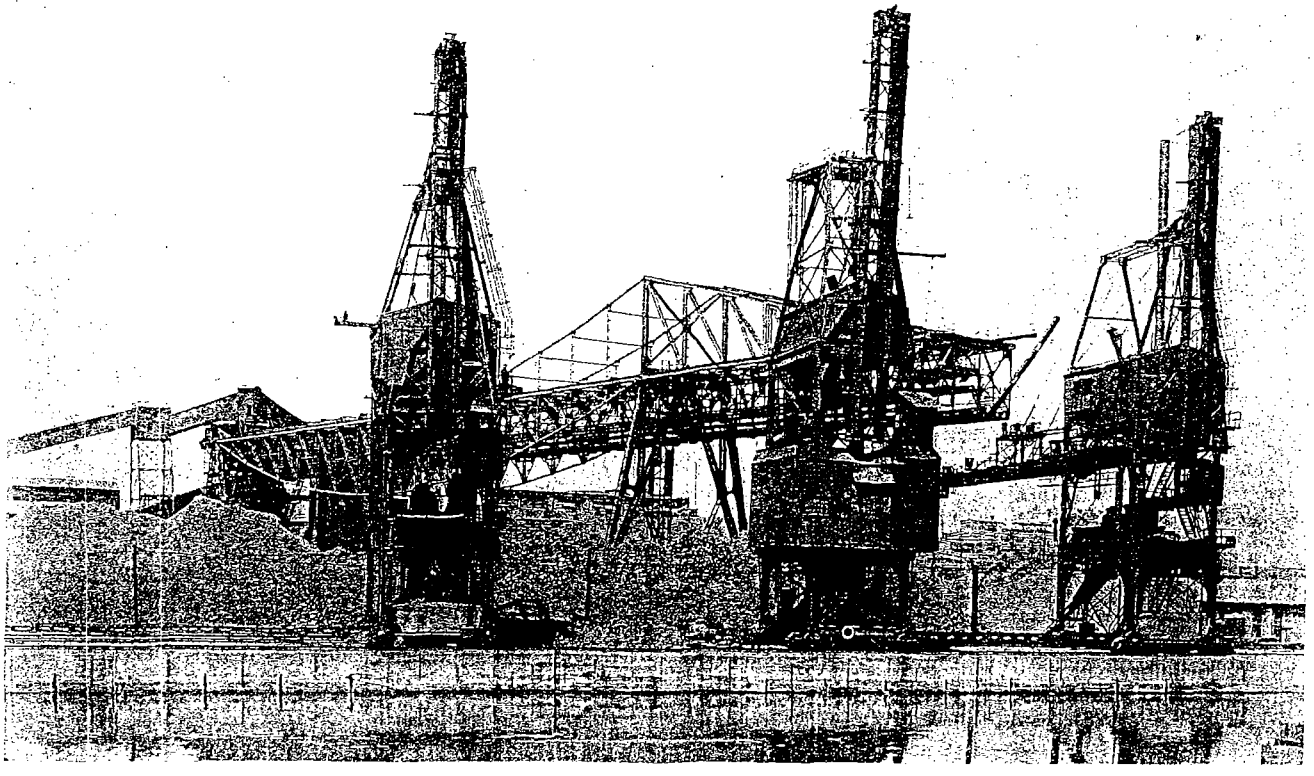


The Coke Ovens—The ovens consist of one battery of fifty 12 ton Kopper's Cross Regenerative Combination Coke and Gas Ovens which have been recently completed and put into operation. A second battery, similar to the first is now under construction and will be completed in the near future. The erection of a third battery is contemplated on the completion of the second. These replace the old ovens. One battery of forty ovens will not be replaced during the present reconstruction but will supplement the new ovens.

The Kopper's ovens being built are of the latest type, embodying the most advanced by-product coke oven practice known. They are so arranged that they can be heated by "producer gas." If this method of heating should be adopted, the supply of gas available for Milwaukee city consumption will be materially increased.

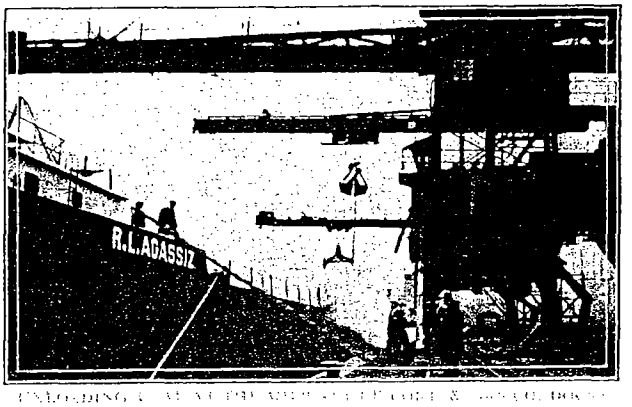


PIVOTAL STORING AND RECLAIMING GANTRY BRIDGE AND COAL FIELDS



UNLOADING EQUIPMENT AT THE MILWAUKEE COKE AND GAS COMPANY DOCK

Coke By-Products— In addition to the production of coke, the plant recovers the gas from the coal and in turn, by a stripping operation, removes from the gas, coal tar, ammonia, solvent naptha, benzol, motor fuel and toluol, much of which are utilized in the chemical works of The Newport Company at Carrollville, Wisconsin, as the basic material for the manufacture of dyestuffs, intermediates and pharmaceuticals. Part of the gas passing through the by-product operations is returned to the ovens for heating purposes and the remainder is delivered for distribution to the City of Milwaukee.



Quenching Process—After the coal has been coked in air-tight ovens for a period of twelve to eighteen hours, it is discharged by large electrically operated rams or pushers into steel quenching cars, also electrically operated, which carry the glowing coke to the spray for quenching. After leaving the quenching shed, the cars pass to the sorting station, where foundry or run of oven coke (large sized) is loaded into box cars by a car tipple, or is crushed and screened for furnace coke. This car tipple was the first of its kind ever installed in this country. By its use, cars are tipped up on one end and loaded to capacity in fifteen minutes. It has supplanted 200 men formerly employed in wheeling, sorting and loading coke into cars.

Domestic Coke—Coke for domestic purposes is crushed and elevated to the top of a large Domestic Coke House, where it is screened into Egg, Range, Chestnut and Pea Coke sizes, by two large rotary screens, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day. The coke handling department has a capacity of 800,000 tons of coke annually.

Electrical Power Plant—The plant generates all electric current consumed by means of two 600 K. W. mixed pressure turbo units and four auxiliary engine driven units of 900 K. W. capacity, giving a total rated capacity of 2,100 K. W. The mixed pressure units were installed for the purpose of economically utilizing all the exhaust steam, not consumed in the manufacturing processes.

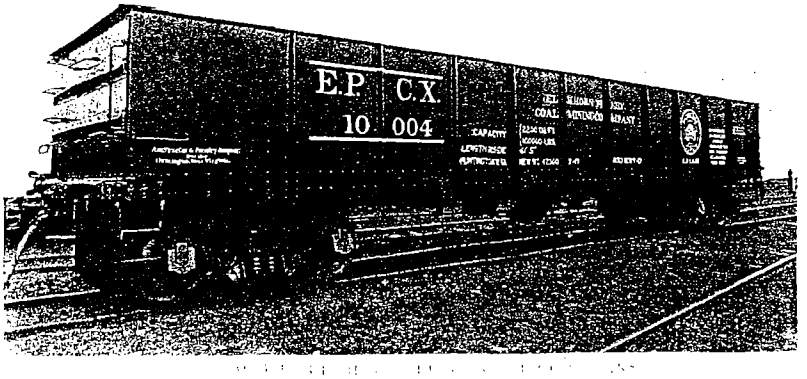
Steam Power Plant—Steam is generated in a modern plant equipped with eight boilers, capable of producing eight thousand Boiler Horse Power.

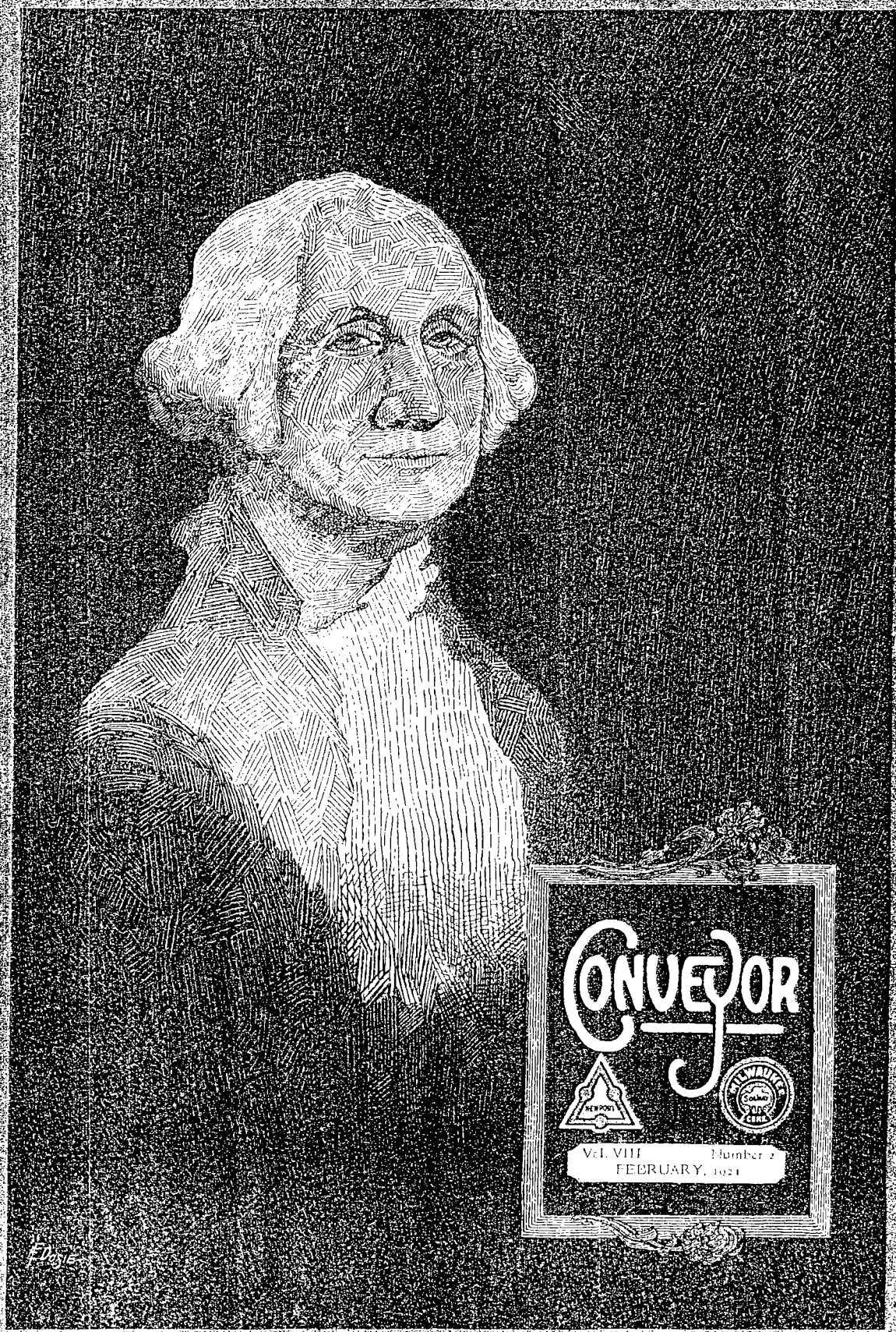
Water Supply—The water supply for the plant is brought to two De Laval geared pumping units through two 24-inch suction mains nearly 1,200 feet in length. Each unit consists of an 18 inch and 14 inch centrifugal pump arranged to operate in tandem and has a total capacity of 15,000 gallons per minute, one unit operating and the other reserved as a spare.

General—Other features of interest are: The company garage, housing over 50 automobiles and making complete repairs on company owned automobiles.

A "First-Aid" Hospital, fully equipped and having a nurse in constant attendance, takes care of the employes who require first aid in cases of accidents or sickness. All employes are covered by group insurance carried by the company.

The Conveyor—A plant publication, "The Conveyor," is issued monthly to all employes. Because of its general interest, it enjoys an extensive outside circulation.





CONVEYOR

Vol. VIII Number 2
FEBRUARY, 1921

MILWAUKEE PLANT CHATTER

Our lottery friends are pretty liberal with buying lottery tickets these days, especially when nearing the shift foreman's office. Of all the different nationality tickets we've run across one would surmise that there was need of an interpreter to put the boys hip to different conditions they are sold under. One thing we're sure about and that is none of the boys in all this time have been able to retire from all their winnings. Better luck on the next chance, boys.

The automobile show was attended by a number of the boys from the plant. "Honk", "Honk" how many new cars will there be this spring? Our friend, Diller Clark, was there giving them the once over, maybe Diller will have a surprise for us one of these days.

Herb Johnson of the drafting room has been giving household articles the once over and seems curious to know which will look best and what the latest styles are regarding a home. Put us next to the date, Herb, and we'll be there with the decorations.

Carl Kleck informed the boys of the construction gang to remind him not to forget to change his shoes before going home. "We wonder why?"

Paul Rost, sub-editor and garage mechanic, has left our employ and joined the orchestra force at the Alhambra Theatre. Here's hoping your music will be as sweet as your company has been with us and the good wishes of the garage boys are with you, Paul.

Sound Waves from the Supply Dept.

F. H. Bliesener (about the 20th of each month) "Oh h——, the first of the month almost here again."

Kettner, Jr. Drew His Own Conclusion

When Henry Kettner, our master mechanic, and his son Kettner, Jr. came home from the show, Junior continually kept telling his mother "horses eat money"—"horses eat money." Her curiosity was aroused and she asked husband Henry what Junior meant by that remark. Henry then explained that they heard one of the players talk about a horse having two bits in his mouth.

Red, our drafting room wizard, "Say, Goggins, I can't figure out why Leonard whipped Richie Mitchell."

Goggins:—"What can you expect, did you ever see a Jew that couldn't move his hands faster than an Irishman."

What's Doing

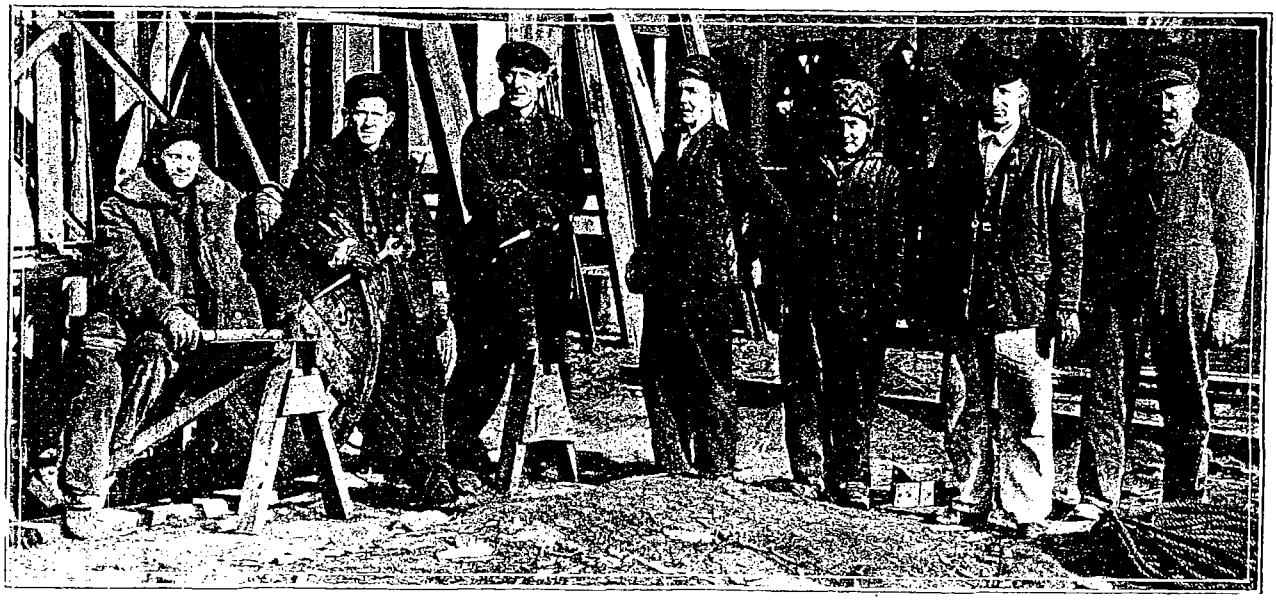
Paint Shop.	Ed. Boetcher, foreman, painter, chemist, developer of tar paints, varnish removers, paint grinder and glass cutter, also being the whole painting gang. Throw out your chest, Ed. and hold onto the life guards you just painted for the Docks. "Thataboy, good work."
Labor Office.	Ben, Miller the one fingered typist of safety reports. We always knew Ben was there with the movement of his hands, but had no idea of the efficiency of his fingers.
Store Room.	Ernie Keller, the boy with the smile, helps handle the stock and walks a mile to keep things forming into one big pile. Our friend, Jack Hofmann watches all the while and tells the boys to clean the aisle.
Drafting Room.	There's Krohn and Nelson, working all the while, it keeps big Pete busy checking over the pile. Loesser and Johnson, the boiler testing chaps, with poor Joe Lelivelt the coal heaving lad, and poor Heinie Desh feels tired and blue just because the heat goes up the flue. There's Klein and Crossen, they do the boss'n, and our little Charlie Craig (better known as Red) to stand for all the cussin.
Laboratory	There's Selke, the boss, to whom we all must come when anything is wanted to be done, and Dexheimer, his assistant and chemist, who's busy from morning to night and very often wonders what the rest of us are like. There's Hans La Mont, who analyzes all day and once in a while takes a peek at the boats out in the bay. Then there's Mellinger, our little liliputian kid, who comes around regular and gives us some of his wit. "Have a cigarette boys. Thanks!"

Wm. Stewart is the proud father of a 9 pound baby boy, born December 15, 1920. William feels rather proud and says it certainly was a good Christmas present. Best wishes and congratulations are extended by fellow employes.

A. C. Wisdom

E. Collins:—"I have a relative who has a wooden leg."
F. Goodman:—"Huh! I have a sister who has a cedar chest."

F. Tillman remarks that to keep healthy one would take a cold bath every morning. After a minute pause, Frank chirps "Gee boys, I haven't felt right for six months." How come, Frank?



Red Fritz's Tigers—Left to right, E. Neldner, J. Kugler, Art Enbring, Dan Clark, F. Sanderson, Wm. Elmore, Dick Beaver

Mr. Blackie, upon leaving the coke plant to take up his new duties with the Newport Chemical Works, Inc., at Passaic, N. J. was presented with a beautiful smoking outfit. This was given by the foremen of the different departments in remembrance of happy days gone by and it certainly hit the spot.

The address of presentation was made by Mr. J. Seton Gray and it was the expression of feeling of every one present. Mr. Blackie in extolling his feeling of gratitude, thanked the boys for the loyal treatment accorded him and that there shall always remain a warm place in his heart for his fellow workers, with whom he has come in contact during his past 17 years stay in our organization at the coke plant.

Wm. Karweik is the proud father of a baby girl. To the happy parents we extend the heartiest greetings.

Joe O'Hearn calling Harry on the phone.
Joe:—"Hello! Harry! What are you doing tonight?"
Harry:—"Nothing. How about you Joe, what are you doing?"
Joe:—"Why, I am washing my B. V. D's."
Operator cutting in,
"I am ringing them."

Emil Rahn is the proud father of a little 7½ pound baby boy born January 18th, 1921. To the proud parents we wish to extend our hearty congratulations and many thanks for the cigars.

CONSTRUCTION DEPT.

On December 29th at 9 A. M. a 9½ pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Neldner. The construction department congratulates the proud father, especially as it is the first event of this kind in the department's history.

The construction office was very, very quiet these last few weeks as our friend, Geo. Gray, was compelled to undergo an operation at Mount Sinai Hospital. Geo. is now at home and doing very nicely and we shall soon have him with us again.

Bill Vollmer says the water in the oven excavating is not deep enough for a swimming pool, as it would not cover him even when he was lying on his back.

Engineer Anderson took our last article in the Conveyor on "The Art of Swinging a Sledge" so much to heart that the doctor had to put in one stitch in his lower lip. Never play "Cat" with a piece of pipe and a sledge hammer, Andy.

American Literature is not on the decline as Dave Sneddon reports on an accident sheet that, "A Cluster of Brick fell on his foot."

Gink Ellsworth and Geo. Gray pull very well together although both feel entitled to their own opinions. It is nothing to find Geo. at his board in his short sleeves kicking about the heat, while the Gink sits at his desk with sweater and overcoat and kicking about the cold weather.

Mr. Mackie paid us a visit the other day dressed in the height of fashion, overshoes with one buckle engaged, flapping around his legs a-la-Grand Avenue style.

Dave Sneddon's report for Dec. 31st showed the following:

"Once more the silent wheels of time,
Its annual round hath riven
A Happy New Year."

From the conversation that is heard around the plant it would appear that the ancient game of curling is displacing bowling. You hear the words "pat lid," "Sweep-er-up" "Soup man soup" and "She's a toper" from all angles. We are pleased to learn that the Coke Plant rink, consisting of Dan Gray Clem Horne, Walter Liebner, Seton Gray and Dick Lindsay has survided the first two roads in the McDougal cup. Let's hope you cop it boys. There is a real place in the Engineering Office where it can be exhibited to advantage.

Red Fritz and his gang of tigers have had a real job during this last cold spell. Placing guy wires on the concrete tower at 100 feet in the air is no job for a tiger when the thermometer reads 20.

Peters acts the part of the shepard whose ninety nine sheep were safely in the fold but there was one missing. When the danger signal blows for a dynamite blast, Pete claims, "I'm just like the shepherd trying to gather all the sheep to the fold before the storm breaks."

Andy says the excavation for the new ovens is worse than digging trenches in France. He ought to know.

To Mr. John F. Blackie

Oh! what a Boss was Johnny,
Oh! what a Boss was he,
He gave us our rights,
WE had no fights,
He treated us royally.

Oh! how we'll miss you, Johnny,
Charming in all your ways,
Tho' you are gone,
We'll sing this song,
In memory of by gone days.

Mr. V. M. Weeks and Dynamite Bill of the DuPont Company completed their work of blowing up the old oven foundations. The boys were sorry to see Bill go as his humor is original and he himself is a real scout. Bill says he'll keep the "sou-western" as a souvenir of the Coke Plant.

All excavation work and all destruction work has now been done on the first battery of ovens. From now on it will be construction work.

The Rollers Club in all their splendor. Left to right—top row, Herb Kagel, H. Kettner, A. Anderson, E. F. Dosie, Ed. Klein, C. Kleck. Bottom row, Left to right, H. Johnson, H. Wise, H. Desh, C. A. Peters, W. Janssen.

During the week of January 9th—15th, the Newport crack-five journeyed to West Allis to do battle with Del. Millers' Quintet. We don't know whether it was a practice game for the State Tournament, or preparation for Chicago, or just an ordinary pot game; anyhow, the boys came home with the bacon.

Del. Millers

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
N. Schoen	212	143	217	572
H. Bast	191	200	211	602
C. Hall	206	150	168	525
B. Hein	167	170	192	529
Del Miller	167	193	159	519
TOTAL	943	856	948	2747

Newport

B. Fox	169	202	199	570
A. Pikulik	168	167	150	485
T. Somers	194	176	223	593
A. Suelflow	183	200	186	569
B. Ryta	184	204	191	579
TOTAL	898	949	949	2796

Looks like the boys should be sent to Buffalo for the National Tournament.

C. Hall after playing two pins, made a split in the first frame of his third game, exclaimed if I make ten splits do I get a gold medal.

George A. Petzold, for some years our employment manager has severed his connections with the Company and will hereafter devote his time to the writing of insurance.

Mr. Petzold represents only the very best companies; whose reputation have been built on "Service" and he will endeavor to give his clients the service which their patronage warrants.

Should anyone be interested in any form of insurance, Mr. Petzold would be glad to have you communicate with him.

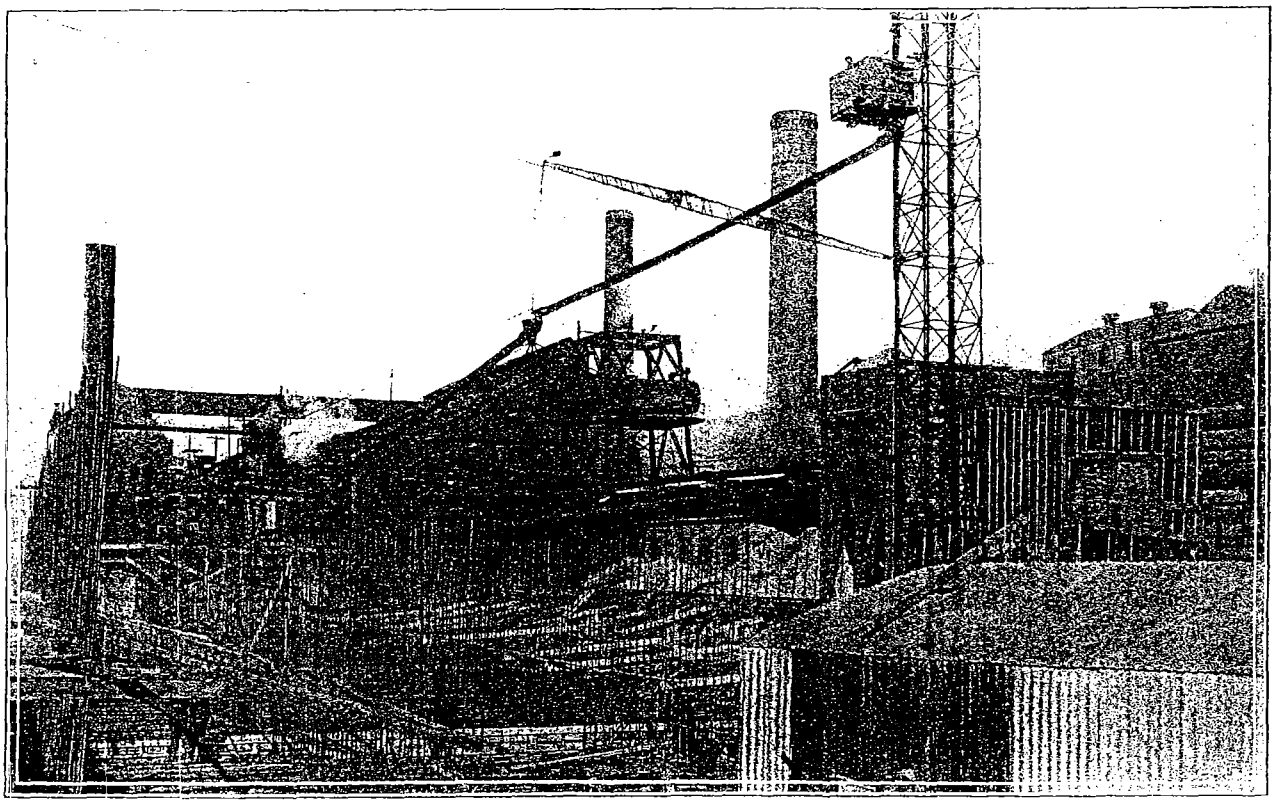
The Newport Bowling League

January 17th, 1921

	Win	Lose	Ave.	Pct.
Storeroom	38	16	841	.704
Accounting	34	20	837	.630
Steamfitters	31	23	844	.574
Operation	25	29	822	.463
Traffic	23	29	806	.463
Electricians	21	33	813	.389
Laboratory	21	33	806	.389
Machinists	21	33	786	.389

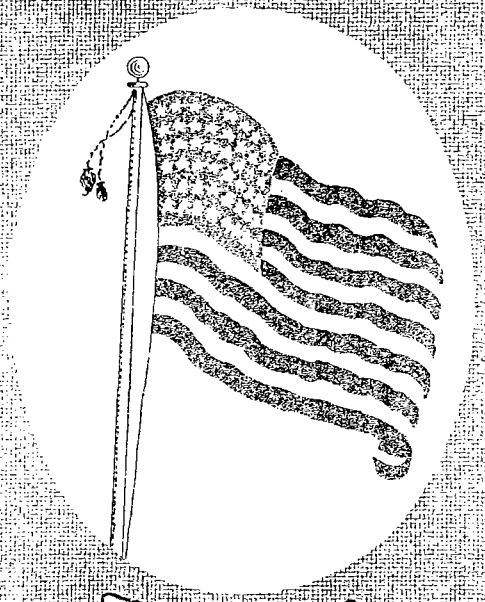
High three Games, Team—Steamfitters 2632
High single Game, Team—Steamfitters 977
High three Games, Ind. —Somers 593
High single Game, Ind. —Gunnis 245

Name	Games	Ave.
Fox	51	191
Ryta	54	190
Pikulik	54	186
Somers	54	183
Schultz	9	182
Suelflow	54	181
Haagensen	45	180
Wendorf	48	176
Hansen	48	174
Seefeld	48	174
Griebel	48	172
Senkpiel	48	170
Marter	39	170
Ryan	48	168
Templeman	45	167
Masterson	45	166
Richter	45	166
Horn	45	165
Venus	42	165
Ketchum	36	165
Lawler	15	165
Gunnis	9	165
Kamm	54	164
Braemer	54	164
Bruens	12	164
Dosie	11	164
Kowski	9	164
Nelson	36	163
Reilly	54	162
Tarbert	54	162
Dennis	39	162
Liska	3	162
Prott	42	160
Janssen	27	159
Schneider	30	157
Schmidt	24	157
Wise	33	156
Holshauser	33	156
Hall	24	156
Meissner	6	155
Weber	39	153
Zipter	3	153
Lee	24	152
Gillette	39	151
Stearns	3	151
Nevsemal	3	150
Shuder	21	147
Leginge	3	145
Weiss	30	143
Wensing	6	143
McCauly	6	141
Richards	6	139
Koch	3	137
Bickford	3	130
Carlson	6	128
Gillis	3	116
Kettner	3	115



Progress of Reconstruction of ovens Bk. No. 1 Coke Plant, Milwaukee January 28, 1921.

DECORATION DAY
MAY 30



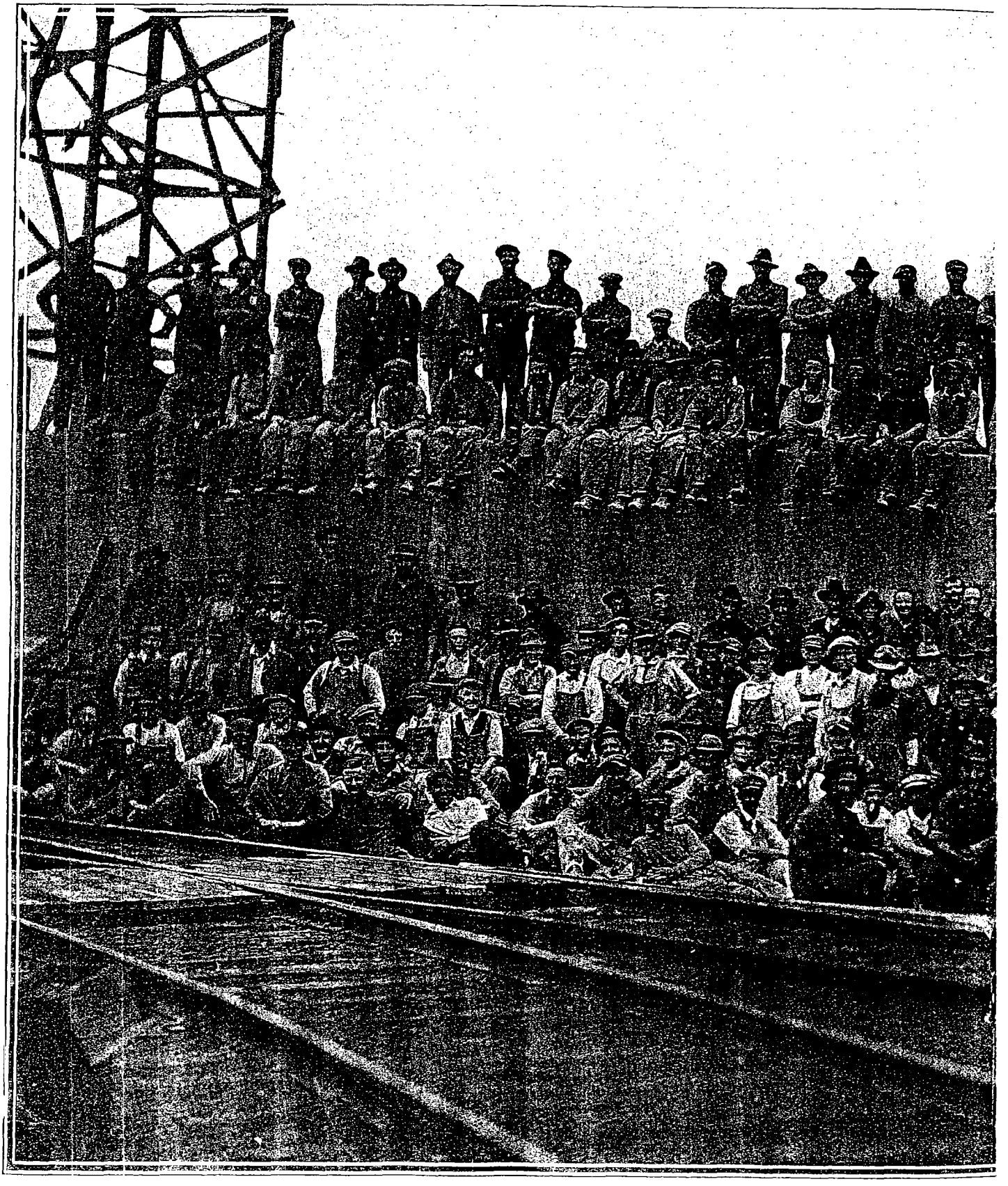
FLAG DAY
JUNE 15

CONVEYOR

Vol. VIII No. 6

NEWPORT

MILWAUKEE



THE MEN OF THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT WHO ARE HELPING

TO PUT UP THE NEW OVENS AT THE MILWAUKEE COKE & GAS CO. :::

Milwaukee Solvay News

November 24, 1943.

To All Employees of
Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company:

Inasmuch as this is the last issue of the Milwaukee Solvay News before the Christmas Holidays, I extend to each and everyone of you and your families my best wishes for a very pleasant holiday.

To our boys who are in the Service we wish to assure you that all of us appreciate your efforts and assure you that we, on the Home Front, are doing everything in our power to assist you and our Country. It is the wish of all of us that the War will end soon so that you may return and rejoin our active operating family.

Cordially yours,

President.

ON THE FIGHTING FRONT

Sgt. Robert Mamerow
Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina

has attended the Aircraft Recognition School and become an instructor. Bob now has two classes a day which he instructs. He said the study and effort has proved worthwhile and suits him fine. The course he teaches runs for twenty-four days and covers many types of aircraft, both Allied and Axis.

Cpl. Robert Pechanach
Perrin Field, Sherman, Texas

returned to camp and underwent an operation for a rupture. His trip back to camp was a fine one and he was surprised to find the trains not quite as crowded as he expected them to be. We wish you a speedy recovery from your operation, Bob.

Pvt. Chester Czysz
Camp Crowder, Missouri

was unable to visit the Plant again before leaving after his recent furlough, due to all the visiting with relatives and friends he did. Chester ran into Edward Virgil at the camp theater. Ed is cooking during the daytime and ushering at the theater at night.

Arthur C. Salani S 2/c
c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco

was pleased to receive the news bulletin and enjoyed reading the topics of the Home and Fighting Front. Art has had trial runs out to sea and found it to be an interesting experience. He says the food has been good and would like to write articles of interest, but for the safety of all concerned is unable to do so.

Anthony Stajmiger E. M. 3/c
Montauk, Long Island, New York

is doing maintenance work with A. C. current. Tony tried to get into the Aviation field, but no draft for an aviation electrician was received from Washington. He enjoyed visiting New York City one week-end, where he saw the Normandie, a Jack Benny broadcast, and went to the very top of the Empire State Building. He is wishing for another opportunity to visit New York again. Congratulations, Anthony, on your promotion to Electrician Mate 3/c.

Marco Sinyakovich F 3/c
Shoemaker, California

had a good trip, after his recent leave on his completion of boot training, to California. Marco says he enjoyed good meals on the train. Congratulations are due him on his promotion to Fireman 3/c.

Sgt. Charles Struck

came all the way down from Whitehorse, Alaska, to spend a furlough here with his wife and folks. Charlie reports many interesting occurrences, but owing to the censorship required on any information concerning the war effort, he was unable to go into detail. However, he did say that when he left the North country, they had about one and a half feet of snow on the ground.

Sgt. Richard Jacobs
Kellogg Field, Battle Creek, Michigan

came back to the Plant a sergeant and an aerial gunner of the 394th Bombardment Group. Dick left here about a year ago when he held one of the minor positions in the office. He looked young, which he was, and we did not think him mature enough at that time to occupy some of the more important jobs ahead of him. But, Dick has changed, he comes back to us as an aerial gunner, as a boy changed into a man, as one who is about to assume the duties which include hardships, endurance, and bravery requiring the best this nation can produce. Until Dick got in the Army and expressed a preference for the aerial gunner job, he never shot a gun before in his life and had never flown in a plane. Nine months has made him an expert in gunnery and a soldier with many hours of experience in flying.

P.F.C. George White
Chanute Field, Illinois

was married on November 6th, to Ellen Kortsch. Congratulations, George.

OUR SYMPATHY TO MR. ARTHUR HENNELL

Mr. Arthur Hennell recently received a telegram from the War Department that his son, 1st Lieutenant Leonard C. Hennel was seriously injured in action over Italy on October 1, 1943. On October 30, he again received a telegram from the War Department notifying him of the death of his son on October 3. Lieutenant Hennell was a navigator on a Liberator. He enlisted on March 18, 1942, and was sent overseas March 8, 1943. He saw action in Africa, Tunisia, Sicily and Italy, and took part in about thirty-five bombing missions.

REGRETTING TO ANNOUNCE

We are sorry to announce the death of John Crowley, machinist in the Mechanical Department. Mr. Crowley had been in the employ of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for about thirty years, coming here at that time from the Milwaukee Fire Department. Mr. Crowley was ever able to tell interesting stories of his experiences here in Milwaukee to the delight of those who were privileged to listen to him. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Crowley expressed a request for retirement and his death came as a shock to many of his friends who had seen him around only a few days before. John Crowley will be missed by his many friends and acquaintances here at the Plant.

LABOR CONTRACT

The Coke Plant Labor Contract has just recently been negotiated and signed for another year except for the provision on wage rates. The amount of the increase has been set by a decision of the War Labor Board amounting to 3.17% of the 1942-43 hourly rates. As soon as these rates are finally approved by the War Labor Board, the Paymaster will compute the back pay each man has coming and issue a check for the amount retroactive to June 1, 1943.

MEN WANTED

The following ad is being run in the daily newspapers. Employees can aid in the recruitment of men by telling their friends and relatives about the jobs which this Plant has to offer.

Able bodied men for coke oven work; work at present five 8-hour days per week; shift work; change shifts every 2 weeks; rate 88c per hour on shifts; occasional day work rate 80c per hour. Apply between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Job will eventually lead to permanent work after war; 2 weeks vacation with pay after a contract year's service. Men now employed in defense industry need not apply.

WISHING YOU A SPEEDY RECOVERY RAY

Ray Kniewel, who was incapacitated while in the Army is now going through a diagnosis at the Milwaukee Veterans' Hospital. We hope the proper correction is made, Ray, to put you back in your former good physical condition.

CONGRATULATIONS, TED!

Ted Berndt celebrated his 75th birthday anniversary, Tuesday, November 9th. Mr. Berndt is one of the old-timers here at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. He has seen the evolution of coal unloading equipment from the time when coal was shoveled out of schooners into buckets by hand, and raised by winches and swung over the side of the ship into horse or mule drawn carts to the present day efficient Hewitt ore unloader.

Few men have been privileged to see this full development of unloading machinery from so simple a method to so complex a machine as the Hewitt unloader. To mention these extremes in development, however, does not tell the whole story. There were many headaches over the years which developed from the troubles and difficulties experienced in making the new things work.

Anyone interested in hearing stories of the tough times when Mr. Berndt was a young man, will be well repaid by talking with him; but, this article was started with the intention of wishing Mr. Berndt a very happy birthday and with the hope and wish that he has many more to come.

QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

The Directors of the Quarter Century Club held a meeting on the evening of November 23rd, to discuss ideas concerning the welfare of the club and also to decide on the program for the next meeting. The President and Directors of the Club ask that all "old timers" reserve Wednesday, December 15th, as an open date. A surprise in the form of a diversion from the regular type of meeting is in store for everyone who keeps this date open.

GASOLINE UNDERFIRING PLANT

Again as cold weather approaches, the men of the By-Product Department are preparing to place in operation our gasoline vaporization plant. This operation as most of us already know, vaporizes high volatile gasoline so that a mixture of it and producer gas can be burned in the Solvay Ovens, thus releasing coal gas for general city use. Many of the kinks which caused some difficulties last year have been ironed out. During the Summer, an additional storage unit has been installed, which will store Butane for vaporization use.

Butane at ordinary temperature must be held in a pressure-tight vessel, because it will pass from a liquid to a vapor if not contained under pressure. This addition will enable the Company to have a greater reserve of oil and also provide greater possibilities of a continuous supply for the Plant, since there now will be several kinds of oils that we can depend on for use in this Plant.

FISHERMEN

If you are going fishing and know you will come back late, and you are wondering what kind of a land mark to have to guide you to the right pier, get in touch with Jim Cerny. Jim told me his best solution is to take pajamas and tie them to a long pole, tied onto the end of the pier to wave in the breeze. Jim says green and white striped pajamas preferable. Have you any more, Jim? I mean solutions.

WHAT'S COOKING

You boys who are planning on a trip up North next year to go fishing, and need a cook, get in touch with George Radler. The meals he puts together make me wonder if Mrs. George Radler still has her Settlement Cook Book at home, or has George put that in his tackle box too?

WHAT A HUNTER

George Radler, the fisherman and big game hunter, showed his skill to the boys on one of their expeditions to the wilds of Vilas County. Shouldering his trusty musket, George told the boys he would go out and get fresh meat for the table. In his travels, he came upon the evidence of the very recent travels of a bear. He turned pale, then blew his whistle for help (No response). In a few minutes George was back in the cabin, his trusty musket still on his shoulder. Results were sardines for lunch. Boy, what a hunter.

WHY TOMMY!

The boys on the ovens would like to know why Tommy Fox thought it was a necessity to cool off the West door of Oven No. 24, Block 3, by quenching. Bad boy, Foxey.

THE ORIGIN OF THE COKE PLANT

The article below written by Fred Sanderson, who has been on the Plant since 1903, is an interesting account of the development of the Solvay Coke Plant. It brings to light some of the difficulties that were met with in the early days. Many changes have taken place in the meantime. Today there are some structures on the Plant which are not the original structures. These are the Koppers Ovens, the light oil building, the auxiliary boiler house, the producer plant, and parts of the coke handling system. All the other existing buildings have been greatly changed or remodeled from the early days. Those of our employees who were here before the First World War will find this article especially interesting from the point of view of reminiscence; while those who are relatively new on the Plant will find this article revealing a contrast in operating conditions which compared with today's conditions are so different as to be almost unbelievable.

Highlights of the Development of the Coke Plant

By an "Old Timer," FRED SANDERSON

Block No. 3 and No. 4 were put in operation in the Summer of 1904. The ovens were smaller than at present, but a few years later they were built higher to hold more coal. There were three small larries, on top of the ovens, made of wood and sheet iron, lined with journal bearings bolted on to the wood stringers. The ovens used to flare up regularly in those days and set fire to the larries. Sometimes the stringers would burn up and the axles would come out from under, so we had to act quickly as the oven men had to get along with two larries until we got the third larry fixed up. These larries were pushed along the track by hand. There were three tracks, and it took four men to do this job. First one larry was pushed over to the charging hole, then the man went back to the coal bin to get the other larry, then once more after the third larry. These were the hard and tough days for all of us, breakdowns and delays all the time.

We started out with one pusher, and this was just an imitation of a pusher, it kept breaking down all the time. We finally got another pusher, which was not much better, but it helped so we could at least continue "push ovens". There was no leveling ram on these pushers, ovens had to be leveled by hand, a long hoe was used from both sides, and it took quite a long time to level one oven. It was nothing new to see the pusher off the track a couple of times on the shift, as the ties and rails were laid on the soft ground about the same as a railroad track in our yard. There was no piling or foundation of any kind, "boy, oh, boy," those were the days. We were continually walking around with Jacks to put something back on the track.

We had two electric locomotives for quenching cars to begin with, similar to the ones we now have, except they were much smaller and had no air brakes, just a hand operated brake wheel to "turn". Sometimes you could stop where you wanted to and other times you would keep on going. There was no quenching station, all of the quenching was done from nozzles in a line on top of the ovens, so half of the time you did not know where you were because of water, mist and steam. Our electric locomotives were wrecked more than once because the operator was unable to see what he was doing. When a locomotive was out of use, we would switch in the "dinkey", a small steam locomotive. This steam locomotive ordinarily would provide steam to run our old Machine Shop line shaft engine. This usually was "Dinkey Joe's" and my job. This Dinkey had no brakes either, so there wasn't much "Safety First" practiced those days.

Block No. 3 and No. 4 boilers were fired by hand with coal. The old "horse" would haul in the two-wheel cart with coal all day long. Later on oil burners were substituted, and still later gas, for at that early date our gas mains were not connected with the Gas Light Company's mains.

We started out with three quenching cars, ey were built so light that in no time they at all out of shape — "boy, oh, boy" that was nother heartbreaking item to keep going.

We had no high line trestle at the beginning. Coke was dumped on the ground and then wheeled into box cars with wheelbarrows. Later on a trestle was built, but coke was still loaded by hand and wheelbarrows until the car tipple and loading devices were installed.

The first coke crusher was put up temporarily about where the carpenter shop is now. A runway and platform was made and the big coke was wheeled up and dumped into the crusher. A wagon would back up under the crusher and load up, later on the crusher was moved over and installed on the coke side. The first coal crusher was installed about where the spare bridge bucket is now. Coal was dumped into a hopper between the tracks under lower part of "M" conveyor. A flight conveyor took the coal from the hopper up to the crusher and from there on to "M" conveyor and over to Block No. 3 and No. 4 coal bin, about where Walter Kipp has his office were two pulverizers. A screw conveyor ran from under these pulverizers to the bucket elevators, which took the pulverized coal up to the bin. Also, on top of the coal were two screw conveyors which took the pulverized coal over to the second bin, and here we had our troubles. Iron got in and smashed up the pulverizers and bent and busted up the screw conveyors and "boy, oh, boy" we d one glorious time to get coal up to the bins. any times we charged the ovens with coal only crushed because the pulverizers were broken down. Also the coal bins were half as large as they are today, and it was "nip and tuck" all of the time to get coal up in the bins.

No. 1 and No. 3 rig were erected in 1903 and we had a few boat loads of coal unloaded that same year. There were no belt conveyors or bridge to distribute the coal out in the field, so the rigs dumped the coal on the pile along the dock and from there rigs picked up the coal and dumped same into the hopper and then into battleships and brought up to the coal crushers. Now, we had to have more coal in the yard, so we built a hopper on top of the coal pile where the rigs could dump the coal. Several trestles were also made and run out into the field in different directions. We called this a "Scenic Railway". We dumped the coal into a car and left the car go down a slightly pitched hill and out into the field. On the track we fastened a "Trip—when the car hit the "trip", gates would open and the coal dumped into the yard. The car was pulled back under the hopper by means of a cable fastened on to a big bell crank made up of timbers. A big counterweight fastened on to the end of the timber, so when the car went out over the field it was heavy enough to pull up the weight, and when the car was empty, the weight pulled the car back, and "boy, oh, boy" did she come back—sometimes so fast that she went clean through the opper shanty and down on the dock; and sometimes the cable would break and the car would go through the "trip" and roll down the bank, and believe me, it was some job to get this car up and on to the track.

A few years later the bridge was built and the belt lines installed. The West booms on No. 1 and No. 3 rig had to be cut off and lowered to level in order to allow the bridge to pass by. The rig booms use to be on an incline about 25° so the coal pile was pretty high along the dock.

The Light Oil building was the only steel building on the premises, was located where the Power House Annex and wash-room now stand, and the oil storage tanks were located between the Power House and Light Oil. At the beginning the power house was equipped with three 300 Hp. ball and wood engines, and two small air pumps, same size as the one on No. 103 steam locomotive. These pumps were bolted on to the South wall and used for regulating the A. C. and L. O. Air was scarce those days and we had no air motors for drilling—all holes had to be drilled by hand. We had no chipping hammers and no air tools of any kind.

In the A. C. building one battery was operating along the North wall, and one small lime mixer was operating on the East wall. We had two duplex boiler feed pumps and hydraulic lift pumps. We had no electric oven door lift to depend on, just one duplex pump, and believe me, between the hydraulic lift and the traveling bars and the pump we were kept plenty busy. There was no crane in the building. All columns and rigs were handled by chain tackles. The building, floors, platform, stairways, and walks were all constructed of wood.

The B. P. was a wood frame building, in fact all the buildings were wood-constructed, built in with bricks, much like the Greenfield Avenue garage. On the North end of the B. P. was a couple L. B. A's. It had a large and very deep basement. All the pumps were located in the basement, and they were of the old belt-driven type. Now the syphons as usual, refused to work, and it was not long before there was two or three feet of water in the basement. The belts were running in water, they slipped and they came apart — "boy, oh, boy," we lay in the water and liquor to splice the belts. The pumps were driven from a lineshaft running along the floor. Motor was at the North end of the building. The entire main floor was also made of wood and full of holes. There was no such thing as "Safety" those days — if you fell down and broke a leg it was just too bad. All tar and liquor drains went down into the basement; you could skate and slide on tar all over — it really was the dirtiest building in the Plant. We had three Semet Solvay engines and three exhausters at the start. The engines were hooked up to the exhauster with a square jaw coupling and rubber belting between the jaws. We had a lot of trouble with these engines, crank pins and discs and fly wheels came loose, everything had to be fixed and we worked day and night in order to do this job. This building was destroyed by fire in the latter part of 1906 and the new B. P. erected soon after.

Coke oven machinery was new to all of us; it was something entirely new. We did not really know what changes to make, neither did the Semet Solvay Company. The material and equipment furnished by them, for a relatively new use, or operation, had many defects which were shown up in operation and had to be corrected on the job.

Our Plant grounds originally was nothing but a big swamp, and to fill in the yard was a big undertaking. The railroad company got that job. Piles were driven and a trestle was made about where the coal pile is now located. The engine would back in 25 or 30 flat cars full of dirt. A plow was on the first car backing in and a hauling winch on a car next to the engine tender. A cable was attached and the plow was pulled all the way from car to car. This was continued until enough dirt had been dumped so that a track could be laid. As the dirt was dumped, the track moved West until the yard was pretty well filled up.

The Ludington Salt Company had their docks and warehouses in our East yard and one of the boys working over in the Domestic had his farm in the East yard. Later on the Salt Company moved their warehouses right across from our dock before the Grand Trunk Car Ferry built their dock. The Grand Trunk Car Ferry used to have their dock on Jones Island.

Safety First was unheard of and never practiced in the old days. Many were injured and some were killed due to carelessness and lack of good judgment in Operation and Construction work. It was not until 1910 that Safety First was introduced and conscientiously observed and how we did appreciate this big step ahead. We now could get First Aid attention and we no longer had to use old rags and torn up handkerchiefs for injuries.

Today we have a modern First Aid Room — clean bandages and medicine of all kinds, and an attendant present at all times. What a wonderful improvement from years ago!

18546 ELECTION RETURNS

The recent election held by the members of 18546 for officials resulted in the following selection:

President—Alfred Werner
Vice-President—George Lynch
Record and Corresponding Secretary—William Baumgartner
Financial Secretary—Edward Plath
Treasurer—James Schauer
Business Agent—Walter Hohler

The above officers are elected for the 1944 term. In addition to the above a Custodian, Trustee, and Committee Members were also elected.

SOMETHING NEW

Men of the Plant wondered what all the activity was about last week Friday when they saw a trench digger on the Plant and digging along industriously just east of the Pusher track from the A. C. to Block No. 2 stack. The trench soon had a complete line of 8″ vitrified sewer tile in it which our men laid in a couple of days. The object of the sewer tile running up hill is not certainly to take sewerage away, but this conduit is designed to take the waste gases from the A. C. up to No. 2 stack, where it can be dissipated high overhead, thus causing a very great dilution of gases with it.

Yours for Victory,

AL. BRILL.

"And how is your good wife, Sultan?"
"Oh, she's all right; but the others are more fun."

"Why did you ask her for a date?"
"Because she's so different from all the other girls I know."
"How's that?"
"She'll go out with me."

Dimples: "They claim that when women adopted shorter skirts it reduced the number of street car accidents fifty percent."

Bill: "Wouldn't it be fine if such accidents could be prevented altogether?"

REX REPORTER.

A WARTIME FORMULA

In recent months, we hear that the demand for secretaries in Washington has become so great that applicants are given one test: They are put in a room with a sewing machine, a washing machine and a typewriter. If they can pick out the typewriter, they're hired!

DON'T SHOW THIS TO WIFEY!

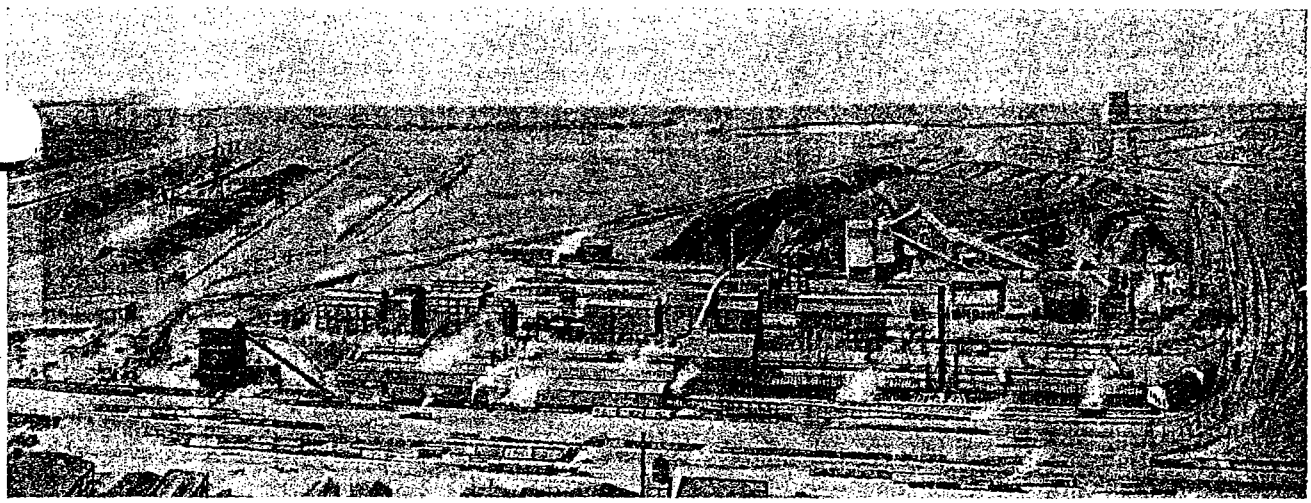
"McDuff, I'm in love with your wife. If you will give her to me I'll pay you her weight in gold."
"Let me ha' a fu weeks, first."
"What for; to think it over?"
"Na, mon! To fatten her."

THE FLOW LINE.

DO WE AGREE?

If anything good or great has been born of this war, it should not be valued in the pages that historians will attempt to write, but rather in the youth of our country who were never trained for war and who almost never believed in war but who have, from some hidden source, brought forth gallantry which is homespun, it is so real.

NAVY FLIER 1943.



Milwaukee Solvay News

Published for Employees and Men in the Service.

No. 23 July 11, 1944.

ON THE FIGHTING FRONT

Dick Jacobs

We were relieved to read in the morning paper last week the report that Dick was a Prisoner of War somewhere in Germany. Dick had previously been reported missing in action while serving as a tail gunner on a B-25 Marauder Bomber. We are awaiting more information in regard to Dick's location and hope to get his mailing address soon so that we can continue to send the newsletter to him and also have some of his former employees correspond with him.

Captain Jack Brown

We were happy to welcome back to Milwaukee and to the Plant, Jack Brown, Captain of Artillery, who has been hospitalized at Battle Creek, Michigan since he returned to this Country. Jack, as you know, became a casualty at Cassino. We were very happy indeed to have Jack as our guest at a War Bond Rally where he thrilled the crowd by relating some of his experiences of the war in Africa and Italy.

Medard M. Bruckwicki, Ph.M.2/c
c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

in a letter to Ann Marie Kidnay, writes that he has a hard time realizing the changes in the seasons that are taking place back home since the temperature stays the same the year around where he is now. He has realized his ambition of being in a warm climate the year 'round, but longs to see the white snow and icy pavements. Mike admits he is living up to the old saying of "the grass always looks greener in the other man's pasture". The latest movies that were shown at his Camp were, "Around the World", with Kay Kyser, and, "Moonlight in Vermont", with Gloria Jean. One night, instead of the regular movie, their Division Band entertained the boys with a concert in the midst of a cocoanut grove. The effect of the stage lights on the waving palm trees provided a most beautiful setting.

S/Sgt. James Enzenbach

We were pleased to receive our first letter from Normandy, on the invasion coast. Sgt. Jim Enzenbach sent a letter written in the turmoil and difficulties of the first days of the invasion. It is interesting for your editor to receive letters, more and more often, from the far-flung battle fronts of the war. From one side of the war — New Guinea and Australia to the other side — France, Italy and Persia. It is indeed a happy experience to receive mail from these men who are carrying on and sharing the brunt of the war.

S/Sgt. Edw. W. White
c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

in his semi-yearly letter to A. Brill, tells us he saw Dick Jacobs at noon of the day he went down. "He was looking swell when I left him and was jolly as I have ever seen him. Finally met another person from Milwaukee over here. It was my older brother. I knew he was going across but did not know where until he walked in on me at the field here and gave me quite a shock." Ed is really looking forward to coming home and seeing his two-year old son and his daughter, whom he has never seen. The "Solvay News" has been eluding him, having received no copies since April. "Say 'hello' to the gang for me, will ya? I'm hoping it won't be many more months until I'll be back with you." We hope so too, Ed.

Cpl. George J. White
Palm Springs, California

"The only thing I can say about Palm Springs now is that the wind never stops blowing and the sand is an inch deep on our bunks at night. I am not complaining as I know that this is not the worst place to be so I just ignore the sand and the wind. The heat is yet to come as it has only reached 104 so far and we can expect it to go 120 in July. Sounds like an ideal place for a fellow who works on the ovens to spend his vacation."

NEWS OF THE PLANT

Men in the Service will be interested in knowing that Solvay Block No. 4 has been shut down for repairs. However, by "shut-down" we do not mean that it is cold since we have left red-hot coke in the ovens and sealed them to maintain heat in the brickwork while repairs are going on. The main cause of the shut down was the indication of failure of the off heat flue. This showed up in a settlement of brickwork on the bench floor. The original installation failed to provide the rods across the arch which allowed a movement, thus breaking up the cohesion of the brickwork of arch. A few weak spots developed causing the top brickwork to settle and in order to be certain that a dangerous accident would not occur, the heat was shut off and the flue examined from within. Inspection showed that it was necessary to re-build the entire top of the brickwork from the bottom of the arch upward. This work has taken about a week and one-half, during which time not an oven was pushed. Heat is expected to be turned on again in the flues on July 10, 1944.

It is the experience of all our newer men in the Plant never to have seen an entire block not producing coke. Some of the old-timers have gone through that experience several times and they know the problems of expansion and contraction caused by the variation of heat in the brickwork. Oven brickwork has to be watched and he problems arising from these changes in temperature is sometimes difficult to deal with. Block No. 4, when it goes into operation, will again be in excellent condition.

* * * * * *

It's a baby boy for Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith. "Number 5" was born at the Deaconess Hospital June 23, 1944. Congratulations Lloyd and Mrs. Smith.

* * * * * *

Do you know we have a ball team? ? ? ? ? Some of the players wonder why we don't attend the games en masse. Really, we should turn out and cheer the boys on. So far we have won two out of the three games played. Let's all get in back of the boys and boost the team.

* * * * * *

Ask L. Piontek to explain how you can break a bone in a soft-ball game. Tough luck, Leonard.

* * * * * *

During the recent A.C. shutdown, most of the A.C. Boys were brothers in that great fraternity, Pipe Shop Gang.

* * * * * *

In these war times when everyone is tensed up over invasion, robot planes, and war news in general, take my advice and walk down through you pass the Benzol Storage Building on the south end, notice the small flower bed with its flowers in bloom. Give Steve Erdmann your thanks for this bright spot and maybe you'll think, as I did, there are flowers, under decidedly adverse conditions, fulfilling their destiny of bringing beauty into the world, war or no war. If you don't get a temporary lift out of these flowers, there's just something wrong in your make-up. Then cast your eyes upward at the junction of conveyor belts at this place and see the leaves of a Poplar tree flashing green and silver in the sun and growing seemingly out of a coal pile. Sheer beauty there for you to see, and to wonder at. There is a lesson in perseverence. There too — year in and out that tree, under adverse conditions, brings forth its leaves —it does its best. I wonder if we do always. Continue on down to the dock and look around the watchman's station. There Chief Charles Miller is actually growing Iris, Roses and Maple tree sprouts from seeds. Thank him for the privilege of just looking at green vegetation growing where formerly only weeds and thistles grew.

ROVING REPORTER

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Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Howard John Goggins who are the proud parents of a new baby boy. They now have three children in the family.

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WAR BOND DRIVE NEWS

"The second War Bond Rally for solicitors in connection with the Fifth War Loan Drive was held at the Downtown Sales Office, Tuesday, June 27, 1944, 7:30 p.m."

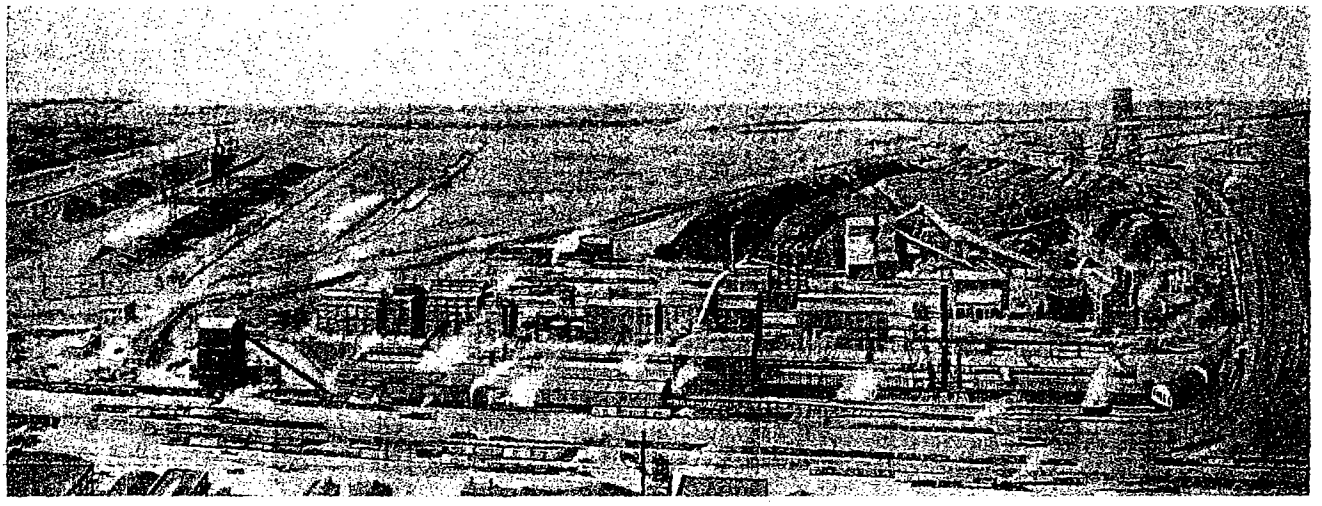
"The fifty-one solicitors and foremen who braved the excessive heat (90°F) of the evening were rewarded with a nice cool place (76°F). inside the Sales Office. It was a welcome relief from the heat from 7:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. and more than likely, they, like myself, are borrowing a line (with modern improvements) from the immortal Juliet and saying on this hot day of June 28th, 'Air-conditioning, wherefore art thou?'"

"Two films were shown. 'War on Wheels' showed our tanks in action against Nazi tanks; showed how a convoy carrying vital war materials was guarded by American tanks fighting off German tanks; and how the convoy got safely through to its North African destination. Space doesn't permit full justice to this picture, but it showed how America had to start from Cavalry Units, then to mechanized units, and then the slow and painful climb to equality with the Nazi; and how now, through American ingenuity and the brains, brawn and sweat of American labor we have, praise God, surpassed our enemies. In the words of an American General, 'When the Nazis created mechanized warfare, they were right up our alley.'"

"The second film, 'The Battle for the Beaches' showed Adolf Hitler at Dunquerque toying with the idea of invading England, just across the English Channel. The same channel an American girl swam some twenty odd years ago. Modern invasion craft and methods of invasion followed. G.I.

Milwaukee Solvay News

Published by Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for Employees at the Plant and in Service



No. 34 AUGUST, 1945

SOLICITORS' GET-TOGETHER

An appreciation get-together for the 7th War Bond Drive solicitors and War Bond committee was held in the Sales Office, Thursday, July 12th, a reward for their splendid work in putting r Bond Drive quota over the top. $78,000 and 115% were the final figures.

To obtain that result, a lot of hard work was done by all concerned and they richly deserved nice things that were said concerning their efforts by Chairman M. Pyzik, and Ass't. Secretary J. Brown. By the way, Captain Jack and Milton were also highly and deservedly commended for their fine work in this Drive.

Moving pictures showing the part the American Railways and the Ford Motor Company play in the war were shown. Bombers from the start to the finish of the assembly line at Willow Run were shown, and the assemblage had a chance to see the modern miracle of a production line applied to the manufacture of over 5,000 bombers. We salute you men and women of Willow Run, and say as Ernie Pyle used to—"Thanks, Pal". From comments I have heard around the plant, the pictures were very well thought of.

Lunch and refreshments were served after the meeting, with Ed Bird, Al Kanter, and Bill Lexow handling that part of the program.

Among the sandwiches (all nicely wrapped and plainly marked) were ham salad sandwiches—(delicious too). Someone without their spectacles read that to be "salmon sandwiches", and the news spread like wildfire causing a line-up at the ch table reminiscent of the cigarette line-ups. No salmon—So-o-o-o the gang settled for salome, ham salad, and what have you sandwiches.

Art Bruens and Al Brill were unable to attend this meeting and that was too-too bad—for be it known they played an important part in helping put this 7th War Bond Drive over the top. Some of the Solvay Gals were among those present and launched their July 20th U.S.O. Drive then and there.

The attendance of 46 was gratifying, and, like this reporter, all voiced their thanks for a pleasant and instructive meeting.

THE ROVING REPORTER.

POWER HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS

In the early part of the year, the main switchboard in the Power House was changed and improvements made so that the possibility of a shutdown due to cable failures was eliminated. In doing this work it was necessary to extend the switchboard balcony so that new circuit breakers could be installed in place of the old original breakers which were too small for present day operations.

In addition to this switchboard improvement, a new modern centrifugal oil purifier has been purchased, and delivery is expected in the near future. This will give the Power House an efficient oil circulating and purifying system, which will be similar to those now successfully serving the B. P. and Booster Building.

Another improvement in the Power House, made necessary because of the trouble water in steam has always given and which might have serious effects, is the installation of three high pressure steam receiver separators. The purchase of these separators has been authorized. Two will be located in the north and south steam headers for the Main Boiler House, and the other one will be located in the Water Purification Building before the plant mill water pump turbines. Smaller steam traps will then remove the water from these steam separators. The work of installation will be, we expect, completed this Fall.

FANS FOR OVEN LUTERMEN

The Company has purchased five motor driven, propeller bladed fans, which will be installed on the two Koppers pushers and the two Coke Side door-jack machines, and one on the Koppers coal charging larry. These fans have been purchased for the purpose of providing a cool breeze in the locality where men will be working when luting the doors and doing other work in front of the ovens, before and after pushing.

This use of fans on the oven machines is rather a new application in Coke Plant work, and it is expected that beneficial results will be obtained, so that pushermen, larrymen, and lutermen will not be working in the intense oven heat during the hot summer months. The results so far indicate that heat of the ovens can be blown away from the men while working on the oven doors.

WATER PURIFICATION ENGINEERS GET NEW BOILER FEED PUMP

The old 2 stage boiler feed pump, located in the Water Purification Building, will soon be replaced by a new 4 stage DeLaval feed pump which has already been received from the manufacturer. This pump will deliver a greater volume of treated water to our auxiliary boilers at a greater pressure than the present pump is able to do. The old 2 stage pump will be transferred to the new tiled emergency pump room in the main boiler house. It will serve as a spare feed water pump in emergencies, when the regular feed water pump for any reason is unable to deliver water to the boilers.

This emergency pump will be operated when the fireman simply pushes a button. That action will start the motor which will drive the emergency pump. The emergency pump will pump city water into the boilers whenever it is used.

It is important to know that this 100 H.P., 2,300 volt motor, which drives the pump, will be supplied with electricity from the transformer building. This was done so that should our own power fail it will not affect our ability to maintain water in our oven boilers.

RIG OPERATORS NEW COAL BUCKET

A new 84 cubic ft. coal grab bucket, for No. 1 and No. 3 dock coal rigs, has been ordered and delivery promised. This will enable us to put this bucket in service sometime this Fall. The older buckets will be completely overhauled and then used as a spare unit.

No. 4 coal conveyer will soon have a backstop provided, which will prevent the coal conveyor belt from ever again running backwards should the power fail. This condition has occurred at times, spilling coal in considerable quantities on the floor and over the tail pulley. This caused delay in starting up again because this coal has to be shoveled back on the conveyor belt by hand.

PRODUCER PLANT GETS EXPLOSION DISCS

Each gas producer operator will shortly be provided with specially designed explosion discs. The purpose of these discs will be to act as the relief valves in the event excessive pressures occur in the Producer Plant.

FREEDOM FROM ACCIDENTS

In warfare, the man who underestimates the enemy puts himself and others in danger.

In industry, accidents are the worker's enemy. Accident prevention is a battle against an ever-present foe. There are lulls, but the war against accidents never ends. The man who is over-confident endangers himself and his fellow workers.

Yet the accident-enemy can be "pinned down" and kept powerless. Follow your safety orders. Never relax your guard.

The price of freedom from accidents is constant watchfulness.

And then there is the Pfc. who calls his girl "MP"—because she is always "checking his pass."

* * * * * *

With the opening of the baseball season, here's an item we gleaned from a small-town newspaper:

"The baseball game between Snodgrass and Podunk Center, which was played in Sam Jones' cow pasture, was temporarily delayed in the second inning when Elmer Biddle slid into what he thought was third base."

* * * * * *

1st Old Maid: Why did you join the Women's Christian Temperance Union?

2nd Old Maid: Because I want to take men's breath away!

* * * * * *

Pilot of falling plane: "Do any of you guys know how to pray?"

Meek Corporal: "I do."

Pilot: "Okay, pal, you pray while we jump. We're one parachute short."

Waitress: "I've got stewed kidneys, boiled tongue, fried liver and pigs' feet."

Soldier: "Don't tell me your ailments, sister, just give me a hamburger."

* * * * * *

Next to lightning, the fastest thing in the world is a nudist who has just spilled hot coffee in his lap.

* * * * * *

A sailor is a man who makes his living on the water, but never touches it on shore.

* * * * * *

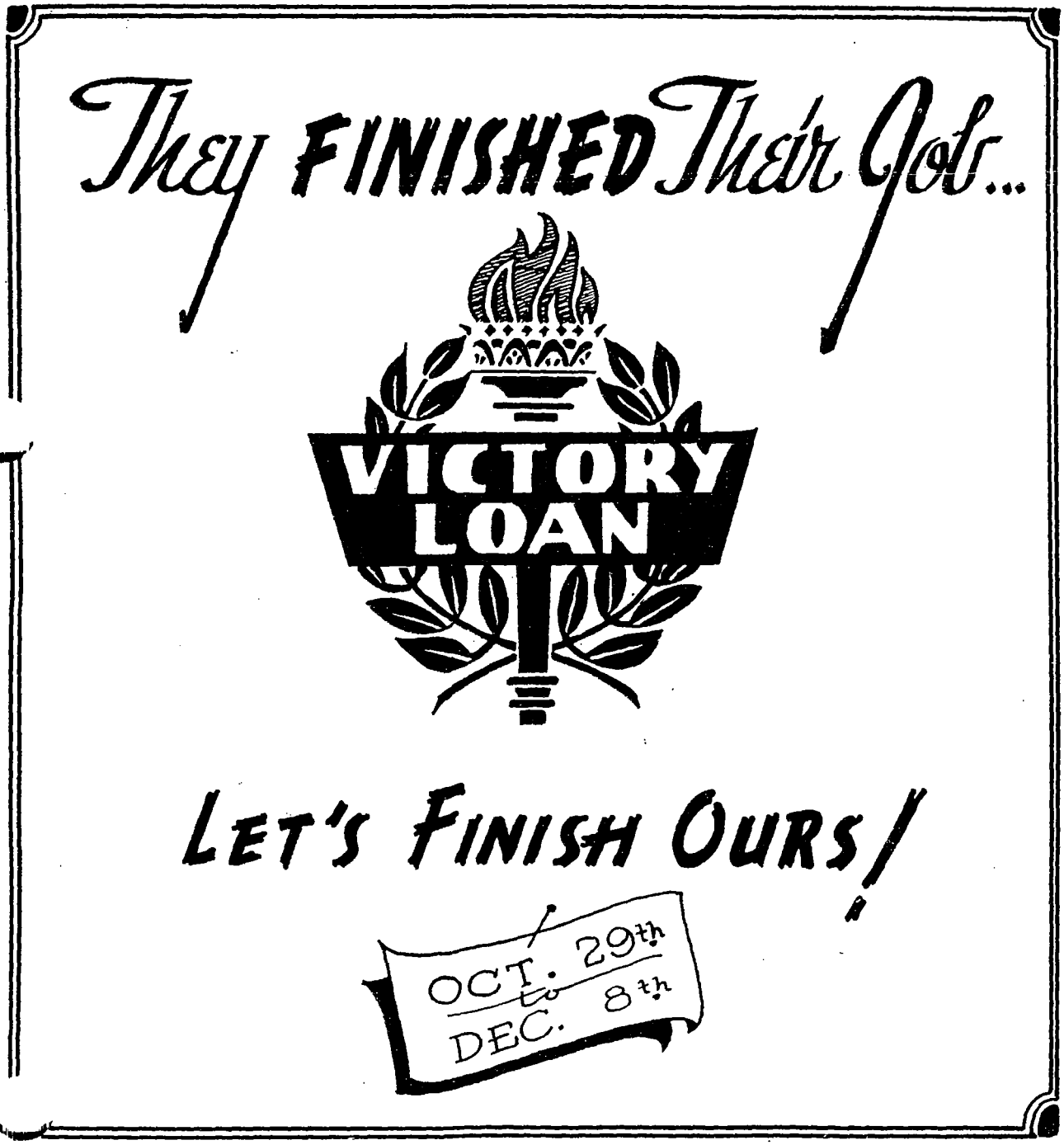
"Could you possibly defer Herbert?" wrote the personnel manager to the draft board. "He's the only man left in the company and he's carrying on with 15 girls."

* * * * * *

First Motorist: "I love the beauties of the countryside."

Second Motorist: "So do I. Sometimes I even give 'em a lift."

The MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS



Published by Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for Employees at the Plant and in Service

No. 36 OCTOBER, 1945

TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

Over a period of many months—ever since the movement to bring natural gas into Wisconsin was revived—the employes of this Company and the general public have been given this assurance:—

"The Milwaukee Solvay Coke plant will be retained and kept in operation as stand-by equipment when natural gas is substituted for manufactured gas in the Milwaukee area."

Stand-by equipment is, of course, vitally important to the consumers of gas; it is vitally important to the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, which, for more than ninety years has served the people of this community without a break in service.

Yet, it seems to us, the term "stand-by" does not present a true picture of the Coke plant of the future because this plant will be, in fact, a complete gas plant, operating at full capacity twenty-four hours every day in the year—making and selling gas and making and selling coke and other valuable by-products just as it does today.

There is a market in industry for the gas output of this plant—and we have the market. There is a market for the coke in foundries, in industry generally and in thousands of homes throughout the state, and that market will be even greater when the job of reconversion has been completed and when our factories are again engaged in the manufacture of peace-time goods.

Nevertheless, we must not discount our importance to the gas business as operators of stand-by equipment—equipment which can be used immediately to serve the general public if an emergency should ever arise. The gas business, which is our business, is highly competitive and there are other interests constantly on the alert to sell our customers and our potential customers some other service.

We have no monopoly on the business of providing fuel for water heating, for cooking, for refrigeration and air conditioning, or for heat treating and metal processing. We face continuously the competition of those who generate and distribute electricity and of those who distribute oil and butane and propane.

To meet that competition the gas business must first give to the customer a product as good or better than some other product which can do the same job—and it must do so at a price lower or at least comparable to the price of the other product. And we must give service—good service and continuous service.

Continuous operation of the Coke plant, at full capacity, will provide the guarantee that there will be, at all times, an adequate supply of gas for cooking, for water heating, for refrigeration and for industrial purposes no matter what emergency may arise. It will, too, give the consumer greater confidence in the ability of the Gas Company to deliver gas under any and all conditions. And confidence builds business.

Your jobs are important to the expansion program that lies ahead and to the development of gas industry in this area. And the expansion program and development of the gas industry are important to your jobs.

So I would like to repeat again what I said in two previous letters to the employes of this plant: "We want our employes to understand that we have complete confidence in the fact that the introduction of natural gas into this territory will not adversely affect their jobs with this Company."

Sincerely,

J A Burritt

PRESIDENT

NOTICE

The Company has begun to slow its operations down to about seventy-five percent of normal because of the threatened shortage of coal.

The question has been asked, "Why is this necessary at this time, since we have a considerable supply of coal on hand?" Actually, before the Navigation Season is over we need an additional two hundred thousand tons more than we now have on hand so that operations can continue at full capacity until next May 1.

Coal mines in Districts 8 and 7, from where we receive our coal with the exception of a small quantity from District 11, are practically all shut down. We were requested by the Solid Fuels Administration for War in Washington to cut back at least twenty-five percent as a safety measure. This cutback has been made at plants on the Great Lakes, such as Duluth, St. Paul, Erie, and Toledo. Boston, Philadelphia and Seaboard are now operating fifty percent of capacity.

Information as of Monday, October 8, is that eighty-five percent of the mines supplying our coal are shut down.

J A Burritt

Attention

All rules governing deliveries of coke to the reatil trade under SFAW Regulation No. 26 have been rescinded as of September 13, 1945. We may, therefore, accept orders from employees or any retail customers for their full and normal season's requirements, and we can make deliveries to them at any time, up to 100% of orders placed for delivery.

G. H. DORR,
Vice President

"THEY'RE COUNTING ON YOU"

On Monday, October 1st, the Community War Chest Committee held its' annual meeting to inform their solicitors on the needs, and instruct them on the coming campaign. A movie, "Here Come The Yanks", was shown, followed by an inspiring talk by Thomas Caffrey, former legislator and chairman of a committee investigating conditions in State Institutions.

The group, though small, determined to produce the best possible results in the coming Drive. Lunch and refreshments were dished up by Emil Rahn.

The MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS

They FINISHED Their Job...

NOV. 23rd

VICTORY LOAN

$38,100.00

LET'S FINISH OURS!

OCT. 29th to DEC. 8th

81%

Published by Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for Employees at the Plant and in Service

No. 37 NOVEMBER, 1945

FULL CAPACITY OPERATIONS AGAIN

A short time ago the men of the plant and the Company were very much concerned about the ability to continue operations at full capacity throughout the winter months. The doubt that existed was caused by the shutdown of coal mines, which resulted in the inability of the Company to obtain coal for storage during the winter months. Since the mines have again resumed operations, coal has again been coming to the plant by boat. Because of this easing of the coal situation, the Company has resumed operations at maximum capacity.

The quantity of coal on hand, however, does not allow the maximum operating production for a long period of time beyond the expected opening of navigation next Spring.

It is hoped that the remaining orders for coal will be filled by the coal mines before navigation season closes this year. If this coal is not obtained it will cause great concern in the Spring of the year because the margin of safety in time, between the complete utilization of our storage coal and the opening of the navigation season, might be narrowed so as to force us to shut down before the arrival of the first coal boats next Spring.

Steve Chuk has just returned from a trip in the northern part of Wisconsin. Maybe this isn't so wonderful, but the fact that he came back a new man means everything to those who must work with him? ? ?—We are wondering why Steve has rented a house and bought new furniture, this really is a "It Could Happen To Steve".

Anyone looking for any second-hand articles see Frank (Ginsburg) Podriznik.

Herb Hinz would like to disprove the statement in the August issue that he didn't know how to raise rabbits. Herb's flock of rabbits has increased 700 per cent, from 4 to 28—he didn't receive any booklets either. Are you taking orders for rabbit owners yet, Herb?

With the temperature at 70°, Art Polzin thought it was rather chilly and wore his "bear-skin" coat.

A little caution was used by E. Redlin. E. Boll brought down some chop suey with mushrooms, which he and Joe Bialk gathered around Hales Corners. Elmer wouldn't eat any until George Radler and Ed Boll ate some, to see if it was safe for him. (Talk about guinea pigs.)

The question, "How many sons have you in the service?" has been asked George Radler so many times that we are now going to list them: Wilfred Radler, USMC, now in North Carolina; Sgt. Robert Radler, Americal Division, Japan; John Radler, Radar Oper. 1/C, U.S.S. Fanning, Pacific; Norman Radler, U.S. Navy, Underwater Demolition Team No. 6, Pacific; James Radler, U.S. Army Transport Evangelina, Pacific; and one son-in-law, Sgt. Don McWilliams, radio operator, Germany. Can anyone beat this record?

Alex Turnbull's son has returned from the service.

Sam Glover started his vacation the opening day for pheasant hunting. That won't bother the pheasants very much.

Henry Zweifel has sold his home here in town and bought a home out at Wind Lake.

Norman Tanger's wife, Edith, has presented him with a fine baby girl. Congratulations Mr. and Mrs. Tanger. His brother, Howard, received the same gift the previous week. Incidently, Howard is Nick Barbian's son-in-law, so congratulations Grandpa Nick.

Speaking of youngsters let's take a look at the "youngest" of them all — Theodore Berndt, who was 77 years "young" on the 9th of November. He still has that "is this grip necessary" handshake. Theodore has always been willing to adopt new ideas, recently he had the Company purchase a new hydraulic cable cutter and a cable reel roller, which eliminates the back-breaking job of lifting cable reels.

Sam Lappen's vacation was filled with joy and sorrow. On the 28th of September, his son Jerry, returned home from the South Pacific after more than three years of service, and on October 2nd, his brother, Senator John Lappen of Appleton, passed away. We wish to congratulate Sam on the return of his son, and to express our sympathy on the death of his brother.

Our sincere sympathy is also extended to Matt Ugrotzi, Coal Handling Department, in the death of his wife on October 18th.

We welcome Dimitrya Wukmanovich back to work, after his unfortunate accident.

Harold Falkowski has just returned from service, after 5 years, 3 months, and 25 days. He has often made the remark that nothing could be worse than war, but he will soon find out. He was married to Miss Grace Campbell, of Westfield, on November 14th. Congratulations Harold and Grace.

Milwaukee Solvay News

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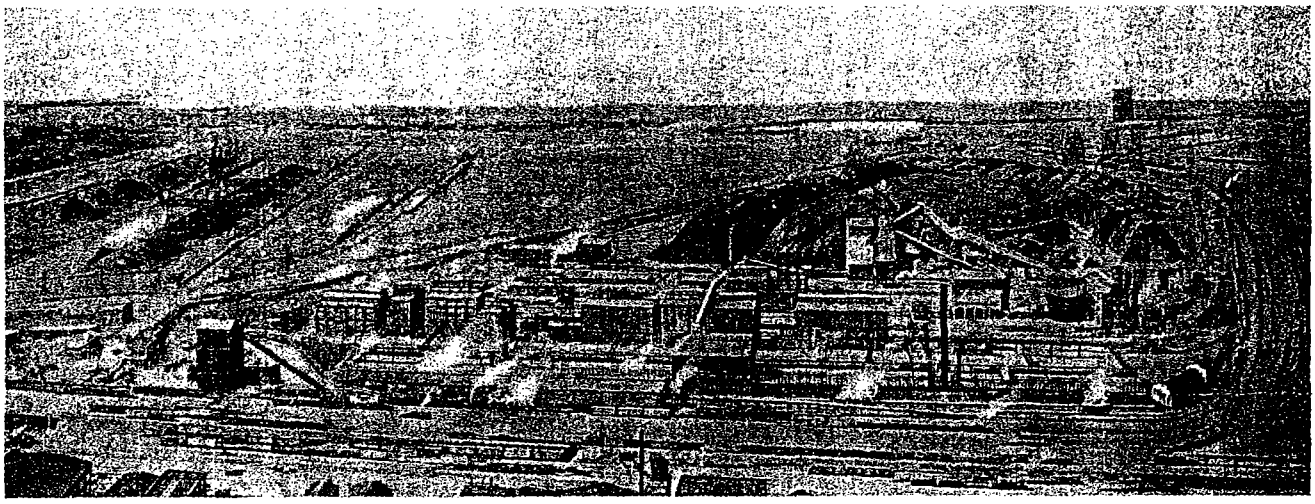


No. 39 JANUARY, 1946

TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

Ten months ago—in March, 1945, to be exact—I advised the employes of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company that an extensive reconstruction program would be put into effect as soon as "the necessary manpower is available and War Production Board restrictions permit."

Nothing has occurred during that period to bring about a change in the proposed program.

The program still calls for a new off-heat flue on Block 3; new collecting mains and new water sealed stand pipes on Blocks 1 and 2; a revamped flushing system for these Blocks, and substantial changes in the Benzol plant. The plans are ready and the Coke plant management is ready to proceed.

However, all of our employes are cognizant of the situation that prevails throughout the nation today. Day after day we are faced with shortages. We can't buy the things we want and need in our homes and in our business institutions. It's the aftermath of a war in which all of us gave everything to one great cause—Freedom for the World—and now we are beginning to realize how completely and how fully our energies were devoted to that struggle.

Frankly, the material for our reconstruction program is not yet available.

Then, too, contractors—not knowing what may happen to prices and costs—are hesitant about giving firms bids on jobs of this nature. They are still thinking in terms of "cost, plus." On work of this magnitude a "cost, plus" contract is out of the question. So the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company management is awaiting more favorable conditions before starting this work.

I do not need to tell you that we will continue doing such work about the plant as is necessary to keep it in efficient operation.

Some of the improvements which have aided the operations of our plant and which have been installed during the last few years are: extension to Power House switchboard; oil purifier for the Power House; steam separators in the steam lines; new boiler feed pump and emergency boiler feed pump in the Boiler House; a new bucket for dock rigs; back-stop for No. 4 coal conveyor; fans for men on the Ovens; explosion discs for the Producer Plant; and various other improvements on a smaller scale.

I do not need to tell you this plant is in good condition—you know that. And it will be kept that way because we intend it to continue in operation, even though natural gas should be brought into this area.

Our country has weathered the economic storms of wars—and the storms that follow in the wake of wars—and it will do so again. Dark clouds may hover over us in this period of reconversion and reconstruction, but we have solved our problems in the past and we can do it again.

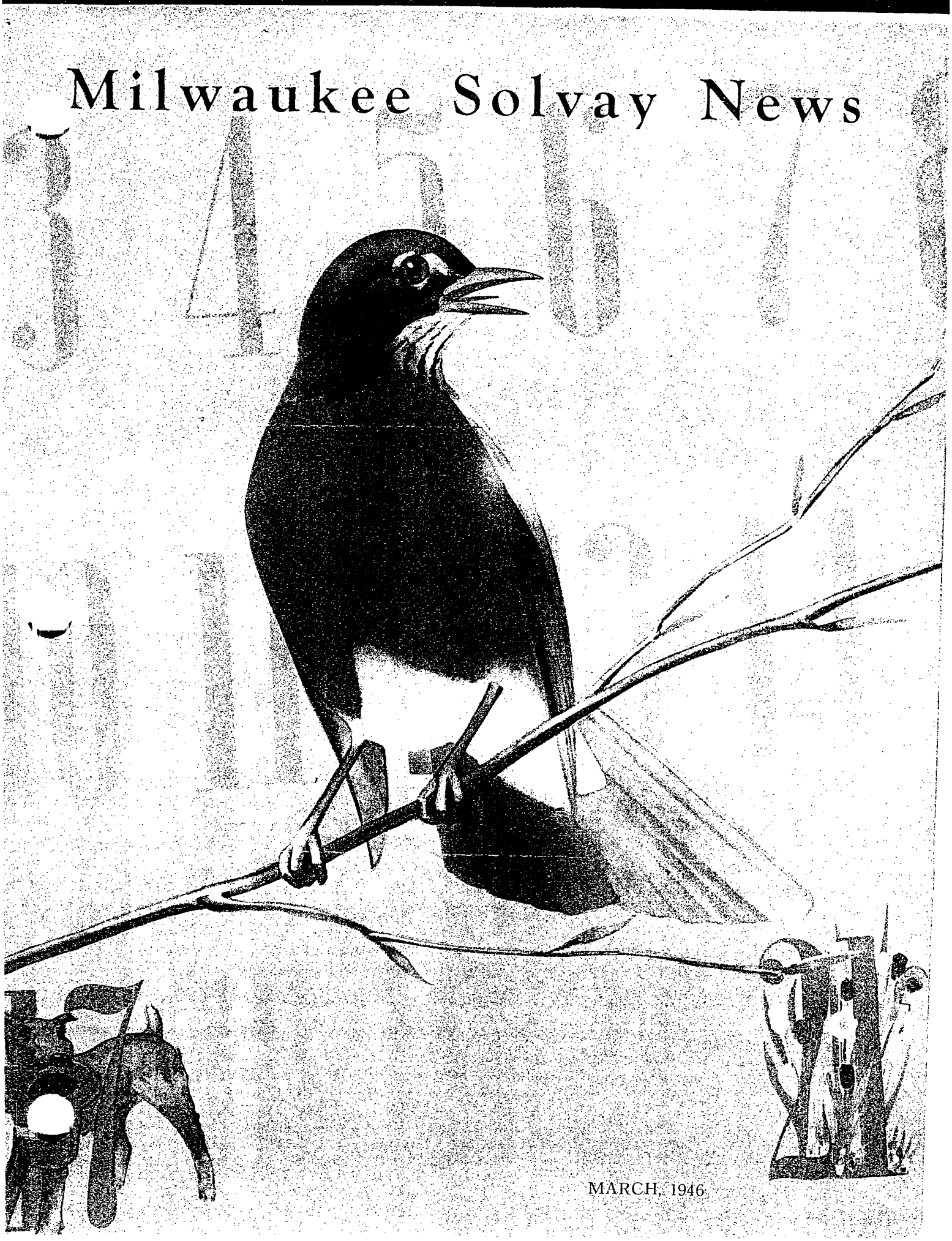
Again, let me say we will undertake our own reconstruction program at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely yours,

J A Hartt

President

Milwaukee Solvay News



MARCH, 1946

Milwaukee Solvay News
Published by Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for Employees at the Plant and in Service.

No. 40 MARCH 1946

ALFRED BRILL, Editor
SHIRLEY LANGE, Ass't Editor

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BERNICE KARWEIK
WM. BAUMGARTNER
JAMES JOHNSON
WM. HABERMANN
MARDELLE LANGE
TERRENCE GILBERT
HUGO J. SMITH
STANLEY TALLAR
THE ROVING REPORTER

Our Cover

March — the month of St. Patrick's Day and the first day of Spring — the month that comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb.

Spring starts a new cycle of life — and this is the first new spring of a world at peace. The swords are being beaten into ploughshares — ploughshares to make the earth itself bring forth new life.

And not just ploughshares — but all the new products of peace — new inventions and developments the world has been waiting for — to make living easier, more convenient, richer.

GRAND FINALE

Grand is the word that best describes the banquet for the War Bond Committee—War Bond Solicitors—Foremen—and returned servicemen, which was given in appreciation of their splendid work during the war. The time—7 P.M. on February 18. The place—Pfister Hotel, Fern Room. The girls—ahhh—some of the lovliest the roving eyes of this reporter ever rested on.

Al Brill, Ambassador extraordinary, in a short speech got in solid with all the ladies by saying a man is successful only because he has a woman pushing him onward, (notice he did not say prodding), before he introduced Chairman Milt Pyzik. Milton, after introducing the various committee men and Mr. J. A. B. Lovett, lauded the solicitors for the fine job that was done by each and every one of them in putting our Bond Drives over the top and asked all present to continue buying savings bonds as they are a safe, sure way to invest your money. Emmet Mullen, the silver-tongued Irishman, lauded the returned servicemen for their part in the Victory. They were given a hearty round of applause by all the diners. Jack Brown in a short speech told the servicemen where to go—to the Veterans Administration with their requests, and he emphasized that they should bring along their discharge papers. Mr. Lovett expressed his pleasure at being with the group—thanked the boys for a job well done and expressed the hope that we would be together again on some future occasion. Al Bouffard gave his praise to the working man and the civilian for the part they played in helping win the war. A very excellent dinner was served and together with the string music played was enjoyed by all.

Following the few short speeches a floor show consisting of three billed acts—a magician M.C., a droll comedy acrobatic act, and a singer of popular songs was put on. The magician and the singer called on some members of the audience to assist them—and good sports that they are they responded and did all that was asked of them and more. The M.C. was always looking for information. He tried to get some from Walter Hohler—if you're interested ask Walter for further details. Ed Hauk and Erv Schwendke assisted the M.C. in some of his tricks. In spite of Ed's protests his necktie was cut to ribbons and later was miraculously restored in one piece. Erv Schwendke's ample proportions were the place of concealment for innumerable decks of cards, links of sausage, and silverware which were pulled out of hiding by the magician—much to Erv's astonishment and the audience's amusement. Al Klinter, Wm. Buske, Erv Schwendke, and Truman Lorig were made up by the lady songstress into a never-to-be-forgotten quartette that sang, danced, bowed, and pirouetted, and had the onlookers laughing so hard they were gasping for breath. The lady sonstress introduced and danced a waltz with Mr. Butchie (and what a grand sport Mr. Butchie was) to the further delight of the audience. By the way, Alice Rossman, how did you like being Mrs. Butchie for the short time it took to get the singer straight on the names?

10:05 P.M. and it's all over. Regretfully—very regretfully I get my hat and coat from the checkroom and wish the affair was starting instead of being finished. Boy, what a good time!

—THE ROVING REPORTER

NEW EQUIPMENT IN PLANT

The Company is asking for bids for a new 30-ton Diesel-driven, caterpillar type, crane with a 60-ft. boom. The caterpillar type will enable this crane to move about the yard regardless of whether there are railroad tracks to run on or not. This type will therefore be much more flexible and will be available for use in all parts of the plant. But owing to the delay in getting back to peacetime production, the possibility of purchasing this crane soon is not so favorable.

The shop mule which has been so useful in doing the work around the plant will shortly receive a new counterpart; namely a rubber-tired, steel deck, 4-wheel trailer truck. This should prove useful to the Mechanical Department.

The boiler feed pump, which has been on order for a considerable length of time, is promised for shipment two weeks after the settlement of the strike which is in effect at the manufacturer's plant.

The new Askania regulator which was installed in the B.P. has been so successful in its' functioning that the Company has ordered two more such regulators for exhausters #2 and #3, which are the pumps handling gas from the Koppers batteries.

It used to be the policy years ago in developing equipment to have one main source of power machines and to drive parts of the equipment through clutches of various kinds—which could be operated by hand when it was found necessary to run that particular part of the equipment. Clutches, however, require maintenance and in line with the trend in good design, the mud mill skip-hoist drive had its' clutches replaced by an individual motor.

GROUP INSURANCE PAYS OFF

Employees who are covered by our group hospital, surgical, and sickness insurance are receiving substantial benefits from that coverage — which they so wisely decided to purchase over a year ago. In the last three months, 26 employees have received benefits under this insurance plan. Benefits ranged from $6.00 up to $364.00. The cost of this coverage is only 20½¢ a week, and is such a bargain that employees cannot afford to be without it.

This group insurance provides surgical benefits up to $150; sickness aid, after the eighth day, of $2 a day; hospital expense of $5 a day; and various other subsidiary hospital expenses up to $25. The same benefits heretofore mentioned are also provided in case of accidents which are non-industrial.

RED CROSS BATTLE GOES ON!

Yes, the war is over for many of us, but it isn't over yet for all those men and women who are still in the armed services and in the hospitals, and it is never over for the Red Cross. The Red Cross is still fighting on—keeping canteens and service centers overseas; caring for the wounded and providing recreation for the servicemen and women who are in hospitals; offering advice, help in obtaining employment, and financial aid to veterans; and helping the American people in time of disaster.

A wonderful job has been done by the Red Cross, but they need your support in order to carry on. You don't have to sew or know First Aid to help them—all you have to do is to give a small contribution during the Red Cross Drive which is from March 1 to March 12.

This year the Company's quota is $850, which means that each person must only contribute about $1.75 and that isn't too much to ask for taking care of our civilians and the people in service for a whole year. Being a good American is being a good neighbor—to those in our community and to the Nation. Your contribution to this year's vital Red Cross Fund Campaign will help us all to be better neighbors.

PAYROLL SAVINGS

Now that the war is over and the last War Bond Drive has been finished so successfully here at the plant, the Treasury Department is calling our attention to the fact that Savings Bonds will still be sold through company offices. The Treasury Department also points out that during this war period, many employees have found payroll savings to be the most convenient form of systematic saving yet devised; therefore, this Company, like many other companies, will continue to deduct from employees regular pay checks any sum they wish to save for the purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds.

Putting away a certain proportion of the regular pay check is a very painless way of saving and pays big dividends in the end in actual interest received—33% more at the end of ten years than the actual investment—and in the satisfaction of knowing that a "nest egg" is at hand for any emergency which might arise, or for any opportunity for investment in business or in interest paying securities.

AROUND THE PLANT

CONSERVE!!

The Management is appealing to every employee of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company to make a special effort to use supplies and repair materials economically. On many items, we have a very limited supply available in our storeroom, with little chance of replenishing the inventory soon. Directly and indirectly, strikes are affecting the delivery of all materials from our suppliers. In most cases, their stocks are exhausted, which means that we *are living and will have to live off our* present inventory of supplies.

It is particularly important to conserve bolts, nuts, washers, pipe, bearings, steel castings, pipe fittings, all electrical items and electrical renewal parts. There are hundreds of items which we must conserve, save or salvage. The Purchasing Department and the Storeroom have done excellent jobs bringing in critical supplies throughout past months, but with many items not available, it is now up to each and every one of us to use our storeroom supplies carefully in order to keep our plant operating.

PAY DAYS TO BE REGULAR

Beginning February 15 the Company will pay production workers every two weeks. February 15 is on a Friday and pay days thereafter will follow on Fridays. The pay day will be for the previous two calendar weeks. However, the first pay day, that of February 15, under this plan, will have a pay check for the period February 1 to February 9, inclusive. This, therefore, will be less than two weeks.

Pay days every two weeks, for the two previous calendar weeks, has merit in it, in that it will be much easier for employees to keep track of their time because the pay period will always be the same length of time. The number of working days will be the same for each pay period, which should make for more uniformity in the amount of the pay checks; and it will shorten the time between pay days.

