

*Our
Yard
wishes
you
a
Happy
New
Year*

SUN SHIPBUILDING
AND DRY DOCK CO.
CHESTER, PA.

JANUARY
1954

*Happy
New
Year*



Memo from

John G. Paw, Jr.

MAY I take this opportunity to thank all of you who sent me your good wishes in connection with the birth of our business. Each wish is appreciated, though I cannot hope to thank you all individually.

These greetings, like seeing strains from an hour in the yard or shop, bring back pleasant memories. Some of my most valuable ones have been the friendships with Sea Ship men and women — many dating back more than a score years ago when I was working out on the shipways. They have been a source of warmth and satisfaction along the way.

I wish each fellow-employee and individual member of his family a Happy New Year. While the 1954 outlook indicates that some of our more recent family members may be seeking their livelihood in new fields, due to the recession in new ship construction, I hope that they can have had, and will retain a favorable association with us.

An unexpected individual in Wayne with whom I do occasional business, has just requested copies of Chris Tamm, or 'ranch up' as old friends he made here during World War II production. We run into many old friends of Sea Ship throughout our country — and it is hoped that those who recently left, or may leave in the future certainly, may keep these friendships alive.

This friendliness I think, has characterized Sea Ship through the years, more than any other factor. It is a rare way indeed.

Your Treasurer Reports on Sun Ship's Welfare Performance in 1953

By William Crockett



A little over a year ago, the Treasurer wishes to see it as a means to extend to all former employees the Nation's best greeting and the message which they and their families enjoy good health and happiness during 1954.

We all realize that our health, happiness and prosperity depend to a great extent upon the conditions of our employment. The success of a Company depends upon many factors. With our Company, the welfare of business is the first to a big factor, and how well we function as a means to make it profitable. Each of us performs a necessary part, but we all have a common interest.

Our Company has always been interested in the well being of its employees and their families. Among the various benefits extended are those in connection with the several insurance plans now in effect. Most of these have been in effect for many years, but our new plans were instituted March 1st last year — that of Hospital and Surgical Expense coverage for wives and children of employees, in which the Company agreed to contribute one-third the cost. In addition to this new insurance coverage, the Company has broadened the Hospitalization and Surgical Expense insurance for its employees increasing the daily benefits from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per day and general allowances for other charges from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

With reference to the Group Life Insurance coverage, employees of 35 years of age and over, who have had twenty-five years of service with the Company, may voluntarily enter and continue to carry one-half the amount of insurance carried before retirement.

The Sun Ship Mutual Benefit Association increased the weekly cash benefits from \$25.00 per week to \$30.00

per week, increasing the dues, however, from 15¢ per week to 18¢ per week, the Company increasing its contribution for same from 8¢ to 10¢ per week per employee.

It should be of interest to all the employees to know what credits were paid out as benefits to the employees on their families during the almost completed year of 1953.

The Sun Ship Mutual Benefit Association for 33 weeks paid benefits totaling \$96,746.44. Benefits are played at the Company and as Directors of the association and voluntarily give their time to its business, meeting weekly for the purpose after their working hours.

The Group Hospitalization and Surgical Expense Insurance, administered by the Hospital Life Insurance Society, paid benefits of \$90,794.17 to employees in 33 weeks, averaging about \$28,725.51 each, and paid benefits of \$393,136.00 to wives and children in 33 weeks amounting over \$11,913.00 per week.

The Group Life Insurance, also administered by the Hospital Life Insurance Society, paid a total of \$300,000.00 to the families of 14 of our employees who died while in the employ of the Company. This is an average of about \$21,428.57 for each death. Employees receive insurance protection figured on their annual earnings which is based on their family rate multiplied by 254 representing the approximate annual work hours in a year. Employees pay fourteen cents a week per \$1000 of insurance and the first \$1000 of insurance. The Company pays for the first \$1000 of insurance in full, and the balance of the premium 18¢ per week per \$1000 on all over the first \$1000.

The Company has cooperated with the United States Government to encourage the systematic purchase of Government Savings Bonds, paying all the clerical expenses involved. During 1953, \$28,047.00 maturity value of bonds were purchased by the employees at savings. Since the Company began cooperating with the Government for the purchase of bonds in 1942, employees have purchased \$7,552,000.00 maturity value of bonds.

It is hoped you will enjoy good health during 1954, but the extension of these insurance plans will give to all our employees feeling of security.

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John East, Editor, Ann Buckley, Secretary, DEWEESON, Donald Baker, for Bill "Workal" Buckley, "Winky" Ryan, Carl Gledhill, mg. F. Emlen, "Tom" Fisher, (Photo Credit) Tom Emlen, Charles Greenman, John Hoffberger, Steve Lafford, W. B. Malley, Joe McElroy, Roger McElroy, Wagon Cole, Frank Polgans, "Pinky" Polgans, Steve Rogerson, Harry Salsbery, Edwin B. Sargent, Cy Slesin, Sam Stewart, Louis Wallace, Eddie West, Thomas Wood, Mike Zwickler.

SUN SHIP'S OUTLOOK FOR 1954

TO ALL EMPLOYEES



Thus forecast for shipbuilding in 1954, and only for one year, but for the entire shipbuilding industry, certainly something but something of this kind.

Contracts on hand for new construction are: the Marine-Class vessel for the Government, which should be delivered in January; one 20,000 deadweight ton tanker for the Southern Oceanic Company, which will be delivered in February; one 20,000 deadweight ton tanker for the South Atlantic Marine, S.A., which will be delivered in March; one 20,000 deadweight ton tanker for the Southern Oceanic Company, which will be delivered in May. In addition, we have contracts for the construction of two 20,000 deadweight ton tankers for the Sun Oil Company for which the keels have not yet been laid. It is anticipated that the keel for the first one of these vessels will be laid early in January 1954 and the laying of the keel for the second vessel will depend upon the satisfactory progress that is made on the keel of the first ship.

The ship repair work and dry dock business we anticipate will be about normal but not quite the volume of business we have had the past two years.

We are hopeful that the better ship will be kept better than during the year. We have a fair amount of activities based on ordinary equipment, electrical plants, etc., and several inquiries from customers on work of this type and if they develop into orders will justify an optimistic outlook for the year for this division.

The Wetdock Plant building work during the past year has been satisfactory and we are hopeful that we will receive orders for a fair amount of new business for this division.

Ship repairs, outside work for the Wetdock Plant and better ship did well last year. Through the experience of having satisfied the customer in their field we are optimistic for the future activities in this type of work. Lower manufacturing costs in these divisions however will make it possible for us to compete for a larger volume of this work which is highly desirable for both the company and the employees.

In regard to new ship construction, the business contracted