Don't Forget Your Income Tax!

That familiar date, March 15—when Uncle Sam asks for his share of your earnings—will soon be with us again. Everyone who has earned more than $500 in 1945 must file an income tax return—either your withholding receipt, Form W-2, or Form 1040. All employees received their withholding receipts, Form W-2, from the Time Office some time in January.

If your income was less than $5,000 during the past year, and you did not receive more than $100 for rent, dividends, or interest, all you have to do is fill out the form on the back of your withholding receipt, sign it on the lower right hand side, and mail it to the Collector of Internal Revenue between January 1, 1946 and March 15, 1946. Send only the original copy and retain the duplicate copy for your files. Uncle Sam then sends you a bill for the amount of tax you still owe, or he sends you a check for the balance due you.

You may have earned more than $5,000 last year, or you may have received more than $100 from some other source of income such as rent, interest, etc.—then you must file Form 1040 and you cannot use the withholding receipt as your income tax return. Also, if your total expenses—medical bills, charitable contributions, etc.—amount to more than 10% of your total income, you will save money if you file Form 1040. On Form 1040 you will get full credit for your deductions whereas on your withholding receipt you are only allowed 10% for these deductions.

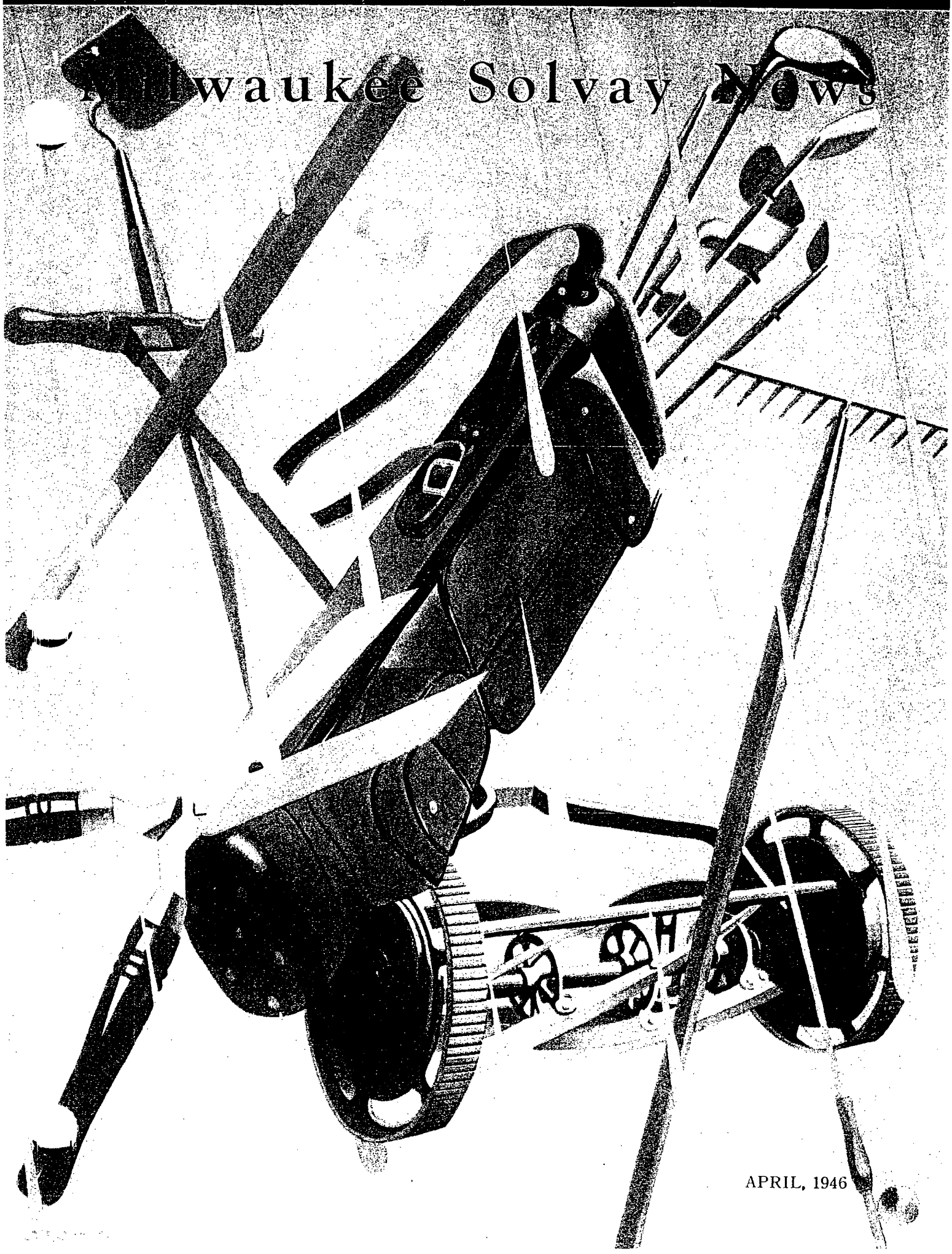
If you are an ex-serviceman, and were an enlisted man or non-commissioned officer, all compensation received for active service for all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1940, and before the termination of the war as proclaimed by the president, may be excluded entirely from your income tax return. Veterans, in this class, must file a return if their other income—for non-active-service—was $500 or more. Many servicemen in this class are entitled to refunds for years 1941-44, inclusive. Refunds for years 1941 and 1942 may be claimed on or before January 1, 1947, regardless of the present statute of limitations.

If you were a commissioned officer, the first $1,500 of active service pay is excluded; but only for 1943 and subsequent years, and no refunds are in order here.

There are some other portions of the servicemen's incomes which are exempt from tax, and they are:

- Mustering-out pay
- Contributions by the Government to monthly family allowances.
- Pensions and disability compensation to war veterans and their families.
- Disability retirement pay (other retirement pay is taxable).
- Interest on adjusted-service bonds.
- Cash received in lieu of subsistence.
- Commutation of quarters.
- Meal allowances.
- Travel allowances for self.
- Uniform allowance.
- War risk insurance proceeds.

Milwaukee Solvay News



APRIL, 1946

Milwaukee Solvay News
Published by Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for Employees at the Plant and in Service.

No. 41 April 1946

Alfred Brill, Editor
Shirley Lange, Ass't Editor

Reporters

Thomas Bachmann
Herb Hinz
Bernice Karweik
Wm. Baumgartner
Dewey Zipter
The Roving Reporter
Wm. Habermann
Mardelle Lange
Terrence Gilbert
Anker Jackson
Emmet Mullen
Fred Sanderson

Our Cover

Yes, Spring is here and Spring Fever is no respecter of persons . . . when the first balmy spring day comes, the call of the golf links, the trout stream, the thud of ball in mitt, and the insistent demands of the garden, all clamor for attention. But—as everyone knows—April showers take precedence over all other seasonal demands.

AROUND THE PLANT

DID NOT REACH QUOTA

Our Red Cross Drive officially ended on March 11, and some of the departments have a record to be proud of.

The quota was $850 but we fell a little short of that amount and collected only $716. While we didn't quite meet the quota, the money that was collected will benefit the needy people and the G.I.'s regardless of where they may be stationed.

COMPANY RECEIVES COMMENDATION

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company and its employees have been officially commended by the United States Treasury for the operation and support of the Payroll Savings Plan. This is for our regular Payroll Savings Plan and for going "over the top" in every Bond Drive. The commendation states, in part, ". . . . The continuance of this savings plan enables workers to gain a large measure of security by their regular purchase of United States Savings Bonds."

HOW TO FIND OUT ABOUT VETERANS' RIGHTS AND BENEFITS

The Personnel Office has received several copies of a booklet on "Veterans' Rights and Benefits". This booklet contains a complete authoritative explanation of the benefits and privileges available to war veterans and their families.

Any veteran who would like to borrow one of these booklets can do so —just call at the Personnel Office.

COST OF PRODUCTION IS RISING

Our Company's "cost of living" is rising. The prices of supplies, materials, and labor have been going up. In period of keen competition, out-of-line costs can bring a company to the point where it cannot operate any longer. Then all who depend on its operation lose out—owner, manager, worker, and customer.

At home the answer to runaway costs is more thought and care from each member of the family. The same kind of pulling together is needed to cut needless costs in our Company. We know every Milwaukee Solvay employee will get behind this saving program and push.

CHECK UP BEFORE YOU HEAT UP

When several people work in the same place, they always have to make adjustments. They don't become a smooth-running team without working at it.

Anyone in a group can find something to complain about if he looks hard enough. But if you are a responsible person, you first make certain that your complaint is justified. You check up on yourself as closely as you check on the conditions you object to.

You get the facts before you take action.

Then you present your complaint as a condition you honestly believe should be corrected, and not as a personal gripe. You state the facts plainly, but without heat. You ask questions to get any new angles.

Your aim is to get the matter settled right, not just to prove yourself right.

MORE VETERANS RETURN

Some more of the fellows have left the job of saluting and saying, "Yes, sir!", "No, sir!", and have returned to our employ — they like it much better too.

"Jack" Griffith is back at work in the Accounting Department, after being a Storekeeper in the Navy for the last few years.

We lost track of Andrew Slamka while he was in the Army, but we now know where he is—he has returned to his job in the Labor Department.

George Mesich is another fellow we couldn't keep up with while he was in the Armed Services. but he is now back at the Plant and is working as a coal sampler at the Docks.

James Bredschneider has also returned to our employ, after being stationed at Bremerton, Washington for some time as a Physical Training Instructor for the Navy.

George White has returned from the Army's Weather Station at Palm Springs, California, and is working in the Time Office.

"Mike" Bruckwicki and Carl Dropp have also been released from the Armed Services, but as yet they haven't decided whether they want to go to college or go back to work.

Two more of our servicemen returned just as the paper was going to press, and they are Walter Sweeney and Bob Wechselberg. Walter was stationed in Okinawa and Bob in Hawaii. Welcome back, boys.

To All Employees:

On numerous occasions during the months gone by, I have assured the employees of this Company:

"That the introduction of natural gas will in no way adversely affect their jobs at the Coke plant."

Despite these assurances a few of our employees are apprehensive. Many of these have been asking questions relating to the operation of the Coke plant when natural gas comes to Milwaukee, and these questions have been given careful consideration by the management.

We have reached the decision that these questions might best be answered through the columns of the Milwaukee Solvay News so they will be available to all of the employees. So, in this issue and in future issues, the management will answer as many of these questions as possible, giving preference to those questions that are most pertinent.

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J. A. Hartt

PRESIDENT

HOW TO LIVE LONGER

Do you know that 96,000 people lost their lives through accidents in the homes, on highways, on farms, and in factories? This is equivalent to six full Infantry Divisions. In addition, ten million other people were injured during the year. Most of these casualties could have been avoided.

More fatalities occur on roads than in any other sphere or area of activity. It has been found that accidents on roads for the most part occur because of the neglect of drivers to observe simple, good, safe driving rules. Most of us know what good, safe driving is and the best insurance against accidents is observing all of these rules.

The tremendous toll which occurs in this country due to carelessness is so startling that the President of the United States has endorsed a campaign which will be nation-wide and to which every man, woman, and child in the country will be asked to give his or her cooperation. "Better Safe than Sorry"—the insignia of the Green Cross, will be the emblem of safety in the home, on the farm, in the factory, and on our streets and highways.

Your Job and Natural Gas

By E. F. BURDICK, Vice-President

This is the first in a series of questions and answers concerning your job and natural gas.

Question 1. "Will the Coke plant continue to operate when natural gas comes to Milwaukee?"

Answer: Definitely, yes.

Question 2. "What assurance have the employees, in addition to the statement of the management, that the Coke plant will continue to operate?"

Answer: a. The United Light & Power Company, in a petition filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission, advised the Commission in the plan for liquidation of the American Light & Traction Company, under oath, that:

". . . . The business of the Coke company will be continued, to serve its present customers. After natural gas has been introduced in Milwaukee, this property will also be valuable for stand-by services . . . . "

b. The Milwaukee Gas Light Company, in a natural gas petition on file with the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, has advised the Commission it is seeking purchase of the Coke plant and, under oath, has made the following statement to the Commission:

"Petitioner contemplates, upon the substitution of natural gas for manufactured gas, the maintenance and operation of its water gas plant, its facilities for liquified petroleum gas, and of said Coke plant as 'Stand-by facilities', and, in addition contemplates the operation of the said Coke plant as a self-supporting unit with sale of its manufactured gas by contract to one or more individual establishments in Milwaukee."

c. In October, 1945, Mr. George I. Rhodes of the engineering firm of Ford, Bacon and Davis, testified under oath before the Public Service Commission:

That the Milwaukee Solvay Coke plant is vitally essential as stand-by equipment; that it can be operated at a profit even though natural gas is brought to this area; that an ideal situation prevails in Milwaukee for the sale of all the gas manufactured by the Coke plant over and above the requirements of the plant itself.

That the sewage disposal plant or one or more large industrial plants in the vicinity of the Coke plant are potential users of the gas manufactured by the Coke plant and that, even with natural gas going into the distribution system of the Gas Company, there is more than a sufficient market to absorb all the Coke oven gas".

d. To indicate its confidence in the soundness of its program for continued operation, the Company has backed it up by establishing a dismissal compensation plan. This dismissal compensation plan is in proof of the Company's confidence that the Coke plant will not shut down and will continue to operate.

Question 3: "What, in general, is the plan of operation after natural gas is introduced in Milwaukee?"

Answer: The plan is to change our operations to place full emphasis on coke production with full utilization of coal gas within the plant. The Producer plant and the Petroleum plant will be shut down during normal operation. They will not be dismantled, however; in fact, they will be placed in first class operating condition and held in readiness to go into operation on short notice when interruption in the natural gas supply makes it necessary to supply the city with a substitute gas.

With the Producer plant and the Petroleum plant shut down, the ovens will be underfired with coke oven gas just as they were originally. Most of the remaining gas will be sold to a nearby industry and will be delivered, very largely, through existing pumping lines. Coke burning equipment in the Boiler house will be modified so that whatever coal gas remains can be used as fuel under the boilers. In this way all coal gas will be usefully consumed.

When gas is needed for city use, the supply to the large industry will be interrupted in accordance with plan, the Producer plant and Petroleum plant will be immediately put into full operation and all available coal gas will be delivered to the Gas Company. Simultaneously, the Gas Company will have put into operation its carburetted water gas plant. The coke oven gas delivered by us and carburetted gas produced by the Gas Company will be enriched with butane or propane to the necessary extent and soon a substitute gas giving perfect satisfaction will be flowing in the city mains.

Question 4: "Has this proposal been checked?"

Answer: The feasibility of continuing operations on approximately the above mentioned plan has been checked by two reputable, independent engineering firms. Each of these concerns has approved the decision of the Company to continue in operation when and if natural gas is introduced in Milwaukee, and has stated, as its unqualified opinion, that the Coke plant should continue in business because its investigation verifies the facts on which the decision of the Company is based.

Milwaukee Solvay News

MAY, 1946

Milwaukee Solvay News
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No. 42 — May 1946

Alfred Brill, Editor
Shirley Lange, Ass't Editor

Reporters

Thomas Bachmann, Walter Bachmann, Wm. Baumgartner, Terrence Gilbert, Arthur Hahn, Herb Hinz, Wm. Habermann, Steve Erdmann, Anker Jackson, James Johnson, Bernice Karweik, Walter Koch, Mardelle Lange, Emmet Mullen, Fred Sanderson, Roving Reporter, Clarence Peltier, Hugo Smith

NEW MACHINE IN PIPE SHOP

A modern portable pipe machine will be installed in the Pipe Shop, in place of the No. 2 Williams threading and cutting machine which has been in use since 1921.

MACHINE SHOP VENTILATION CONTROL

Ventilation control has been the bugaboo with most places where ventilation systems have been installed because of the drafts which occur near the vent openings. The Company recently installed a Johnson automatic temperature control in the Machine Shop and now, in order to diffuse the temperate air as it comes from the ducts, new volume control nozzles will be added in hope that velocity will be distributed without causing discomfort to those who are near these vent discharge openings.

HEAT REGULATION DEVICES

The Operating Department is constantly on the lookout for devices which give better heat regulation on the ovens. An even distribution of heat throughout the flue of the ovens produces a better quality coke. Several new draft recorders and pressure gauges are being purchased for the Solvay ovens in the expectation that regulation of heat will be improved. Six of these units will be purchased, in addition to a seventh which will be portable and can be used for recording drafts at any place in the plant.

BOILER HOUSE FEED PUMP

Another, or second, boiler feed pump has been ordered to replace one of the present pumps, which have been in operation many years. The manufacturer expects to deliver this new pump in time for the Mechanical Department to install it and have it operating before the end of this year.

Many months ago the first feed pump was ordered but it was impossible to get delivery of it because of the various delays encountered by manufacturers after V-J Day. It is reported that the first pump has been shipped now and when it arrives our Mechanical Department will waste no time in getting it into operation.

Shortage of Coal Threatens Shutdown of Plant

Employees who see the coal field remark at the bareness and the small quantity of coal in the field. For the first time since 1922, when a coal strike necessitated using almost the last pound of coal in storage, we are uncovering the boards which lie on the bottom of the field.

Coal which has been stored under the water is being exposed and dried and used in the ovens. Owing to the fact that it has been kept under water it has not oxidized; therefore, its coking qualities are as good as though the coal was recently mined.

The Company now is slowing down operations so as to conserve coal as much as possible and thus continue the operation of the ovens as long as possible.

One noticeable factor which has increased our storage capacity of coal is the receding of the bottom of our coal field. This action has continued over a period of years to such an extent as to increase storage capacity by several boat loads thus giving the Company a greater reserve than was had years ago.

Every means is being utilized to recover the coal in storage so that operation can be continued just as long as possible.

NEWS OF PEOPLE IN SERVICE

The latest veteran to return to the employ of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company is Truman Lorig. Truman served as a Seaman 1/C in the Navy for the past several months. He was stationed at Great Lakes and he had the job of being on Shore Patrol. On April 8, he came back to his old job at the Coke plant.

Two other fellows who returned from the armed services last month have started working at their old jobs again. Walter Sweeney is again working in the Coal Handling Department, and Bob Wechselberg has returned to the Gas Testing Station.

Bette Nowicki, looking better than ever, stopped in to pay us a visit the other day. She was home on a 15-day furlough and had to report back to Denver on April 16. Bette hopes to be released from the armed services by next Fall.

News has reached us that Jean Mauger, stationed in Germany, has been promoted to T/5. Congratulations, Jean.

WAR FUND ORGANIZATION

The organization of solicitors and committeemen, which was formed to aid War Bond Drives and Community Fund Drives held a business meeting at the Sales Office on April 9, and decided to continue the organization intact until after the Community Fund Drive in October. At that time the group will meet again to decide its future course.

Discussion at this meeting brought out the constructive criticism that a better job could be done in future campaigns by more publicity and by more active individual work of the Steering Committee and the individual solicitors.

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J A Burritt

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VACATION DAYS ARE HERE

Although vacations are not due until the first of June, the Company and the Union Negotiating Committee have agreed to allow employees to take their vacations at this time instead of waiting until June 1. The allotment of vacations is always a problem for the foreman because his department must run smoothly and efficiently at all times. If vacations can be spread over the entire year, it is evident that fewer men must be hired during the year. On the other hand, if men all want their vacations at the same time, it is evident that all those men on vacation would have to be replaced by men hired just for that vacation period and then laid off again. Therefore, it is apparent that some control must be held over the number of men going on vacation at the same time. It is the foreman's duty to have enough skilled men in his department at all times so that he can operate safely and efficiently.

Two weeks vacation will be given to all men with one year of service, or more, as of the first of June.

Vacation pay will consist of eighty (80) hours multiplied by the average hourly rate earned during the past contract year. This rate will be computed by dividing the total sum earned by the total hours paid for during that time. To enable the paymaster to have the vacation checks ready before men go on their vacations, it will be necessary that he be notified one week before the men go on their vacations.

Vacations must be arranged with the foreman of the department as soon as possible. Men should consider that there may be conflicts in the selection of vacation-time; therefore, the earlier the foreman knows about the vacation selections the easier it will be for him to make arrangements which will be more acceptable to the men of the department than if late and hurried arrangements are made.

In the allocation of vacation-time the foreman will try to satisfy the men to the best of his ability. However, as stated above, conflicts will sometimes occur, and in that case seniority will be the deciding factor in the selection of vacation-time.

Vacations must be selected according to calendar weeks because it has been our experience in previous years that breaking into the middle of the week causes confusion for those who wish to go according to calendar weeks. Since most people want to take their vacations according to calendar weeks, it is necessary to make the above rule in order to avoid confusion.

Your Job and Natural Gas

By E. F. BURDICK, Vice-President

Question 5: Isn't it a fact that the jobs of Coke Plant employes will be more secure if natural gas is kept out of this community because—

A. If natural gas is introduced the Coke Plant need not of necessity operate.

B. If natural gas is not available the Coke Plant must be kept in operation to supply gas to this area.

Answer: The Coke Plant is essential whether natural gas or manufactured gas is used in the distribution system of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company. The present facilities of the Solvay Coke Company and the Gas Company are inadequate to keep up with the increasing demand for gas in a growing community and if it were not for the fact that natural gas is available some new gas making plants would have to be constructed.

Obviously, such gas producing machinery would not be a by-product coke plant because by-product coke plants are built only when there is a market which can absorb all the coke. Gas is a secondary item and a by-product coke plant would be a dismal failure if it were built only to supply a gas demand.

We all know there are other methods of producing gas. The Gas Company now is operating a water gas plant in the Third Ward. It has space and some equipment in the Menomonee River valley. The cost of gas producing—other than by-product coke plants—is lower than the cost of building coke plants, which has tripled since our Koppers ovens were built.

Which proves that: It is economically impractical to build additional coke ovens.

Coke Plant employes might find themselves worse off if natural gas is not introduced into Milwaukee because other and less costly methods of manufacturing gas might be adopted.

There is no more assurance of continuous employment if natural gas should be kept out of Milwaukee than if natural gas is permitted to come into the area.

Question 6: "In other areas where natural gas has been introduced has it not been the practice of the gas companies to shut down coke plants?"

Answer: Coke plants have been shut down in areas where there was no market for coke. Where there is a market for coke and where the excess gas manufactured is used in some industrial process, coke plants have been kept in operation.

In Milwaukee the situation is ideal for continued operation of the Coke Plant. A very careful and detailed study has been made of the coke market in the Milwaukee and Wisconsin area and this study shows that all of the coke produced by this plant can be absorbed.

A market is available for the gas that will be produced in the manufacture of this coke and this market will consume the gas continuously and evenly throughout the year—an ideal situation for constant and uniform operation of the plant.

Despite the successful operation of pipelines it is essential that there be stand-by facilities. The Coke Plant would be maintained as such a facility—but it would be a facility in continuous operation, thus assuring jobs for its employes.

Question 7: "Just what benefits would employes of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company receive with the introduction of natural gas into this area?"

Answer: Employees would receive the benefits which a successful and going concern offers to its employees.

Changes do occur in all industries. It is the alert manufacturer who recognizes changes and conforms to such changes so he can stay in business. The Solvay Coke Company recognizes the fact that there are advantages in the use of natural gas.

The Company believes that it will be in a better position financially—in view of the changes taking place in prices and heating practices—with natural gas in Milwaukee than without it.

Question 8: "Why isn't it feasible to build a new coke plant to supply the growing demand for gas instead of introducing natural gas?"

Answer: This question has been partly answered in the answer to question 5. Because construction costs are three times as high as they were when our Koppers ovens were built the cost of producing coke and gas would necessarily be higher—and prices would have to be increased. Higher prices would not help our business.

The Company has said repeatedly that there is a market for the coke we can produce here. An excess amount of coke would be produced if we were to build more ovens and it would have to be sold at a loss.

The fact is—an extension of this by-product coke plant just wouldn't be feasible, or sensible.

Milwaukee Solvay News

JUNE, 1946

Milwaukee Solvay News
Published by Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for Employees at the Plant and in Service.

No. 43 JUNE 1946

ALFRED BRILL, Editor
SHIRLEY LANGE, Ass't Editor

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WALTER BACHMANN
WM. BAUMGARTNER
JAMES CERNY
WM. HABERMANN
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HERB HINZ
ANKER JACKSON
JAMES JOHNSON
BERNICE KARWEIK
WALTER KOCH
MARDELLE LANGE
EMMET MULLEN
E. F. PEARSON
CLARENCE PELTIER
ROVING REPORTER
FRED SANDERSON
HUGO SMITH

PLANT OPERATIONS CURTAILED

The coal strike has continued for such a long period of time that it has affected the ability of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company to acquire enough coal to enable it to operate at the capacity of 2,200 tons per day.

Coal contracts with various coal mining companies have been cancelled to the extent of the quantity that would have been mined during the last two months, or about ¼ of the tonnage that was ordered by the Company. Furthermore, the Solid Fuel Administration announces that it probably will be forced to ration solid fuels because of the anticipated shortage.

In view of the above facts the Company has decided that it will continue to operate at the reduced rate of 1,600 tons a day except for minor fluctuations until such time as it is sure it will have enough coal on hand to operate at a higher rate. There is a big demand for coke right now but the Company cannot take advantage of the present demand for its product because of this unfortunate coal situation.

ST. LOUIS CHANGES TO NATURAL GAS

The Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis has just announced its decision to change to natural gas without dilution with manufactured gas. The company stated that it has long been the aim of the management, as stated before the Public Service Commission of Missouri, to make this change whenever conditions warranted doing so.

It is the intention of the company to continue the manufacture of its coke in its by-product coke oven plant because there is a great enough demand for metallurgical coke to make this operation a feasible one. The announcement states, however, that the length of time this by-product coke plant will continue to operate depends largely on the bility to sell its gas and coke. The ıclede Company needs a good market or its coke oven gas, which would enhance the operation of the by-product plant. It is fortunate Milwaukee Solvay has such a good market for its manufactured gas.

NOTICE FUEL SUPPLY

Due to the curtailed supply of fuel here, caused by the coal strike, it is expected that customers may decide to place their orders now for their full year's supply and expect early delivery soon thereafter. However, the conditions of price and the shortage of fuel make it necessary to accept these orders subject to the Company's ability to fill them, and subject to the price in effect at time of delivery.

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, as well as all other coke producers, has received a notice stating that an increase in ceiling price for coke has been allowed under governmental authority, MPR 29, Order 21, but the amount of such increase has not been set. In view of the inability to set a price at this time the Company is issuing a notice with all delivery tickets giving the above information on the price situation.

HOW MUCH DO BENEFITS COST

The cost of benefits which employees are entitled to—in case of unemployment, sickness accident or health incapacity, old age pensions at 65, and life insurance—add up to a considerable sum for each employee on the payroll. $8.00 to $10.00 each month for each employee is the cost to the Company for such benefits.

This amount is in addition to other benefits which are given without cost to the employees, such as license fees for the engineers and firemen, retirement allowances for disabled employees, and various other services such as sports programs and the Quarter Century Club meetings, etc.

These benefit costs seem like small items when they are listed separately, but added together they result in a considerable sum.

HOURLY RATES AND THE COST OF LIVING

Back in 1933 the average hourly rate at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company was 54¢ per hour. This rate has increased steadily over the years until now, at the present time, it is $1.18¼ per hour. which includes shift differentials. This increase of 64¢ per hour is equivalent to 118%.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Cost of Living Index, with a base of 100% for the years 1935-39, shows an increase of 34% in the cost of living. If the Cost of Living Index of the year 1933 is used as a base, which is approximately 90%, the cost of living over and above that year is 49%.

There certainly can be no claim that the raise in wages here at the Solvay plant is lagging behind the rise in the cost of living.

Since January 1941, straight-time hourly wage rate increases, not including shift differentials, have equaled 28¢ per hour. This represents an increase of 32%; and if shift differentials are included it represents an increase of almost 35%.

Words may show a man's wit, but actions show his meaning.

—FRANKLIN

PETER DRLJACA

It is with a great deal of sorrow and regret that we announce the death of Peter Drljaca, as the result of an accident which occurred here on the plant Friday, May 17, at about 9 A.M.

Peter Drljaca came to this plant 31 years ago. He worked as a laborer, oiler, fireman on locomotive cranes, and eventually became a crane operator. He had worked as a crane operator for approximately 20 years, and was considered highly skilled in loading and unloading fuel cars.

Mr. Drljaca is survived by his wife and five children, one of whom is in the armed service.

The employees and the Company extend their deepest regret and sympathy to his family in their bereavement of their husband and father.

* * * * * *

Savario Joe Spata and Edward Johannsen are to be highly commended for their prompt action in rescuing Peter Drljaca from the cab of the locomotive crane which had overturned. Their promptness in acting wisely and speedily in this emergency is certainly worthy of special notice.

IS YOUR HOME PROTECTED?

According to a pamphlet received from the National Board of Fire Underwriters, many homes are insured at too low a value. This failure to insure at the proper value is due to the fact that building costs and property values have been rising and home owners have not increased their insurance accordingly.

In Milwaukee small house building costs have increased 39% since the average of 1935-1939; therefore, if you are interested in having your property insured at today's value you should increase your insurance approximately 39%, if you had the proper coverage of insurance back in 1935-1939.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters also calls attention to the fact that the fire losses in the United States are rising. Better be safe than sorry.

The cost of fire insurance is so low in comparson with values that there should be no reason for not fully insuring your home and furniture.

Your Job and Natural Gas

By E. F. BURDICK, Vice-President

Question 9: If the Coke Plant is to be kept in operation why has it not been modernized with up-to-date equipment?

Answer: The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Plant equipment is being modernized —as equipment wears out—with the most up-to-date apparatus that can be purchased and applied economically and efficiently.

There is no benefit in throwing out old equipment before it is worn out unless it brings about increased efficiency or a saving in manpower. New coke oven plants have more efficient processes and apparatus than do old plants. However, it is not always practical to equip old plants with these new developments.

New coke ovens have self-sealing doors which automatically, upon placement in the frame, seal the oven without the use of luting clay or any other material. The design of our ovens makes the use of such doors impossible without rebuilding the ovens, the cost of which would, obviously, be too high.

Liquid sealed valves on the standpipes on the ovens is a new development which this company intends to utilize as soon as reconversion difficulties are eliminated and material and equipment can be obtained. This will increase the gas yield per ton of coal charged.

Present plans call, also, for new collecting mains on the Koppers ovens; new take-off flue on the No. 3 Solvay battery; modernization of the Light Oil Plant; improvements in the Boiler House, and various other changes which will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It has always been the policy of the company to maintain the plant in the best possible operating condition, consistent with the design of the ovens and in conformity with the best engineering practices.

This policy has brought to the Coke Plant a new coke crushing plant; the foundry screening plant; the vibrator and shaker screens in the domestic house; the Diesel locomotives; new water feed pumps; new equipment in the Machine Shop; electrification of the rigs; modern lighting in the office building, etc. Because this policy of continuously improving the plant has been in effect so many years we have a tendency to take these improvements for granted—and in a matter-of-fact manner.

The Company has given consideration to installation of larger pulverizers and storage bins over the ovens. It is true these would eliminate night work in the Coal Handling Department because enough coal could be pulverized and stored to allow operation a full 24 hours after by pulverizing at a greater capacity. Such change, it has been determined, is just too costly to make at this time.

Question 10: How many men will be thrown out of employment at the Coke Plant when natural gas comes to Milwaukee—and how will these men be taken care of?

Answer: Plans for the operation of the Coke Plant, in the event natural gas is introduced, provide for the employment of all our employees.

The fact is that the introduction of natural gas would make more jobs available to men of the Solvay Coke Company and the Gas Company. No man need fear unemployment because of natural gas.

Mrs. Newlyrich: "Waiter, I'll have one big pork chop with French fired potatoes, and I'll have the chop lean."

Waiter: "Yes, madam, which way?"

* * *

"Watcha making such a fuss about?" said one mosquito to another.

"Hot Dawg. I just passed the screen test," was the reply.

"This manual," said the sergeant, "will do half your work for you."

"Fine," said the gunner. "I'll take two."

* * *

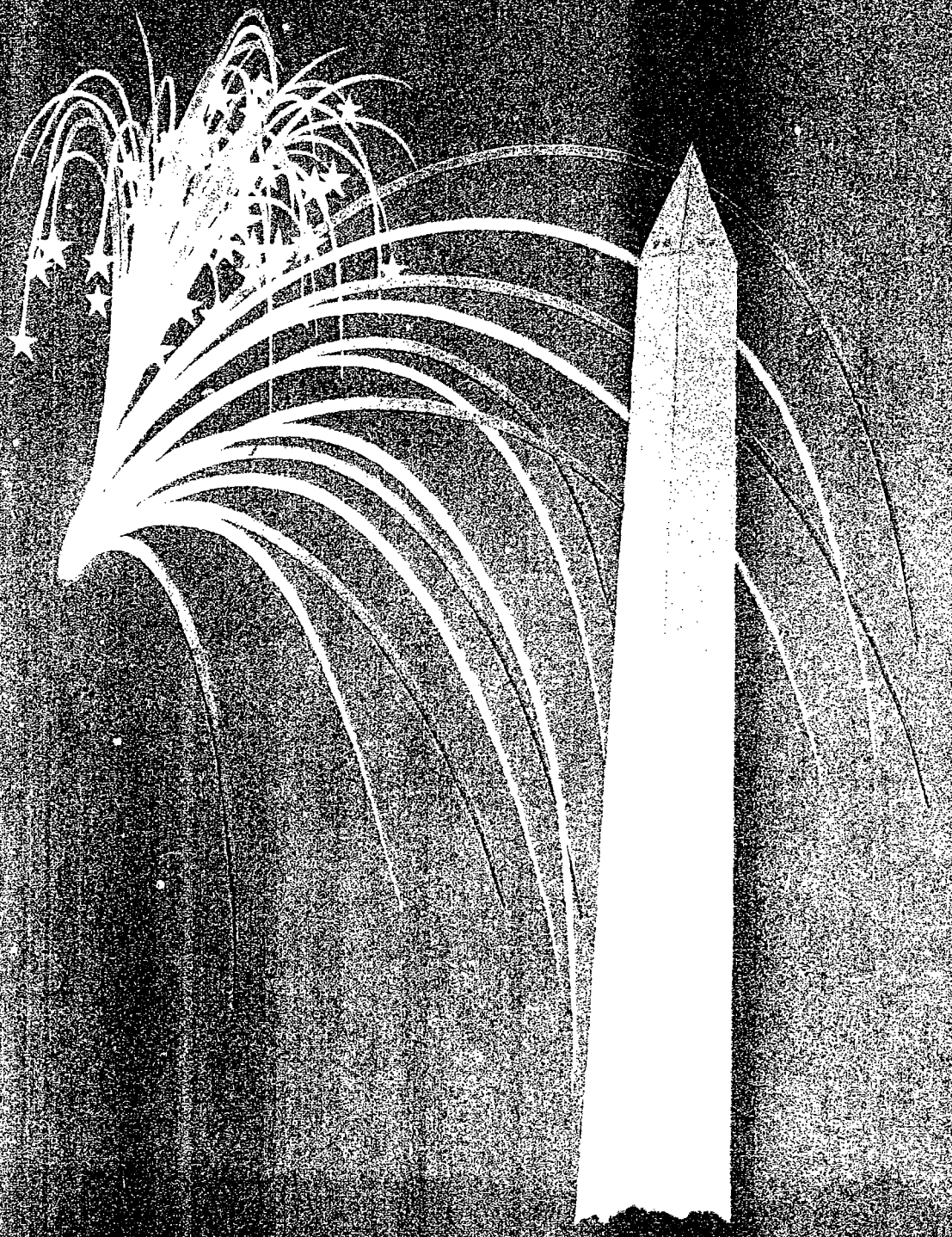
First Aid Instructor: "What would you do if a patient were pale, sweating profusely, unconscious, bleeding from the mouth, and had a broken arm."

Recruit: "I'd bury him."

ORDER YOUR COKE NOW ! ! !

Employees are advised, because of the uncertainties of production and price in the future, to order their coke now. It will undoubtedly be to their advantage to have their coke in their bins early this year.

Milwaukee Solvay News



JULY 1946

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

A recent news item in a local paper reported the testimony of an executive of an Eastern coke company to the effect that Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, among other companies, would create payroll and tax revenue losses if shut down because of the introduction of natural gas. That statement is true—of this plant or any other plant that would shut down in the Milwaukee area for any reason.

However, the news item left the inference that natural gas would shut down the plant of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. This is not true to fact. The management of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company has stated repeatedly that the Company would not shut down if and when natural gas comes to the City of Milwaukee. The employees of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company will find the statements of their own management more reliable than the incomplete reports of hearings in newspapers, written very often by those who have not the technical knowledge or information to select the material which best gives a true picture of the testimony presented.

The testimony of the witness as reported in the local newspaper is not complete by far. An examination of the proceedings of that hearing shows that the particular witness qualified his statements—he said that coke plants would shut down provided there was no market for their gas and that they could not hope to function on a profitable basis if this gas market was not available. That qualifying condition will not exist here in Milwaukee because there is a gas market at hand; therefore, according to the witness's own testimony the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company is in a favorable position to continue operations.

News items in papers frequently create the wrong impression because of things left unsaid, which was the case in this instance.

OUR BIRTHDAY CALENDAR

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to Pvt. James Chambliss, who has a July birthday.

Your Job and Natural Gas

By E. F. BURDICK, Vice-President

Question 11: We understand the Producer Plant will be held in readiness for operation if natural gas should supplant manufactured gas in the Milwaukee area. Will any other operation in the plant be curtailed or discontinued?

Answer: No. Other operations will not be curtailed or eliminated. In fact, it is likely that some operations may be stimulated.

Studies made four years ago provided for an operation rate of 1950 tons in 24 hours—with natural gas available. Since that time conditions have changed and it is now apparent that the demand for manufactured gas will make possible full capacity operation of the plant—provided there is an outlet for coke. The market for coke varies and fluctuates with the general economic situation. As has happened in the past, curtailment of production depends on the market for coke and not on the market for gas.

So it is evident that the action of forces other than natural gas make it impossible to predict what might happen to other operations.

A few years ago the Ammonia Concentration Plant was shut down because the price of ammonia made that operation uneconomical.

Operation of the Light Oil Plant depends on the difference between the price of gas and the price of oil. If the price of gas is low and the price of light oil is high then light oil operation is profitable. If the price of gas is high and the price of oil is low then light oil operation becomes unprofitable. Under the latter condition light oil is worth more if it remains in the gas because its value is greater when used as a fuel than when used as oil.

If natural gas is permitted in the Milwaukee area it will be considered a favorable condition towards modernization of the Light Oil Plant.

With or without natural gas, continued operation of the coke plant is subject to the same forces of change that affect all business and industry. It is the management that is alert and the management that recognizes that changes do occur that has the best chance of surviving and continuing as a successful business. The management of the coke plant has made plans for the future—and these plans call for continued operation of this plant even though natural gas is made available.

Question 12: If natural gas replaces solid fuels for house heating what will be the effect on the sales of coke for domestic use?

Answer: The experience in other cities where natural gas has been introduced is that a relatively small percentage of the people convert their heating plants from solid fuels to gas. The cost of conversion is an important item and the great majority of home owners, with satisfactory heating plants, are reluctant to make that expenditure.

It is those who are building new homes who demand automatic oil or gas heat and keeping natural gas out of this area will not make coal or coke customers of this group.

The more automatic heat minded people in the city become, the more conscious the people in the country become of better fuels and central heating. This potential market in the rural districts is large and undoubtedly the use of coke would be increased in those areas where primitive heating still exists.

The Coke Company is assured of not less than 90 per cent of its present market for domestic coke. In addition it will receive some of the market of the smaller coke plants which, because they are not so favorably situated as the Milwaukee Coke plant, will cease to operate when natural gas is available.

It is logical to assume that all of the coke production of the Solvay Coke plant would be absorbed by the Wisconsin and surrounding markets.

Science couldn't open the Pullman window, so it air-conditioned the train.

ORDER YOUR COKE NOW ! ! !

Employees are advised, because of the uncertainties of production and price in the future, to order their coke now. It will undoubtedly be to their advantage to have their coke in their bins early this year.

Milwaukee Solvay News

AUGUST, 1946

NEWS OF PEOPLE IN SERVICE

Ellsworth Callies Back Home

We were pleasantly surprised to have Ellsworth Callies drop into the office without any previous notice that he had returned from 9 months of overseas duty in Okinawa.

Ellsworth reports that there are 9,000 Jap prisoners of war in the prison camp on that island. He also said that good treatment is received by these little men who caused us so much trouble in the early stages of the war. Ellsworth said they are much smaller in stature than Americans and on work details they are easily handled and Americans get along fairly well with them. Those that are hard to handle are kept in the prison camp continuously under the supervision of trained American M.P.'s, who know how to handle "tough babies.'

Ellsworth has received his discharge from the Army, and will probably be back to work very shortly.

Pvt. James Chambliss

is still stationed in Guam but expects to be home in another month, according to a letter received by Herb Hinz.

"I'm glad most of the servicemen have returned to work and also that work is picking up. I hope it will continue to be on the incline, and normal times soon return.

"This is the monsoon season and we're having our share of rain. I wish I could send some of this rain to you for your garden. I haven't been doing anything but passing time. I haven't done anything since I've been here, and now that we're eligible for discharge everyone is stubborn as a mule. Give everyone my best regards."

Howard Kresl Returns

Howard Kresl is another of the employees who has been released from his military duties and is again a civilian. Howard served as a baker in the Army, and he was stationed in Germany. He arrived in the States on the Fourth of July, and became a civilian on the tenth of July.

Howard plans to return to his job here at the plant, but he hasn't yet decided just when that will be.

At the end of the fifth round, the heavyweight staggered to his corner in a dazed and battered condition. His manager approached him and whispered in his ear: "Say, Slugger, I've got a swell idea. Next time he hits you, hit him back."

* * *

"Grandmother, were you a little girl like me once?"

"Yes, dear."

"Then I suppose you know how it feels to get ice cream cones when you don't expect them."

Milwaukee Solvay News

Published by Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for Employees at the Plant and in Service.

No. 45 — August 1946

Alfred Brill, Editor
Shirley Lange, Ass't Editor

Reporters

Thomas Bachmann	Herb Hinz	Emmet Mullen
Walter Bachmann	Anker Jackson	E. F. Pearson
Wm. Baumgartner	James Johnson, Jr.	Clarence Peltier
James Cerny	Bernice Karweik	Roving Reporter
Wm. Habermann	Walter Koch	Fred Sanderson
Arthur Hahn	Mardelle Lange	Hugo Smith

New Plant Equipment

PORTABLE PLANT VACUUM CLEANER

In the interest of better housekeeping, the Company purchased a portable, super-duty vacuum cleaner complete with 20 accessories, adaptable to most cleaning operations usually encountered in a plant of our type. A better idea of the power of this unit can be visualized when we say that a 5 HP electric motor is required to operate the vacuum pump.

It has been the practice in the past to do a certain amount of cleaning up by using high pressure air from the plant system. This is a poor method of removing dust, being detrimental to both equipment and operators. The new vacuum cleaner will replace, as far as possible, future clean-up work with the air nozzles.

The efficiency and economy of the vacuum cleaner will be demonstrated in various departments in the very near future.

NEW SASH FOR MACHINE SHOP

The carpenters and painters have been replacing the original machine shop sash, which has given service since 1908, with a new design of sash. The original window lights were 12" wide and 14" high, whereas the new sash has lights about 24" wide and 28" high, or four times as large. By using larger lights, the munnions in the sash are reduced 66% which is in a large measure responsible for the improved lighting efficiency resulting from the use of the new sash. The use of larger lights will enable the window washers to do a better and easier job of keeping the windows clean.

This is just another example of our continuous effort towards modernization and improvement of working conditions.

CUTLER HAMMER THERMETER FOR OVENS

A Cutler Hammer thermeter was ordered during May. This is an instrument for measuring the heating value of a gas or gas mixture. It will be installed in the North Condensing Building to measure the B.T.U. of the petroleum plant gas and replaces a Cutler Hammer calorimeter which has been in continual use since 1926.

HAYS PORTABLE DRAFT RECORDER FOR OVENS AND BOILERS

The Hays portable draft recorder has been ordered and is an addition to the instruments such as the Micromax temperature recorder, and Ranaux CO_2 recorder, which have been purchased to improve the efficiency of the plant. This recorder will be used to obtain records of drafts above the regenerators in Batteries 1 and 2, oven floor conditions in all batteries, and boiler house conditions below the grates and at any one of the passes.

FOUR HAYS INDICATING DRAFT GAUGES FOR SOLVAY BATTERIES

These four gauges, recently ordered, will supplant the present liquid "U" gauges, which indicate the chimney draft and manifold pressure for Batteries 3 and 4. The present "U" gauges are affected considerably by wind and are not easily read. The new gauges can be very easily read; therefore, the desired draft and manifold pressure will be closely maintained and thus effect a fuel saving.

SQUARE SHOOTING

Many of us, when we were very young, had the idea that we were entitled to get a lot more than we gave. Gradually we learned that no one can be **getting** all the time without **giving** too.

The same thing is true on the job. Getting a square deal always means that someone else gives a square deal. And when some people demand more than they are willing to give, the deal is no longer square but lop-sided.

The "gimme" attitude is painful to live with anywhere. To get the most from your job, be sure you are giving your fair share to it.

COAL SITUATION

The prospects of the Company obtaining a sufficient quantity of coal to insure 100 per cent operation during the winter months are only fair.

Certainly the mines are working again but it must be pointed out that the production that was lost cannot be made up in a hurry—if at all.

There is a shortage of fuels, and industries which want to make things for people to buy just do not seem to be able to get enough of it.

The Company's coal supply at the present time is approximately 50,000 tons behind the quantity we usually have in the field at this time of the year. Everything possible is being done to expedite the delivery of coal before the closing of the lake shipping.

WHAT IT TAKES

Maintaining a lawn takes a certain amount of work, no matter how much you may dislike doing it.

Letting down on the necessary care simply means a poorer lawn—even if you feel entitled to an increase in rest time.

The only way to have the rest and the lawn too is to work harder, or to find better ways to do the necessary work. Or both.

It's the same on the job. The quality and quantity of your output must keep pace with what you expect to be paid for it. More pay calls for more effort or better use of your time. Or both.

JOHN KOCH

Employees of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company received the sad news that Mr. John Koch had passed away on Sunday, July 28.

Mr. Koch started to work at the Solvay plant in 1916 and during the years had various jobs in the Mechanical Department and also worked as fireman, weighmaster, and water tender. Mr. Koch had not worked since 1942, having been incapacitated to such an extent that he could not perform his regular duties.

John Koch was known for his quiet, cooperative, and friendly disposition. He was a man who could always be depended upon and who was well liked by his co-workers.

It is with a great deal of regret that we mark the passing of John Koch, and our sincere sympathy is extended to his wife.

Your Job and Natural Gas

By E. F. BURDICK, Vice-President

Question 13: Will natural gas ultimately replace coal and coke as fuels?

Answer: The answer to this question may be found by investigating the experience of other communities where natural gas has been used for some years in the past.

In the State of Pennsylvania natural gas has been competing with solid fuels for over 75 years, and investigation shows that coal and coke have continued to be used as fuels in greater and greater quantities each year. There is a limit to the use of natural gas which is known as the saturation point, and when this limit is reached there are no further inroads on the market usually considered belonging to solid fuels. The use of coal and coke in Pennsylvania has continued on a wide-spread basis, even though natural gas is available throughout many communities in that State.

Another community which has been using natural gas for some years is the City of Detroit. The sale of solid fuels in Detroit has actually increased during the past 10 years, at the same time that natural gas was being offered as a more convenient and flexible source of heating. Undoubtedly the increase in population, and therefore in homes, in this City accounted for this increase in the sale of solid fuels. However, the fact remains that the sale of solid fuels did increase.

Still another community, nearer home, is that of the City of Chicago, which has had natural gas for more than 10 years. There also the various coke plants in that city have not shut down because of the introduction of natural gas. In Chi ago, natural gas is mixed with manufactured gas, therefore the gas of by-product coke plants is fully utilized. Nevertheless these coke plants could not operate if the coke produced by the by-product coke ovens was not salable in the solid fuel market.

Similarly, here in Milwaukee the gas manufactured at this plant is marketable at a near-by plant and it is estimated, based on a careful examination of the available market, that its coke production will be in demand.

Therefore it is confidently predicted, based on the experience of other cities and on a very thorough study of the local situation, that coal and coke have their place in the fuel market and that they can compete with gas as a fuel up to the limitations placed on them by prices of fuels. In the past solid fuels have continued in use in other cities and there is no reason to expect a different experience here in Milwaukee.

WALTER KIPP

We are sorry to announce that Mr. Walter Kipp, Foreman of the Mason and Labor Department, died suddenly at his home on Wednesday, July 24.

Mr. Kipp had been feeling ill for some months but apparently was on the road to recovery. In fact, he called at the plant the day before he died and stated that he was feeling much better, that he had lost a considerable amount of weight, and felt that it was only a matter of time until he again would be able to resume his regular work. Apparently Walter Kipp, had a relapse and was unable to overcome the effects of his illness at the time his death occurred.

Walter Kipp had been with the Company for a period of 9 years, and previous to that he had worked here on the ovens, at various times, as a bricklayer.

Mr. Kipp is survived by his wife and four children. The Company and the employees extend their sincere sympathy to his family, in th untimely loss of their husband and father.

STEVE KNEZEVICH

It is also with regret that we announce the death of Steve Knezevich, who died at St. Luke's Hospital on August 2 after a short illness.

Steve was a man who, although handicapped in his walking, was dependable and cooperative in all his dealings with his job here in the plant. For that reason he was liked by the men who worked with him, and it is with a great deal of regret that we mark the passing of Steve Knezevich.

GET IT STRAIGHT

Did you ever pass on a rumor only to find out later that it couldn't possibly have been true?

A false report can prove embarrassing. It can also get people's hopes up only to be dashed down. It may lead to unnecessary worry or cause a serious misunderstanding.

Be sure of your facts before you believe stories about the company, about your department, or about your fellow And pass them on only if doing so will cause no harm.

YOUR JOB

It is the practice here at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company to give a newly hired man a copy of the rules and practices of the Company, so that he may be fully informed about the conditions and practices of his job. It is often taken for granted that this information is widespread among the employees; however, at times there are indications that such is not the case. Therefore, it was thought advisable to print these rules in the Solvay News so that those who have not been fully informed will find that information in the printing below.

At the outset it should be stated, for the benefit of newly hired employees, that men are generally hired into the Labor Department or the Ovens Department. Usually vacancies exist on the Ovens and men who are hired are placed in that department; at other times when vacancies do not exist men may be hired because of expected vacancies, and then it becomes necessary to place these men where they can be used advantageously until such regular vacancies do occur. It should be pointed out that newly hired employees will eventually—in a reasonably short period of time—find their place in a regularly scheduled job, which will give them a uniform work schedule to which they can adjust their outside activities. All new employees are on a probationary period for one month after which time they are considered regular employees, and as a condition of employment must maintain membership in the proper union.

The opportunity to succeed to a job vacancy in the plant is available to all employees, if qualified for the particular job vacancy, before an outside man is hired. It is the policy of this Company to promote from within the plant before hiring outsiders. Job vacancies are posted on the bulletin boards and departmental seniority, ability, and experience are the deciding factors in the selection of the man to fill the job.

The Company practices are given in the following paragraphs:

1. **Hourly Pay Rate**—New men are started in the Labor Department at the rate of $0.97½ per hour, and on the Ovens at the rate of $1.06 per hour.

2. **Shift Differentials**—A shift differential of 4c per hour is paid for work performed on the afternoon shift, (4-12); and a shift differential of 6c per hour is paid for work performed on the midnight shift, (12-8).

Overtime—Overtime is paid for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours a week; and for all hours in excess of 8 hours in a day, a day is the 24-hour period between 12 midnight one day and 12 midnight the next day. On shift change day, however, men double back, after an 8 hour rest, on two of the shifts. Overtime is not paid for this extra time worked in a 24 hour period; also shift changes of boat unloading crews is an exception to the rule. Overtime is paid, at the rate of time and one-half, for the following holidays; New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

4. **Hours of Day Work**—Hours of work are from 7:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., with a half hour period for lunch, except if otherwise notified by the Foreman of the department.

5. **Hours of Work on Oven Shifts**—Shift hours are from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 A.M.; from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.; and from 4:00 P.M. to 12:00 midnight. Shifts are numbered one, two, and three—starting with the midnight shift.

6. **Shift Changes on Ovens**—Shifts change every two weeks on Sundays. The 1st shift, finishing work Sunday morning at 8:00 A.M. reports back to work on the 3rd shift at 4:00 P.M. Monday afternoon. The 2nd shift, finishing work at 4:00 P.M. Sunday afternoon, reports back to work on the 1st shift at 12:00 midnight Sunday night. The 3rd shift, finishing work Sunday night at 12:00 midnight, reports back to work on the 2nd shift at 8:00 A.M. Monday morning.

7. **Vacations**—After June 1, 1946, employees who have had one year of employment service with the Company shall be eligible for a vacation upon the anniversary date of their year of employment, and thereafter one vacation period is permissible during each calendar year.

The above rule is not to be construed as entitleing an employee to vacation privileges before his anniversary date. The Company reserves the right to withhold vacations until the anniversary date of employment of the employee concerned, in conformity with the principal that vacations are awarded for each full year of employment service.

Vacation pay shall be for two weeks, 80 hours. The hourly rate to be used in computing vacation pay shall be the straight-time hourly rate plus the average shift bonus earned.

8. **Pay Days**—Pay day occurs every two weeks on Friday. Pay consists of the money you have earned in the two previous calendar weeks.

9. **Absence from Work**—If you are unable to appear for work, you are obligated to report your inability to work to your Foreman as soon as possible. This procedure is required so that the Foreman has time to make the necessary arrangements to find another man to fill the vacancy created by your absence.

Your attendance at your job should be regular so that interruptions of the schedules of other men, who must take your place, will not occur. Failure to report for work will be excused only for good reasons, such as sickness, accidents, deaths, etc.

10. **Insurance**—A life insurance policy is given to all employees after three months of service. This policy has a face value of $500 in case of death The value of this insurance is $500 from three months to six months; $600 from six months to one year; $700 from one year to two years; $800 from two years to three years; $900 from three years to four years; and $1,000 four years and over. The Company pays the cost of this insurance.

Sickness, accident, and health insurance is available to all employees at a cost of $0.88 a month. This insurance provides benefits of $2.00 a day in case of sickness, after the eighth day of absence; hospital expense of $5.00 a day; surgical expense up to $150.00; and various other benefits. $0.41 will be deducted from your pay check every two weeks, if you wish to be covered by this insurance. The Company also pays an equivalent amount to the Insurance Company.

11. **Change of Address**—Please report any change of address to your Foreman.

12. **Seniority**—Vacancies for jobs in the Plant are posted on bulletin boards. All men have the right to apply for these jobs. Seniority privileges are observed according to departments. If no one in a department applies for a posted job, plant seniority will then be considered. Men are selected according to seniority, ability, training, and experience.

13. **Union Dues**—Union dues are deducted from the first pay check of each month of all employees who have signed an authorization for the Company to deduct these dues, and who have filed this authorization with the Paymaster.

14. **U. S. Savings Bonds**—The Company will deduct money from pay checks of employees who wish to enter the plan of payroll deductions for U. S. Savings Bonds.

We have not yet found any man who regretted starting to save by the payroll deduction plan, but those who have started this plan are happy about the painless way they have been able to save. $4 for $3 in ten years is the highest interest paying plan, and the

safest plan, of saving that can be found anywhere.

15. **Lockers**—A locker is assigned to each employee. If it is possible, all men in jobs which are unusually dirty or dusty are assigned two lockers. All the lockers on the Plant are numbered and a record kept of the men assigned to the lockers. Men must not change lockers without permission of the Personnel Department.

16. **Safety**—The employees of this Plant are proud of a good safety record. New employees are asked to help keep it good. Everyone is issued a safety booklet. Your attention is called to the important and valuable information contained in that booklet. Wherever you are employed, please read the rules of your department in addition to the general safety rules of the Plant. Your Foreman will permit you to read the safety rules of your department during working hours shortly after you enter that department.

17. **Smoking** — There are safety zones in the Plant where smoking is prohibited. This is a precautionary measure against fires and explosions. Please observe the rules against smoking which are posted in various places throughout the Plant.

18. **Injuries**—Injuries, regardless of how slight, should be reported to your Foreman immediately.

19. **First Aid**—There is a First Aid Room in the Engineering Building at the north end of the Plant. During the day attendants who have had First Aid training and First Aid experience are on duty for your protection. During the night shifts the Foreman of the Ovens will obtain trained service when it is needed.

The Safety Inspector regularly conducts classes in First Aid and those employees who are interested in receiving this training can give their names to the Safety Inspector.

20. **Purchase of Coke**—Employees of the Company are entitled to a discount when they purchase coke for their own use. In order to get this discount the coke must be purchased in the name of the employee and must be for the residence of the employee.

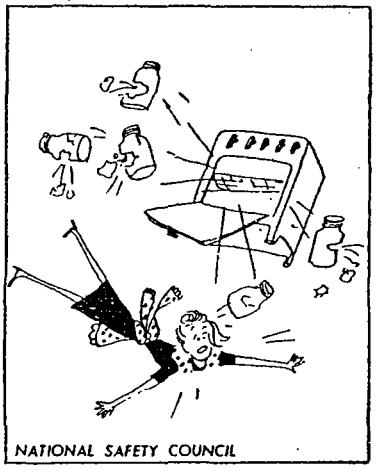
If employees have any other questions concerning their jobs, those questions will gladly be answered by the Foreman of the department.

A successful optometrist was instructing his son on how to charge a customer:

"Son," he said, "after you fit the customer with glasses, and he asks the price, say "The charge is $15." Then pause to see if he flinches. If he doesn't, you say "That's for the frames. The lenses will be another $15.' Then you pause again and watch for the flinch. If the customer doesn't flinch this time, you say firmly, 'Each'."

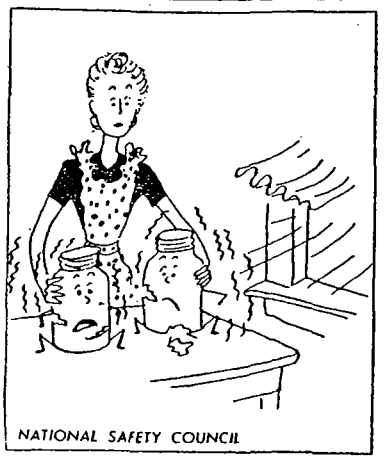
Safety in Canning

CANS AND CAN'TS



1. DO NOT oven can. Explosions due to built-up pressure may floor you. Studies made by the National Safety Council indicate that this is the most dangerous canning method.
*Use the water bath for fruits and tomatoes, the pressure canner for non-acid vegetables, and the open kettle for jams, jellies, and relishes.

CANS AND CAN'TS

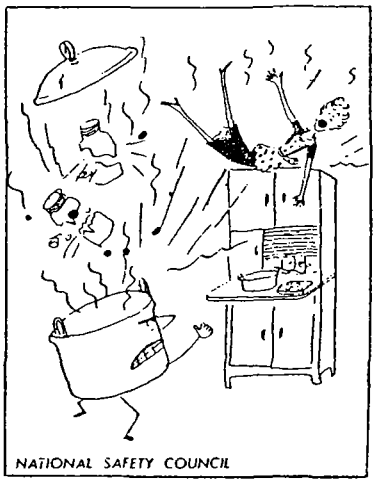


2. DO NOT place hot jars on cold surfaces or in a draft. The jars in the picture got caught in the draft. Use a wooden rack or several thicknesses of paper or towels beneath all hot jars. Use a towel to hold jars when tightening tops. Set them down carefully so as not to subject them to shock.

CANS AND CAN'TS

3. DO NOT fill jars too full. Their discomfort may turn out to be your doom. Leave sufficient headroom (from one-half to one inch, depending on directions for food being canned) for expansion of foodstuffs. Severe cuts, eye injuries and scalds have occurred through failure to observe this important rule.

CANS AND CAN'TS

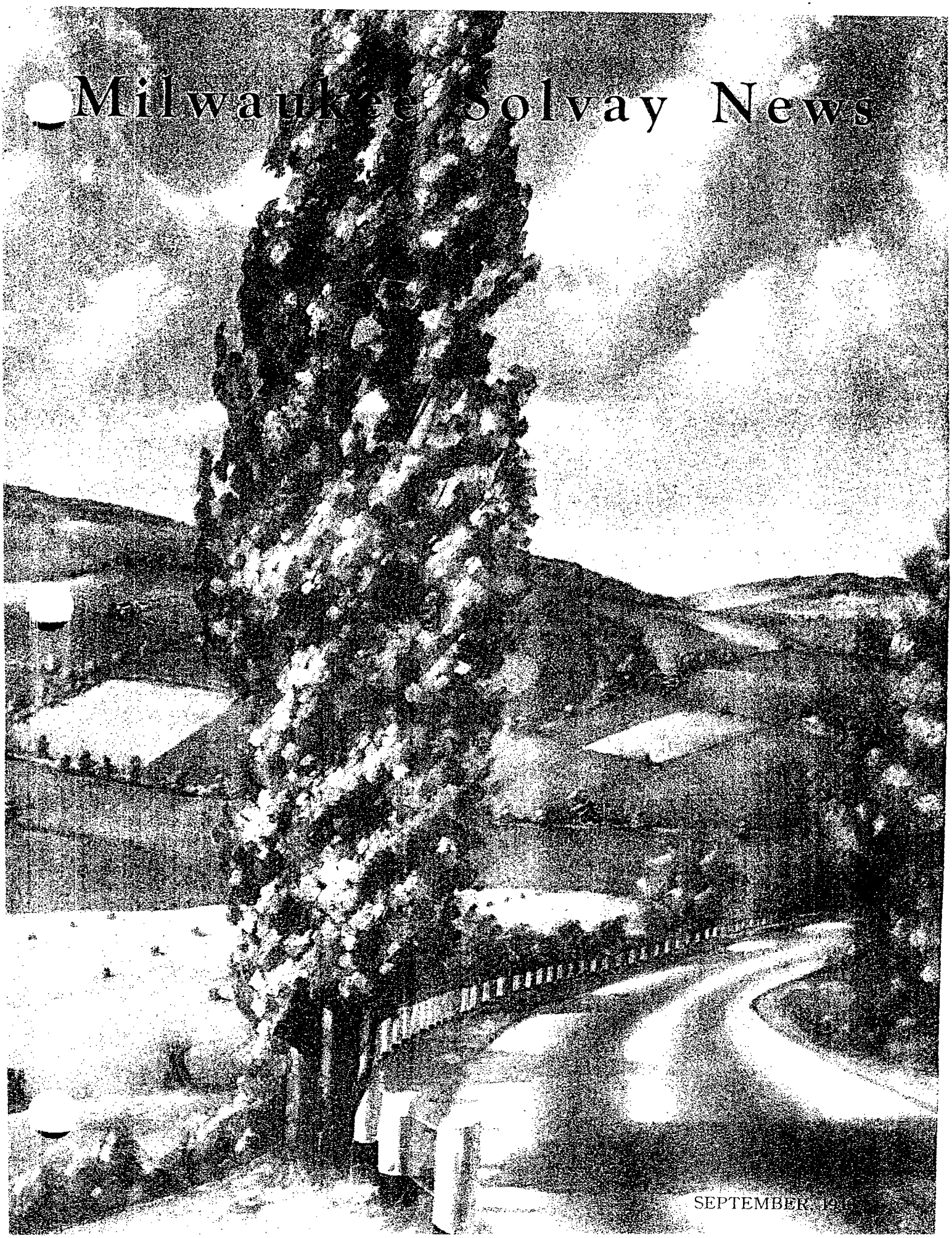


4. DO NOT open pressure cooker before all the steam has been exhausted. It may put you on the shelf. Wait until pressure gauge registers zero, then open petcock gradually. When steam has stopped issuing from canner, hold top of canner as shield, thus allowing steam to escape away from you.

Don't stop now, Brother! Buying U.S. Savings Bonds on the payroll savings plan is still the world's best investment.

Millions of Americans are buying a happy future . . . buying U.S. Savings Bonds on the payroll savings plan.

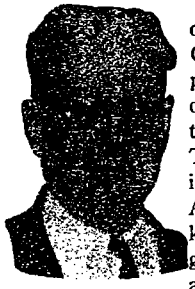
Milwaukee Solvay News



SEPTEMBER, 19

THOMAS P. HARRINGTON

Walk into the Coke Handling Office and meet him. Don't call him Mr. Harrington; he wants to be called "Tommy," the name his many friends use.



This suave, democratic head of the Coke Handling Department can, using an old Irish saying, "Talk the birds off a fence." Translating this saying into streamlined American language, he know what he wants, goes after it and usually gets it.

Born at Calumet, Illinois, his parents shortly thereafter moved to Milwaukee and made their home in Bay View. Tommy attended parochial and public schools in Bay View. and grew to manhood in the Rolling Mills atmosphere of the suburb, gathering a host of friends and acquaintances along the way. "Talking the birds off the fence," Tommy convinced Miss Vaughn Hutchinson that two could live cheaper than one, and on August 3, 1903 they were married. There were rash predictions made at this time that this youthful marriage was certainly headed for difficulties. Well, we can't tell yet how good this tie was, for you see Tom and his girl have been married only 43 years now so we'll have to wait until this couple reaches old age before we can pass complete judgment on this case. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington had four children, who in turn have given them six grandchildren. These youngsters are Tom's special delight.

Although there is no record of the fact, for a short time in 1907, or early in 1908, Tom worked as a B.P. Oiler, but due to the fact that he would rather work with solid objects than gaseous ones he quickly resigned and the By-Product Department lost an embryo gas man. Working under the assumption of the better the day, the better the deed, Tom again started to work for the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company on August 31, 1908 (his birthday), as Bagging House Foreman; on May 1, 1932 he was promoted to his present position of Coke Handling Foreman.

As Bagging House Foreman he supervised the filling of canvas bags with coke, 20 to the ton, and their delivery. This system has long since been outmoded in favor of loading from bins to trucks. In fact, the handling of coke, screening, loading, etc., has been brought up to a highly efficient state during Tom's holding of his present position.

He is a member of the Quarter Century Club. On August 31, 1946 he was in the employ of this Company for 38 years. His hobbies are his home, his yard, and his grandchildren. One of his keenest enjoyments is to engage a drawing room on the Burlington Zephyr around Christmastime and have Mrs. Harrington join him on a trip to Omaha, Nebraska to see their daughter and two of their grandchildren.

Tom's favorite indoor sport is sheepshead. No Quarter Century Club meeting goes by that doesn't have "Tommy" off in a corner with the sheepshead players.

Kindly, solicitous of everyone's welfare, and a good friend, Tom is a good man to have around; and may he be around for a long, long time.

Your Job and Natural Gas

By E. F. BURDICK, Vice-President

Question 14: Will the sale of foundry coke be affected by the introduction of natural gas?

Answer: Based on the experience in other cities where natural gas is now being used, it is quite certain that natural gas will not supplant the use of foundry coke.

Foundry coke is used to melt pig iron and scrap iron in cupolas where various cast irons are made.

A cupola is a furnace cylindrical in shape, lined with fire birck, and charged through the top with iron, coal and coke. By the use of the intense heat of burning coke, the metal in the furnace is melted. This molten metal is discharged from a spout at the bottom of this furnace and is run into a bucket or ladle, from which it is poured into forms. These forms have been molded from patterns, which when removed from the moldings create open spaces and these, when filled with a molten cast iron, form the castings which go to make up the various machines and equipment used in many and varied industries.

Obviously the introduction of natural gas will not affect the use of foundry coke in cupolas. Where natural gas is available in vast quantities such a replacement has not occurred and it is not anticipated that it will occur in the future. Foundry coke performs a function in the heating of pig iron and scrap iron which cannot be obtained with natural gas. This function is to support iron in layers so that the intervening spaces may serve as heating sources to facilitate the continuous process occurring in cupolas.

Question 15: Has the Coke Plant at any time in the past been threatened with serious curtailment of operation?

Answer: Yes, on several occasions.

The past history of the coke plant will show times when the plant was unable to sell all the products which it produced.

In 1921, several years after the first World War, a recession occurred. It was then impossible to sell all the coke produced; therefore, it was necessary to curtail operations. At that time the Company shut down Solvay Battery No. 3 completely. This shut down lasted for a little more than a year, after which time the demand for coke enabled the Company to continue this operation uninterruptedly to the present time.

In 1930 it was again found, because of general business recession, that the operations of the Coke Plant could not continue at the maximum capacity and, therefore, the curtailment of operations again became necessary. Instead of shutting down any one particular oven battery, a slowdown of operations on all the oven batteries occurred. Instead of charging 2150 tons of coal daily through the ovens, for a short period in 1932—which year represents the low point of the depression—we actually reduced our output to approximately 1500 tons a day. However, throughout the 10 years preceding 1940 we were able to average slightly better than 1900 tons of coal coked per day, which is indeed an excellent record when compared with the serious curtailments which other manufacturers were forced to make.

It is difficult to predict exactly what the future production rates of this plant will be. Changes do occur; business recessions do happen. Investigation shows the production rates of operation of the Coke Company fluctuate to a considerable extent with general business conditions.

It is safe to say that, like other basic industries such as steel, oil, coal, our business will be good when general business conditions are good and vice-versa—not so good when general business conditions are poor. It is the efficient, low-cost producing companies which are able to survive during business recessions.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

"Traditionally, America has paid for rising wages by increasing productivity, and this is the only way to raise living standards. The other alternative—to pay for wage increases by raising prices—is no gain at all for workers, because living-cost increases cancel wage gains."

The above statement is quoted from the July issue of Labor's Monthly Survey, published by the American Federation of Labor.

Solvay News

OCTOBER, 1946

JOIN THE RED FEATHER CLUB

That's right, it is time for the annual Community Fund Campaign. It seems as though it is with us all the time, but did you ever stop to consider what it means to many orphans who are being cared for by this Fund, to crippled children, to aged and infirm people, and to soldiers who have been wounded and are lying in hospitals. Have you stopped to consider that these people would miss your contribution; that it makes all the difference in the world to them in their living throughout the year whether you give to this Fund or do not give?

The different agencies which help to support these people, who are unable to pay for the services of which they are in dire need, must come to us, who are more fortunate, each year, to ask our support. The money we donate is not the entire income which supports these services. The Community Fund organizations do pay 52% of their own expenses with the money collected from fees, from people who can afford to pay for the services, and from benefits left to them; but they still need 48% of the money from the people in this community.

This year there are 35 local Milwaukee County agencies that need your help. The money given to these agencies stays right in this community and it is used to help some of the needy people here in Milwaukee.

The U.S.O. is also included in this Campaign, and even though the U.S.O. is not operating in Milwaukee County the small portion it receives from each contribution will serve a great and deserving purpose for our own Milwaukee County men still in Veterans' Hospitals, in monotonous occupational duties, and for the morale of the new inductees.

Quotas are figured on an average contribution of six hours' pay for each person; therefore, our Company quota is $2,868. That's quite a steep quota, but if everyone contributes something it won't take long to get up there. We've made a good showing in the other Drives, so let's stay in there pitching and have a 100% membership in the Red Feather Club.

Even with increased taxes, the consumer pays one-third less today for a gallon of gas than in 1920.

* * *

If all the net profits of the manufacturing industries were added to wages, the increase would amount to less than 10 per cent.

Milwaukee Solvay News

Published by Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for Employees at the Plant and in Service.

No. 47 — October 1946

Alfred Brill, Editor
Shirley Lange, Ass't Editor

Reporters

Thomas Bachmann	Herb Hinz	Emmet Mullen
Walter Bachmann	Anker Jackson	E. F. Pearson
Wm. Baumgartner	James Johnson, Jr.	Clarence Peltier
James Cerny	Bernice Karweik	Roving Reporter
Wm. Habermann	Walter Koch	Fred Sanderson
Arthur Hahn	Mardelle Lange	Hugo Smith

New Plant Equipment

New Pipe Machine

The Pipefitter Department has a new Model "B" pipe machine which operates at a high production speed, cutting and threading pipes from ⅛" up to and including 2" pipes. The old No. 2 Williams pipe machine, which has been in continuous use since 1930, will be taken out of service.

The new pipe threader includes many modern features which will be appreciated by the pipefitters who use the machine.

One safety feature incorporated in the design is worthy of special mention. That feature is, should the operator or assistant accidently start the motor with the socket wrench in the universal clutch, the wrench will be automatically removed without injuring either the machine or the man operating it.

Cooling Fan For North Condenser Building Motor Room

The North Motor Room, where the circulating pumps are located, has always been difficult to ventilate and cool due to the fact that it doesn't have an outside exposure. The old wall-type fan furnished about 2500 cubic feet of air per minute and was insufficient for proper ventilation.

The new fan, which has been received, is of the 6-blade propellor type, capable of delivering about 11,000 cubic feet of air per minute. This additional amount of fresh air will improve working conditions and will reduce the amount of armature polishing which the motor tenders are required to do.

An inmate of the asylum approached the painter hard at work on the ceiling.

"Hey, mister, have you got a good hold on that brush?"

"I think so — why?"

"Well, hang on tight — I'm gonna move this ladder."

JAMES CHAMBLISS BACK AT WORK

Another of our few remaining servicemen has been given his "walking papers" and is once again an ordinary civilian.

James Chambliss returned to the plant on September 3, after being in the Army since October 1944. While in the States Jim was stationed in Oklahoma and Alabama; and then he was stationed in Japan for several months. He still thinks Milwaukee, Wisconsin is one of the best places, and he is glad to be back.

IT DEPENDS ON HOW YOU TAKE IT

At some time nearly every worker needs correction by his Supervisor. This is a natural part of becoming an expert in the job.

But correction doesn't **guarantee** improvement. It all depends upon how you take it. If its only effect is to hurt you or make you sore, you will have lost any benefit from it.

No matter how bluntly the correction may be given, it **can** be a signal to "take stock" of your strong and weak points.

The conscientious worker looks upon correction as a guide toward further improvement.

IN OUR DEMOCRACY

A recent survey shows that among farmers 22% say city folk are too clannish—11% say city people are too proud and superior.

* * *

Industrial earnings in the first half of this year were almost 10% lower than in the corresponding period of 1945.

* * *

Spectacles were first devised about 1285 by Salvino Armati, a young nobleman of Florence, Italy.

THE 1946-47 LABOR CONTRACT

The outstanding stipulations in the proposed 1946-47 labor contract provide, among other things, that:

1. An eight cents an hour increase shall be paid to all employees under the contract, retroactive to June 1, 1946.
2. A three-week vacation period shall be given to all employees with 30 years or more of service.
3. Liberalization of sickness, accident and health insurance.
4. A statement of life retirement policy of the Company.

It is the intention of the Company to pay retroactive wage payments from June 1, 1946 up to the beginning of some regular pay period probably in September, and then to pay the new rate from the beginning of that wage period on regular pay days thereafter. This will become effective as soon as the technical details of the labor contract have been completed.

There will also be adjustments in vacation pay of eight-cents an hour, which was not received by employees who took their vacations previous to the time the wage increase became effective.

THINK IT THROUGH

In every up-and-coming company, changes in policy and regulations are necessary from tme to time. Sometimes the need for a change is discovered at the top. But the need can often be seen first at the point where the policy or rule operates. For this reason you may be in a good position to note the need for improvement even before the management sees it.

Here is your chance to make a valuable suggestion. Think through exactly what change is needed. Then talk it over with your supervisor, if possible putting it in the form of a proposal for a better way of handling the situation.

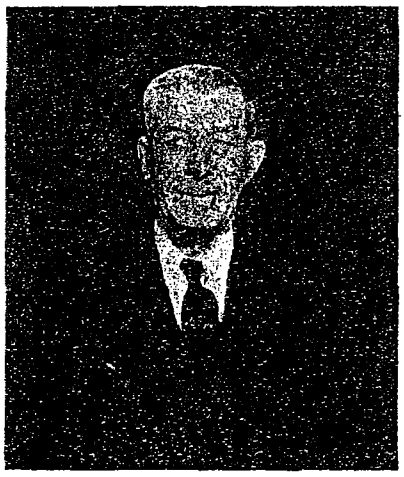
Constructive suggestions of this kind can strengthen your company, which will help all of us.

The Navy is a tradition in my family. My father was a famous sea captain. All his life the finance company referred to him as "The Old Skipper."

* * *

One swallow doesn't make a summer, but too many may bring about a fall.

WILLIAM O. CHASE



Bill Chase saw the light of day for the first time on September 9, 1873 in Woodbine, Illinois.

He started working at the Coke Plant with the Semet Solvay Construction Company and, in his own words, worked with the labor gang, the painters, and the pipefitting gang before going into the operating department.

After a six-month period with the pipefitters on operation work Bill took over the job as repairman in the Ammonia Concentration Department. On this job he attracted the attention of the A.C. foreman who, after some skillful maneuvering, got Bill placed as an ammonia operator on May 16, 1907. On this job his A.C. repair work proved of value to him, ammonia leaks on the A.C. apparatus were "pie" for Bill, he would plug them up with anything available from a toothpick to a broom handle.

During World War I Bill operated the Ammonia Plant and did a mighty swell job too—recovering ammonia so very much needed for ammunition in that war. Pyridine bases also received a lot of his attention and his experience and application went a long way toward making Pyridine recovery successful back in the days when there was a market for that product.

In 1937 Bill was transferred to the Light Oil Department and Benzol Rectifying Plant, and he became an operator in each place. Bill truly is the versatile type operator of the old school.

Motoring has always been one of his keenest enjoyments and he tells of trips back home, and of the gumbo mud encountered, when he had to wind ropes around the tires of his car to get sufficient traction to enable him to reach his destination. Places of interest in Wisconsin and nearby States have all been visited by him and he can, delightfully and convincingly, tell you about them.

Trim, agile, and alert, his looks belie his age, and it is a safe bet that were Ponce de Leon alive today and looking for the fountain of youth he would certainly trail Bill to find the secret of how he keeps his youthful appearance.

Bill was a member of the "Coke Plant Band" and tooted out many a tune when that organization was in its' heyday in Milwaukee. He is a member of the Quarter Century Club and is among the few so-called "Elite" of that Club who wear a diamond-studded button showing 40 years of employment with the Company.

On April 20, 1904, Bill was married to Miss Catherine Spencer and they have two children, a boy and a girl. Bill has about seven and one-half more years to go to a Golden Wedding Anniversary, and if you know Bill you'll agree with us in saying, "It's in the bag!"

Your Job and the Natural Gas Referendum

By E. F. Burdick, Vice President

At this time, when the public interest has again been turned towards the question of using natural gas here in the Milwaukee area by the vote of the Milwaukee Common Council to submit to a referendum of the people the question "Shall natural gas be permitted to be used in the City of Milwaukee," we know that the employees of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company are concerned about their jobs.

This column in the past few months has been telling about the position of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company in the event natural gas should come to Milwaukee. If there is any doubr in your mind as to the security of your jobs we urge you to reread these articles to get a better understanding of the position this Company will be in if natural gas should come to Milwaukee.

The Company has, from time to time, assured its' employees that this plant will not shut down because of the introduction of natural gas but will continue to function as heretofore, except for a few minor exceptions.

CATCH THEM EARLY

Who can say what injury is "minor" at the time it happens? A match is a "minor" fire but it can do a lot of damage.

It's a temptation to treat what seems like a minor injury as unimportant. This is as serious as overlooking a fire just because it is little.

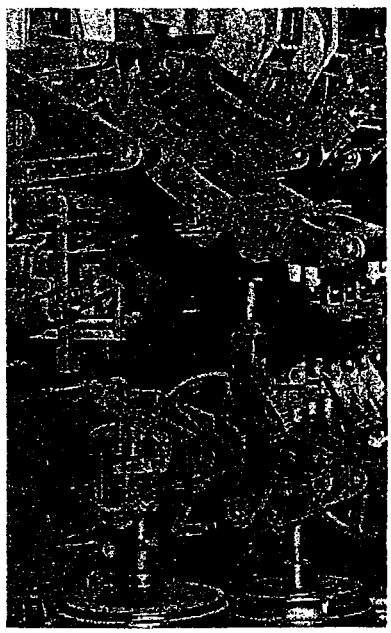
We must make it a rule to give prompt attention to every injury, no matter how slight. The rule won't work, however, if an injured person decides for himself that his injury "isn't worth reporting."

Prompt reporting of a small injury may prevent a serious infection.

aukee Solvay News

AROUND T

Most chemical plants naturally have a laboratory in which chemical tests are performed. When coal is purchased it must be tested for its ash and other impurities and for its coking qualities. Products made at the plant must also be 'ed to check specifications. The men who do this work at our plant are Messrs. ey Zipter, Wallace Coleman, John Mokelke, and Alex Stott. Mr. Walter er is missing from the picture.



When a coke plant functions smooth a simple thing. But troubles do occ it is at those times that some protecti picture we see some electrical breake when trouble occurs. Mr. Anker J breaker board in the Power House.

Mr. George Moore in charge of shipping, has the responsibility of ordering out the proper cars of the various kinds of coke for our customers, nd of getting that coke out on its way at the ght time. George is the envy of many other nployees because he uses the best judgment n dressing comfortably according to the demands of the weather. George has been with the Company many years, and judging by his looks is still a young man.

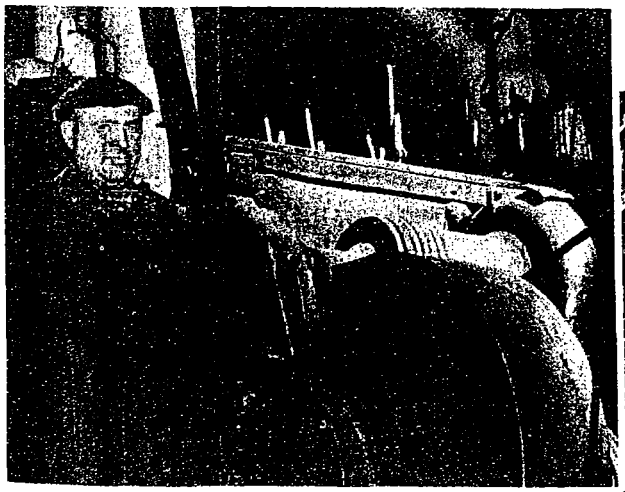
"Under the spreading chestnut tree,
The village smithy stands.
The smith, a mighty man is he
With strong and sinewy hands."

That's the way the poem goes, but in this case the smithy is not under a spreading chestnut tree, but in the Milwaukee Solvay plant. The blacksmith is Mr. Vince LoDuca and his helper Mr. Albert Dallman.

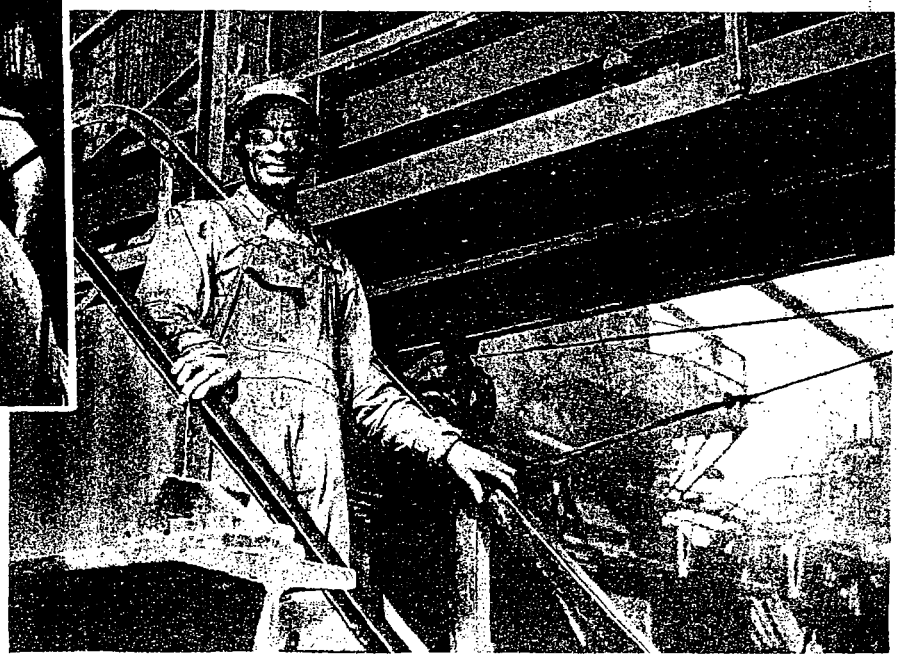
PLANT

it appears that the operation of the plant is t times—not as often now as formerly—and devices function automatically. In the above whic he "juice" on an electrical circuit on, r of the Power House, is at the

The function of the Mechanical Department is to keep the plant running efficiently and continuously without any shutdowns. Interruptions to operations can cause plenty of trouble and it is the Mechanical Department with its "know how" that we depend on for this smoothness of operation. Mr. Tom Dunham and Mr. Ed Schultheis, mechanics, are shown looking over a job in the Machine Shop.



. Nick Jevic is standing at the door of his locomotive ne. This machine does the loading and unloading coke from our storage piles, and the heavy lifting the plant. Nick is an old-timer in the plant; he ainly knows his "stuff."



Mr. Tommy Dyes is on the steps of the pusher machine, of which he is the operator. Mr. Dyes controls this machine when it pushes coke out of the Koppers ovens and levels coal after it has been charged into the ovens. Tom knows that careful operation of this machine can save a lot of repair work for the Mechanical Department.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 49 January 1947

SICKNESS BENEFIT INCREASE APPROVED BY EMPLOYEES OF PLANT

The petitions recently sent around the plant, which asked approval of employees for the proposed increase in benefits of our sickness insurance, have been returned to the Personnel Office, and show that this increase has received a very high vote of approval

Because of the policy of the Insurance Company, when terms of an insurance contract are changed, all employees are permitted to sign up under the new plan, before it becomes effective regardless of whether they had been covered by the present plan or not. A physical examination is not required.

The resulting high endorsement by employees was very gratifying to the Negotiating Committee and the Company.

The Personnel Office has written to the Insurance Company stating the facts of the vote taken here and requesting the Insurance Company to revise the present policy to conform with the liberalized one as approved by the employees. So far the Insurance Company has stated it will attempt installation of this liberalized plan on January 1, 1947, or as soon thereafter as possible. A notice of definite action taken will be posted as soon as such information has been received by the Personnel Office.

The liberalization of benefits, as stated in the December issue of the Solvay News, is to change the sickness benefits of $14.00 per week for a period of 13 weeks after a waiting period of 7 days, to benefits of $23.00 per week for a period of 13 weeks after a waiting period of 3 days.

LETTER FROM JAPAN

A letter from Wayne Ellington was received last month. Wayne, at the time he wrote the letter, was stationed in Sendai, Japan.

His unit moved from Tachokawa about a month ago. They are using the planes up there for paratroopers. They are near Yamato, and the airdrome they are at is the one Admiral Halsy had shelled with his fleet. Wayne said the place really looks like it too.

Wayne expects to be back at the plant sometime in February. He wants everyone to know that he is the father of a 7 lb. baby boy. Our heartiest congratulations to you and your wife, Wayne.

We received a beautiful Christmas card from Wayne, which he had made. It was very much appreciated, Wayne, and we all want to say, "Thank You!"

YOUR JOB AND NATURAL GAS

Judging by the events of recent months it can be safely assumed that natural gas will soon be available to consumers of Milwaukee and other communities of Wisconsin.

All phases of the program are moving along rapidly.

The contract for pipe for the big Michigan-Wisconsin pipeline project—a contract involving an expenditure of more than $19,000,000—has been let to the A. O. Smith Corporation.

A contract has also been let for an aerial survey of the proposed right-of-way from Texas to Wisconsin and Michigan. Contracts for equipment and construction of the line will follow when the route has been definitely fixed.

The following are the developments in the program to bring natural gas to this area:

On November 30, 1946, the Federal Power Commission issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity, granting the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline company authority to build and operate a natural gas pipeline.

On December 10 the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, by a vote of 20 to 6, approved the introduction of natural gas into Milwaukee. With the aproval of the City of Milwaukee all of the cities, villages and townships in the Milwaukee Gas Light Company area are on record for substitution of natural gas for manufactured gas.

On December 30 the Federal Power Commission issued an order reopening its proceedings in the Michigan-Wisconsin application for the sole purpose of fixing the status of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company in the Michigan markets. This proceeding has no bearing on the Wisconsin end of the Michigan-Wisconsin line.

On December 30 the Panhandle-Eastern, the National Coal Association and the United Mine Workers filed an application for reconsideration, revocation and abandonment of the Federal Power Commission orders or a rehearing of the entire matter.

On January 14, 1947, the Federal Power Commission denied this application and it is now proceeding with the matter of fixing the status of the Panhandle Eastern company in the Detroit and Ann Arbor areas.

Michigan-Wisconsin, in the meantime, has complied with the Federal Power Commission order to accept the certificate within fifteen days after November 30, and it has complied with the Federal Power Commission orders relative to filing an application for a pipeline from the Austin field, in Michigan, to Detroit.

The Milwaukee Gas Light Company has filed its' application for substitution of natural gas for manufactured gas with the Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

The Federal Power Commission has disposed of the assertion of "not enough natural gas" by its' finding that "reserves are adequate." It has held that there is a substantial demand for natural gas in Wisconsin and that giving Milwaukee and Wisconsin natural gas will be "in the public interest."

Again, we wish to reiterate the statements made frequently over a period of many months, that the whole plan and program provides for continued operation of the Coke Plant. The advent of natural gas will not throw men out of jobs at the Coke Plant.

Milwaukee Solvay News
Published by
Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company
for its' Employees

No. 49 JANUARY 1947

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SHIRLEY LANGE, Ass't Editor

Reporters

THOMAS BACHMANN — EMMET MULLEN
JIM CERNY — E. P. PEARSON
WM. HABERMANN — ROVING REPORTER
HERB HINZ — FRED SANDERSON

SAVINGS BOND MEETING

A meeting of the solicitors was held in the Downtown Sales Office, Thursday evening, December 12.

A technicolor picture, "America the Beautiful," was shown. It depicted our country from New York City's sky line to the giant trees in California, and from Texas longhorn cattle to iron ore in Minnesota, truly a beautiful country, this land of yours and mine.

Chairman Pyzik asked the solicitors to interest fellow-employees in the Payroll Savings Plan, stating that it's a sound plan with the maximum of safety and a good return on your investment.

Mr. Brill explained the proposed Hospitalization and Sickness Plan in detail and answered numerous questions.

Election of committee members resulted in the following men being chosen by ballot: Milton Pyzik, A. Brill, Roy Peoples, Walter Brehmer, Steve Berkowski, Max Lehmann, and Emmet Mullen. They will serve on the committee for the coming year.

Despite the inclement weather, 46 employees, among them Miss Alice Rossman, attended this meeting, and the committee wants to thank you for this fine attendance. Lunch and refreshments were served and enjoyed by all present.

The sheepshead players were out in force after the meeting, two tables, both going strong.

Lot of new faces at this meeting; looks like we are off to a good start for 1947.

—THE ROVING REPORTER

JOHN HOFMANN

It is with mingled feelings of loss and regret that we write of the death of John Hofman, who died on December 8, 1946, after an illness of several months

Our contacts with him in his job of storekeeper, through some 37 years, led us to recognize the sterling qualities that he had—loyalty, integrity, and faithfulness to his friends. As we look back we know too that there must have been many times that even though he was in pain he carried on in his daily work doing his part of the job that helped us to carry on our work at the plant.

Thirty-seven years of faithful service made many firends for John Hofmann here at the Coke Plant, and they ournd his death and express their sincere sympathy to his wife.

GOOD WORK ! ! !

When a leaking tank car, containing sulphuric acid, came into the plant recently and could not be unloaded by the regular unloading method, Paul Ebert, Al Hoefert, and Joe Schesny solved the problem by plugging the leak from the inside by wedging roofing pitch and wood blocking into the crack through the tank car shell. This made the car suitable for the pressure method of unloading, and thus a difficult dilemma was overcome.

Nice work fellows, we salute you.

FIRES ARE CAUSED THEY DON'T "JUST HAPPEN"

94% of all fires are caused by carelessness and human failures. Only 6% are beyond human control, and I refer to the fact that lightning fires, which may be considered acts of God, are the only ones considered beyond our control.

It is estimated that fire losses this year will be close to $1,000,000,000. That sum of money would build 75,000 miles of road, or 1,000 schools costing $1,000,000 each, or 1,000 soldiers recreational memorials, or whatever else you may want up to that sum.

The point is that we can save ourselves a lot of money by changing from careless habits to careful ones. One billion dollars is a lot of money; it's certainly worth the try.

LEARNING WHILE YOU'RE EARNING

A desire to learn should be part of every man's attitude toward his job.

None of us respects a "know-it-all" attitude in another person. It shows at once that the other person is out of step or standing still.

On the job, the man who knows most about the work is often the first one to want to learn more. He knows that learning never stops for the worker who seeks to master a job or to advance to a better one.

Mr. Stanley Owicki, one of our old-timers in the Mason & Labor Department, can be depended upon to mix mortars and supply the various bricks used around the ovens with unfailing accuracy. Stanley looks as though he has the situation well in hand..

CIGARETTE SMOKERS

Fire Prevention Safety School always is a source of inspiration and information to me, even though I have attended many of those sessions.

I learned something about cigarette smoking which is of value to any man or woman who smokes cigarettes, and that means most of us.

Do you know that approximately 30% of our fires in the United States are caused by smokers and matches?

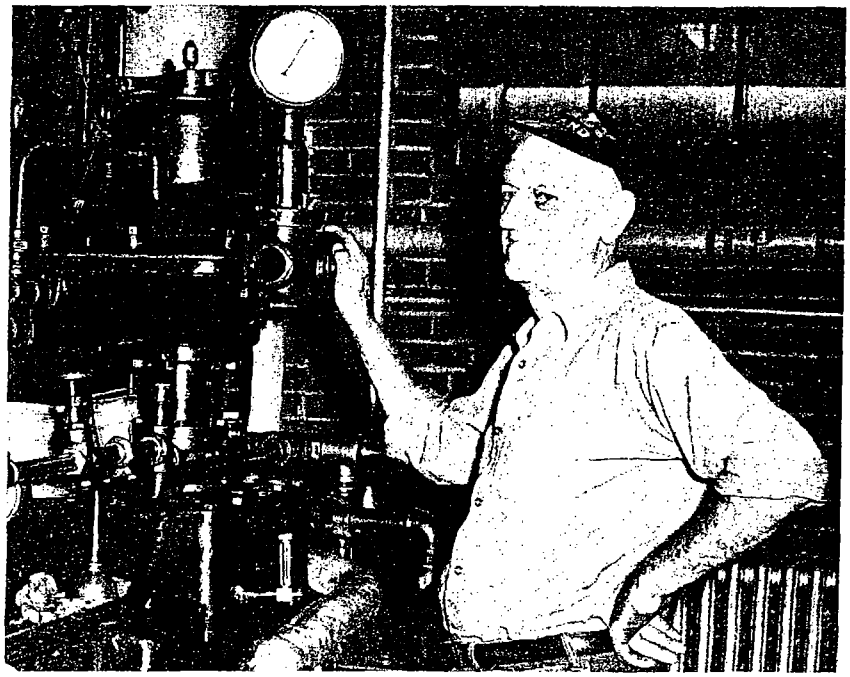
Do you know that loss means $600,000,000 each year?

Do you know that there is unsuspected danger at hand to people who smoke in bed? You may be burned if you set fire to your bedclothes, but worse, and probably fatal, are the gasses which are produced by smoldering fire in woolen material. A deadly cyanide gas is produced, which more often than not is the cause of death to people involved in this type of fire.

This cyanide gas is a deadly poison and acts quickly when the person arises suddenly from the bed to ascape the fire, when upon taking a deep breath the poisonous affect of the gas produces unconsciousness.

10,000 lives are lost by fire each year in the United States. DO NOT SMOKE CIGARETTES IN BED.

There is another good rule: A lighted cigarette must be chaperoned; never let it go out by itself—put it out.



Mr. Thomas Kimber, in the Booster Station at the governor of one of the boosters, is satisfied with the way things are going, judging by the smile on his face. Tom can tell whether machines are functioning correctly or not just by the sound of things.

CHARLES SCHAUS

If someone should tell us that Milwaukee Solvay has an employee who belongs to the Quarter Century Club and who has over 28 years of service with the Company, and then tell us his name, we would be amazed to think that we did not know him. Well, that is the situation for most of us in ragard to Charles Schaus.

You see, Charles Schaus, while employed by this Company all those years, performs his duties down near Sandusky, Ohio, the shipping point for lake carriers transporting coal on the Great Lakes to the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company docks.

One wonders what an employee of this Company would be doing down there. Coal is just black rock to most people. However, to people who manufacture coke and its' by-products, coal is not just coal; it must have qualities which enable it to be manufactured into high-quality coke and its' by-products. Therefore, someone has to watch and guard against the factors which may affect coke-making ability.

Charlie Schaus inspects the coal as it comes from the mine and arrives at the shipping dock. Mr. Schaus has had so much experience doing this that he can tell by glancing over a car of coal approximately what the ash content is. He can tell whether the mine has been careless in its' loading of the coal, and whether or not the coal shipped from the mines has arrived intact without any loss of weight, or whether those weights listed are inaccurate. Frequently, when coal is not up to grade in respect to its' ash content, Mr. Schaus finds it necessary to take a trip to the mines for inspection, and very often he is able to suggest corrective measures which enable those mines to produce coal with a lowered ash content.

Many people do not know that coal from each mine must not be mixed for by-product coke production. It must be segregated so that on arrival at the Coke Plant it may be mixed in known-proportions to permit control of the quality of coke. Charles Schaus practically takes control of loading boats with coal at the dock. He indicates to the boat captain into which compartment the various kinds of coal are to go. In addition, during those loading operations, he orders water on the coal when, according to his judgment, it is necessary. Coal in its' loading and unloading operations may blow away in appreciable quantities, particularly if it is dry and dusty, and it is this loss which Mr. Schaus tries to avert by adding water to such coal in the loading operations.

Boats very often load at the most inconvenient times of the day or night, nevertheless, Mr. Schaus is at hand no matter what the time of loading is to supervise these operations.

Anyone knowing lake shippers and the boat personnel, know that these men are hard and tough; therefore, they must be handled with tact and firmness in order not to cause disturbances in the loading operations. Charlie Schaus has that assurance and confidence which comes through long experience. It is this knowledge and the natural tact which Mr. Schuas has, which men of the boats respect.

In his quiet way, boat men know through past experience that the words of Charles Schaus need not be shouted in order to give authority and intelligent direction to his orders. They respect the words of a man who knows what he is doing.

Mr. Schaus very often visits Milwaukee, which by the way is his home-town, around the Holidays, and it is at such times that the men of the plant are beginning to get acquainted with Charlie, as he is affectionately known.

Mr. Schaus has two sons who are located in the Sandusky, Ohio area. One of the sons has followed in the footsteps of his father and is now a superintendent of one of the docks in that vast Sandusky shipping area.

Just like the boat people, members of the Quarter Century Club who have had the opportunity of meeting Charles Schaus respect him and like him, and they say they would like to see him more often.

DO YOU KNOW

Do you know that there are more than twice as many people killed each year in homes than there are in industrial plants.

Do you know that if the stairways in industrial plants were cluttered with magazines, pails, mops, containers, and many other things like they are in some homes we have heard of there would be many more accidents than there are at present. Then the inspectors, upon investigation of such accidents, would order the employer to be a good housekeeper.

Do you know that insurance inspectors surveying the premises of an industrial plant look for signs of bad housekeeping. If they find indications such as frayed electric light cords draped over railings and pipes, or oily rags thrown in corners and not placed in metal containers with covers on them, or combustible material near open fires or furnaces, they immediately report such a condition to the head of the company and insist upon correction.

Why do they do this? Because they know that bad housekeeping causes accidents and fires, and if this is true in an industrial plant it is also true in your home.

Of course we know Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company employees are aware of the value of good housekeeping because they are responsible for that condition here at the plant. This article is just a suggestion and reminder for our outside readers to check up on safety hazards in the home.

Mr. Ed Sykora is shown at the circular saw, sawing a board.

QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

Frankly, I am jealous of this man, Christy." He puts on a show that is so much better than any I could ever think of. He and his committee did it again with a Christmas party in the Downtown Sales Office auditorium, decorated for the occasion with a lighted Christmas tree 'n everything. The meeting was Friday, December 21, 1946.

Everyone was told to bring a 50¢ gift. Someone with super sagacity saw to it that a Scotchman, in this case Alex Turnbull, was the name recorder and gift collector. He really recorded and collected too.

The loud speaker with almost human intelligence gave up in the presence of so much competition. All of Harry Gray's men couldn't get the contraption to function again.

Eighty members and J. A. B. Lovett, as honored guest, joined in the community singing and in the singing of Christmas carols. The music was furnished by Fred and Beverly. One of the best features of the evening was the song "How Do You Do," as sung by Erv Schwendke. Erv picked out people in the audience and sang to them and the audience joined in the chorus. In the language of the theatre, Erv had them "rolling in the aisles." He wrote the words himself, and they are published on the last page of this newsletter. "Keeping Christmas," by Henry Van Dyke, was read by your reporter.

Anker Jackson, newcomer to the Club, expressed his pleasure in being a Quarter Centurian in a short speech. Our only out-of-town member, Charlie Schaus from Toledo, the man who keeps our coal stock pile piled up, expressed his pleasure at being able to be with us. The pleasure was mutual, Charlie.

George H. Dorr, Vice President in Charge of Sales, completed 40 years of service with the Company in October and was presented with a 40-year, diamond studded pin. The presentation speech was made by Mr. J. A. B. Lovett. Mr. Lovett commended George highly for his many fine qualities, and George, after a very nice speech, gracefully sided over to the line up of the six other 40-year members present.

Emil Rahn, Ernie Keller, Elmer Frei, Ed. Bird, and Bill Lexow had the honor of serving the lunch and refreshments.

Bill Lexow did a fine job in leading the singing of Christmas carols; Fred Sanderson and Dave Blaine did an equally fine job with the community singing.

The gifts were distributed by Alice Rossman and Laura Koepnick. President Christiansen has a novel way of making you sing in groups to earn your present. Many and novel were the gifts. Paul Ebert received a dollar bill; Wallie Berndt had a shiny 50c piece; and "Jim" Lovett proudly displayed his gift of poker chips.

This report would not be complete without a vote of thanks to Mrs. E. E. Christiansen, for her work in wrapping Christmas gifts and trimming the Christmas tree used for the occasion. So we heartily say, "Thank You, Mrs. E. E."

Until we meet again.

— EMMET MULLEN

A wise man is easily recognized, not so much by the brilliant things he says as by the stupid things he does not say.

WHO SPENDS IT?

We like to be able to decide how and when to spend our own money. Spending money by choice doesn't usually hurt too much.

But if you lose that dollar in your wallet, or if some one steals it, you feel "burned up." You haven't received your money's worth.

The Company doesn't get its' money's worth either whenever there is waste. Material or time carefully used is one thing. The same material or time lost through mis-use or waste is quite a different matter.

Make sure that the material, time, and equipment entrusted to you produce an adequate return.

Apply brakes on a slippery pavement lightly and with a pumping action. If you jam on brakes, they may lock and throw your car into a dangerous skid.

An undertaker found a donkey lying dead in front of his premises and went to inform the police.

"What am I to do with it?" he asked the officer in charge.

The officer had a sense of humor.

"Do with it?" he asked with a grin. "Bury it, of course. You're an undertaker, aren't you?"

"That's true," replied the undertaker, "but I thought it only right to come 'round and inform the relatives first."

The Company manufactures coke, gas, and by-products. Mr. E. R. Mullen, more familiarly known as Emmet, is the man in charge of the manufacture of the by-products. Besides supervising this department, Emmet is interested in many other activities here around the plant.

AROUND THE PLANT

Frank Dayton left the Producer Plant and Milwaukee Solvay on November 21. Frank was a good man to have around and his presence and efficiency will be missed in the operation of the Producers. Everyone wishes Frank the best of luck in his new venture.

If anyone is interested in buying a lot contact Jake Fleck. Jake had a piece of land and he is now trying to cut it up into lots. He's been doing a lot of drawing trying to get as many lots as possible out of the land.

Al Joers is the new Producer operator on Christy's shift, and Elmer Joers received the job of swing man. Charles Barcovich is taking over Elmer's former job. Lot of luck to all three of you in your new jobs.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Falkowski welcomed a young debutante in their home. The girl was born on November 21, 1946. Congratulations Harold and Grace.

Milton Pyzik is back on the job after a part-time leave of absence to move his house.

Wonder why they call Al Joers "Doc" around the farm.

Jim Cerny's wife is getting rabbit-minded too. She is staritng to raise Angora rabbits.

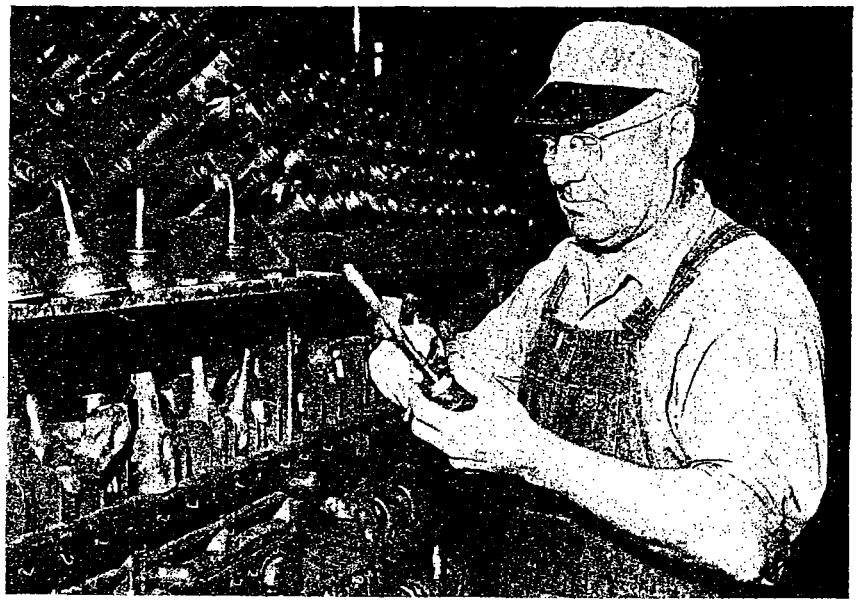
Frank Mashek reports that bowling is an easy game—if you use a stick with a ball on each end.

Bob Behrens has not found a house yet; how about a dog house, Bob?

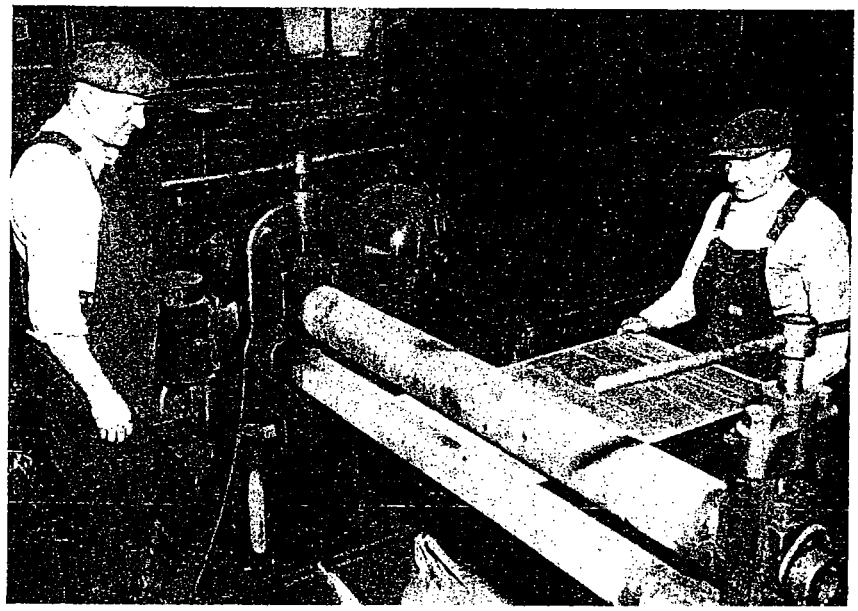
Wonder why Christy sold that strike-loaded bowling ball to Walter Olm. Walter is leading the league with a nice 177 average, and the President of the "Old-Timers Club" is limping along with 158. You should have kept that old pellet, Old-Timer.

The deer hunting season is over, and most of the fellows came back to their dears without any deer. Bill Schultz said he did not even see a deer. Joe Korom was better than that, he saw a deer but by the time he could get outside the deer was gone. Vince Sowieja's son shot one, even if Vince didn't, so they'll have some venison. Grover House told us that he'd have had his deer if the bullet had gone where he'd aimed it or if the deer had stood still. Better luck next year, fellows.

Levi Leslie, the coke-side repairman, went to Nevada on his vacation to check up on his Gold Mine. He expected to buy machinery and start production in the near future. After all the plans were made he returned home and in about two weeks he received a telegram that someone wanted to buy the mine. He went back to Nevada and he promised Conrad Hagenkord some of that precious metal when he returned home again. He sold the mine and brought back two boxes of the rock and ore for Conrad. Conrad claims that after sifting all the ore and clay he got about 1,000,000 of an ounce of gold from those two boxes.



Mr. Robert Zipter, in the above picture, is at a rack of tools and dies. Many varieties of tools must be carried in stock so that repairs can be made economically by the maintenance department.



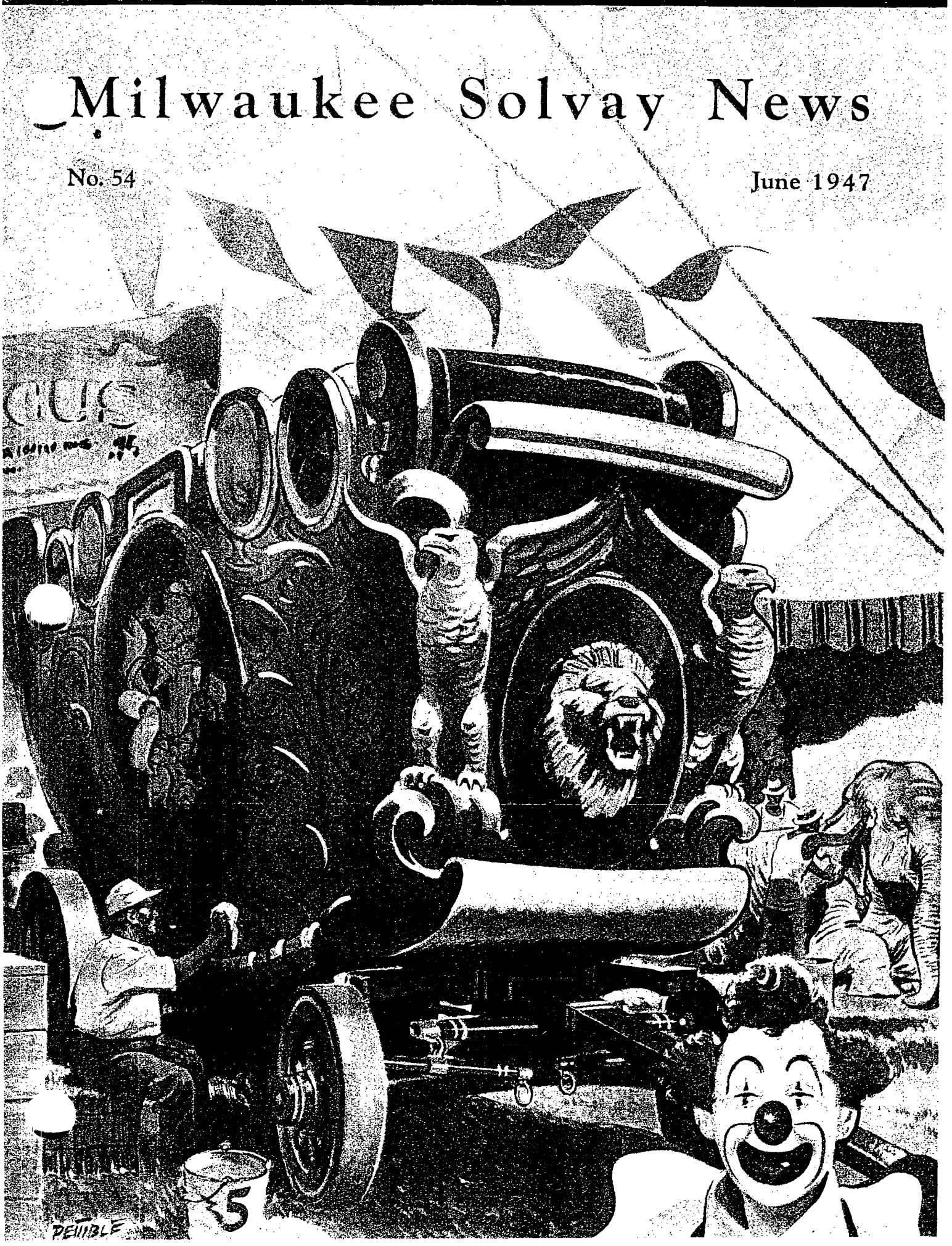
Among other skilled workers, the maintenance mechanics in the plant consist of a group of ironworkers. Mr. Olie Peterson and Mr. Frank Basile are rolling a plate, probably for some coal or coke chute here on the plant.

Were our eyes deceiving us, or did we see Erv Christiansen riding in a north-bound truck on South 1st Street on December 16th? It seems as though he was doing a Statute of Liberty pose with a decorated Christmas tree. Old Santa would have been jealous of our genial Quarter Century Club President if he had seen him.

Genius begins great works; labor alone finishes them.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 54 June 1947



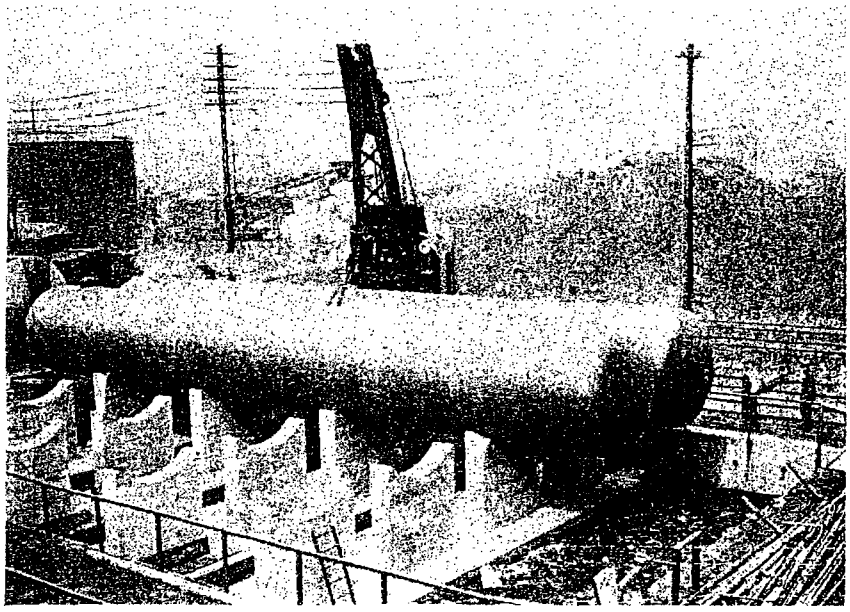
ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR GAS LOAD

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, after going through a winter when its' gas pumping machinery was taxed beyond its' normal capacity, is now taking steps to reinforce its' ability to handle the heavy gas load. By doing this it will provide safeguards against breakdowns which might interrupt the uniform flow of gas from the Coke Plant to the Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

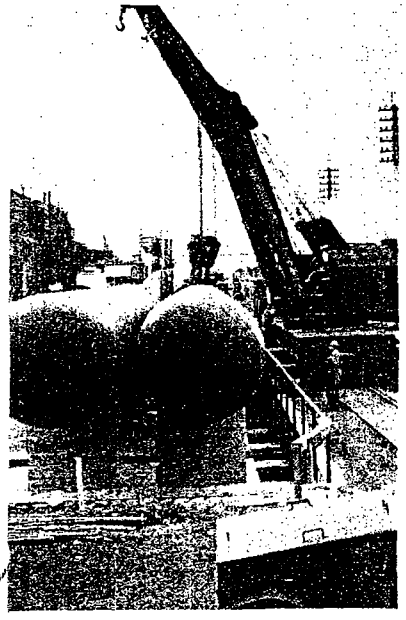
As most employees already know, our boosters were operating above normal capacity against a back-pressure above the normal amount for which the pumps were designed. The result was that the engines and pumps, because of the excessive load against which they were working, had excessive wear. Therefore, considerable overhauling has been done and must be done before the winter season again arrives.

The No. 1 pump in the Gas Pump House, which was of very small capacity, has been removed and a much larger unit, Ingersol-Rand, of 7½ million cubic feet capacity will be installed in place of the No. 1 pump. This new machine and pump will be used as a booster—that is to pump the gas from the plant to the Third Ward plant of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company. This machine will supply the needed pumping capacity this winter and give reasonable assurance of adequate pumping reserve between the Coke Plant and the Third Ward Plant.

As an additional aid in the gas pumping problem, the Company will install a 20" gas line from the pumps in the B. P. Building to the pit valve on Greenfield Avenue. This line will reduce the back-pressure on the pumps enough to justify the expenditure of this money for the pipe line.



Gas storage tanks are being placed into position. These tanks are 60 feet long, 11 feet in diameter, and 1 inch thick, and are designed to store butane or propane oil.



Railroad locomotive crane placing one of the oil storage tanks; tank weighs over forty tons.

Employees have noticed that the original gasoline storage tanks located east of the petroleum vaporization plant have been moved and that foundations have been constructed for four cylindrical tanks. These tanks will be of heavy steel because the oil which will be used, butane or propane, at normal temperature, if confined in a tank will create a pressure in that tank of at least 20 lbs. for butane and 200 lbs. for propane oil. If this pressure is permitted to escape to the air the oil vaporizes and valuable vapor would be lost.

The gas from these tanks will be mixed with producer gas after it passes through the vaporization tower and then will be used for heating Solvay ovens. This change from the use of natural gasoline to butane or propane became necessary when the light gasolines which had been previously used for enriching producer gas became unobtainable. Butane and propane which are part of the vapors collected from natural petroleum wells are more plentiful than the light gasolines. Therefore, the Company found it necessary to provide the facilities, such as the storage tanks now being installed, for the use of these two oils. These oils like many other commodities have increased considerably in price which has added to the cost of gas production over what it was last year.

The Solvay Coke Company is the chief source of supply for gas distributed by the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, and is in a critical position because of the vast increase in the gas load. The Company, therefore, is taking all precautions possible at this time to repair its' apparatus so that its' machines will be able to function under the heavy load which it will again have to work against this coming winter season.

LOYALTY

"If you work for a man, in Heaven's name WORK for him. If he pays you wages which supply your bread and butter, work for him—speak well of him—stand by him and stand by the institution he represents. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

"If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage—resign your position, and when you are outside damn to your heart's content—but as long as you are a part of an institution do not condemn it. If you do that you are loosening the tendrils that are holding you to the institution and at the first high wind that comes along you will be uprooted and blown away and probably will never know the reason why."

— ELBERT HUBBARD

WHAT IS PROFIT?

Profit is what the owner of a business has left after paying every item of cost involved in making and selling his product or service. It is the difference between the price he gets from a customer and what it costs him to produce his products.

In another sense, profit is the reward which goes to the owner of a business to compensate him for the use of his savings invested in the business. Profit is a payment for the risk taken by the person who invests his savings in a business.

The investor "holds the bag" and eats at the last table. After all wages and salaries have been paid; after all bills for materials have been paid; after all taxes and other expenses have been taken into account, the risk-taking investor may receive some return upon his investment if anything remains.

When we realize that in normal times approximately 20% of the new businesses which start up fail within the first year, we can appreciate that the element of risk in starting a business is an important factor. Under these conditions no one could be expected to venture into a business unless there was some reasonable expectation of profit substantially greater than their savings could earn at interest in a bank.

Mistaken Ideas About Profit

Josh Billings once made the remark, "It ain't ignorance that causes so much trouble — it's folks knowing so much that ain't so."

This is particularly true about business profit. There is probably no subject upon which employees and the public generally are so misinformed. Numerous public opinion polls reveal that the average person believes that corporations retain from 20% to 25% of every dollar received from customers. Practically every survey of public opinion which has been made indicates that the public believes that some such high percentage of profit is made.

Actually, official data from the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that over the entire period from 1919 to 1943 the average profit per dollar of sales has been only 4.3%.

The year 1946 has been frequently pointed to as a year of tremendous profits. Actually, profits for 1946 are estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board at only 5.5% of sales. That is 5½¢ profit for each dollar's worth of goods sold. When we compare this with average profits of 4.4% of sales for the year 1939, we realize that there was nothing excessive about average profits in 1946.

(Continued on Page 6)

Mr. Thomas Skoczynski, Oven Foreman, and Mr. William Felger, heaterman, are standing on the bench in front of ovens of Koppers Block #1. Tom and Bill are both old-timers on these ovens, having been connected with the operation of them since this Block was started in 1921.

AROUND THE PLANT

COKE HANDLING DEPARTMENT

by Clarence Peltier

Joe Stambulich is now working in the Coke Handling Department as domestic car loader. Joe is the pitching ace on the Company's baseball team Jerry Buchholz has been promoted to the job of domestic house operator. Howard Handy has left the domestic house for the job of swing man at the foundry loading station.

BOILER HOUSE

by Walter Bachmann

Hear that Martin, Ben, and Tom Dunham of this Department went fishing in the Wolf River near Oshkosh. Martin caught the only whitebass. He thought it should have been a Northern pike because they were fishing on the North side of the River. This puts them in the same class as Frank Mashek and Jim Cerny who also have some unusual tales.

Baby girls arrived at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Waller and Mr. and Mrs. George Soltes. Our congratulations to both these families.

MACHINE SHOP

by Fred Sanderson

Once again we are overhauling the Gas Producers. This work must be done during the summer months as by next Fall the Producers must be ready for another tough season.

There are two important sections of the producer which move on ball bearings; and which must be examined carefully. The first is the upper section which consists of the charging door and hopper and the fuel distribution castings, known as the "Pants Legs". This part of the producer revolves on 99 two-inch steel balls, which must be examined because if one of them wears flat and is not replaced considerable difficulty is experienced.

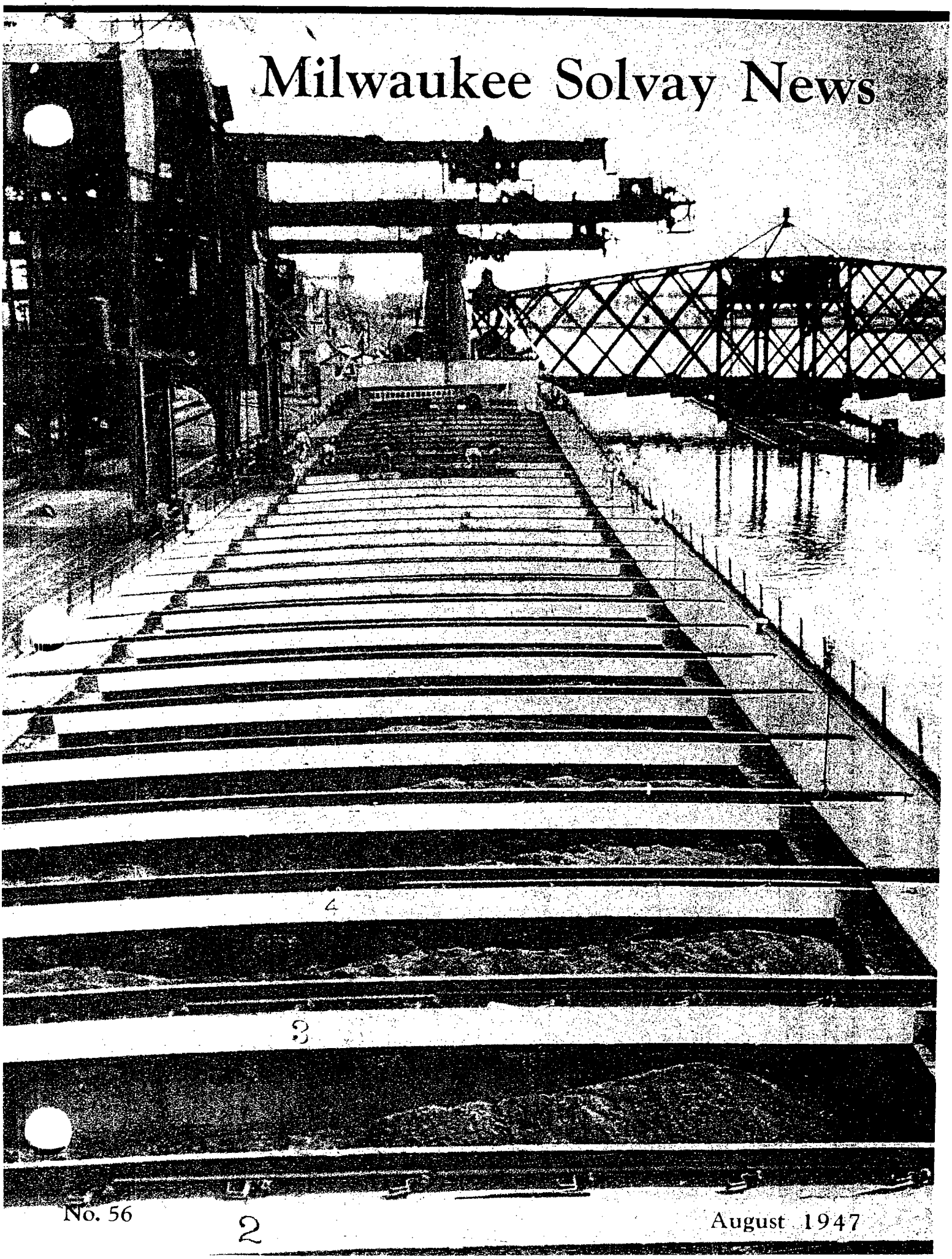
The other revolving section of the producer is the bottom section, which revolves on 70 four-inch steel balls which also must be examined and defective balls removed.

Another important job is relining the inside of the producer which wears out because of the movement of coke on the steel plates which make up the sides of the producer.

Then also, the "dog house", which protects the levers and links in the fuel hopper, has to be renewed because this so-called "house" has a full impact of coke falling down and moving over it as the producer is charged with coke.

(Continued on Page 7)

Milwaukee Solvay News



No. 56 August 1947

Transportation of Coal for the Ovens

Just why nature provided the United States with enormous quantities of coal and distributed it quite widely throughout the country, with the best quality coal in the East and the lesser quality coal in the West, is something for the geologists to explain. But that quirk of nature has made it necessary for the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company to obtain its coal from Eastern sections of the United States instead of from the adjacent Indiana and Illinois coal fields. The coke manufactured by the Company must be low in sulphur and in ash and of good structural quality. Because these coke characteristics can only be found in the Eastern coals, the Company finds it necessary to purchase its coal only in the East.

Because of the long haul from the Eastern states to the Solvay Coke Company plant, coal costs are higher than if the Illinois and Indiana coal was used. Transportation from the Eastern coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky necessitates travel by rail for a distance of over 300 miles, from the mines to the Lake Erie loading ports.

At the Lake Erie ports large railroad yards have been built for the purpose of storage until boats arrive for loading. Also large automatic car dumpers have been built, which take a carload at a time and automatically dump it so it spouts directly into the boat. Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company maintains an inspector and assistant at these loading ports, whose job it is to inspect the coal and to direct the loading so that the coals from various mines do not become mixed. This is necessary because at the plant, in the process of making coke, it is important that definite mixtures of high and low volatile coal be strictly adhered to in order to have some control of the quality of coke.

The large lake carriers, loaded sometimes with as much as 12,000 tons of coal, proceed from the Lake Erie ports up through the Detroit River, Lake Huron, through the Mackinac Straits, and down Lake Michigan to the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company docks.

Upon arrival at the docks a crew of boat unloaders immediately proceeds to relieve this lake carrier of its load.

Delays in unloading are expensive to the boat owners because of the large crew which must be paid regardless of the number of trips per season the boat makes. The stockholder also expects some kind of return on his investment and this cannot be given to him unless that boat makes a large number of trips each season.

The employees of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, by means of three electric unloading rigs, can empty these boats, an average of 10,000 tons of coal, in approximately 17 hours. Three clam shell buckets which grab this coal from the boats take about three tons of coal per bite and deposit it on a shaker which sends it to a coal conveyor belt. A series of conveyors eventually deposits this coal in the storage field.

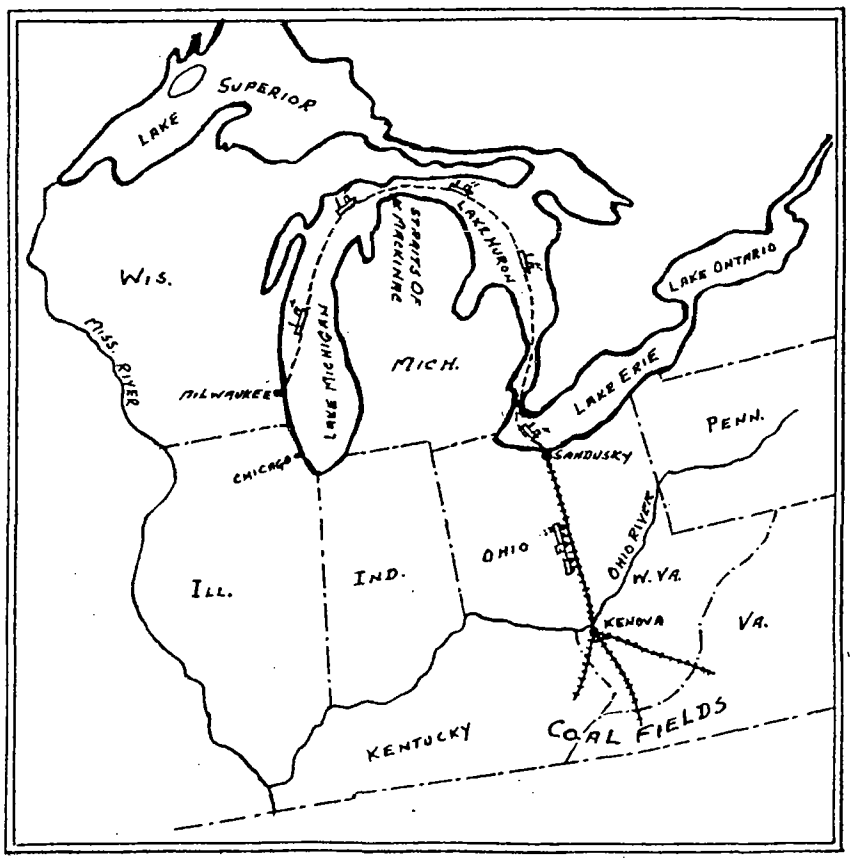
As mentioned previously, coal from each mine is not allowed to be mixed in the boat. The high and low volatile coals have a separate place in the field so that when coal is crushed and mixed for the ovens a predetermined percentage of each type of coal is taken from the various storage areas.

A question naturally comes to mind and that is whether or not these boats return empty to the Ohio ports on Lake Erie. Generally they do not return empty. Sometimes they take a load of grain to Eastern ports, and at other times they go to Upper Michigan and Minnesota ports for a load of iron ore for the great steel plants of the Youngstown and Pittsburgh areas.

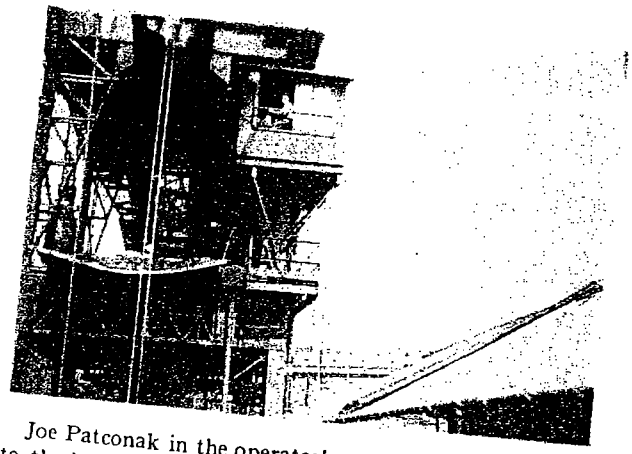
Lake boats plying this trade continue their trips as long as the ice conditions permit them to travel on the Great Lakes. Old Man Winter generally directs his blasts so that the Mackinac Straits freeze up and block the channel between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan early in Winter—usually during the middle of December. In the Spring of the year the Straits again provide the bottle-neck for reopening of navigation on the Lakes. When the Straits are clear of ice, which usually occurs in April, navigation again begins throughout the Great Lakes area.

During the Winter months these large lake carriers, which are so important to the coal and steel indus-

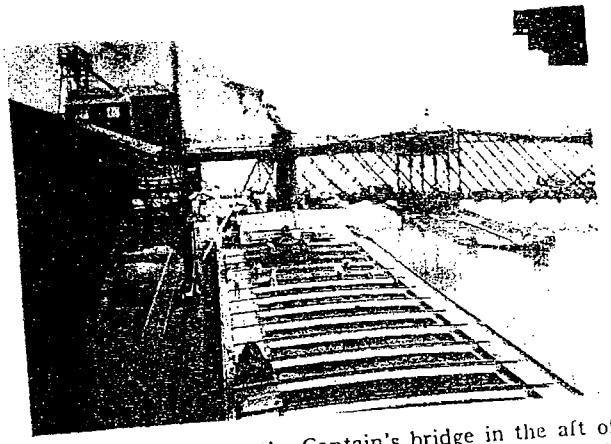
(Continued on Page 5)



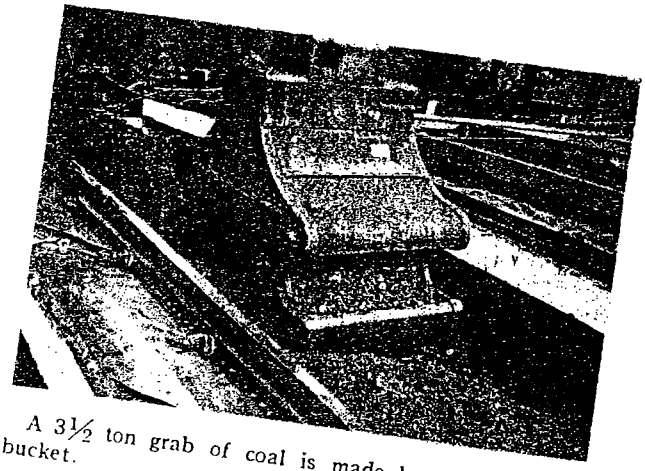
The Robert L. Ireland at the dock of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company in the Kinnickinnic River. 11,000 tons of coal ready to be unloaded.



Joe Patconak in the operator's cab is looking down into the hold of the vessel, watching the clam shell bucket at the end of the hoist lines shown in the picture.

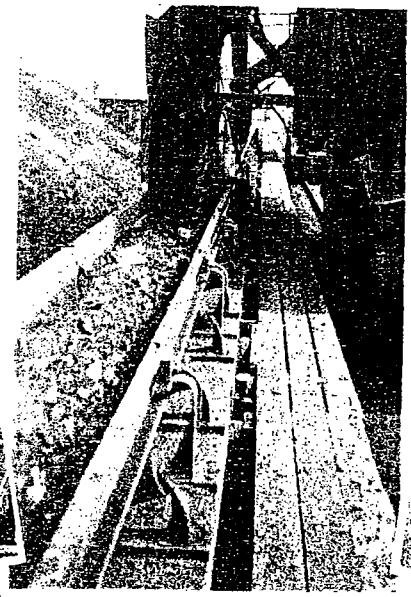


Looking down from the Captain's bridge in the aft of the boat we see the open hatches with the coal loaded almost to the very top.



A 3½ ton grab of coal is made by the clam shell bucket.

The Robert L. Ireland, looking astern.



The coal discharged by the clam shell buckets is eventually fed onto a continuous rubber belt conveyor.

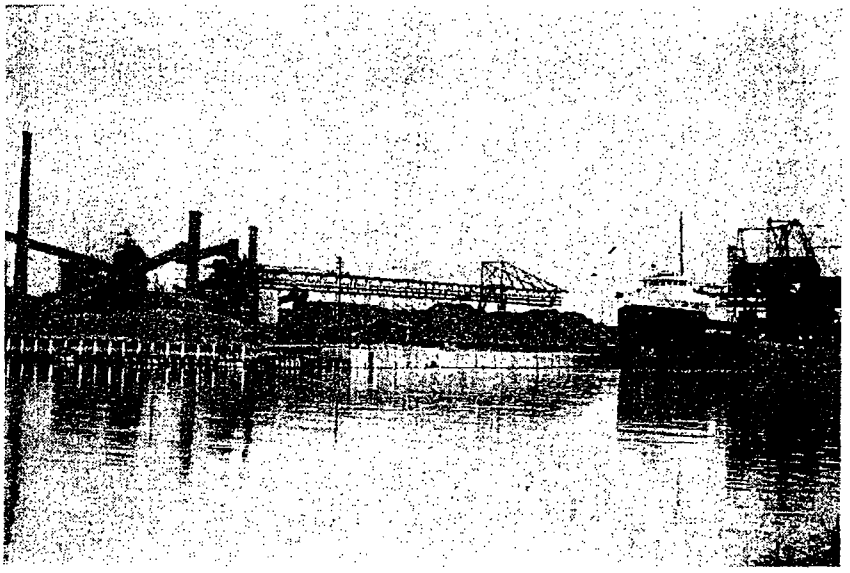
The coal bridge to which continuous conveyors carry coal, and from which the coal is deposited in the coal field.

Stream of coal dropping from bridge shown above.

Transportation of Coal for the Ovens

(Continued from Page 3)

tries, are laid up in some safe harbor to await the reopening of navigation. Repair work and general overhauling is done on the boats during this closed season. Milwaukee harbor has served as an ideal spot for many lake carriers to dock in this off-navigation season. Milwaukee harbor is ideal for Winter storage and Milwaukee has skilled mechanics available to do this work.



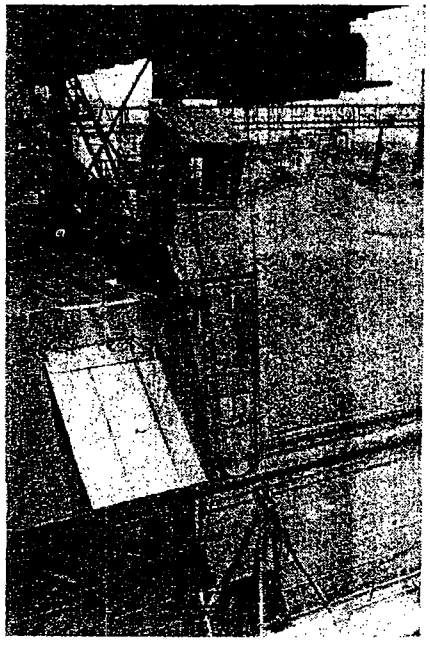
A view of the Coke Plant from across the Kinnickinnic River showing the smoke stacks, the lacework of steel in the coal bridge, the coal piles, and the boat at the dock with the coal unloading rigs in the background.

COKE PLANTS AND BETTER LIVING

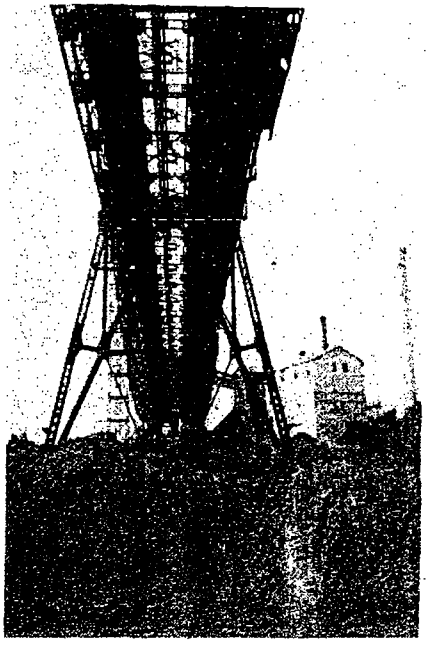
A coke plant, such as the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company produces five main products, namely: coke, gas, tar, light oils and ammonia in liquid form. Coke and gas are used primarily as a source of heat for domestic, industrial and commercial uses; but, coal, tar and light oils find a vast variety of uses in other industries. The innumerable end products which are manufactured from these raw materials produced by the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company include such widely dissimilar branches as drugs, chemicals, disinfectants, germicides, insecticides, and many by products from these such as: perfumes, medicines, flavoring extracts, dyes, essences and explosives.

Jack: "What are you looking for?"

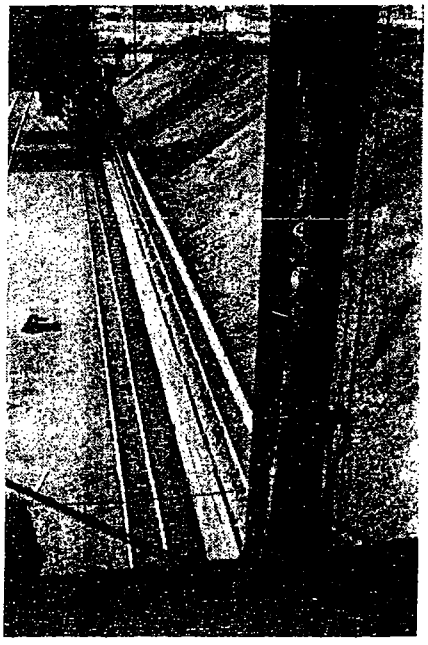
Jackson: "I just rinsed the ice cubes in this warm water and now I can't find them."



Unloading rig operator's cabin, with the hoist carriage above and the top of the bucket shown below.



Looking up at the 360-foot span of coal bridge.



Looking down from No. 2 unloading rig, we see the coal storage piles at the right and the conveyor in the center of the picture. Conveyor carries the coal away from the unloading rigs.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 58

October 1947

Coke Supply In Milwaukee

The "hullabaloo" spread across the newspaper headlines stating that coke will not be available to Milwaukee householders, because coke is being sold to a Chicago steel mill, is a gross misrepresentation of the facts. The impression gained from those articles in the press is so far from the actual facts of the case that your editor feels it is his duty to place them before the employees.

Do you know that while Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company will sell 81,000 tons of coke to the Inland Steel Company, the Inland Steel Company and other steel companies will sell 77,000 tons of coke to the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company? The coke received from the Inland Steel Company is used as fuel for the boilers and the producers. But let's get all the facts.

On October 2, 1947, Mr. Lovett, President of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company and Executive Vice President of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, appeared before the Public Utilities and Health Committee of the Milwaukee Common Council. His testimony was as follows:

"It is my opinion that much of the confusion, and much of the condemnation heaped upon us, is due to a misunderstanding of this entire transaction and the effect it may have upon the community.

It has been charged that we are diverting several hundred thousand tons of coke from the Milwaukee domestic market; that the people of Milwaukee will be without coke this winter; and that all of those who use coke for heating will be forced into the use of coal—or otherwise freeze.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. These are the facts:

The contract we have with the Inland Steel Company—and that contract is here—calls for the shipment of 81,000 tons of coke between the dates of August 1 and December 15. I might add that those are the contract provisions and the contract speaks for itself.

In the year 1946 the coke plant produced 307,000 tons of domestic coke, and I believe that the production will be somewhat greater this year. Of the 307,000 tons about 55%, or 167,000 tons, was consumed in Milwaukee in 1946.

It has been said that the diversion of coke to the Chicago steel mill will affect more than 35,000 homes this Winter. Thirty-five thousand homes with an annual consumption of 8 tons for each home would mean 280,000 tons of coke for the year. This is 112,000 tons more than we actually ship into the market on a normal basis. We estimate that 24,000 homes in Milwaukee are using coke, not 35,000.

As compared to the 168,000 tons we delivered into Milwaukee last year, we expect to deliver 139,000 tons in Milwaukee this year, or only 29,000 tons less than last year. We have already delivered 122,000 tons. In January and February our delivery in Milwaukee will be higher than normal and we believe that we may make up most of the shortage.

Milwaukee is known as one of the greatest "fill-up" cities in the United States. By that I mean that Milwaukeeans, during the Summer months, fill up their bins for the biggest part of the Winter heating season. It must follow, then, that much of the 122,000 tons is already in the bins of Milwaukee householders or in storage in dealers' yards.

It is an established fact that most of the so-called second "fill-up" comes in January and February. This is so because the average fuel bin is not large enough to carry through the Season, and about that time of the year the householder replenishes his stock. Before January comes, we will again be delivering domestic coke in Milwaukee.

Actually, the coke that was taken from this market is small by comparison with the total tonnage of solid fuels coming into Milwaukee. Your own Harbor Commission reports receipts of 3,500,000 tons by vessel. Rail receipts are perhaps a million tons more. So, the 29,000 tons is less than one per cent of the total brought in. Certainly, this one percent is not going to bring on the hardship and suffering painted for the City of Milwaukee.

In any consideration of the problem we are confronted with over 200,000 consumers of gas who must be taken into account. We must provide this community with an adequate supply of gas—and we must do so without delay. To do that we must get natural gas just as rapidly as possible and everyone knows we can't get nutural gas until we get steel pipe and we can't get steel pipe until we get steel.

It is no secret that, before the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Company obtained its certificate to build the pipe line that is to supply this area with natural gas, many hearings were held over a long period of time.

It is no secret that this certificate makes it necessary for the Pipe Line Company to commence construction on or before January 1, 1948. The steel pipe bottle-neck just had to be broken and, as an official of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, I made it my personal business to do everything possible to break it, in the interest of the general public and of our 200,000 or more customers who are dependent upon gas for cooking, for water heating, for house-heating and commercial and industrial use.

By delivering coke, we got the steel that is making it possible for the pipe line to get under way. Once under way it will get steel from other sources and keep going, we feel. If it did not get started, the certificate might have been lost. Another round of hearings, with bitter opposition from outside of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, would be under way. How long would the hearings last? It could very easily be two years. That two years could be hard on the gas consumers of Milwaukee.

We are aware of the fact that more and more homes are being built and that more and more homes must be built. These new homes must be served and the result is a constant demand for more and more gas.

We know that gas shortages, such as we had in the emergency periods last Winter, create intolerable conditions, with factories forced to lay off help, with householders forced to curtail the use of gas for all purposes.

These users of gas cannot convert to other fuels on short notice—if at all. On the other hand, those who use coke can change over to other fuels when coke is not available. Already you may have noticed that an enterprising fuel company is advertising, in large ads, that they have available a substitute for coke and have it on hand. No doubt other fuel companies are in the same position. As you know, you cannot burn anything but gas in a gas range.

We feel that we were fortunate in entering into this contract with the Inland Steel Company because it enabled the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Company to obtain enough steel for A. O. Smith to start construction before January 1. I, personally—and I take whatever responsibility there may be for the transaction—conceived the plan and negotiated those agreements. I did so because I felt it was my responsibility to the Milwaukee Gas Light Company and the public it serves. It was done with full appreciation of the responsibilities the Solvay Coke Company has to its coke customers.

(Continued on Page 7)

AROUND THE PLANT

POWER HOUSE AND WATER PURIFICATION

by ANKER JACKSON

Looks like Fall weather is with us. No more lemons or oranges. Long undies and flannel shirts are in order.

Vacations are about over too. Max Richter, the hard working PowerHouse oiler had his two weeks of good rest. It didn't seem to do him any harm.

Paul Lippert at the Water Purification plant had his two weeks, but he had some tough luck. Just when he was ready to return to work he got sick. One of those mild sniffles that developed into pneumonia. So it was two weeks vacation and two weeks of pneumonia for him. We are glad he is o.k. and back to work again.

Anker Jackson at the Power House spent a week at his cottage at Grindstone Lake. Got a couple dozen crappies and just one black bass. But that was a good one—just over 4½ lbs.

Charlie Hintz, of the Power House, is having his last week's vacation now. Must be taking it easy because he even passed up an invitation to the Quarter Century party at Millers' Brewery.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pitchford were presented with a baby boy, Coleman Walter, on September 14, at the Mercy Hospital. Walter reports that the mother and child are doing fine. Our congratulations.

While up in Northern Wisconsin a few weeks ago, Mardelle Lange caught a 40 inch, 14 lb. northern pike. She's still excited about it, but she says she doesn't know how she ever got it in the boat.

* * *

You are not past hope mentally if you can remember that you have forgotten something even if you can't recall what it is.

* * *

Don't take life too seriously. You will never get out of it alive anyway.

COKE SUPPLY

(Continued from Page 3)

When the Coke Company sent out its notices to dealers that temporarily coke would not be available because of the requirements of its affiliates, it meant primarily its parent, the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, and secondarily it meant the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Company, the Company that will bring it the natural gas it so badly needs.

By shipping 600 tons of domestic and foundry coke each day to Inland Steel we are able to get almost immediate deliveries of steel to the A. O. Smith Company. Large quantities of this steel are already here; shipments of pipe will start in the near future and work on the pipe line will start before the January First deadline is upon us.

Whatever we have done we have done in the public interest. Whatever we we have done, we have done in the interests of the many thousand who are dependent upon gas. Whatever we have done we have done in the interest of the thousands of our citizens whose very jobs are dependent upon gas.

Let me point out, also, that on numerous occasions we have sold coke to steel companies in the Chicago area. In 1943, for instance, we shipped 122,000 tons to Inland and nearly as much to others in the Chicago area. In 1942 it was over 100,000 tons.

Most important we get coke back from the Chicago area, most of it from Inland. This year the quantity will be 77,000 tons, almost as much as we ship to them. True, this coke cannot be used for domestic purposes, but every ton we get from the Chicago area permits us to release another ton of coal.

On September 15, we estimated that Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company would be 150,000 tons short of vessel shipments of coal to carry over operations to June 1. As of today, with coal deliveries expected by boat by November 15, and with the additional purchases we have made, we will have sufficient coal for full operation through the Winter and until April 20.

We have purchased sufficient coal for delivery by rail to maintain full operation for another thirty days or until May 20. Since the beginning of the war, we have never entered the Winter with coal sufficient to carry on operations beyond May 1. This additional coal coming in by rail will be brought in at a financial penalty due to the higher rail rate, but it was pruchased to insure sufficient coke oven gas for the Gas Company, and as protection against the unforeseen, particularly the export program and diminishing coal production.

I say again, I do not believe that the sale of coke to Inland Steel during this period is going to bring disaster to the community. But I do believe that we must have an adequate supply of gas to take care of future needs. This is our means of getting it.

AMERICAN SYSTEM VS. THE RUSSIAN WAY

With his entire week's pay, the average Russian worker can buy 22½ one-pound loaves of white bread; the American, 394, assuming anybody wants that many.

The Russian's weekly wage will get him 16.9 lbs. of sugar; the American's 503.7 lbs.

Getting around to clothes, the average Russian has to work seven weeks to buy one suit, and a shoddy suit at that. He must shell out two to three week's wages for one pair of shoes, while the American can get six to eight pairs for a single week's pay.

But, of course, . . . in Russia they have the blessings of Communism.

QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

(Continued from Page 4)

Alex Turnbull, in true Scotch tradition, saying into the microphone "Give me your attention." Alex surprised us all, too, by singing a German folk song.

Congratulations to Hi Hi and He He, whoever you were, on a swell job, well thought out and well carried out

Next came the lunch and what a lunch it was. The baked ham and bun feature was really patronized by all. Emil Rahn, who was attending the Safety Congress in Chicago, came home to take care of refreshments for this meeting, going back to Chicago the next day. For cooperation that was tops, Emil, thank you. Several of the boys assisted Emil with the refreshments; they were Ray Dess, Ernie Keller, Robert Stewart, Al Kanter, Jerry Poulter.

Alice Rossman was among those present, and very welcome she is at any time.

Flash bulb pictures were taken by Al Brill—hope they were good, especially the ones your reporter was in, if any.

Bet Jack Klinefelter never was as nervous on his recent 4300 mile auto trip as he was during his initiation.

John Gaffke very graceful on the dance floor, giving out with some intricate Terpsichore.

Adolph Nelson's fine tenor voice a welcome addition to the Club. Singing groups galore, led by Beverly and her fine music, were a feature of the evening.

Sheepshead players out in force when I left at 11:30 P.M.

Consensus of opinion was that this was the best gathering to date.

See you at our next meeting.

EMMET MULLEN

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 59

November 1947

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS

Published by

Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company

for its Employees

No. 59 NOVEMBER 1947

ALFRED BRILL, Editor

SHIRLEY LANGE, Ass't. Editor

RETROACTIVE PAY CHECKES ISSUED

Under the terms of the 1947-48 Labor Contract employees were granted a 10% increase, plus individual adjustments.

The new rates were put into effect on Sunday, October 19, so the first pay checks with the new rates were received on Friday, November 7.

All the employees received retroactive pay to June 1, 1947 and their retroactive pay checks were also issued on November 7.

HOW TO AVOID A COLD

ANTI-COLD TREATMENTS NOW AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYEES

Time lost as a result of sickness and more particularly as a result of colds causes a considerable loss of pay to the employee and overtime to the department. Time lost as a result of sickness is six times the amount lost as a result of injuries.

In order to eliminate some of this unecessary absenteeism and to insure more pay in the "take-home" envelope, the Company will furnish preventive pills, known as "Entoral," to all employees who ask for them. These pills have been very successful for people who have taken them to avoid colds and to minimize the severity of colds when they do occur.

All that is necessary is for the employees to apply at the First Aid office and receive 14 small capsules. One of these capsules is to be taken every day for seven days, and after that one is to be taken every week for a period of seven weeks The treatment is entirely free to all Miwaukee Solvay employees.

The First Aid office suggests that those people who are susceptible to colds take advantage of this opportunity to steer clear of such cold illnesses which in the past have caused absenteeism and loss of pay. For more information talk to Mr. Wm. Williams.

COMPANY HOLDS FIRE DEMONSTRATION

By EMIL RAHN, SAFETY INSPECTOR

On October 30 and 31, the Safety Inspection Department put on a fire extinguishing demonstration for the purpose of teaching its' fire brigade and operators of the gasoline and propane vaporizing plant the method of using the new Ansul Dry Chemical fire extinguishers.

Two fires of propane were used—one a jet from a broken pipe and the other a leak from a blown gasket between 2" flanges. These fires were put out with a 30 lb. extinguisher. The propane escaping was supplied from a tank under 80 lbs. pressure.

There were about 60 men present at the three one-hour demonstrations. Each man had to extinguish 2 or 3 of the fires.

These demonstrations were supervised by E. R. Mullen, Al Mueller, Carl Spranger, and Emil Rahn. These men had previously traveled to Marinette, Wisconsin to witness a similar demonstration given by the manufacturers of this extinguishing equipment.

CHEMICAL WORKERS NOMINATE NEW OFFICERS

The Chemical Workers' Union, at a business meeting on Monday, November 10, nominated the following men for the various offices of the organization:

Business Agent— Walter Hohler
President— Edmund Kutschera
Vice-President— Robert Mamerow, Jr.
Recording Secretary— Alfred Werner
Financial Secretary— Truman Lorig
Treasurer— Thomas Bachmann

These nominations, being unopposed by any others, are virtually an election of the above-named men.

COMMUNITY FUND DRIVE

Solicitation for the Community Fund Drive was completed the week of October 17, but we didn't reach the goal set for us.

Total contributions from employees amounted to $1212.00, or an average of $2.25 per employee.

The money received from the employees will greatly aid crippled children, orphans, and aged people who do not have the means to supply themselves with all the things they need.

COKE OVENS

Sometime ago we likened a coke oven to a teakettle, which, when filled with coal and heated to a red hot temperature, would send a thick, brownish smoke out of the spout. That brownish smoke was the volatile matter in the form of mists and vapors being driven off of the coal. After the heat had been applied long enough the flow of brown smoke ceases, which indicated that the coal had been thoroughly coked. Upon opening the teakettle we would find a lump of coke.

That illustration of the teakettle in principle is the function of the coke oven. However, a coke oven is considerably more complex. Each coke oven is approximately 17½" wide, 12 feet high, and 31 feet long. It is built of silica brick which serves to heat the ovens evenly and efficiently, and also to recover the heat of the waste gas. A coke oven is heated by gas burning in flues outside of the oven itself. That gas must be so controlled that the proper temperature is applied to the coal in the ovens. The proper temperature is necessary so that the coal will be entirely coked in the time set for the process. Every oven is on a schedule; the coal is left in each oven a definite length of time. At the present period of operation it is 17½ hours, and the heats in the flues are regulated so that at the end of that time the coal is entirely coked.

Our coke ovens, as mentioned before, are made up entirely of silica brick, with 3 charging holes at the top of each oven to permit coal to be placed into the oven. The oven has doors on either end. These doors are removable, and when the coal is entirely coked a pusher machine at one end of the oven pushes the coke out of the other end of the oven into a hot car. (The man who takes the doors off the ovens and places a guide to lead the coke into the hot car is called a door machine operator. The man who pushes the coke out of the ovens with a machine is called a pusher operator.) The coke thus discharged is red hot, and to prevent burning it is quenched with water.

Coal is charged into the top of an oven. It is first weighed when it comes out of the bins and dropped into a coal larry. Each oven is charged with approximately 12 tons of coal, and the larry which carries this coal upon rails on top of the oven is driven to the oven charging holes and discharged through those holes directly into the oven. (The man who runs this coal larry is called a larryman.) The charging holes have to be closed and sealed with clay. The oven doors ,which had been removed to push the coke out of the oven, have to be replaced and resealed with luting clay to prevent escape of gas. (The man who seals the doors is called a luterman.)

(Continued on Page 6)

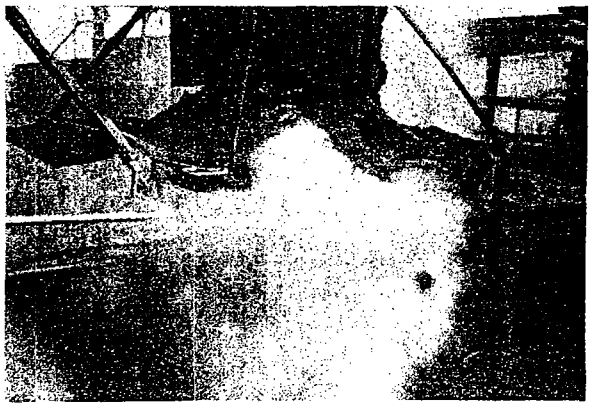
AROUND T

The front of the Koppers Ovens and the pusher machine.

Left: James Angeloff at the controller of the pusher machine.

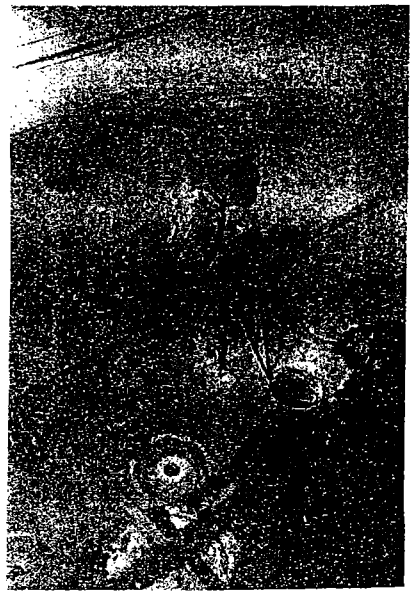
Right: Cleaning the platform on the ovens.

The coal larry on the top of the Koppers battery.



per on coal larry discharging coal into ovens.

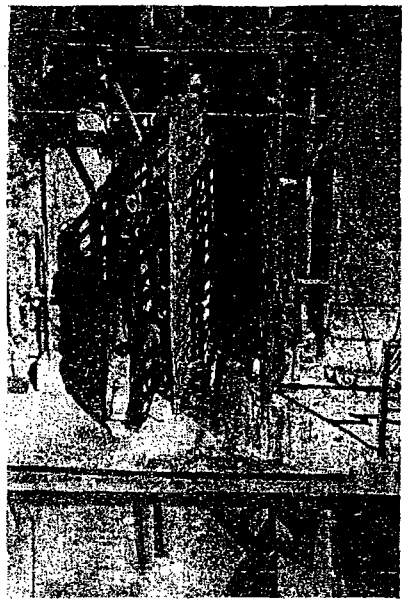
The silhouette of Harvey Childs at coal larry controller.



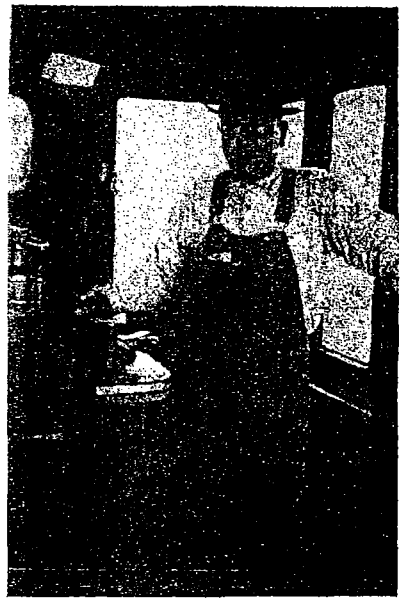
Looking down at the charging hole on top of Koppers ovens.

HE OVENS

Standpipes which conduct gas from the ovens to collector main.



Coke guide on discharge side of Solvay ovens.



Peter Jakovich at controller of the quenching car.

Hot coke being pushed into quenching car.

Hot coke being quenched in quenching station.

Quenching car with hot coke about to enter quenching station.

Adam Bertling at the gas pressure regulator on the collecting mains.

COKE OVENS

(Continued from Page 3)

Because there is an absence of air in the oven, the coal does not burn to an ash but cokes instead and the gas passes off of the top in the form of a brownish smoke. This brownish smoke contains coal gas, ammonia, tar, and light oils. These various by-products are taken from the gas in various processes after the gas leaves the ovens.

From each individual oven a standpipe arises which has a valve in it, and which conducts the gas from each individual oven into the collecting main. (The man who keeps these standpipes in condition so that the valves are free to operate at all times and who keeps this pipe free of carbon is called the standpipe man.)

One of the most important jobs on the oven is that of heater man. He is the man who controls the heat in the ovens so that the coal is completely coked at the end of its' coking time and also so that excessive heats will not ruin the ovens by melting the brick work. The heater also watches the coke that is being pushed into the hot car for evidences of over-heating or cold spots in the coke discharge. These low or high temperature spots give him information about the heats in the ovens.

Modern coke ovens are a complex maze of brick work and machines. They are of special construction, not suitable for mass production processes, and are, therefore, very costly. Today the price of modern by-product coke ovens is so high that they are usually only constructed in connection with the steel industry. Coke plants jealously guard their operations and their controls so that the life of their ovens may be as long as possible. Operators of these ovens are fully aware of the importance of this care. They are trained in the use of machines and in the control of heats so that long life to the coke oven is reasonably assured.

UNION ELECTION

The International Chemical Workers' Union will hold an election for officers on Monday, November 24. The election will be held at the Greenfield Hall, South 14th Street and West Greenfield Avenue. Polls will be open from 7 A.M. until 5 P.M.

"I wonder who this telegram is from?"
"Western Union. I recognize the handwriting."

"Class is dismissed," snapped the exasperated anatomy professor, after the weekly oral examination, "and don't flap your ears as you go out."

BRIDGE AUTHORIZED ON GREENFIELD AVENUE

The Milwaukee Common Council recently took action to authorize a Greenfield Avenue bridge to be built across the Kinnickinnic River to Jones Island. This structure will make Greenfield Avenue a thoroughfare, carrying considerable traffic in front of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company plant.

Undoubtedly the street will be repaved and tentative plans call for depression of the highway below the Northwestern Railroad tracks. The plans of the Planning Committee provide for a considerable widening of the street in front of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. This is necessary so that an entrance into the Coke Plant can be maintained at its' present level; and the north half of the highway can be constructed at a lower level to go under the Northwestern tracks. In order to make this feasible Greenfield Avenue will be widened at least 50 feet to the north, and an additional subway will be constructed under the Milwaukee Road tracks. The present subway under the Milwaukee Road tracks will be maintained to provide an entrance to the Coke Plant.

The need for a wide roadway and the increased traffic on this street will make it necessary to forbid parking in front of the Coke Plant. However, the big objection to parking automobiles in the East Yard will be removed with a depressed highway. It is expected that, with the depresson of this street, a parking lot will be laid out in the east yard for employees of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. The objection to parking in the east yard has been the delay caused by switching operations on the Northwestern tracks.

The Greenfield Avenue Bridge will be designed primarily to provide a thoroughfare for trucks and automobile traffic to and from Jones Island. At the present time these trucks and cars have to cross the railroad tracks at South Bay Street, in Bay View. This in itself is a hazardous crossing, and is a long, roundabout way of reaching the plants on Jones Island. A crossing at Greenfield Avenue will eliminate much of this long haul.

Eventually it is expected that the Greenfield Avenue bridge will lead to an outer Drive, which will cross the Milwaukee Harbor entrance on an elevated structure, and will connect with Lincoln Memorial Drive.

When this project is completed, which undoubtedly will be several years from now, Greenfield Avenue will be a much traveled road, and, as is always the case on highly traveled roads, safety hazards will be encountered.

It is the intention of our Company to keep in touch with the plans of the Planning Committee for this project, and to suggest such safeguards as will provide safe travel into and out of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company plant.

JOSEPH KOZICH

Born on February 18, in Kutzina, Austria, Joseph Kozich like many of his countrymen migrated to the United States of America. Through diligence and hard work he became an honored, respected citizen of his adopted country.

He worked for a short time as a laborer with a West Allis contractor before coming to work here at the Coke Plant. He started here as a labor subforeman on January 22, 1907.

Joe has been with us ever since that time, but forsook the idea of being a sub-foreman for the idea of making steam to keep the intricate machinery of a coke plant functioning as it shoud. For a time he acted as a boiler fireman and then as an ash handler, the job he is doing at the present time, and doing it as it is supposed to be done. Joe has no half-way measurements in his make up.

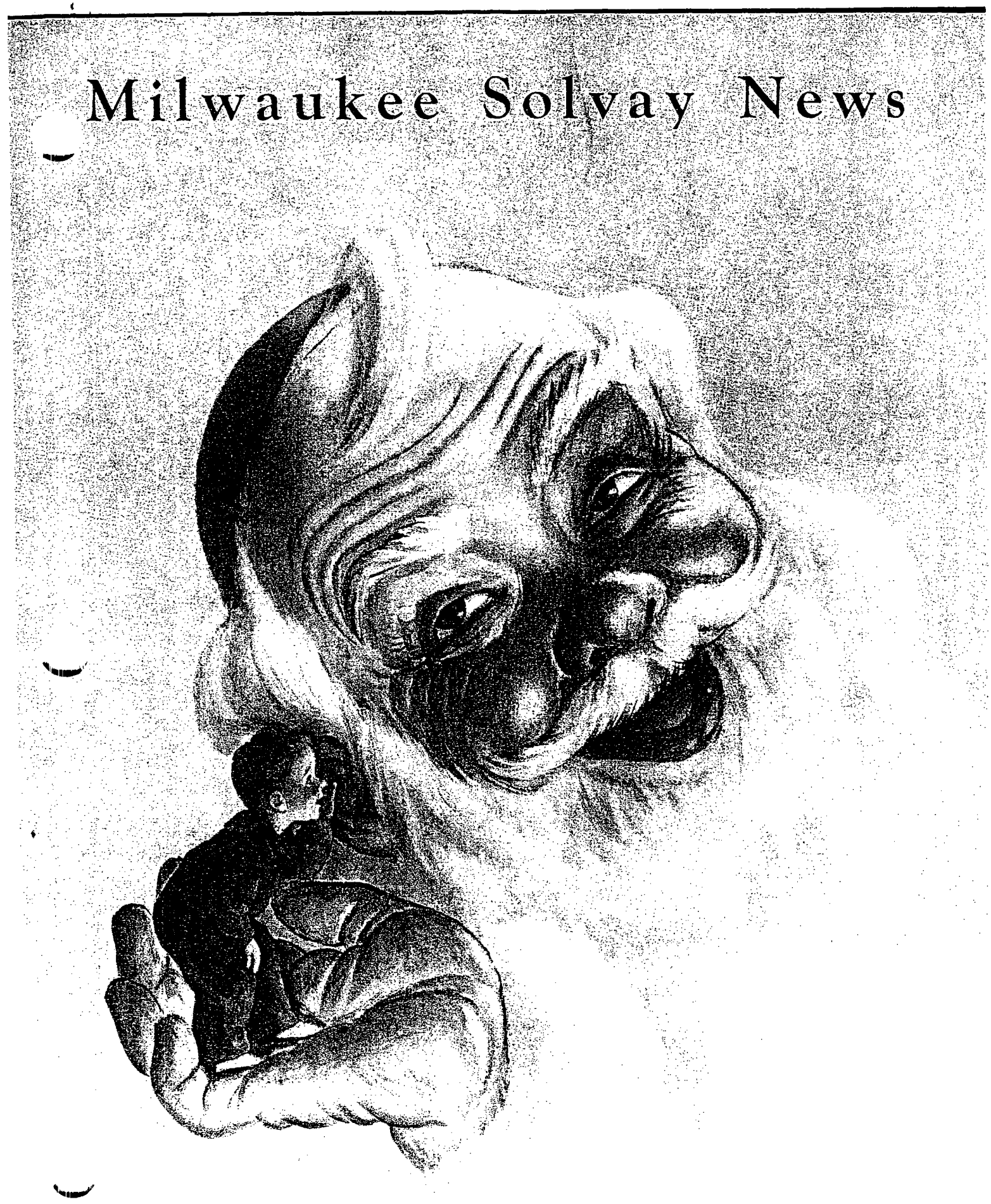
As an example of what thrift can do, Joe can point with pardonable pride to a four-family brick apartment building in West Allis which he owns and keeps in shipshape condition. One of his favorite jobs is watering the lawn.

Quarter Century Club meetings find Joe in attendance whenever it is possible for him to be there. He is a member of the 40-year section of that club and admittedly enjoys the club get-togethers.

Diligent, reliable, and a steady worker, men like Joe who come to this country from the other side of the world, and through thrift and application to their work become solid citizens of this country are an asset to all of us in the United States, and we are proud to have him as a member of our coke plant organization.

A station wagon is something a city person buys when he moves to the country so the country people will know he's from the city.

Milwaukee Solvay News



Christmas 1947

FUNCTIONS OF THE COKI

Top of the coke wharf.

After coal has been coked in the Ovens and has been pushed into the quenching car and quenched with water, the quenching cars transport the coke to the Coke Handling Department. The coke is deposited on a coke wharf, and the two varieties of coke which are produced are not mixed. This means that coke manufactured for foundry purposes is deposited on one wharf, and coke manufactured for domestic furnaces is deposited on another wharf. These two kinds of coke are of different characteristics.

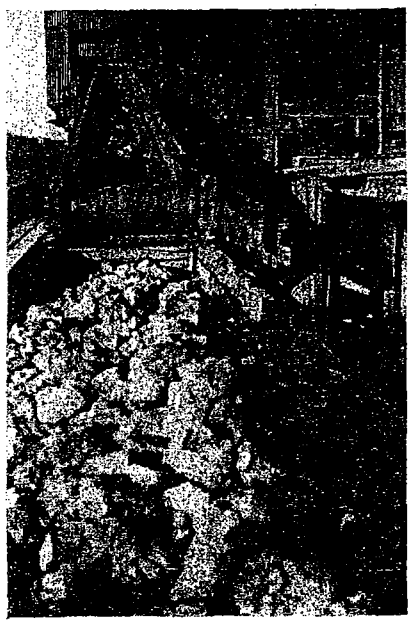
Foundry coke is made up of coal selected for the purpose of building a strong structured coke, and a large size coke, so that it will support the load of limestone and iron in a cupola. This coke must also have sufficient heating qualities to melt the iron.

Tom Harrington, Foreman of the Coke Handling Department, preparing schedules for his Department.

On the other hand, domestic coke is smaller in size and of a more porous structure than foundry coke, and ignites more readily than does foundry coke.

The coke is deposited on the coke wharf to permit it to cool and dry, and to permit inspection so that red hot coke will not be discharged on the conveyor belt, which occurrence would cause serious damage.

Foundry coke is fed onto a conveyor belt by a man who operates the discharge gates and who is known as a wharf tender. The foundry coke is then discharged from the conveyor belt onto a vibrating screen in the foundry screening station. This screen, which is a double screening device, sorts the coke into two sizes. One is the large size, which is the coke that will go over a 5½ inch square opening in the screen. The other size is that which will pass through a 5½ inch opening, but will go over a 2¾ inch opening. All this coke which passes over the 2¾ inch screen and the 5½ inch screen is conveyed to a coke bin where it is stored until a car is available for that shipment. All the coke which passes through the 2¾ inch screen is discharged onto a conveyor belt which takes this coke eventually into the domestic coke bins.



Coke being loaded into railroad car.

As the coke passes over the screens, an inspector, known as the coke inspector, sorts out those pieces of coke which are not up to quality for foundry heating.

Foundry coke is of more value when it is uniform in size. Therefore, great care is taken in loading this coke into railroad cars so as not to break the coke into smaller pieces. Conveyors are designed to adjust the discharge end of the belt so that a minimum fall is obtained while loading cars. The man who is in charge of loading foundry coke into the cars is known as a foundry loader.

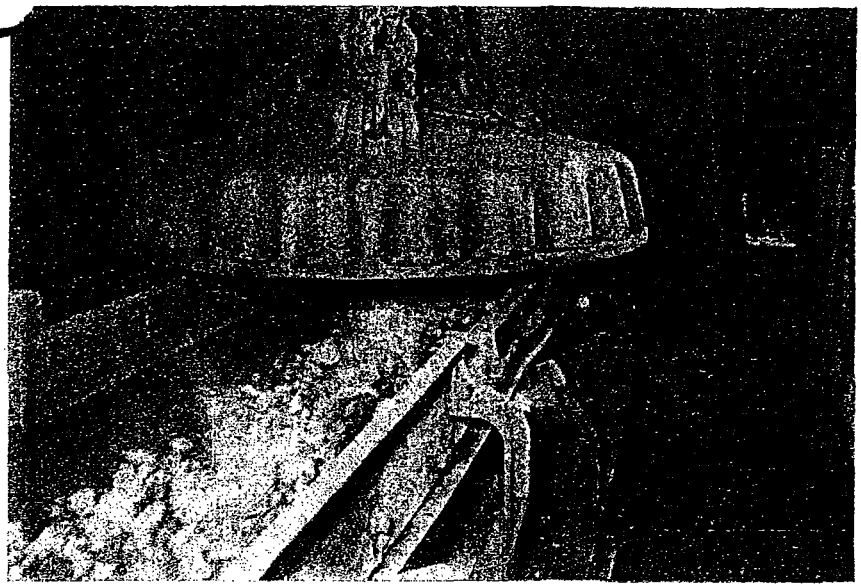
Now we will return to the coke wharf where the domestic coke is deposited.

A coke wharf tender discharges this coke onto a conveyor belt, the same as was done with foundry coke. But unlike foundry coke, this coke passes through a crusher, which is necessary because the large sizes of the coke are not suitable for use in smaller furnaces. After the crusher this coke is again discharged onto a belt and run through another crusher, which breaks the coke into smaller pieces. Ahead of this second crusher is a vibrating screen which permits only the larger size to go through the crusher. It discharges the smaller size to a conveyor belt ahead of the crusher which eventually leads to the top of the domestic coke bins.

Here the coke is first passed over a screening device called a rotary grizzly

Conveyors feeding coke into crusher at screen house. Left hand belt has steaming coke on it.

HANDLING DEPARTMENT



Stray pieces of iron, which might find their way to the belt, are lifted off the conveyor by magnetism. Magnet is shown above.

which takes out the smaller sizes of coke, known as breeze and pea coke, and deposits them on an electrical vibrating screen which separates the pea coke from the breeze. The breeze coke looks like a coarse sand and is used for steam making purposes in the boilers of the Coke Plant. The pea coke, about the size of lima beans, is used for various commercial purposes and in smaller furnaces for banking purposes.

Returning to the rotary grizzly screen, the coke is discharged onto several shaking screens which sort the coke into three sizes. First is chestnut coke, which is coke which passes through a 1⅞ inch screen. The second is range coke, which passes through a 2⅝ inch screen, but which passes over the 1⅞ inch screen. The third size is egg coke, which is the coke that passes over the 2⅝ inch opening. The largest size of egg coke is controlled by the opening of the crushers.

All these various sizes of coke are deposited in bins. As the coke is discharged from these various bins, it is again screened on electrical vibrating screens before it is discharged into either trucks or railroad cars.

Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company is one of the large shippers in the Milwaukee and has at times, when it was taking from stock, loaded as many as 68 railroad cars in a day. Normally the number of cars loaded in a day is about half that amount.

The Coke Handling Department is also in a position to handle a large number of trucks at its' loading station. To facilitate loading and weighing various devices have been installed. A hopper weighs the coke as it is discharged from the screens at the bottom of the bins, and the screens clean the coke before it is discharged into the trucks. There have been as many as 250 trucks loaded in one day.

The Coke Handling Department has seen many equipment changes throughout the years. At one time most of the 2000 tons, handled by this Department each day, was loaded by hand into box cars. The result was that many men, at least 50, were needed just for loading coke. However, it is interesting to note that when such inefficient methods were used here men received low wages. Those men probably earned 15¢ or 17¢ an hour at that work.

As improvements were introduced and machinery permitted more loading with fewer men, wage rates increased and, equally important, hours were reduced from 12 a day to 8 a day. Eventually the days per week were reduced from 7 to 6, from 6 to 5½, and from 5½ to 5.

This development in the Coke Department has been typical of industry in general, and is also typical of the benefit that has come to this Country through the use of labor-saving devices and of increased power uses.

Domestic coke plant building. Coke of various sizes is loaded into railroad cars and trucks. A record of 68 railroad cars, in a 24-hour period, was sent out of this building a few years ago.

GETS HIGH GRADE IN STUDIES

Walter Sweeney received high grades of all A's and one B in the Steam Engineering Course he has been taking under the International Correspondence Schools. His present subjects are mensuration, formulas, steam boilers, and blueprint reading.

Other employees who are forging ahead in their studies in this same school are Raymond Hohlt and Harold Falkowski. Raymond Hohlt is taking the Complete Architectural Course, while Harold Falkowski is studying Electrical Engineering.

The National Safety Council suggests you tip off Santa Claus that for your small child you do not want toys, that have small parts which can be swallowed, that have sharp or rough edges, poisonous paint, that are too heavy or that shoot missiles dangerous to eyes.

On New Year's Eve, be a live wire if you want—but be a LIVE one!

If the New Year's spirit
Makes your head whiz,
Don't go near it—
Your car, that is!

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 63

March 1948

St. Paul Coke Plant To Operate Despite Use of Natural Gas

Ever since the movement to bring natural gas to Milwaukee was inaugurated the Milwaukee Solvay Company officers have assured employees that the plant will be kept in operation despite the introduction of natural gas.

Engineering studies have demonstrated the feasibility of such a program and plans presented to the Federal Power Commission and the Wisconsin Public Service Commission contain provisions for continued operation.

In this connection an article which appeared in "Koppers News" of February, 1948, proves interesting. With a situation not nearly as favorable as that which exists in Milwaukee, the Koppers Coke Plant in St. Paul, will continue in operation, "Koppers News" says. The article, in part, follows:

"The Koppers Coke Plant at St. Paul, Minn., which has furnished manufactured gas to the city for the past 30 years, will continue operations even though the city is turning to the use of natural gas.

"Two years ago the people of St. Paul expressed their desire by referendum for having the use of natural gas. This faced the coke plant with complete loss of revenue from the gas produced...

Market for Coke and Gas

"The outlook was dim until recently and finally agreements were made with several companies for production of foundry coke on a basis which will provide a small margin of profit...

"The production of foundry coke is a change in operating policy. The type of coke for foundry use is made in larger sizes than that used domestically. It is made by coking the coal over a longer period of time.

"The process brings a lower return of gas. What gas is produced will be sold under contract to the Northern States Power Company.

"The Koppers Company had petitioned the Federal District Court in St. Louis to review the Federal Power Commission order permitting natural gas in St. Paul. This petition was originally felt necessary for the Company was of the opinion that the FPC order would make it necessary to dismantle the St. Paul plant. Since the Company will now be able to operate due to the recently made agreements the court has been asked to drop the proceedings."

Major Improvements on '48 Program Include New Hoist and Oven Repairs

There is good news for the men unloading coal from railroad cars because the new electric hoist which handles the car shaker is expected to be delivered in April. This electric hoist will do away with the hand operated chain hoists which are slow and cumbersome in comparison.

When the shipment of coal by railroad cars is discontinued it is the intention of the Mechanical Department to move this new car shaker and electric hoist to the car unloading hopper at the Boiler House. In anticipation of the transfer of the car shaker, the Engineering Department has designed a structural steel frame to support the car shaker. A protection to the men working on this unloading job, the plans also include a roof over this apparatus to protect them from the rain and from the sun in hot weather, together with an unloading platform west of the cars being unloaded. The platform can be reached either from the ground level or boiler house floor

Ready for Repairs

The Koppers batteries of ovens, which have been in operation for more than 25 years, show some signs of wear. Investigation indicates that the constant pushing of coke has caused the western end of the ovens, the silica bricks on the floor and sides, to wear to the extent that it is considered advisable to replace and repair this portion of the coke ovens in the very near future. It is expected that this work will be done this coming year. In anticipation of doing the job this summer, brick and high temperature cements and other ingredients have been ordered. Representatives of the Koppers Company have been consulted in regard to the details of this job.

There have been two new calcium chloride tanks, of 12,000-gallon capacity each, installed in the place of two other corroded tanks which were taken down and junked. These tanks hold a solution of calcium chloride which is used by the Coke Handling Department to keep down dust in the handling of domestic coke.

Calcium chloride in its normal state is a salt, but as it is received here it is mixed with water. Calcium chloride has a great liking for water. If the salt is placed in the open air it will soon absorb enough water vapor from the air to completely liquefy the salt. This characteristic of calcium chloride is used in keeping dust down on coke. When it is sprayed on the coke it keeps a thin film of moisture covering the coke surfaces. This moisture clinging to the minute particles of coke, known as dust, makes these particles too heavy to float around in the air. In that manner the dust is eliminated from the air while domestic coke is handled.

Solvay Met Demand Of Rigorous Winter

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company with its gas pumping plant taxed to its utmost capacity faced a problem last year of reinforcing its pumping units to the extent that all reasonable doubt of the reliability of its services be removed. Therefore it proceeded to make three important improvements in apparatus to insure such reliability.

First it installed greater storage capacity of butane propane gas, which installation was designed to release more coal gas to the Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

Second, it installed a new and larger capacity gas pump in place of the No. 1 gas pump in the B. P. In addition the Company overhauled its pumping units in the B.P. which were wearing out at a faster rate than they would if there was a normal load.

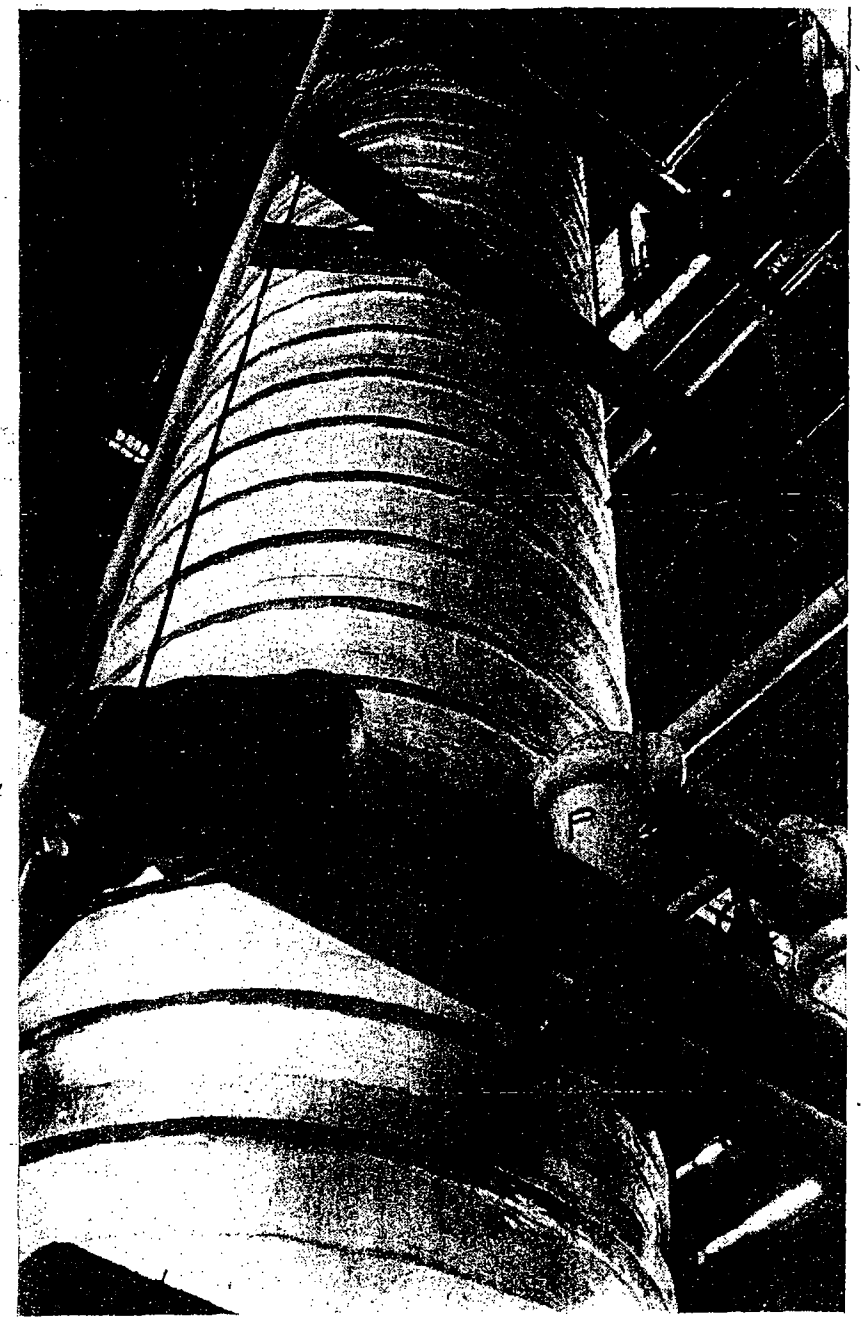
Built New Gas Line

Third, the Company built a new overhead gas line to relieve the back pressure on the gas pumping units in the B.P., which units were already pumping beyond their normal back pressure rating.

The employees of the Company who were responsible for the construction and installation of these various improvements, and the operators who took over after the construction had been completed, can justifiably be proud of the part they played in sending a continuous maximum volume of gas to the Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

The Gas Light Company also is entitled to commendation for its ability to maintain uninterruptedly a steady flow of gas to all its customers. This record is a good one, especially in view of the fact that most other large cities had to curtail and actually shut off some of their services—especially to industry—thus throwing a considerable number of people out of employment.

Light Oil Plant Produces By-Products



This massive tower is a light oil distillation stripping still in which light oil is reclaimed from the absorbent petroleum oil, which recovers the light oil from coke oven gas. The tower is approximately 70 feet in height and 8 feet in diameter.

Is Important Unit In Solvay Operation

By Albert Mueller

Out of coal with its complex chemical structure, many chemical products are ultimately derived.

The coke oven is the basic apparatus which, through the distillation of coal out of contact with air, produces the many crude chemicals and coke. The chemicals are produced in a gaseous or vapor form. They must be treated by various means to produce the final product. Some of the chemicals recovered are tar, ammonia, gas, and crude light oil, which is the product the Light Oil Department recovers from the coal gas.

The crude light oil is in a gaseous form, mixed with the coke oven gas. The light oil plant removes the crude light oil vapors and then refines them into pure benzol, toluol, and xylol.

The crude light oil recovery plant consists of tall vertical towers packed with wooden grids, and a distilling tower, with pumps and tanks for handling the oil

Distillation Goes On

Petroleum oil is used to to recover oil. It is pumped into the top of the vertical towers, running down over the wooden grids while the gas containing the crude light oil vapor passes up through the towers. The petroleum oil has a strong liking for the crude light oil vapors. Therefore, it picks them up and holds them to its body as a liquid. This is a continuous process with fresh petroleum oil being continuously pumped to the vertical towers and the petroleum oil carrying the crude light oil running to a tank. The petroleum oil carrying the liquid crude light oil is then heated in small vertical tanks filled with many pipes or tubes where it is heated with steam to about 240° F. and thence flows to the distilling tower.

The distilling tower is composed of many trays, each tray connected with the tray above and below with liquid overflows and vapor passages. Steam at 2 to 3 pounds pressure enters the bottom of the distilling tower and drives off the crude light oil from the petroleum oil. The steam and light oil vapors leave the top of the column at 215° to 220° F., while the clean petroleum oil leaves the bottom of the column, passing through coolers for reuse.

Red Cross Quota Exceeded

Milwaukee Solvay Coke employees have again exceeded their Red Cross quota, by $103.50. The quota this year was $500 and total collections amounted to $603.50.

Employees are to be congratulated for their fine showing.

No Season For Carelessness

Spring is the safest season in the accident records, the National Safety Council says. But before you start thumbing your nose at fate, remember that "the safest season" still claimed about 250 accident victims a day.

Distills Benzol, Toluol and Xylol

Continued from Page 4

The crude light oil vapors and steam are cooled and condensed to liquids. They flow to a tank where the oil and water separate, the water as waste and the crude light oil as the product.

The next step is the refining of the crude light oil which contains dozens of chemicals.

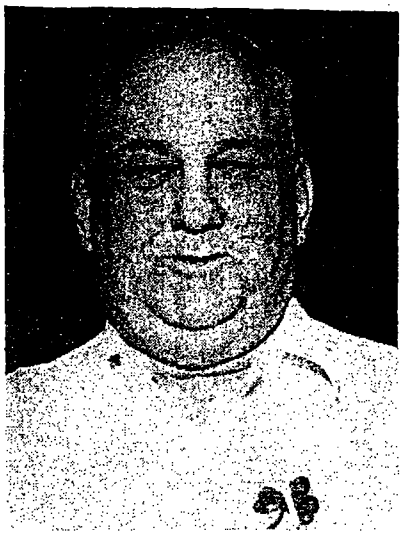
The refining plant consists of boilers or tanks containing steam coils; distilling columns with partial coolers and condensers; acid washing kettles; acid sludge kettles; and the necessary pumps and tanks.

The first step in refining is a crude distillation, where crude benzol, toluol, and xylol are separated. The crude benzol, toluol, and xylol are then washed as separate units, with very strong sulphuric acid, to remove chemicals which are not wanted. The oil is then treated with water and lye to neutralize any excess acid.

Final Distillation Takes Place

Now the oil is ready for the final distillation which produces the finished product, namely benzol, toluol, and xylol

During the distillation the operator watches the still and distilling column temperature, pressure, and distilling rate so that the desired products are obtained. Samples of the oils are sent to a tester who distills small amounts of the oil in glass flasks, checks the color and the corrosiveness so that the oils are placed in the proper tanks for shipment or redistilling.



EDWARD BIRD

Ed Bird is foreman of the Light Oil Department. He's wearing a Shamrock — the picture was taken on March 17 — and begorra, he has a right to wear it.

Benzol boils at 170° F., toluol at 232. F., and xylol at 275° F., to 295° F., while water boils at 212° F.

The operation of the light oil plant is performed by light oil operators, who are responsible for the recovery of the oil from the gas and the light oil from the petroleum oil; by rectifying operators, who are responsible for refining the oil; by the acid wash operators, who are responsible for the proper acid wash and alkalizing of the oil; and by the loaders, who are responsible for the inventory and shipping of the oil. In addition, there is an assistant light oil operator.

Home Accidents Take Lead In State's Fatality List

The 1947 Accident Report for the State of Wisconsin was published recently and it was interesting to note that the greatest percentage of accidents occur in the homes. Industry was in last place with the least number of fatal accidents.

The record is:

	No. Fatal Accidents
Home	835
Street and Higway	776
Farm	145
Industrial	142

Same Situation Nationally

For the first time in recent years, except when gasoline was gone to war, motor vehicles were deposed in 1947 as the champion accident killer. The National Safety Council's figures show home accidents took 33,000 lives, well ahead of the traffic toll of 32,000.

SYMPATHY TO EMMET MULLEN

Our sincere sympathy is extended to Emmet Mullen in the recent loss of his wife.

TERRY GILBERT

He is loading operator of the Light Oil Department.

ELLSWORTH CALLIES

Ellsworth is assistant Light Oil Operator.

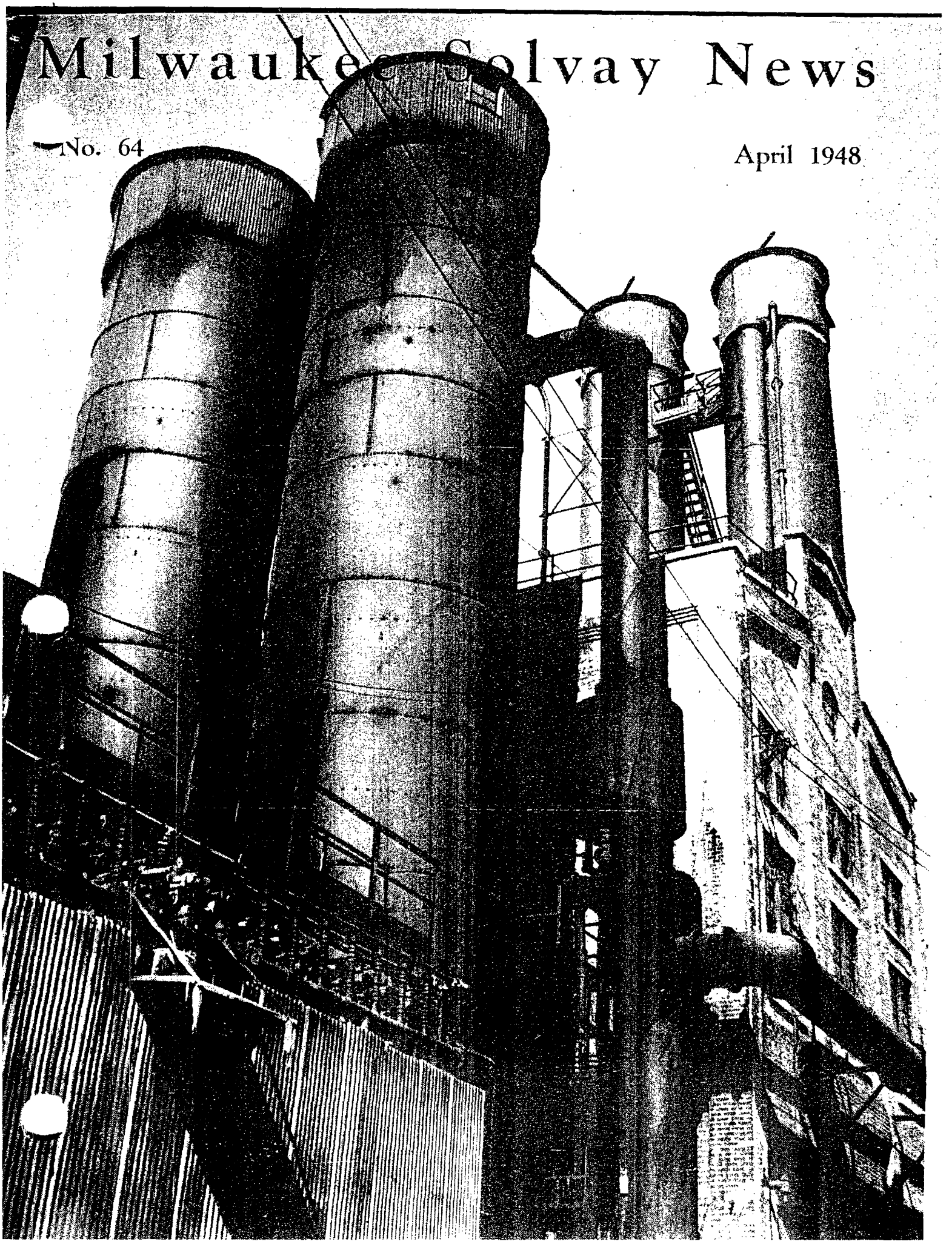
JOHN ANSON

John is Light Oil Rectifying Operator.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 64

April 1948



Condensing Plant Is Important Unit

The photo at the upper left shows Al Mueller looking at the front of the Solvay ovens and the gas piping leaving the ovens and going to condensers. Lower left shows the cooling coils to cool liquor which is sprayed on gas for condensing purposes. From top to bottom of right column is Emmet Mullen, general foreman of By-Product and Ammonia Concentration Department; Jim Cerny, Ed Kutschera, and Bob Behrens, condensing operators.

Removes Tar, Ammonia From Gasses

When coal is coked in coke ovens the gas which is liberated by the heat is "cracked" or broken down into simpler gasses while in contact with the heat of the ovens. These hot gasses pass from the ovens into large gas collecting mains where a spray of water containing ammonia causes a temperature drop in the gas to about 170 deg. F., at which temperature tar drops out of the gas in the form of a liquid. This is the beginning of what is known as the condensing operation in the by-product coke plant.

Condensing is a process or treatment of the gas which cools it and removes tar and ammonia from the gas before the light oil products, sulphur, and other minor impurities are removed.

The condensing operation here at the Solvay plant takes place in towers, each 8 feet in diameter and 28 feet high. The apparatus used for condensing consists of eight of these towers; two condensers and six ammonia washers. The two condensers have atmospheric cooling coils to cool the liquor which removes the heat of pumping. The pumps suck the gas through the condensers and force the gas through the washers.

These towers contain a series of wooden hurdles, over which water containing ammonia passes down from the top so that all parts of the wooden hurdles are wetted by its flow. A great area of wetted surface is necessary so that good contact between the gas and downcoming crude ammonia liquor is maintained.

Operations Are Described

Each unit is fitted with a circulating pump, an overflow, and a drain. The circulating pump pumps the liquor through the atmospheric cooling coils to the top of the apparatus where it keeps a constant flow of liquor trickling down over the wooden grids, thus cooling the gas and condensing the condensable vapors.

The gas enters the tank from below and passes upward through the wetted wooden hurdles to the top of the tower, where the gas leaves the tower to flow onward to the next operation. As the gas comes in contact with the wetted surfaces of the hurdles the ammonia in the gas is absorbed by the crude ammonia liquor passing down over the grids. This liquor, as it reaches a certain percentage of ammonia content, is stored and finally refined in the ammonia concentration plant. The liquor also contains some tar, which is separated in large tanks called decanters. The tar being heavier than water settles to the bottom, and the water containing ammonia rises to the top. The tar is then pumped to a storage tank or tar collector and is in what is known as the crude state, or crude coal tar.

In addition to condensing out the main products of tar and ammonia, some naphthalene is also condensed in the process. Naphthalene, as many people know, is known most widely in the form of mothballs or moth preventives.

After the gas has gone through the condensing process, it generally has the light oils removed, which is another operation, and later it has all sulphur removed, which is another distinct operation, before it is suitable for use by the consumers of gas in the Milwaukee area.

New Tax Law Withholding Table

A requirement of the new income tax law is that withholding taxes must be based upon tables of the Revenue Act. There is to be no variation from these tables. If the earnings and exemptions are as shown in the table—with payroll periods every two weeks—the amount to be withheld is as follows:

Wages Are		And the number of withholding exemptions claimed is					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
At Least	But Less Than	The amount of tax to be withheld shall be					
$ 64	$ 66	$ 5.90	$ 2.00	$ 0	0	0	0
66	68	6.20	2.30	0	0	0	0
68	70	6.50	2.60	0	0	0	0
70	72	6.80	2.90	0	0	0	0
72	74	7.10	3.20	0	0	0	0
74	76	7.40	3.50	0	0	0	0
76	78	7.70	3.80	0	0	0	0
78	80	8.00	4.10	$ 0.30	0	0	0
80	82	8.30	4.40	0.60	0	0	0
82	84	8.60	4.70	0.90	0	0	0
84	86	8.90	5.00	1.20	0	0	0
86	88	9.20	5.30	1.50	0	0	0
88	90	9.50	5.60	1.80	0	0	0
90	92	9.80	5.90	2.10	0	0	0
92	94	10.10	6.20	2.40	0	0	0
94	96	10.40	6.50	2.70	0	0	0
96	98	10.70	6.80	3.00	0	0	0
98	100	11.00	7.10	3.30	0	0	0
100	102	11.30	7.40	3.60	0	0	0
102	104	11.60	7.70	3.90	$0.10	0	0
104	106	11.90	8.00	4.20	0.40	0	0
106	108	12.20	8.30	4.50	0.70	0	0
108	110	12.50	8.60	4.80	1.00	0	0
110	112	12.80	8.90	5.10	1.30	0	0
112	114	13.10	9.20	5.40	1.60	0	0
114	116	13.40	9.50	5.70	1.90	0	0
116	118	13.60	9.80	6.00	2.20	0	0
118	120	13.90	10.10	6.30	2.50	0	0
120	124	14.40	10.60	6.70	2.90	0	0
124	128	15.00	11.20	7.30	3.50	0	0
128	132	15.60	11.80	7.90	4.10	$0.30	0
132	136	16.20	12.40	8.50	4.70	0.90	0
136	140	16.80	13.00	9.10	5.30	1.50	0
140	144	17.40	13.60	9.70	5.90	2.10	0
144	148	18.00	14.20	10.30	6.50	2.70	0
148	152	18.60	14.70	10.90	7.10	3.30	0
152	156	19.20	15.30	11.50	7.70	3.90	0
156	160	19.80	15.90	12.10	8.30	4.50	$0.60

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 66 June, 1948

Mechanics Keep Pace With Progress; Use Temperatures 290 Deg. Below Zero

To the uninitiated it would seem impossible to put a steel pin into a hole which is smaller than the pin. This actually was one of the problems the machinists faced when they overhauled No. 5 engine. They had to get a 6.126 inch pin into a hole that measured 6.120 inches.

This seems to be an impossible problem because we learn in physics that two things cannot occupy the same space at the same time. But the machinists know that while this law is true, you can stretch or shrink iron if you have the means to control the temperatures of the materials with which you deal and thus make the hole a little larger and the pin a little smaller and fit the pin into the hole — so they used some of this hocus pocus.

In the old days the procedure was to heat the metal into which the hole had been bored and thus after a sufficient expansion of the metal the pin could finally be driven into the hole. Upon cooling, the metal surrounding the pin would shrink back to the diameter of the pin and thus grip it very tightly.

Our mechanics tried the reverse procedure; that is they cooled the pin so that it shrunk sufficiently to allow the pin to be placed into the hole. Now in order to shrink a 6.125 inch pin any appreciable amount the temperature of this pin must be lowered many, many degrees; therefore, some medium for cooling this pin had to be found. That kind of medium is liquid air.

Liquid air is ordinary air cooled down to about 290° below zero, Fahrenheit, at which temperature the air becomes a liquid. At this temperature it looks like water, pours like water, and to all appearances it is water—except if one were to stick a finger into that liquid it would freeze so quickly as to require amputation.

Our mechanics made use of this low temperature characteristic of liquid air. In order to cool down the pin, a liquid air bath was made, insulated from the outside temperatures, into which the pin was placed. The pin shrunk 12 thousandth of an inch after about twenty minutes immersion in this bath. The mechanics then placed this cold and shrunken pin into the hole without any difficulty.

The pin, upon absorbing the temperature of the surrounding air and shaft into which it was placed, again expanded to the point where it completely filled the hole. Because of its larger-than-hole size it expanded the hole so that the resulting tension held the pin tightly and prevented it from turning.

Investment in United States Bonds By Solvay Employees Near $700,000

Since the payroll savings plan was inaugurated in 1942, employees of the Company have purchased almost $700,000 in savings bonds. This is equal to more than $1,000 per employee.

If you are not one of those who has enrolled in the payroll deduction plan of saving you should do so now and join the group who have found the payroll savings way the easy way.

Every man should save some part of his earnings.

Those who save money say that it is much easier to do so by taking a certain sum each pay day and laying it aside in the bank or in some other safe deposit where it can be accumulated and where it will draw interest. Then as time passes, it is surprising how a small sum laid aside regularly grows into hundreds of dollars without much noticeable sacrifice.

For the last seven years the Company has provided an even more convenient way to save. The payroll deduction way provides a painless way and in addition it delivers a U. S. Savings Bond into the hands of the saver without any more effort than to ask for the bond in the payroll office.

Join up! Don't delay! The payroll way is the easy way; and what's more important, it pays $4 for 3.

For your own security and for the security of the nation buy security bonds now.

Bonds are money in the bank. They can be converted into cash in any emergency—easily and without delay. But don't cash them in unless absolutely necessary for the day they are turned in your interest stops.

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS
Published by
Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company
for its Employees

No. 66 JUNE 1948

ALFRED BRILL, Editor
SHIRLEY LANGE, Ass't. Editor

Repairs Underway Despite Handicaps

Just like the difficulty experienced by veterans in obtaining homes for themselves, the Company also has difficulty in getting contractors to do some work here at the plant. However, the Company was fortunate in receiving a commitment by a contractor to reroof the pulverizer building in the Coal Handling Department, with an asbestos covered corrugated roofing material. In addition the roofing over M coal conveyor will also be renewed.

Company tank cars are receiving new type "AB" brakes. These brakes are installed by the General American Tank Car Corporation, and conform with latest transportation regulations.

A new wire safety guard will be installed to house the large coupling of No. 7 Motor Generator unit in the Power House annex building.

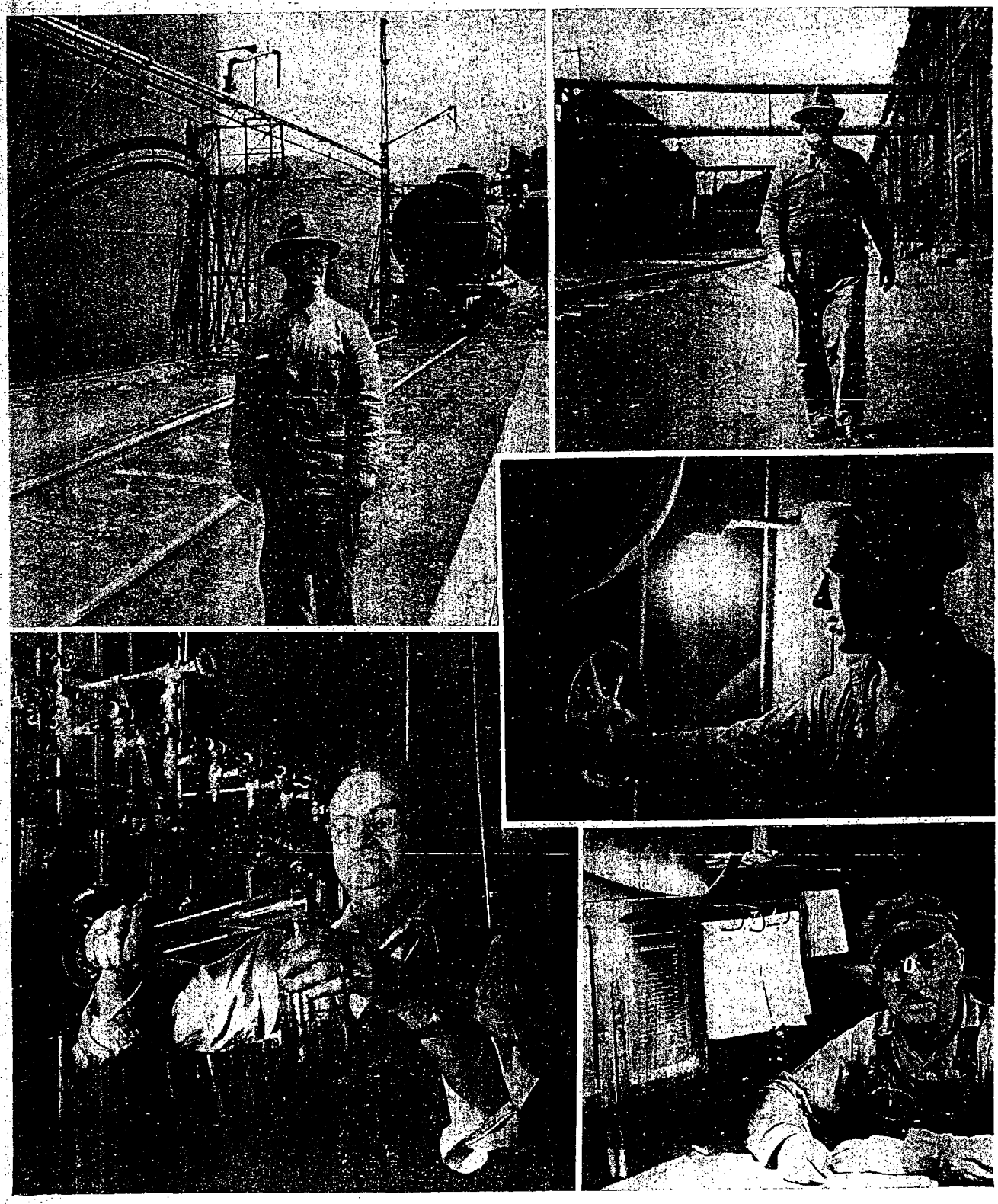
Our own mechanics have been doing a complete overhauling job of No. 4 vertical exhauster engine in the gas exhauster and booster building. The job is almost completed and with its rebabbitted bearings, rebored cylinder, refinished valve chest and crosshead guide, it is expected the unit will be as good as new and will give many more years of steady operation. The No. 4 exhauster pumps oven gas from Solvay batteries No. 3 and No. 4.

Company And Unions Agree On Vacation Pay Changes

The Unions and the Company have agreed that employees who take one week of vacation may receive their full two or three weeks' vacation pay two days previous to taking their one week's vacation.

1947-48 labor contract provided that the vacation bonus for the vacation week worked would be paid the first week in December. This provision, it has been agreed, will be eliminated from the new labor contract in accordance with the new rule mentioned above.

Here is Part of Ammonia Plant Crew



Upper left: Tom Fitz, veteran employee, is the man who loads all the ammonia into tank cars.

Upper right: Arthur Fritsch, general shift foreman.

Lower left: Wallace Coleman makes tests in the laboratory to enable the ammonia plant operators to produce a high quality product.

Center right: Ray Kniewel assists the ammonia plant operator in running the plant.

Lower right: Adolph Nelson, ammonia concentration plant operator.

Ammonia Refining Plant Operations Given In Detail By Company Chemist

Many of us have come in contact with ammonia, which we have seen in bottles in our homes. Ammonia in this form is used for washing purposes, in cutting grease, in bleaching and for other cleaning purposes. This form of ammonia is the usual conception most people have of this chemical. In reality ammonia is a gas which is colorless and when isolated in a bottle cannot be distinguished from air or any other colorless gas. But once the cork is pulled from the bottle there is never any uncertainty as to whether the gas is ammonia or not. A good whiff of ammonia almost knocks one down.

Ammonia has a great liking for water and is readily absorbed by the water and it is this form that the cleansing ammonia is in when we buy it in bottles for cleaning purposes.

This liking of ammonia for water is made use of in coke plants in order to extract the ammonia gas out of the coal gas which comes from the coke ovens. The coal gas is sprayed with water and as the gasses come in contact with the water surfaces the ammonia gas is absorbed out of the coal gas. This water with the ammonia gas absorbed in it is the raw material which is used in the ammonia refining plant.

The ammonia refining plant separates the ammonia gas from the absorbing liquor. The process forces the ammonia gas out of the liquor, and also by the use of lime it changes the composition of ammonia salt in the liquor so that this ammonia can be freed by the application of heat in combination with controlled temperatures.

Here's Explanation

In other words, the ammonia refining plant cooks the ammonia gas out of this liquor by controlled process and then allows this ammonia gas to be reabsorbed in clear water, which is the final product and is known as aqua-ammonia. This final product is shipped out in 10,000 gallon tank cars. The chemist's explanation of the process is as follows:

The liquor, or feed or stock, for the ammonia plant is called weak liquor. This solution contains 10 to 12 grams, per liter, of ammonia salts. A 10 to 12 gram per liter is equivalent to 1½ to 2 ounces per gallon, or a 1% solution. The weak liquor storage tanks have a capacity of 290,000 gallons.

The ammonia plant has three sets of apparatus. Each unit is comprised of a dissociator, heat exchanger, lime reactor, free still, fixed still, washer and absorber.

The dissociator, washer, fixed and free still each have a large single bubble cap with outside overflows: the liquor passing down the column, the vapors rising up the column. These caps and trays act the same as the caps and trays at the Light Oil refining plant.

The weak liquor is pumped to a constant level tank from which it flows to the dissociator where the ammonium carbonate is decomposed, liberating the carbon dioxide. The hydrogen sulphide is also liberated and leaves as a gas. The hot, weak liquor passes to a free still, the ammonia vapors continue to a heat exchanger, then to a washer which removes sulphur, then to absorbers and storage tanks. The weak liquor, after leaving the free still, passes to a lime reactor to change the fixed ammonia (ammonia chloride) by chemical reaction to another form, then to the fixed still where the ammonia is distilled. Distillation is carried on with direct low pressure steam, which comes from the Producer Plant and the B. P.

The finished acqua ammonia ranges from 28 to 30 per cent by weight. Ammonia is shipped in 10,000 gallon tank cars, and the Company has a storage capacity for 135,000 gallons of strong ammonia.

The capacity of each unit of apparatus, based on 12 grams per liter weak liquor, is 3000 to 3100 gallons per hour; in terms of ammonia gas, 220 pounds per hour. Some pyridine is recovered from the washing unit water.

Accidents More Numerous During Vacation Months

During the vacation months of June, July and August last year, traffic accidents in the United States killed someone every 16 minutes. The National Safety Council says more travel makes vacation time danger time. Avoid trying to cover too much distance in one day, which leads to speeding and fatigue, if you want a safe and restful holiday.

Insisting on the right-of-way never determines who is right, but who is left.

Solvay Engineers Render Aid To Gas Men In Emergency

On Wednesday night, January 14 one of those long-to-be-remembered January nights when the mercury hovered around zero and when the wind came howling into the city—the top lift of the relief holder at the Gas Company's Third Ward Station "jumped the track."

This lift, which rises and falls with the pressure of gas from the carburetted water gas plant, is guided by goosenecks and flanged wheels which ride on rails on the vertical columns of the holder.

When the wheels left the rails the lift tilted at a dangerous angle; some gas in the holder was released because the water seal was not completely effective; water gas sets had to be shut down, and, in the interim, the Gas Company faced another day of heavy demand in this coldest January in 31 years.

Action Was Necessary

Word of the accident was conveyed to Coke Company executives. There had to be action—a lot of action—but fast. E. F. Burdick, vice president and general manager, was advised of the serious situation by J. A. B. Lovett, president of the Coke Company and then executive vice president of the Gas Company, who was on the scene. Joe Kullman, chief engineer, was informed immediately.

Sure, it was a cold night. There were many places far more comfortable than the Third Ward Plant of the Gas Company. But Ernie Burdick and Joe Kullman responded to the SOS, joining the Gas Company crews and the crews of private contractors who had been called in because the accident threatened to force a curtailment of service.

With the crews ready all the men went to work. In spite of the biting cold, the piercing wind and dangerous working conditions they worked throughout the night to repair the damage.

The top lift was brought back on an even keel by removing some of the gas. However, the wheels were still out of line with the vertical guide rails. With block and tackle the lift was rotated so that the wheels rested on their respective rails. Joe Kullman made on the spot sketches of the cast iron wheels and Solvay began immediately to fabricate steel flanges.

Milwaukee Solvay News

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Host to the NATION

No. 67 July, 1948

Wage Raise Spiral Will Increase Cost Of Coke Production

News items in the daily papers report wage increases for the coal miners and estimates of the effect of such wage increases on the price of coal. One such estimate we read stated consumers could expect to pay 50c more per ton because of the increase in miners' wages.

Wage increases very often are considered only from the immediate effect on the product, such as the immediate increase of 50c a ton on coal. However, wage increases usually do not stop with one industry or with one group, but extend throughout all industry and commerce and the effect is much greater than is at first anticipated.

The cost of production of coke here at the plant undoubtedly will be affected further by railroad freight increases, because of the contemplated raise in roalroad workers' wages; by additional costs because of the proposed increase in wages of lake freight transportation workers; and because of the increases to employees of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. In addition to the above mentioned direct costs, various supplies will also increase in price to the Company, supplies such as bolts, sheet iron, brick, cements, machine tools, acids, petroleum oils, soda ash, railroad ties, and many other things. This will also increase the cost of producing the products manufactured here at our plant.

No Stockholder's Raise

Talk is heard at times that employers should absorb wage increases without increasing the price of their products and thus keep down the cost of living and lick inflation. This is desirable if it could be done, but the owners of plants—the stockholders — in many instances are receiving the same returns from their investment which they received 10 and 15 years ago when wages and costs were much lower.

In the case of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company the total profit, and this includes all profit on sales of it's coke, gas, and by-products, has amounted to close to 90c per ton, average, of coke produced over the years, and it has not varied much from that figure.

This margin of profit is one which be easily lost by changes in the t of production, especially at such times when less than the maximum throughput of coal each day occurs.

Solvay Coke Plant Aided In Building State's Industries

Present Centennial celebration of the State of Wisconsin brings to mind the development of the various institutions in our community. Among those which have played an important part in the development of the State is the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

The Company has played a very important part in the development of the coke plant industry and in the manufacturing of gas when the gas industry was in its infancy and gas was used for the purpose of lighting our stores and homes. Then it also continued its influence in furnishing coke for metallurgical purposes, primarily in the early days of the blast furnaces up at Mayville, Wisconsin where the coke from the Solvay plant combined with the iron ore of Mayville to produce pig iron. Then, also, after the value of coke for house heating purposes became more generally known — especially after the shutdown and demolition of the Mayville plant—coke became widely used in furnaces in our homes.

Foundry Coke Important

All through the history of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, the foundries of Wisconsin had a producer at home, in Milwaukee, which assured them a continuous supply of metallurgical coke so necessary in melting pig iron and scrap iron and the making of castings. The foundry industry in Wisconsin is a large one and is a vital part of the metal trades industry in the Midwest.

Throughout all the years of its existence the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company was the main source of gas which was distributed by the Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company was started in 1903 on the present site, which had been a swamp. It was built by the Semet Solvay Company, which controlled the patents on the coke ovens and it was built under adverse conditions. The industry was new. It had many problems to iron out, and its progress was obstructed at times by mechanical and technical difficulties. Men who worked for that company, and some of them are present employees of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, can testify to the fact that the difficulties were numerous and that overtime because of breakdowns and operational difficulties was the usual occurrence. Over the years the operators and mechanics have continuously taken advantage of new developments in engineering to constantly improve its facilities so that at the present time interruptions due to mechanical and electrical breakdowns are few and far between.

During the years of its existence the Coke Plant has been one of the largest taxpayers in the community. Its contribution to the City's treasury over the years of its existence runs to millions of dollars. Its contribution to State and Federal treasury coffers is equally impressive. Its contribution to hundreds of employees has been of special value in that it has furnished uninterrupted opportunity for work to at least 90% of its employees over a period of almost half a century.

Fine Employee Record

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company takes pride in the fact that there is no other industry that it knows of in the State which has had the magnificent service record of so many of its employees. The Company boasts of a high average age of 47 years, testifying to the long service of its employees. Fourteen and one-half years is the average length of employment of employees now at the Company; 75% of the employees are over 40 years of age; 163 of the Company's 560 employees are members of the Quarter Century Club, and 31 of these 163 people have been with the Company for more than 40 years. One employee has been with the Company 45 years — since the plant started.

Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company takes pride in the record it has made over the years and in the loyalty and accomplishments of its employees in building up the plant and maintaining it at its present dependable operational standard.

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS
Published by
Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company
for its Employees

No. 67 JULY 1948

ALFRED BRILL, Editor
SHIRLEY LANGE, Ass't. Editor

Henell On Job 44 Years

On June 30, Art Henell, Foreman of the Coal Handling Department, completed his 44th year of employment with the Company. He was hired in 1904, shortly after the plant was built.

Pictures and Story Tell "What Makes The

1. Boiler House Lead Man, Chris Radtke, at gauge board.

2. Paul Scherr, mason, and Harry Sproski and Jake Reisig, boiler maintenance men, repairing a boiler.

3. Fuel man, Joe Kozich, is shown at incline belt where fuel goes from hopper to crusher.

4. Anthony Crivello and Anthony Ditello, fuel ı fuel from railroad car into hopper.

5. Water Purification Plant engineer, Winifred boiler feed water for hardness.

6. Howard Marchand is a fireman in the Boil

W eels Go 'Round" At Solvay Coke Plant

By HAROLD GERLACH

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use; the

man who has the job of maintaining the proper pressure in the boilers.

7. Relining a side wall inside boiler is a job for the plant mason, Paul Scherr.

8. Ash handler, Arvid Smith, removing ashes from ash hopper.

What is it makes all the wheels turn 'round and machines move in the industrial plants of today? Many of us ask that question when we observe the various activities of plants in our community.

Engineers tell us that the source of all energy for these industrial activities begins in the boiler house. Now a modern boiler house takes water and turns it into steam in an apparatus which does this job in a relatively efficient manner by the use of heat. But, fundamentally, the boiler is nothing more than an extension of the teakettle which James Watt observed in his own home as it poured steam from the spout.

Built for Efficiency

In a modern boiler the heat supplied, generally by coal or some other solid fuel, is utilized in the most efficient manner possible. To get this efficiency, the modern boiler is designed to absorb the greatest quantity of heat possible from its fire. It is not just one big container full of water like a teakettle, but instead it is built up of groups of tubes which connect containers or drums and along which the heat of the fire passes. In most fires such as we are acquainted with in our homes, particularly in the heating furnace, we permit the fire to burn slowly or quickly by regulating the air intake under the fire. But in a modern boiler an air blower is provided which forces air into the fire in order to speed up the rate of burning and thus increase the quantity of burned gasses which flow through the boiler. Instead of shoveling coal into the fire, the modern boiler does this automatically with a moving apparatus, called a stoker, so that no human hand touches the fuel.

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company has a battery of eight boilers. —four boilers of about 608 h.p. and four boilers of about 412 h.p. capacity—which operate at a steam pressure of 155 pounds per square inch. These figures probably do not mean much to the ordinary person who does not work in a boiler house so it is hard to visualize what these eight boilers are doing. We know they turn water into steam, and we get some idea of their capacity when we consider the quantity of water that is turned into steam. These eight boilers turn 345,000 gallons of water into steam each day, at normal capacity.

Continued on Page 6

Boiler House Crew Is "On The Alert;" Duties Of Employees Are Numerous

Continued from Page 5

Now the water used for this purpose is pumped from the river and treated in our water purification plant, so that when it eventually finds its way to the boilers it will not scale up like boiling water does in a teakettle. After passing through this purification process the water finds its way to a boiler feed water pump, which pumps the water, at 200 pounds pressure, through a feed water regulator into the boilers.

The boiler house, being the source of energy for the plant, is the vital operation which must be kept functioning at all times, otherwise the plant would shut down. Therefore, it is necessary to provide several sources of ample water feeds to the boilers. The boiler house, therefore, is provided with an emergency boiler feed pump unit, which is a two-stage centrifugal pump and is electrically driven by a 2300 volt, 100 h.p. motor. In addition, water from the city mains can be forced into the boilers by steam injectors.

"Breeze" Is Boiler Fuel

Even though the Company uses almost 800,000 tons of coal a year in the production of coke it does not burn coal in the boilers, but uses fine particles of coke called "breeze" for that purpose. Breeze is produced in quenching and in screening coke to various sizes. It comprises the small pieces of coke which break off the lumps as they pass through the various metal screens. Coke breeze fuel is unloaded from railroad cars into a hopper, from which it is elevated to bins over the top of the boilers and from which it flows by gravity onto the chain grates of the boilers. The chain grates in the boilers move slowly with a depth of 6 or 8 inches of boiler coke breeze on them and move into the fire in the boilers. Four or five railroad cars of coke breeze are used every day in making steam in the boilers.

The fuel operator is the man whose duty it is to unload fuel and keep the bins provided with a day's supply of fuel.

As everyone knows, machinery and equipment needs men to control and operate it. The man in charge of the boiler house is a fireman whose duties are to maintain the proper pressure in the boilers at the plant at 155 pounds per square inch; he knows by the color of the fire, by watching the water level in his gauge glass, and by the way the pressure fluctuates whether or not the boiler house is operating as it should. The fireman must be constantly on the alert. If, for example, the master steam gauge pressure shows a slight drop the fireman knows immediately that the boilers are not producing steam fast enough and he then speeds up the operation rate of his boilers by increasing the speed of the stokers. He is, in effect, sending more heat through the boilers; at the same time the blowers, which send air through the fire bed, also speed up automatically.

As the grate moves through the fire box it carries the ashes over to the back to be discharged into the ash pit. These ashes must be quenched with water before they are removed by an employee who is called the ash handler. The ashes from coke fires are desirable for various purposes in the building trades and the Company has no difficulty in having these ashes removed from the plant. The ashes from the boilers are discharged into a side dump car which dumps into an elevator, and which in turn discharges into an overhead bin. From this bin the ashes discharge, by gravity, into trucks for removal from the plant.

Safety Is All-Important

Just like all other apparatus in an industrial plant, the boiler house needs to be repaired and cleaned at times. Each boiler in the boiler house must be taken out of service once a year and opened up for cleaning and inspection. An emoloyee known as a boiler cleaner specializes in this work and prepares the boiler for inspection by the insurance inspector. One of the most important functions of a boiler cleaner is to remove all the scale from the tubes and drums. The inspector, an engineer sent in by the insurance company which carries the explosion insurance, is a man with wide experience in boiler operation, boiler design, and boiler inspection. It is his job to point out to the employer any weaknesses which might have developed in the boiler, and to give his approval, after inspection, for continued operation for another year.

Herbert Hinz "Doing Fine"

It is a pleasure to report that Herbert Hinz is at home and recovering rapidly from a hernia operation, which was performed on him early in the month.

Meet Albert Kulas, A 40-Year Veteran

Introducing another old-timer who has what it takes to be a 40-year man in the employ of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

Albert Kulas, born July 22, at Dubuque, Iowa, the State where the tall corn grows.

Albert Kulas

But Albert Kulas didn't watch the tall corn grow; instead he spent much of his youth, up to the age of 20, doing various jobs in and about Dubuque. One of the most interesting to him was that of a steamboat crew man on the packet boats of the Mississipi.

Dubuque being a town of limited opportunities for work, Albert Kulas left Iowa for the larger cities of Illinois. He worked at Chicago and Joliet, and then, through a friend, he heard of a job in Milwaukee. When he heard of the need for men at the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company he took a job there, in order to have more regular hours. This was in September 1907. He started working on the old car tipple in the Coke Handling Department. He has held the position of loader, tipple operator, and since June 1942 that of foundry loader operator.

Home Is His Hobby

In his younger days, it is reported, Al was an A-1 baseball pitcher.

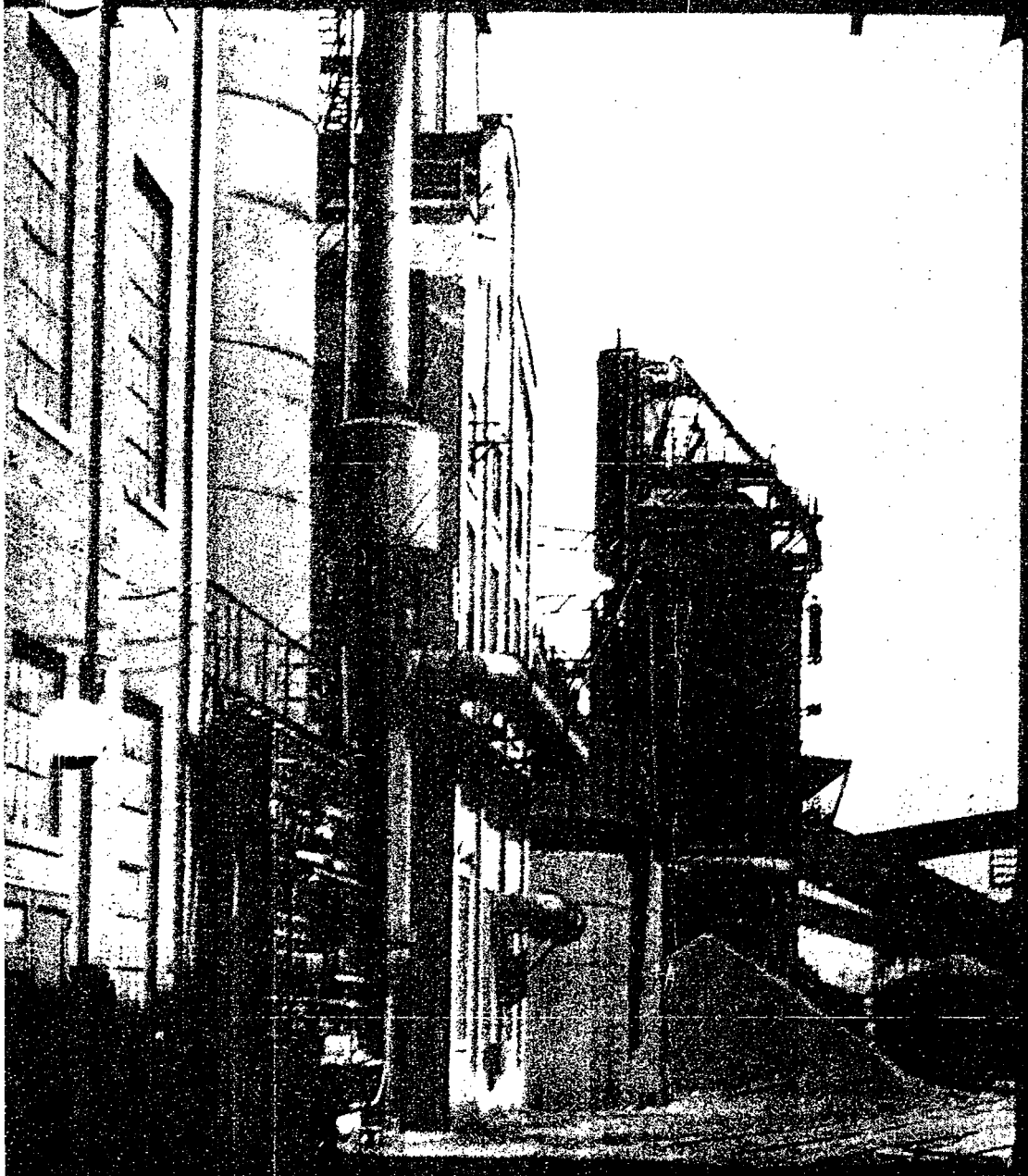
A short time after Al Kulas started working at the Coke Company he met a young lady by the name of Miss Anna Kortz, from Appleton, Wisconsin, and on May 10, 1908 they were married. For a time this young couple lived on Lapham Street on Milwaukee's south side. Later they moved to their present home on 65th Street in Wauwatosa. Hobbies are his home and keeping busy.

He is a member of the Quarter Century Club, 40 year so-called "elite section", and attends club meetings when his work permits.

Nicknamed "Hugo" by his host of friends, he hardly knows who you mean when you call him Albert.

Possessed of a fine sense of humor, cooperativeness, and the ability to get along with people, Albert Kulas can look backward with pride to his 40-years' association with the Company as a record to be proud of.

Milwaukee Solvay News



The Producer Plant

No. 69

September, 1948

Appeal Is Sounded For Fund Campaign

You're helping make your city a better place to live when you contribute to the Community Fund. At some time or another in our lives, all of us need some of the Red Feather Services.

Last year more than 25,000 of your neighbors obtained health services through the Milwaukee Children's Hospital, and the Curative Workshop; almost 600 were served through Red Feather Services to the handicapped; nearly 300 benefited from the Golden Age Clubs and the three Red Feather sponsored homes for the aged; more than 3,300 children were cared for in foster homes, day care centers and children's homes; more than 52,000 boys, girls, and adults participated in Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Milwaukee Boys' Club, Y.M.C.A., or Y.W.C.A.; and more than 96,000 Milwaukee County citizens were aided by the Red Feather Family Welfare services.

The Red Feather Services aid a lot of people and that's why they are asking for everyone's finincial support. By contributing to the Community Fund you are helping keep young people off the street, you are helping to keep Milwaukee a healthy city, and you are helping to provide a home for the aged.

Community Fund Drive will start on October 4, and when your solicitor asks for your contribution give generously—enough for a full year.

Buy More Bonds

Perhaps **YOU** are one of those folks who've put off regular savings from year to year because you feel it's too complicated. Saving can be easier than rolling off the proverbial log—if you buy U. S. Saving bonds regularly through the Payroll Savings plan right here in the plant. Just sign your name—Once—at the bottom of a payroll savings allotment blank. From then on, every time payday rolls around, you'll find yourself actually ADDING to your paycheck—in the form of dollars-that-grow. Best of all, Payroll Saving takes care of itself because it's utomatic.

Safe—sure — profitable — every $75 invested today brings $100 in ten short years. You can't beat Payroll Savings.

Dan Gray Welcomed On Visit To Plant

Dan Gray, former plant engineer, now retired, stopped off at the plant on August 19 to renew old acquantances.

The Labor Office was the scene of what took on the appearance of Old Home Week as the many friends of Dan's, hearing he was here, stopped in to see him, shake his hand, and wish him well.

Dan is living in Sarasota, Florida; winter quarters of the circus advertised as the "Biggest Show on Earth".

His home, he told us, is built out of cypress wood and requires no inside or outside painting. This item interested our plant painter boss, Max Luke, immensely.

Queried by Bill Williams and Paul Ebert about insect pests, Dan, in his best Chamber of Commerce manner, told of some as big as June bugs but said if sanitary conditions of cleanliness are observed, the insects are under perfect control.

Asked about the climate, Dan said it never goes below 39° F. and that fuel consisting of pine logs burned in a fireplace keeps the homes warm.

Looking hale and hearty, Dan belies his years by at least a score. They tell me he is 76 years of age; he looks to be 50.

Come visit us again, Dan Gray, you will always be welcome.

Everything In Life Needs Management

Management is as old as the hills. There is nothing complicated about it at all. It is a natural function of human society.

A man and woman marry, set up housekeeping, and raise a family. Both are managers.

They manage as they buy a home, educate the children, plant a garden, pick out a car, a refrigerator, a piano. A hundred decisions a day around the house are management decisions.

Management occurs at all levels in government, charity, education, lodge. It is the plumber with his helper, the elevator starter, the superintendent of schools, the master of the grange.

But, in America, management probably has had its most scientific application in business.

Business management, even before World War I, helped build up a volume of production surpassing that of any other nation. In World War II, the results were even more spectacular. America outproduced all other countries combined.

By 1941, the value of an hour of work in terms of the staple necessities of life, bread and butter, had so been raised that an American could buy from 2 to 8 times as much as a man in Europe. That didn't just happen.

Efficiency Of Coke Oven Plants Has Not Kept Pace With Industry

The U. S. Department of Labor reports that the efficiency of by-product coke oven plants in the United States, over a period of years beginning with 1939, has not increased. This efficiency is measured by the output of the number of tons produced in a plant by the total number of men working in such a plant.

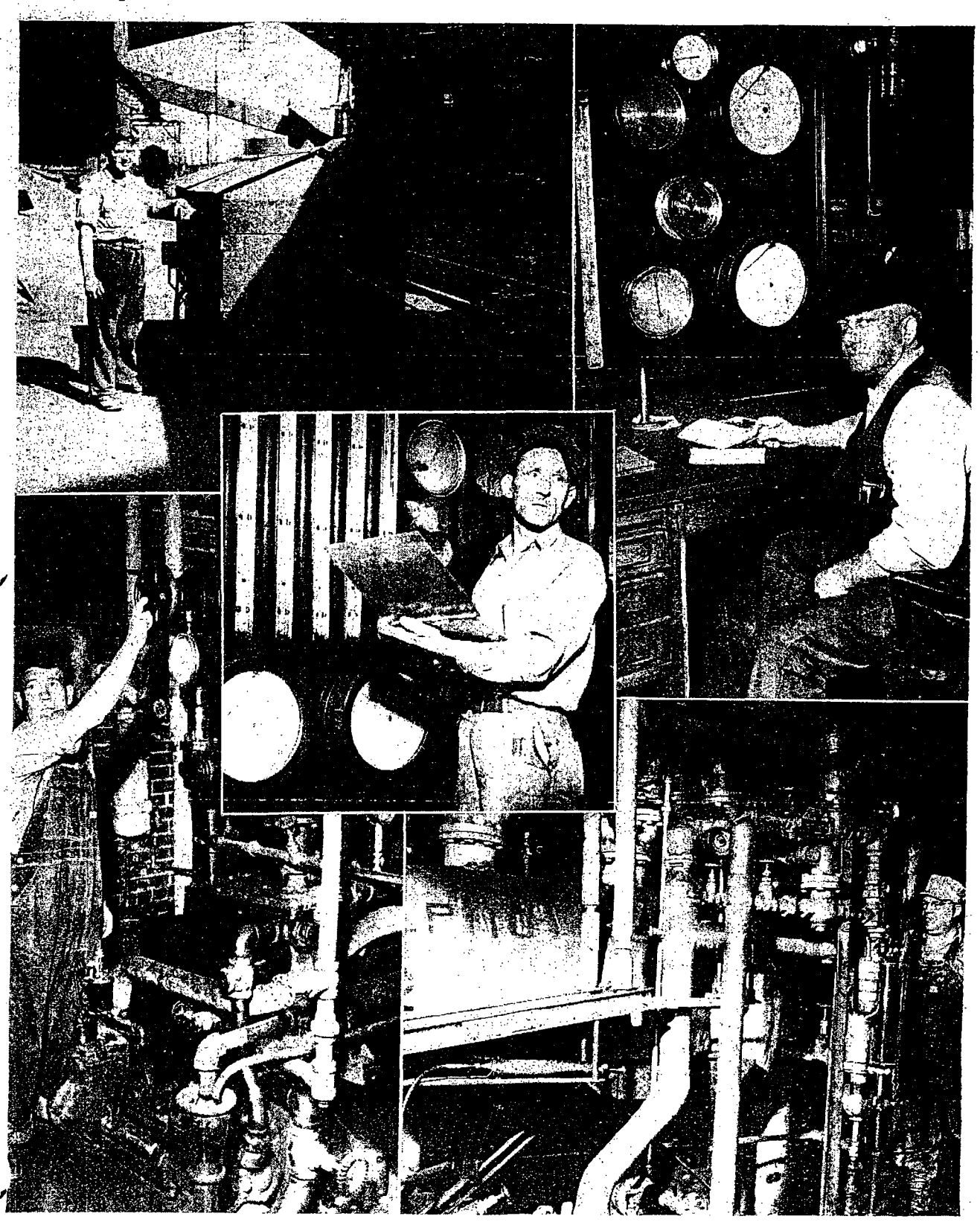
The report shows that if, for example, 100 production workers were employed in 1939, 126 were now engaged in that same production work. During that time production increased from 100 units to 122.4 units. In other words the by-product coke plants in this country have not kept pace with the all industry national average of from 2% to 3% increased productivity each year.

By-product coke plants require a tremendous amount of capital per unit of output and for each man employed in the industry. Here at the Milwaukee Solvay plant the reproduction of the plant at today's prices would require an investment of $48,000 for each man employed. The big need in coke production is for lower capital investment plus higher output per man employed. That is the problem. Who can solve it?

Protect Pension Rights Is Advice To Employees

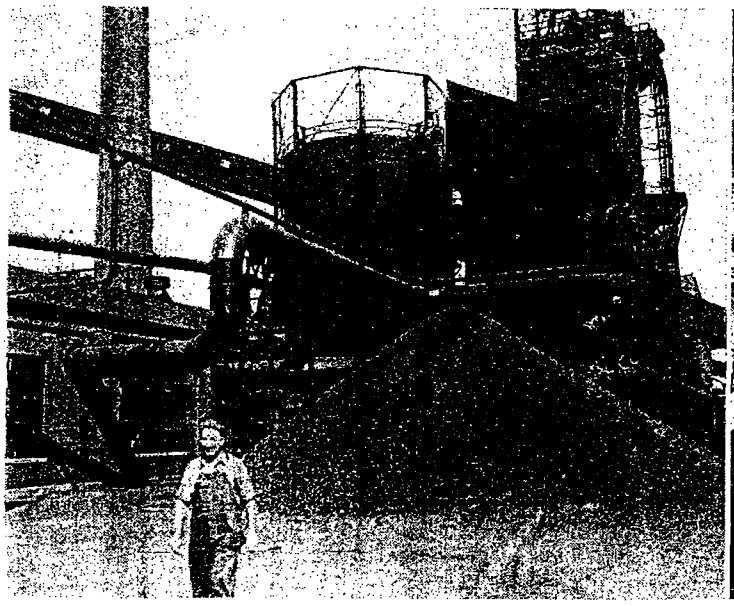
Employees 65 years of age or over, if they have not already done so, should report to the Social Security Office at the Federal Building in Milwaukee. This is important to establish facts concerning your age, wife's age, earnings, and dependents. Reporting this information will speed up the work necessary in establishing your right to a pension at such time in the future when you retire.

They Produce Gas To Make More Gas



Upper left: Barney Felden, fuel man. Lower left: Jake Fleck, booster house engineer. Center: Tom Bachmann, producer operator. Upper right: Art Voelz, producer foreman. Lower right: Ted Bivens, fireman.

Producer Plant Increases Gas Supply



At the left is a view of the producer plant, showing part of booster house, gas holder, and gas producer building; Jake Fleck is in foreground. Photo at the right is the top of gas producers, showing coke charging apparatus. Producer operator Tom Bachmann and fireman Ted Bivens are in the background.

Back in 1928 when the demand for coke oven gas became so great as to tax the producing ability of the coke ovens, the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, after studying ways and means of increasing the gas sendout, decided the most practical way of meeting this increased demand for gas was to build a gas producer plant.

A gas producer plant is composed of apparatus which takes coke as a raw material and turns it into gas as a finished product. The finished product, known as producer gas, is low in heating value and is not suitable for use in city gas mains, but here at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke plant it can be used for heating the coke ovens. By heating these ovens with producer gas, an appreciable quantity of coke oven gas can be sent to the Milwaukee Gas Light Company for city distribution. Because without producer gas heating the ovens, coke oven gas would have to be used for that purpose.

A gas producer is very much like a round iron stove with certain controls on it to insure uniform quality of gas. The gas producers in the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company plant are cylinders about 10 feet in diameter and about that same height. About ⅔ of the cylinder is surrounded with a water jacket. This is to conserve the heat which might otherwise be wasted. The water jacket produces low pressure steam.

Just like the old-fashioned "pot bellied" stove in the homes of long ago, air is used to keep the fire going and a red hot bed of coke is produced by air forced up through the coke. However, like in the stove in our homes, if an insufficient quantity of air passes through the hot coke incomplete combustion results. That means instead of the red hot coke being consumed by fire and turning into carbon dioxide, CO_2, it completes only half of its combustion cycle and produces the gas, carbon monoxide, CO. Now the difference between CO_2 and CO is in the one molecule of oxygen which was deliberately kept from the fire to produce a gas with one less molecule of oxygen. CO is combustible whereas CO_2 is non-combustible. In other words, carbon monoxide, CO, gas will burn when ignited and carbon dioxide, CO_2, was will not burn. In fact, carbon dioxide, CO_2, gas is used as a fire extinguishing gas.

The process of producing gas is helped by the addition of steam into the gas producer. Steam is blown up into the fire bed along with the air. Its purpose is to enhance the value of the gas by breaking down the steam or water molecule into its constituent parts, namely, hydrogen and oxygen. This augments the oxygen supply, thereby aiding the combustion process and also releasing hydrogen into the producer gas which is a desirable element in that gas. The resulting product, therefore, is a gas which contains CO, carbon monoxide; H, hydrogen; and CH_4, methane, all of which are inflammable and which are the heat carrying elements of producer gas. The other elements of the gas are nitrogen, which is non-combustible and which is blown in with the air, some oxygen, and a small portion of CO_2. Producer gas has a heating value of 130 B.t.u., which is considerably less in heat value than coke oven gas. The latter has a B.t.u. value of 520 heat units.

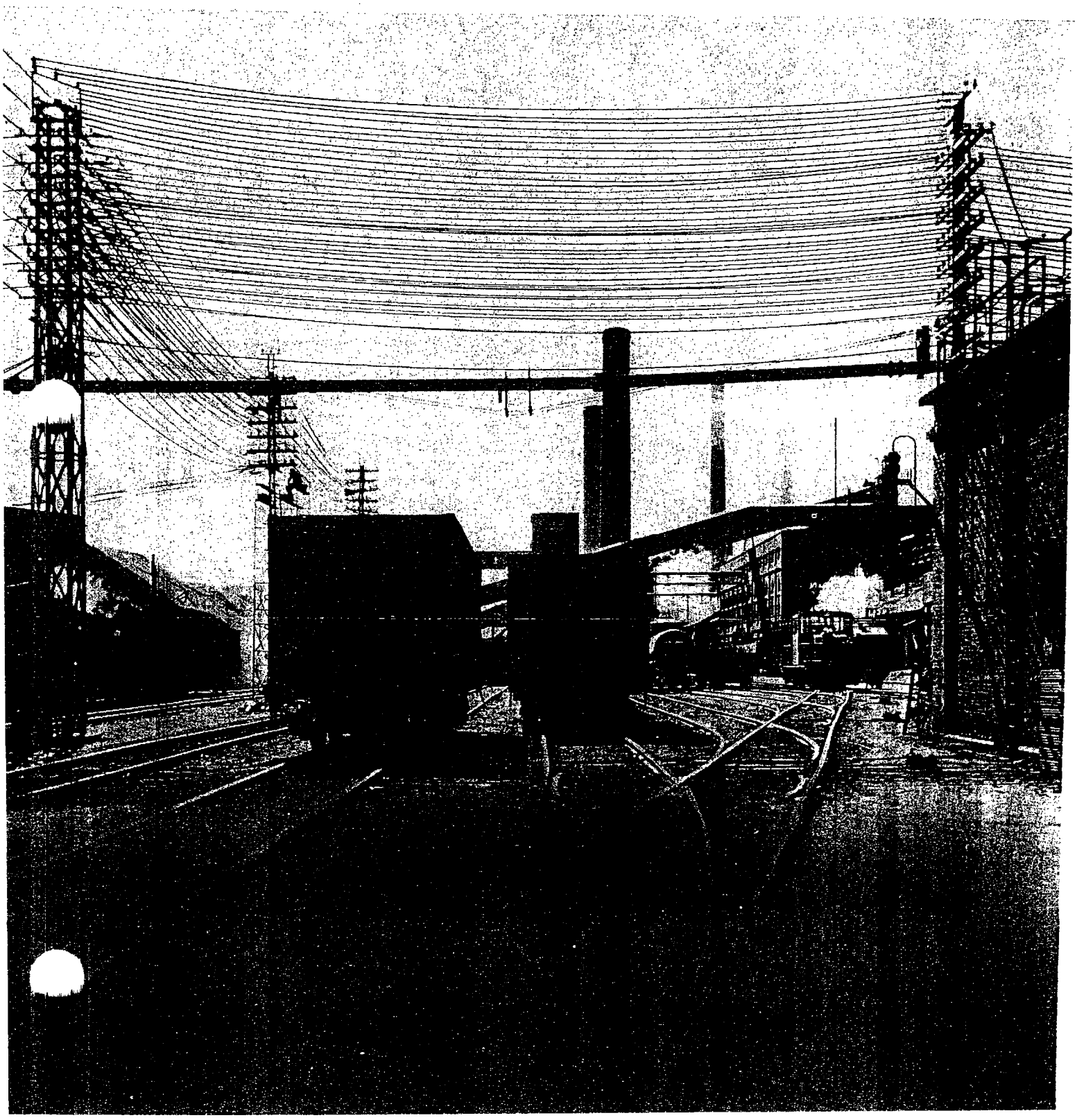
The producer plant consists of six gas producers of 30,000,000 cubic feet total capacity per day, or 5,000,000 cubic feet for each producer. The producer plant also has a steam turbine-driven air blower and a steam turbine-driven gas blower, whose purpose is to blow air up through the producers and to take gas away from the producers and transport it to the coke ovens. The booster house, where these machines are located, has a spare air blower and a spare gas blower, so there is a standby for each set.

Continued on Page 6

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 70

October 1948



Samuel Lappen Has Held Many Jobs In Forty Years With Solvay Coke

Appleton, Wisconsin's contribution to our organization. Born there, Sam spent his early boyhood days in that thriving paper mill town, later taking up his residence in Milwaukee.

At the ripe young age of 21 he visited his brother in Preston, Minnesota. He stayed on there and worked in his brother's Flax Tow Mill and in his spare (?) time operated bowling alleys in Preston. Coming back to Milwaukee he went to work for McGreels Phonograph Company on Milwaukee Street. (Sort of one of the original disc jockeys.)

In the business slump of 1907-1908, Sam applied for and received a job with The Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company, now Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. He started April 11, 1908 and has been with us ever since.

Versatility is a word that could well be applied to Sam. He has worked on the coke ovens, and as an electrician helper, electrician, car loader, bridge operator, and subforeman in the Coal Handling Department—his present position and one that he has held since August 1, 1939.

Sam's payroll number, by the way, is 13. It has been and is a lucky number for him.

On February 9, 1909, Sam took unto himself a wife, the other half of the partnership being Miss Alice Pearson. They have one son.

Sam loves a game of sheepshead and is reputed as playing a very wicked game of that indoor pastime.

We have it, too, on the best of authorities, that Sam is a hat forgetter. He has left a hat in Chicago, one in Rockford, and one just lately in Chetek. Heard that he longs for the good old hat days when one fastened the nice black cord, attached to the hat, to the button hole in one's coat lapel.

Three more words that aptly fit Sam — friendly, courteous, and cooperative. His many friends on the plant will testify to the accuracy of this statement.

Sam is a member of the 40-year section of the Quarter Century Club, having completed 40 years of service April 11, 1948.

You don't stay in a company's employ for 40 years just by accident; you have to possess the qualities of stick-to-it-iveness and friendliness in a high degree. Samuel Lappen possesses those qualities.

Samuel Lappen

Union Shop Clause Gets Employee O.K.

In an election conducted in the Company's garage on Wednesday, October 20, employees validated the Union Shop clause of the labor contract. The election was conducted to decide the question of whether employees wanted to approve a stipulation in the contract which required membership in the union as a condition of employment.

This stipulation has been in all previous contracts, but since the passage of the Labor-Management Relations Act in 1947 such a clause must be approved by employees of the plant before it becomes legal. Up to this time Union representatives who negotiated the labor contract could enter into such an agreement without the requirement of approval by union membership in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Storeroom Crew Gets New Lightweight Delivery Truck

Ben Nauyok, auto mechanic at the plant, complained because the "Solvay News" hadn't mentioned the purchase of a new International delivery truck for his department

This new lightweight truck was purchased by the Company on August 2, and is used by the men in the storeroom for general delivery and hauling.

B. P. Plant Repairs Almost Completed

The program started several years ago to recondition and improve our pumping facilities in the B. P. plant has now finally come into realization. The Mechanical Department has reported that it is about finished with overhauling No. 2 pump, which is the last of 7 pumps to receive expert attention.

To the uninitiated the matter of a few thousandth of an inch clearance between walls, in a cylinder, or in the bearings of a crank shaft or connecting rod, perhaps does not mean much; but to the man who is responsible for keeping these machines running continuously and uninterruptedly, clearances mean a whole lot. So when mechanics overhaul the pumping unit they check alignment and clearances with a micrometer and their job of rehabilitating these units is to bring them back into true alignment and to proper clearances.

In addition to the overhauling jobs, the Mechanical Department was also responsible for the erection of No. 1 duplex piston type steam-driven gas pump, which is now on the line and performing dependable service. Such service always results from careful attention to details in alignment in erection of a machine. When 24-hour a day, 365 days a year service is expected from such machines, mechanics know that such attention to the basic principles of erecting a machine pays off in dependable operation.

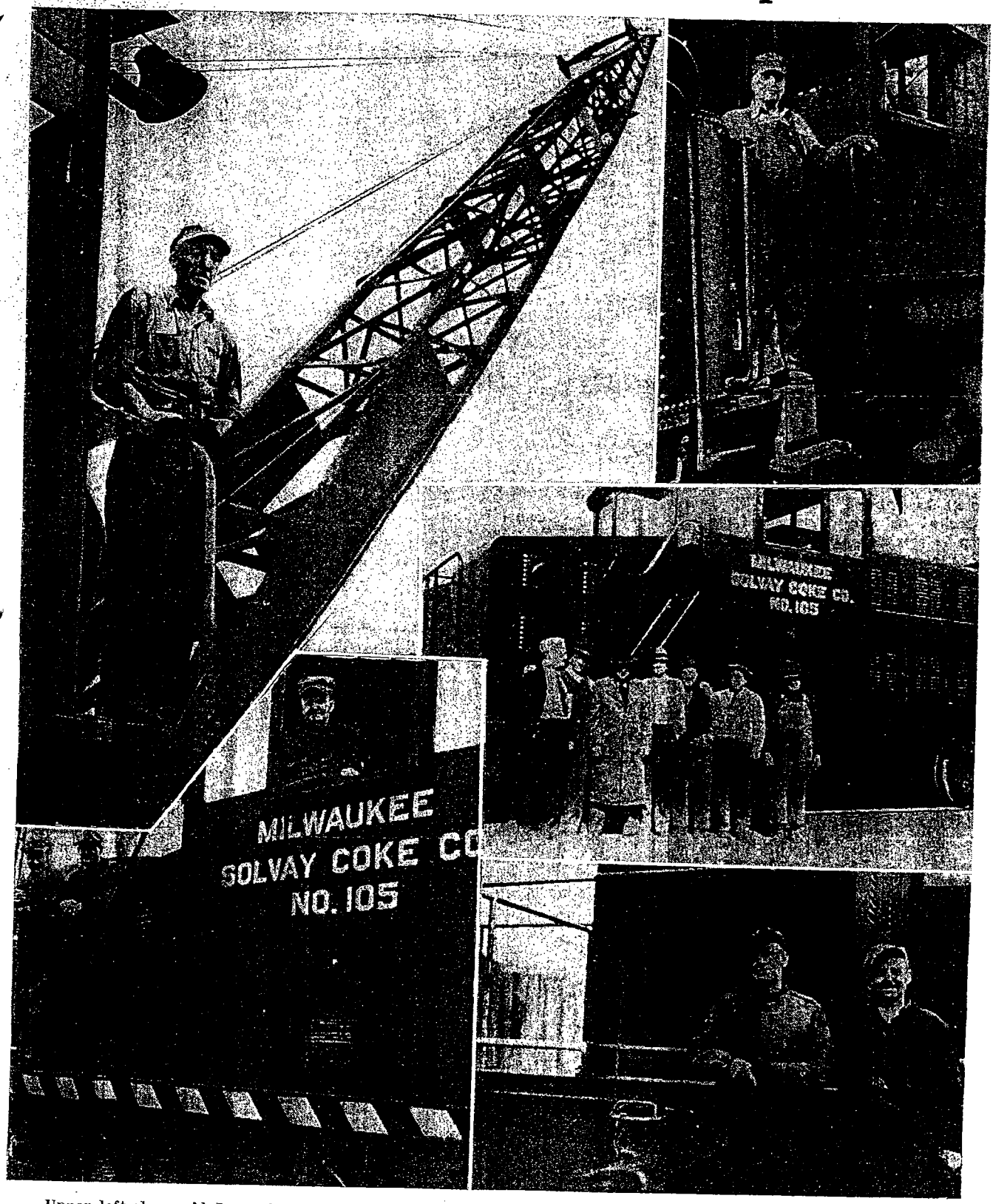
Thus, again, the Company demonstrates by actual deeds that its intention is to maintain its plant in first-class mechanical condition with the objective in view of continuing its operations for many years in the future.

New Gas Mixing Set-Up At Third Ward Station

Mixing of some coke oven gas with water gas and butane will take place at the Third Ward plant of the Gas Company this winter. In the past the mixing with butane was done at West Side.

The gas so mixed at this Ward will be pumped directly into a new 20 inch line to areas of heavy demand, providing more adequate pressure and relieving the pumps at West Side. The common council has approved closing of Corcoran avenue to permit installation of a butane storage tank.

Switching Is Continuous Operation



Upper left shows Al Joers, locomotive crane operator, standing before the boom of his crane. Upper right is Louis Banaszynski, veteran employee, on the coke-side locomotive. Center picture is of switching crew, left to right: Eugene Klotz, Frank Stephan, John Monahan, Roe Parker, Louis Ufnowski, Herman Schwartz, and Charles Zess. Lower left shows John Monahan, Charlie Zess and Gene Klotz on Diesel locomotive. Lower right is James Goggins, swithman foreman, and Joseph Bong, swithman, standing at Diesel locomotive.

Solvay Has It's Own Railway System

By Erwin Schwendke

Like every other department, the Switching Department is a very important cog in the whe l that keeps our plant arolling. We operate on about 5 miles of track; and, for power, have two 500 H.P. Diesel electric locomotives as well as a 50 ton steam locomotive This is expensive equipment and requires trained, competent operators.

We have 24 cars of our own, which are used in supplying fuel to the boilers and to the gas producer plant. Our switching is done by four crews, consisting of four men to a crew, an assistant yard master, and two extra men. These men are trained to give prompt, safe and efficient service. Our motto is "Service with a smile". We render switching service to every department in the plant, with the Coke Handling Department receiving the bulk of it.

The coal fed into the ovens, as you know, finally comes out as coke. Thus, when properly screened at the Domestic House and at the Foundry Coke Station, the coke is loaded into railroad cars for our customers. Not just any car that is handy is loaded, but one that specifically fits the customer's order.

Louis Ufnowski, weighmaster and veteran employee, at the scales. Every railroad car is weighed upon entering the plant, and weighed again after it is loaded.

Many Types Of Cars

There are many types of cars which our customers may select—box cars; open top box cars; gondolas — either flat bottom, side dump, drop bottom, drop end, and various lengths, and low sided or high sides; and self-cleaning hopper cars, that railroad men call battleships. There are several types of these also. The customer also has the choice of selecting the railroad he wishes the car to be shipped on. We deliver to three railroads—the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific; the Chicago, Northwestern; and the Soo Line.

The cars are switched out and spotted to load in accordance with an order specified by the Coke Handling supervisors, who are governed by a preference loading order issued by the Shipping Office. It is the policy of the Company to keep all its customers supplied, hence a preference order is needed. The railroads keep us supplied with all types of equipment, there being room enough in our receiving yards to store approximately 200 empty cars. The empty cars, as ordered for loading to fit the customer's order, are seldom handy and it requires a great deal of switching before they are properly lined up.

As the coke keeps coming steadily from the ovens, it must be promptly moved. If it isn't it results in the Domestic House and Foundry Station becoming filled with coke, necessitating a shutdown of oven pushing. (Here we wish to take time out to apologize for the headaches we have unwittingly caused the coke supervisors, for the shutdown which actually happened, but for a short period only, and for other times when it nearly happened.)

Cars For All Departments

We also spot the fuel cars needed at the Gas Producers, 6 a day, and at the Boilers, 4 to 5 a day. We switch out the different kinds of fuel and line them up for unloading. We also spot empty tank cars for ammonia, benzol, toluol, tar, light runnings residue, etc., at the proper loading point and deliver them to the proper railroad when loaded. Each tank car is used for a certain product, so here too, not just any tank car will do.

Incoming material, such as brick, steel, lime, chloride, bunker oil, rails, ties, and oils, are taken in from the railroads and spotted for unloading, and the empties returned to the railroad. One of our important duties is to promptly serve the underfiring plant, supplying it with tank cars of butane, and causing the least possible delay by having tanks of this material handy for a quick switch. Empty tanks used here must be returned to railroads promptly to keep this equipment moving as tank cars are not plentiful. Wish to mention here that the railroads, in order to keep equipment moving, file demurrage charges against the company that holds equipment more than 48 hours. The U. S. Government has toughened this rate in order to keep cars moving during the car shortage. This means that we must be on our toes to keep the old cars moving as demurrage can run into big money.

Switching Is Big Job

As our plant does not make enough fuel to take care of our needs at the Gas Producers and Boilers, we purchase about 75,000 tons of this fuel each year, which we also handle. Last year, due to the coal shortage, we handled 1300 cars of coal. Two cars at one time are all that we were able to spot for unloading.

When you consider that every car, either loaded or empty, that is taken into or out of the plant must be switched and weighed, you can readily see the amount of switching and weighing involved. Our average coke loads leaving the plant total about 1160 cars per month. This is exclusive of all other material such as coal purchased, pea coke, breeze, gas tanks, etc.

Continued on Page 6

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 71

November 1948

FRED SANDERSON

Forty-Five Years of Service

Effects Of Gases Subject For Study

Men of the Heating Department, Light Oil, Gas Producer, Condensing, and Petroleum Underfiring operations are attending training sessions. With the coming of the cooler months of the year, the Company has set up a training program for men of these various Departments, whose work brings them in contact with various gases and inflammable liquids here on the plant.

The subjects to be discussed at these meetings will include the various characteristics of the gases which might be encountered on the plant — such as the explosive mixtures of gases, the toxic effects of various gases, and the methods of conducting one's self in a gaseous atmosphere. It is the intention of these sessions to inform employees of the intelligent and safe methods of handling gases.

It is also part of the program to demonstrate the use of various gas masks and oxygen inhalators.

Conference leaders in this work will be Al Mueller, chemical engineer; Al Kanter, Charles Schermer, and Terry Gilbert, Red Cross trainees; and Emil Rahn, safety inspector.

The purpose of these sessions is to make men aware of the behavior of the materials which they handle. There is an old saying that, "Familiarity breeds contempt." We believe that when men are aware of the facts that familiarity induces respect.

Pipe For Gas Line To Be Stored Here

This winter and running into the summer of 1949, the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company will turn over part of its east yard to the storage of 14½ miles of 24-in. steel welded pipe in 40-ft. lengths. The pipe will be used sometime next summer to build a loop around the City of Milwaukee, and thus serve as a booster and feeder main when natural gas is received in the Milwaukee area.

This pipe will be received in carload lots and it is expected that about 20 of the cars will be shipped from the A. O. Smith Corporation during the month of November. It is expected that 112 cars will be needed to ship the total mileage required for this work. The job of unloading the pipe will be done by the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. Pipe will be stored in tiers four-pipes high, supported on wooden skids.

Sometime next year the Gas Light Company will obtain a pipe covering unit. This apparatus will cover the steel pipe with a coating designed to protect the steel from corrosion when it is layed in the ground. This covering job will be done by the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, and after the pipes are covered they will be restacked and will be taken from the east yard as they are needed in the construction of the loop.

This booster and feeder main was designed and planned by the Engineering Department of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

The training session of the By-Product Department shows Al Mueller, Tom Bachmann, Joseph Fenell, Bernard Zawikowski, Erwin Selke, Bill Chase, and Frank Liska in attendance.

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS
Published by
Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company
for its Employees

NO. 71 NOVEMBER 1948

ALFRED BRILL, Editor
SHIRLEY LANGE, Ass't. Editor

Curative Workshop Aids Del. Gilford

Delbert Gilford, who fractured his foot and leg in an accident at the plant, is now reporting daily to the Curative Workshop for massage and manipulation of his stiffened muscles.

At this institution a very completely equipped workshop permits many treatments to be administered in the form of massage and exercise on machines. The most ingenious devices have been built so that the movements required to work and manipulate this apparatus aid in the recovery of the use of injured and impaired muscles. In addition there are therapeutic treatments. These treatments, in various liquid baths, have special application in some cases of injury.

The Curative Workshop was started from charitable funds and is maintained partly by Community Fund donations. When its value became established the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company and other companies, as well as individuals, made use of its services for their employees. Individuals who can afford to do so pay for the services which they receive. However, children and others incapable of paying for the special services they receive, get such treatments at no cost because of your and my donations to the Community Fund.

Milwaukee Curative Workshop is performing a valuable service in the community.

Think Safety Every Day

Preventing accidents is like eating. It would be much easier if we could eat one big meal, then not be bothered with food for a week or more.

And what a relief it would be just to cover all safety matters in one big push, then forget safety for a while.

But hunger and accidents keep us on our toes steadily. We have to eat every day, or we get into trouble. We have to guard against hazards and unsafe work habits constantly—or we pay for it!

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 75 March, 1949

FIVE "LESLIES"

Five Leslies Work On Coke Plant Jobs

The cover picture shows the five Leslie brothers, who have worked for the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for a total of 64 years, or an average of almost 13 years per man. Starting at top left, counter-clockwise, they are: Levi, Winfred, Vernon, Mervin, and Theodore.

The first of the brothers to work for this Company was Winfred Leslie; and, in turn, then Mervin, Vernon, Theodore, and Levi entered the employ of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. Five brothers in the employment of one employer is unique, to say the least ,in the records of any company.

It is significant that all these men started in the lowest rated job in the plant and now have jobs which are high in the hourly rates of the Company. Winfred is an engineer in the Water Purification Department; Mervin is an engineer on the locomotive; Vernon is a heater in the Ovens Department; Theodore is a coke loader in the Coke Handling Department; and Levi is a machinst helper.

Solvay Workers Exceed Red Cross Fund Quota

The American Red Cross campaign for contributions was met with wholehearted support by employees of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. The quota of $700 was exceeded by $16.50.

A matter of pride to Milwaukee Solvay Coke employees is the fact that 447 contributions were received. This is a good percentage of participation.

Al Kanter and his committee, the solicitors, and the employees of the plant merit the commendation "Well done!"

Junior Achievement To Hold Fashion Show

A Fashion Show is being sponsored by the Modeling Companies of Junior Achievement, organizations of teenagers who are learning, on a miniature scale, how business functions. This Fashion Show "Prelude to Easter" will be held at the Public Service Building Auditorium on Sunday, April 3, 1949 at 2 p. m. Admission is 50 cents. Irene Van Ess, of the Sales Office, and Shirley Lange, of the Personnel Department, are handling the ticket sales.

You won't want to miss meeting "What's New" in teen-age and young women's styles.

Three Solvay Ovens Are Being Relined

The Mason and Labor Department is engaged in the job of relining three Solvay ovens. The new linings are expected to last somewhere between twelve and eighteen years. The construction of the Solvay blocks of ovens is such that the individual ovens can be isolated from each other and repaired, which is not the situation on the Koppers blocks of ovens.

As long as the Solvay foundations and upper structures are kept in good repair, and the foundation lasts, the Solvay ovens can be used indefinitely.

It is expected the cost of doing this work will be about $12,000. Supervising the work is Mr. Schmidtke of Birmingham, Alabama, who is a veteran in the business of relining Solvay ovens.

Golden Wedding Day For Banaszynski

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Banaszynski celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary on January 16, 1949.

Led by two of their grandchildren, one carrying the cane and one the pillow, they marched up the aisle of the beautifully decorated and lighted St. Josaphat's Basilica Church. At the conclusion of the mass they were presented with a basket of roses by two more of their grandchildren; then the four grandchildren led them back down the aisle of the Church. Relatives and friends attended the celebration at the Patio, East Howard Avenue.

Married at Hofa Park

Mr. and Mrs. Banaszynski were married at Hofa Park, Wisconsin. Upon coming to Milwaukee, Louie (as we know him best) worked for the Northwestern Railroad for a time. He entered the employ of Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company, now Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, on April 5, 1912 as a locomotive crane operator, gradually working up to his present position as Coke Handling locomotive engineer.

They had 16 children, 13 of whom are living, and they have 19 grandchildren.

Heartiest congratulations to you both, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Banaszynski. Yours has indeed been a full, successful life.

Now Is The Time To Plan Vacations

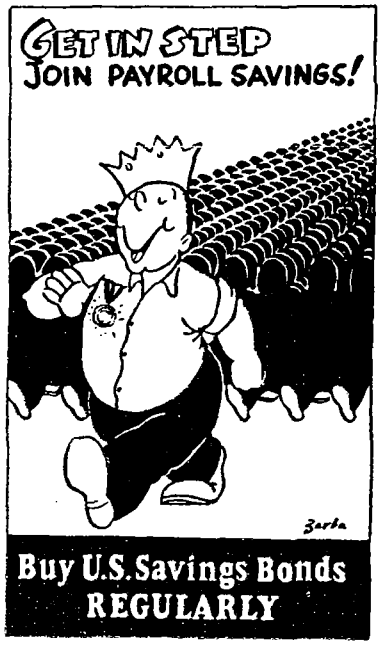
Since it is the policy this year that all men must take time off for their vacations, it is urged that employees low in seniority standing plan on taking their vacations now or late in the year. Read the vacation rules in the February issue of "Solvay News."

It is the Foreman's duty to keep a sufficient number of men on the job so that the department operates efficently. That means that only a portion of the number of men of each department can be permitted to go on vacation at the same time.

Saving for a Home? Invest In Savings Bonds

Everybody has some special reason for saving. For some folks it's the home they've always wanted to own. For others it's a farm or a business, a trip they've planned, a college diploma for a boy or girl still in grade school. Still others think of saving in terms of retirement from active work. No matter what your personal reason may be, you're sure to have a much better chance of making that dream come true if you save for it regularly, out of current income.

Start now—TODAY—to buy Savings Bonds through regular Payroll Savings right here where you work. You'll be amazed to see how fast your bonds stack up on this automatic plan.



Invest your savings in U. S. Savings Bonds. There is no safer investment.

J. A. B. Lovett Goes South for a Rest

Mr. J. A. B. Lovett, president of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, has improved remarkably from his recent illness and left for Winter Park, Florida, on Thursday, March 10. It is expected that Mr. Lovett will remain there for some weeks for the purpose of a complete rest.

Twenty-Five Sign For Safety Classes

Milwaukee Foremen's Safety Training School will start its 1949 sessions on Wednesday, March 30 and continue on Wednesday, April 27, and finish on Wednesday, June 1. All sessions will be held at the Milwaukee Auditorium and will start at 7:45 P.M.

Foremen's Safety Training School is nationally famous in the safety engineering circles for the outstanding job it has been doing for many years. The following men from the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company are enrolled in the School:

Otto Buske	Samuel Lappen
William Buske	Truman Lorig
James Cerny	Joseph Mlodzik
Wallace Coleman	Arthur Multhauf
Thomas Dunham	Olle Petersen
Harold Gerlach	Clarence Peltier
Ray Goertz	Samuel Richardi
Herman Hank	Bion Schermerhorn
Edwin Hauk	Robert Stewart
John Jorgensen	Norman Tanger
William Karweik	James Tilley
Carsten Ketelsen	Harry Zachow

L. J. Kreuz Visits Plant

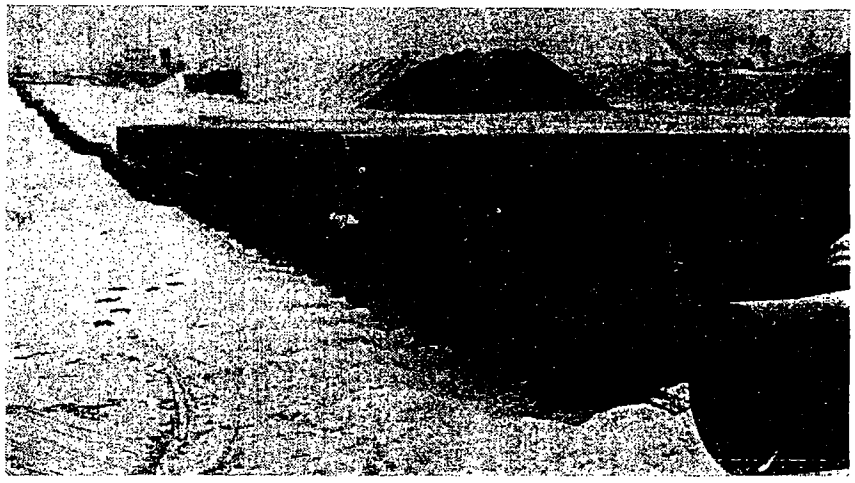
Mr. Louis J. Kreuz, chemical engineer and assistant manager of operations of the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company at Detroit, made an inspection survey of the Solvay Coke Plant. Mr. Kreuz accompanied Mr. Glenn R. Chamberlain, who is Executive Vice President of the Company during Mr. Lovett's absence, on a tour through the plant on March 17.

Some Interesting Facts That Tell a Real Story

The Quarter Century Club statistician, while musing over the records of the membership, came up with this one.

The 139 active members of the Club have a total of 4,528 years of service with the Company, or an average employment service equal to almost 33 years for each member. He states that there are 14 members with 25 years of service, and he calls them "just kids."

Pipe For Natural Gas Transmission Line Is Stored At Milwaukee Solvay Plant



Lined up as far as the eye can see is about three of the fourteen miles of steel pipe which will be needed to transmit natural gas from the delivery point of the Pipeline Company to the intermediate transmission system of the Gas Company.

The pipe is stored at the East Yard of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

Plan Sale of Surplus Coke Oven Gas To Milwaukee Sewerage Commission

In order to have an outlet for its manufactured gas when natural gas is used by the consumers of the Milwaukee area, the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company and the Milwaukee Gas Light Company have been in conference with the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission to work out the details of a contract whereby the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company will send its surplus gas to the Milwaukee sewerage disposal plant.

Stand-By Protected

This contract will provide for the disposal of surplus gas by the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company to the Sewerage Commission on an interruptable basis. This means that should the natural gas supply fail for any reason the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company would divert its gas from the sewerage disposal plant and send it into the system of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company. At such time the Solvay Coke Company would also have to start up its producer plant in order to supply as much gas as possible to the Milwaukee Gas Light Company system. The Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, during such an emergency, would have to look for other means of supplying heat to its processes. That other means could be fuel oil, which can be easily adapted for use where gas ordinarily is burned.

The use of manufactured gas by the Sewerage Commission is expected to be profitable to the Milwaukee sewerage disposal plant, and on the other hand it will be an ideal market for the Solvay Coke Company gas because of its continuous and unfluctuating demand and because of its relative near location to the Coke Plant.

The pipeline company is to start construction on the natural gas pipeline in Wisconsin this Spring, and the Milwaukee Gas Light Company is making its plans so it will be able to take natural gas when the pipeline company delivers it.

The plan tentatively calls for a header line near the west county line with three connecting lines from the header to the intermediate high pressure system and to the steel system. The header line will, of course, connect to the pipeline delivery station. Lines will be of 400 pound test pressure steel pipe. Maximum operating pressure could be as high as 250 pounds a square inch but a definite figure has not been decided. Lines would be located in the highway. Layout and design are in preparation now with June 1, 1949 as the probable date that construction will start.

Machinists Guard Against Plant Breakdowns

Shafts, sheaves, tricocks, worms, worm wheels, buckets, rails, bearings, bushings, wheels, gears, cylinders, fly wheels, couplings, and shims when jumbled together would make a sorry mess. But after the machinists have produced or repaired these items they do not jumble them together but carefully and accurately place these parts in their proper places in a machine. A coke and coal chemicals plant is made up of machines and other apparatus. All are correlated in their functions so that the plant produces efficiently as a unit.

Any plant operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year will have parts wear out. The job of the Machinist Department is to watch the wear on all the various machines in the plant and to repair and renew those parts before breakdowns occur. The machinists call this preventive maintenance. In other words, machinists know that it is less costly to repair a machine under conditions which are within their conrtol than to do that same repair or renewal work under breakdown conditions, under weather conditions and other environments which aren't as agreeable to the men work-

(Continued on Page 7)

Pictured below are some of the men of the Mechanical Department. In the left center is Al Kniewel, Foreman of the Department, and right center is Fred Sanderson, Mtce. Foreman. Starting at the top row, from left to right, the other men are: Ed Hauk, Levi Leslie, Walter Sweeney, Tom Dunham, Walter Berndt, Fred Parmann, Walter Prochnow, and Frank Szczepkowski. Second row: Ed Schultheis, Martin Rukavina, Arnold Klopp, and Al Stoeckle. Third row: Paul Herchert, Ed Kaemmer, Walter Fredricks, and Anton Bialczik. Fourth row: Art Multhauf, Herman Winkler, Conrad Hagenkord, John Larsen, August Sell, Bill Borchardt, Bill Schumacher, and Walter Pawlak. Bottom row: John Krahling, Bill Schultz, Lawrence Buchholz, Asa Cornell, John Forecki, Vincent Sowieja, Fred Coleman, and Joe Spata.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 77 May, 1949

Coke Is Available For Household Use

By George H. Dorr
Vice President—Sales

We are again in a position to supply the same amount of Milwaukee Solvay Coke to the household trade as we did before the war, for which other types of solid fuel have been substituted in the meantime. Unfortunately, a great number of coke users were obliged to look elsewhere for solid fuel to replace their coke requirements. Some turned to oil and stoker coals, but the great loss was to pocahontas and hard coal. So, our sales endeavors must naturally invade these two latter fields if we are to again regain our normal coke trade.

Cooperation Needed

This is, indeed, a big job and will require all the cooperation our employees can give the Sales Department. As a matter of fact, the health and welfare of our Company depends on distribution of our full coke production. We are sure you will lend us a hand, because we know your interests tend toward our Company's success.

How can you help? That should be simple enough—talk COKE for home heating at every opportunity to relatives, neighbors and friends, and turn any and all prospects over to the Sales Department, who will follow-up and endeavor to get the "order".

New Low Prices

Most of you have experience in heating with coke and know its outstanding value for home heating. Our coke is of high quality and clean with no soot or smoke. It is economical and assures users the best return for their "Fuel Dollar". This we know, because in buying fuel it is heat that counts and Milwaukee Solvay Coke contains 90% carbon (heat element).

The present retail price of $19.30 a ton delivered to basement is lowest summer price for the season.

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Louis J. Kreuz, General Manager of Solvay, Is Sports Star and Gas Industry Veteran

Mr. Louis G. Kreuz, vice president and general manager of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, took over his new duties on May 1.

A veteran of the coke and gas industry, Mr. Kreuz began his industrial career as a water gas helper for Consolidated Gas Company of New Jersey. He started in this job immediately following his graduation, as a chemical engineer, from the University of Wisconsin in 1917.

Has 30 Years Experience

In 1919 he went to Detroit where he started as a cadet engineer with Michigan Consolidated Gas Company. During his next 30 years with Michigan Consolidated he held various positions of increasing importance, including Retort Foreman, Chief Chemist, Staff Engineer, Superintendent of Stations "J" and "A", Superintendent of Production, Assistant to the General Manager and Assistant Manager of Operations. In his most recent position he had charge of Purchasing, Stock, Traffic, Gas Dispatching, Production, Industrial Sales, and Main Office Building departments, in all of which he enjoyed a fine reputation for fair dealing with his associates.

Star at Wisconsin

An ardent sports fan, Mr. Kreuz' athletic interests have been carried on over many years, beginning at the University where he won three "W's" for football and another in track. At Michigan Consolidated he has a 10-year bowling average of 180. He is an enthusiastic trout fisherman and was a member of the five-man Gasco Sportsmen's Club team that won the 1948 Fly Casting Cup in the Wayne County Sportsmen's Congress tournament. Today when time permits he also enjoys chess and contract bridge.

Mr. Kreuz is a member of the Wisconsin Alumni Club, Delta Upsilon Fraternity, the Intercollegiate Club and the Detroit Engineering Society.

L. G. Kreuz

Solvay Gas to Go To Sewerage Plant

A contract has been signed whereby the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company will furnish manufactured gas to the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission after natural gas comes to Milwaukee. This contract is for a period of ten years, with provisions for continuation if agreeable to both parties.

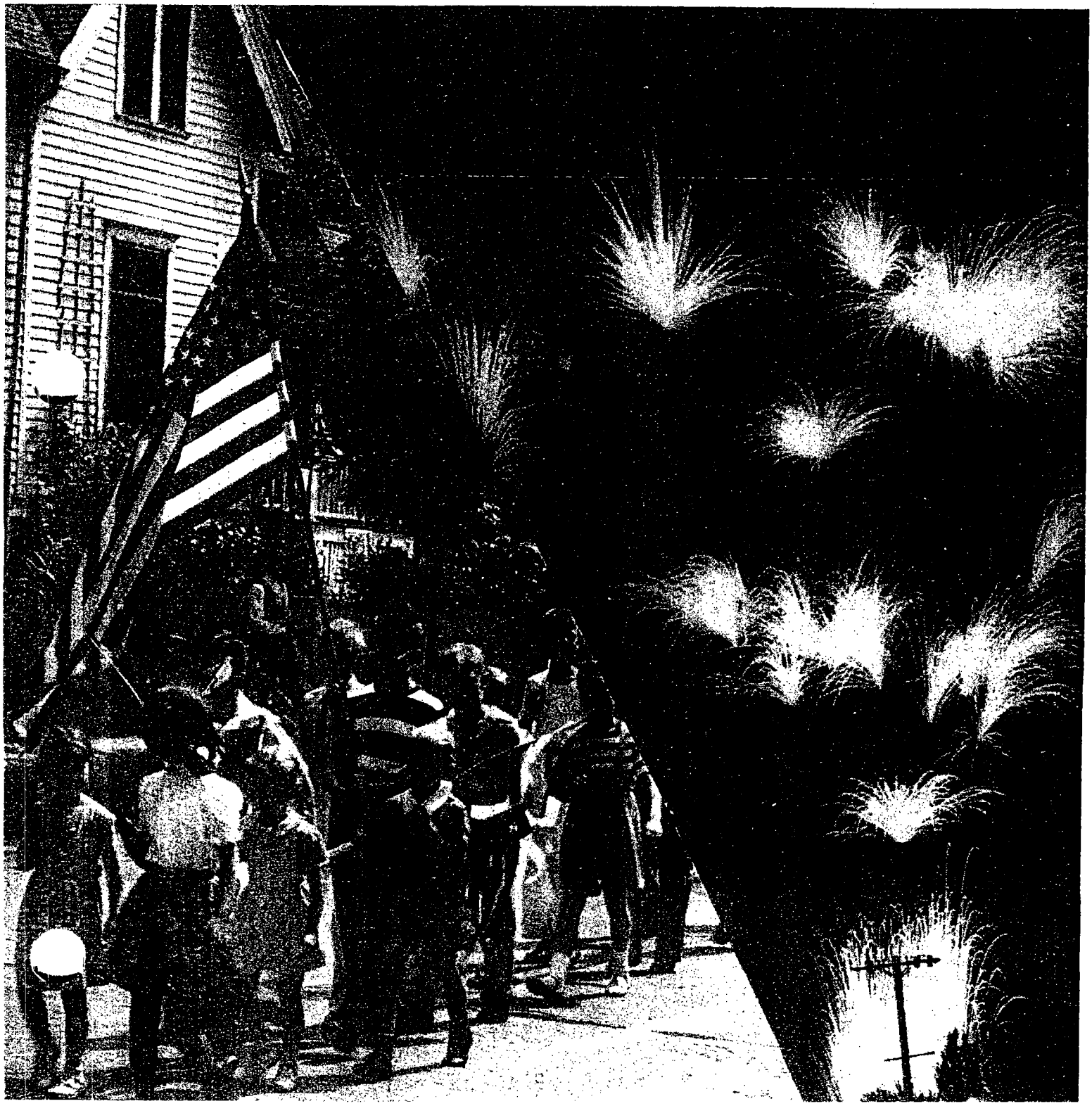
A Safety Record To Boast About

At this writing employees have made one of the finest continuous safety records the plant has experienced in some years. A period of 91 days has passed without a lost-time accident.

This is a good record for Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. Employees are urged to continue the successful period of accident-free working days.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 78 June, 1949



Compensation Law Changes in Effect

If you are injured at the plant in the normal course of your work, Wisconsin Workmen's Compensation law provides that the Company give expert medical attention to the correction and healing of any injuries and contribute to the support of that person while he is disabled by a formal plan of compensation. It provides, among other things, compensation after the third day of disability at a rate equal to 70% of the normal earnings of the injured up to a maximum weekly earning of $40.00. This compensation maximum, however, recently has been changed so now the maximum weekly earnings allowed for computing compensation is $46.50. This higher weekly earning allowance is effective June 1, 1949.

In case of a permanent disability, a regular schedule of compensation has been worked out which is the same for all persons with the same disability.

Must Make Reports

Whenever an accident occurs in the plant in which a man is injured and loses time from work, the Company is expected to report to the Industrial Commission of the State of Wisconsin not later than three days after the accident occurred. This report must give the employee's family status, earnings, dependents, nature of injury, and other personal statistics so that when compensation is awarded the Industrial Commission has all the facts.

Serious injuries are investigated by an Industrial Commission Inspector, who is empowered to penalize the Company 15% in case of gross negligence, or he can penalize the injured person 15% of his compensation if the accident was caused by violation of a safety rule.

Archie Fett Promoted To Job of Sub-Foreman

Archie Fett, in the employ of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for twenty years, has been promoted to the job of sub-foreman on the Ovens.

An oven heater man, and in the Ovens Department for practically all the time since he was employed by the Company, Archie was noted for his cooperativeness and dependability in working with others. It is expected that Archie Fett will show the same serious consideration in dealing with men in his new job as sub-foreman that he showed in doing the job as heater man.

Natural Gas Project Nearing Completion

The building of a pipeline to transport gas from the Hugoton, Texas fields to Milwaukee is advancing at a faster rate than had been expected a year ago. It is now predicted with certainty that natural gas will be introduced into Milwaukee the early part of next year, 1950.

Gas to Sewerage Plant

It is expected the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company operations will be altered to the extent of diverting its' excess coal gas production to the Milwaukee Sewerage Disposal Plant. A contract has been signed for the sale of this gas. It provides for a minimum period of ten years of such sale to the Sewerage Disposal Plant, with renewal thereafter from year to year at the option of either party to the contract. It also provides for the changeover whereby gas is sent to the Disposal Plant at a date not earlier than November 30, 1949 nor later than thirty days after the introduction of natural gas in the Milwaukee area.

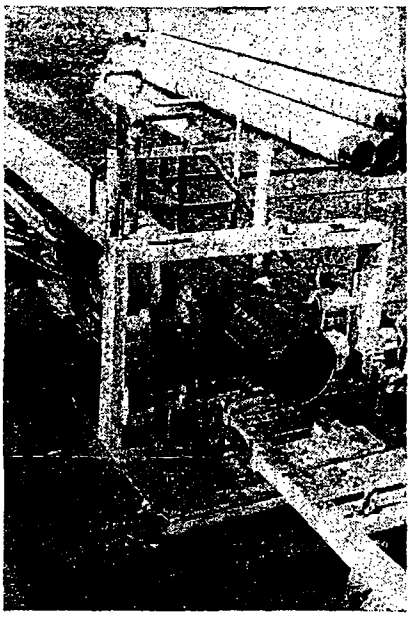
The plans of the Company include the maintenance of the Producer and Petroleum Underfiring Plants in tip-top shape, with practice runs scheduled periodically during the year and with a crew of expert men available for operation of these plants in case of emergencies.

G. R. Chamberlain Is Gas Company Head

Glenn R. Chamberlain, who was named Executive Vice President of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company and the Milwaukee Gas Light Company when illness forced the retirement of J. A. B. Lovett as President, has been elected President of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company to succeed Mr. Lovett.

The new Gas Company head has spent more than half a century in the gas business and he has had a wealth of experience in the conversion of gas systems from manufactured to natural gas — the big job now confronting the Gas Company. Much of this experience he gained in the change-over operations when natural gas was introduced into Grand Rapids, Muskego, Ann Arbor and Detroit, Michigan, and this knowledge he now brings to the Milwaukee Company.

Natural Gas Pipe Is Prepared Here



The pipe covering machine shown above covers and coats the pipe which is to be used for natural gas. Protection is for the outside of the pipe. The inside needs no protection because natural gas is an inert gas which in itself affords protection to the metal of the pipe.

Solvay Well Represented At Foremen's Safety School

The Foremen's Safety School under the auspices of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce was a hugh success. This year 10,300 foremen and supervisors, the highest peacctime enrollment, were registered at the School.

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company had a good representation at all these sessions. Attendance at the Milwaukee Foremen's Safety School is part of the safety program carried on by the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

Ask the Man Who Uses It

"I have been burning coke for forty-five years, since 1904.

"I have never burned a ton of any other fuel since I worked at the coke plant. I do not think there is any other solid fuel which can equal coke in quick response to heating needs, in its smokelessness, its cleanliness around the house, and its safety features in firing."

—Fred H. Sanderson

Solvay Boiler Makers Are A Busy Crew

This is the age of steel and industrial plants have as a skeleton frame columns and ribs of steel. The processes of a plant must also be served by apparatus made up of metal parts consisting of castings, alloys, structural steel parts, and various metals—brass, copper, aluminum, and steel sheets.

Wear Is Constant

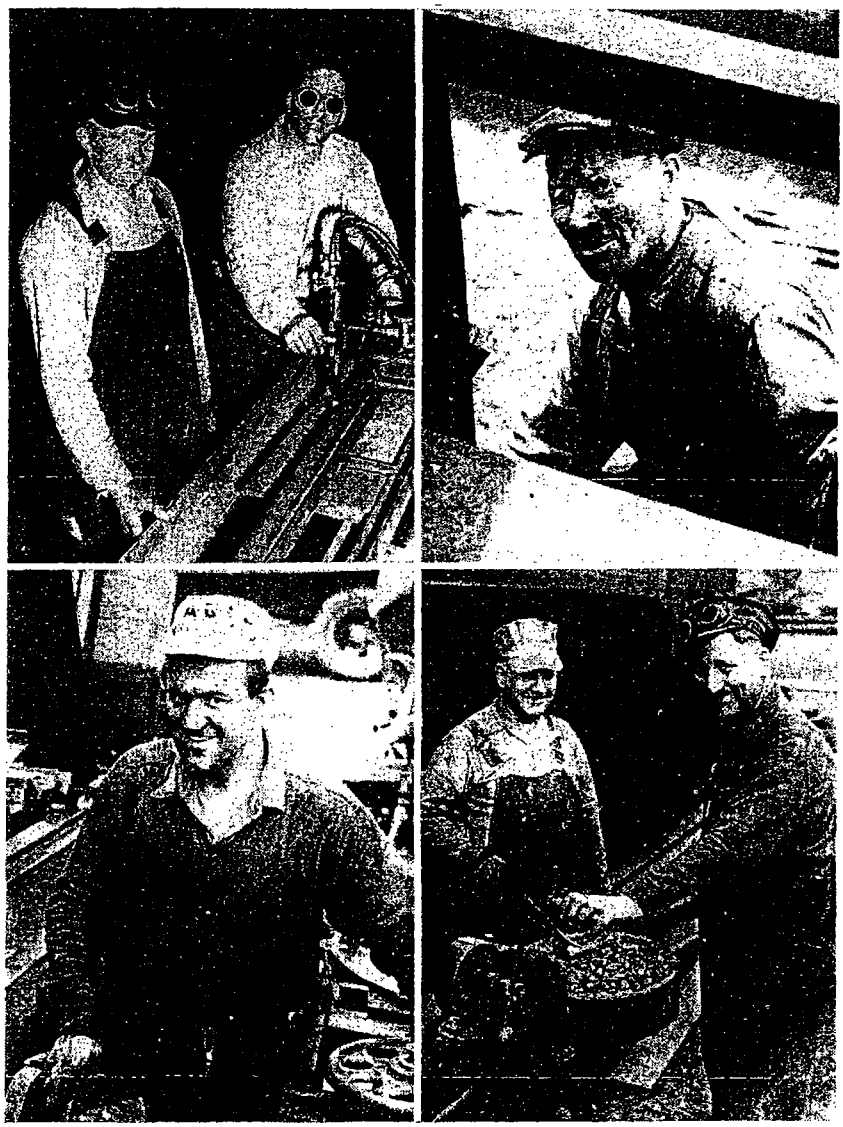
In a plant such as the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company where abrasive materials such as coal and coke are handled in large quantities, steel plates in the chutes, spouts, hoppers, and containers of various kinds for holding this material receive hard punishment by this material moving over it. In this chemical plant there are also pressure containers—boilers and steams for evaporating the various products produced, other tanks and containers for washing and scrubbing gases, and large pipe mains of various kinds—all of which wear out in time or develop leaks.

Avert Breakdowns

It is the job of the boiler makers of the plant to maintain this apparatus in good order. They do this by making repairs before breakdowns occur and thus avoid costly shutdowns.

A boiler maker performs machine and hand operations necessary to fabricate and assemble boilers, tanks, and other vessels made of heavy steel plates. He can layout on flat work the shape of the plate which is to be rolled or changed into a curved surface. The work includes cutting with an acetylene torch, the use of power shears and punches, heating rivets, riveting—including driving and bucking up, caulking seams and rivet heads, fastening boiler tubes or flues into headers, and expanding two bands with an expanding tool. All of these jobs are part of the duties of the experienced boiler maker.

Hugo Buchholz driving rivets



Ironworkers of the plant are, top, left to right, Chester Antoniewicz, John Kropfl, and Onufry Muza; bottom pictures are of Chester Czysz, Walter Ludwikowski, and Theodore Steinke. Missing from the pictures are Cy Loeser and Wayne Ellington, the night ironworkers.

Congratulations

Our heartiest congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Kutschera. They celebrated their Silver Wedding Anniversary on June 3.

A New Arrival

George E. Griffith, Jr., was born on June 1 at St. Luke's hospital, and weighed 8½ pounds. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Griffith.

These Men Direct Ironworkers Dept.

Max Hoffman, Foreman of Ironworkers' Dept.

Ole Petersen, Asst. Foreman of Ironworkers' Dept.

It's a Clean Fuel!

Why not fill your bins with season's coke requirements of Milwaukee Solvay Coke at once. Delivery service best at this time.

Sad—But True

The gasoline age has modified a Biblical injunction. Sunday is the day of arrests.

Here Is What to Do When Hot Days Come

Summer complaints of workers may range from mere gripes about discomfort to actual heat sickness.

There's not much the foreman can do about the temperature if his plant is not air-conditioned, but he can make the working place more comfortable and he can encourage sensible dress and diet to meet the situation.

By all means, he should guard against heat sickness by urging every worker to take adequate amounts of cool water and salt to replace that lost in sweating in order to maintain the body's proper water balance.

Take Precautions

Some of the general rules for hot weather health are to avoid overeating, drink water that is cool but not too cold, get adequate salt in food or take salt tablets, get adequate and regular sleep, bathe often, wear light, loose (but not "floppy") clothing, and avoid over-exposure to the sun.

Get Plenty Salt

Excessive perspiration robs the body not only of water but also of its necessary salt content, and these vital losses result in fatigue, exhaustion and, in extreme cases, severe cramps.

Some plants provide extra salt by adding it to the drinking water. Addition of not more than one per cent of salt to drinking water has been recommended, but some individuals begin tasting the salt at 0.75 per cent. Keeping the salt content slightly under that point and keeping the water at 45 to 50 degrees has proved generally satisfactory.

On the Sick List

Stanley Wojcik has been confined to his home the past month because of illness.

Joseph Fennell entered the Milwaukee Hospital on May 30 to undergo observation and possibly a surgical operation.

Dan Chalich will enter the St. Luke's Hospital for an operation on vericose veins on both legs, on or about June 2, 1949.

Clarence Peltier is also at St. Luke's Hospital, where he has been under observation.

Erv Christiansen had an operation recently and is now convalescing.

Your Gifts Helped Build a New Life

High school was an adventure for Alice until a cloud—small at first—but gradually increasing, began to darken her untroubled sky. Pain, persistent and penetrating, came with every movement of her legs. When the pain could no longer be denied she consulted a doctor who diagnosed it as arthritis. He told her that, although it is a disease usually associated with old age, it can, and does, attack young people.

A Shattered Dream

Medical treatment began at once. After graduation Alice left her farm home and came to Milwaukee where it would be more convenient for her to receive further medical treatment. Staying with friends, she was happy with her new surroundings, but her hands were idle and she had too much spirit of adventure to be content to wait. Her inability to walk, except at a slow, painstaking rate, or to stand for long periods, made it apparent that the profession of nursing, her first love, was out of the question.

A New Start

She heard of the program of vocational training for the disabled offered by Milwaukee Goodwill Industries. Alice went to this Red Feather Service and made application for some kind of training and work. Soon she found herself in an on-the-job training post at Goodwill's switchboard. She eagerly grasped the opportunity to learn and work and her progress was rapid.

Now, as she gains experience, she is already looking forward to the time when she can be placed in competitive industry. She is certain too that eventually some treatment will be found to which her disability will respond. Life still means adventure to Alice, thanks to the services given her by Goodwill Industries, just one of the 39 Red Feather Services in Milwaukee county which receive support from the Community Chest.

Another Endorsement

"I have been heating my home with coke for forty-one years, ever since I entered the employment of the Coke Plant. There is no other fuel which, in my opinion, is as good as coke for heating my home."

—Tom Harrington

Close Scores Show It's Good Baseball

By Edward Goldbeck, Manager

The baseball team has now been completely organized for this year, and even though we haven't won too many games the fellows have been playing some mighty good ball. A lot of the new men on the plant have joined the team and are doing a good job.

Scores of the games played during the past month are: Hoffman's Pharmacy 9, Milwaukee Solvay 2; Ahepa No. 43 6, Milwaukee Solvay 5; Sipp-A-Lil Bar 8, Milwaukee Solvay 0; Homa's Heydey Bar 6, Milwaukee Solvay 5; Ice House Mary's 5, Milwaukee Solvay 4; Louie's Tap 3, Milwaukee Solvay 5; Brewery Workers' 1, Milwaukee Solvay 0. The game with the Brewery Workers' was a no hit game but they got that one run on an error. Jerry Joers was the pitcher.

Fellows on the team would like to see more employees come out to watch the games. The team plays twice a week, games are at 7:00 p. m. or 8:30 p. m. on Monday, and at 6:45 p. m. on either Wednesday or Friday.

Members of the baseball team are:

August Kolp
William Habermann
Al Gizelbach
Art Lehmann
Harry Krueger
James Tilley
Ray Joers
Jerry Joers
Al Nowak
Harry Becker
Carl Bruce
John Richardi
Donald Cisewski
Erwin Selke
Edward Goldbeck

So Why Take a Chance

When you take a chance in traffic, someone else might have to take the consequences.

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS
Published by
Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company
for its Employees

No. 78 JUNE 1949

ALFRED BRILL, Editor
SHIRLEY LANGE, Ass't. Editor
EMMET MULLEN, Contributing Ed.
JAMES SMITH, Photographer

Plan to Extend Use Of Calcium Chloride

The Engineering Department is drawing up specifications for a new calcium chloride tank for the Coke Handling Department. Calcium chloride has been used for some years to spray domestic coke just before it is loaded into trucks.

This chemical is in solution form, that is it is dissolved in water and it has the property of absorbing moisture from the air so that it stays moist continuously. This ability to keep moist at all times is used for the purpose of holding down the small particles of dust on the pieces of coke.

Robbins Car Shakeout Has Many Advantages

It is expected that the new Robbins car shakeout will be installed at the Boiler House in about thirty days. The Robbins shakeout, built by the Robbins Belt Conveyor Company, will save about 90 per cent of the physical effort heretofore used in unloading fuel cars.

It will provide a covering from the elements of the weather and it will provide safe working conditions to a much greater extent than before. In regard to safety, a platform will be constructed at about car level height. From this platform the operator will have a complete view of the car from which he will operate the car shakeout, and it is expected that the hand work necessary can be done from this platform.

Mechanical Dept. Gets New Grease Solvent

The Engineering Department, working together with the Mechanical Department, is constantly on the lookout for a more suitable solvent for cutting grease. Mechanics use these solvents for washing machine parts in order to clean up those parts and free the metal surfaces from all traces of grease.

A new solution to be tried, one which has been developed by the Du Pont Chemical Company, will shortly be given to the Mechanical Department. It is a mixture of 70% Stoddard solvent, 25% methylene chloride, and 5% perchlorethylene.

There's None Better

Milwaukee Solvay Coke is best home fuel. Clean — economical— smokeless. Order your bins filled now.

There Are Rewards In Safe Practices

Ever hear the story of the Ruler of a city who had a large stone weighing about 150 pounds placed in the middle of the roadway that served as a thoroughfare for his subjects.

Watching them he saw them step around the stone, step on it and over it and heard them grumble about someone who should know better than to leave a stone in the roadway for people to stumble over; but no one moved the stone from the road to the field alongside the road. After several days the Ruler called his subjects together at the roadway and told them to observe closely what was to follow. Then he ordered one of his soldiers to roll the stone off the roadway, and underneath the stone was a metal box bearing the legend, "For Him Who Lifts The Stone." Upon opening the box it was found to be filled with gold coins, truly a reward for him who might have lifted the stone and rolled it off the road.

Remember the Other Fellow

Safety, in a way, ties in with this story. As you go about your daily work do you turn over a board that is lying nail points up on a thoroughfare where someone might step on the sharp nails? Do you pick up broken glass or just grumble and leave it where it is? Do you push a protruding pipe or board back out of the way or do you just walk around it or over it? Are you careful of the other fellow's safety as well as your own?

You Profit, Too

For him who would have lifted the stone there was a tangible monetary reward. For you to have the safety of others as well as your own in mind, the reward is intangible, but it will give you an inward glow and a feeling of a deed well done every time you do something to safeguard others as well as yourself. All the safeguards you provide for others in time come back into your own life.

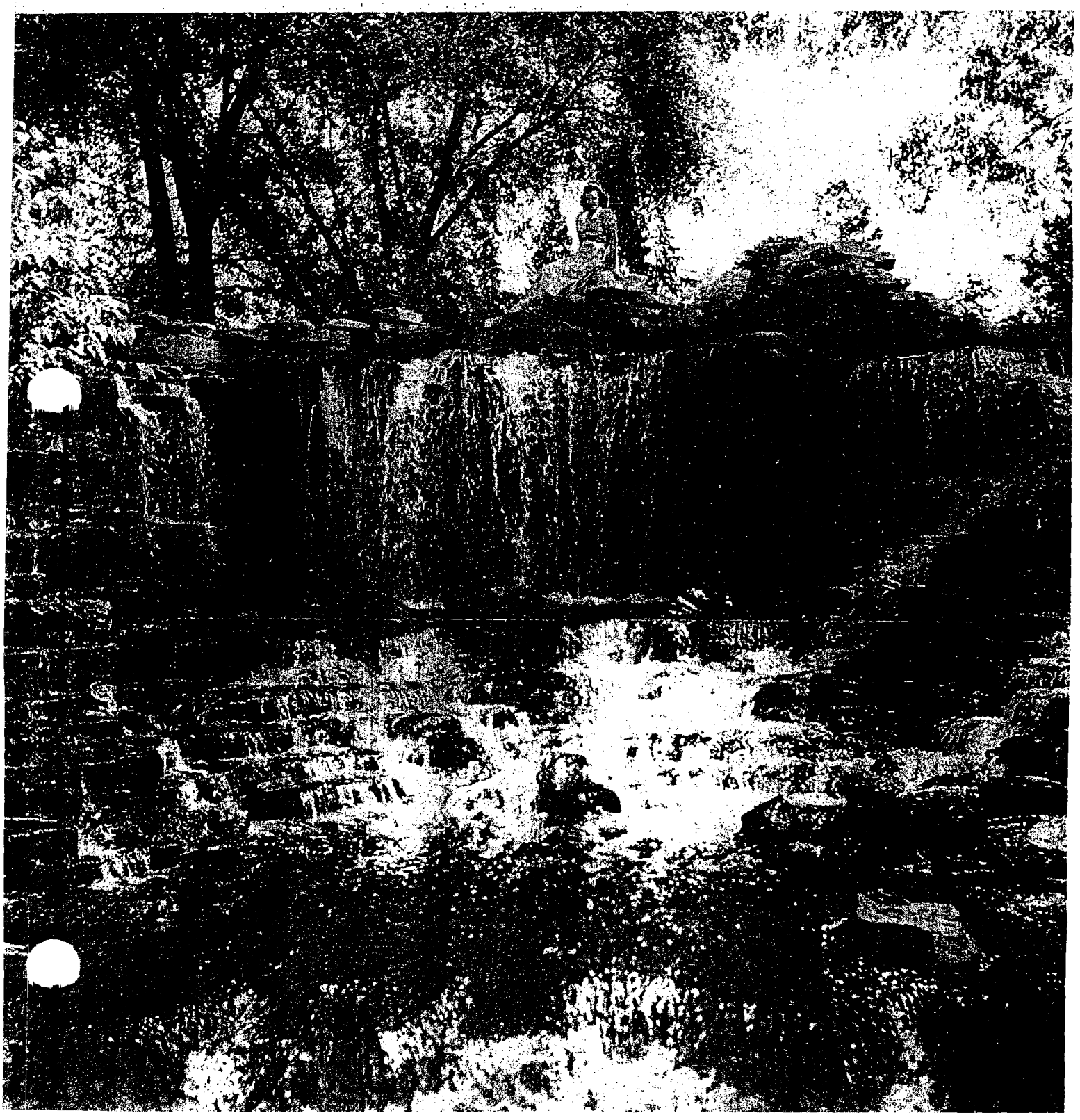
—Roving Reporter

Wanted— Vacation Pictures

The Solvay News staff would like to receive interesting vacation pictures for publication in the Solvay News. Pictures of employees and their families are preferred.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 80 August 1949



Order Coke Now to Cut Your Fuel Costs

Now is the time to order your coke, while summer price cuts are in effect and while immediate, careful delivery is assured.

Employees may buy coke for $17.40 a ton ($1.90 less than the regular retail price) and may pay in advance, on delivery, or arrange for simple installments.

Coke may be ordered by calling the Sales Office.

Joe Marone Retires, Has 42 Year Record

Joseph Marone, bridge operator, has decided to retire from employment with the Company after a period of 42 years of service.

Joseph Marone was born in Pomarico, Italy, which is near the city of Naples. He came to the United States when he was 16 years of age. He entered the employment of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company in February 1907, and has served uninterruptedly for a 42-year period. He started as a laborer and worked in various jobs up to that of bridge operator.

Joe is a member of the 40-year section of the Quarter Century Club and his fine sense of humor serves him and the Club in good need, especially when he tells about his attempt to become a city fireman. Joe is a regular attendant at the meeting of the Quarter Century Club except for those when he is on duty at the plant.

Times Have Changed

At the time of Joe Marone's employment with the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company he received an hourly rate of about one-tenth of his present rate. The story of Joe's experiences, especially as it concerns his standard of living, is quite typical of the experiences of immigrants to this country. There is no comparison between Joe's living standards now and what they were when he left Italy. It took him 34 days by boat to complete the trip from Italy to this country, but he says that long trip, or a longer one, was certainly worth the changed living standards which he obtained.

Joe's home and yard are a special pride of his. He has been a good citizen, a good man to work with, and a word that fittingly describes him cooperative. His friends wish him many happy days ahead.

Fuel Hopper Truck Repairs Completed

A repair job recently completed is that of placing new 20-inch I beams under the fuel hopper truck at the Boiler House. This job really is part of the improvement at the hopper which, when finally completed, will enable the fuel man to operate the car shaker for unloading fuel and thus save himself a lot of physical work which will then be done by the car shaker.

Reading of Rules IS "MUST" Order

Each employee upon employment in a new department must read the General Rules and the departmental safety rules governing the new department before he takes over the duties of his job. It is the Foreman's responsibility to allot time for this and to insist that the employee read such rules upon coming on the job. If the employee cannot read, the rules should be read and explained to him.

Robert Mamerow's Death Is Reported

Friends and associates of Robert Mamerow were greatly shocked to hear of his untimely death. Bob Mamerow, apparently in the best of health, passed away suddenly at the home of a friend while helping him with his chores.

Robert Mamerow entered the employ of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company in April 1941. Shortly thereafter he went into the U. S. Army. During World War II he served in the Southwest Pacific and the Philippine Islands, and he rose to the rank of Sergeant during his four years of Army service.

While in the employ of the Company Bob worked in various departments, his most recent job being that of carpenter.

During his service in the Army in the tropical countries, Bob contracted malaria fever and it is probable his untimely death was affected by the disease he was subject to while serving in the army.

He is survived by his wife, Lorraine, and a daughter, Karen.

Changes Being Made At Light Oil Plant

Sludge kettles at the Light Oil Plant are having a new support and platform built around them. The new design will allow for easier movement back and forth and around the kettles for the operator of the acid wash job.

Wishing Won't Help-- Saving Bonds Will

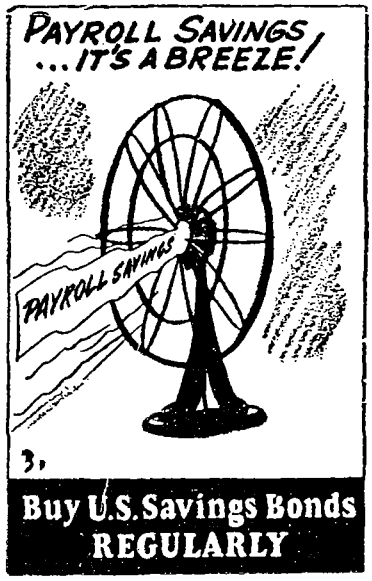
There's one absolutely foolproof way to make certain sure that your particular dream-boat doesn't heave anchor and sail off without you.

Start NOW — this very instant — to buy U. S. Savings Bonds regularly each payday through your company's Payroll Savings Plan.

By now you've discovered that every dream has its price-tag. You have learned, too, that the folks who always seem able to go off on trips, to buy themselves homes and take advantage of good fortune are the folks who've managed to put by a tidy little something . . . "just in case."

Payroll Savings helps you do just that. Your money's saved for you automatically — there's not a thing you can possibly forget to remember. Your dollars are invested in U. S. Savings Bonds — the bonds that pay off at the rate of $100 at maturity, in just ten short years, for every $75 saved today.

Remember — make sure your ship comes in someday! Start saving now, through systematic, automatic payroll savings!



Arthur Voelz---A Very Youthful Old-Timer Approaches the Forty-year Service Mark

One of the youngest of the old-timers here at the Coke Plant, Arthur C. Voelz is a native of Wisconsin. But being classed as an old-timer does not necessarily make him an old man. His activities and his thinking places him in a younger group, not the old man's group.

Art entered Company employ on November 21, 1909, as a photometer operator, determining the candle power of the gas delivered to the city. Over the years he has worked successively and successfully as a sub-foreman, By-Product Foreman, Light Oil and Benzol Recovery Foreman, Ovens Shift Foreman, and Gas Producer Plant Foreman which is his present position. He has seen the many changes that took place in coke plant operation in the past 40 years and has had an active part in those changes both in a working and in a supervisory capacity. Art is one of the old-timers who never was averse to pitching into a job wholeheartedly to bring it to a successful conclusion.

Have Summer Estate

Catching fish and catching turtles in a nearby inland lake used to be Art's hobbies until he expanded his interest into owning a lake summer home of his own at Grindstone Lake, some 385 miles from Milwaukee. It's near Hayward, Wisconsin, the region in which the "muskies" abound; never heard of Art catching one though.

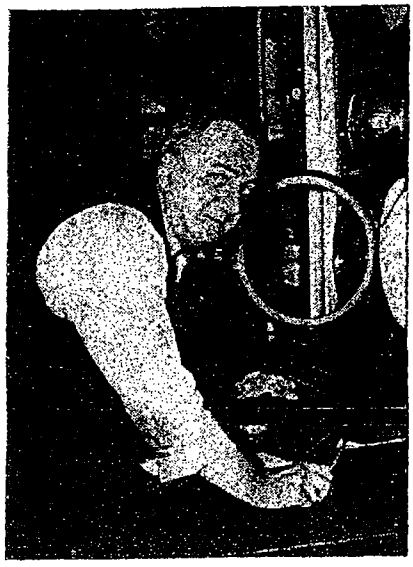
When he can, Art heads for his summer home, does a little fishing (if some visitor is not using Art's boat), does quite a bit of sheepshead playing (one of his principal hobbies is card playing), and the necessary work incidental to keeping the place in order. Also gets in a little relaxation visiting other resorters at the lake. Possessed of a goodly share of dry humor Art enjoys a good joke or good story and he enjoys telling them too, usually adds a bit of dry humor to them that enhances them considerably.

Mr. and Mrs. Voelz live on South Superior Street and the large lawn and sidewalk area keeep him busy winter and summer. Quoting Art, "Grass cutting and snow shoveling keep me physically fit."

Is Baseball Fan

Art is a member of the Quarter Century Club and will soon move into the 40-year section of the Club.

Experienced in so many of the plant operations, courteous, level-



Arthur Voelz

headed, and the possessor of a fine sense of humor, Art Voelz is the sort of man you like to have near you to consult with about plant work in all its ramifications. Keenly interested in baseball he can, if he cares to, give you lots of baseball information. Here's hoping he will be around to tell us the score for many years.

See Danger Ahead? Well, Do Something

Two men once sat by a stream eating their lunch. Not far away a bridge had washed out where a foot path crossed the stream. They noticed a blind man approaching the bridge from the other side.

As he came nearer, one of the men eating his lunch said, "If that man doesn't watch his step, he'll fall in."

The blind man came closer and closer. The first man's companion said, "There sure is going to be an accident if that man keeps on walking." The blind man reached the edge of the stream. There was a great splash.

"He fell in," both men exclaimed together.

Most of us would not think of being that heartless. Yet hardly a month goes by that we don't see some condition on the job that might cause an accident. The question is, what do we do about it before an accident happens?

Natural Gas Given Council Approval

The last obstacle to the use of natural gas here in the City of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee area has been removed by the Milwauke Common Council voting to permit the Milwaukee Gas Light Company to substitute natural gas for manufactured gas.

It is expected that natural gas will be used by the consumers of the City of Milwaukee sometime early in 1950.

Natural Gas Program Moves As Scheduled

With pipe being laid on Highway 100 north of North Avenue, work on the natural gas connecting lines is progressing according to plan. More than four of the fifteen miles of the project are already underground.

The unprecedented torrential rains slowed up operations somewhat but caused no serious damage.

The Chicago Northwestern right-of-way was crossed at West Wisconsin Avenue on the day of the heaviest rain. Severe washing necessitated railroad traffic being diverted to a single track for a few hours but before the close of the work day, the pipe casing was put in place and normal railroad traffic was resumed.

Since construction was started on June 23, progress has averaged about 700 feet a day with the rate increasing daily. The pipe has been laid in Lincoln Avenue and in Highway 100 south of North Avenue.

The work is to continue on Highway 100 to Capitol Drive where the main runs east to a regulator station at North 60th and Capitol Drive. A main is also to be installed in Wisconsin Avenue between Highway 100 and North Hawley Road.

Sites for the regulator stations on Capitol Drive and Lincoln Avenue have been acquired, plans for the structures have been completed and bids are being secured.

George Dorr Named to Domestic Coke Committee

Mr. George H. Dorr, vice president of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, has been appointed to the Western Domestic Coke Committee for the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute.

Buying For A Coke Plant is Big Job

Centralized control of purchasing and stores is a necessity in any business venture. Material, equipment, spare machinery parts, stores, and supplies are purchased as and when needed. Supplies kept in the storeroom can be an item of considerable expense if too much or too little is carried in stock. A considerable amount of money is invested in storeroom supplies and to carry more than is needed is a waste of investment and, on the other hand, to carry less than is needed is apt to cause serious consequences in case of a breakdown of apparatus or equipment in the plant.

Arthur Bruens

Purchasing Agent

A standard procedure is followed here in the plant when equipment or supplies are to be obtained by the Purchasing Department. When a foreman is in need of equipment or repair parts he first inquires at the storeroom for such material. If the storeroom does not have it on hand the foreman issues a purchase requisition on the Purchasing Department, keeping a copy of the order for his own files. The original is sent to the Chief Engineer's office for the chief engineer, superintendent, and vice president to approve or disapprove the buying of the material in question. When this requisition reaches the Purchasing Department it is numbered and filed. The Purchasing Agent then goes into action and buys the item ordered at the lowest price consistent with good quality. He receives competitive bids from firms and places his order with that firm giving him the best value for the dollar.

System Required

Ordering material through the Purchasing Department does not end the process wherein new equipment and material is received. There must be a continued system whereby the person who ordered this material will know when to expect it and also so the Receiving Department will know what has been ordered and when to expect it. Therefore, the Purchasing Department, when ordering material, makes four copies of the order. One copy is sent to the seller, who returns part of the order to the Purchasing Department — which acknowledges the order and informs the Purchasing Department when this material or equipment will be shipped. Another copy of the order is sent to the Receiving Department and another to the Accounting Department. Both these departments are then aware of what has been ordered, when to expect this equipment or material, and in the case of the Accounting Department of information that at a future date this item must be paid for. Finances of the Company, therefore, are controlled so that enough money is on hand to pay for this order at the proper time.

As mentioned previously, the material for stock in the storeroom can be too great or too small. In order to keep just the right amount of this material on hand the storekeeper checks his stock bins once each month. Then when he finds he has less than 30 days' supply of such items as bolts, nuts, pipe fittings, electrical wiring, electrical switches, and other items which can be easily obtained here in the Milwaukee area without delay, he orders enough of these materials through the Purchasing Department to have a 30-day supply on hand.

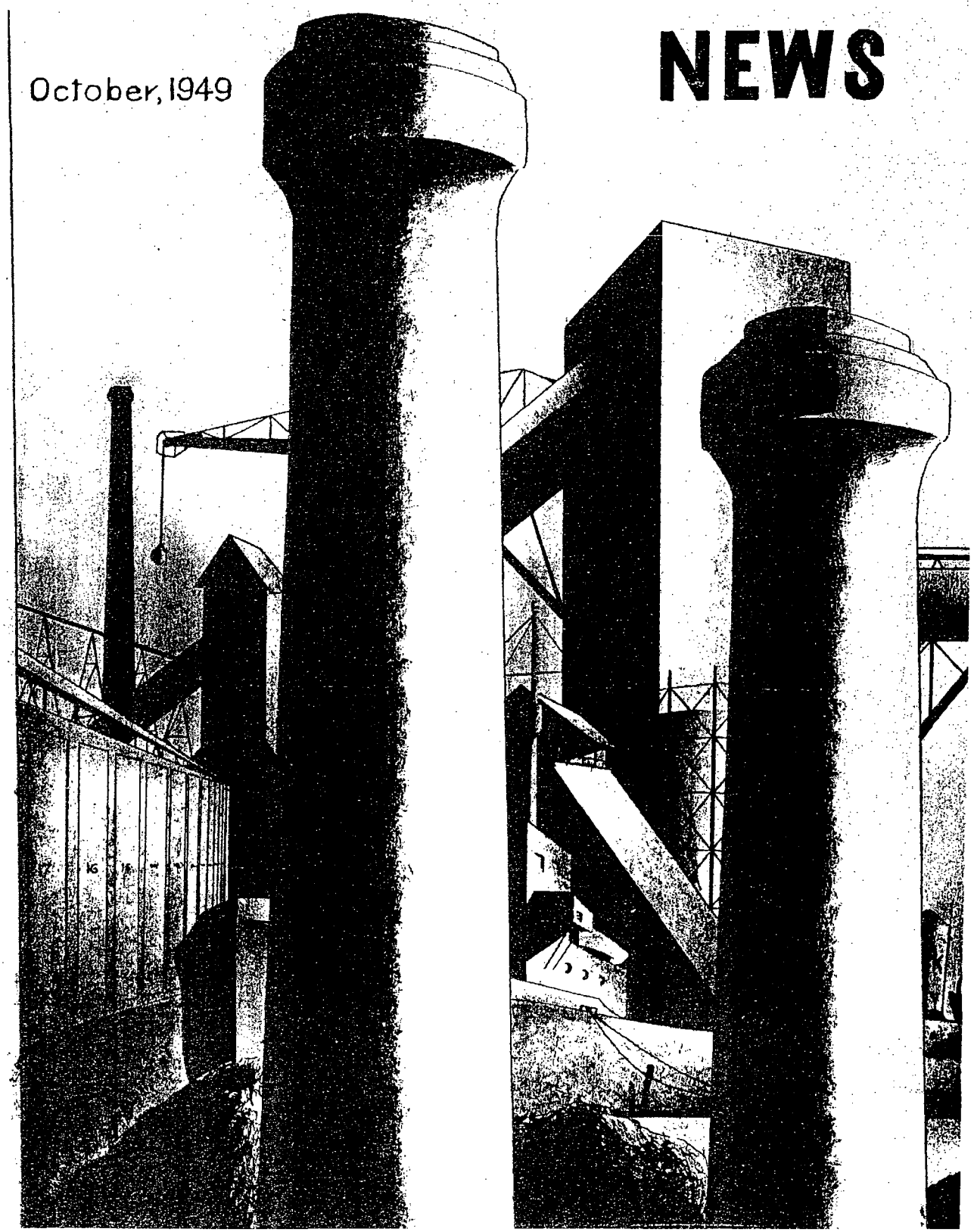
It is necessary in keeping and allotting costs to various operations that the Accounting Department

(Continued on Page 5)

Elmer Frei, storekeeper, and his two assistants Joseph Korom and Ray Seidenkranz.

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS

October, 1949



Employees' Training Course Is Announced

The training classes which are being planned for employees will be started next month. Men of the Heating, Light Oil, Gas Producer, Condensing, Ammonia Concentration, and Petroleum Underfiring Departments will be requested to attend these sessions; and anyone else in the plant who is interested in these courses is welcome to attend. Definite dates for the schedule of classes will be posted on the bulletin boards in the near future.

Safety Is Keynote

Subjects to be discussed at these meetings are: Discussion on Gases in the Plant; Practice in Artificial Respiration; Use of Inhalator in Artificial Respiration; and Use of Gas Masks and Location of Pressure Points.

The discussions will include information about the various characteristics of the gases which might be encountered on the plant — such as the explosive mixtures of gases, the toxic effects of various gases, and the methods of conducting one's self in a gaseous atmosphere. Part of the program will also consist of the demonstration of the use of various gas masks and oxygen inhalators.

Rahn In Charge

Emil Rahn, safety inspector, with the assistance of Al Mueller, Al Kanter, Terry Gilbert, and Charles Schermer, will conduct the training classes. The purpose of these meetings is to make men aware of the behavior of the materials which they handle, and to inform them of the intelligent and safe methods of handling gases.

Obey Safety Rules Use Those Goggles

General safety rules of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company require that:

"Eye protectors or goggles must be worn when cutting brick or concrete with air, pickax, chisel, or sledge, also when working near such operations. They must also be worn when chipping metals, when blowing out places with compressed air or steam or when operating where flying particles or fire are apt to injure the eyes. Goggles may be obtained from the tool room."

Coke Oven Experts Help In Emergency

Earl Fairfield

Robert Detlefsen

Charles Locke, superintendent of Peoples Gas Light Company's coke plant in Chicago, Illinois, Earl Fairfield, and Robert Detlefsen gave of their vast experience and knowledge to help the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company out of its unprecedented difficulties on the ovens. The difficulties were caused by the sticking of coke in the ovens on the Koppers batteries, and could only be surmounted by men with experience. These friends of ours from Chicago gave unstintingly of their time and technical knowledge in solving the problem of removing coke from ovens. Their contributions to the solving of the problems were very effective in the actual work of removing coke from the ovens.

Company and Unions Reach Agreement

The Company and the Unions reached a meeting of the minds on the general topics of severance pay, pension plan, and a wage rate increase.

A general wage increase of four cents (4c) an hour has been granted, retroactive to June 1, 1949. In addition shift differentials have been raised to five cents (5c) and ten cents (10c) an hour for the afternoon and midnight shifts, respectively. A pension plan, the details of which are to be worked out, has also been agreed upon.

Blue Cross Offers New Hospital Plan

Many employees have been interested in obtaining Blue Cross hospital and surgical care for their dependents, but previously they could not get it on an individual basis.

Everyone in Wisconsin who is in good health and is under 65 years of age is now eligible for Blue Cross hospital care protection and Blue Shield surgical-medical protection. The first contracts for non-group coverage became effective October 1. Until now, Blue Shield was offered only to persons employed in groups, and Blue Cross non-group coverage was available only to those who were self employed, unemployed, or employed in groups of less than five.

G. I. Housing Loans Will Be Made Soon

Loans up to $2,000 will soon be available to veterans of World War II who wish to purchase homes. The last State Legislature passed a bill which allows the Wisconsin Department of Veterans to use State Funds to make these loans.

The Governor signed the bill, making it a law, but it will be about 60 days before the necessary application blanks and eligibility instructions are available.

Just a reminder that it is desirable for veterans to have their discharge paper registered at the office of the Register of Deeds. This can save all veterans future trouble should the original papers be lost or misplaced. These discharge papers are valuable.

Solvay Gas to Jones Island Impending

When natural gas is used completely throughout the Milwaukee Area, the coal gas produced by the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company will be sent to the Milwaukee Sewerage Plant on Jones Island. The Company's operations will be, it is expected, only slightly affected by this changeover to natural gas. The work of changing over the various gas burning appliances from manufactured to natural gas is progressing at a fast rate.

More than 60,000 Gas Company customers are now using natural gas for cooking, hot water heating, house heating and refrigeration.

The big job of converting all gas appliances—making the adjustments necessary for use with natural gas—is gaining momentum as the work progresses, with more than 1,200 of Milwaukee's own mechanics doing the changeover work.

The changeover was started in the southwest corner of the Company's territory, including portions of the Town of Greenfield, the Village of West Milwaukee and the City of West Allis and segments of the City of Milwaukee. Over the last several weeks the natural gas area has spread to the north and the east of the starting point and today it includes the following:

Virtually all of the South Side of Metropolitan Milwaukee from Howard Avenue on the south to the Menomonee Valley and from the lake to the County Line Road and parts of the West Side west of North 35th Street.

Gas Is Borrowed

To facilitate and expedite the conversion job, arrangements were made to "borrow" limited quantities of natural gas from the Chicago District Pipeline Company. Since October 28, Michigan-Wisconsin has been delivering its own natural gas.

That portion of the Michigan-Wisconsin line running from the County Line road and W. Cleveland avenue, in Waukesha County, to the point known as Wisconsin Junction, in Illinois, was complete when the agreement for the "loan" of gas was made.

The Chicago District Pipeline Company's line was tapped near Woodstock, Ill., and a temporary tie-in was made with the Michigan-Wisconsin line.

At the location of the metering station in Waukesha County a bypass was installed, connecting the main pipeline and the Company's distribution system. In the interim, work is being rushed on the metering station and the three regulator stations. The job of building the connecting main system is virtually complete.

Here is a brief summary of the program:

A special, highly trained crew, employed by the Milo Company, Inc., conversion contractors, made the first adjustments on house heating equipment. A second and final adjustment is made when straight natural gas is turned into an area.

Some 1,200 Milwaukee men—many of them skilled mechanics—were employed by the Milo Company and sent to the conversion school at the Third Ward Station, where they were given instructions on the proper method of changing over ranges, water heaters, refrigerators and other gas appliances.

Experienced changeover men were brought in to direct the work of these men in the field and to take charge of the mobile machine shops which are moved into the areas in which the conversion men are working. These mobile machine shops are equipped with drills and other equipment necessary in the changeover work.

Minimize Inconvenience

The crews were assigned to the areas in which the conversion work was to be carried on. They go from house to house and from business place to business place to make the necessary adjustments. All carry identification badges and other credentials.

In accordance with the plans submitted to the Public Service Commission—which were approved by that Commission — they change the orifices on ranges and other appliances and, when necessary, drill the openings in the burner heads to adapt them to natural gas.

In every instance these crews make every possible effort to minimize the inconvenience to the housewife and the business man, even to the point of permitting the housewife to complete a meal or doing the work at restaurants and business houses in off hours.

The organization consists of crews of ten men under the direction of a foreman. A supervisor directs the work of ten such crews and for each supervisor there is a mobile machine shop—a converted bus.

When it is not possible to do the necessary work on the customer's premises, the burner heads or other parts of the appliance are taken to the shop. Any parts of appliances broken in the conversion operations are repaired at the shops or replaced.

When the work of the Milo men has been completed, Gas Company service men make a final inspection and a final adjustment, if any is necessary.

Divide Service Area For Changeover Job

The entire area served by the Gas Company, including all of Milwaukee County north of Howard avenue, and parts of Waukesha, Washington and Ozaukee Counties, has been divided into 35 changeover sections, each section containing from 1,500 to 9,000 meters.

This has been done to make it possible for the changeover crews to work in one or two sections and for the Company to introduce natural gas into these sections without disturbing in any way those areas which must continue to use manufactured gas for the time being.

In the program as submitted to the Public Service Commission the plan was given as follows:

"This sectionalizing takes the greatest possible advantage of natural boundaries, rivers, valleys, parks, cemeteries, railroad lines, ,etc. Where natural boundaries do not exist, it will be necessary to physically sever transmission and distribution mains.

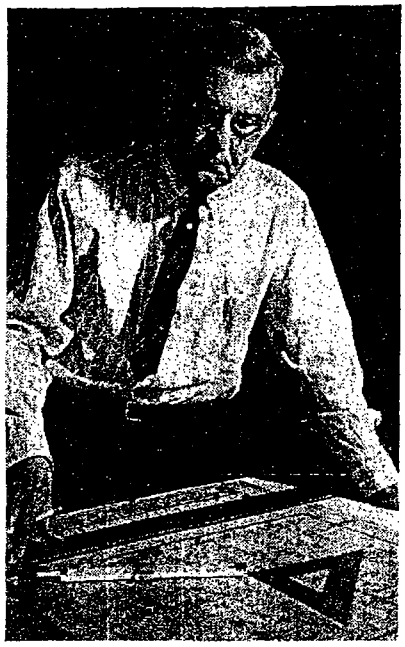
"Where distribution mains (generally 4 and 6 inch) are involved, and where feed is from both directions, blind discs or caps will be installed. This capping or blinding will be done in advance or sectionalizing. The caps or blinds will be removed when convenient.

"Where the mains are feeder mains (generally 8 inches or more in diameter) valves will be installed permanently. These will also be installed well in advance of the date when isolation is to occur.

"At the time the section is to be isolated, blinds are inserted in six inch and smaller mains, the valves on the 8 inch and larger mains will be closed. This action together with the caps previously installed on the 4 and 6 inch mains will create the changeover section.

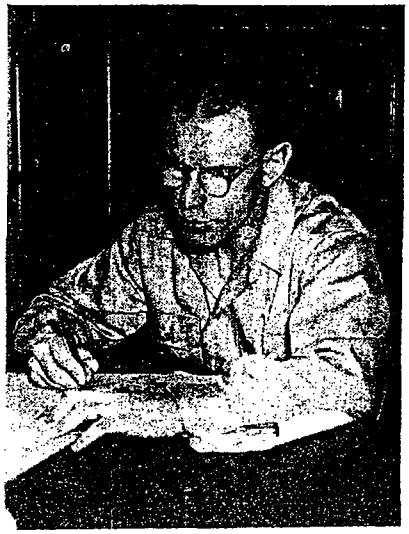
"When the boundary is to be removed and the section is to join the natural gas area, the blinds will be removed and the valves opened."

Engineers Seek New Methods to Lower Costs Without Loss Of Efficiency In Operations



Joseph Kullmann
Chief Engineer

Engineering departments exist because they perform a very useful function in an industrial plant. Their primary job is to aid in keeping the costs of production as low as possible. Engineers are educated and trained in the sciences and they make use of what they know about science to produce machines and plans which are useful in the production process.



Richmond Meyer
Chemical Engineer

Engineers are trained in analyzing problems and it is their job to make an analysis and to put that analysis down on paper. A general saying is that the place for an engineer to make a mistake, if he does make one, is on paper and the place for him to correct that mistake is on paper. Thus it is that costly expenditures can be avoided.

Service Essential

A plant like the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, which is a coal chemicals plant ,needs a variety of technical advice; covering part of the field of chemical engineering, chemistry ,electrical engineering, civil engineering, and mechanical engineering. Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company engineers work to help operations produce at a low cost so that its products may be sold at a low price which will enable the Company to make a profit, and thereby enable the Company to pay high wages to both its employees and to the stockholders.

James Tilley
Mechanical Engineer

It Isn't Difficult To Get A Bad Cold

This is the season when it seems to be very easy for people to catch a cold. So it is important at this time to think about maintaining good health ,and particularly to avoid colds.

Colds are caused by germs; not by drafts, or letting your feet get wet, or by going without sleep. Those things don't cause colds but they lower your resistance so that the cold germs can get in their work.

How To Catch One

Medical authorities have four simple rules to avoid catching a cold, which are:

1. Keep out of the line of a person sneezing or coughing.
2. Eat the proper foods and drink plenty of water.
3. Don't become overtired — get enough sleep.
4. Toughen yourself by exercise, fresh air and cool water baths.

How To Lose It

In case you do catch a cold, in spite of all your precautions, then here are some suggestions:

1. At the first sign of a cold start your treatment.
2. If the cold has obtained a good start take a hot bath and get in bed.
3. Drink a hot lemonade after taking your bath.
4. Use extra blankets to induce sweating.
5. Drink plenty of liquids — fruit juices and soups — while confined to your bed.
6. If the cold is unusually severe or if you have a temperature over 101, call your doctor.

Our Best Wishes

Floyd Brunke and Dolores Sutphin were married on September 3rd at St. Augustine Church. Congratulations, Floyd and Dolores.

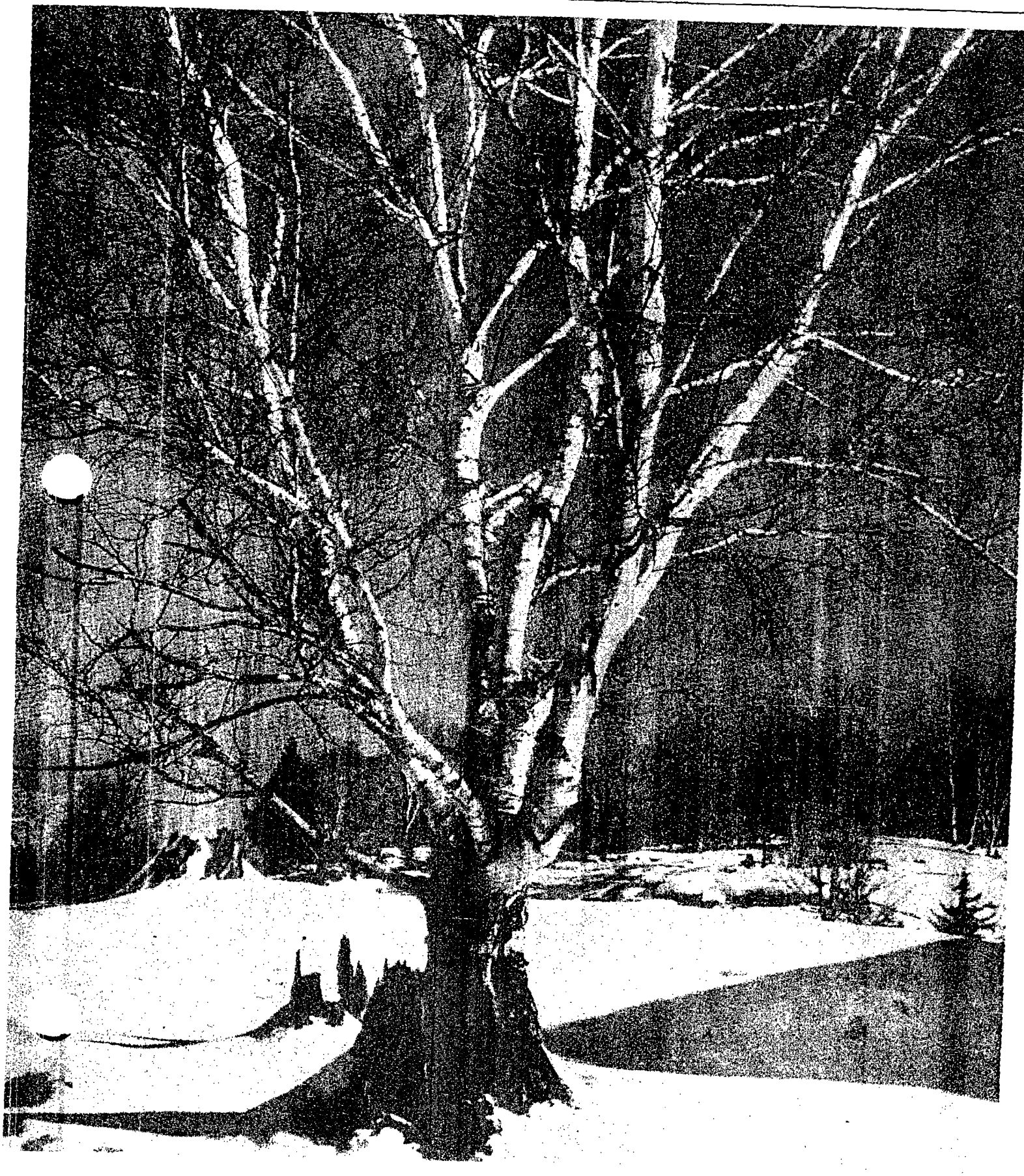
To You—Too

Best wishes and heartiest congratulations to Lois Stoeckle and Richard Ulrich who were married at Unity Lutheran Church at 3 p. m., October 1st; and to Alice Sheehan and John Meeth who were married at St. John's Cathedral at 9 a. m. on October 15th.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 84

January, 1950



Make Those Plans For Your Vacation Now; Here Are All The Rules And Regulations

Employees should be thinking of their 1950 vacations at this time because the vacation policy is more liberal this year than in previous years and it will, therefore, be harder to schedule vacations because of that fact. The vacation regulations set up by the Company and Union Committee are as follows:

1. Vacations shall be granted on the following basis:

Length of Service	Vacation Allow.
Not less than one (1) year and up to two (2) years.	One week (40 hours)
Not less than two (2) years and up to fifteen (15) years.	Two weeks (80 hours)
Fifteen (15) years or more.	Three weeks (120 hours)

2. Employees hired within the last calendar year shall be eligible for their vacation on the first anniversary date of their employment. In other words, an employee hired on September 1, 1949, will be eligible for a vacation September 1, 1950.

3. An employee with less than two years of service shall be eligible for his second vacation after January 1, 1950 but not earlier than 6 months after the vacation taken in 1949. This second vacation is taken with the understanding that it is the intention of such employee to continue his employment with the Company until his second anniversary date.

4. The hourly rate for computing vacation pay shall be the average straight time hourly rate received for the three regular pay periods immediately preceding the employee's vacation.

5. Vacation check shall be payable two days prior to the time the vacation is taken.

6. Employees entitled to three weeks vacation must arrange to take the third week so that it will not interfere with the two weeks vacation of other employees. In case of a conflict employees entitled to only two weeks vacation shall be given preference in the allotment of vacation time-off over that of the third week of vacation for those employees eligible for a third week.

Early Vacation Rules

In addition to the foregoing vacation regulations, the Committee and the Company have worked up other vacation rules which primarily govern the allotment of time off. Selection of vacations shall be governed by the following rules:

A. From January 1, 1950 to May 15, 1950, employees may take their vacations in the order of their applications regardless of seniority. Such vacations must be taken previous to May 15.

B. During March, employees, upon application and according to seniority, will be assigned dates for vacations from May 15 to the end of the year.

C. After April 1, 1950, vacation dates will be assigned in the order of application if there are no conflicts with previously assigned dates. If so, employee is to select some other date.

D. Employees are to apply to their Foreman for vacation dates.

E. Foremen are to post vacation schedules in each department.

F. Vacations must be taken; they cannot be worked.

Solvay Now Offers "Thrifty Nut" Coke

Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company has developed a new sized coke called "Thrifty Nut", which will be sold at a reduced price of $16.90 per ton, delivered, retail.

This coke is especially sized for use in small warm air furnaces, small hot water boilers, heating and cooking stoves, and for banking fires overnight. "Thrifty Nut" will reduce the cost of heating in appliances where it can be used effectively. Try a ton and reduce your heating expense by contacting your dealer or if you are an employee, through the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

Employee's discount will apply on "Thrifty Nut Coke" as well as on other sized cokes produced by the Company.

Reduces Heating Costs

"Thrifty Nut", as the name implies, is a small nut sized coke. It is believed there are many people who can take advantage of this small size and reduce their heating costs if they have in use small sized fire boxes and also small opening grates. In addition, "Thrifty Nut" will serve as a good banking fuel for the purpose of holding overnight fires at a low rate of combustion.

Louis Kreuz Named Company President

Louis G. Kreuz

Mr. Louis G. Kreuz, vice president and general manager of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company since May 1, 1949, has been moved up to the job of president of the Company. This action was taken by the Board of Directors on Tuesday, January 17.

As Mr. Kreuz takes over direction of the Coke Plant he has to contend with the new conditions brought about by the introduction of natural gas here in the City of Milwaukee. Being well-versed in the business of gas manufacture, Mr. Kreuz is confident of continuing the Company as an asset in the community and as a valuable standby gas supply unit for the Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

A former University of Wisconsin man, Mr. Kreuz returned to this State when he was relieved of his assignment with the Michigan Consolidated Company in Detroit, Michigan, to take over his new duties with the Company last May. He had served for 30 years in various positions in gas and coke manufacturing with affiliated companies.

Mr. Kreuz is an outdoor and sports fan, and one can spend some very interesting hours with him on the subjects of sports and outdoor life. While an engineering student at the University of Wisconsin, he was active in sports and is listed as one of the star athletes of that time.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 85 February, 1950

Tank Made Ready For Calcium Chloride

By J. E. Kullmann

The calcium chloride process of producing a dustless coke, in the Coke Handling Department, will soon have a new mixing tank installed in place of the old tank. The present tank, which has been in service for a period of 21 years, will be replaced with an 8,000 gallon welded construction tank. It is expected that this work will be done some time in March.

Costs Are Higher

The replacement of worn-out equipment in industrial plants brings to the forefront the rise in prices and the ability of industry to buy this new equipment. In this instance the original tank was purchased for a little over $400; therefore, $400 was the amount which the Company was permitted to accumulate from its income as a depreciation reserve to buy a new tank. However, the rise in prices, not only of consumer goods but also of equipment used in manufacturing, has changed the present price of a new tank from the original $400 to $1400. Someone must supply this additional money. Whoever does, wants to be certain of interest returns or a share in earnings. Interest on the new capital investment increases the cost of production, unless that additional cost can be offset by increased efficiency in production.

For Better Service

The use of calcium chloride in preventing dust from arising when materials are handled is based on the quality of calcium chloride to always stay wet. In its inactive state calcium chloride is a salt, but when exposed to the air it absorbs moisture out of the air and produces a droplet of moisture around each piece of calcium chloride. Any small particles of coke which come within the area of the moisture will also be wettened by this moisture and therefore will not create dust when the coke is being handled or moved.

Coke sprayed with calcium chloride is used primarily to reduce dust formation when coke is delivered into customers' bins.

Making the coke dustless is another one of the factors which has made **MILWAUKEE SOLVAY COKE** a favorite with many people who heat their home with solid fuel.

Solvay Executives Advanced By Board

Two changes in the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company executive organization were announced by Louis G. Kreuz, President, following a meeting of the Company Directors.

E. F. Burdick, who served the Company as Vice President in charge of operations since 1945, was advanced to the office of Executive Vice President, and Owen J. Pritchard, General Superintendent, was named to succeed Mr. Burdick as Vice President in charge of operations.

Both men are veterans in the coke and gas industry and both have been connected with Solvay throughout their working years.

The new Executive Vice President started with the Solvay Company as a Chemist 42 years ago after he left Stevens Point Normal School. Later he was made Chief Chemist, then Foreman and General Superintendent prior to his appointment as Vice President in 1945.

Mr. Pritchard, who studied chemical engineering at the University of Wisconsin, also started with Solvay as a Chemist. He has been with the Company 32 years, during which time he served as Chemist, Chief Chemist, General Foreman, Assistant Superintendent and General Superintendent.

Vaporizing Equipment Changes Are Planned

When the original petroleum underfiring plant was erected it was planned to use some of the lighter gasolines to aid in the problem of heating the ovens, instead of using coal gas. As time passed it was found that butane and propane were not available and desirable for that purpose.

The result of the changeover from gasoline was that the vaporizing tower did not function as effectively as the vaporizers designed later, especially for the butane oils.

More Efficient

It is now proposed by the Company to replace the old vaporizing tower with a new, smaller, more effective vaporizer. The Company sees the need of an effective vaporizer in the event it is called upon in an emergency to supply manufactured gas in the Milwaukee Gas Light Company's distribution system.

Railroad Seizes Coal Purchased By Solvay

Coal enroute by rail to the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company has been seized by the Pennsylvania Railroad under an emergency situation law which gives them that right. A telegram was received by the Company as follows:

"REGRET ACCOUNT EXTREME EMERGENCY NECESSARY TO DIVERT RAILROAD USE COAL IN CARS 753560 FROM BIG BEND NO. 1, 2-1-50, 138131 AND 139139 FROM BIG BEND NO. 1, 2-2-50."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

During emergencies the Company purchases coal wherever it can provided it is suitable for coking purposes. Such coal generally is found in the Eastern Appalachian range. Central and Western U.S.A. coals generally are lower in quality for coking purposes than the Eastern coals.

The situation, therefore, in times of coal scarcities such as we are in at the present time increases the cost of coal, the Company's raw material. Costs are higher because of the increased shipping rates and because of the lower production rates in the plant which become necessary when there is a shortage of coal.

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company fortunately has coal in storage which, it is estimated, will carry it over the present emergency period provided the emergency is not extended too long.

If the City of Milwaukee gas consumers were dependent on manufactured gas for its supply at the present time they would probably have been forced to curtail the use of gas because of the coal shortage.

Changeover Completed By Sewage Commission

The City of Milwaukee gas consumers are now completely supplied with natural gas. It had been planned previously that when this changeover had been completed the Company would send its gas to the Milwaukee Sewerage Plant.

This changeover by the Milwaukee Sewage Commission was completed on January 26, 1950, at which time that plant was completely and totally provided with gas for all its heating purposes. At that time it had cut off its oil and coal burning units and substituted manufactured gas.

Palms Observe 25th Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Palm recently celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary. They are pictured with their daughter, who is in junior high school.

Last month Joe received his certificate for completing the course in the Plant Protection and Fire Prevention School, which was conducted by the Safety Division of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Koppers Engineers Check Coke Ovens

Mr. James H. Pittenger and Mr. S. H. Kimmel, maintenance engineers of the Koppers Company, recently made their annual inspection of the coke ovens here at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company plant.

When the temperatures of coke ovens change it causes expansion or contraction of the ovens. The greater the temperature change the greater is the expansion or contraction and the greater is the damage. This action repeated time after time eventually causes leaks and ultimate failure of the ovens.

The purpose of the annual visit of the coke oven engineers from the Koppers Company is to keep this Company informed of the condition of the ovens from year to year and to advise the Company of the latest operating practices, as well as to give technical information on the best methods of making repairs. Uniform temperatures maintained at a constant level from year-to-year prolong the life of a battery of coke ovens.

Quarter Century Club Has 162 Members; Fourteen More Are Eligible This Year

The Quarter Century Club statistician came up with some new information for the year 1950. He tells us that as of January 1, 1950 there are 162 members in the Quarter Century Club. Of that number, 140 people are actively employed and 22 are retired.

The average years of service with the Company of the members who are actively employed is 34 years. The longest employment record is held by Fred Sanderson, who has a total of 47 years with the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. Art Hennell, Anton Fitz, and Emmet Mullen also belong to the "super-elite" group, each of them having 46 years of employment to his credit.

Four Reach 40 Mark

There are so many veterans in the employ of the Company that a man with less than 40 years of service is considered a young man by some of the old-timers. Thirty-one active employees have been employed by the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for more than 40 years. This year four more employees—James Veitch, William Buske, Max Hoffman, and William Felger—will join the 40-year group.

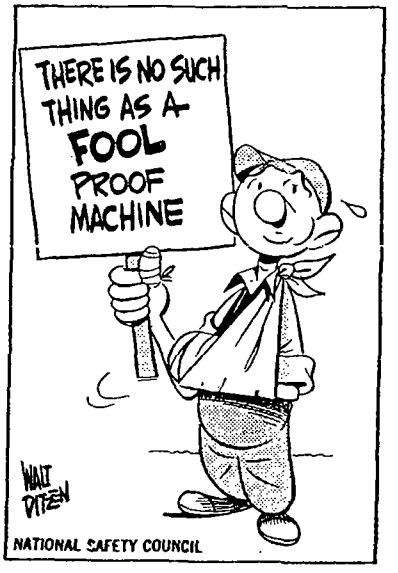
During the year of 1950 fourteen more employees will become eligible for membership in the Quartr Century Club. These new members completing their 25 years of employment service are:

Elton Grow
Dewey Zipter
Ralph Jefferson
Mike Cabrajak
Herb Hinz
August Sell
Harry Wegner
Herbert Hoffman
James Hollingsworth
George Wright
James Johnson, Sr.
Winfred Leslie
James D. McCabe
Edmund Kutschera

Best Wishes

At 9 a.m., February 11, John Richardi and Rita Domrois were married at St. Mary Magdalen Church. Their wedding breakfast was held at the I. G. Hall. Our best wishes to the young couple.

HAP HAZARD



MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS
Published by
Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company
for its Employees

No. 85 *FEBRUARY* *1950*

ALFRED BRILL, Editor
SHIRLEY LANGE, Ass't. Editor
EMMET MULLEN, Contributing Ed.
JAMES SMITH, Photographer

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 16 March [illegible]

Jobs Are Valuable; Protect Them Now

At home, if you should break a cup, you're out the price of the cup. It costs you money. At work, if you should break a tool, the immediate cost of the tool represents money lost by the Company.

Protect Your Interests

But in the long run, no company can continue to operate if careless handling and use of equipment forces up production costs. History shows that in some industries thousands of people have lost their jobs and the stockholders have lost their investments because their companies folded up. One of the important causes for many of these failures was the needless waste due to improper and careless use of tools and equipment. These companies that failed, with the resulting loss of jobs, could not compete with other companies which were able to furnish the buyer the most value for his money in good quality products.

Slows Production

It isn't always the price of a broken tool that counts, although in many instances thousands of dollars can be spent replacing tools broken by careless use. It's also the delay, the slowing down or stopping of production, caused by broken tools, that too often may add up to increased costs which in turn eventually increase prices of our products.

Job security rests on many things, but a very important factor is the care we take of the tools we use at work.

Plan Installation Of New Equipment

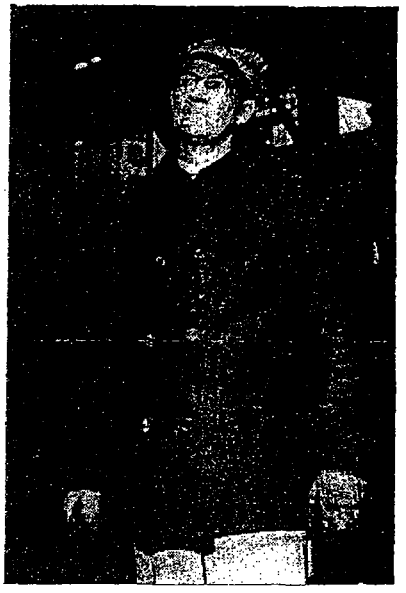
The old vaporizing tower in the north C. G. House is to be taken down, and in its place there will be installed a new device which will be much smaller in size than the tower. The old tower was designed for vaporization of gasoline whereas the new vaporizer is designed for butane. Butane has a much lower boiling, or vaporization, temperature than gasoline has. Because of this characteristic, butane can be vaporized in a much smaller apparatus than is needed for gasoline.

Rotary Replacement Meter

Another new installation proposed for the plant is that of a Roots-Connersville rotary replacement meter. This apparatus will weigh over ten tons and is designed to measure the gas send-out accurately, up to fifteen million cubic feet per day.

Position Of General Plant Superintendent Awarded To Albert Mueller, Solvay Veteran

Albert Mueller, chief chemical engineer, has been advanced to the job of General Plant Superintendent.



Albert Mueller

Al Mueller started here at the plant in June, 1926, in the Condensing Department, and eventually became a condensing operator. In that job he became interested in the processes around him, but the chemical reactions of which he did not completely understand. He, therefore, decided he needed a technical education and proceeded to enroll in the University of Wisconsin, in the Chemical Engineering course.

With only $400 in his pocket at the time he was faced with the problem of getting an education and at the same time supporting himself. It was a tough five years that faced him, with long hours of work and study and with very little opportunity for recreation or amusement; but he made the grade.

Student Of Operations

After finishing his five years at school, Al returned to the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company as a chemical engineer. For the past 15 years he has interested himself in all the operations of the plant.

One of Al's jobs previous to coming to the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company was that of seaman on a Coast Guard cutter here on the Great Lakes. As it happened, his first trip out on the lake in the Spring of the year resulted in some "greenness behind the gills," and his first experience in his job was not a pleasant one.

Al likes baseball and enjoys sitting in the grandstand with friends and second guessing the managers on how to run a ball club.

Al Mueller is married and has two children, a boy and a girl, who also provide problems, sometimes more difficult than the technical ones he has to solve here at the plant. It may be that after he analyzes the problem, in his characteristic thoroughness, of how to bring up children he will come up with a formula which will simplify the job for many other parents.

To Get Preference Pick Vacation Now

The month of March is drawing to a close. When the last day of the month has passed employees will no longer have the privilege of receiving special consideration in the selection of vacations because of their seniority standing.

Beginning April 1st those employees who applied for vacations during the month of March will be allotted them in the order of their seniority standing. Beginning April 1st all other employees will be permitted to apply for vacations and they will be allotted to the selections they make, or as near as possible to that time, in the order in which they apply. These employees applying for vacations after April 1st will receive their selections provided they do not interfere with the allocation of vacations made to men in the month of March.

The rules for vacations have been posted on the bulletin boards and were published in the January "Solvay News."

A Word Of Warning

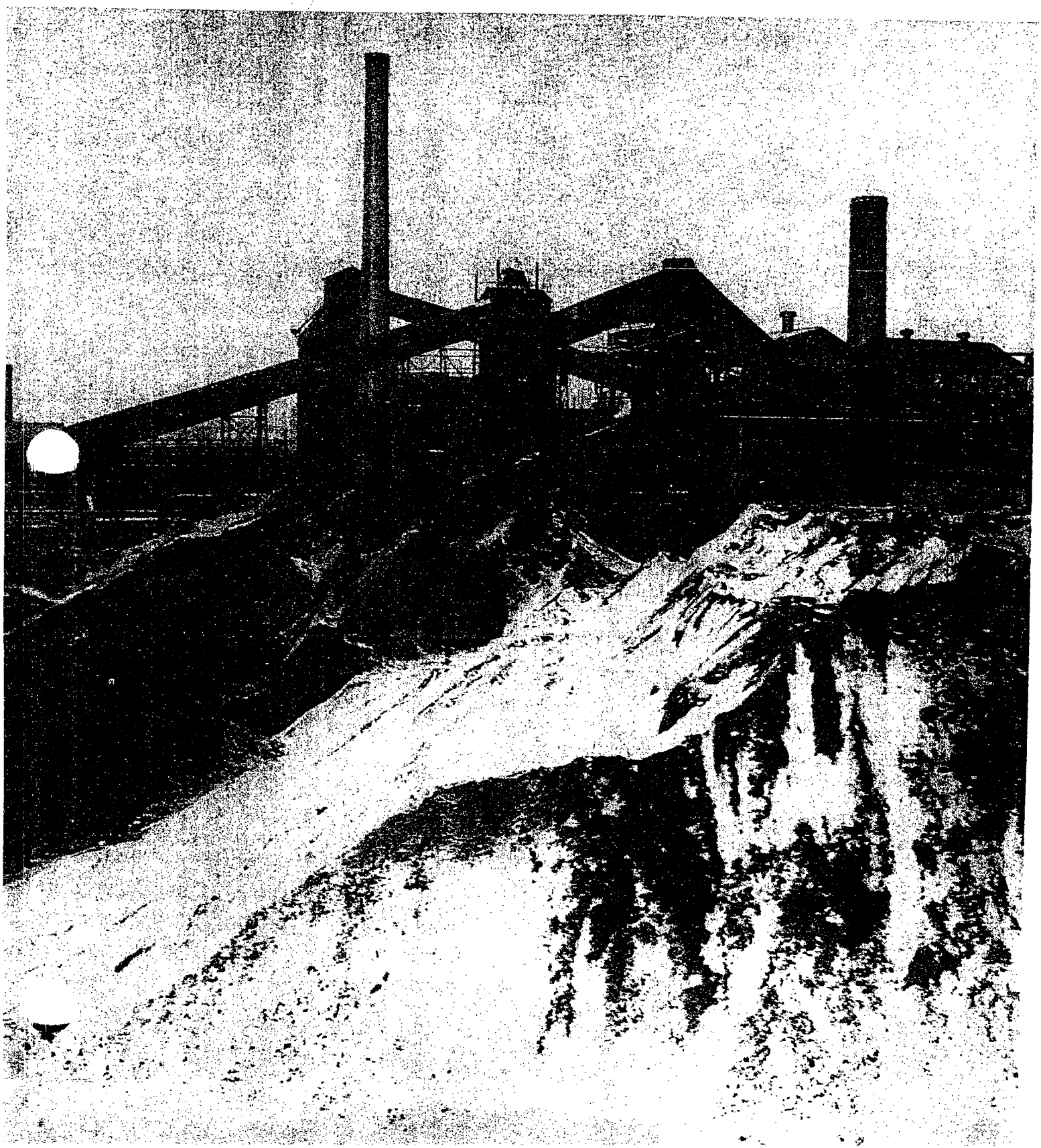
Drivers of new-model cars, those with low front-end air intakes, should take warning from a tragic occurrence in Washington, D. C. Shortly after parking his car at a curb, the driver was found dead at the wheel. An autopsy showed the cause of his death to be carbon monoxide poisoning.

Investigation disclosed that his car had been parked bumper to bumper behind a taxi whose motor was idling. Tests under similar conditions demonstrated that within 22 minutes enough carbon monoxide could be drawn into the rear car through the air intakes to build up a lethal concentration.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 97

February 1951



Program Outlined For Civil Defense

Civilian defense organization within industrial plants has claimed the attention of plant operators throughout the nation.

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, as required by the course of events, plans to enlarge on its present organization for first aid and fire protection to include sabotage protection, rescue work, life protection, and plant protection.

Life, Limb, Property

There has been a belief in the past that nothing can be done about protection of life and limb and property in the event of enemy attacks by air. However, this belief is rapidly being dispelled; based on the experience of countries which were attacked during the second World War, a pattern of self-protection has been worked out which undoubtedly can be the means of saving lives and property in the event of an enemy attack.

Milwaukee Solvay employees will be offered plans for the basis of the proposed organizational set-up. These plans will take into consideration the training and participation of every employee on the plant.

First Aid Training

One of the first phases of activities to be started will be to develop first aid training knowledge and fire prevention information to all employees, and to form units or squads which will be available to act in emergencies. This will form the first chapter in defense activity of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. Milwaukee Solvay employees directing these activities will be the first aid and fire fighting teams which have been established here over the years. The men on these teams will be active in the development of a broader, efficient plant organization.

Victor Waskiewicz Is Now In Otsu, Japan

A letter was received from Victor Waskiewicz, who is now back in Japan in the town of Otsu.

Vic said he crossed on the ship General Wm. Weigel, and that he is feeling pretty good now that he is off the ship. He hasn't been assigned any duties yet because he has just checked in.

He asked that we say hello for him to all the fellows.

Employees Promoted To New Positions; Arthur Voelz Named By-Product Foreman

Mr. E. R. Mullen, who has been By-Product Department Foreman for many years, has taken up the duties of assisting the General Plant Superintendent. Mr. A. P. Mueller. The new Foreman of the By-Product Department is Arthur Voelz.

Art Voelz, Foreman, and Edward Bird, Assistant Foreman, of the By-Product Department.

Years of Experience

Arthur Voelz is a veteran with many years of experience in various departments. He has assumed his new duties and will be assisted by Edward J. Bird who previously was the foreman in direct supervision of the Light Oil Department. Ed Bird also is a veteran in the employ of the Company and has served in various capacities throughout all divisions of the By-Product Department.

Frank Mashek has been appointed to the position of Light Oil Department Foreman. Frank also has many years of experience as a condensing operator, cleaning operator, petroleum underfiring plant supervisor, light oil operator, and A. C. operator.

Frank Mashek, Foreman of the Light Oil Department.

If You Are 65 Years File Form "50 G.A.C."

Employees who are 65 years of age or more, and who are participating in the pension plan, are being asked by the Insurance Company to fill out Form 50 GAC, "Request for Later Optional Retirement Date". This Form is merely a notice to the Insurance Company that the employee has decided not to retire on his 65th birthday but at some later time.

Forms Available

These Forms are available in the Labor Office or the Personnel Office and employees 65 years of age or over should stop and sign this "Request for Later Optional Retirement Date" as soon as possible.

Red Cross Drive Now In Progress

The American Red Cross is again appealing to people for help. They are asking for contributions so they can administer to the needy and helpless in disaster areas, to help give emergency aid to families of men in the armed service, and to aid the victims of storms and floods.

A dollar contributed to this mercy work brings returns in comfort and care, and gives you high value in satisfaction—probably more than any other dollar you spend.

Solvay "Truck Service" Kept Coke Moving; Averted Foundry Closings In Rail Tie-up

During the ten-day embargo on freight shipments many industrial customers were very much concerned about their ability to continue operations. Coke is vital to industries which have foundries and this group of people was well-pleased that the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company made adjustments in its loading facilities to make foundry coke available to them. Instead of loading in railroad cars, thousands of tons of foundry coke were sent from the plant to our customers in trucks of all kinds.

Foundries located in all parts of Wisconsin, up into Michigan, and some in Illinois made use of the availability of foundry coke for truck loading. The longest haul went to Iron Mountain, Michigan, which is 217 miles from Milwaukee.

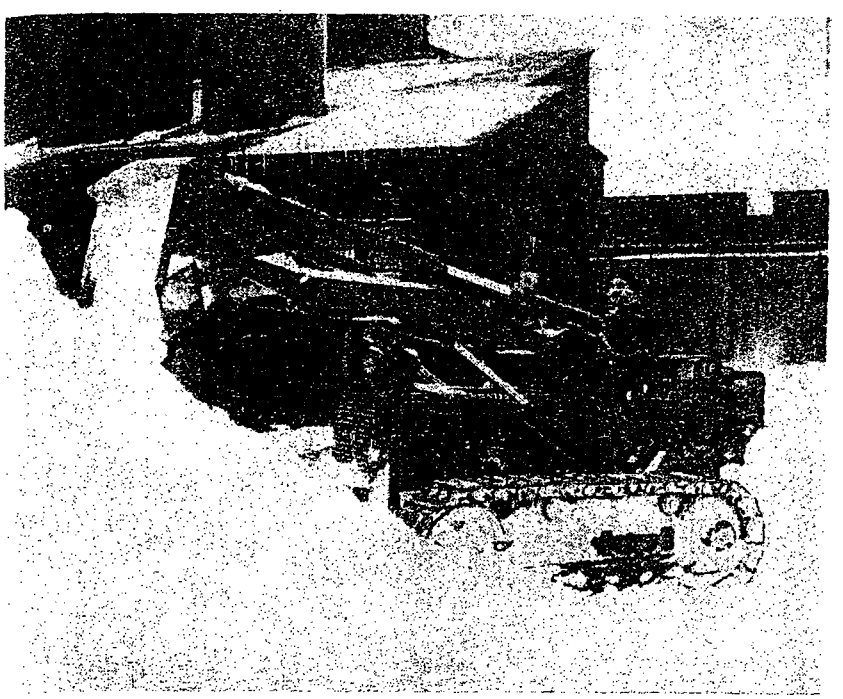
Customers Pleased

Our customers were well satisfied with the service made available to them because it obviated the necessity of closing down operations in some cases and of curtailing operations in others. Allis-Chalmers, International Harvester, John Deere, Vilter Manufacturing, Standard Foundry of Racine, Universal Foundry of Oshkosh, Wisconsin Grey Iron, Nordberg Manufacturing, Chain Belt, and Grafton Foundry were some of the companies which made it a point to extend compliments to the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for the service rendered.

Done Without An Accident

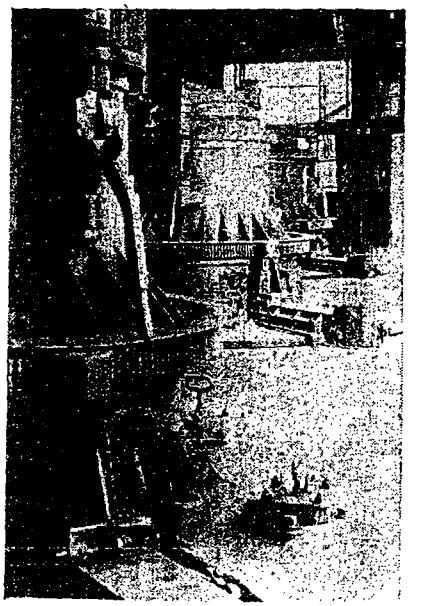
In addition, and most important, all during these trying conditions operations were maintained and the job was done without the incidence of an accident. The employees who performed such extraordinary service during this period deserve a special commendation for the results obtained.

"The Snow Had Begun In The Gloaming"



This winter scene shows the new I-H caterpillar tractor, operated by Chester Brycki, at work on the job of snow removal.

Standby Equipment



A view of the gas producers operating floor. This is part of the standby gas producing apparatus of the plant.

March Is The Time To Pick Vacations

March is the one month of the year during which men have the right to select their vacations in the order of their seniority standing. This means the employee with the longest service record in the department has first choice; the man with the second longest service record, second choice, and so on down the line.

After the month of March has passed the employees will be given vacation time in the order of their requests—if these selections do not conflict with any selections made during the month of March.

All vacations cannot be given during the summer months, so select your vacation now in order that you can start planning for it.

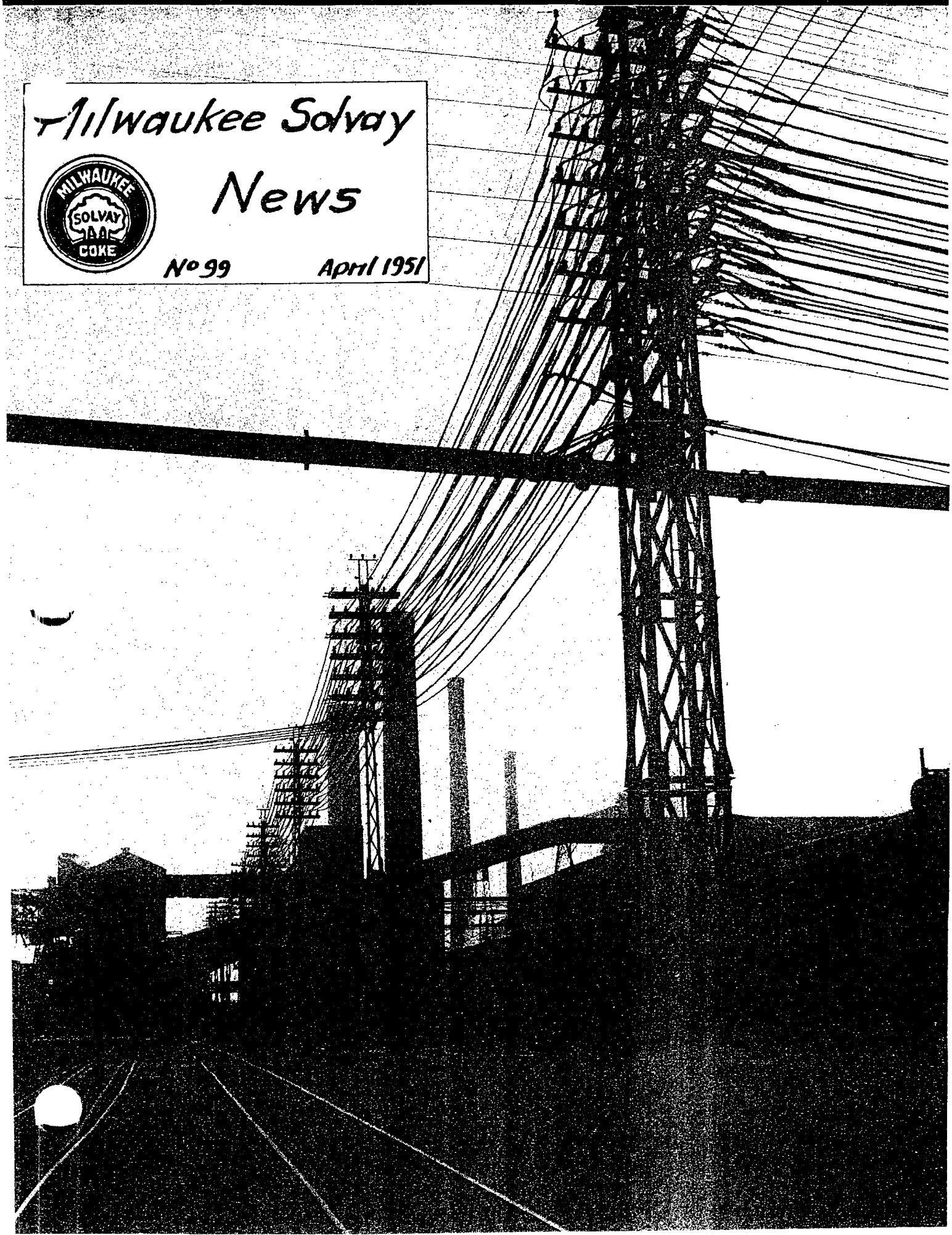
Split Your Vacation

The U. S. Department of Health recommends that as men grow older it is more beneficial to break vacations into two or three periods during the year, than it is to take all the vacation period at one time. The Department of Health also points out that during the first three or four months of the year people's resistance is lowered; therefore, these months provide a good time for a vacation for body recuperation.

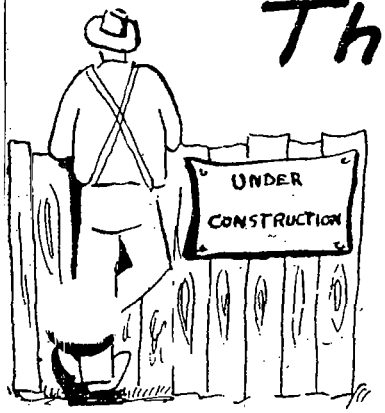
Select and plan your vacation now!

Milwaukee Solvay News

No 99 April 1951



The Sidewalk Superintendent



Sez

Construction for the addition of twenty ovens to the No. 4 Solvay battery has started. Employees entering the plant are confronted these days with a variety of machines, such as concrete breakers, tractors, shovels, crawler cranes, road graders, and other construction machinery, which gives the place the appearance of a beehive of activity.

Much Preliminary Work

The work being done at this time is necessary to clear the space for the extension of the ovens. The oven quenching car tracks have to be extended northward and realigned. A concrete road must be built to permit travel into the plant without the possibility of interference from construction activities and, after completion of construction, pusher machines. The new ovens will extend north and when these ovens are pushed the pushing ram will extend into the roadway at the Machine Shop and will block traffic over the old roadway. Therefore, the new concrete roadway will extend through part of the carpenter shop which has been torn down. The ef- f this work will be to provide better traffic than before the construction of the addition to the ovens.

After the preliminary work of making the new roadway and tracks has been completed the quenching car repair shed will be dismantled and work of excavation for the piles and pile slab will be started.

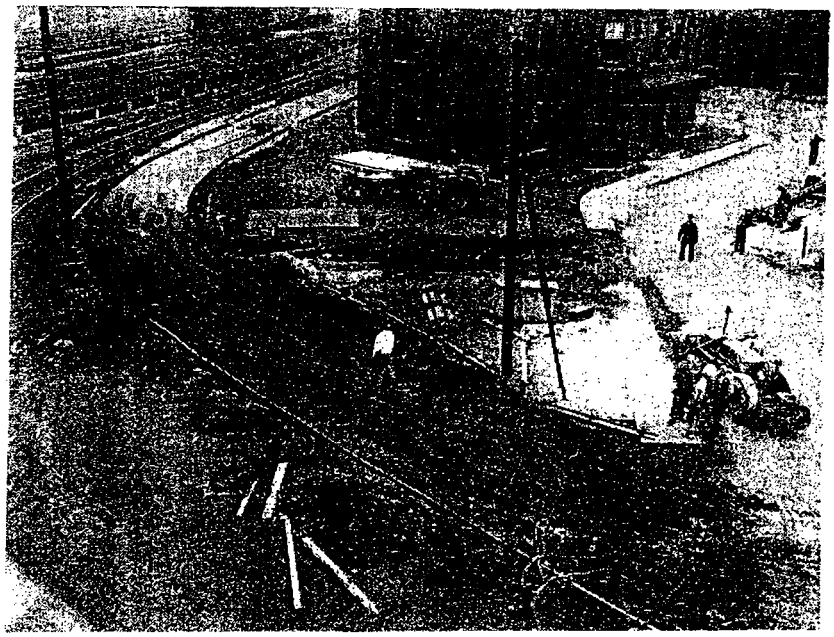
Must Drive 560 Piles

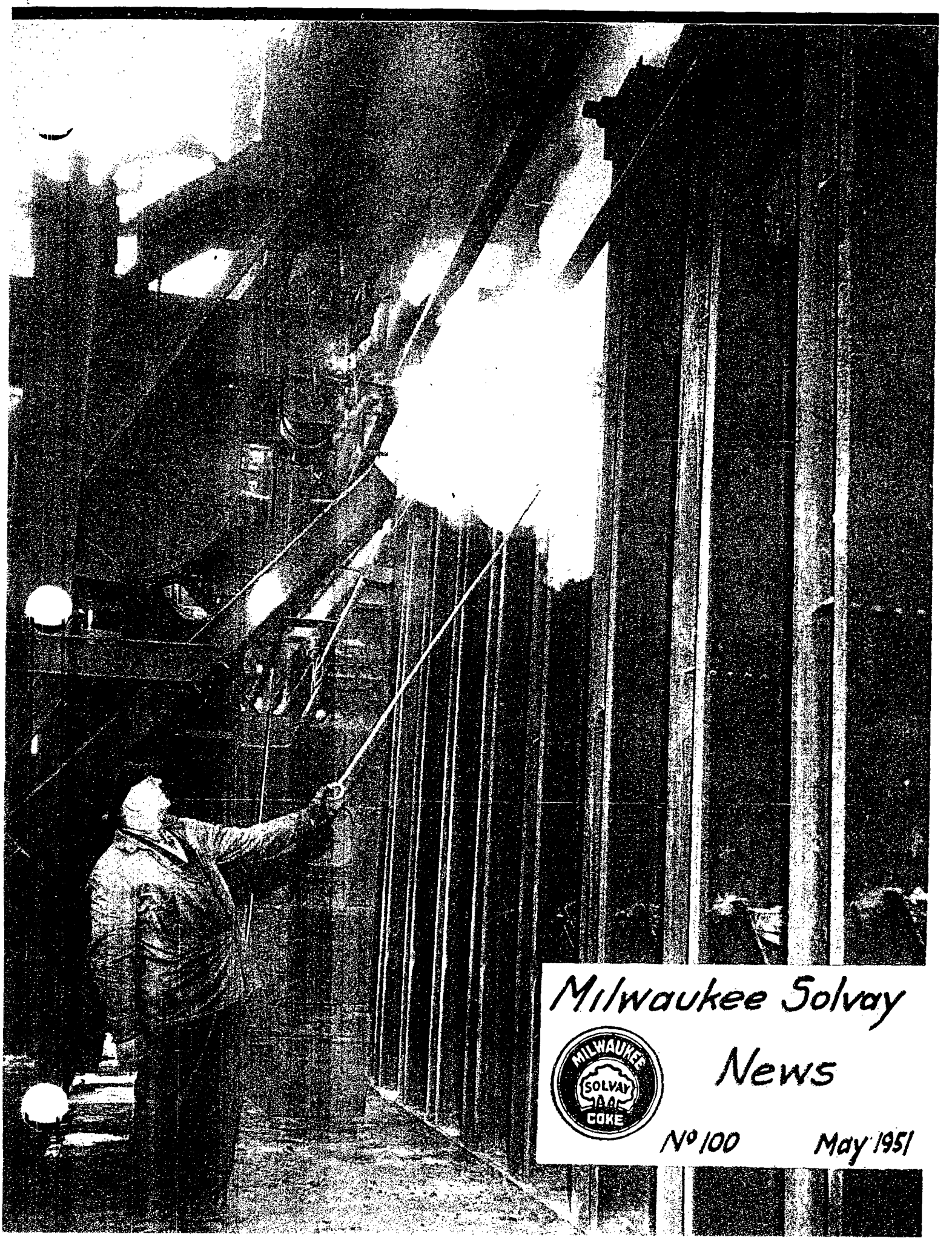
The F. S. Weinheimer Construction Company, general Solvay oven contractors, will handle the whole construction job. They have many years of Solvay oven construction experience in back of them.

Approximately 560 piles will be driven for the foundation slab, and from the slab upwards bricklayers will take over, under the direction of engineers and experienced Solvay construction men.

Ready Before Year's End

It is expected that sometime in December the new ovens will be thrown on the line with the other ovens of the battery and production of coke, vital in the defense program, will commence.





Milwaukee Solvay News

No 100 May 1951

The Sidewalk Superintendent

Sez

The sidewalk superintendent reports that construction on the new ovens is proceeding with unexpected problems confronting the construction crews. It is one thing to construct a new plant, but it is an entirely different thing to add onto an old plant. The problems involved are those of maintaining operation in the plant while doing construction work.

If you want to know something about the headaches involved in this job just ask the electricians. Transferring overhead trolleys to new track locations with traffic and cranes moving about was no simple task. This was the problem they had to contend with when quenching cars ı over the new tracks on the north end; but ı persistence the job was finally accomshed without much delay in operations of the Solvay ovens.

Problems Pile Up

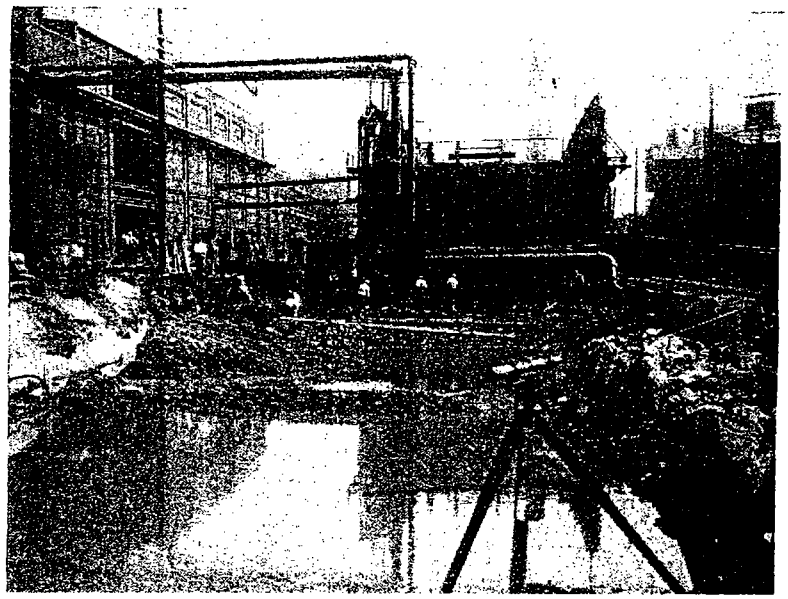
But when the excavation crews began digging on the site of the new ovens it looked as though they were uncovering the ruins of a lost city. Concrete foundations, tunnels, piping, sewers, and other underground conduits were uncovered, which added to the perplexities of the job. The question then was whether these lines which were exposed to view were of importance in the functioning of the plant.

To understand why these underground constructions had not been platted accurately on drawings, we must go back to the beginning of the century and recall the development of the plant construction. At that time a Semet Solvay Company held patents on what is known as the Solvay coke ovens. They started building this plant with their own crews and their own engineers. Drawings for the various structures were made by their engineers. Even while they were here at the plant operating it they also made changes in the apparatus on the plant. The drawings that were made of some of these early structures never found their way into the files here at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. Therefore, as we excavate some parts of plant today we uncover structures of which ɔ are no records. Thus unknown obstacles e when new construction starts. This is the case on the north end of Block 4.

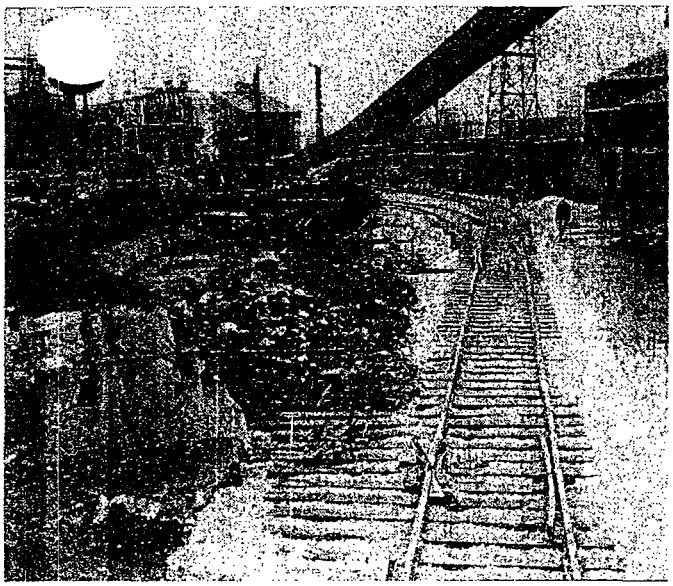
"When the north wind doth blow, we shall have snow," doesn't exactly fit the situation here, but by substituting the word "trouble" for snow we hit the nail on the head. When the wind blows from the north the lake levels on the southerly part of Lake Michigan are elevated by the piling up of water caused by the wind. This difference can amount to a foot and one-half at times. When the excavation for the ovens was started they found a large concrete and brick sewer which is down at rivel level. When the lake elevation rises, as in this case it does because of the north wind, it backs water up into the sewer and from the smaller lateral sewers which run into the large sewer water backs up into the excavation and the work of concrete demolition and laying of new water sewer and water hydrant pipes is thus stalled. So the construction superintendent prays for a south wind so that the underground lines may be uncovered and plugged so the water cannot back up.

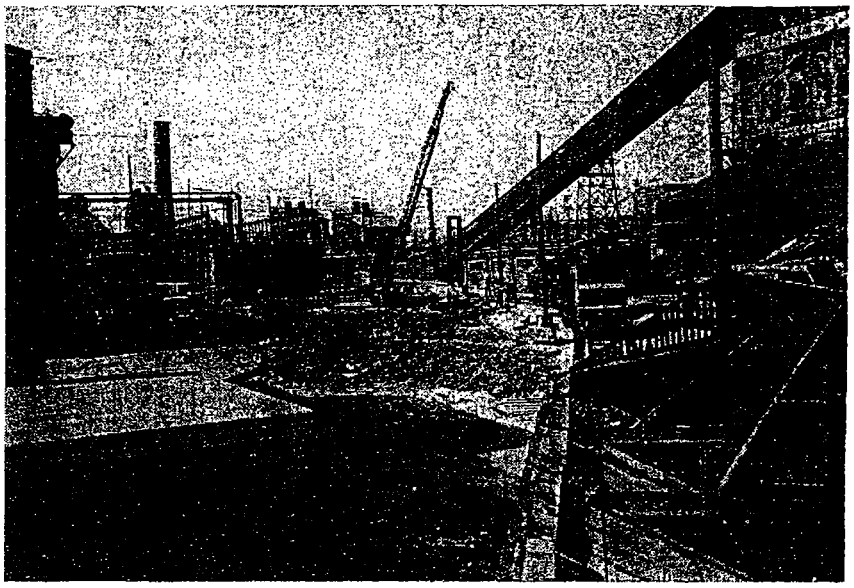
Waiting to get on the job and do its part of the program is the E. W. Gillen Company, which has about five hundred and sixty 40-ft. wooden piles to drive to a level so the top will eventually be at ground water level. Wooden piles exposed to the air will eventually rot; however, if they can be immersed in water they will last indefinitely. Therefore, engineers must be certain that their knowledge of ground water levels is sufficient to enable them to set a cut-off for an elevation of the top of the pile so that there is no danger of rotting.

The theory of supporting foundations on piles has been developed over a period of many years. The ruling two factors which guide the decision as to how much to support on piles are the amount of penetration of the pile on the last blows and the crushing strength of the head of the pile. These engineering rules have been generally well-known, and this knowledge applied to construction produces very few failures in foundations. The Biblical admonition "Not to build a house on drifting sands lest it blow away" is heeded in this instance by driving piles down through the unstable deposits under our ovens.



Construction Changes Solvay Scene





The picture at the left shows the new quenching car track which was constructed to the right of the old track. The other photo is of the cleared site with a tractor crawler crane driving sheet piles.

SEC Authorizes Loan of $1,200,000

The Securities & Exchange Commission has authorized the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company to borrow $1,200,000 for its expansion program. Eight hundred thousand dollars will be borrowed from the First Wisconsin National Bank, and four hundred thousand dollars from the Marine National Exchange Bank, both of Milwaukee.

With the addition of the twenty new Solvay ovens, the Company will then have 200 coke ovens on its plant.

Engineer Tom Meier On Construction Job

New on the job, with lots of job on construction work, is Mr. Tom Meier, civil engineer, hailing from West Milwaukee. Nice to have you with us Tom.

Our Cover

This month's cover picture, by the Milwaukee Journal, shows the front of Koppers Ovens with Tom Skoczynski standing on platform before pusher machine and closing the chuck door.

Plant Improvement Plans Are Prepared

In addition to the battery extension to the Ovens on the north end of battery No. 4, engineers for the Company are working on plans for an extension to the foundry coke screening and loading station. The designs provide for an additional boom loader and an additional loading track .

This plant improvement will eliminate the storage of much coke which heretofore had been elevated into the overhead bin. The addition provides for a retaining wall, or bulkhead, to be constructed for a distance just west of the quenching car track of battery No. 2. The addition will also enable the Company to eliminate considerable breakage of coke, which always occurs in handling coke in elevators or dropping coke into bins.

Do It Now -- Or -- Take What's Left

Select your vacation now! Employees who no not make a selection at this time will find themselves in a position later on of having to take vacation time which someone else does not want.

Remember seniority has no bearing in the selection of vacations at this time. First come, first served--provided it does not interfere with the selections made by employees during the month of March.

"Stickers" To Ease Parking Problems

Because of the complaints that have come into the office from employees about parking difficulties, which cause delays to people coming into and going out of the plant, and also because we have found that outsiders have been using the Company's parking facilities at various times, the Company has decided to do something about the parking problem.

Oust The "Outsiders"

It is proposed to issue numbered stickers, in the form of the coke plant insignia, to be pasted on the inside of the window of employees' automobiles. These stickers will be neatly done and will not detract from the looks of a car. The number will refer to the owner of the car and will enable the "checker-uppers" to spot unauthorized cars using the parking facilities of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

All employees of the plant are requested to cooperate in this car numbering. It will assure better parking facilities for all.

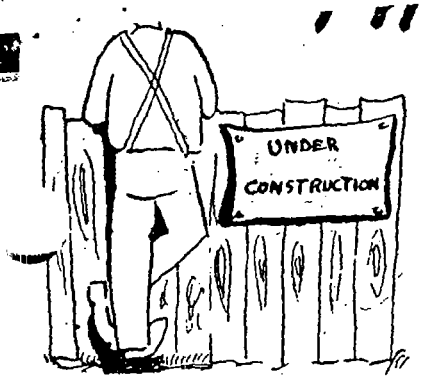
Six Attend Conference On Industrial Relations

Herb Hinz, Norman Tanger, Ed Sykora, Frank Mashek, Harold Gerlach, and Emmet Mullen attended the Industrial Relations Conference at the Elks Club on Saturday, May 5.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No 101 June 1951

The Sidewalk Superintendent



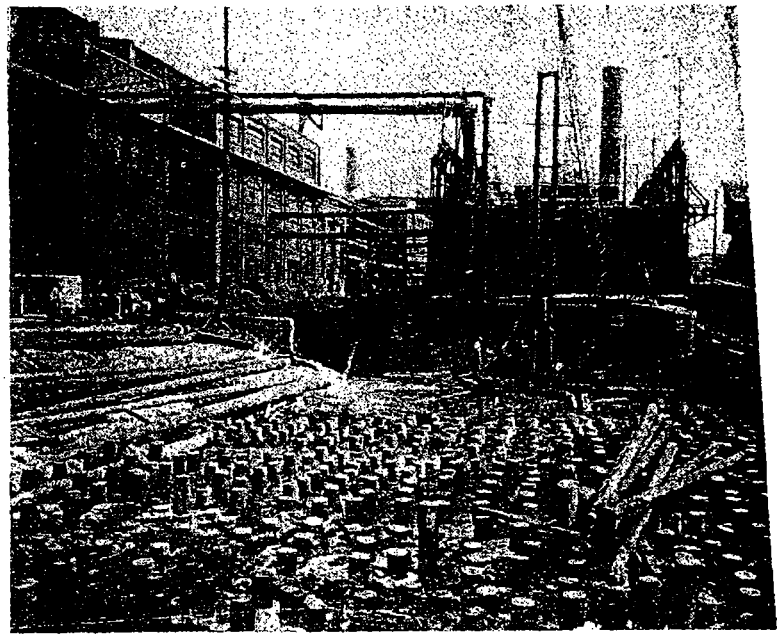
Sez

The sidewalk superintendent says that difficulties continue to multiply in the job of constructing a foundation for the new Solvay ovens.

Selection of a length of pile to be driven for a foundation requires some knowledge of the previous history of pile driving in the area, or a knowledge of the soil conditions underneath the foundation. The Company based its computations on the experience it had with pile driving in other areas of the plant. Previous jobs showed that piles of 40 ft. were sufficient in length, and in some locations were too long. In other words, some of the 40 ft. piles could not be driven all the way down.

After excavations were completed for the pile driving operations, penetration on the last blows for the first piles driven indicated that soil conditions were rather soft; and it wasn't long before the Company decided to increase the spacing of the piles from 3½ ft. centers to 2½ ft. centers. This almost doubled the number of piles originally estimated for this job.

Piles driven 150 ft. away for the carpenter shop showed a penetration of about ¼ inch, and because of the average penetration being between 1 and 2 inches on the job it was decided to conduct load tests on several of the piles. This was done and the tests had a maximum static load of 16 tons on a high penetration pile to 25 tons on the low penetration pile. The tests gave information for actual permissible loading conditions, which information can be used in addition to the theoretical formula. But the delay resulting because of the decision to add more

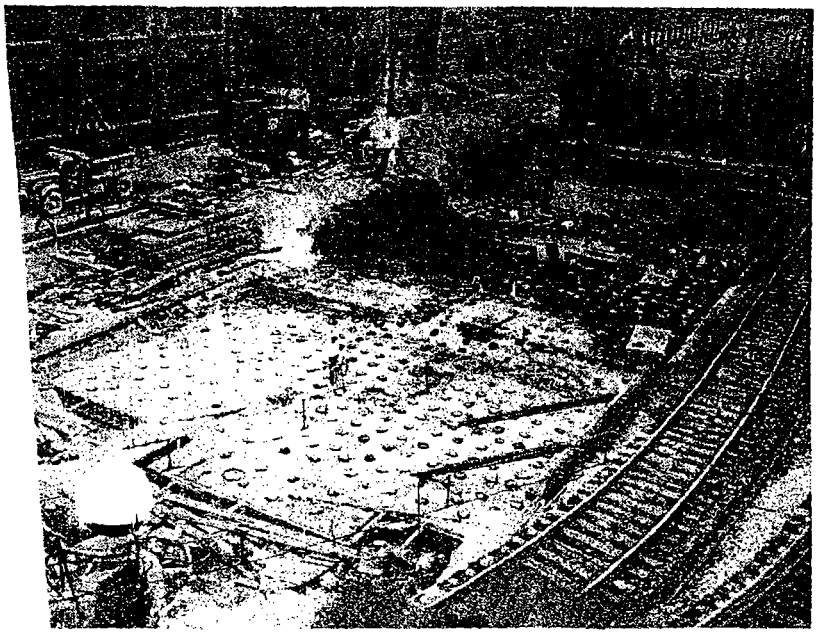


piles caused more headaches to the materials men and to the contractors who are trying to meet specific schedules insofar as bringing men, materials, and machines together at the right time so that the maximum efficiency results from coordinated efforts.

Another cause of some concern was that of driving piles near to the ovens and under power lines which crossed over part of the excavation pit. This work of driving piles in this area, with its limitations of movement, required additional concern and watchfulness on the part of oven operators, the mechanical force, and the contractor.

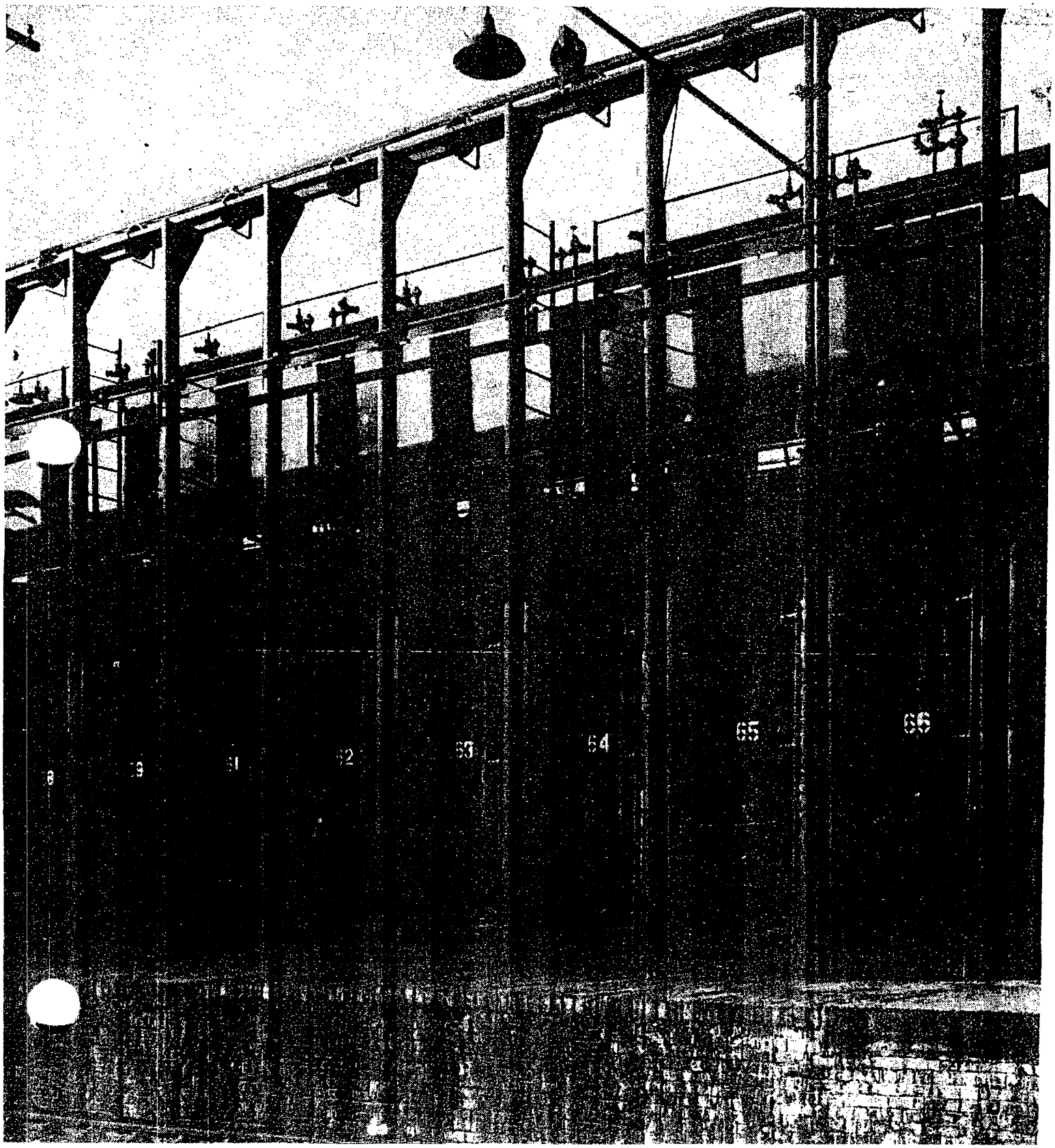
While the foregoing difficulties are obstacles which cause concern, even though they are a challenge to the ingenuity of the men running the job, there are also some lighter moments resulting from the work. One of these was during the excavation when outmoded and old bottles for liquid refreshment were uncovered. The old maps of the Solvay Plant show that most of this area, on which the Coke Plant is now located, was covered by water and we know that this same location was good fishing and hunting grounds based on the testimony of old timers. So apparently the old Weiss beer bottle, with its spring cap on the outside of the bottle, and the old white soda bottle, with its spring device and plug on the inside of the bottle, are evidences that fishermen fifty years ago, like the present-day enthusiasts, took their bottled refreshment with them and threw the bottles overboard when they were empty. Anyone who remembers seeing these bottles with refreshments in them during their youth, and admits it, is giving an indication of his age. That means he can't play on our ball team today.

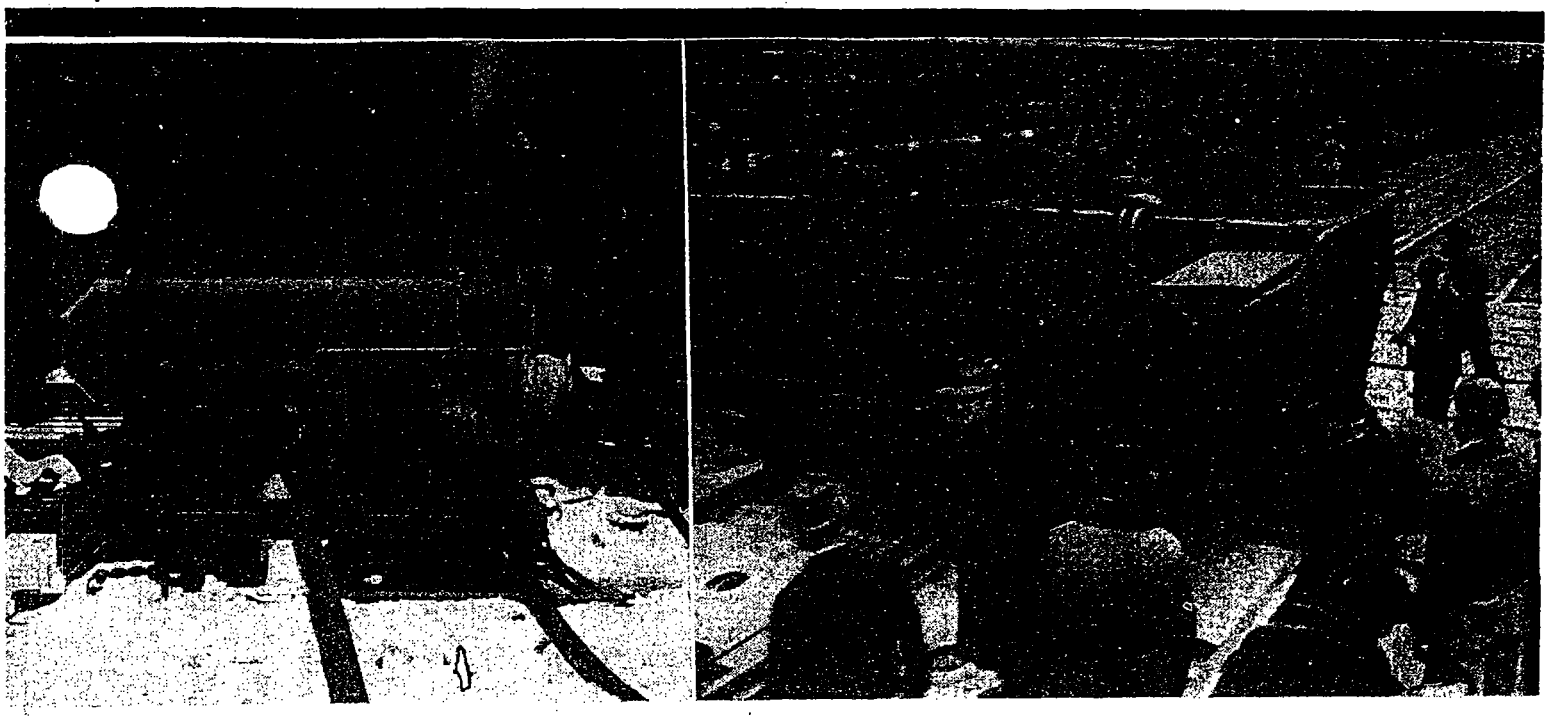
It is expected, however, that it won't be long now before the excavation will be full of piles and, after the tops are sawed off at a uniform level, a 2 ft. concrete mat will be poured, with reinforcing steel in the top and bottom. Then contractors will build concrete walls on the mat which will form the bases on which the oven brick work will be laid.



Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 108 January, 1952





Gas purging machine operated by Carl Spranger (left), used in placing the new ovens into operation. The picture at the right is of the first charging of one of the new Solvay coke ovens.

The Sidewalk Superintendent

Sez

The sidewalk superintendent says it is about time for him to report on the over-all program which was started at the beginning of the year 1951. The report shows the following situation on the various jobs which were included in that construction program.

The major job of building twenty Solvay ovens is now completed. Those ovens were put in operation on December 31, 1951, and they have functioned well, producing high quality coke.

Because of the improved method of flushing, which requires more wash liquor than the present ovens, a new tar decanter had to be built. This went into operation when the new ovens were put into operation. The tar decanter has been operating very satisfactorily.

Because of the crowded condition of the gas cooling and washing facilities, additional coolers were built. They are of such size that they will take the gas from both Block 3 and Block 4 batteries in addition to the twenty new ovens. They are now in operation.

The quenching car which had been ordered earlier in the year was received from Cleveland in the month of December and is now ready for operation. This quenching car has improvements, such as shield plates on the end of the car and widespread plate construction to eliminate openings and ledges—all designed for keeping the car clean and for long wear.

The Coke Handling Department foundry loading addition is expected to be put into operation at the end of January. This addition to the foundry loading station will enable the foundry loaders to load two sizes of coke at the same time and thus eliminate handling and storage of one of the sizes in a bin. This addition also is expected to permit more flexibility when repair jobs must be made.

The new Diesel locomotive which was ordered early in 1951 will be shipped sometime in the latter part of February, according to the promise of the manufacturer. However, some time before that when the tests are made in the railroad yards in Erie, Pennsylvania, some of the mechanical and electrical men will view these tests and become familiar with the functioning of the locomotive.

The structural steel storage building which had been erected over the coke ovens, for protection to the bricklayers and brick work during construction, was not disposed of by the Company. It will be erected in the east yard and will be used as a storage building for brick and other heavy apparatus, such as large castings, brick shapes, etc. It is expected that much of the brick work in the present brick storage shed will be moved to the new shed and that the space thus made available will be converted into a washroom and offices.

Sickness Hospitalization And Surgical Plans May Receive Approval Soon

There has been a new situation created in the field of welfare plans awaiting approval of the Wage Stabilization Board by the passage of General Wage Regulation 19 and Resolution 78. These two documents have increased the hope that our welfare plan may soon become effective for employees of the Company.

Regulation 19 and Resolution 78

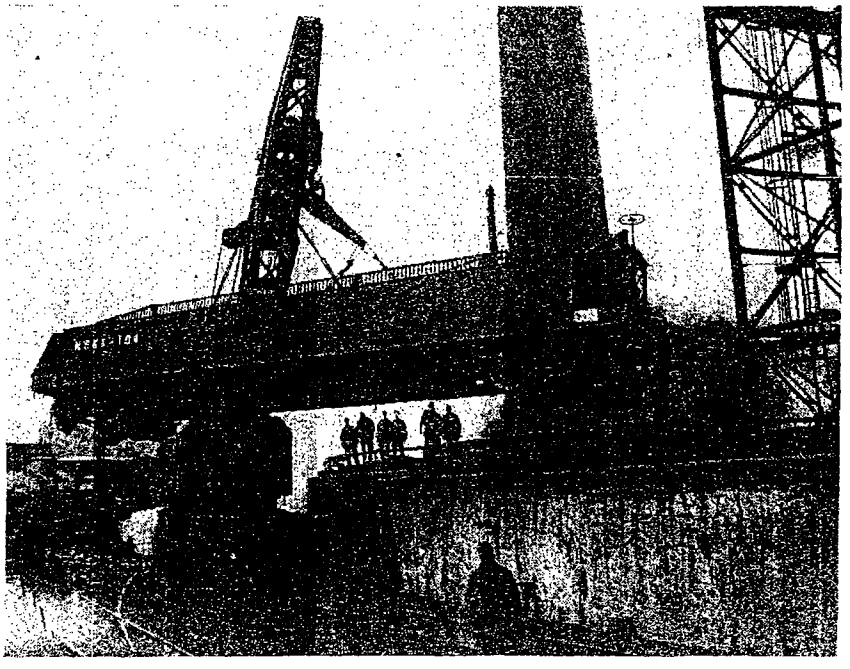
These documents say that if you have new plans or welfare plans to be modified which meet certain definitions as set up in GWR 19 and certain criteria, or limitations, as set up in Resolution 78, you may put your plan into effect 30 days after filing a new report. Our proposed modified plan of sickness, hospitalization, and surgical benefits meets the definitions and limitations set up in all respect for employees' benefits but not entirely for dependents' benefits.

There are certain benefits for dependents which exceed the limitations set up. One is the provision for hospital benefits for a period of 70 days, whereas the limitation is 30 days. Another benefit which exceeds the limitations is that of payment of benefits in cases of plastic surgery. However, the Company believes that the plan can become operative in about 30 days insofar as those provisions which meet the requirements of GWR 19 and Resolution 78 are concerned. Features of our plan which do not meet the requirements will have to wait for approval of the Wage Stabilization Board.

New Forms Must Be Filed

The new forms which must be filed have not been available, as of January 14. Nevertheless, the Company dispatched a supplementary report to the petition which had already been filed, asking permission to put the modified plan into effect immediately on the grounds that the petition had been filed more than 40 days ago and that the waiting period as now provided in GWR 19 is for a duration of only 30 days.

200 Ton Railroad Crane Raises 40 Ton Quenching Car To Elevated Tracks



Forty ton quenching car recently purchased from Atlas Car Manufacturing Company, and which is part of the new improvement program. It has many improvements on it over the old cars and it is functioning very acceptably at this time.

Plant Defense School Attended By Employees

Several employees recently completed the course of instruction in the 1951 Fire Prevention and Plant Protection School. This School was sponsored by the Industrial Safety Division of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

The employees who received certificates for attending training sessions on fire and plant protection were Robert Buchholz, Charles Miller, Joseph Palm, Dorothy Pechanach, and Emil Rahn.

Payroll Savings Add To Pay

Take a look at your new 1952 calendar. Notice how many paydays there'll be for you during the coming year. Now, wouldn't it be nice if you knew beforehand that you'd be adding to your paycheck on every single payday?

You can—if you sign up NOW for regular Payroll Savings right here in the plant. Payroll Savings increases your "take-home savings"—actually adds dollars to your salary. Your money will keep right on working for you during 1952, and the years to come, providing you buy Defense Bonds through systematic, automatic Payroll Savings.

Dan Gray Passes Away

Dan Gray, formerly chief power plant engineer at this plant but who retired some years ago, passed away suddenly at his home in Sarasota, Florida, on December 26.

During his years of service with the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, Dan Gray worked under the direction of Harry Hunt, J. E. Kullmann, and Henry Kettner. Dan was a very cooperative, willing-to-please chief engineer and he made a host of friends because of his amiable personality.

Two of his brothers are or were connected with the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company interests; namely, Harry Gray, present chief plant electrician at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, and John Gray, former chief plant engineer at the Mayville Coke & Power Company.

Administrators And Engineers Of The Weinheimer Company Finish Oven Job

Louis McClintock, Carroll Barron, Wydea Zachem, and William Cottle are the men who directed the work of building the new Solvay ovens. The modern coke oven requires knowledge in construction which cannot be gained entirely from books but must be gained from actual experience out in the field. These men brought many years of experience with them in the building of the twenty new Solvay ovens.

Men Fight Snowstorms

The weather man is no respecter of the desires of employees of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company. Nature very perversely sent down showers of white stuff.

The holiday season is no time for nature to interfere with the wishes of men to spend the holidays with their families and friends.

This battle against the snow called for men to operate snow cleaning machines and to clear switches and railroad tracks so that transportation could continue in the plant. Our hats are off to the men who so faithfully cleared away the snow so that there were uninterrupted operations in the plant.

Do You Know That

George Wright, oven man, has been off since November 30 because of a bronchial infection.

William Siegesmund, electrician, has been off from work since December 15 with the grippe.

William Jansen, Coke Handling Department, has been at Mt. Sinai Hospital for a check-up.

Frank Herbert, oven man, has been off since December 19 and is at Soldiers' Home Hospital for a check-up.

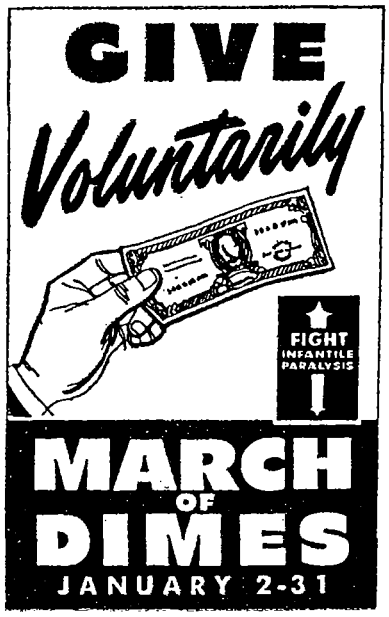
Milo Cvjeticanin, Coal Handling Department, suffered a severe attack of asthma and has been off since December 16.

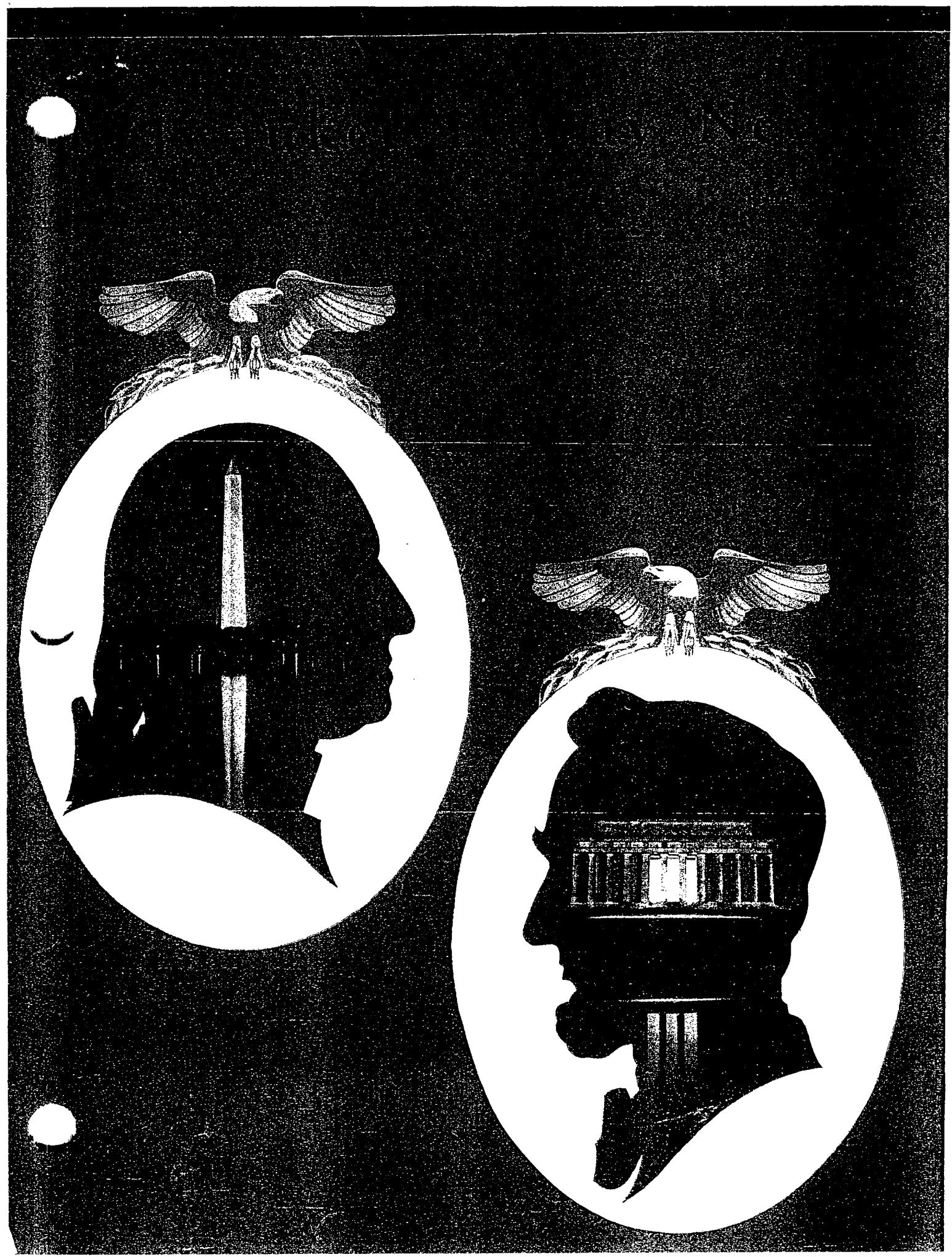
A Clean Plant Is A Safe Plant

In the areas where construction work is going on "A Clean Plant Is a Safe Plant" is a slogan somewhat difficult to attain. A great deal of the work is being done by labor forces of outside contractors unfamiliar with locations of trash cans and there is a consequent littering of plant grounds with some wax paper wrappings, lunch bags, empty cigarette packages, etc.

Construction work of erecting and connecting new apparatus with existing apparatus presented many problems for the Engineering Department. Lack of room and the necessity for crowding new apparatus, pumps, piping, etc., into a relatively small place is the chief problem. Difficulty of obtaining the right materials was another problem. Very often material made up on the plant had to be substituted; valve locations had to be changed to permit the construction of necessary piping; the rigors of Milwaukee winters had to be taken into account and drains to prevent costly freeze-ups had to be provided; and some new methods of operation had to be devised and carried out.

There will undoubtedly be many inconveniences in the operation of the new apparatus—valve locations difficult to get at, etc.—but you are asked to go along with them; they will be taken care of with platforms, chains, ladders, etc., to make them safely accessible just as soon as it is possible to do it.





The Sidewalk Superintendent Sez

Now that the main structures of our building program have been completed there remains some minor but no less important additions.

New Storage Shed

One of the improvements which is going to make a considerable difference to some of the men in the plant is that of the construction of foundations and the erection of the storage shed in the east yard. This shed became necessary to store materials which had heretofore been stored in the old quenching car repair shed. The new quenching car repair shed, being smaller than the old one, does not have as much storage space available. The storage shed in the east yard will take care of this material. In addition, the new storage shed will take the brick stored in the present brick storage shed under the Solvay bins. It is here that improvements will be made to provide more washroom and locker room accommodations. When this locker room is completed it is expected it will improve the conditions of all other locker rooms in the plant.

Above: Foundry Coke Loading Station. *Left: New Gas Coolers.*

Mechanics to Observe Tests

The new Diesel locomotive which has been ordered is about ready to be put through its preliminary tests in Erie, Pennsylvania. Several of the mechanics of the plant will be on hand to observe these tests.

Plan to Dismantle Old Equipment

The new gas coolers and the tar separating decanter will permit the retirement of the old coolers in the north C. G. Building. It is planned to dismantle this equipment and remove it from the building.

Red Cross Drive Starts March 1

The 1952 Red Cross fund appeal comes at a time of continuing world-wide crisis that demands a great voluntary effort on the part of everyone since military strength alone cannot solve the problems created by this crisis.

Big Volunteer Program

Each day Red Cross volunteers in towns and cities throughout the country carry on a staggering program. Blood is collected and made available to the armed forces and to civilian hospitals; disaster sufferers receive emergency care and shelter as well as long-term rehabilitation aid.

Health and Safety Courses

Through less dramatic programs of service the Red Cross trains nurse's aides, home nurses, and first aiders, all of whom provide a foundation for civil defense—self-help. In the fields of health and safety the Red Cross stands ready to give us instruction, training, and information.

Answer the Call

The Red Cross has a far-reaching effect upon the life of every American, especially during these uncertain times. Answer the call of the Red Cross today so that Red Cross can answer the call of Americans tomorrow.

New Ovens Were Put In Operation On December 12

There was an error in the construction article in the January issue of "Milwaukee Solvay News" which should be corrected. The new ovens were put in operation on December 12, 1951, and not December 31 as stated in that issue.

G. R. Chamberlain Dies At Home In Michigan

Death took Glenn R. Chamberlain, Sr., on Monday, January 21. Mr. Chamberlain was a veteran employee in the gas industry. He started as a timekeeper and clerk for the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company, and rose to the highest positions in the American Natural Gas Service Company group, which included Michigan Consolidated Gas Company.

Director of Coke Company

Mr. Chamberlain was formerly executive vice president of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, and at the time of his death he was a director of this Company.

Came to Milwaukee in 1949

Mr. Chamberlain became executive vice president of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company and president of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company when the late Mr. J. A. B. Lovett resigned as president of both companies because of ill health.

Dudley B. W. Brown Elected President Of Gas Company

It was recently announced by the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company that Dudley B. W. Brown had been elected to the office of President of that Company.

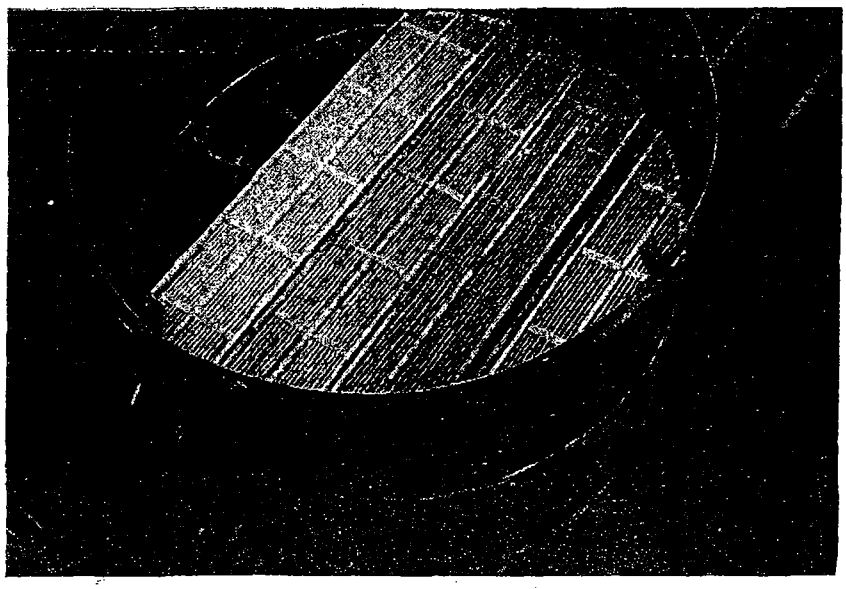
In addition, at the January meeting of the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company Dudley Brown was named a Director of this Company.

Formerly With Michigan Consolidated

Mr. Brown came to Milwaukee in 1949 as a vice president, director, and assistant to the president of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company. He came from the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company and had been a director of the American Natural Gas Company, parent organization of the Gas Light Company and Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, since 1938.

In 1950, at the annual meeting of stockholders and Board of Directors, Dudley B. W. Brown was named to the position of Executive Vice President of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

The New Gas Coolers Are Part Of Milwaukee Solvay Improvement Program



Looking down into one of the new gas coolers. Wooden grids provide surface contact between the gas to be cooled and cleared and the wash liquor.

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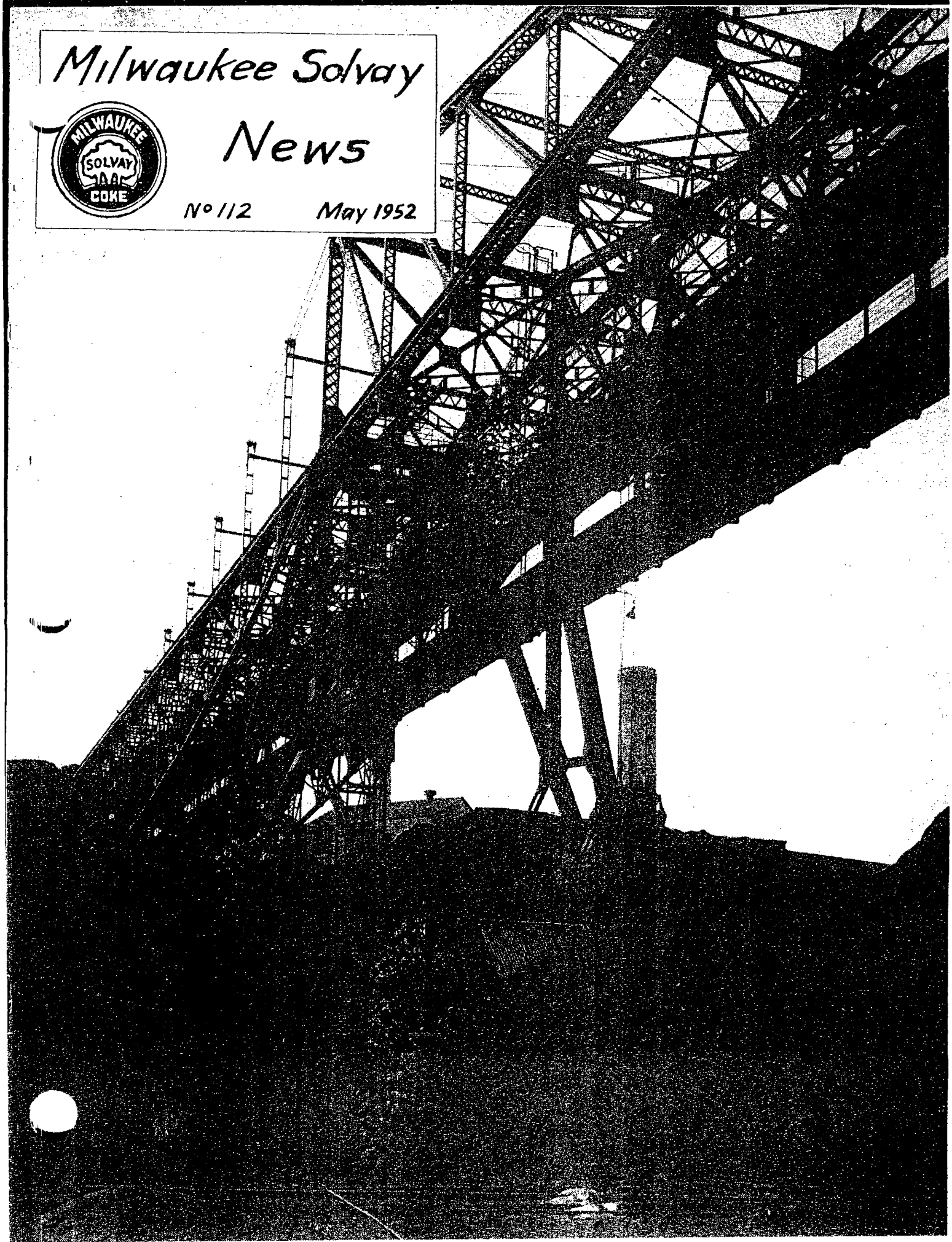


WelfarePlanRules You Should Know

Employees covered by the hospital and surgical insurance plan are asked to notify Bill Williams when there is a change in the number of dependents in their family. This information is necessary so all the dependents are covered by the insurance, and so the correct payroll deduction is made. It is necessary to notify Mr. Williams when there is a birth or death in the family, or when a child reaches the age of 19.

Rule After April 1

Employees who signed up for the hospital and surgical insurance plan after April 1, 1952, are not covered by the maternity benefit provision for their wives until they have been enrolled in the insurance plan at least nine months.

Mr. & Mrs. LoDuca To Revisit Homestead

Fifty years ago to the day Vincent "Jimmy" LoDuca arrived here from Sicily. He is now returning to his native land for a visit, only this time he is returning in style.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent LoDuca, their son Tommy and his wife and their two sons—six in all—left for New York on May 14 for embarkation on the Italian liner Saturnia on May 17.

Plan To Visit Relatives

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent LoDuca plan to visit their old homesteads in Milazzo, Sicily, and after a half century renew acquaintanceship with relatives.

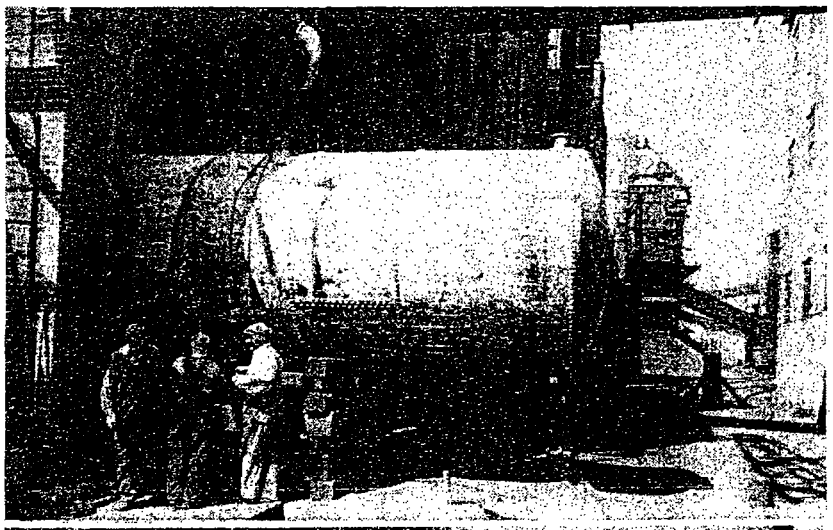
Their son Tommy, who is a successful teacher and merchant of accordions, will be conducting some business in Italy and Switzerland.

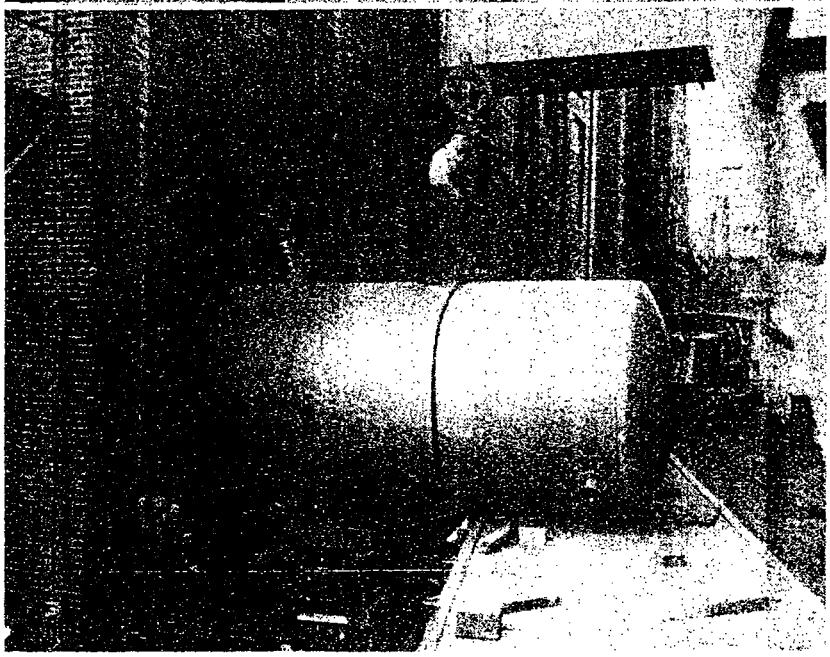
The LoDuca's plan to be gone about three months, returning sometime in September.

Our Cover

Cover picture shows the 480 ft. pivoted coal bridge, looking towards the pivot. The Boiler House stack is in the background.

The Old And The New Stills





Picture above shows the old riveted benzol distillation tank, which was removed because of its tendency to show leaks. Below is the new welded distillation tank on its way to the foundation saddles in the building. The old tank, when it was purchased, cost about $900; whereas the new tank cost $2,500. Cost of living for industry has gone up along with all other costs.

Safety Council Organized In Milwaukee In 1912

September 30, through October 5, 1912, the First Cooperative Safety Congress was held inside Milwaukee's Hotel Pfister.

The Congress was called by the Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers. This association was one of the first in the country to establish a safety committee and that committee was headed by the late Lew, Palmer.

Mr. Palmer, then serving as the first safety director for the Jones Laughlin Steel Corporation, conceived the idea of holding a national congress for safety, and did heroic labor in bringing this idea into being.

At the banquet in 1912 a resolution was passed and a committee appointed which led to the formation, the following year, of the National Industrial Safety Council. Shortly thereafter it dropped one word from its name and became the National Safety Council.

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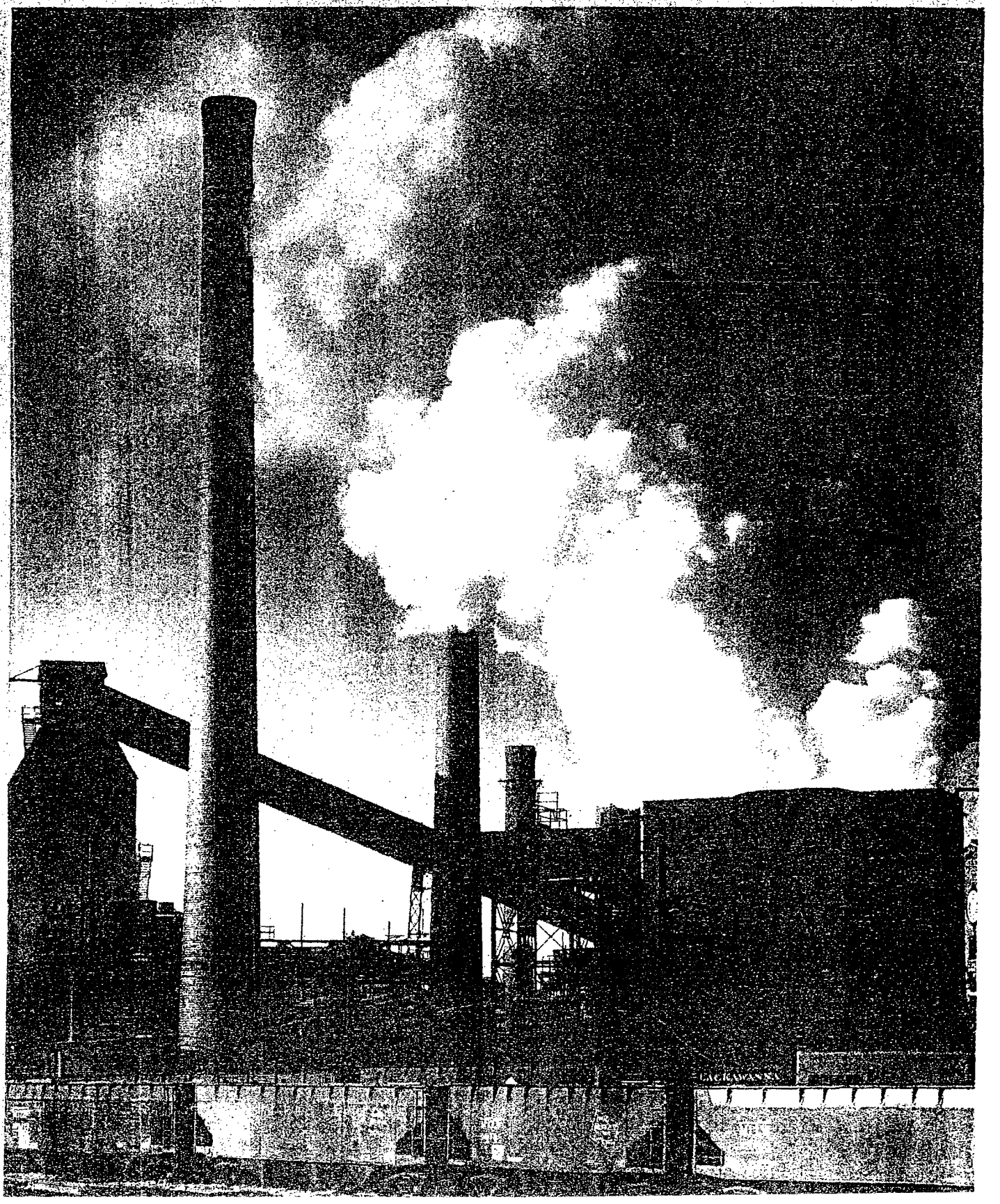


Plant Contract Near Completion

The Company and Unions just recently agreed to a labor contract settlement. The new wage rates can be paid back to June 1, 1952, up to the extent of 2.54% of the present rates, for the cost-of-living increase since July 15, 1951, without Wage Stabilization Board approval. The remainder of the 7% agreed upon must await Wage Stabilization Board approval.

The interests of employees and of the owners of a plant are pretty much the same. A profitable plant can pay good wages and have benefits and working conditions in line with good employment practices and good employment relations. On the other hand, an unprofitable plant cannot provide these desirable conditions.

Competition Can Again Become Keen

Sometime in the future, as has always been the experience in the past, competition for coke orders will be keen and the struggle to keep the plant at full production will be a difficult one. Low production cost plants will have the advantage over high production cost plants. Some of the factors which go to make up the cost of production are the cost of raw material—which is primarily the cost of coal here at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company plant, the cost of employee service, and the shipping cost or the cost which must be added to place that coke in the market.

Coal Costs Are A Big Item

The cost of coal, primary raw material, used in our plant is fairly well fixed by the results of coal negotiations with the United Mine Workers plus the cost of shipment to the Great Lakes and through the Great Lakes to the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company dock. Not much can be done by the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company to affect the basic cost of this product because of factors which it does not control. However, careful buying at opportune times and bargaining for price has materially affected the costs of our coal in the past. Saving a little on each ton can be very important when it is realized that a price variation of 5c a ton for coal delivered to our dock will amount to $40,000 for one year. Thus the importance of careful buying can be seen.

Cooperation Makes For Efficiency

In regard to the payroll, employee services can be costly or they can be inexpensive depending on the efficiency of employees as they go about their job. High wages do not necessarily mean high production costs. Effective use of employees' time and the elimination of unnecessary jobs from the payroll can all help to produce a low cost plant even though wages are high.

Location Important

Marketing any product adds to its cost. An unfavorable marketing location can make this cost a minor item. Milwaukee Solvay's position away from the Chicago market adds to its price the cost of shipping its finished product. This added shipping cost is not an advantage in the coke market. An efficiently operated plant can overcome some of the disadvantages existing because of geographical location. That is the situation that must be faced in the future. The State and the Nation have many flourishing plants in small communities located away from the market, and which location seemed to be a disadvantage to the plant's cost of operations. However, they are able to produce at a cost which makes it profitable both to the company and to the employees. In such plants the disadvantage of location is overcome by increased efficiency brought on by teamwork, lower taxes, and other advantages which sometimes exist in locations away from the market.

Charles Miller, E. Christiansen Talk Over Problems Of Civil Defense And Plant Protection

Charles Miller, formerly a security officer here at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company and previous to that a Lieutenant in the Milwaukee Police Department, is shown with Erwin Christiansen, personnel administrator, and is giving him some of the information of the duties of security officer at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company plant.

Charles Miller was employed by this Company during World War II and recently after the outbreak of the Korean hostilities. He retired from active duty here on July 1, 1952.

Erwin Christiansen, veteran Coke Plant foreman, with 45 years of service at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, has been added to the personnel of the Personnel Department. While he is a veteran in years of service, Erv Christiansen started to work here at the Coke Plant when still but a boy and he is not necessarily a veteran chronologically.

Grave Situation

A fellow was pretty sick and the doctor ordered him to take a long vacation in Arizona. He went there and at the end of two months he died.

They brought the corpse back to Los Angeles and his wife and her brother were viewing the remains.

She said: "Oh, Joe, doesn't he look nice?"

And Joe replied: "He sure does. Those two months in Arizona certainly did him a lot of good."

—The Wooden Barrel

New Fire Box In Boiler House

A recently completed improvement in the Boiler House is the reconstruction of the fire box in No. 8 Badenhouse boiler.

The changing times has made it impossible for the Company to purchase enough coke boiler fuel to augment its own production for use in the boiler. Therefore, the shortage of coke fuel made it necessary for the Company to burn coal in some of its boilers. The new design of these boiler fire boxes provides a condition for burning this coal efficiently.

Better Combustion

This new fire box, it is expected, will also eliminate the escape of coal smoke fumes into the boiler room, which existed heretofore to a certain extent when coal was burned in the lowhead fire box boilers.

High-Quality Coke From Blended Coal

The problem of manufacturing high-quality coke for metallurgical purposes is getting keener and keener, especially with the exhaustion and great demand for good coking coals. Therefore, coke manufacturers must continue to devise ways and means of improving this quality by the blending of coals.

Build New Bin Soon

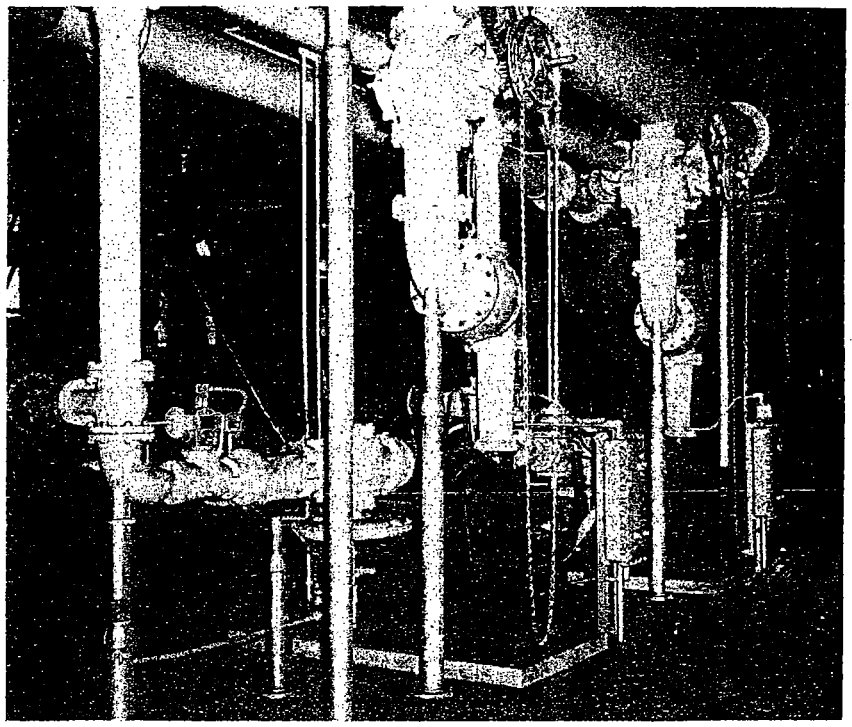
The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company will be doing this shortly. In order to have the ability to blend various coals, the Company will construct a fifth new coal bin on the northeast corner of the Pulverizer Building.

Trucks Used Now Need 40-Ton Scales

The march of time with its progress again is shown in the design of two new 40-ton truck scales which will replace the present truck scales at the entrance of the plant.

Years ago when the present scales were installed, to talk about 40-ton vehicles running along our roads was something fantastic. However, today the development of trucking requires this capacity scale at our front gate.

Gas Diluter Installed At Plant



A diluter has been installed in the B. P. Building. This machine is a motor driven apparatus which is designed to feed natural gas, mixed with a small quantity of air, into the gas fuel mains. Its purpose is to provide suitable arrangements whereby natural gas can be burned to heat our coke ovens, and thus give greater flexibility to our coke oven gas obligations to the Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

Gas diluters have been in use in industry for some years. They are designed with valves and controls which permit a precalculated mixture of gases to pass through this machine.

The Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company has several possibilities of the selection of gas for heating the ovens: one is oven gas; another is producer gas; another is petroleum gas; and another is natural gas. These gases, however, cannot in themselves be used as a heating medium for the ovens but must be mixed with other gases. The diluter in the B. P. will enhance the Company's selectivity of these various alternatives.

New Sprays Are Installed For Better Quenching Of Coke

Another improvement in the plant is that of the installation of new sprays in the quenching station.

Has Many Advantages

The new design will be more easily cleaned and maintained in good condition, and will provide a more uniform distribution of water over the hot coke.

The Dates To Remember For Quarter Century Club

The Fall schedule of activities of the Quarter Century Club is:

October 2—Meeting at Sales Office for all members.

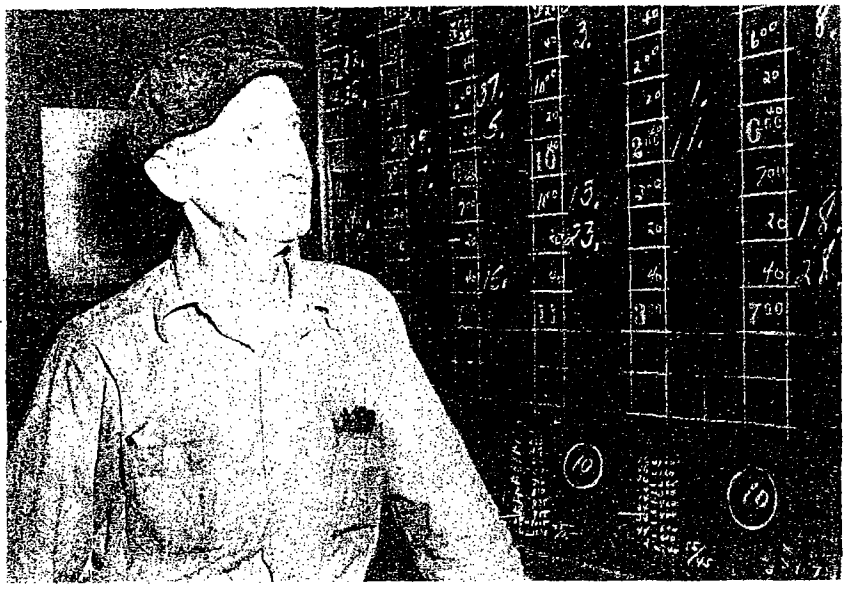
November 5—Meeting at Pabst Brewery for members.

December 18—Christmas party at Sales Office.

This advance notice of meetings is given so members can reserve the dates.

Thirty-Six Years Of Experience Makes Robert Stewart The Dean Of Heaters

Dean of heaters on the Solvay Ovens, Bob, from expert knowledge and long experience, has the know how of keeping the "o.k." in coke as it is pushed from the coke ovens. Knows it so well that he can and does go about his work with a nice grin on his face nearly all the time.



Born in Milwaukee, on Milwaukee's south side, he takes a great deal of pride in telling you he was a resident of Milwaukee's Fifth Ward for 50 years.

Hired In 1916

Bob entered Company employment September 10, 1916, as a flu man. Somewhere around 1923 this title was changed to the more sophisticated one of heater man, and later to heater. Bob went right along with the changes and a heater he is now, and our hope is that long may he continue as such in the good work he does.

Educated in Milwaukee schools, he worked for the Milwaukee Journal before entering Company employ.

On and after June 23, 1915, Miss Irene Weber became Mrs. Robert Stewart. Since that time, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, who reside in Milwaukee's Bay View district, presently became the parents of seven children and now are grandparents to five children.

Three Important Hobbies

When the question of hobbies was put to Bob his answer was, "My hobbies are my home, my family, and television." Truly, a fine trio of hobbies. He says TV is relaxing, and said he has had a TV set ever since they were put on the market.

Bob is a charter member of the Quarter Century Club and whenever he attends the get-togethers he is not averse to pitching in and lending a helping hand wherever a helping hand is needed.

Good Work Record

Thirty-six years of continuous service to the Company is the record of Robert Stewart; one that he can look back on with pride for a job well done. Here's to you Bob!

F. Potochich Dies After Short Illness

Frank Potochich, an employee of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company for 26 years, passed away on September 9, after an illness of several weeks.

Frank Potochich was employed practically all his time in the Coke Handling Department, and at one time he was a domestic coke operator. In recent years he was an operator of the quenching car. He was noted for his dependability and reliability in the conduct of his affairs here at the plant.

Mr. Potochich was a native of Austria and was a naturalized citizen of the United States, having been in this country since 1909.

He is survived by his wife and seven children .

Death Of George Patconak Is Sudden

George Patconak, a friend of man, passed away suddenly at his home on August 31, after only a day's illness, much to the astonishment of his co-workers.

Concealed behind a rugged exterior, George Patconak was the soul of honesty and fidelity with a big and sympathetic heart. But at the same time he had a fine sense of humor. One had to know George to really appreciate him.

Day in and day out, with dependability and with responsible care of his job, George Patconak performed his duties in the breaker building so well that the Foreman of the Department said, "This plant would be manned just about perfectly if all men performed their duties as ably as George Patconak did." He did his job with such care and attention to duties that when he was operating the breakers the Foreman could confine his time to other operations. George Patconak had been employed at this company for 25 years.

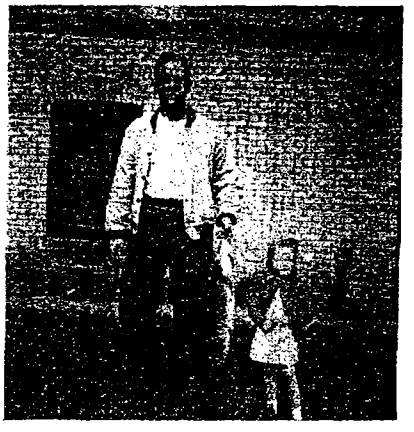
He is survived by six children.

Employee's Relatives Succumb

The mother of Joseph and Sam Richardi, and the grandmother of John Richardi, passed away last month.

John Czech's wife died on July 18, at St. Luke's hospital.

Jim Souders Gets The Big Ones



Another muskie fisherman at the Coke Plant this year is James Souders. Jim caught this 8½ lb. fish in the Manitowish River. His daughter Diane isn't much higher than the muskie .

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Community Chest Fund Again Asks You To Help The Needy

September 29th is the beginning date of the 1953 Milwaukee County Community Chest campaign, the 30th annual united fund-raising campaign for 50 Red Feather services benefiting the entire community.

Last year 151,104 different persons were helped directly and personally by at least one of the Red Feather services.

It costs money to provide needed services for families, children, young people, old people and sick people. It's both money — and time-saving to contribute to one campaign in place of 50 separate ones.

Give As Much As You Can

More than six million children today come from homes disrupted by death, divorce or desertion. Among the community services which receive support from local Community Chest drives are many devoted solely to the needs of children.

In every Community Chest campaign, community services for health are numbered among those receiving support through the annual campaign. Hospitals, clinics, psychiatric services, visiting nurses to care for the ill at home — these are some of many services for the ill and handicapped.

Among the major contributions of Community Chest supported services are those which care for the needs of our senior citizens. Homes for the aged, programs of recreation and fellowship, health care programs . . . all are designed to fill the needs of our older generation.

$5.00 Will Do This

A contribution of $5.00 will provide:

. . . Complete office conference, at Central Agency for Chronically Ill, with person wishing nursing home placement.

. . . Nearly two semesters of lipreading, auditory training and speech correction at Milwaukee Hearing Society.

. . . A blouse and skirt for a girl at the House of the Good Shepherd.

$10.00 Will Do This

A contribution of $10.00 will provide:

. . . Noon meal for 30 children at Child Care Centers.

. . . An hour's consultation with a pyschiatrist through Milwaukee Psychiatric Services.

. . . Professional counseling and advice by International Institute to help a small group of newcomer families integrate into community life.

Art Bruens, Art Multhauf, Bob Tate, And Al Kanter Boost Community Fund Drive

Art Bruens, purchasing agent, and Section Leader in Employee Division No. 3 of the Community Fund, says, "Layoffs in other plants probably will make it difficult to meet the Community Fund goal. Therefore, people who are regularly employed should make a special effort to increase their contributions."

Art Multhauf, machinist, said, "I was particularly glad to see the fine care given children stricken with polio who were at the Children's Hospital. The money we donate to the Community Fund is money, in my opinion, very well spent."

Robert Tate, pusher man on Block 2, states, "It is my opinion that the Children's Hospital, the various orphan homes, and the Family Welfare Service, all partly supported by the Community Fund, are doing a very useful and helpful service. In my own experience I have found the Family Welfare Serice very helpful, both in material and in advice that they have given me in the past. I certainly urge the wholehearted support of the Community Fund campaign this year."

Al Kanter, pipefitter, said, "I am heartily in favor of our Community Chest drive and the work that is done for the needy. I hope the drive goes over 100%."

MORE NATURAL GAS FOR WISCONSIN

American Natural Gas system plans to spend thirty million dollars in the next three years for additional transmission and distribution facilities in Wisconsin as the result of its plan to build a new pipeline to supply the Wisconsin-Michigan area. They have asked the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, D.C., for approval of this proposed expansion.

This news is of interest to us because the American Natural Gas Company is the parent company of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

Revised Labor Contract Has New Provisions
Wages, Holiday Pay and Shift Differentials Change

Changes incorporated in the new labor contract, which was just recently signed, include items of interest to employees.

ARTICLE II

The first change is that providing for holiday pay. Section 3 provides that time and one-half shall be paid for the first 8 hours worked on a holiday and double time shall be paid for hours worked in excess of 8 hours on a holiday.. Contract also provides that 8 hours pay shall be given to all employees because of the holiday, but this holiday pay clause has limitations. The limitations are that an employee **must work** the regularly scheduled work day immediately preceding and following the holiday, and **must work** the holiday if he is scheduled to work that day. Another limitation is that an employee must serve a probationary period of at least 30 days before he is eligible for holiday pay. The clause also stipulates that employees who perform no work during the period 30 days prior to a holiday shall [illegible]ceive holiday pay for the following holiday [illegible]ation time is excluded from this 30 day period.

Insofar as working the scheduled days required for qualifying for holiday pay are concerned, the labor contract allows certain exceptions to the rule. The exceptions are that holiday pay may be given if there is a valid excuse for absence from work, such as illness, injury, death in the immediate family, or a similar reason.

The holiday pay plan also provides for holiday pay even though a man is on vacation.

ARTICLE III

Section 1 states that wage rates shall be increased from 7c to 10c per hour. The 10c increase will be given to those groups who in 1948 agreed to take 3c an hour less on their pay rate for the holiday pay benefit. The other groups who did not take holiday pay in 1948 will now be given 7c an hour wage increase.

In addition to the wage increase above, a pool of $4.75 an hour was established to adjust inequitable rates in the plant.

Section 2 of this Article provides a shift differential change of 6c for the afternoon shift and 12c for the midnight shift, instead of the 5c and [illegible]spectively heretofore paid.

[illegible]tion 6 has a provision in it which states that work schedules shall not be changed during the holiday week because of the holiday.

ARTICLE VI

This Article on Layoffs, Rehiring, and Promotions contains a change in Section 1 which provides for a posted notice to be on the bulletin board for a period of 96 hours instead of 48 hours.

The new labor contract also has some minor changes in the Appendix as follows:

Classification of Clean-up Man in the Boiler House has been changed to "Assistant to Fireman".

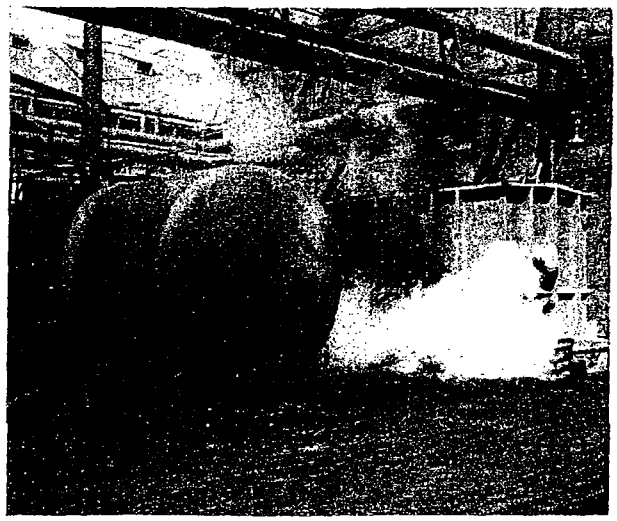
Classification of Boilermaker Handyman and Punch & Shear Operator were changed to "Boilermaker Helper Semi-Skilled".

Solvay's Bond Saving Goal Is 50% On The Payroll Plan

Thirty-three per cent of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company employees are now helping themselves and Uncle Sam by purchasing payroll savings bonds. While the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company employees' record of payroll savings bond purchases is a good one, still there are other companies which have records exceeding the record of our employees. The goal is to have at least fifty per cent of our employees in the payroll savings plan.

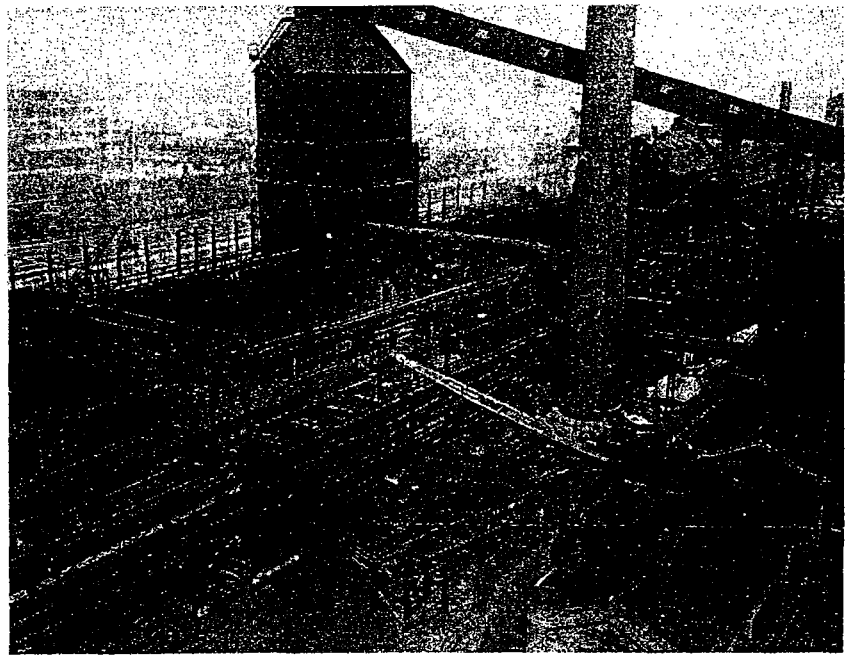
Sign up today for tomorrow's security.

New Pumps, Pump Tank And Decanter Replace Worn Out Equipment



Investment of $57,000 replaces equipment costing originally $15,500. Cost of living for industrial plants becomes serious problem.

Looking Down At Coke Ovens



Intricate pattern of laced structural steel and pipe work fascinated the photographer of this scene.

SAFETY AND FIRST AID MEETINGS FOR EMPLOYEES WILL BEGIN SOON

Meetings led by Edward Goldbeck and First Aid instructors, aimed at making us all safety conscious and safer workers, will begin this fall. Safety, briefly, is simply the detecting and correcting of unsafe acts and unsafe conditions before an accident happens.

Various Subjects

Subjects to be discussed in the safety meetings will include: gases used and found on the plant; artificial resuscitation; use of the inhalator; use of gas masks; and First Aid, including the pressure point method of stopping bleeding.

Men Must Know Product

To work safely men must be aware of the behavior of the materials they handle—such as the gases, oils, and coal we work with here on the plant.

It has been found that once a man becomes safety conscious he will not only work safely but this ideas will carry over into his daily life, and prevent injuries to himself, his family, and others while on the street or in his home.

Meetings will be held in the new Conference Room just being finished. It is located at the north end of Block 4 and west of the quenching car shed. The Foremen will be notified as to the time and the beginning dates of these classes.

Courses Offered For Industry

The College of Business Administration of Marquette University, through its Management Center, is offering a variety of conferences for industry employees.

Jim Cerny and Ray Goertz attended the Human Relations Conference in September. Other men from our company will attend similar conferences throughout the year. Subjects such as responsibilities, individual differences, training, attitudes, and engineering techniques will be discussed.

Certificates are issued upon completion of each conference to those who have attended all scheduled sessions.

How Last Year's Income Was Spent

Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company last year received $11,882,101 as income. Of this amount, $11,104,008 was derived from coke and coal chemicals and other income such as interest on bonds; $778,093 was from gas.

66% The greatest portion of our income, $7,890,400 went to buy materials with which we produce and to pay operating expenses.

23% $2,681,961 went to wages and salaries. Our checks must be ready on time and there must be Company money in the bank so we can receive our wages.

7% $842,846 went for taxes. Taxes are paid to our Federal, State, and Local governments. At present the Federal income tax gets the largest portion.

2% $256,894 was retained for growth. This is one way we are able to replace equipment and plant facilities.

2% $210,000 was paid as dividends to our stockholders who furnish the money for carrying on and expanding our business, which makes our jobs possible.

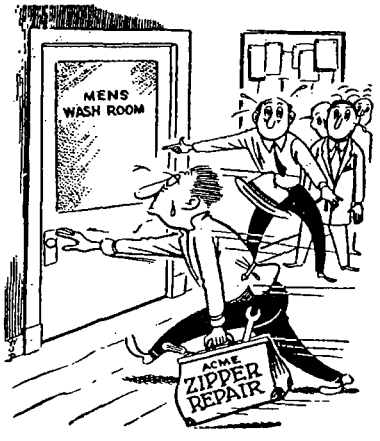
SIMPLE FORMULA

To Live Right: Be sure of what you want and go after it.

QUICK ANSWER

Prof: "Describe the mechanism of the steam shovel."

Student: "Don't kid me, you can't shovel steam."



Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 128

OCTOBER 1953

How Good Is Our Pension Plan

The "Monthly Labor Review", published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, recently published several articles concerning pension plans in the United States. They studied and compared 300 plans subject to collective bargaining, covering approximately 5,857,000 workers.

In a series of five articles here, we will try to explain in language we can all understand, how our plan compares with these 300 other plans. We will discuss vested rights, benefits provided, eligibility, method of financing, and type and amount of benefits provided.

Meaning Of "Vested Rights"

Vested rights means giving the contributors (in our case our employees who are in our plan) a right to the amount of money credited to them from the Company's contributions. This is a matter separate from the contributor having a right to the money he has had deducted from his check and paid toward his retirement.

Money that is deducted from your check toward your retirement is returnable to you under our plan. If you leave our employment before retirement time, you may get back the amount of your contributions plus 2% interest. However, you may not withdraw your contributions or borrow against them at any time as long as you are an employee of the Company, since this would cause too much trouble and expense, and would defeat the purpose of saving for retirement.

For an employee to have a right to the Company's contributions under our plan, he must have taken part in our plan for 10 years and be at least 40 years old. These are the standards which must be met to give him his "vested" rights.

75% of the 300 plans studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, covering 83.5% of the 5,857,300 workers, did not provide for "vested" rights.

Three Examples

To illustrate the fundamentals of our plan in these respects, let's take some simple examples:

"A" was hired in 1945. He chose not to join our plan. Whether he reaches age 65, or leaves our employment, he has nothing coming from our retirement plan. He must provide his own retirement money.

"B" is hired in 1945 and chose to join our plan. Let us say he contributed $300 up to now, but decides to leave our employment. He has not been in our plan 10 years so whether he is over 40 or not, he would not have a "vested" right. He does get his $300 back, plus 2% interest.

"C" is hired in 1945 and joins our plan. In 1960 he is 42 years old, and he decides to leave his job here. He has a "vested" right under our plan. If he contributed $600 he has a right to leave that amount in our plan, and will also be credited with an amount which the Company has laid aside toward his retirement fund. By leaving his fund with the John Hancock Insurance Company he will receive retirement checks at age 65 (or under certain conditions at age 55) in the amount which his contributions plus the Company's contributions are able to provide for him.

Reuben Copeland Ready For The Days Work

Sealing the doors of a coke oven is of much importance in the coking process. A good sealing job prevents waste of by-products and conserves the heat of the oven. At the beginning of the shift, luting clay is distributed on the platform to be available for use as the oven doors are replaced after pushing the coke out of the ovens.

WHO INVESTS THE MONEY?

Of the $15,000 invested in each job on our plant, practically all of it is invested in the tools and materials of production.

Basically, the owners of production tools and materials are stockholders who were willing to "save" in order to become owners. They denied themselves luxuries and comforts, as well as food and shelter in many cases, to become "savers" and owners.

They do this by:

1. Buying corporation stocks and bonds directly.
2. Paying insurance premiums to insurance companies, which in turn buy stocks and bonds.
3. Putting payments into savings banks, which use the savings to buy bonds and mortgages of companies such as ours.

Estimates of the number of people thus owning tools in the 400,000 corporations existing in the United States varies between 50 and 75 million. The number of workers using them to produce goods and services is approximately 25 million. In other words, in our country there are between two and three investors furnishing funds for each worker.

Repair Track Near Quenching Car Shed

Railroad switches in the yard need constant inspection and occasional repairs, because switches can be the source of derailments. Group is shown working on a switch.

L. G. Kreuz Elected Officer Of Coke And Coal Chemical Group

Louis G. Kreuz, president of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, was elected vice president of the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, it was announced on October 19. The election took place at the annual meeting of the group at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Two More Hospitals Express Their "Thanks"

Some more thank you letters have been received from hospitals which will benefit from the recent United Hospitals Fund drive. Columbia Hospital sent a very nice letter expressing its gratitude for the contributions. In addition, the following letter was received by Mr. Kreuz from St. Michael's Hospital:

"Through your generous help the United Hospital Fund of Milwaukee County, Inc., has been a success. St. Michael Hospital has been one of the beneficiaries of the Fund. Now the new St. Michael Hospital will soon become a reality. Thanks to you and to your employees for your contribution.

"This campaign will be a monument to the noble spirit of the people of Milwaukee County.

"We plan to start construction of the new hospital about March 1st, 1954.

"May God bless you and reward you in His own way."

Sincerely yours,
Sister M. Jeanette
Administrator

Results Of Our Bond Drive To Date:

*Participants before Drive	186
New buyers	57
Number of buyers still needed	57 plus
Desired Total	300 plus

How About It?

Can you afford to pass up a chance to save systematically?

*20 of these bond buyers increased their deductions

NICK SHOBAT RETIRES NOV. 1

Forty years ago Nick Shobat entered this country from Petrovac, Yugoslavia, which at that time was part of Austria-Hungary. He landed at New York and after some time spent in the east working on the railroad he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company in 1935. Nick started on the ovens, and a few years ago became a coke wharf tender. Now at the retirement age, Nick voluntarily has decided to take life easily.

A man of great dependability, conscientious, and a good workman ever regular in attendance, Nick had a high rating with his foreman. Nick is possessed with a serenity and composure which shows a well-balanced personality.

It is Nick's intention to take a trip to California in the near future and visit with some friends there. Nick's presence will be missed from the Solvay Coke Company organization.

Modern Verse

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day;
A line of cars winds slowly o'er the lea
The pedestrian plods his absent-minded way,
And leaves the world quite unexpectedly.

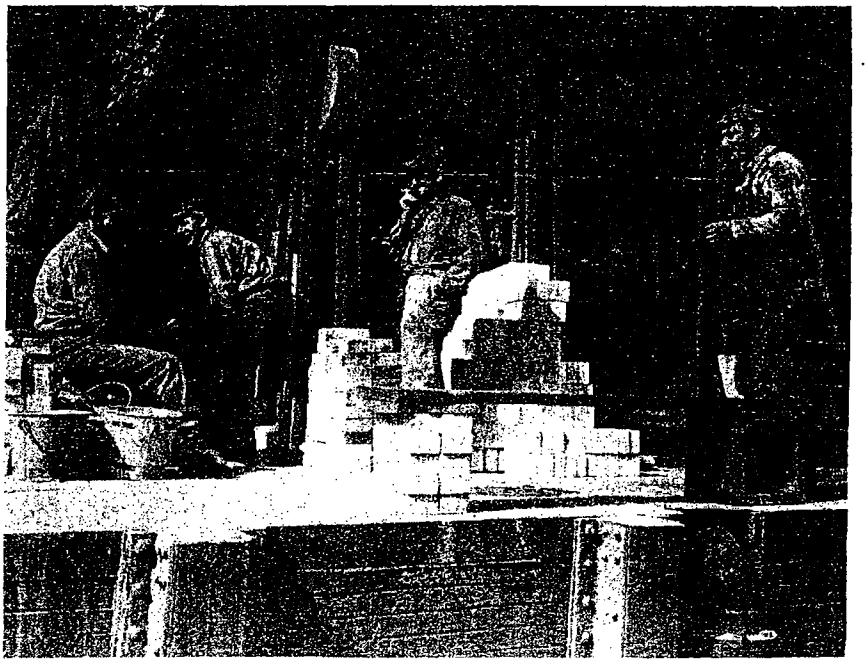
LOST - TIME ACCIDENT RECORD

Were You One Of Them?

Department	Lost-Time Accidents In September	Days Lost In September	Total Lost-Time Accidents Since Jan. 1, 1953	Total Days Lost Since Jan. 1, 1953
Boiler House, Power House, and Water Purification	0	0	1	6
Boilermakers	0	0	0	0
By-Product and Ammonia Concentration	0	0	1	6
Carpenters	0	0	1	26
Coal Handling	0	0	2	14
Coke Handling	0	0	1	16
Electrical	0	0	0	0
Gas Producer	0	0	0	0
Heating	0	0	1	51
Labor	0	0	0	0
Laboratory	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop	0	0	2	7
Ovens	1	2	4	*147
Painters	0	0	0	0
Pipe Shop	0	0	0	0
Rectifying and Light Oil	0	0	0	0
Switching	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	13	273

*One accident occurred in 1952, but man has not returned to work and 101 days were lost in 1953 because of this accident.

Job Of Relining Coke Oven Done By Mason Department

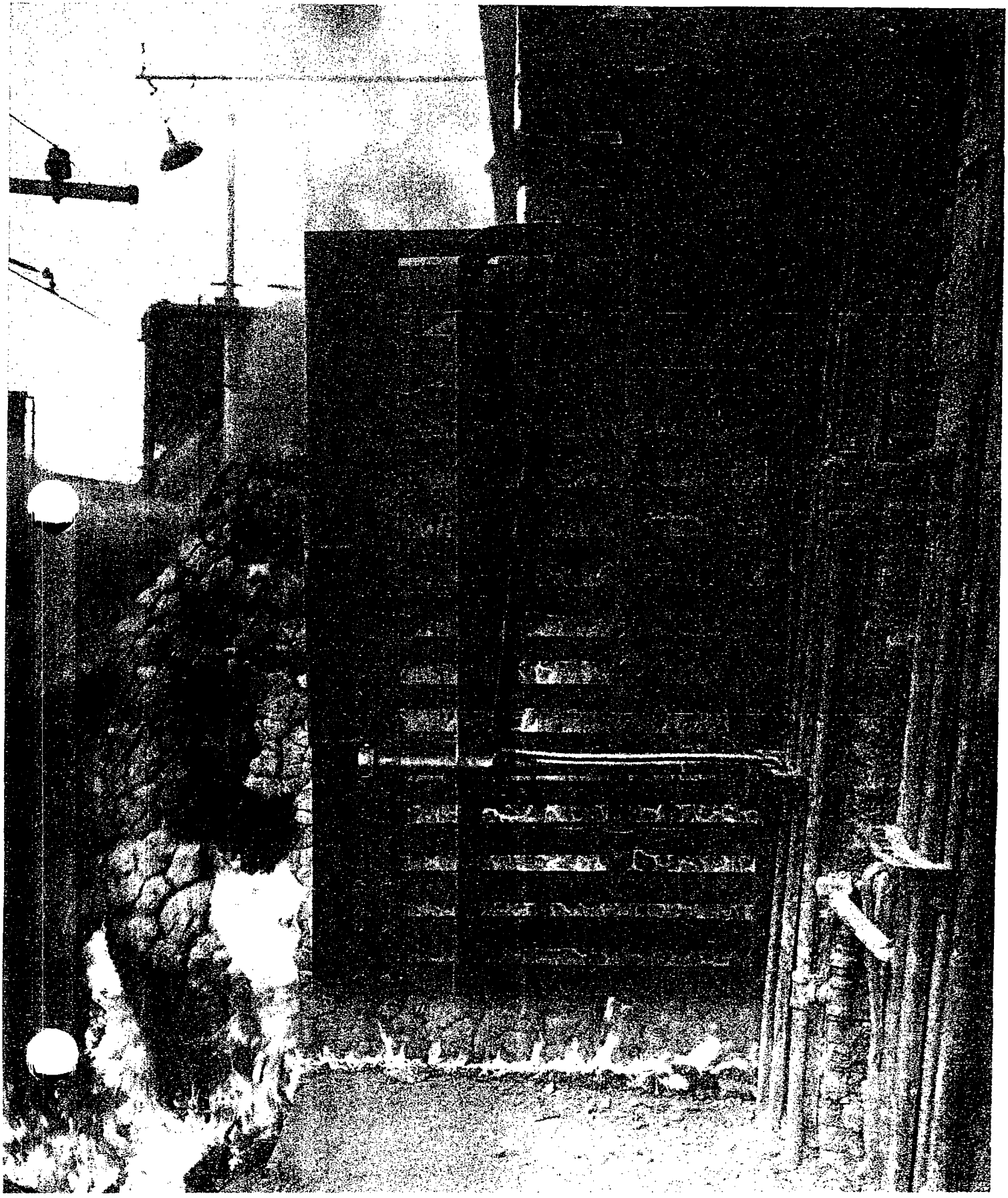


The job of relining a Solvay coke oven is possible, in contrast to that of the Koppers ovens, because each Solvay oven can be isolated from the others. Erv Budisch, Joe Weber (in oven), Jim Bencz, Earl Radliff, and Sam Richardi are working on a Solvay oven.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 134

April 1954



Saving Money Is As Enjoyable As A Hobby

Who ever heard of an unenthusiastic fisherman!

Every fisherman is an enthusiast. It's not a hobby merely as a form of relaxation; to a fisherman it is the lure of landing a big one.

It's the same thing with saving the U. S. Savings Bonds way. It's saving, yes, but it's also saving as enjoyably as a hobby if you save the Payroll Savings Plan way. That's saving with little effort on your part.

U. S. Bonds are money in your pocket when the Bonds mature. It's money for a new home, for children's education, for travel—and for the retirement nest-egg. And, if you're a fisherman, U. S. Savings Bonds may mean that trip to far-off fishing waters.

Get Rid Of Smoke By Proper Firing Method

When smoke gets in your eyes you don't like it, and you do something about it. When smoke gets into the air in the Milwaukee city limits, city officials don't like it and again something must be done.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Dudy, city engineers and inspectors, do something about it. They call the crane operators and Company officials together to discuss the problem of how to eliminate smoke in our locomotive cranes.

Smoke can be eliminated by careful attention to firing, with proper use of the facilities designed to eliminate smoke.

Are Machines Eliminating Jobs?

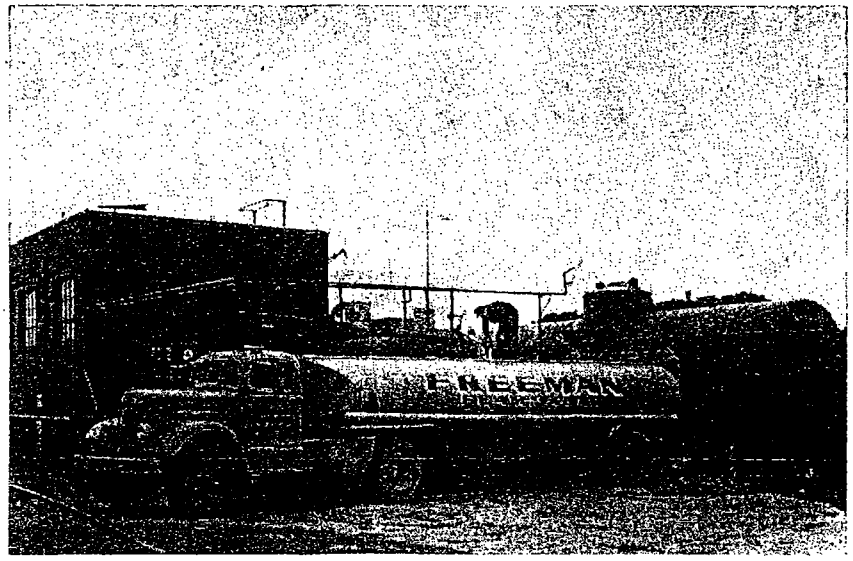
In 1850—animals and men did 70% of this nation's work. Machines did only 30%.

Today—animals and men do 6% of our nation's work. Machines to 94%.

This tremendous increase in the use of machinery has not reduced the number of job opportunities.

In 1850, one-third (including farmers) of the population of the United States was gainfully employed. Today, over 40% (excluding farmers) of our population make up our labor force.

Customers Get Delivery Of Light Oils By Tank Car Or Truck



Chemical manufacturing plants use, among their basic raw materials, the products of the distillation of coal. Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company produces various light oils in its distillation process. These light oils can be shipped by truck or tank car.

In the picture above, the truck of one of our customers, the Freeman Chemical Corporaion of Saukville, Wisconsin, is at our loading station. It hauled 2,811 gallons of xylol, one of our refined light oil products, in that particular load. The men working on the truck are Augie Kolp, Jim Cerny, and the truck driver.

Improvements Made In Four Departments To Help Operations

Recent improvements in the By-Product Department include the steam turbine driven centrifugal pump, which will be a spare unit to be used for the purpose of circulating liquor in batteries No. 1 and 2 colleceing mains in case of a power failure which would stop the operation of the present electrically driven circulating pump. This steam driven pump, located in the south condenser building, is an example of precautionary measures taken to prevent damage to our apparatus in the event of an electrical failure.

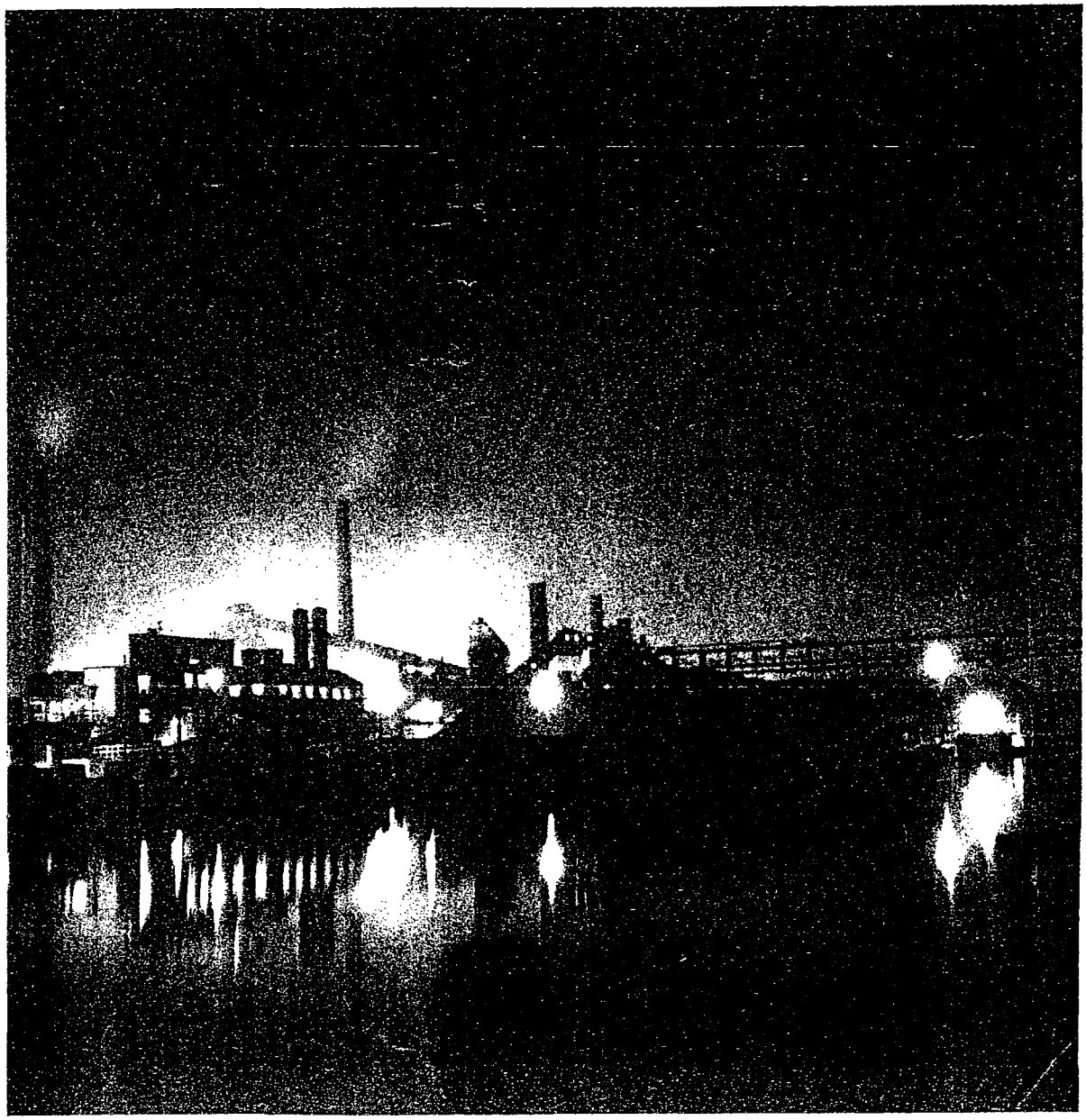
Another improvement in the By-Product Department is the replacement of two triplex motor driven plunger pumps by two motor driven rotary displacement pumps. The cost of the old installation was $1,500. These two old pumps are fully depreciated; therefore, the Company has a reserve fund of the amount of the initial installation. However, the new cost being $5,000, the difference must be made up some other way. In this instance it comes out of earnings. Thus the high cost of doing business is strikingly illustrated by this installation.

In the Coal Handling Department, the new coal tripper which was ordered last Fall is now in transit to the Coke Plant. The cost of the original tripper was $1,500. The new tripper cost $10,000. The cost of living, or the cost of doing business, is becoming more and more expensive, as again illustrated by this particular tripper replacement cost.

An additional circuit breaker has been installed in the Coke Handling Department. The purpose of this new breaker is to divide the one electrical circuit in the department into two parts. Now, in the event of electrical trouble in either one of these parts, only half the department will shut down instead of the entire department being shut down as was the case heretofore.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 135 May 1954

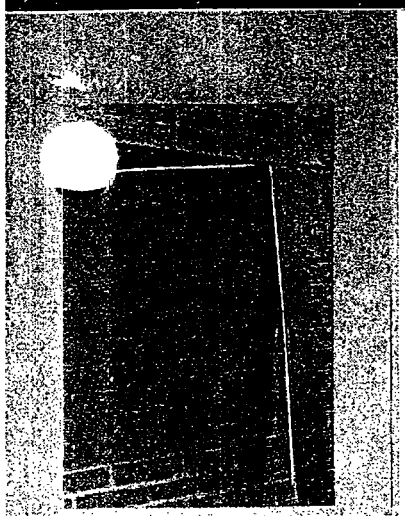


Night Scene

Preventing Waste

With the present position of our business barometer, it is necessary that we all put our shoulder to the wheel to produce quality at low cost.

The photographs on these pages illustrate a few places in our plant where unnecessary waste can creep into our costs of production.



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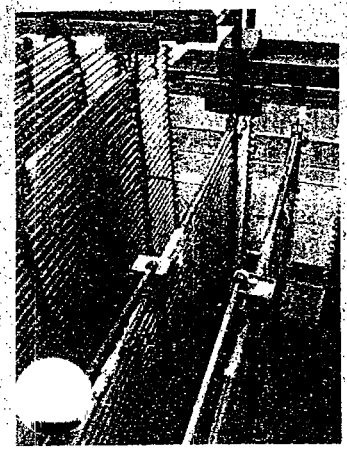

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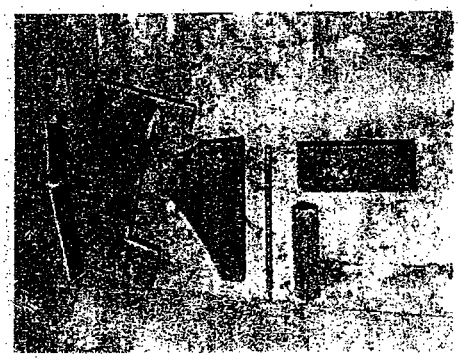

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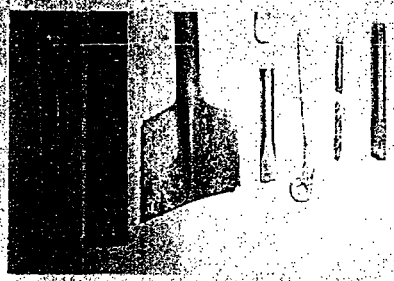

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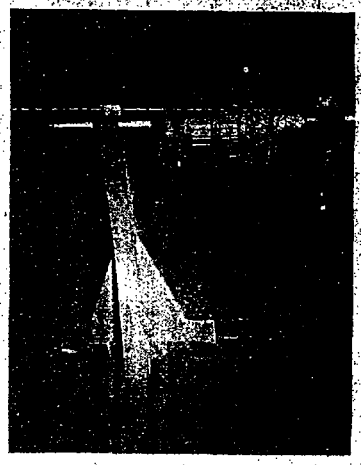

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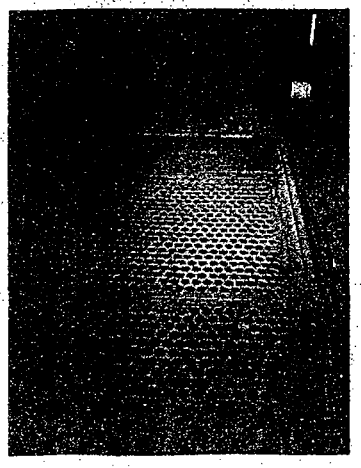


Adds Security To Our Jobs

ALL DEPARTMENTS

1. **Misused Doors**—Breaking screens or glass of doors makes extra work for the carpenters in getting them back in shape.

BY-PRODUCT DEPARTMENT

2. **Overflowing Boxes** on the cooling coals — Excess use of water does not increase efficiency of cooling but causes pumps to work more than necessary.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

3. **Iron Scraps**—Men working with our sheet irons, rods, angles, etc., must plan their cuts to utilize as much as possible of the stock and eliminate the number of pieces that are unusable.

HEATING DEPARTMENT

4. **Smoking Stack**—When the smoke from our stack becomes dark it means that combustible fuel and gas is being allowed to escape into the air.

TOOL ROOM

5. **Mushroomed, Broken, and Dulled Tools** — Using the wrong tool for a job may not only be an unsafe practice but also will result in damage to the tool, necessitating repair or replacement.

COKE HANDLING DEPARTMENT

6. **Hot Coke Stopped on Conveyor Belt**—Damages belt, necessitating replacement.
7. **Hole in the Screen of the Coke Sorting Apparatus** — When not detected, may cause coke of the wrong size to go to a customer.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

8. **Damaged Motors** — When a motor starts throwing solder and is promptly reported it can be repaired without the necessity of having it rewound—a costly proposition.

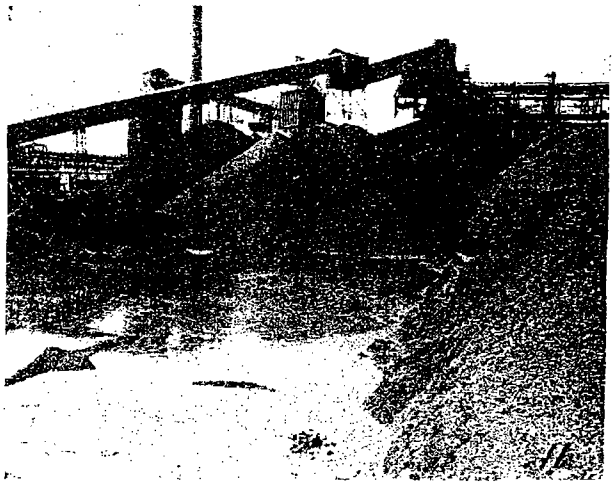
OVENS DEPARTMENT

9. **Poor Fit of Chuck Doors**—Will cause valuable gas to escape into the surrounding air and is thus lost forever. This is the same problem as gas escaping through luting material, which can be stopped very often by the simple act of tamping the area where the leak occurs.

10. **Open Standpipes**—Opening standpipes on the ovens too long a time before an oven is pushed, allows valuable gases to burn and escape.

COAL HANDLING DEPARTMENT

11. **Coal Pile**—When a fire starts, due to loosely packed coal, it may be necessary to move 300 to 500 buckets of coal (2100 to 3500 tons) in order to put the fire out.



MILWAUKEE SOLVAY NEWS

September 1954

Vacations Almost Over

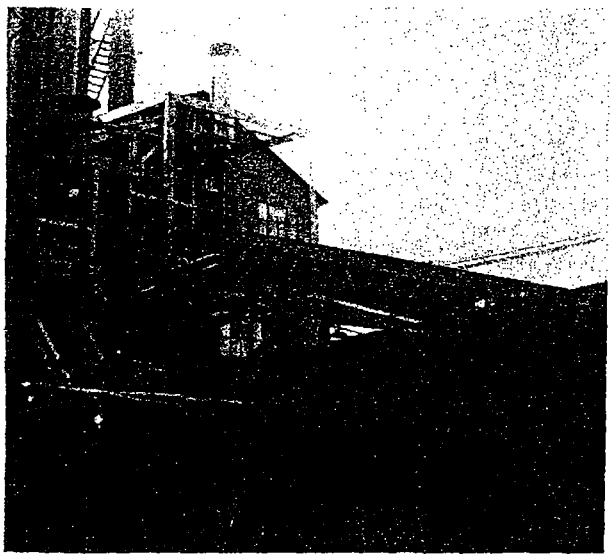
Now that the Summer season is ending and are moving into Fall, it is interesting to look some facts and figures about our vacation policy here at Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

Because our Company has so many employees who have been on the job for so many years, our total vacation hours add up to quite a staggering total. Throughout 1954, almost 44,000 hours of vacation will have been taken by the men in our plant. Vacation checks for these hours will total almost $90,000.00.

Over 75% of the allotted vacation time has already been taken this year, which shows a pretty good distribution of vacations throughout the year. We have enough men who enjoy a Winter, Spring, or Fall vacation to keep the vacations from piling up too badly in the Summer months.

When the vacation is over it's nice to talk about it with your fellow workers, too, but watch out for the bad practice of daydreaming about it while you are working. National statistics show that plant accidents occur more frequently just before and immediately after a vacation. Fortunately, our record here at Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company does not follow the national pattern. Let's continue to keep our good safety habits in our thoughts at all times and avoid the isfortune of accidents.

New House Built To Reduce Dust For Coke Inspectors



This photo shows the framework of the new house being built over the incline belt. This will allow coke to be inspected at a new position which will be less dusty.

How Much Will You Give For Health And Happiness

Milwaukee County Community Fund Campaign will again be conducted in the month of October. As in previous years, the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company has been requested to solicit employees and to give each employee an opportunity to contribute to this cause.

Employees' Families Have Been Helped

Most of the funds so collected are used for the purpose of child and youth care. In this connection, Rich Meyer said, "When my twin daughters were born they had physical defects, the correction of which would have required medical and surgical care way beyond my capacity to pay. However, the Children's Hospital and the doctor assumed such a large portion of the cost, through the Community Fund, that I was able to meet the other expenses without going too deeply into debt. The doctor in my case practically contributed his services without cost. I am very grateful to the Community Fund agencies for having this wonderful service available."

Delbert Gilford states, "The Curative Workshop, one of the Community Fund agencies, did a remarkable job on my feet after I had suffered from broken ankles some years ago."

Other employees like Jimmy Krasnicky and Bob Tate can also testify regarding the wonderful assistance they have received in the past for their children.

Another one of our employees became ill a little over a year ago and was hospitalized for several months. After he came home, he was bedridden and required nursing service. Arrangements were made through the Visiting Nurses Association to give him nursing care at his home two or three times a week. The normal charge for this specific service was to be $3.50 a day. But recently, after four months of this service, this payment was cancelled when they found out the man had paid hospital expenses of over $1,000. The employee was informed that he would have free nursing care as long as he needed it. This is just one more instance of the service rendered through the Community Fund.

Give As Much As You Can

It is hard sometimes to know what to give, but speaking relatively, some of us think nothing

(Continued on Page 8)

Veterans Report Good Times

Emil Rahn spent a week in Washington, D. C., and visited his son in Worthington, Ohio. He also made a trip up to Black River Falls when his brother died. He's been fishing at Ripon and Green Lake, and has seen the Braves in 15 games.

Dave Meiroff spent the summer at his summer home on the Milwaukee River. He caught plenty of fish and reports he feels fine.

Charlie Hintz spent a few days at Bass Bay, but likes to spend most of his time around home. He has a basement workshop that keeps him busy.

Sam Lappen took a two week fishing trip to northern Wisconsin.

Ace Cornell and his wife had an interesting and enjoyable trip on a Greyhound bus up through northwestern Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota, towards the Duluth and Superior district. The comfort and luxury of the new buses, the overnight accommodations, the courtesy of the travel agents, and the scenery all contributed to the enjoyable occasion.

Of interest to many people is the avocation which Ace follows in his spare time. A mechanic by natural interest, Ace has been building up his workshop with a complete array of tools. His mechanical ability has been made use of by friends and neighbors to such an extent that he finds the hours of the day too short.

Old Mill Water Pump Costs $1360 Replaced By New Pump, Cost $6132

Henry Szczepkowski and Otto Drews are about to haul away the old mill water pump which was replaced in the Water Purification building. Chief Power Engineer Harold Gerlach estimated that this pump, which has been used since about 1916 has handled about 374,850,000 tons of mill water or about 90 billion gallons.

The old mill water pump was one of two steam turbine driven units purchased in 1916. It gave many years of service and reflects the fact that the machine received good maintenance.

Removing the old pump and installing the new meant handling two pieces of machinery weighing approximately 3400 pounds each. Jobs like these require efficient and skilled personnel, trained in safe rigging practices. The accurate setting and aligning of the new pump was efficiently accomplished by our machine shop gang. The pipefitters then made the connections, and the trial run proved the job had been well done.

Community Fund

(Continued from Page 3)

of spending the better part of $5.00 for a pair of tickets to see the Braves, or $5.00 for a round of drinks when we are out with the crowd. So why should we hesitate to contribute generously to a cause that is worthy and good? Surely, each one of our employees can contribute the equivalent of a pair of baseball tickets, a round of drinks, or an amount necessary to provide some poor child with a pair of crutches.

Don't Make Them Go Without . . . Again

Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute Elect Mr. L. G. Kreuz To Office

At the Annual Meeting of the American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, on September 13th and 14th at The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia, Mr. L. G. Kreuz was elected to the offices of Vice President and Director. Mr. Kreuz will serve for a term of three years.

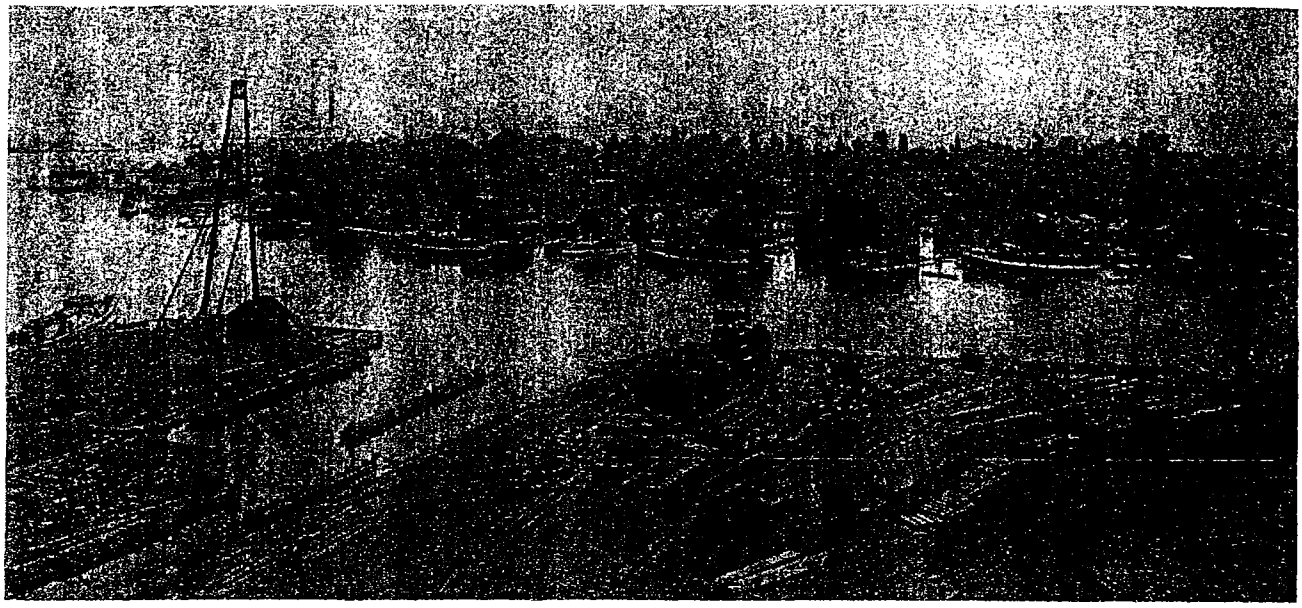
Don't Miss It

Special Sale!!! The best buy in town is on sale right here where you work! It's your family's future—a home, a business, a college diploma, a chance to retire and take it easy when you're older. It's all yours—if you'll just sign up for regular Payroll Savings today.

Milwaukee Solvay News

May-June 1955

Jones Island In 1900



Time marches on, and with it great changes. But it is sometimes interesting to look back at some old pictures and realize the progress and changes that have been made.

Viewed above, from the west bank of the Kinnickinnic River just south of Greenfield Avenue, is a picture of Jones Island as it looked more than 50 years ago. At that time, fishermen lived on this Island (which, in fact was actually a long peninsula and not an island).

The fishermen's nets, drying in the sun, can be seen in the right side of the photo, near the river bank. Fishing tugs also are lined up on that side. Faintly, on the far left horizon, can be seen two stacks which are of the garbage disposal plant. In the forefront on the west bank of the river, we have been told, is marine construction and shown prominently are several marine steam boilers.

Since that early date when this picture was taken, many changes have taken place. Fishermen have moved from the Island. Their homes have been razed, and the Island given over to new docks, railroad yards, tank farms, and the Milwaukee Sewerage Disposal Plant. The Island, a neighbor of the Coke Plant, has been of deep interest to many employees, some of whom have lived on the Island and others who have had acquaintances there.

Start Now

When should you start saving? Well, it's never too early, but fortunately it's never too late either.

Maybe you planned to save last year—the year before? This is a good year to start. Decide what proportion of your check you will put aside, get the Payroll Savings card, sign it, turn it in. From then on, so far as savings go—you coast. No work about it, and no worry.

You Can't Lose

It's never too early—or too late—to start saving. United States Savings Bonds are safe ,sure, sound, and with known return. Get on the Plan—today!

New Officers - Quarter Century Club

DEWEY ZIPTER
Secretary

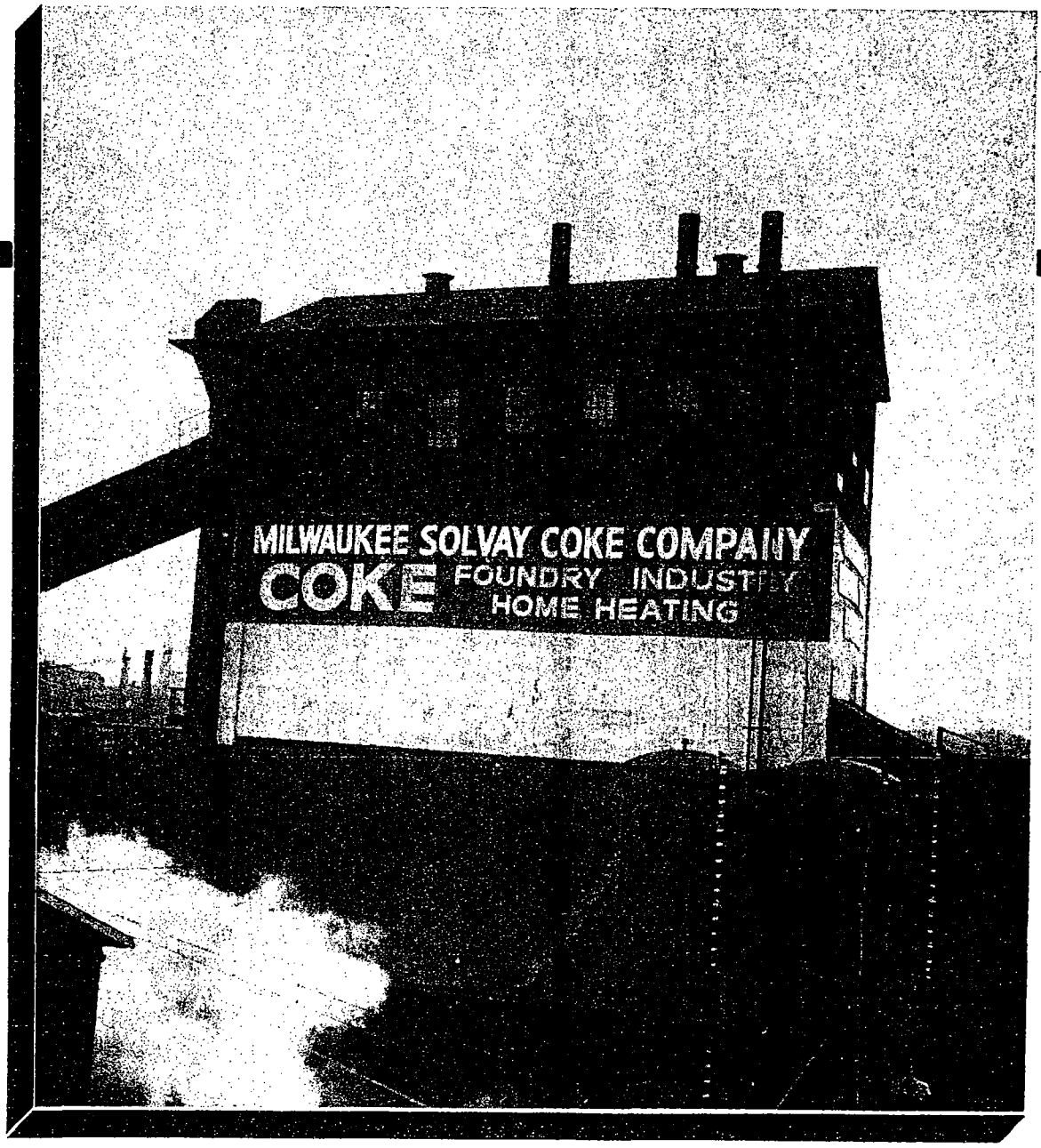
AL KANTER
President

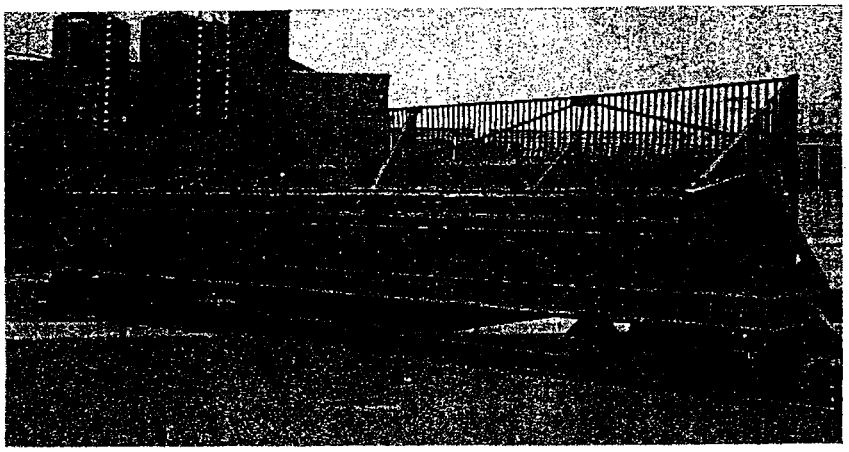
HERB HINZ
Vice President

Al Kanter, Pipefitter department, veteran of 33 years of service was elected president; Dewey Zipter, Laboratory department, was elected secretary, and Herb Hinz, Ovens department was elected vice president at the recent board of directors meeting. Their term of office will extend through May 1956.

Milwaukee Solvay News

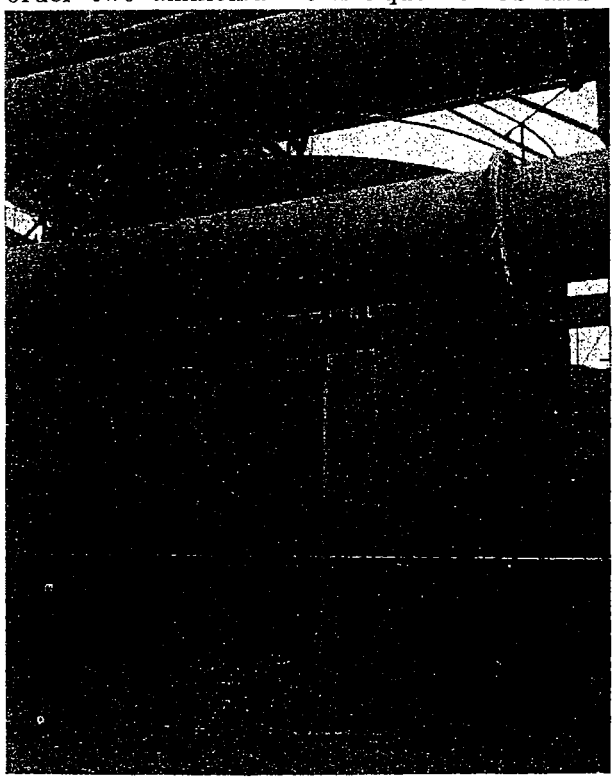
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1955

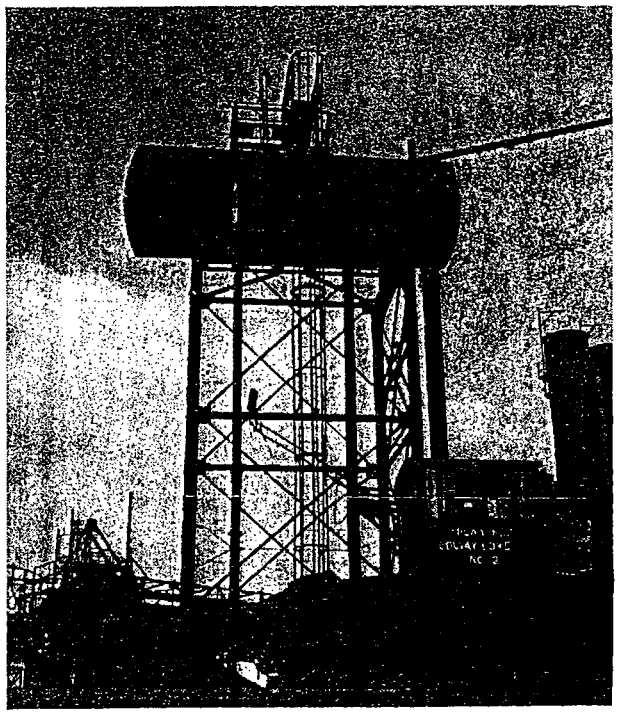




Order Replacements For This Equipment

Plans are being made to order a new quenching car to replace the car shown above; and to order two ammonia weak liquor tanks and a quenching tank to replace those shown below. Replacement costs of these items are more than three times the original cost of this equipment, which is another example of the increased cost of doing business.





How To Collar A Dollar — — Automatically!

Would you like to get a good, firm grip on some honest-to-goodness folding money every payday? Well, here's how it can be done—without moving a muscle!

Just reach for your pen and sign up NOW to buy U. S. Savings Bonds every time payday rolls around—through the Payroll Savings Plan your company maintains right here in the plant. From then on you'll be adding dollars-that-Grow to your paycheck, and you'll be getting a head-start today on all those wonderful dreams you've had for your family's tomorrow.

Payroll Savings is a sure saving because it's automatic savings. There's no safer place for your money—no better investment you can make. You'll get back $100 in less than ten years for every $75 you've put aside today.

Sign up for payroll savings and start your money working for you Now!

Plant Operations Begin At Dock And Storage Field

By Rich Meyer

The coal storage field is the starting point of our operations. Nine acres of land, which will hold about 400,000 tons of coal, are located along the Kinnickinnic River for convenience of unloading the coal boats. Throughout the shipping season, approximately from April 1st to November 31st, cargoes of coal, each containing about 11,000 tons, arrive with coal for immediate needs and to carry through the winter months.

We purchase many brands of coals to assure an adequate and dependable supply. Most of the coal comes from mines located in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia. All coals will not "coke", so only those coals which form a dense and strong coke are purchased for the production of high grade foundry coke.

Coal Stored Until Winter

Coal boats are unloaded by our three dock rigs. The coal is transferred to the coal field over about one mile of conveyor belting, to the coal bridge. The coal bridge is a massive structure; it is 480 feet long, and it weighs about 800 tons. It is an unusual bridge, one of the few made to pivot at one end and run on a semi-circular track near the other end.

The coal is forced off the bridge belt by a "tripper", which can be positioned at any point along the bridge. To prevent spontaneous combustion of the coal during storage, bulldozers compress the piles of coal.

When needed, coal is reclaimed from the storage field to the mixing bins by the 8-ton capacity bridge bucket. The coal is blended and pulverized at a rate of 200 tons per hour, and conveyed to the oven bins. Present operations require the pulverization each day of an amount of coal equal to that burned in about 250 homes during a heating season.

Use A Lot Of "Mill Water"

Located just to the north of the coal storage field is the mill water intake tunnel. We pump about 12,000 gallons of "mill water" from the river every minute. Mill water is used for cooling in many parts of the plant, for coke quenching, and boiler feed water. Some of the steam generated from this water returns to the Coal Handling Department for heating. Still more of it returns indirectly, after the steam is used, to generate electric power. A large amount of electric power is required to perform the varied functions of the Coal Handling Department.

In the next issue, we'll tell how this coal is sent to the coke ovens to be "coked".

Practice Safe Driving Now And On S-D Day

Thursday, December 1, 1955, will be the second annual S-D Day, or Safe Driving Day. Its purpose is to demonstrate, again, that traffic accidents can be greatly reduced when motorists and pedestrians fulfill their moral and civic responsibility for safety.

It is sponsored by the President's Committee for Traffic Safety in cooperation with prominent national organizations.

The challenge to every community will be: ***Not a single traffic accident during the 24-hour period—in daylight or darkness.***

This year, as last, the purpose of S-D Day is to show that motorists and pedestrians can reduce traffic accidents by their own actions. The first S-D Day, last December, produced a reduction in the national toll of deaths and injuries and in the number of accidents, as against the same day in 1953.

S-D Day 1955 should make all motorists and pedestrians realize that if they can greatly reduce accidents on one day, they can do so every day of the year. It should also emphasize the importance of year-round support by every individual for existing safety programs of proven worth.

In 1954, this is what traffic accidents did in the United States:

Killed 36,000 people.

Injured somebody every 25 seconds. A total of 1,250,000 persons were disabled beyond the day of the accident.

Cost an estimated $4.4 billion in medical bills, property loss and other expense.

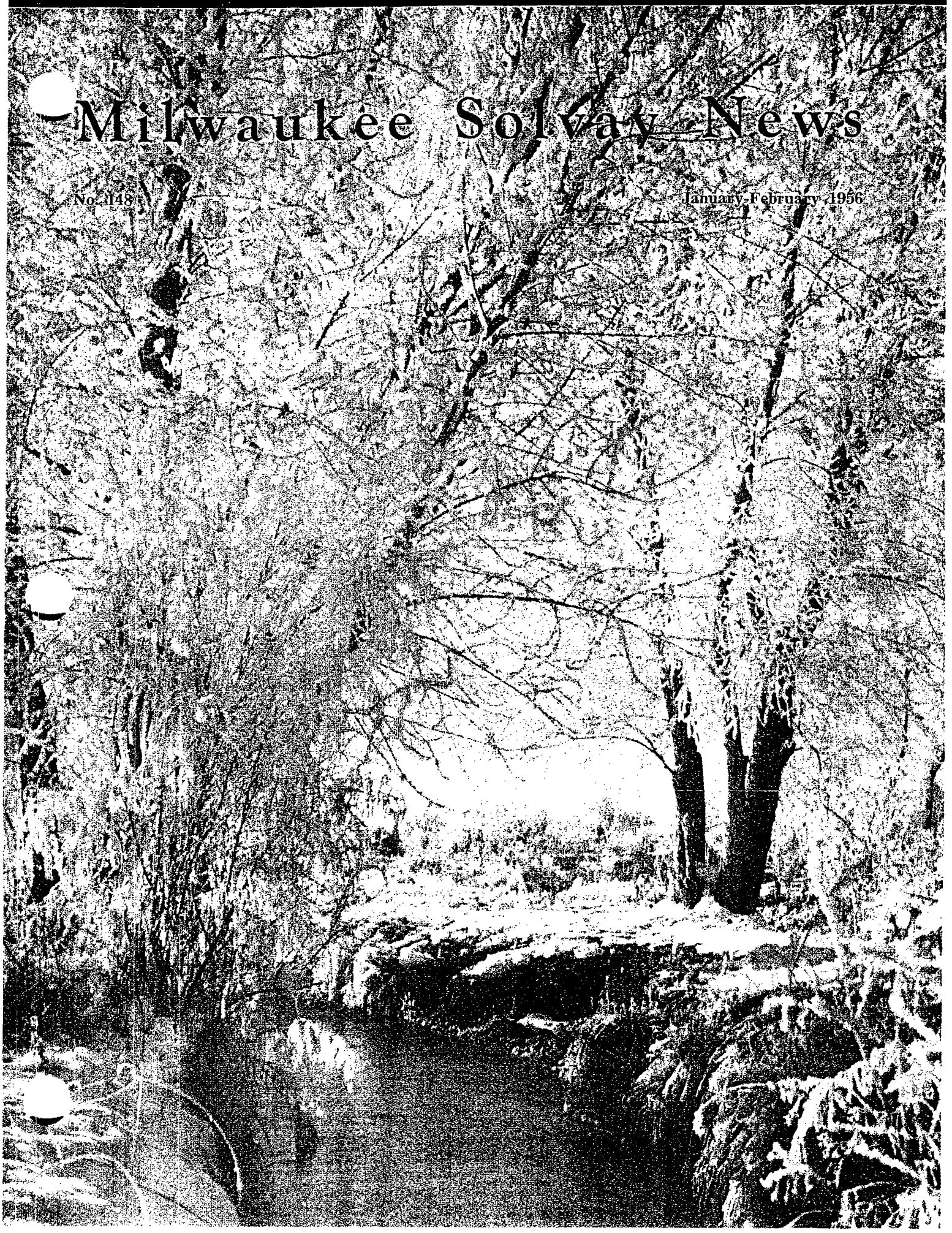
The traffic death rate simply must be brought down. And, the experience of many States—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Washington, for example—proves that it can be.

Let's all do our part.

Milwaukee Solvay News

No. 148

January-February 1956



How The Coke Plant Handles Gas

By Rich Meyer

In a tour of the Coke Plant, one of the interesting but often hard to understand operations is the production of gas, incidental to the making of coke. From each ton of blended coal charged into the ovens, about 25 percent will be driven off as gas and coal chemicals in gaseous form during the coking process. This produces about 11,000 cubic feet of gas, per ton of coal.

The gaseous mixture leaving the individual ovens is directed through pipes for purifying and recovery of coal chemicals. A weak solution of ammonia water, commonly called "liquor," is sprayed into the mains to cool the gas, because the gas is over 1600°F. and much too hot for metal pipes. Further cooling is done in large cooling towers. Tar vapors and naphthalene are removed by the sprays in the mains and in the cooling towers. The liquor used to cool the gas is kept cool itself, in another operation, by being constantly passed through coils which are sprayed with mill water. The ammonia, naphthalene, and tar recovered in this manner will be further processed before shipment. Proper operation of these pumps and coolers requires alertness and attention by the men who operate them.

Contains Light Oils

From the coolers the gas goes to the gas pumping, or By-Products Building, which acts as the heart of the plant. Here the gases pass through pumps, under constant supervision of the engineers, and are transferred on for additional processing.

Small amounts of carbon particles and tar remain in the gas after final cooling, and as these impurities would cause trouble in the high pressure pumping equipment and the gas mains, they are removed in the Cottrell precipitators. These precipitators contain steel rods, charged with 66,000 volts of electricity, suspended in metal tubes. As the gas rises through these tubes, the electric charge knocks the impurities from the gas.

Remaining in the gas are other valuable coal chemicals — benzol, toluol, and xylol. They are removed in towers similar to the cooling tower, except that the washing medium is a petroleum product called "straw oil." Straw oil picks up, or absorbs, the light oils. The straw oil carrying the light oils heated in a still to release, or strip, the light oils is heated in a still to release, or strip, recirculated in the towers. The light oil operators control this process to insure good efficient operation. After further processing the light oils are sold as pure benzol, toluol and xylol.

From here the gas goes to the gas holder, which is a means of balancing the rate of gas coming off the ovens, with the rate that it is pumped through the plant or out of the plant. Some of the gas leaving the gas holder is returned to the ovens to supply heat for the coking process. The remainder of the gas is returned to the By-Product Building, where the pressure is increased sufficiently to pump the gas to the Milwaukee Gas Light Company for resale to special industrial customers. Before leaving the plant, the surplus gas is metered, and the calorific value, or Btu, is determined by an automatic calorimeter. At present all of the surplus gas is sold by the Milwaukee Gas Light Company to the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission.

Unions Hold Annual Election Of Officers

Newly elected officers of International Chemical Workers Union, Local No. 152, for the year 1956 are:

President—Donald Wert
Vice President—Delbert Gilford
Recording and Corresponding Secretary—Louis Ufnowski
Financial Secretary & Treasurer—Al Kanter
Sentinel—Matt Taylor
Custodian—Frank Herbert
Business Agent—Walter Hohler
General Committee—Chester Habermann
Trustee—Art Salani
Grievance Committee—Chester Habermann, Robert Buchholz, Ray Joers, Roy Peoples, and Frank Herbert

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Norbert Wardinski is the new steward for the men in the Electrical Department, members of the Electrical Workers Union.

Chester Antoniewicz has been elected steward for the men in the Boilermakers Department, members of the Boilermakers' Union.

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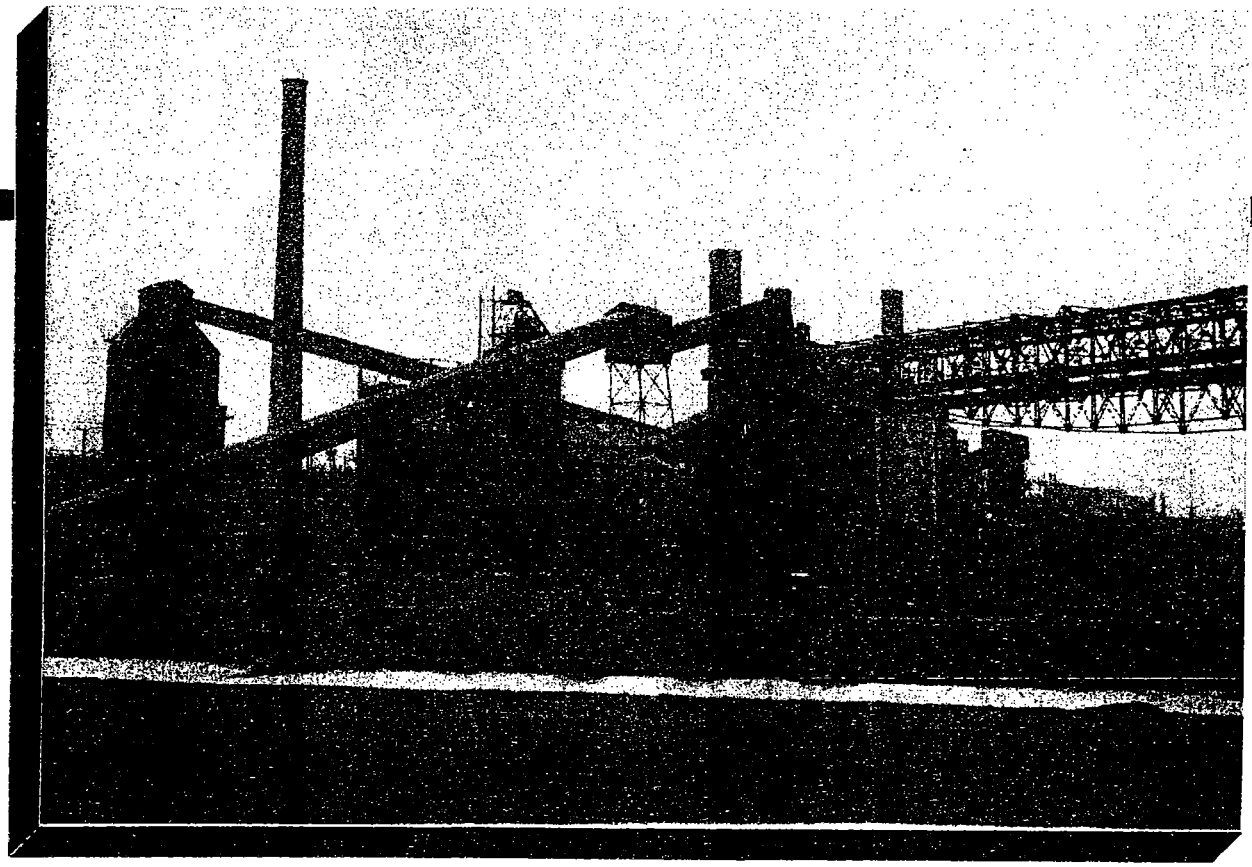


March-April 1956

Coke Department Inspects And Sorts Coke

By Rich Meyer

When the carefully blended coal has been properly "baked" in our coke ovens, the coke is pushed from the ovens and becomes the responsibility of the Coke Handling Department. Under the supervision of this Department the coke is cooled by fine sprays of water in the quenching station and placed on the drying platform, or wharf. It is "worked off" the wharf by the "wharf tender" who opens gates to allow the coke to drop over many types and sizes of screens before being loaded into railroad cars or put into storage bins.

Other Departments Cooperate

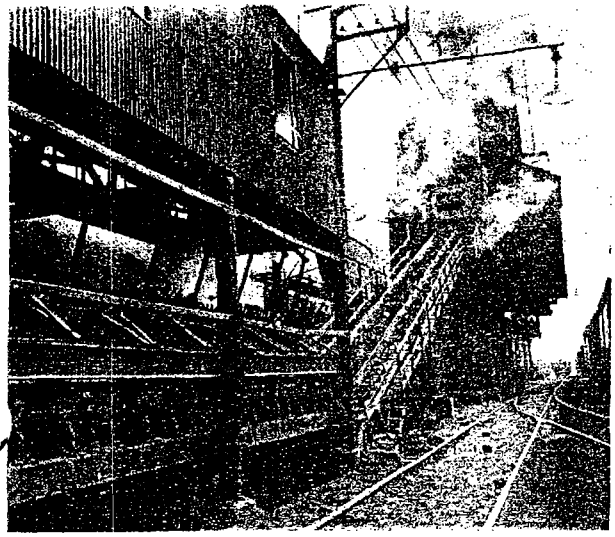
The Coke Handling Department is equipped to supply several sizes of foundry coke; blast furnace coke; and domestic sizes called egg, range, chestnut, pea, and buckwheat. Under the direction of the Sales and Shipping Departments these sizes of coke are loaded into the correct type of railroad car and marked by the Coke Handling Department for shipment via either the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad or the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Because of the many different types of railroad equipment, and shipments via the two railroads, the careful, alert attention of the Coke Handling Department is required to assure customer satisfaction and proper delivery.

The Switching Department gives the Coke Handling Department valuable cooperation in obtaining the proper railroad cars and seeing that they are correctly routed according to the customers' desires.

Our coke is known throughout the country as a premium product for the production of iron and steel and is shipped to thousands of customers throughout many States and to some of the Provinces of Canada.

Coke Leaving Wharf

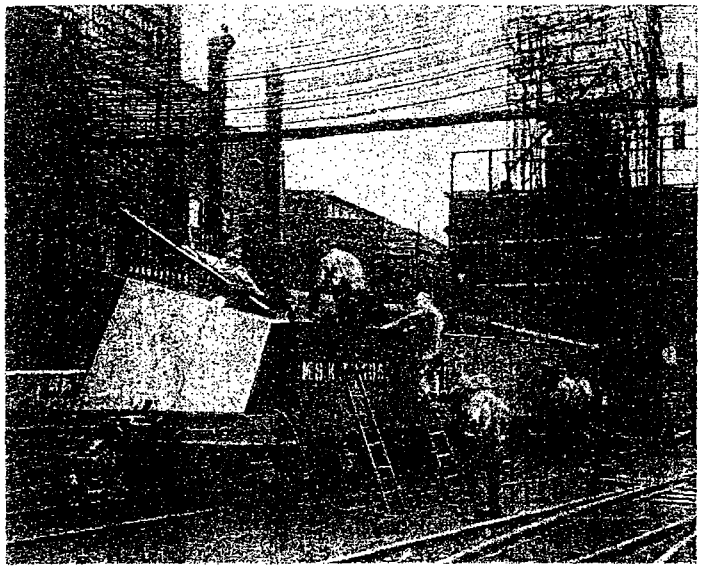


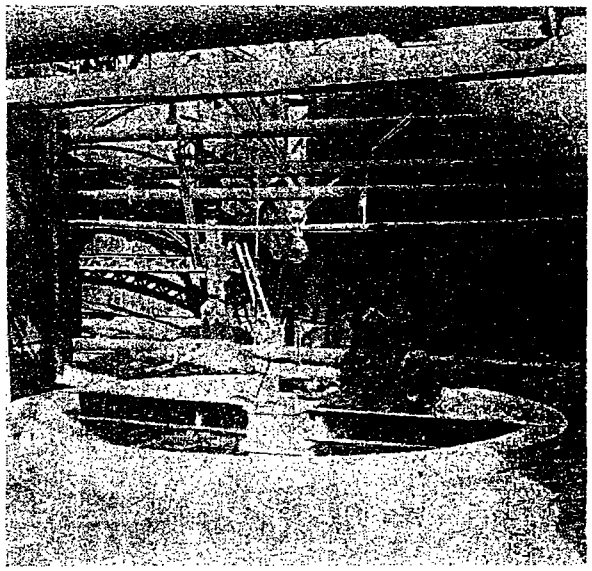
Grade School & College Students Tour Plant

On Monday, March 5, fifth grade students of the Oakwood Graded School, at Oak Creek, toured the plant. These 32 students said they enjoyed their tour. They asked many questions and would have liked to have seen more of the operations.

Eighty students of the junior class of chemical engineers at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, took an hour and a half tour through the plant on Tuesday, April 10. The students were under the supervision of Professor E. N. Lightfoot, and the guides from the plant were Jim Tilley, Jerry Lenz, Rich Meyer, Herb Hoffmann, Jim Cerny, and Ed Goldbeck.

Buy New Major Equipment For Plant





As we use equipment in our daily operations, we seldom stop to realize how expensive it is. The coke quenching car, shown at the left, was recently purchased and is being "fitted out" by men from our mechanical departments. The men working on the quenching car are, from left to right, Ted Steinke, Ray Gizelbach, Harry Buenger, Don Werry, Cy Loeser, Al Kanter, and John Forecki. The car which this one is replacing was purchased in 1931 at a cost of $9,210.13. The estimate on the cost of the new one is $30,000—more than three times the cost of the original.

The foundation for the new weak liquor tank shown at the right, along with the cost of the tank and its erection, is estimated to cost $17,000. It has a larger storage capacity than the original tank it will replace. The original tank, installed in 1904, cost $2,200.

Replacing the equipment in a plant such as ours is a tremendously expensive proposition, as shown by these current examples.

"For The Big Things In Your Life Be Ready With U.S. Savings Bonds"

The Series E Savings Bond will be fifteen years old on May 1, 1956. It deserves a salute from all Americans.

Its patriotic accomplishments and its service in behalf of the individual American and his family should stir the pride of everyone, young and old.

It has been a means of making us better citizens, and the means of building the nation's defenses against foreign tyrants. In wartime, it united us on the home front in backing up our sons and daughters on the firing line. Since the war, it has helped maintain the American way of life through a strong economy, our best defense against foreign "isms".

Many Employees Buy Bonds

We know that now there are $40 billions of Savings Bonds in the hands of 40 million owners. One million of these Bond owners live right here in Wisconsin, and hold one billion dollars worth of these securities. We here at Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company have a fine record of Bonds bought and held. But the E Bond's true accomplishment, its deepest meaning to the average American citizen and family, may be expressed with the simplicity of a beloved old melody: "Fifteen years of making dreams come true."

Join In Celebration

Let's all join in celebrating this Anniversary! We can thus show our thankfulness that we had a part in helping our country in war and peace, and that our own futures are more secure, because of United States Savings Bonds.

Death Takes T. Goggins

Thomas Goggins, 86, a retired locomotive engineer, died on February 21. Tom Goggins, who was the father of Jim Goggins, weighmaster, was employed by the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company from November 21, 1910, to the time he retired in 1944.

Personals . . .

Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hudy, Electrical Department, in the loss of their 10 year old son Robert, who died on March 24th.

* * *

Glad to see Ray Dess, Accounting Department; Frank Jurenecz, Labor Department; Marlyn Velie, Labor Department; and Art Jensen, Coal Handling Department, back at work and recovered from their recent illnesses and injuries.

* * *

A speedy recovery is wished for Ed Pearson, Laura Koepnick, Erv Christiansen, Booker Farmer, John Forecki, and Herb Hinz.

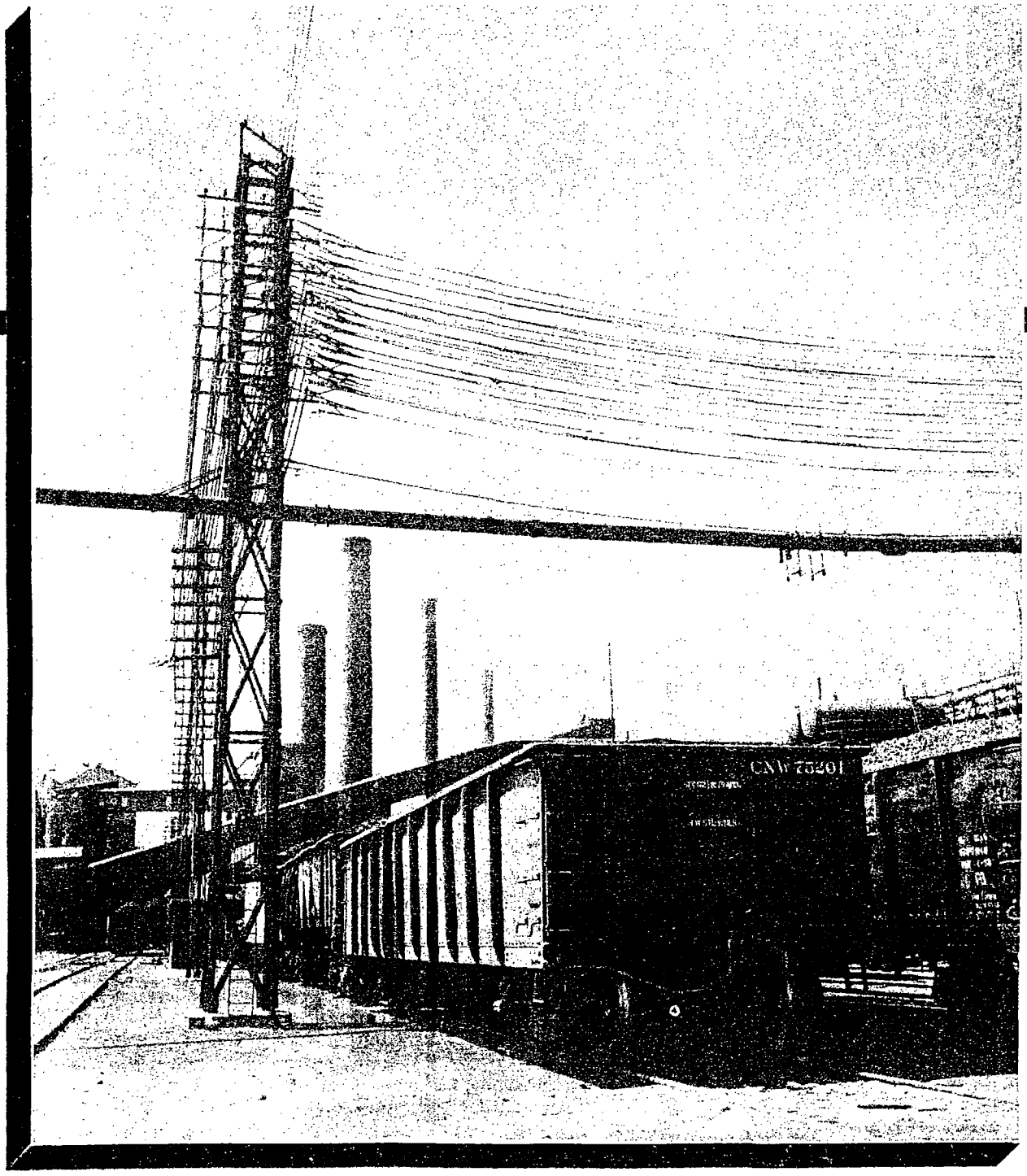
* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Antoniewicz, Coke Handling Department, are the grandparents of twin boys. The twins, Neil and Doyle McGuire, were born March 24th and are doing nicely.

out

Milwaukee Solvay News

SUMMER 1956



A New Quenching Tank Erected As Replacement

The replacement of a quenching water storage tank took place in April. The old tank had deteriorated to a point where it was no longer economical to repair it.

A truck crane with sufficient capacity and reach was selected to perform this job. The storage tank weighs about eight tons and is located on top of a tower sixty feet above the ground.

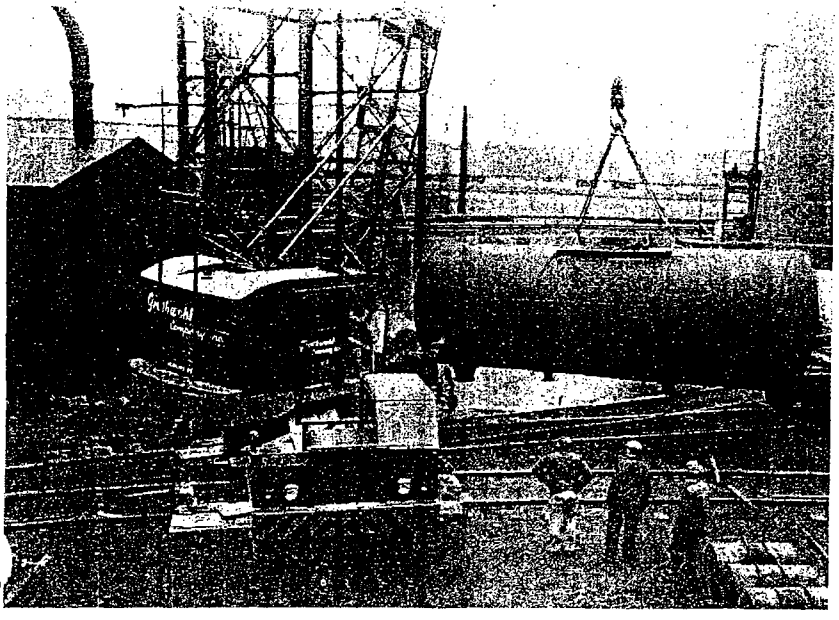
Preparatory work was performed by pipefitters, boilermakers, electricians, machinists, and carpenters. Scaffolds had to be erected, water piping removed and slip blanked, electric wires removed from area, platforms and ladders removed, water level float and controls cleared.

During the actual tank exchange, coke quenching was performed by a manually operated valve, which fed water to a single spray located northwest of the tower.

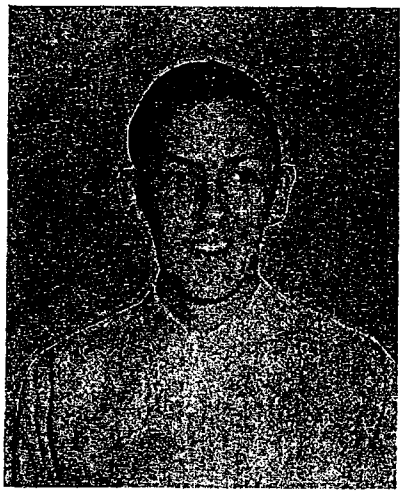
Fine Job Done Fast

The job took about six hours to perform, from the last oven quenched using the old tank, to the first oven quenched using the new tank. The excellent cooperation of all departments and men made this performance possible.

Shortly after this job the steel tower and tank were cleaned and painted, putting this equipmnt in first class condition.



Promotion Given To Jerald Lenz



Effective August 1, 1956, Jerald Lenz, chemical engineer, assumed the duties of Chief Chemist. Jerry is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has been employed at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company since July 9, 1951.

A Few Summer Safety Resolutions

If you have come through the first six months of 1956 without having had a serious injury—either **on** or **off** the job—your being careful has already paid off!

But whether or not you made a resolution on January 1st to be careful during the year, the half-way mark of 1956 is a wonderful time to resolve to stay safe on and off the job for the second half of the year.

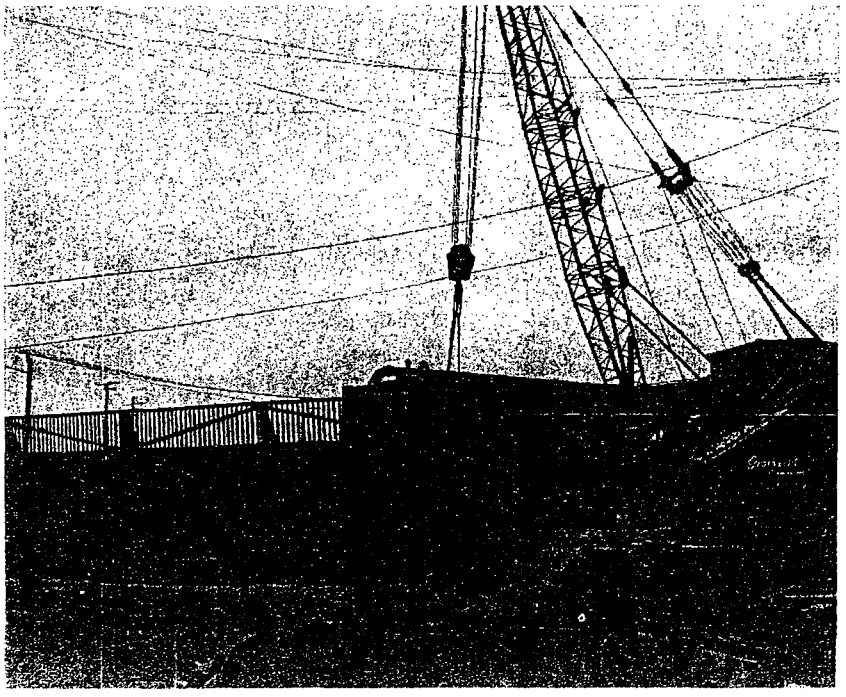
On-The-Job

Almost everyone knows how to be careful on the job. The trouble is when we come to think of accidents as a matter of luck. The fact that we've gotten by without a serious injury sometimes lulls us to sleep—sometimes makes us feel that we can take a chance with safety. There is no substitute for being careful every day on every job.

Off-The-Job

No one wants to be a killjoy and say, "Have a good time!" and then list all the things that might happen. But, it's worth remembering that keeping safety in mind is the best insurance for having a good time during the summer months—both **on** and **off** the job.

New Quenching Car Has Been Added To Coke Plant Equipment



Finding easier, better and more economical ways of doing the job is a continuous must in working planning.

For example we point to a special job which most operating and maintenance men are very familiar with, namely, transferring a new quenching car from the railroad switching tracks to the hot car tracks behind the batteries.

In December 1951, a new 40-ton quenching car was received and transferred from the plant railroad track to the elevated quenching car track by means of a 200-ton St. Paul wrecking crane.

This method called for unusual skill in equipment handling, temporarily held up oven pushing and required hoisting machinery of the most expensive type.

In planning the transfer of the latest quenching car to the quenching car track, our engineers were quick to see the possibilities of using the ground level hot car track installed with the new 20 Solvay ovens and eliminate the high lift.

Instead of a 200-ton wrecker, a light mobile crane with pneumatic tires was used to transfer the quenching car, lifting but half of the car at a time.

Death Claims Two Employees

FRED PARMANN

Fred Parmann, retired machinist, died at the Milwaukee County Hospital on May 9th, after a short illness.

Fred was first hired by this Company on June 16, 1916, but did not work continuously in Coke Plant service until September 19, 1933. From that time until his retirement on July 1, 1951, he worked as a machinist, specializing in the maintenance of by-product engines and exhauster units.

HERMAN WINKEL

Herman Winkel, who took care of our coal record accounting, died very suddenly on May 15th. He had been at work the day before, and was getting ready to come to work on that day when he had a heart attack.

Herman began his working career by serving an apprenticeship as a lithographer; but in 1910 he went to work as a clerk for the Milwaukee Gas Light Company. He started with the Newport Chemical Works at Carrolville in 1918, and came to the Coke Plant in 1921 as a stores clerk.

Ted Bivens Is Here 34 Years

In December, Theodore "Ted" Bivens will complete 34 years employment at the Coke Plant. He started here on December 6, 1922, as a boiler washer.

From his job as boiler washer, Ted was promoted to steamfitter helper in 1923. He worked his way up to a water tender's job in 1933, and in 1943 became a producer operator. He also is a rig operator, and with his wealth of experience is a valuable man in the Producer Department and Pipe Shop when not unloading coal from the boats.

Ted was born February 7, 1902 at Mountain Home, Arkansas, and worked on a farm before coming to Milwaukee at the age of twenty. He decided that he liked Milwaukee and settled here. He and his wife, Esther, have three children, two daughters and a son, who all live in Milwaukee. There are four grandchildren, and they live near enough for the grandparents to get to see them quite often. Mr. and Mrs. Bivens live in their own home at 1217 South 11th Street.

When Ted is away from the plant

on his days off or after work, he enjoys hunting and fishing, and usually takes his vacation in fall so he can go hunting.

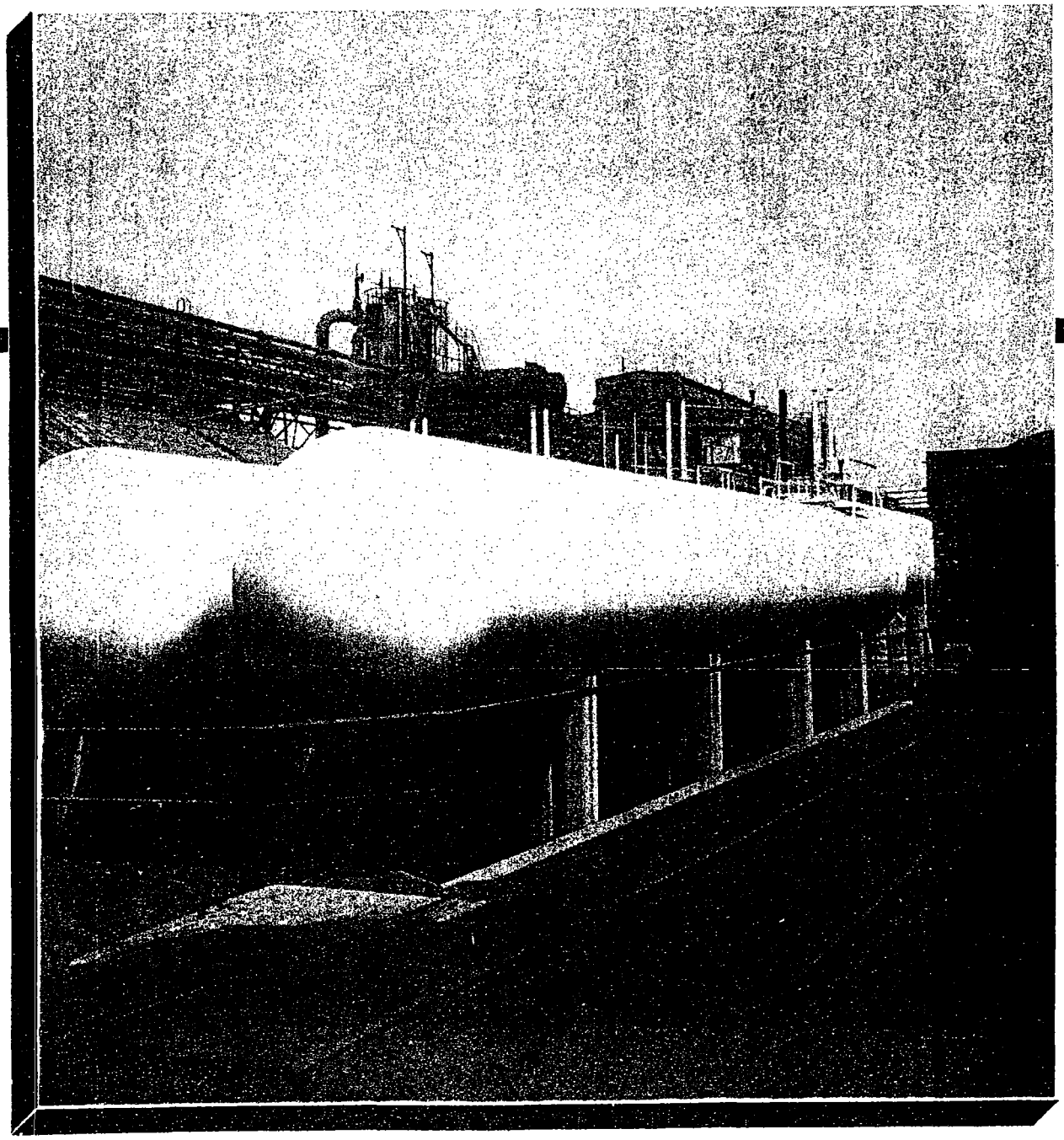
End of the Line

"Conductor," complained the passenger, "that fellow sitting opposite is a lunatic. He's scaring my wife and children. He claims he's George Washington."

"I'll take care of that," said the conductor helpfully. Then he shouted, "Next stop, Mount Vernon!"

Milwaukee Solvay News

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1956



Waste Heat Boilers Are Modernized

The water tube boilers located between Blocks No. 3 and 4 of the Solvay Ovens were recently modernized. They were originally installed in 1904. The photographs show cranes handling the boiler drums. The older picture shows drums being installed at Block No. 1 on December 1, 1920, which are very similar in design to the new ones installed this summer.

Replacement Necessary

The boilers are heated from waste heat gases at about 1100°F. coming from the ovens heating system. This heat generates steam at 150 pounds per square inch. Recent inspections revealed that these boiler drums should be replaced. It was decided that new drums should be purchased to provide continued efficient use of steam for plant operations.

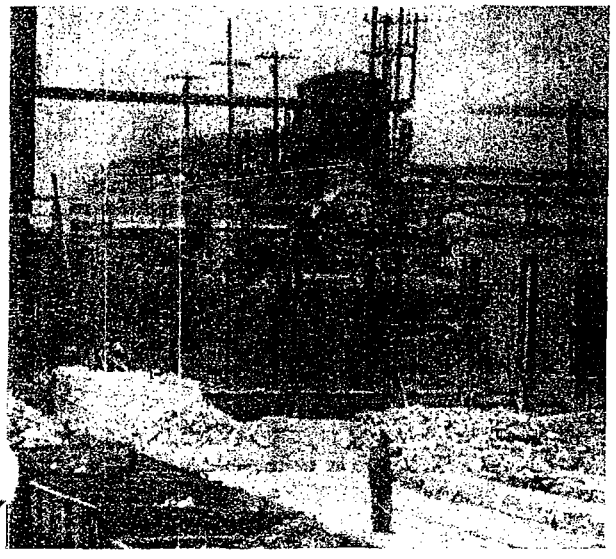
Work Started In May

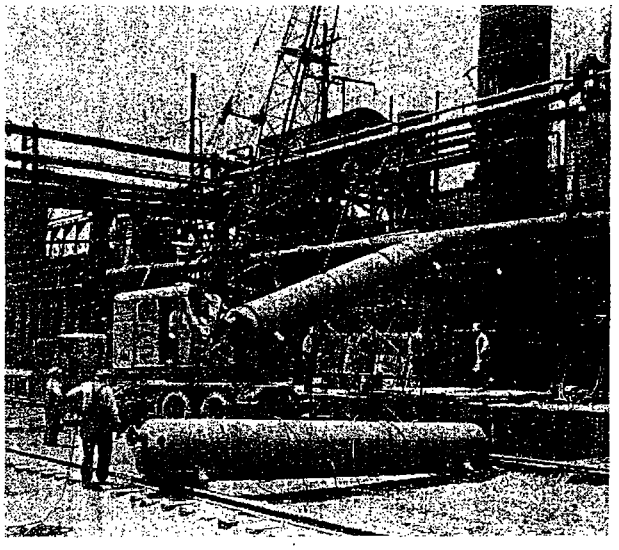
The new drums weigh 4200 pounds each, and about 17 tons of tubes and headers are joined to the three drums. The cost of remodeling one boiler is estimated to be $16,000.

Preparatory work was started May 21, 1956, and required some exacting work so that the new drums would fit the connections properly.

The fine cooperation of personnel involved on this job enabled it to progress smoothly and be successfully completed.

Picture below shows the old waste heat boilers when they were installed in 1920.





The photograph above illustrates the use of a portable crane in handling the drums prior to the positioning operation. Most of the men in the picture are from the outside boilermaker company which helped in the work of installing these new boilers. The job was completed and tests were made on July 23rd, permitting the boiler to be placed in service on the following day.

Marquette Conferences Attended By Employees

A number of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company employees are again attending the conferences and seminars sponsored by the Management Center at Marquette University.

Ed Hintz attended the Human Relations for Supervisors Conference in September. Bill Borchardt, Ray Goertz, Frank Mashek, Harold Gerlach, Sam Richardi, Ray Wieland, and Harold Falkowski attended the Supervisors' Roundup on September 20th. Jim Tilley was at the conference on Selecting, Using, and Maintaining Production Equipment, also held in September.

Scheduled For Future Sessions

Others who are registered for future conferences include Walter Pawlak, Jim Cerny, Al Mueller, and Ed Goldbeck. More will attend conferences later in the year.

Milwaukee Solvay News

Christmas 1956

Look Foward To Retirement

According to surveys made among retired people, some find life rich and rewarding while others do not. If you want a happy retired life, the experts say that people should plan for it in their 40's or 50's and even younger, but you do need to plan.

Young people enjoy themselves on a shoestring, but in the older years the comforts of life mean more to us. With regular earnings, a person should plan to have an adequate income after retirement. With what he is able to invest himself, plus the Company pension and social security benefits, he should be able to take care of his money needs when retirement time comes.

Make Plans

In addition to money, the main things needed for a full enjoyable life after retirement are good health, a good home life, and something useful to do with one's time.

To plan for good health we should make it a habit to seek medical aid when it is needed, watch our diet, stay fit, avoid accident risks, and keep from worrying. It we make up our minds to do these things, life will be more fun and will last longer.

Having a happy home life in retirement is not just a matter of getting along with your wife (or husband). Other things are important and must be considered and planned for. Will you change your living arrangements? Move to a warmer climate? Cultivate more friendships? These are important questions for both the husband and wife to discuss and decide upon.

Keep Active

The time when we leave our regular jobs should not be the end of our working days. Most retired people find something useful to do for many years afterwards, and are happy about it because it's their own project and they do it at their leisure. Those who have the know-how and an idea may go into a small business of their own that will keep them busy, and sometimes show a profit. Others who were perhaps brought up on a farm, get into a small farming operation .Some get part-time or seasonal jobs to make themselves useful.

Help Your Community

Community activities are continually in need of help from public-spirited citizens who have time to devote to projects. Doing a share of your community's volunteer work is a great source of satisfaction.

We should look forward to our future with enthusiasm, remembering Browning's lines:

Grow old along with me
The best is yet to be . . .

Eye Screener To Check Your Sight

The new nurse, Mrs. Delores Brayton, R.N., is shown using the Eye Screener recently purchased by the Company for checking employees eyesight when necessary. Gus Spanger is the employee having his eyes checked.

Start To Rebuild 4 Solvay Ovens

This view looking from pusher side to coke side of oven No. 44, Battery No. 3, shows how a Solvay oven looks at the beginning of a rebuilding job. The many spreader jacks are necessary to keep the walls of the adjoining ovens in position during construction. Four Solvay ovens in Battery No. 3, all about 23 years old, will be rebuilt this winter.

Right 'Er Wrong Under Wisconsin Traffic Laws

1. Pedestrians have the right of way at all intersections—even if **no crosswalks are marked,** unless otherwise indicated by a traffic signal or police officer.

2. When a traffic signal is yellow, before changing from green to red, you don't have to stop for it.

3. At an unmarked intersection, the car on the right always has the right of way.

4. It is legal to pass another car any time if you see an opening.

(Answers On Page 5)

Ken Swessel Has Finished Training

In October one of our employees finished his apprentice training program and gained journeyman status.

Kenneth Swessel began his employment at Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company on June 25, 1951, and began his machinist apprenticeship on October 20, 1952. He successfully completed this four year training program on October 20, 1956, and is now a journeyman machinist.

Answers To The Wisconsin Traffic Law Questions

1. **Right**—Cars do not always have the right of way over pedestrians.

2. **Wrong**—Wisconsin law requires approaching traffic to stop on the yellow light unless the stop can't be made safely, and then maybe you're going too fast.

3. Not always. The car on the right may lose the right of way if it is going at an unlawful speed. When in doubt, yield the right of way.

4. **Wrong**—Many parts of Wisconsin law regulate passing. You have to give warning when outside business and residential districts, allow ample clearance, and pass only on the left. Do not pass at all on curves or hills, or at railroad crossings and highway intersections.

Protect Your Personal Property & Leave Your Valuables At Home

From time to time we receive complaints that an employee has lost a sum of money or some other valuables from his locker. Although it doesn't happen often, it is annoying to the victim and might be expensive.

The Company cannot assume responsibility for the pilferage of an employee's property, but we do want to eliminate these occurrences.

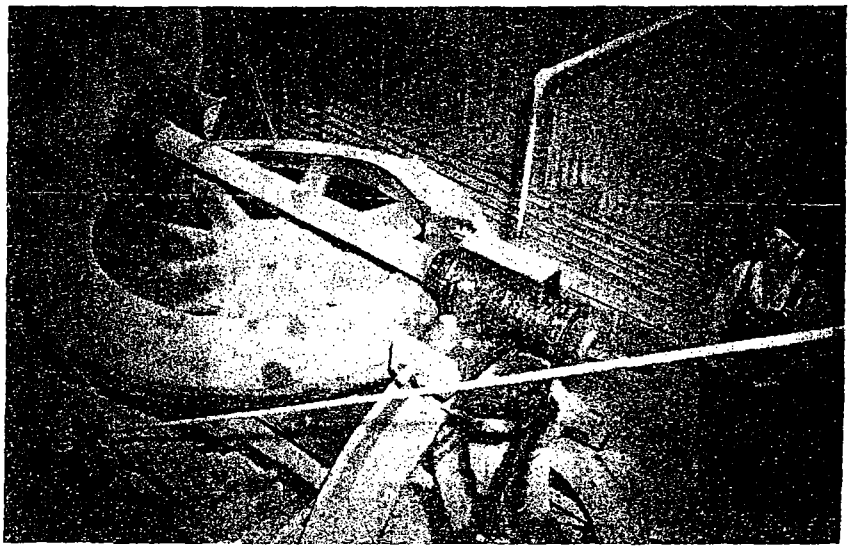
Lock Your Lockers

Each employee is responsible for his personal property brought onto the premises. The Company provides lockers, but good judgment must be used to prevent thefts from the lockers. Be sure to keep your lockers securely locked at all times when you are away from them. In regard to money, bring only as much money to work with you as you need for your daily requirements. If you have to carry sizable sums of money to work, avoid mentioning this fact to others. Leave valuable jewelry at home, unless you wear it continuously on the job.

If you keep hunting and fishing equipment, a camera, or other valuables in your car, be sure that the car is kept locked when parked on Company property. Don't invite pilferage.

In the event you should have some personal property stolen, report it to your Foreman immediately. Do not wait a day or two. The Company will do what it can to protect your property, but don't forget — you personally have the biggest stake in such protection.

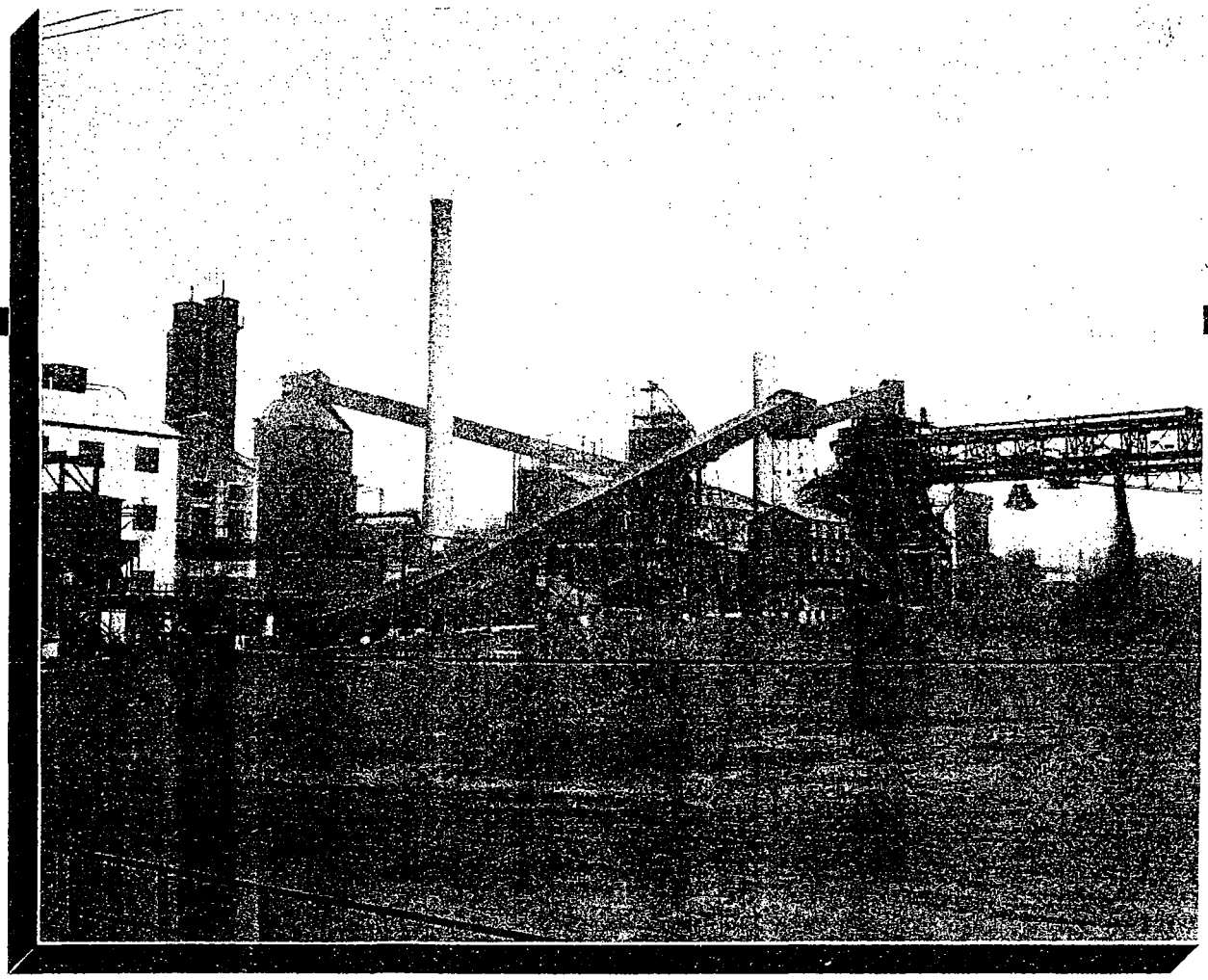
Mud Mill Department Makes The Luting Clay For Sealing The Ovens



One of the operators in the Mud Mill Department, Lloyd Smith, is checking over the wet grinding pan machine. This machine grinds and mixes 20% fresh clay, 40% cinders from the Boiler House, and 40% of used clay recovered from oven jambs, with enough water to obtain the proper consistency required for luting clay. It is important to have good luting clay to seal the oven doors and charging covers and prevent the loss of valuable coke oven gas.

Milwaukee Solvay News

July-August 1957



Employees from 219 companies in the Milwaukee area belong to this Club. What does the Club stand for? What do its members do?

This is one of the outstanding Clubs in the country. It is endorsed by organized labor, by management groups, by professional groups, and by thousands and thousands of charity-minded Milwaukee individuals. Its members support Milwaukee County's united Community Fund as it deserves to be supported.

Heed The Message On Plant Signs

Do you know how many signs there are on the plant of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company? Ed Goldbeck, safety director, and Mike Marlock, painter sub-foreman, were talking about this recently and estimated we have about 300 signs and the number is increasing.

Signs are impersonal tools and a new one is added with some reluctance. They can not replace personal warnings, but do serve as reminders to us to do the right thing.

Fire is a big hazard in our plant and "No Smoking" signs are probably the most common signs around the plant. Smoking in some areas could have severe consequences for the whole work force and burn us out of our jobs.

On a plant like ours, housekeeping is a big factor and reminders that "A Clean Plant is a Safe Plant" are one of the most popular signs.

Traffic signs are also common on the plant because of the danger of moving vehicles to pedestrians. Vehicles must be stopped at various places, calling for "Stop" signs. The speed of vehicles must also be held down to 8 miles per hour for the safety of pedestrians. Railroad signs for the directing of traffic, and for warning purposes are also quite common.

There are many special signs for special problems that come up from time to time. We must remember that signs are there for a purpose, usually to protect us.

School Time

With the month of September comes the opening of schools for the children, and a chance for adults to further their education too.

Remember that if you are interested in taking and satisfactorily completing a course that will help you in your job here, the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company will repay you the costs of the fees for the course. Several employees are taking advantage of this policy and finding it worthwhile.

Our Company is interested in having its personnel develop for future responsible positions and Milwaukee schools offer a variety of subjects to help people develop themselves. Courses in business and the trades are particularly good. Courses in the arts, however, will not be considered in this program.

If you are thinking about furthering your education, talk with your supervisor about it. Get approval of your particular course before you start and upon satisfactorily completing it, you will be reimbursed.

New Fitting For Circulating System

A complicated pipe fitting, that was installed on the new circulating liquor system for the Koppers Ovens collecting main, is shown being welded by Alex Swessel. The fitting is mounted on a welding positioner, which rotates and positions the work-piece for better welding. The system went into operation August 7th.

Awarded Degree

Shirley Lange, the congenial secretary in the Personnel Department, has just been awarded the degree of C.P.S. — "Certified Professional Secretary" — by the Institute of Certifying Secretaries, a group of business men and educators organized nationally less than ten years ago for the purpose of encouraging young women in industry to further their education and make themselves more valuable on their jobs.

Shirley, as you know, is also assistant editor of the Solvay News and we had to "weasel" this information out of her because she is a modest girl. A two-day exam must be taken and passed to acquire the C.P.S. rating. This achievement, she tells us, is the result of 4½ years of study at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, in night school, in such subjects as business economics, business law, business correspondence, accounting, secretarial procedures, and similar subjects.

Our congratulations are extended to Shirley in the achievement of this very worthwhile goal.

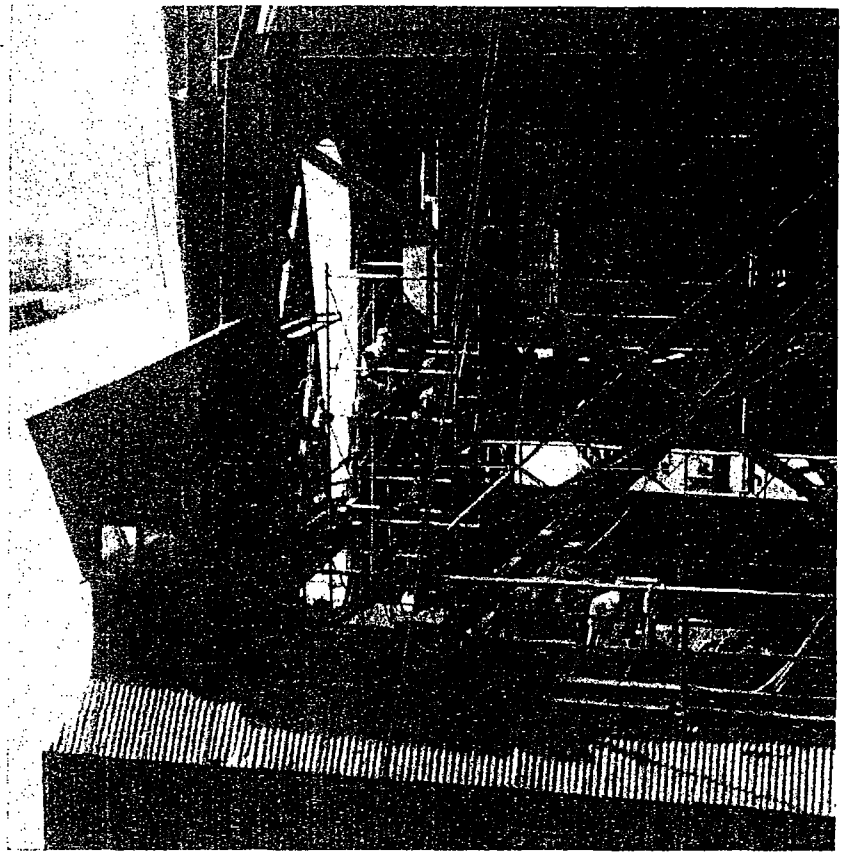
Thanks To Donors

Lucy Schwartz, Sales Officer, says a special thank you to the people who donated a pint of blood on behalf of her father. Her family joins her in her sincere expression of thankfulness.

Do You Know

There are now 22 million persons in the United States classified as war veterans. These with their families account for 75 million of the country's 170 million population.

Keeping Rigs In Repair



As of mid-August, our three coal unloading rigs have unloaded 273,422 tons of coal from the 25 boats which brought coal to our docks this season.

Walter Sweeney and Joe Ricciardi (below) of the Machine Shop are working on the clam-shell bucket of number two rig. These buckets hold about 2 and one-half tons of coal.

Ted Steinke and Casey Bejma (above) of the Iron Shop are at work on the job of replacing gussets which were cracked.

Our rigs need constant maintenance because a breakdown when a boat is being unloaded means costly delay and wasted time.

Death Takes Two Retirees

John Broczek

John Broczek, retired doorjack man, died on July 14, 1957, after an illness of several months. He was 69 years old.

John started to work at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company as an oven man on April 20, 1923. In 1927 he became a doorjack man, liked that job and kept it until his retirement in May 1957. Before coming to the Coke Plant, he had worked on the ore docks at Superior, Wisconsin.

He is survived by his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

John Harrison

John Harrison, retired foundry coke loader, died on July 26, 1957, at the age of 85.

John had worked at the Coke Plant for 40 years, and had spent practically all of those years of service in the Coke Handling Department. He retired on October 1, 1947, after suffering a slight stroke.

He is survived by a daughter.

Receives Award

When special awards were given to players and officials of the Wisconsin State Soccer League at the August meeting, Milan Djakovich was one of the players to receive an award. Milan, an electrician apprentice, played with the Serbian Soccer Club and was honored for being the highest scorer in the league.

Quarter Century Club Members Celebrate Employment Anniversaries

Members of the Quarter Century Club who celebrated their employment anniversaries in July, August, and September were:

45 years
Walter Berndt

41 years
Joseph Kullmann
Elmer Voth
Enoch Lawrence
Wallace Coleman

40 years
Ray Dess
Elmer Frei

39 years
Charles Schaus
Alice Rossman
Laura Koepnick

35 years
Elmer Redlin

33 years
Peter Jakovich

32 years
Ralph Jefferson
Mike Cabrajac

31 years
Charles Schermer
Gerard Obst
Adam Skebo

28 years
John Pasadino
Archie Fett

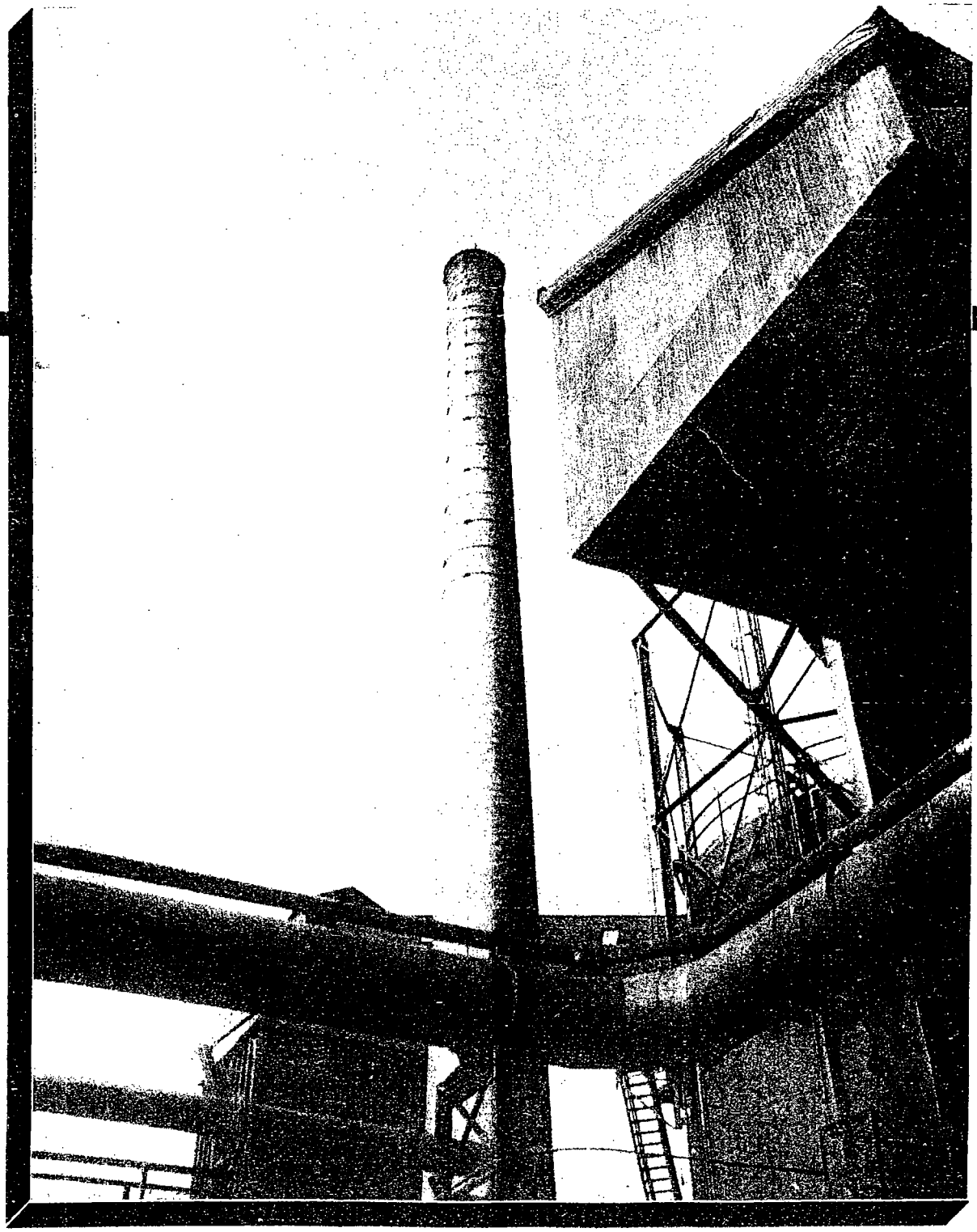
27 years
John Monahan

26 years
Alfred Werner
Edward Hintz
James Cerny

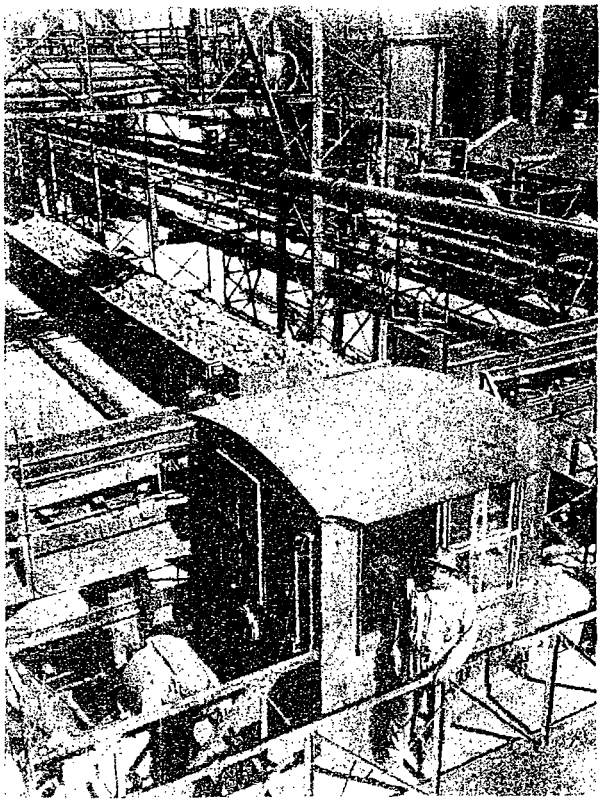
25 years
Ira Rogers
Arthur Hahn
John Jorgenson
Herbert Engel
John Klamert

Milwaukee Solvay News

Fall 1957



Machines Must Operate



Jim Chambliss, pusher man, is shown outside the cab of No. 1 pusher. These machines are being used 24 hours a day and need continuous inspections and maintenance to keep them in the best possible operating condition.

53% Of Employees Have At Least 10 Years Service

Fifty-three per cent of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company employees now have more than ten years of service.

The record of steady employment made by the people of Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company is one of which we can all be proud. It shows that we have a valuable asset in the "know-how", leadership, and experience of our long-service employees.

Over 32% of our employees have more than 20 years of service, which is also an unusual record. Hats off to our steady employees!

No. of Years of Service	Employees
40 and over	16
30 to 39	47
20 to 29	102
10 to 19	105

Bonds Pay Higher Interest

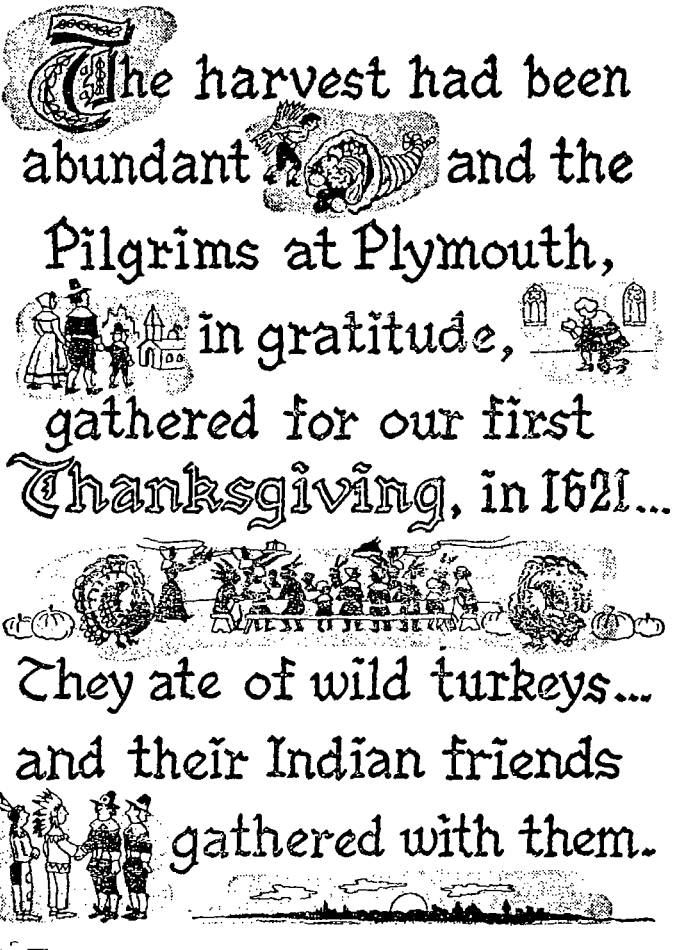
If you've always bought U. S. Savings Bonds for their rock-ribbed safety, their guaranteed return, the way they make saving easier—you've got one more reason now!

Every Series E United Savings Bond you've bought since February 1, 1957, pays you a new, higher interest—3¼% when held to maturity! It reaches maturity faster—in only 8 years and 11 months. And redemption values are higher, too, especially in the earlier years.

About your older Bonds? Easy. Just hold onto them. As you know, the rate of interest a Savings Bond pays increases with each year you own it, until maturity. Therefore, the best idea is to buy the new—and hold the old!

The main thing about E Bonds, of course, is their complete safety. Principal and interest are fully guaranteed. They are loss-proof, fire-proof, theft-proof—because the Treasury will replace them without charge in case of mishap. Your Savings Bond are as solid as a rock—backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

Sign up for Payroll Savings today, which makes saving painless and easy.



Give Thanks For Something

We are all thankful that we are free. Free to learn or not learn. Free to choose our way of making a living. Free to spend what we earn with merchants of our own choice. Free to express our beliefs and opinions or just listen. Free to accept or reject what others offer.

Keeping in mind that others, as well as ourselves, have these same freedoms means that competition is necessary. We need to compete for knowledge, for the better jobs, for better buys, and to have our ideas accepted.

It Pays to Improve

Competition is no bed of roses—but we wouldn't want to lose our right to compete. We want more than a mere existence and are willing to work for it.

Competition breeds *champions* in sports, industry, and elsewhere. And because of competition, a Company must work efficiently. It must produce goods of quality at marketable prices. It must pay good wages and have good relations with its employees. It must earn profits for growth and for payment to investors. When it fails to do any of these things it falls out of the competition and loses the race.

Stay Within Speed Limits

If you are inclined to disregard, or get your blood pressure up, because of speed limits, it is worth remembering that every crash occurs because a driver was not able to stop his car in time to avoid it.

New Boiler House Installation

Fred Klug, fireman, is shown at the switch of one of the new automatic boiler draft controls installed in the Boiler House. This is another installation of modern equipment to replace worn, out-of-date equipment.

Death Claims Two Recently

Vincent Gospodarek

Vincent Gospodarek (Bauer), our oldest retired employee, died August 23, 1957, at the age of 93.

Vince Gospodarek started to work at the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company on June 16, 1913. He was here until February 1, 1941, when he decided to retire because of his health. He was a watchman at the time of his retirement.

He is surived by three sons and four daughters.

Edwin Mueller

Edwin Mueller, Coke Handling Department, died September 14, 1957, after a short illness. He was 52 years old.

Ed Mueller was hired as a laborer on June 27, 1941. He then was promoted to the job of truck loader in the Coke Handling Department. He stayed in the Coke Handling Department and was a domestic swing man for the past two years.

He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Old Favorite Is Changed

The 16-year old Series E Savings Bond is now in punch card form. Though changed in form, it will still serve the purpose for those who buy regularly and systematically. When redeemed, these bonds will meet such urgent needs as a higher education for the children, a down payment on a home, or a foundation stone for retirement.

The new E Bonds are now on cardboard stock and slightly smaller in size, making it handier to carry in a man's coat pocket or a woman's purse. Also, we all get a break as taxpayers. The new bonds will save the taxpayers half-a-million dollars a year in printing costs.

An estimated $1,061,000 E and H Savings Bonds are outstanding in Wisconsin and owned by over 1,000,000 individuals.

Be Careful

More than 52,000 Americans were injured in car-bicycle mishaps in 1956.

Season's Greetings

Milwaukee Solvay News

CHRISTMAS 1957

Ovens Have To Have Relining

After the wear and tear that bricks receive as we process coal and push coke, ovens must be relined periodically.

Old bricks need to be torn out and a complete new set installed. There are 40 different shapes used in one of these ovens.

Special bricks, special clays, and special skills are needed to build a good coke oven.

Joe Engelhardt is shown at work on the rebuilding job, with Don Jones passing the ammunition.

Six Celebrate Employment Anniversaries

The members of the Quarter Century Club who celebrated their employment anniversaries in December were:

35 Years
Theodore Bivens
34 Years
Martha Swartz
32 Years
Edmund Kutschera
31 Years
Toma Jumich
29 Years
James Angeloff
26 Years
George Chubrilo

Insurance Benefits Average $125 Per Employee In First Ten Months Of 1957

You didn't get your $125.00? Neither did we. Both of us are the lucky guys. We haven't had sickness and hospitalization and surgical bills like a lot of our employees did have. Here's what they collected so far this year:

Weekly sick benefits for employees	$15,252.50
Employee hospital benefits	14,846.92
Employee surgical benefits	4,745.00
Dependents hospital benefits	20,480.26
Dependents surgical benefits	7,961.50
Total	$63,286.18

That means about $125 per employee in the first ten months of this year, or $12.50 per month per employee.

Where does all this money come from? Well, every payday you see deductions from your paycheck for insurance, ranging from 76c to $1.96 depending upon how big the family is. Single employees pay 76c a payday, and the employee with the dependents pays $1.96 per payday. In ten months that amounts to from $15.00 to $40.00 per employee—and for that the insurance company has paid back in benefits better than $125.00 per employee.

Company Pays Too

No, that can't be the whole picture. The Company pays approximately 60% of the cost, so it pays considerably more than the employees in premiums, but even with the Company's share it isn't enough to take care of the cost. Hospitalization costs are increasing too rapidly for that.

Separate Plan For Pensioners

Figures above do not include benefits paid to pensioners. They have insurance now for hospital and surgical benefits too. During this same period, they collected $4,631.40 for hospital benefits and $564.00 for surgical benefits for themselves and their families, making a total of $5,195.40. This is the first year they have had the opportunity to have this coverage and they sure appreciate it.

Mr. L. G. Kreuz Was Re-elected

Our Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company president, Mr. Louis G. Kreuz, was reelected Vice President and Director of the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute at their annual meeting. His term of office will be for three years.

As an officer of the Institute, Mr. Kreuz will help to solve problems which confront businesses operating in the coke and coal chemicals field.

Two Complete A Heater Course

Harry Bochat and Adolph Stopper have completed an Electric Heater Course conducted by the Wisconsin Electric Power Company. They learned the practical applications of electric heat for industrial uses.

It's A New Year Anyway

Is this really 1958? It depends upon which calendar you recognize. By the Arabic it is 1377; the Jewish, 5718; the Chinese, 4656 — "the Year of the Dog."

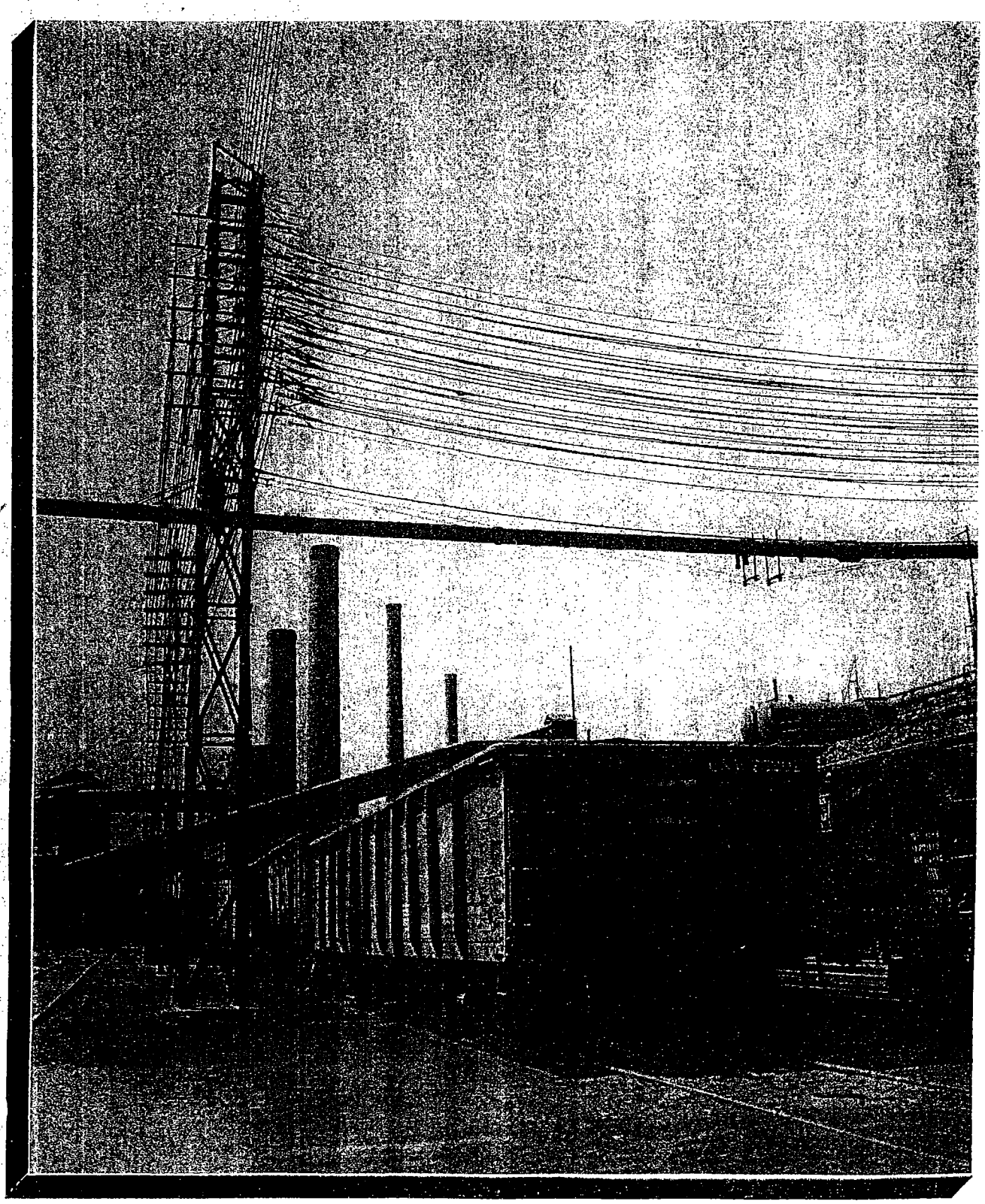
The Arabic calendar dates from the year that Mohammed fled from Mecca in 622 A.D.; the Jewish dates from the Creation which, according to their tradition, was 3760-61 years before the Christian era; the Chinese dates from the ascension of the Yellow Emperor, Huang Di.

Help Fight TB

Buy Christmas Seals

Milwaukee Solvay News

March-April, 1958

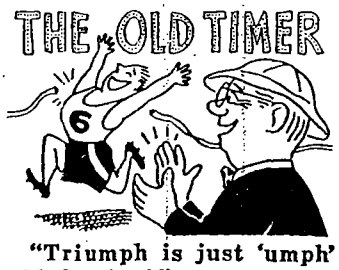


Are Your Investments Sound.

When we hear of investments we naturally think of money that the "rich" people invest to make more money. We seldom think about the broader type of investments which we all make which are within our own scope of control.

Our country and its government which is criticized quite freely when we are beaten in a "sputnik" race, or when business falters in its phenomenal growth, still gives us opportunities for investment.

We all are given the same amount of time each day, each week and each year. We invest some of it in earning our living; some in learning, some in teaching; some in keeping healthy, and some is wasted. Its how we invest our time that makes us successful people or failures.



"Triumph is just 'umph' added to 'try'."

Coke Plant Movie

The movie we had made for the "This Is Our Town" series shown on WISN-TV in 1956 is now available as part of that series through the Museum Film Library.

Our copy, which shows only the coke plant portion has been shown for employees and the Quarter Century Club and has been loaned to interested industries, the Milwaukee Vocational School and some high schools. A copy similar to ours has also been used by the Pickands-Mather Company for showing to customers.

The Museum Film Library makes the film series, of which our film is a part, available to public, parochial and private schcols and to clubs and organizations in Milwaukee County as an educational short.

Government should be like your stomach—if it's working right you don't know you have it.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENTS

At the annual stockholders' and organizational meeting of the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company, February 19, 1958, all officers were re-elected. Mr. P. J. Haeffner, formerly Secretary-Treasurer was elected to the office of Vice-President-Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Albert P. Mueller, formerly General Superintendent, was elected Vice President-Operations. Mr. Haeffner has been employed by the Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company since April 8, 1920, and Mr. Mueller has been employed since February 15, 1935.

Preparing For Future

Wise men and women do not fear the future—they prepare for it. Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company employees now on the Payroll Savings Plan are preparing for theirs through regular purchase of Series E United States Savings Bonds.

As you know, Series E Savings Bonds issued since February, 1957, have carried improvements over the earlier Bonds we knew—and we value them as fine investments. Now these Bonds pay 3¼ per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, when held to maturity. They mature sooner, in eight years, 11 months, and earn more during the early years. Printed on each Bond, as always, is the exact amount, by six months periods, for which it may be redeemed. The longer you hold it, the better return to you.

So hold your Savings Bonds while you continue to accumulate new ones. For rainy days? Yes, but even more for sunny ones, for the home you want to buy, the education for your children, the days when you can "take it easy." There's no better way to prepare for the **big** things in life.

It Pays
Not To Be Sick

You read a lot these days about the high costs of being sick and having to go to the hospital. Costs mount higher and higher each month it seems. In 1957, our Employees and their families, together with our retired families collected over $86,000 in benefits. For this they paid about $23,000 through payroll deductions; another $8,300 of the Employee costs was charged against the dividend reserve account accumulated in previous years and the Company contributed over $58,000. Premium rates since this Insurance Plan was negotiated in 1956 have been increased 47%.

You probably wonder who gets all these benefits. Actually, we are all glad when we don't, because it means sickness in the family.

There were about 375 claims averaging $225.00 each. Here are a few of the top ones:

2 claim ran over	$2,000	each
9 claims ran over	1,000	each
3 claims ran over	900	each
5 claims ran over	800	each
6 claims ran over	700	each
10 claims ran over	600	each
15 claims ran over	500	each

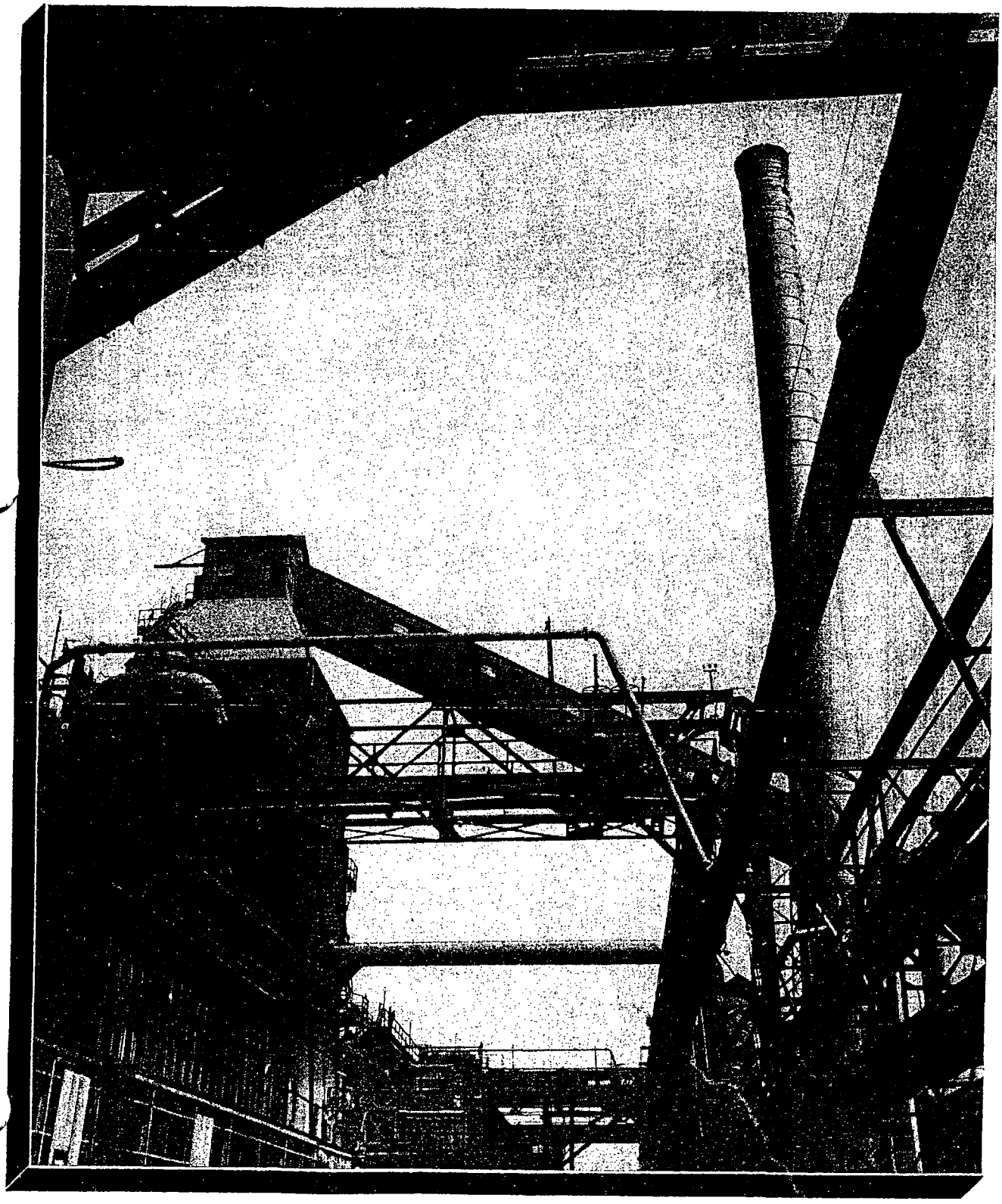
50 claims averaged over $850.00 each.

Think of that!

Now do you agree it pays not to be sick!

Milwaukee Solvay News

May-June, 1958



RECENT SUPERVISORY CHANGES

THOMAS DUNHAM

Machine Shop Foreman. Replaced Bill Borchardt. Is responsible for keeping the mechanical equipment running.

FRANK MASHEK

By-Products Department Foreman. Replaced Arthur Voelz. Is responsible for the various operations necessary to process our by-products.

HAROLD FALKOWSKI

Electrical Maintenance Department Foreman. Replaced Ed Pearson. Has responsibility involving all the electrical equipment used on the plant.

Planning And Training Pays Off

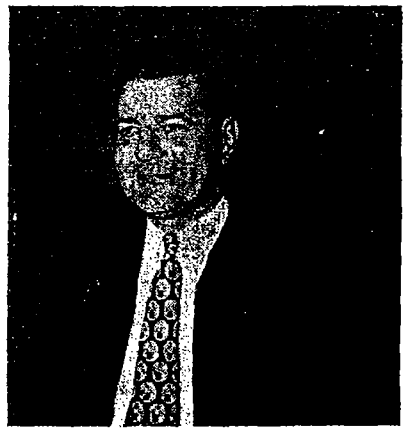
In recent months we have had a number of changes in our supervisory force brought about by retirements and changes in organization. Advance planning has provided us with these well-trained, experienced men who were ready to take over the responsibilities of running their departments.

CHET HABERMANN

Coke Handling Department Foreman. Replaced Alex Turnbull. Must keep the coke moving through the inspection, sizing and loading operations.

ED HINTZ

Shift Foreman on the Ovens. Became "Swing" Shift Foreman when Art Fritsch retired. Works with the other shift foreman to keep the ovens producing the high quality coke that is needed in today's market.



HAROLD GERLACH

Superintendent of Power and Maintenance. Has charge of Power Plant, Maintenance work and the Producer Plant.

OTTO STUNEK

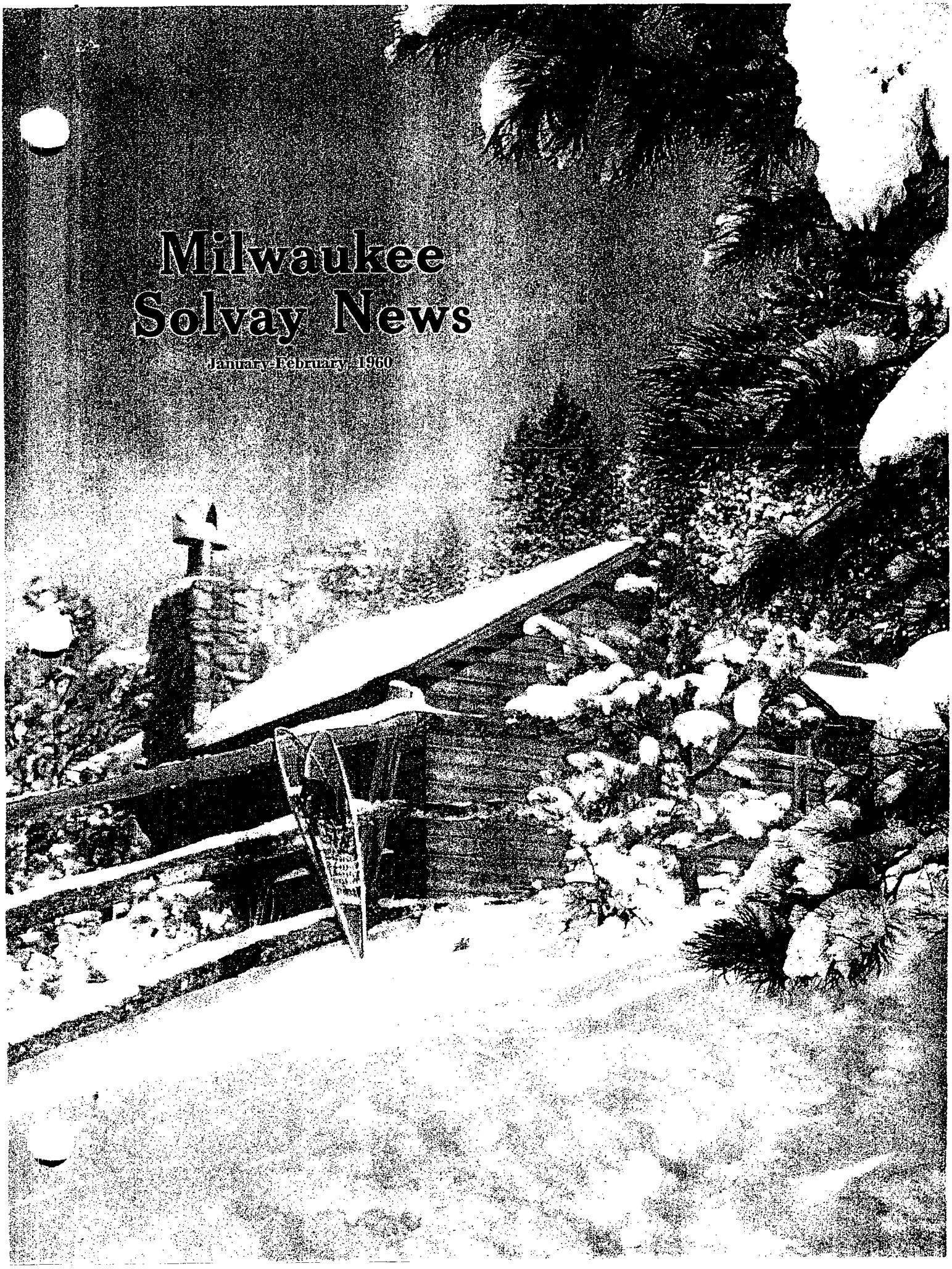
Pipefitter Foreman. Replaced Al Werner. Is responsible for keeping miles of pipe in good repair.

JERRY KIEDROWSKI

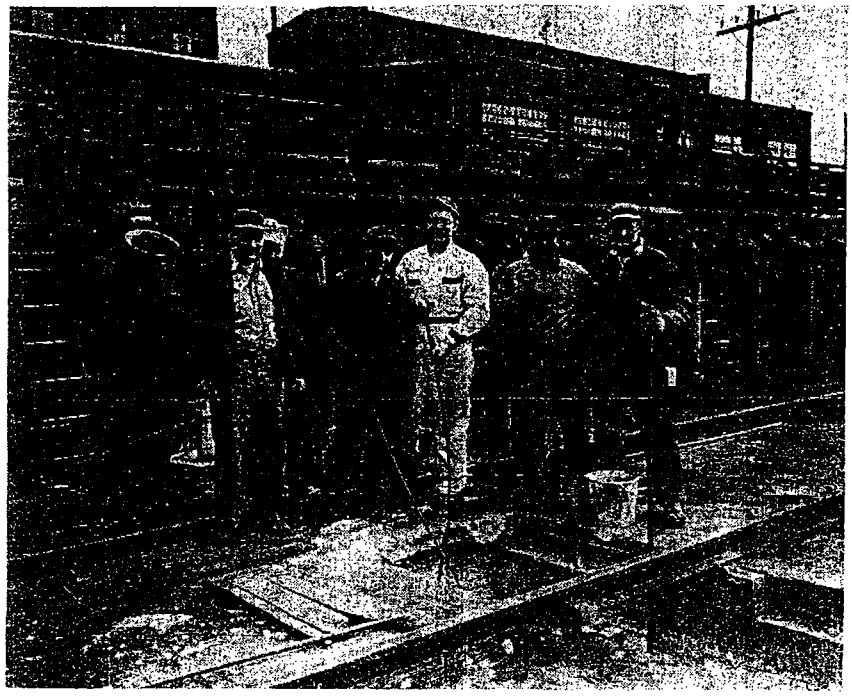
Paymaster. Replaced Al Piehler. Must keep the personnel paid properly and promptly.

Milwaukee Solvay News

January-February, 1960



Oven Gets Repairs

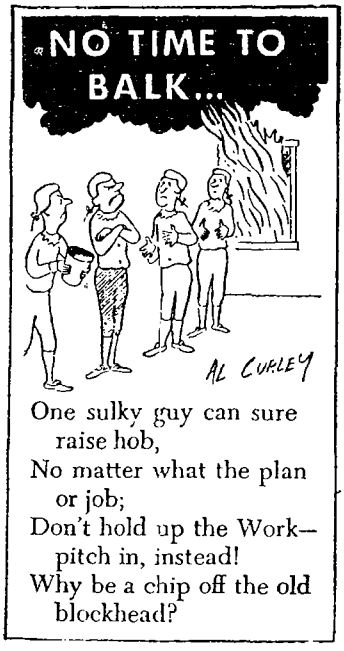


An unusual repair job was done on the top of a Solvay Oven recently. The job took three days to complete and involved removing a section of the roof of the oven in order to replace some of the top flue brick.

The men did a fine job as the oven has been inspected since it is back in operation and is in excellent condition. The crew shown above, from left to right: Sam Richardi, Joe Engelhardt, Bob Lenski, Dale Hrbacek, Curtis Clark, Nick Richardi and Irv Czysz.

The sun's energy is about 99% wasted when it strikes the earth.

In dry areas, roots sometimes bore down 100 feet for moisture.



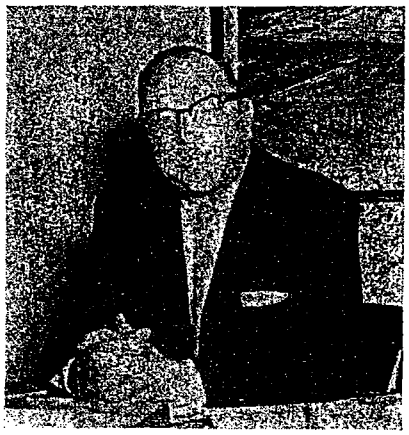
Compassion Toward Others

Americans are known worldwide for compassion toward others who are less fortunate.

Since 1926, Easter Seals in Wisconsin have provided an expanding program of service to the disabled of all ages and of all creeds. Their services—medical care, therapy and income through homecraft sales—are supported by thousands who give annually to the Easter Seal campaign.

The campaign period this year is March 17 to April 17.

Meet Fred Liegois



In December 1959 Fredric W. Liegois accepted the position of Traffic Manager for Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company.

Fred grew up in Madison, Wisconsin and attended the University of Wisconsin. He worked for the Milwaukee Road and Oscar Mayer Company before coming to Milwaukee where he was Manager of the Transportation Division of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. Fred was an Air Force Officer during World War II.

Fred and his wife Mary have a growing family of three children. They live at 4375 North Alpine in Milwaukee.

Employees Attend Conferences

Art Leonardelli, Carpenter and Jim Johnson Jr., Ovens, attended the conference on Human Relations at Marquette University.

Jim Tilley attended the National Institute of Management seminar on Maintenance at Chicago.

Harold Falkowski spent two days at the University of Wisconsin in Madison at the Industrial Power Systems conference.

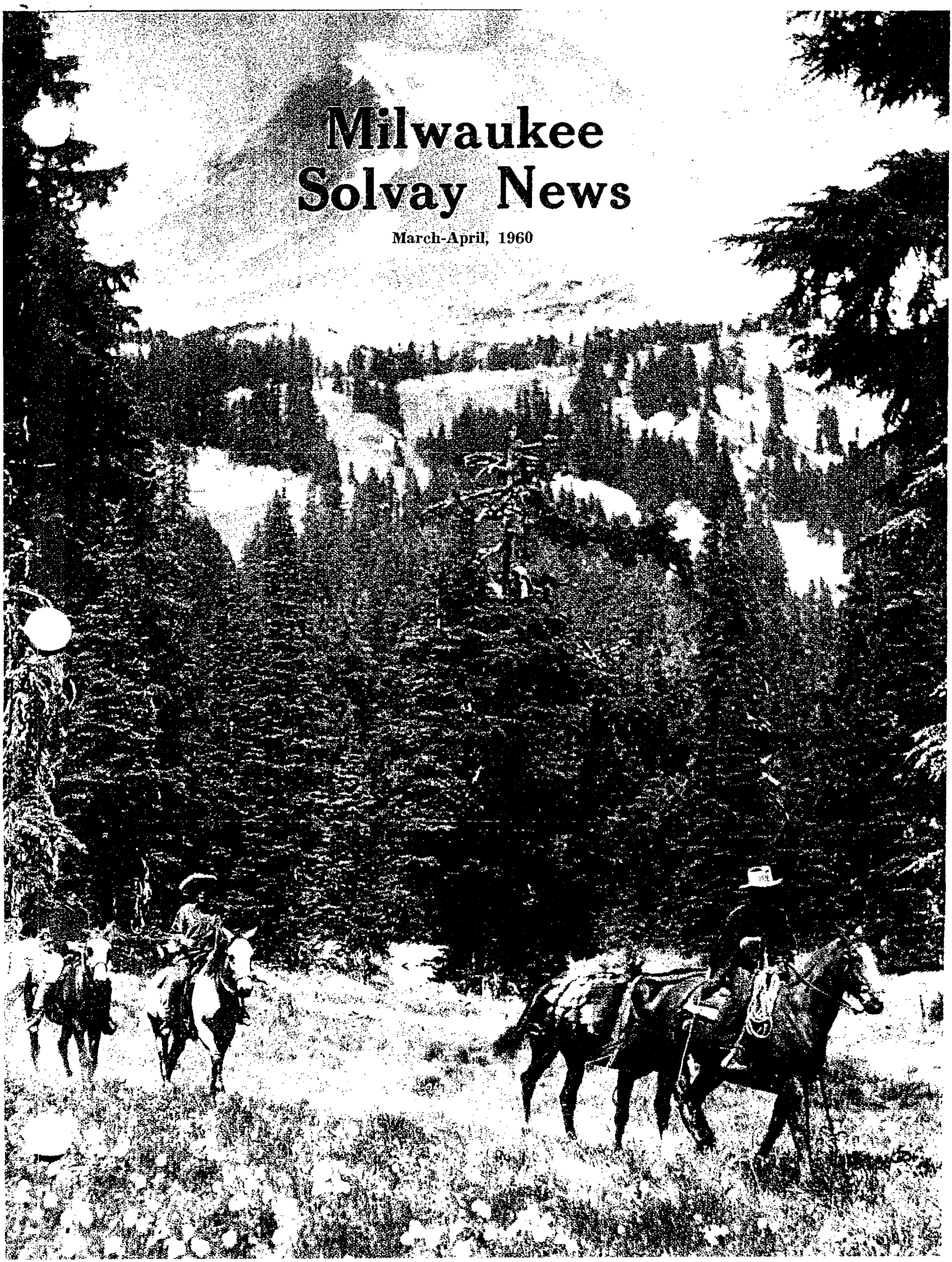
Ed Goldbeck attended the Wisconsin Council of Safety Conference at the Schroeder Hotel.

Bob Donovan participated in the Traffic Management Workshop at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

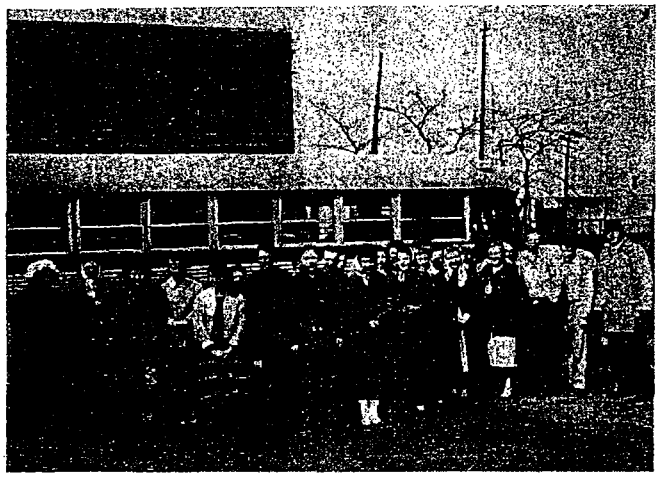
The dignified old lady, pillar of the church, shook hands with the minister after the service. "Wonderful sermon—wonderful!" she said. "Everything you said applies to someone I know."

Milwaukee Solvay News

March-April, 1960



Visitors at Plant from Palmyra



The above photo shows a group of students from Palmyra High School who visited our plant April 8th. Several times a year we have interested groups tour Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company to see the process of making coal into coke and its by-products.

Many of our visitors are surprised to find that our plant covers as many acres as it does and that we handle as much material as we do.

Vacation Time Is Here!

Once again vacation time is here and most folks already have made their plans for a well-deserved rest after months of hard work and undesirable weather. In the weeks ahead many people will get out in the sun and enjoy themselves while camping, fishing, taking a trip or staying home and taking life easy. It is extremely important to have that yearly rest because your whole outlook on life is changed during the week or weeks that you take your vacation and you'll feel more like living when you return to work again. In fact, the job won't seem so bad after all!

Many plants shut down completely for vacations but unfortunately our business is such that a complete shutdown is practically impossible due to the continuous operation of the plant and ovens.

With over a thousand (1000) weeks of vacations to be scheduled and given, and with most employees wanting their vacation during the same few months of June, July and August, the problem of handling vacations to be as fair as possible to all becomes increasingly difficult.

By the time you receive this copy of the Milwaukee Solvay News, most employees will have chosen or will have been scheduled for a particular vacation period. These periods have been selected in order that the plant can be run efficiently at all times.

In the vacation days ahead, we hope you and your family enjoy yourselves more than ever before.

Drive as carefully as possible and always keep the safety of you and your loved ones in mind so that what starts out to be a happy vacation won't end up to be a sad one for you.

HOW TO BUY $1000.00 for 63c A Day

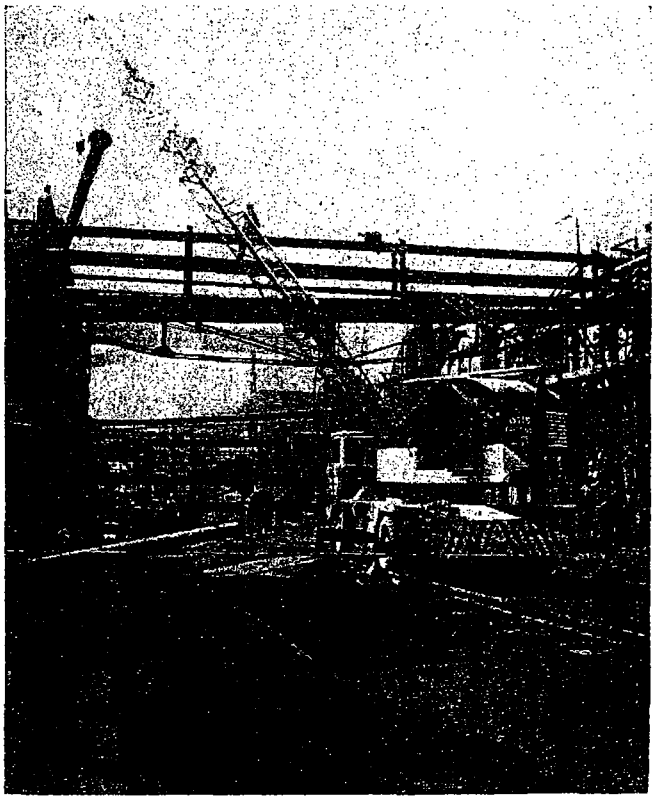
By saving just 63c a day you can buy an $18.75 Bond every month. After 40 months you own a stack of Bonds worth $1,000 at maturity. Perhaps the best part is this—you get $1,000 with money you might have easily dribbled away.

Why U. S. Savings Bonds are Such a Good Way to Save

You can save automatically with the Payroll Savings Plan. You now earn 3-¾% interest to maturity. You invest without risk under a U. S. Government guarantee. Your money can't be lost or stolen. You can get your money, with interest, anytime you want it.

NOW every Savings Bond you own—old or new—earns ½% more than ever before.

FUEL GAS MAIN REPLACED



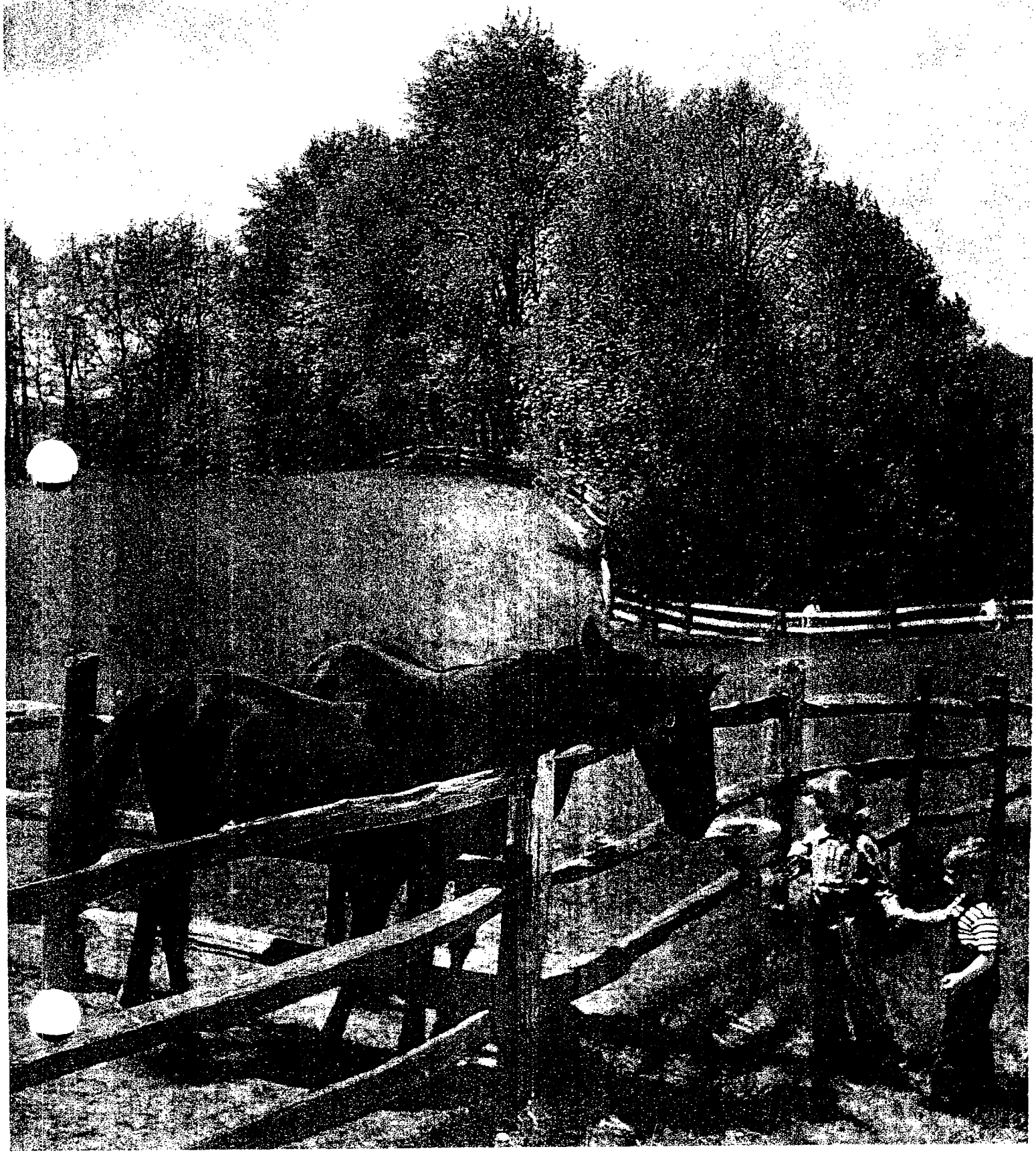
On April 19, a large crane from the Otis Erecting Company swung into position and set to work moving 40 foot sections of 16 inch pipe as part of the job of replacing 120 feet of fuel gas main to Block No. 4.

The old sections of pipe, which can be seen in the foreground of the photograph, were over three fourths full of sediment and in bad condition mechanically.

In the accompanying photograph, the crane is shown lifting a section of new pipe prior to putting it into position.

Milwaukee Solvay News

July-August, 1960



CONSTRUCTION WORK

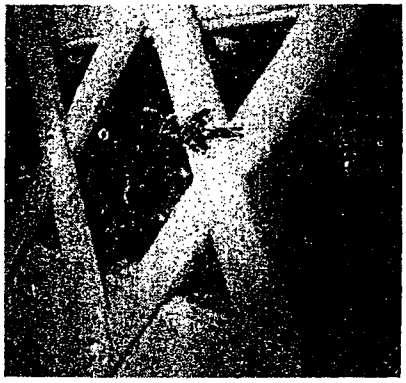
Work recently was completed in the Domestic House so our new size foundry coke can be produced. The original range bin was subdivided to allow more bin space to accommodate the new three inch by four inch size foundry coke.

A new four foot by six and a half foot Gyrex rescreen was installed to more thoroughly rescreen the new foundry size coke so the product will suit the customer's rigid requirements.

In the accompanying photograph, a Price Erecting Company crane is hoisting some of the structural steel to an opening in the Domestic House.

The above photograph shows a crane of the Ray Otis Erecting Company lifting an old 7,000 gallon quenching water tank. Our mechanical department men re-conditioned a 14,000 gallon tank to replace the two worn-out 7,000 gallon tanks that had many years of use. The 14,000 gallon tank lifted up on this tower weighed about nine tons.

Raccoon Takes Over On The Bridge

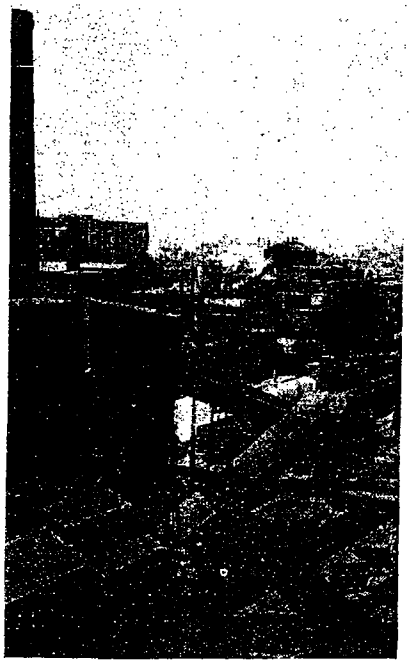


On July 14th, someone noticed a dark pair of eyes peering out of a steel beam high up on the bridge and saw that the eyes belonged to a raccoon.

But this was no ordinary tree-climbing raccoon for he was way up on the bridge where the pigeons came to rest, making them easy prey for Mr. Raccoon.

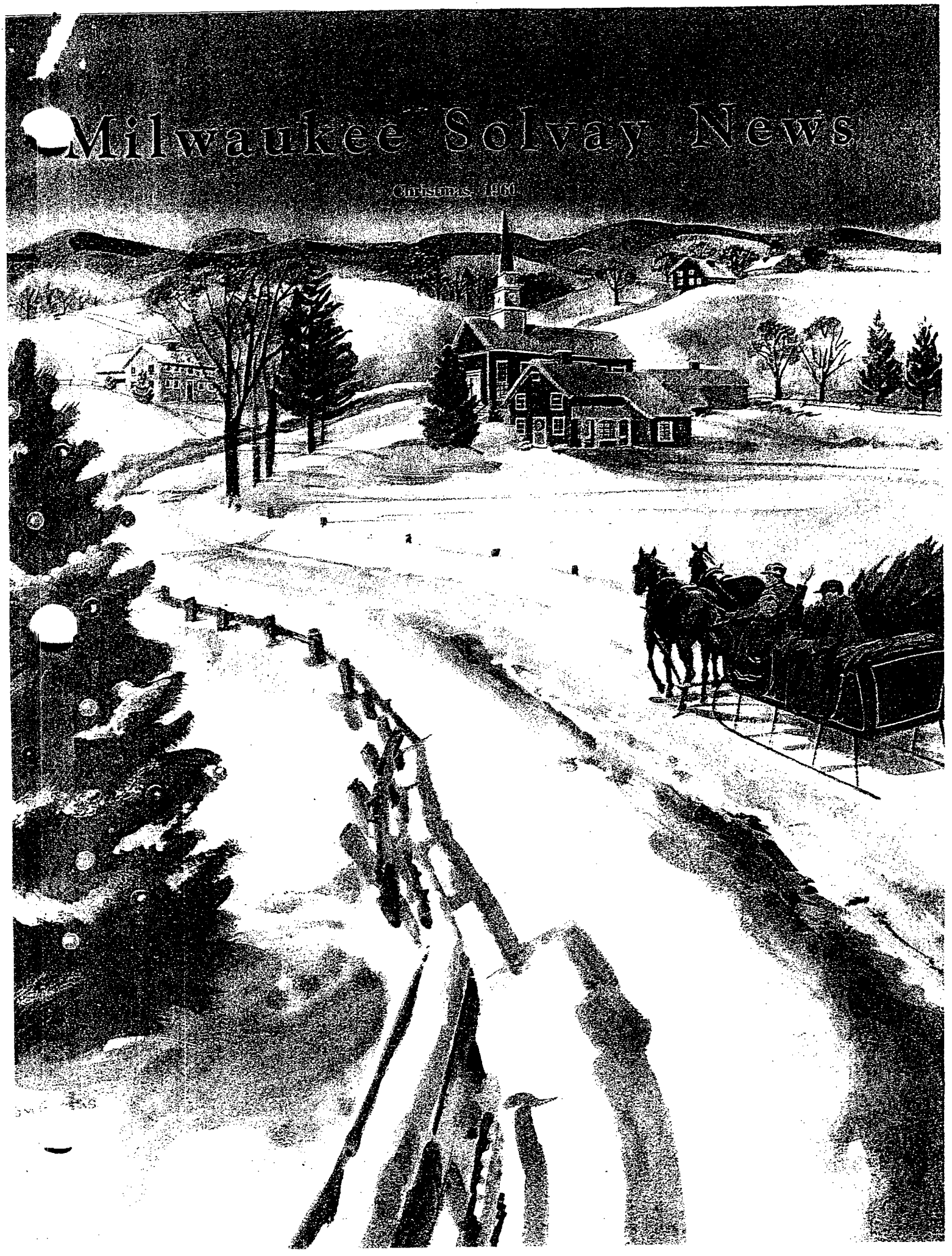
He was nestled among many pigeon feathers in a place which made picture taking of him nearly impossible, but if you look very closely at the photograph above, you'll see the little rascal!

The lower photograph shows what he saw everytime he looked down at the Plant! Mr. Raccoon was high off the ground at the point where he was found and how he got up there is still a mystery!



Milwaukee Solvay News

Christmas, 1960



TEAM MEMBERS

We all think of ourselves as individuals, but when it comes to making a living—we're members of a team. Our welfare and security depends on how well other team members do their jobs and their welfare depends on how well we do ours.

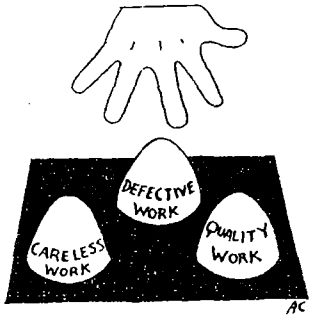
Maybe you've never thought of it this way, but you are a member of a business team. Our Milwaukee Solvay Coke Company is in direct competition with every other team in the same line of business. If we come out on top, it means better jobs, better pay and better opportunities for everyone concerned. If we don't, it means poorer jobs, poorer pay and fewer opportunities.

The man who does his job well is a help to everyone else in the organization. The fellow who doesn't is a hazard and a drawback to everyone else on the team, employees, management, and owners.

That's another thing that hasn't occurred to some people—the fact that they are on the same team with management and the owners. Smart management and good owners are a tremendous asset to any business team. They help make a winning combination. Fumbles anywhere in an organization, from top to bottom, can lose a sale. Likewise, a smart play can save a customer.

What difference does it make how well you do your job? It makes a whale of a difference! Sure, you're bound to be disgruntled occasionally —almost everybody is. But it's no excuse for selling the team down the river.

Everyone connected with the coke plant is riding the same horse—and you can't shoot half a horse. Let's all do our part to the best of our ability. If the team loses, nobody wins—and it's good to be a winner.



GUESS WHICH ONE OUR FUTURE'S UNDER?

AL MUELLER ELECTED

At the monthly meeting of the Company's Board of Directors held on November 1, 1960, Albert P. Mueller, Vice-President, Operations, was elected to the Office of Executive Vice-President and was made a Director, assuming all the responsibilities and duties previously performed by the late Mr. Owen Pritchard.

Chemical Engineer

Al Mueller has been employed since February 16, 1935, although he had previously worked at the plant before attending the University of Wisconsin from which he received a degree in Chemical Engineering. Al's progress has been steady, other promotions being listed as Chief Chemist, February 1, 1944; General Plant Superintendent, March 1, 1950; and Vice President—Operations, January 1, 1958.

Married and the father of a boy and a girl, his interests, beyond his job and his family, seem to lie in the fields of sports and current national topics.

RIGHT WAY TO WORRY

So you have problems? Well, don't bring them to work. The first thing you know you'll be worrying instead of watching and you'll walk right into an accident. Pick the right time and place for worrying. Stretch out on a couch. Step into a church. Then you can give your worries full attention—with a better chance that they won't hurt you.

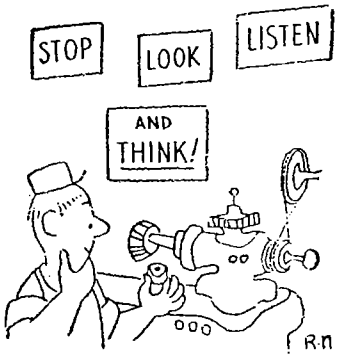
Safety Committee Organized

A Plant Safety Committee was recently organized and held its organizational meeting on November 16th.

Headed by Safety Director, Ed Goldbeck, the Committee presently consists of Harold Gerlach, Harold Kreklow, Jim Cerny, and Don Henderson. After the active program gets under way and the members have been in office for some time, it is expected that the Committee Members will be changed each six months to give more employees the opportunity to serve on the Committee and to train more people in safety work.

The activities of the Committee will be many and will include promotion of safety in the plant and making plant safety inspections on a regular basis. The Committee will be an advisory unit making any necessary recommendations for the correction of unsafe safety practices on the part of individual employees and unsafe working conditions throughout the plant. Responsibility for safety within each department rests, as always, with the supervisor in charge of the department and no change will be made in this area.

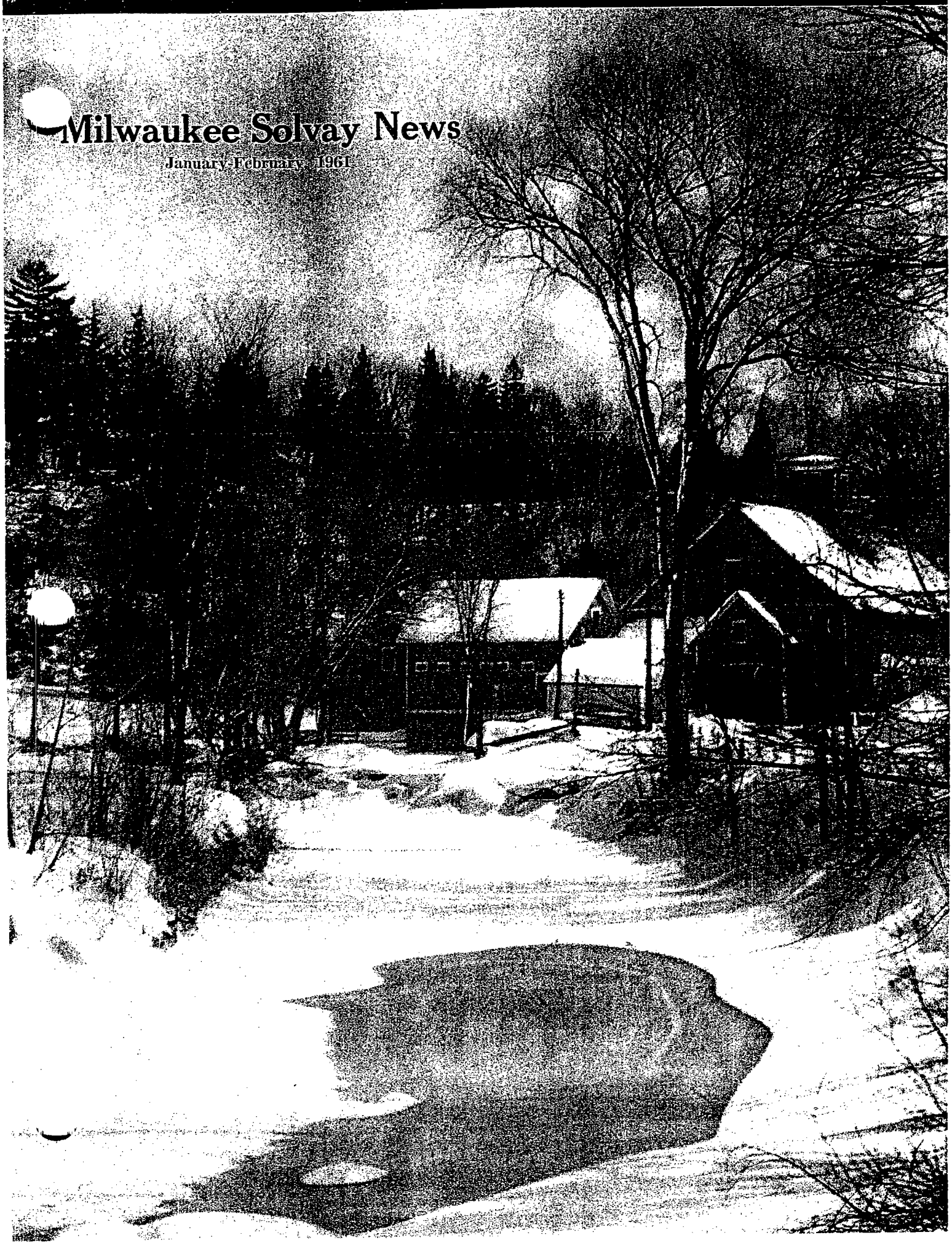
While this Committee will aid in bringing about an even better safety record than we've had, and our safety record has been very good at Milwaukee Solvay, it will be up to each employee to do his part. This can be done only by learning and applying the ABC's of safety—ALWAYS BE CAREFUL and you'll always be safe!



THEN NOTHING WILL GO ON THE BLINK!

Milwaukee Solvay News

January-February 1961



Promotions during the months of January and February, 1961 were:

Harold Hansen from Foundry Wharf Tender to Coke Inspector.

Richard Kleinschmidt from Switchman to 2nd Extra Ass't Yardmaster.

George Gauckler from Heater Helper to A. C. Operator.

Charles J. Schermer from A. C. Operator to Machinist Helper.

Maurice Feaster from Belt Cleaner Helper to Foundry Wharf Tender.

Frederick Schuenemann from Laborer to Boilermaker Helper.

Chester Brycki from Steamfitter Helper to Steamfitter.

Jerry Gumbus from Oven Man to Standpipe Man—Koppers.

Ronald Riepe from Laborer to Tractor Operator.

Fred Agnew from Dauber to No. 1 Swingman—Blocks 1 and 2.

James Horne from Standpipe man to No. 2 Swingman—Blocks 1 and 2.

Modern Living

Clerks in a regional tax office were taken aback by a blank tax return which was accompanied by this note: "You were notified several times that I have been dead for four years. Please send no more of these blanks."

A taxpayer is a person who does not have to pass a civil service examination to work for the government.

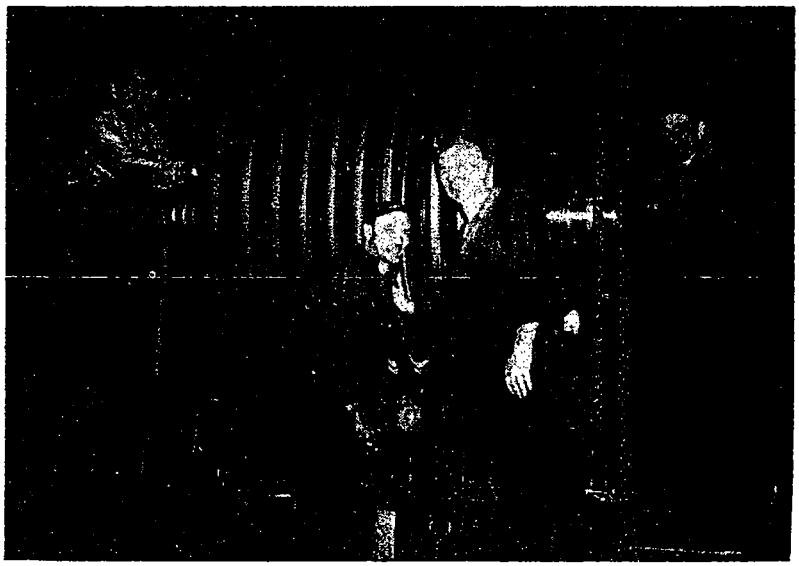
All men are created equal and endowed by their creator with a tremendous urge to become otherwise.

Two New Journeyman Electricians

At a brief ceremony held in the Electrical Department in January, Milan Djakovich and Adolph Stopper were honored for becoming journeyman electricians.

In the accompanying photograph, Joe Kullmann, Chief Engineer, is shown presenting a certificate to Milan and offering his congratulations to both men. Milan completed the regular apprenticeship course while Adolph became a journeyman because of his long record as a motor tender during which time he studied several electrical courses.

BIG DELICATE JOB



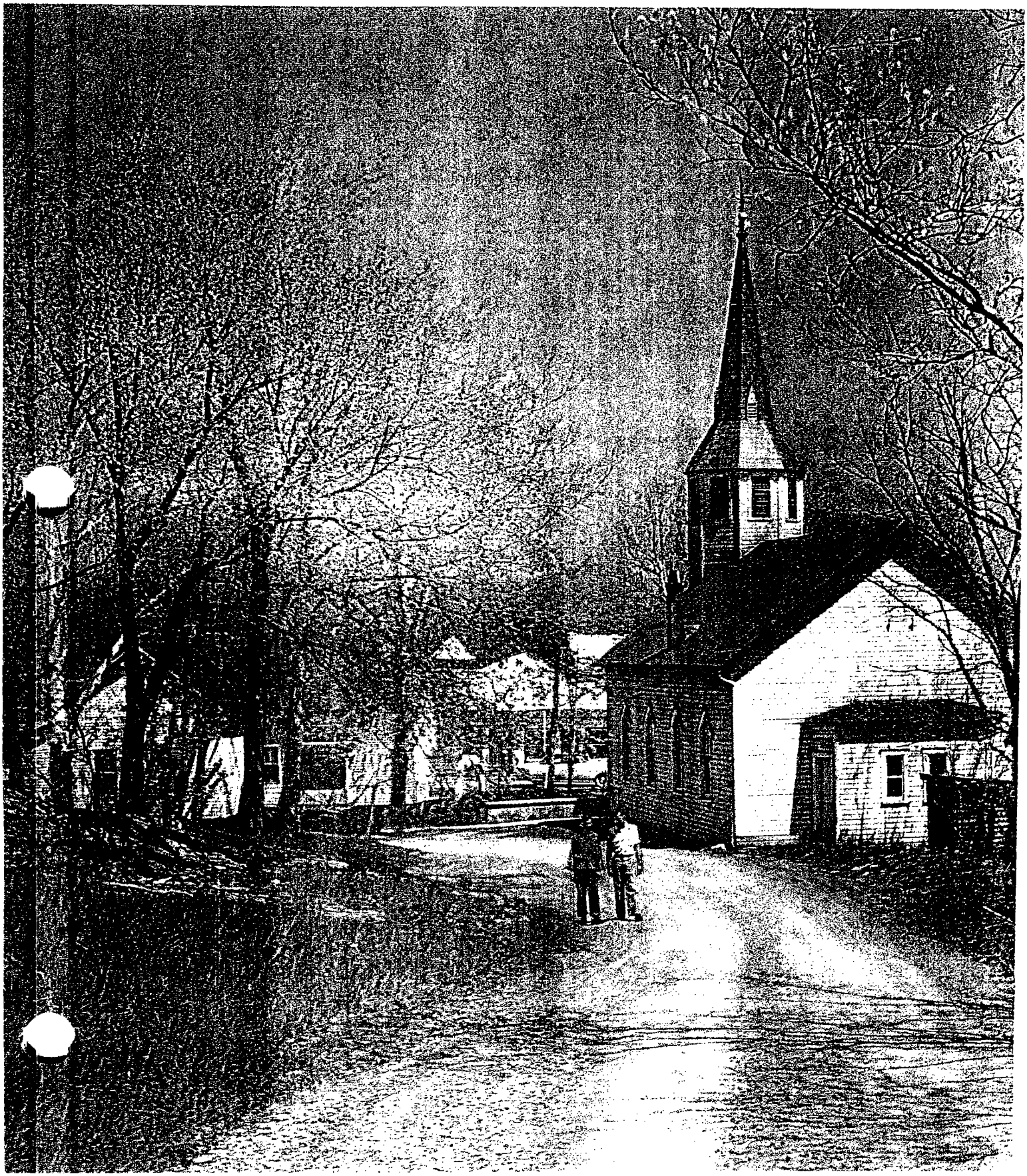
Ask any of the above men how delicate the job of replacing the rotor on the No. 5 turbine in the Power House is, and you'll be amazed at the answer.

George Lynch, Joe Ricciardi, Frank Dayton and Walter Sweeney (left to right above) replaced this three ton rotor in December, after it was taken out for inspection, and they'll tell you that the operation is a very delicate one because the blades on the rotor have to fit between the stationary diaphragms on the stator with only a total of one thirty second of an inch clearance for each blade.

Exactly lowering the rotor by means of the chain hoists was no easy job, but George, Joe, Frank, and Wally accomplished the task.

Milwaukee Solvay News

March-April, 1961



During March and to April 20th, the following men took steps up the ladder of success to better jobs:

John Kropfl—Assistant Boliremaker Foreman

Joseph Bailey—Mud Truck Driver

Gilbert Hough — Pulverizer Swing Man

Edmund Manske—House Swing Man

Robert Maxwell—Pulverizer Oiler

Issac Ward—Sub-Foreman

Arthur Norwood—Ovens Tar-Utility Man

Joe Holmes—Mud Truck Helper

James Angeloff—Ovens Oiler

RIGHT?

What we need most is a brake for our tongue, and an accelerator for the brain.

Welcome New Employees

We wish to welcome the following newly-hired men to the Coke Plant and hope that they will enjoy working here:

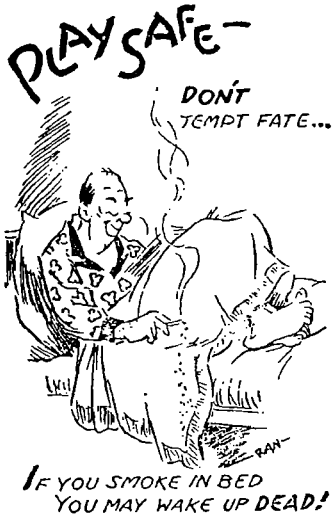
Harry Young, Jr.
Joseph Thomas
Kenneth Mc Henry
Henry Shivy
Ronald Thorgenson
Otis Bailey

Conveyor Receives New Belt

A new belt was recently put on the Coal Handlings "A" Conveyor and it was the first time this belt was changed in over 20 years.

Made of rubber covered fabric, this 38 inch wide belt was 1235 feet long and it was pulled into place by workers from the Machinist Department using the shop mule to accomplish the job.

In the photograph above, John Wagner, Richard Hanson, and Lawrence Miller are finishing splicing the belt.



EMPLOYMENT ANNIVERSARIES

Employees with 20 years or more of service who had employment anniversaries in March and April, 1961 were:

47 years
J. Walczak

45 years
E Polzin

41 years
P. J. Haeffner

39 years
J. Flerk
A. Dietrich

38 years
R. Wieland

34 years
J. Reisig
C. Bahr

32 years
F. Mashek
J. Forecki
S. Boissonnault

24 years
J. Wechselberg
E. Behling

Milwaukee Solvay News

March-April, 1962

Perfect Game

BOWLS 300

Chet Habermann got the thrill of a lifetime when he did what all bowlers dream about—he bowled the perfect 300 game on Wednesday, April 25, 1962.

Chet had finished bowling on the Company-sponsored team in the Industrial Council 825 League and he, Leo Dlugi, and Ray Joers decided to help the WBON-FM team out in the American Serb 825 League as that team was short of bowlers. Chet bowled a 174 the first game, a 131 the second, and then began getting nothing but strikes the third game. By the time he had bowled 11 strikes, a large crowd had gathered and were cheering him on. When he got the 12th and last strike, the crowd really roared and everyone crowded around and congratulated Chet.

Anyone bowling a 300 game is awarded a diamond ring with the figure 300 on it and Chet will receive one when the score has been authenticated and recorded. In addition, he will receive a savings bond for $500 because he was wearing a Crown Prince bowling shirt.

Better Believe It

Obsolescence, son, is what happens to your car once it is paid for.

Most any department store is willing to give a woman credit for what her husband earns.

BIG OVERHAUL JOB

For the first time in 40 years, the No. 6 D.C. generator in the Power House was completely removed, cleaned and repaired. Commonly referred to as the "workhorse of the Power House," this 250 volt, 2400 ampere, 600 K.W. generator requires little attention and its armature has been repaired only once since originally being installed. This generator, which is driven by a steam turbine, is one of six generators being used, and was in the process of being re-installed in its frame when this photograph was taken.

W. B. Perkins and Wally Pawlak are shown in the front row while Harold Falkowski, Electrical Department Foreman, Adolph Stopper, Don Werry, and Joe Ricciardi are shown from left to right in the rear row.

Right?

Temporary taxes outlast permanent waves.

Even if you are on the right track, if you just sit there, you'll get run over.

Br-r-r

Some folks are born with cold feet —others have cold feet thrust upon 'em.

Social Security

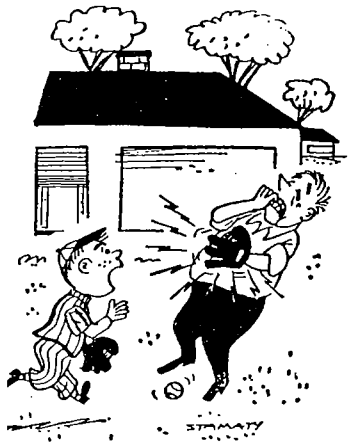
(Continued from Page 2)

fits if they do not apply for them before June 30, 1962.

The Social Security office has a pamphlet fully explaining these requirements which is free for the asking. It is pamphlet Number 29 entitled "If You Become Disabled." The Social Security office for this area is located at 2609 West Oklahoma Avenue.

Cooperation Pays

Cooperation is a wonderful thing . . . even freckles would make a nice tan if they'd get together.



"Gee, Dad, I'm sorry. — You said 'steam it in!'"

SPRING 1972

PM Producer

Published quarterly for the employees of Pickands Mather & Co., a unit of Diamond Shamrock Corporation

40 Years Bring BIG Change

"These sacks of ore from the Scranton Mine shipped for experimental purposes constituted all the ore shipped for the year 1932 from open-pit mines operated by Pickands Mather & Co."

The records show this caption on the picture is wrong. Our total open-pit shipments that year were actually 36 tons –25 from the Sagamore, 10 from the Scranton and 1 from the Mahoning. The difference between a one-horse load and 36 tons had no effect on the hard times all across the ranges that year, but the significance of those few sacks of experimental ore would turn out to be almost beyond comprehension.

This year is only the 40th anniversary of that scene, and from where we stand now, the whole caption was wrong. The picture should have been labeled just the one word which, more than other, characterizes the iron ore industry – Change. In this case, perhaps two words would have been more appropriate – Beneficial Change.

TIMES WERE TOUGH – This picture, which hung in the offices of Elton Hoyt 2nd and John Sherwin, has long been an inspirational conversation piece in the Cleveland office. Not intended as an attractive decoration, it serves as a vivid reminder that, however tough today's problems may seem, better days are ahead.

The depression was at its height in 1932, and PM people everywhere felt its sting firsthand. It had been only three years since 1929, when the 34 mines PM operated on all six of the Lake Superior ranges had been going full blast just before the crash. There were over 3,600 of our people in the pits and undergrounds that year, and they shipped over 13,875,000 tons.

In three short years the mines were silent. About the only jobs were watching, pumping and the other maintenance needed to keep the workings ready for the call for ore that was bound to come. It was a struggle to keep families warmly housed, fed and clothed. But typical of these hardy, resourceful people, they were more optimistic than gloomy. They knew there were better times ahead and, hopefully, not too far off.

But even the most optimistic could not foresee how good the future would be. Few knew that the year before, in 1931, PM and its associates had started investigating the possibilities of the low-grade ores that surrounded the idle pits – the taconites. Certainly no one, not even those working on the long-range study, could visualize the change – the beneficial change – that was to come.

There was no way of knowing that, in just 20 years, for example, plans for the $300 million Erie Mining Company taconite project would be almost finished, so that construction could start the next year, in 1953.

It was inconceivable that about 40 years away, just a little over a generation, PM would be operating only six mines, employing more than 6,000 people and shipping over 19,915,000 tons, almost all of it pellets produced from low-grade ores. That's almost 70 percent more people and 50 percent more tons. But tonnage is only part of the story. The 13,875,000 tons shipped in 1929 averaged 52.25% natural iron, or about 725 million units of iron. In 1971, the 19,915,000 tons contained an average of 63.69% natural iron or about 1,268 million units of iron, almost a 75 percent increase in quality.

So, together we've come a long way in the 40 years since 1932 and we've earned the right to caption the picture "Beneficial Change." If we keep pulling together and keep beneficial change as our common objective in filling the needs of our customers, just think what the next 40 years hold in store for us.

Diamond Shamrock Annual Report Out, Available for Employees' Personal Use

The 1971 Diamond Shamrock Corporation Annual Report has been published and is available to any employee who would like a copy for his al use.

The report notes that, despite reduced ore shipment revenues caused by a slowdown in steel operations and a national coal strike, Pickands Mather's profit of $7.51 million accounted for 13 percent of the Corporation's profit while PM's revenues of $66.25 million (excluding sales for the accounts of others) represented 12 percent of the total. In comparison, the company's 1970 profit of $10.76 million equalled 16 percent of Diamond Shamrock's profit that year.

Employees should request copies of the Annual Report by writing the Public Relations Department, Pickands Mather & Co., 2000 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

Long Service Recognized

Congratulations to the following employees who have achieved service anniversaries representing 25 or more years with the PM organization during the first quarter of 1972.

ASHTABULA & BUFFALO DOCK CO.
Anthony S. Patriarco . . . . . 30 years

CARBON LIMESTONE COMPANY
Robert S. Unangst . . . . . 25 years

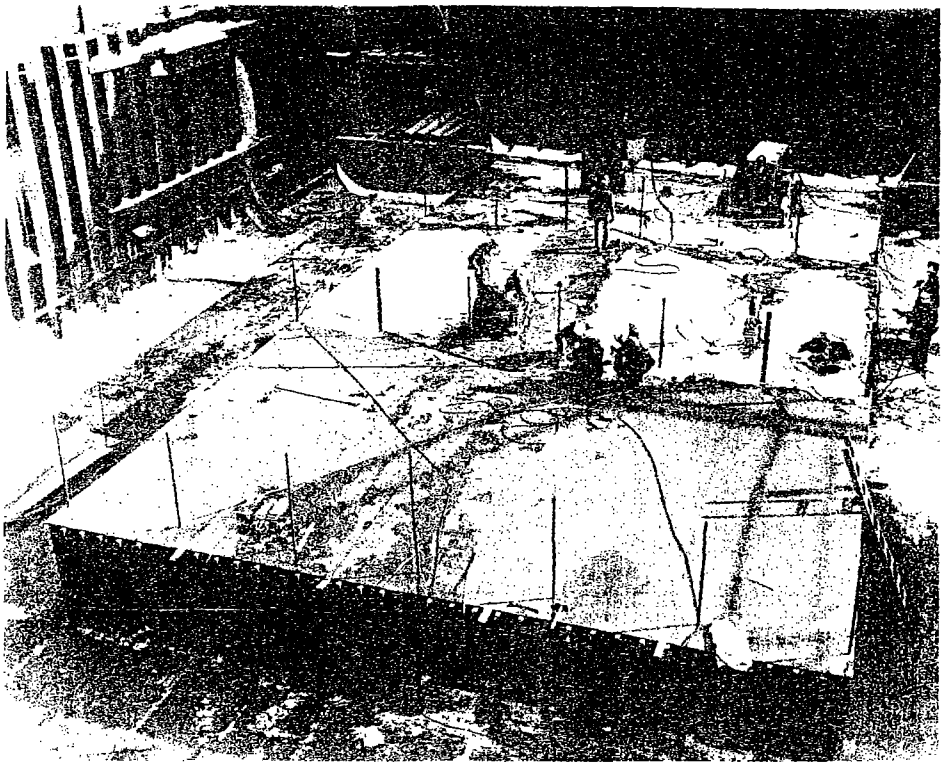
CLEVELAND OFFICE
Thomas C. Bethel . . . . . 35 years
Leonard G. Marsh . . . . . 35 years
Jane McClay . . . . . 35 years
Clarence B. Pell . . . . . 35 years
John S. Crawford II . . . . . 25 years
John A. Krum . . . . . 25 years

ERIE DOCK COMPANY
Edward Jesse . . . . . 25 years

MAHONING MINE
R. C. Brown . . . . . 30 years
J. Pavlovich . . . . . 30 years
A.R. Pertile . . . . . 30 years

MILWAUKEE SOLVAY COKE CO.
Wechselberg . . . . . 35 years
Griffith . . . . . 25 years

The following Ashtabula & Buffalo Dock employees reached their 35th anniversaries during the fourth quarter of 1971: Louis F. Kuhn, Sam B. Martello, William M. Raisanen. And Owen J. Hill of Hilton Mines achieved his 25th year of service in December.



ANOTHER NEW SECTION – Despite some extremely severe weather in Superior, Wisc., work on the 96-foot lengthening of the Steamer Charles M. Beeghly is progressing. Another inner-bottom section, each of which is 24' x 18' x 6' and weighs 17 tons, had just been put in place when this photo was taken. Interlake Steamship officials are planning to see the Beeghly back on the Lakes in mid-May.

Interlake Cleans Up Again

The Interlake Steamship Company has been awarded for the eighth consecutive year the Special Citation for vessel sanitation from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

In a letter to R.A. Nielsen, Interlake's superintendent of vessel property, HEW said the company "can indeed be proud of this accomplishment. It is a tribute to both your management and operating personnel, and is clearly the result of a diligent application of public health principles and practices."

Interlake was recommended for the award by the Chicago Regional Office of the Food and Drug Administration. The award is made through the Administration's Interstate Travel Sanitation Branch.

39 Added to Quarter Century Club

Milwaukee Solvay Coke Co. added 39 members to its Quarter Century Club during a Christmas party in December.

The 39 new members joined the 81 active and 100 retired members to boost the Club's enrollment to 220. Each of the inductees has at least 25 years of service with Milwaukee Solvay.

45...GOING ON 50 – Larry Buckholz (left) and Wally Olm (center), who received 45-year service awards at Milwaukee Solvay Coke's Quarter Century Club Christmas party, are praised by Company Vice President Jerald Lenz.

At the Christmas party, which was the 28th annual gathering, Company President George Wilkin and Vice President Jerald Lenz welcomed the club members before the dinner. After the meal, PM service awards were presented to the active employees, boxes of chocolates given to the retirees and fruit cakes awarded to the winners of a drawing.

Milwaukee Solvay Quarter Century Club officers for 1972 are: Joe Bong, president; Herb Hinz, vice president; Robert Raduenz, secretary; and Walter Sweeney, treasurer.

The night was topped off with entertainment by a local group, the Sweet Adelines Harmony Chorus. About 170 people attended.

Producer

YOUR LETTERS and comments – always welcome – should be addressed to The Producer, Pickands Mather & Co., 2000 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

MEMBER
International Association of Business Communicators
Northern Ohio Industrial Editors Association

An Equal Opportunity Employer

LET'S START WITH OURSELVES

YOU Can Fight Pollution

It is unlikely that one of the pressing questions on each of our minds at this moment is "What can I do to fight pollution?"

But maybe we should be a little more concerned about the issue. Each of us in some way contributes to pollution – by burning leaves, driving untuned cars, littering, dumping wastes where we shouldn't. So each one of us, as a responsible (or even a little selfish) citizen, should stop polluting.

The steel industry is leading the effort to clean up America. And our government is hard at work on the same problem. They'll do their part. We, in turn, must do ours.

What, then, can one person do to help fight pollution? The following list is merely a starting point in a long, hard campaign:

BELIEVE that you can help.

WHEN on a picnic, be sure to properly dispose of all paper dishes, cups ther refuse. Pick up any discards left hers. Littering of picnic grounds them for everyone.

IF you live in the city, don't litter the sidewalks. Use litter baskets – and curb your dog!

OBSERVE parking regulations so that the sanitation department can collect garbage and clean the street without obstruction.

START a campaign to save newspapers, cans and bottles for collection and recycling where facilities are available.

MEASURE detergents carefully, using only enough to get your clothes clean. Try to run your dishwasher only once a day.

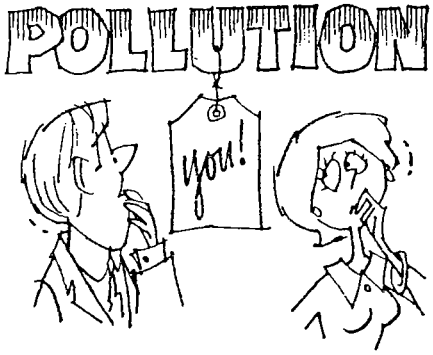
CARRY a litterbag in your car – and in your boat, too. Bring the bag back with you and dispose of it properly at the end of your trip.

KEEP beaches, parks and roadsides clean. Urge your friends to use trash receptacles and not drop wrappers, cans or bottles where they don't belong.

PARTICIPATE in community activities by working with the official cleanup or city beautification committees.

URGE officials to provide better "street furniture." Benches, bus shelters, lamp posts, street signs and especially trash baskets all have a role to play in the elimination of visual blight. A street without trash baskets, for example, is frequently littered.

IF YOUR community has open dumps, urge your neighbors to support efforts of local government to replace them with modern incinerators, an approved landfill site or other solid-waste disposal facilities.



The sketches on this page are reproduced with the permission of Ideal Basic Industries, Denver, Colo.

HERE'S HOW IT WORKS – Prenco Manufacturing representatives Gerry Duckett (far left) and Bob Leverenz (middle) explain the benefits of Prenco's liquid-waste disposal equipment to interested prospects at the Plant Engineering and Maintenance Show at Philadelphia in January. More than 140 solid prospects stopped by to seek more information. Some 70 Prenco units have been sold since Pickands Mather became exclusive sales agent for and a part owner of the company.

Anyone driving or taking the bus past S. Kinnickinnic Ave. and Mitchell Street in the 1950s will remember the enormous flames that shot up from the Milwaukee Solvay Coke company's plant behind the car barns. The company was burning off its manufactured gas as it changed coal into coke for foundry use.

Herbert Hinz, 88, who had been the general foreman, told all about the operation at the Oct. 1 meeting of the Bay View Historical Society.

The plant was in use from 1905 until 1983, Hinz said. It was started by Armin Schlesinger, who also owned the Newport Chemical Co. in Carrollville (now Oak Creek) and a foundry in Mayville.

At first the plant made manufactured gas used for lighting before electricity took over. Until 1950 it sold the same gas for stoves and heating. That was the year natural gas was allowed to come into the area. Hinz had the honor of lighting the first flame to burn off the then-unneeded manufactured gas.

"The employees formed an organization to fight natural gas and we were successful for 10 years," Hinz said. "When it did come in, we contracted with Milwaukee to use our gas to process Milorganite at the sewage plant. When we lost that contract, the coke plant became self-sufficient. We used gas to fire our ovens and make our own steam and electicity. We continued to sell coke to foundaries. It provided a hotter, steadier heat than coal." The sugger beet industry in California also relied on coke for the same reason.

Hinz listed an amazing number of by products from the burning of coal to make coke and gas. They include tar, ammonia, light oils such as toluol, an ingredient of TNT, aniline dyes, and benzols and napthaline, used to make moth balls.

"We weren't crazy about the moth balls," Hinz said. "They happened when the water used to wash the gas got too cool. They really plugged up our lines."

After the washing, the gas was pushed through an electric atmosphere charged with 100,000 volts. That got rid of 99 percent of the tar.

The decline in the foundry business helped the decline of the plant. Another factor was the country's concern with polluted air. In three or four years the company spent almost $3 million to cut down on the smoke and fumes, but the pollution was still heavy. When Hinz got a call from Fred Rehm, head of the county's air pollution control bureau, he had to adjust the burning process in one or more of the ovens at the plant.

Excess gas went to storage tanks in the Third Ward and to five large gas holders at N. 27th and St. Paul streets.

Today the property is 70 percent dismantled and patroled by dogs.

"The gas, the coal and the dust made for messy work, but we didn't mind it," Hinz said. "No matter how hot the temperature, the men wore heavy long johns to keep the oven heat off their bodies and absorb the sweat."

Hinz now lives at the Concord, a residential community in Greendale; he's a remarkable man for his age.

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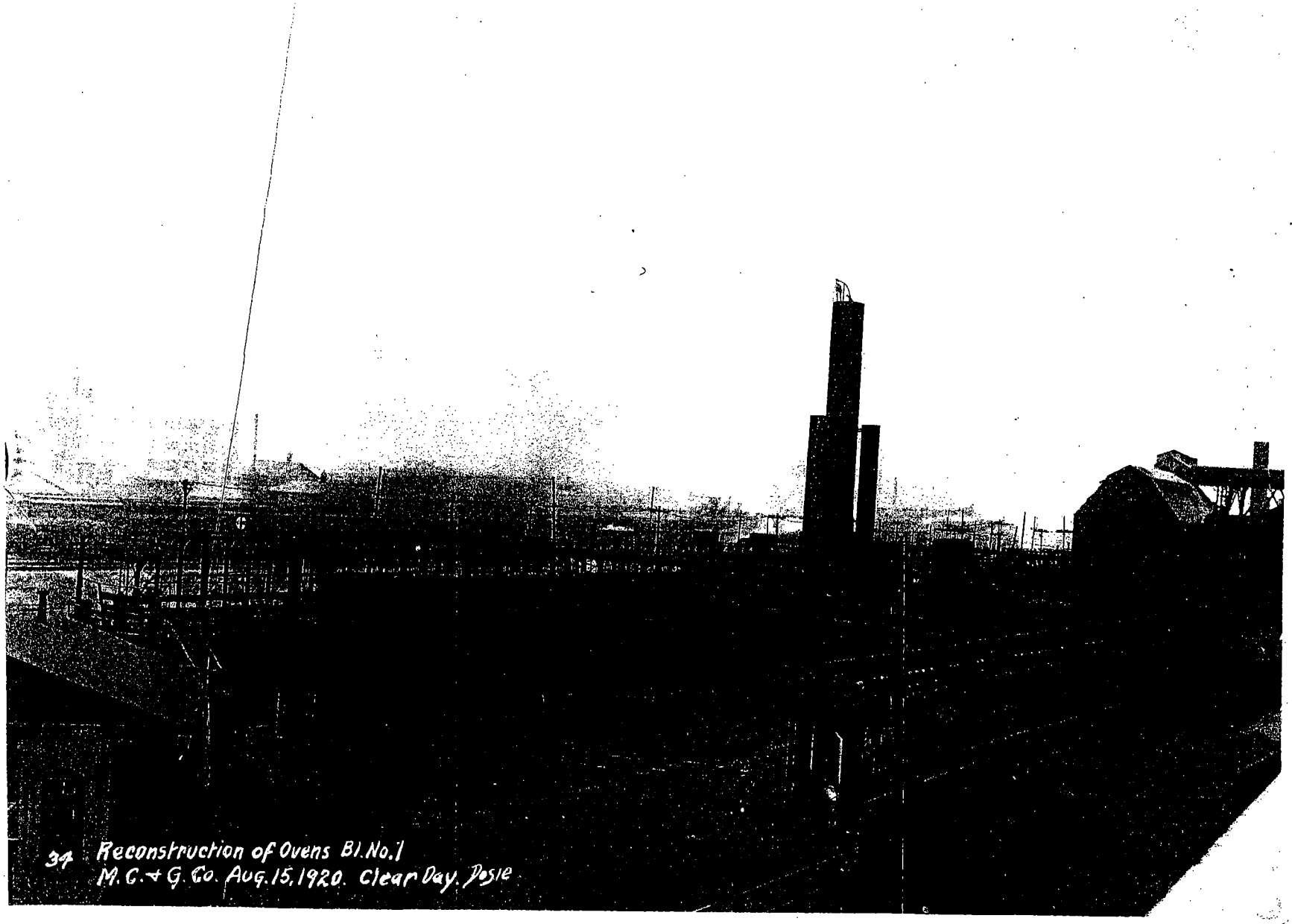

34 Reconstruction of Ovens Bl. No. 1
M. C. + G. Co. Aug. 15, 1920. Clear Day. Posie

City of Milwaukee

Master Report

200 E. Wells Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

5/8
Returned to ZND

File Number: 001786

File Number:	001786	File Type:	Resolution	Status:	In Committee
Version:	0	Reference:		Controlling Body:	ZONING, NEIGHBORHOODS & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
File Name:				Introduced:	4/10/01
Requester:	DEPARTMENT OF CITY DEVELOPMENT	Cost:		Final Action:	
Drafter:	boc			Effective:	

Comments:

Title: Resolution approving the boundaries and authorizing and directing the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Milwaukee to prepare a Redevelopment Plan for the Solvay Coke Redevelopment Project Area, in the 12th Aldermanic District. (DCD)

Sections:

Indexes: REDEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, REDEVELOPMENT, PLANNING

Sponsors: The Chair

Attachments: Exhibit 1 (Boundary Map).PDF, Fiscal Note.doc

History of Legislative File 001786

Version:	Acting Body:	Date:	Action:	Sent To:	Due Date:	Return Date:	Result:
0	COMMON COUNCIL	4/10/01	ASSIGNED TO	ZONING, NEIGHBORHOODS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE			
0	ZONING, NEIGHBORHOODS & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	4/20/01	HEARING NOTICES SENT		5/1/01		
0	ZONING, NEIGHBORHOODS & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	5/1/01	RECOMMENDED FOR ADOPTION				Pass
Mover:	ALD. DONOVAN	Ayes: 5 - ALD. HENNINGSEN, ALD. JOHNSON-ODOM, ALD. SCHERBERT, ALD. PAWLINSKI and ALD. DONOVAN Noes: 0					5 - 0

Master Report Continued (001786)

0	COMMON COUNCIL	5/8/01	REFERRED TO	ZONING, NEIGHBORHOODS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	Pass
Mover:	ALD. SANCHEZ	Ayes: 16 - President Pratt, Herron, D'Amato, Hennington, Bohl, Johnson-Odom, Gordon, Donovan, Richards, Cameron, Sanchez, Pawlinski, Breier, Nardelli, Murphy and Hines Noes: 0 Excused: 1 - Scherbert			16 - 0 - 1 Excused

If adopted by two-thirds of the Common Council membership, this resolution will enable the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Milwaukee to proceed with the preparation of a Redevelopment Plan for the Solvay Coke Redevelopment Project Area and subsequently to submit that Plan to the Common Council for consideration and approval in accordance with the required procedures and provisions set forth in Section 66.1333, Wisconsin Statutes.

Whereas, As a first step in the exercise of powers granted and for the acquisition and disposition of real property in a project area, Section 66.1333, Wisconsin Statutes, as amended, requires that the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Milwaukee ("Authority") designate the boundaries of a proposed project area in order to ascertain the names of the owners of record of the real property within such project which are to be given official public notice and also to submit such boundaries to the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee ("Common Council") for approval and for a declaration that such area is a blighted area in need of blight elimination and a redevelopment project; and

Whereas, On April 2, 2001, the Authority designated boundaries for the proposed Solvay Coke Redevelopment Project with a recommendation for subsequent Common Council approval; and

Whereas, Section 66.1333(6)(b)1., Wisconsin Statutes, provides that the Common Council may take appropriate action to assure that any new construction or substantial remodeling of existing structures within such boundaries will not substantially prejudice the preparation and processing of a Redevelopment Plan for the proposed project area; and

Whereas, The Common Council deems it necessary and in the public interest to undertake activities to eliminate blight, blighting influences, obsolescence and the deterioration of property in the Solvay Coke Redevelopment Project area; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee regarding approval of the boundaries for the proposed Solvay Coke Redevelopment Project pursuant to the provisions of Section 66.1333, Wisconsin Statutes, that:

1. The project area boundaries designated by the Authority which are more specifically described in Exhibit 1, a copy of which is attached to this Common Council File, are in all respects approved.

2. It is declared that the project area designated, by virtue of its present use, obsolescence, deterioration of site and other improvements, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the City of Milwaukee and, therefore, is a blighted area in need of a redevelopment project within the meaning of Section 66.1333, Wisconsin Statutes.

City of Milwaukee

Master Report

200 E. Wells Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

File Number: 001786

3. The Authority is requested to proceed with the preparation of a Redevelopment Plan and, if necessary, a Relocation Payment and Assistance Plan for the proposed project area, including any and all studies and surveys necessary as may be required by Wisconsin law and to submit such Plans to the Common Council for approval.

4. For an initial period not to exceed six months from the date of adoption of this resolution, it prohibits the authorization of any new construction in the proposed project area, except upon resolution by the Common Council as provided in Section 66.1333(6)(b)1., Wisconsin Statutes, and in Section 200-36 of the Milwaukee Code of Ordinances, and therefore no new construction except ordinary repair or maintenance, or improvement necessary to continue occupancy under any regulatory order, shall be authorized by any agency, board, or commission of the City of Milwaukee in such area except as herein provided.

5. It pledges its cooperation in the preparation of plans incidental to the aforesaid project and requests the various City officials, departments, boards, commissions, and agencies having administrative jurisdiction and responsibilities in the premises located within the designated and approved boundaries of the proposed project to likewise cooperate with and to assist, as may be appropriate, the Authority and its duly appointed staff, the Department of City Development.

6. The City Clerk is directed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution along with a copy of Exhibit 1 to the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of City Development, the Commissioner of Neighborhood Services, and the City Engineer.

REDEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR
THE SOLVAY COKE PROPERTY
PHASE 1

Redevelopment Authority
Of The
City of Milwaukee

Prepared by:

Department of City Development
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

August 2001

5

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Project Boundary and Existing Land Use

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3.Map 3
Proposed Land Use

4.Map 4
Existing Zoning Map

5.Map 5
Acquisition Map and Table

A. INTRODUCTION

This redevelopment plan is prepared pursuant to section 66.1333 (6) (b) 2, Wisconsin Statutes which requires that, "Such redevelopment plan shall conform to the general plan of the City and shall be sufficiently complete to indicate its relationship to definite local objectives as to appropriate land uses, improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, recreational and community facilities, and other public improvements in the project area, and shall include without being limited to, a statement of the boundaries of the project area; a map showing existing uses and conditions of real property therein; a land use plan showing proposed uses of the area; information showing the standards of population density, land coverage and building intensity in the area after redevelopment; present and potential equalized value for property tax purposes; a statement of proposed changes, if any, in zoning ordinances or maps, and building codes and ordinances; a statement as to the kind and number of site improvements and additional public utilities which will be required to support the new land uses in the area after redevelopment; and a statement of a feasible method proposed for relocation of families to be displaced from the project area."

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This redevelopment area is currently industrial zoned land. The goal of the Redevelopment Authority is to eliminate blight, clean up the environment and create developable, highly productive parcels for redevelopment. The redevelopment plan for this area is comprised of two phases. Phase 1 establishes the need for eliminating blight in the area and property acquisition. It also provides a working framework for Phase 2. Phase 2 will determine redevelopment scenarios and establish development standards.

1. Plan Objectives

The objective of this redevelopment plan is to facilitate redevelopment of the area currently known as Solvay Coke, shown on Map 1 in this redevelopment plan. Specifically, the plan seeks to:

a. Improve the quality of the project area by eliminating any physical or environmental deficiencies that detract from the general appearance or discourage or impede appropriate new investment opportunities.
b. Foster redevelopment activities within the project area consistent with the needs and growth of the surrounding neighborhood and the City as a whole.
c. Promote uses that are not harmful to the environment.
d. Establish land use and design guidelines for the project area.

2. Proposed Renewal Actions

To accomplish the objectives of this plan the Redevelopment Authority may exercise any or all of the powers provided to it under section 66.1333, Wisconsin Statutes. Actions may include:

a. Acquiring property in the project area and the clearance of substandard structures and equipment.
b. Assessing site conditions including, but not limited to, geotechnical conditions, soil properties, or other environmental factors pertaining to the land.
c. Imposing standards for redevelopment.
d. Facilitating public improvements within the project area.
e. Disposing of land acquired in the project area, for uses in accordance with the provisions of a plan, by sale, lease, or dedication for public purposes.
f. Vacating plats and public rights-of-way, replatting, and rezoning in accordance with the procedures specified in the applicable provisions of local ordinances and Wisconsin law.
g. Providing financial assistance for the project area.

3. Land Use Assessment

While it is assumed that redevelopment is feasible in the project area, detailed environmental and site analyses will be undertaken to determine the type(s) of recommended uses. These analyses will evaluate the opportunities and constraints of the site. The following is a description of known conditions.

Assets and advantages:

a. The site has immediate waterfront access. Approximately 3813 ft. of water frontage is accessible along the site. The Kinnickinnic River, the Menomonee River and Lake Michigan are all directly accessible from the site.

b. The site is predominantly vacant land under single ownership, with large parcels for development. The site is approximately 45.9 acres and may be assembled with adjacent properties to create a 60 acre redevelopment opportunity.

c. Commuter rail service is accessed approximately one mile from the site, although the train itself does run adjacent to the site. The Amtrak commuter train runs throughout the day, 6 days a week to most Midwest cities. Chicago and Northwestern R.R. (now known as Union Pacific Railroad Company) and Soo Line (also known as Canadian Pacific) freight rail services are located within the site.

d. The site is within a mile of Downtown and the Historic Third Ward. Stable urban neighborhoods surround the site. Three thousand and seventeen (3917) people live within a 1/2 mile of the site. The age group 25-44 years comprise 31% of this population and represent a large pool of potential employees within the area.

e. Freeway access to I-94 going to North, South, and Western destinations is within five blocks of the redevelopment area. In addition, the parcel is adjacent to major arterial and secondary streets. Four major bus routes provide service to the area, and bicycle and pedestrian access provide further transportation choices.

Limitations and constraints:

a. The site has minimal street frontage and visual access.
b. The site lacks infrastructure.
c. Environmental contamination is suspected from former industrial uses, including coal gasification, tanning and coking.
d. Historically, the site was a marshland and subsurface conditions are unknown.
e. Treatment of the water's edge is substandard and inconsistent. Large sections of dockwall are in poor condition and abandoned crane foundations remain.
f. The site lacks on-site stormwater and erosion management systems to control runoff into the Kinnickinnic River and the Milwaukee Harbor.
g. The underutilized land and dilapidated structures create visual blight.
h. Existing platting makes development impractical.

4. Duration of Development Controls

The provisions and guidelines enumerated above shall be in full force and effect from the date this plan is certified to the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee as provided by section 66.431 (6) (e), Wisconsin Statutes. They will continue to be in full force and effect for a period of twenty years unless terminated earlier by a record of instrument of the Authority.

5. Developer's Obligation

Future developers will be required to abide by the following covenants and all provisions included in agreements for land disposition and conveyance.

a. The developer shall submit all proposals for development projects to the Authority for its review and approval prior to the start of construction. Proposals shall consist of architectural elevations, site development and landscape plans and other presentation materials requested by the Redevelopment Authority.
b. The developer and any successors shall conform to the development standards specified in the plan and any approved revisions to the plan.
c. The developer shall not sell, lease, or otherwise transfer such land prior to completion of a development project without prior written consent of the Authority.
d. The developer shall comply with all applicable local and state codes, ordinances, regulations, and statutes in effect.
e. Land disposition and conveyance agreements will include a project time schedule. The Authority reserves the right to terminate any agreements for development projects that are not progressing according to such schedules.

6. Authority's Obligation to the Developer

The Authority will furnish the future developer with an appropriate certificate upon the satisfactory completion of all building construction and related improvements specified in the final construction plans approved for the project. The purchaser shall have no power to convey the project or any part thereof until the Authority so certifies, as provided by Wisconsin law and the established agreements.

C. CONFORMANCE WITH STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Conformance to the General Plan of the City of Milwaukee and Local Objectives

This plan was reviewed by the City Planning Commission and the Common Council and determined to be in conformance with the City's Comprehensive Plan on _____ ,2001. The plan meets local objectives, including the elimination of blight, redevelopment of brownfields into productive use and promoting waterfront development.

2. Statement of Project Area Boundaries

The boundaries of this project are shown generally as to location on all maps attached to this Renewal Plan and are more precisely described in Map 1.

3. Map of Existing Uses and Conditions of Real Property

Existing uses and the condition of real property are shown in Map 2, attached to this plan.

4. Land Use Plan of Proposed Uses

To be determined in Phase 2 of the plan.

5. Standards of Population Density

Standards in accordance with the City of Milwaukee Zoning Code will apply.

6. Land Coverage and Building Density

To be determined in Phase 2 of the plan. They will be defined according to zoning provisions and guidelines for site design and building placement.

7. Present and Potential Equalized Value for Property Tax Purposes

The Present and Equalized Value for 2001 Property Tax Purposes are listed below.

a. Wisconsin Wrecking 311 E. Greenfield Ave.
Cliff's Mining Company
Land: $1,161,600 Improvements: $100.00

b. City of Milwaukee 401 E. Greenfield Ave.
Land: $0.00 Improvements: $0.00

c. David Kadinger 401R E. Greenfield Ave.
Land: $61,000.00 Improvements: $5,000.00

The potential values will be determined upon completion of site assessment.

8. Statement of Proposed Changes in Zoning or Building Codes

The project area is currently zoned I/A/125, as shown in Map 5. Any future changes will be determined upon completion of a site assessment.

9. Statement of Required Site Improvements and Additional Public Facilities

Site improvements and additional public utilities required to support new development will be determined jointly by the Commissioner of Public Works, the City Engineer, and the Redevelopment Authority of the City of Milwaukee based on definitive redevelopment proposals, and on detailed engineering and urban design studies. These improvements will be described generally as to location, layout, type and size in documents, maps and drawings prepared or to be prepared by the City Department of Public Works in support of this plan.

10. Statement of a Feasible Method Proposed for Relocation of Displaced Families

Implementation of the plan may require displacement of a wrecking and salvage business in the project area. It is presently unknown whether this business legally occupies the property. In the event there are relocation implications, the Authority is prepared to conform in all respects to the State Department of Commerce regulations and the relevant sections of Chapter 32 Wisconsin Statutes concerning benefits for displacees.

D. PROCEDURE FOR CHANGES IN THE APPROVED PLAN

At any time after this project area plan has been approved by the Authority and the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, it may be modified in accordance with the provisions and procedures established in the applicable subsections of section 66.1333 Wisconsin Statutes.

Map Number 5 Land Acquisition Map

Schedule of Lands and Interests Required

Parcel Number	Owner of Record	Parcel Address	Tax Key Number	Interest Required	Parcel Area
1	Wisconsin Wrecking	311 E. Greenfield Ave.	4639995200	Fee	~45.9 acres
2	Cliff's Mining	311 E. Greenfield Ave.	46399995200	Fee	~45.9 acres
3	City of Milwaukee	401 E. Greenfield Ave.	46399951003	None	~13.83 acres
4	David Kadinger	401R E. Greenfield Ave.	46399400	None	~1.13 acres
5	Chicago & Northwestern RR	401 E. Greenfield Ave.	439988110	None	N/A

LEGEND

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- CHURCH
- HOTEL / MOTEL
- ROOMING HOUSE
- POLICE STATION
- FIRE STATION
- HOSPITAL
- CONDOMINIUM
- UTILITY COMPANY
- STORAGE TANK
- PARK
- P.S. PUBLIC SCHOOL
- P.G. PLAYGROUND
- PARKING LOT
- PARKING STRUCTURE
- SINGLE OR DUPLEX RESIDENTIAL
- MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- MIXED COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL OR LOCAL BUSINESS
- OFFICE / PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
- MIXED COMMERCIAL
- SKILLED CARE FACILITY
- VACANT PARCEL
- NON - PUBLIC EDUCATION
- PUBLIC BUILDING
- MANUFACTURING AND WAREHOUSING
- ACCESSORY BUILDING
- CEMETERY
- TENNIS COURT
- BASKETBALL COURT
- DORMITORY

RENEWAL PROJECT

SOLVAY COKE

BOUNDARY AND EXISTING LAND USE

MAP NO.

N.

0 150 300

DATE 1/11/01

PRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CITY DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION CENTER
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PenTable : pen\ra500lu.pen lparm\project name\
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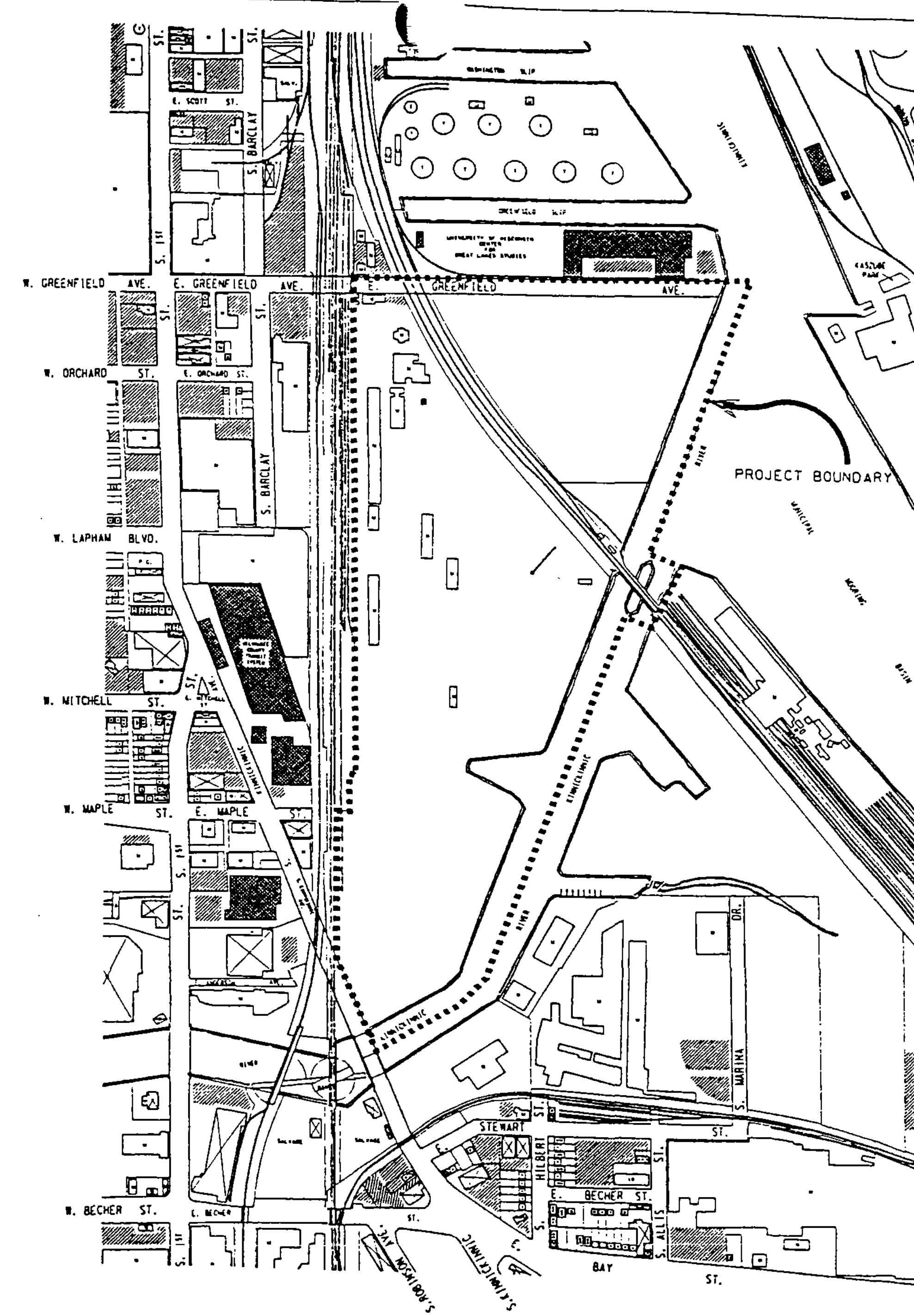

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467	466

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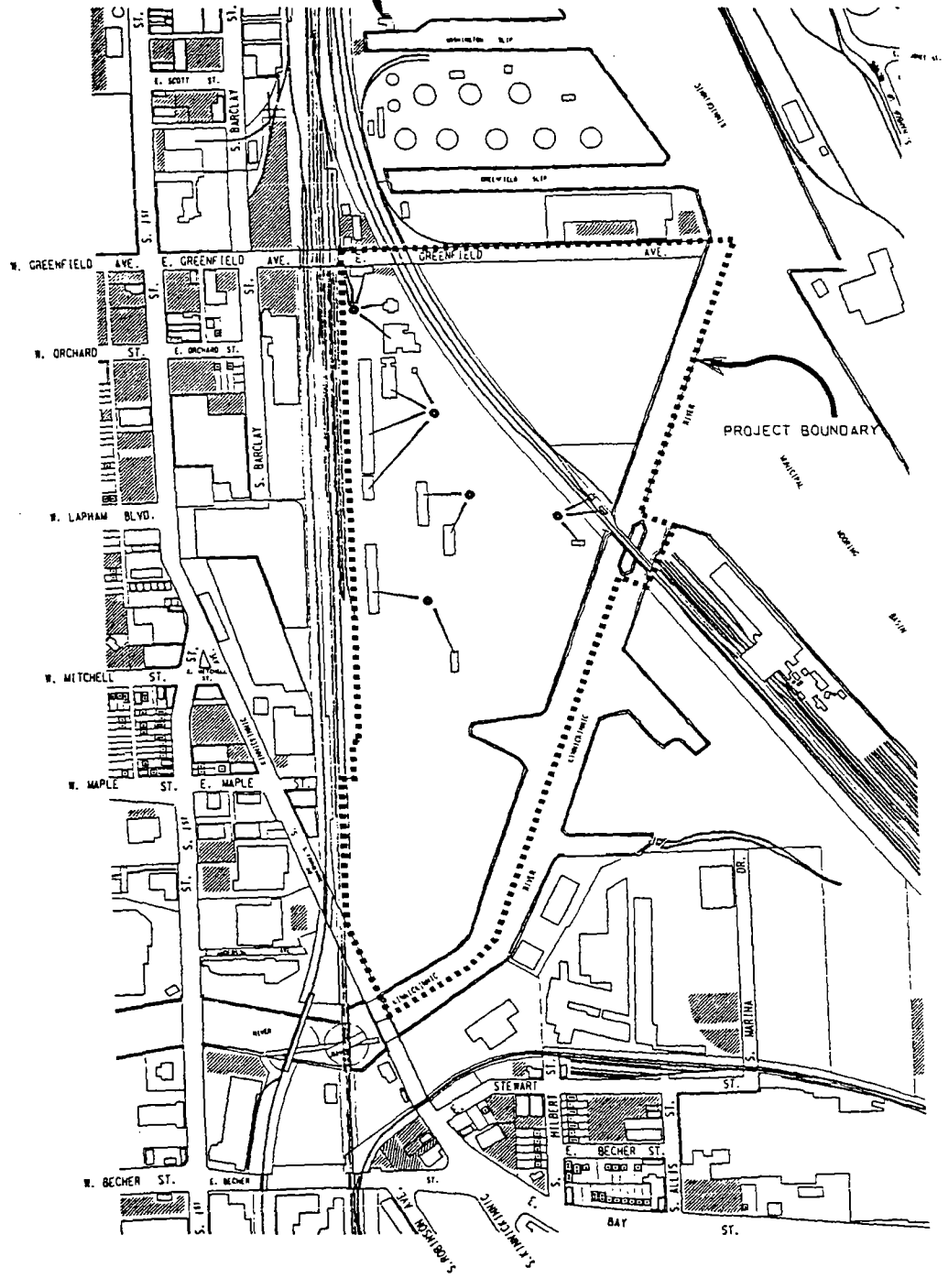
467	466

LEGEND

- STANDARD
- MINOR DEFICIENCY
- MAJOR DEFICIENCY
- SUBSTANDARD



RENEWAL PROJECT

SOLVAY COKE

STRUCTURE CONDITION

MAP NO.

2

N.

0 150 300

DATE 1/11/01

PRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CITY DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION CENTER
Design File - w:\RENEWAL\solvay_coke.dgn solvary_coke_2
Pentable: pen(tb)500(u)pen (parm project name) .1
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To be determined

RENEWAL PROJECT

SOLVAY COKE

PROPOSED
LAND USE PLAN

MAP NO.
3

N.

0 150 300

DATE 1/11/01

PRODUCED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CITY DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION CENTER
Design File - m:\RENEWAL\solvay_coke.dgn
PenTable - pen1b:500lu.pen
Color Table - cir1b:ow.ctb
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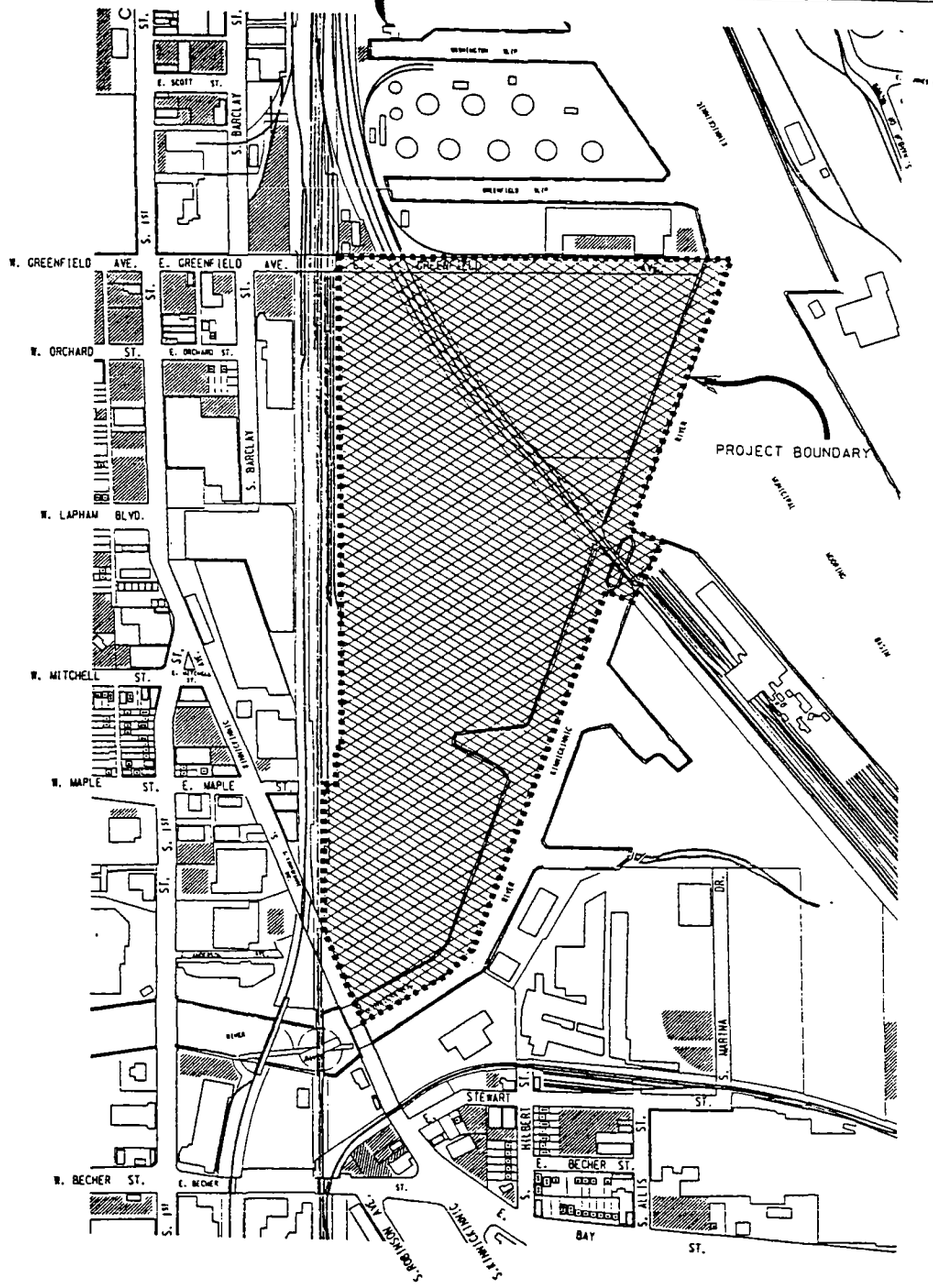

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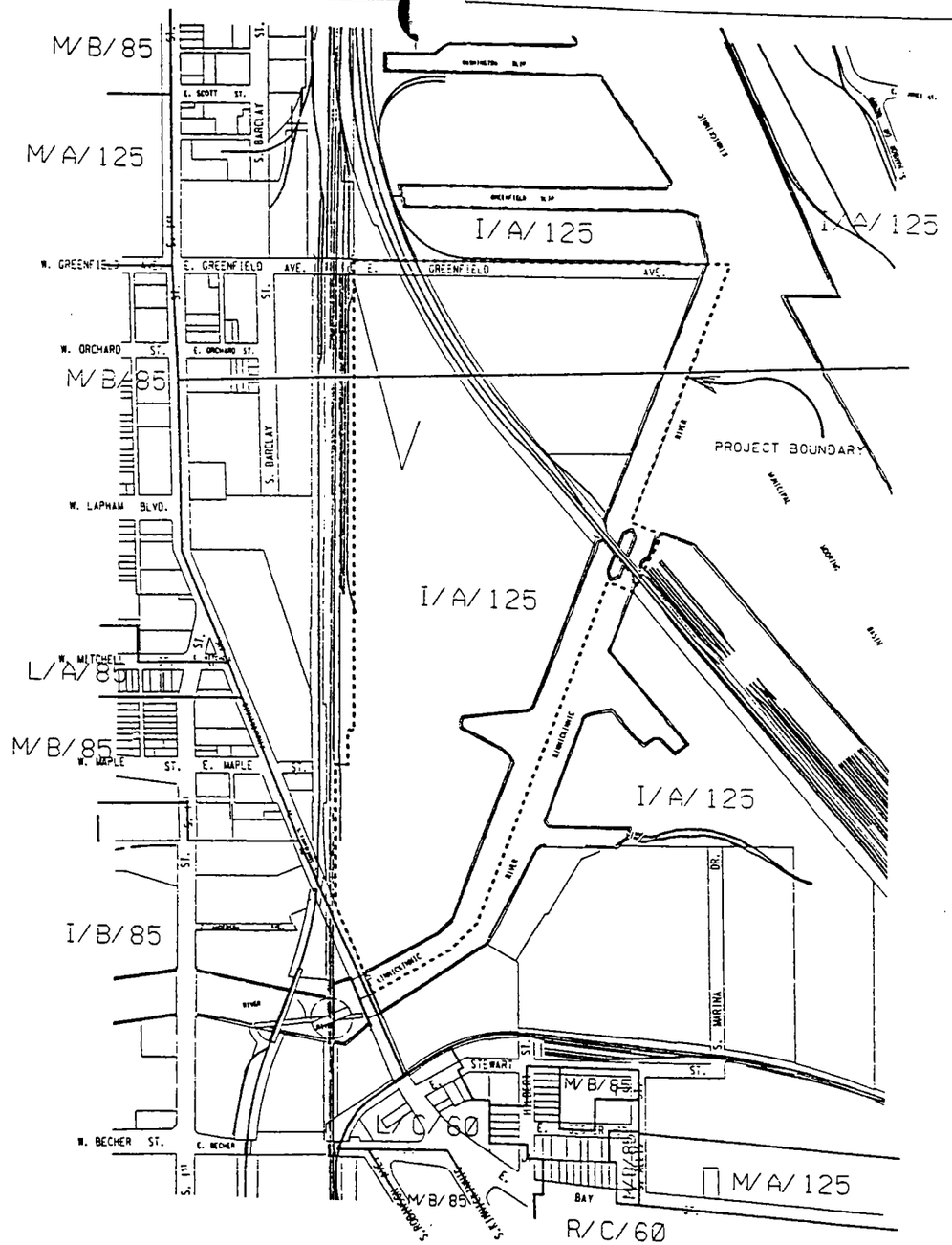
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL	TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL	MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL/OFFICE	INSTITUTIONAL	DETAILED PLANNED DEVELOPMENT	GENERAL PLANNED DEVELOPMENT
R/F-1/40 R/F-2/40 R/F-3/40 R/F-4/40 R/F-5/40	R/C-1/40 R/C-2/40 R/C-3/40	R/A/85 R/C/85 R/A/-125 R/C/-125 R/B/40 R/D/40 R/B/60 R/D/60 R/C/40 R/D/85 R/C/60	RO/A/85 RO/C/60 RO/D/40	T/B/85 T/A/125 T/D/40 T/C/60	DPD	GPD
HIGH DENSITY RES-IDENTIAL	HIGH DENSITY RES-IDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL AND SPECIALTY USE	RESIDENTIAL AND SPECIALTY USE	NEIGHBORHOOD RETAIL	MAJOR RETAIL	PARKING
C9A (A)	C9A (B)	C9B (A)	C9B (B)	C9C	C9E	P/C/60 P/D/40 P/B/85 P/A/-125
OFFICE AND SERVICE	OFFICE AND SERVICE	OFFICE AND SERVICE	RESTRICTED OFFICE	NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPPING	LOCAL BUSINESS	CIVIC ACTIVITY
C9F (A)	C9F (B)	C9F (C)	O/B/40 O/C/40 O/D/40 O/E/40 O/F-1/40 O/F-4/40	S/B/40 S/D/40 S/B/60 S/E/40 S/A/85 S/F-1/40 S/C/40 S/F-3/40	L/A/85 L/A/-125 L/B/40 L/B/60 L/C/40 L/C/60 L/C/85	L/D/40 L/D/60 L/D/85 L/E/40 L/F-1/40 L/F-3/40 L/F-4/40	C9D
LAKEFRONT	MANUFACTURING	INDUSTRIAL	WAREHOUSING AND LIGHT MANUFACTURING	REGIONAL SHOPPING	COMMERCIAL SERVICE	MIXED ACTIVITY
J/C/60	M/B/85 M/A/-125 M/D/40 M/C/60	I/D/40 I/A/-125 I/D/60 I/E/40 I/C/60 I/E/60 I/B/85	C9H	RS/C/40 RS/D/40 RS/D/85 RS/F-1/40 RS/F-3/60 RS/F-3/125	CS/B/85 CS/C/40 CS/C/60 CS/C/85 CS/D/40 CS/F-4/40	C9G



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RENEWAL PROJECT

SOLVAY COKE

EXISTING ZONING MAP

MAP NO.

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DATE 1/11/01

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Queue lp: \\ATHENS2\HP_1000: , Size - (13.485:45.8.000000 MILWAUKEE, WI.

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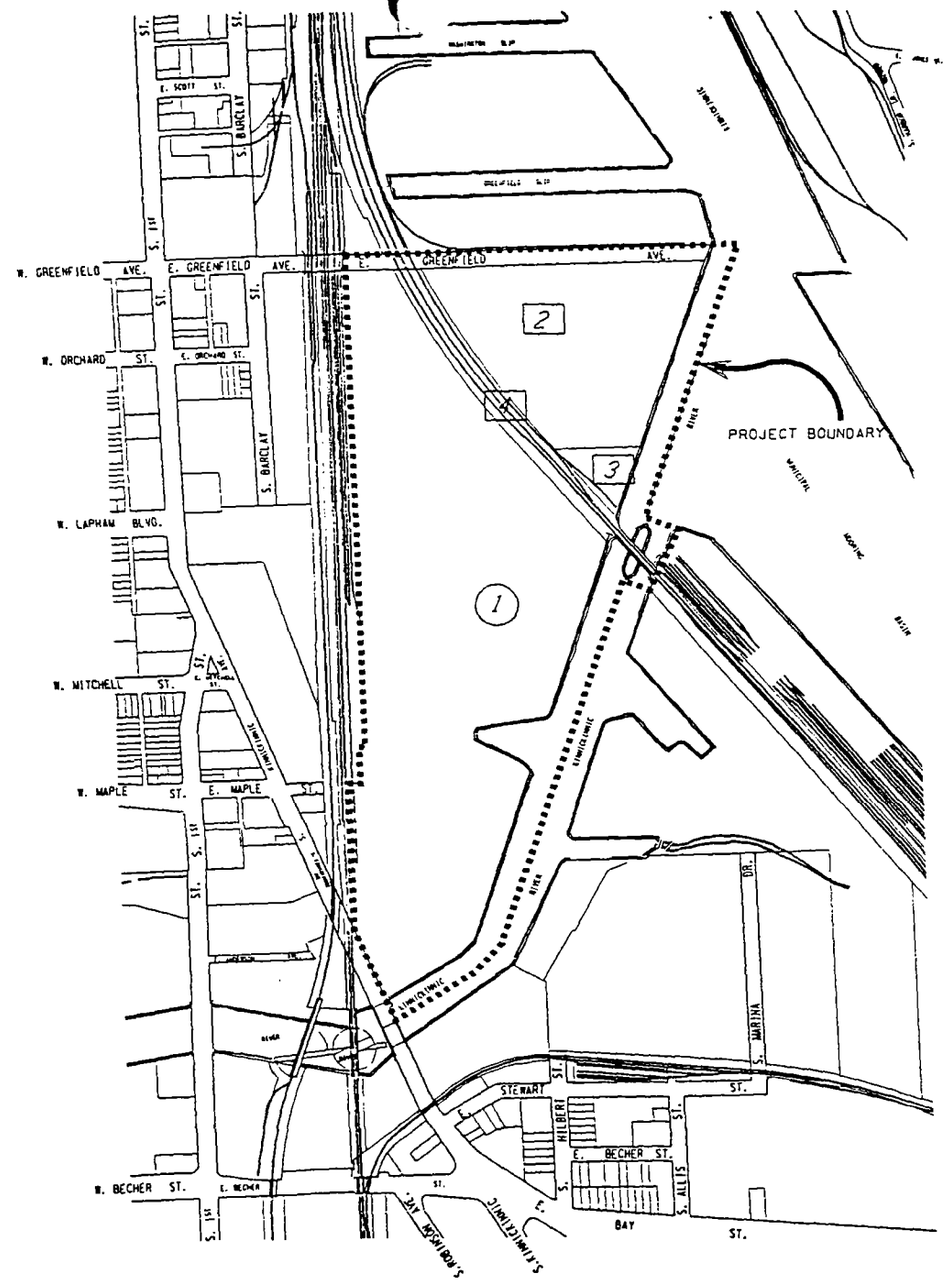
LEGEND

LAND ACQUISITION PLAN

(1) PARCEL TO BE ACQUIRED

[2] PARCEL NOT TO BE ACQUIRED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E. GREENFIELD AVE.
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E. ORCHARD ST.
W. LAPHAM BLVD.
W. MITCHELL ST.
E. MITCHELL ST.
W. MAPLE ST.
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S. BARCLAY
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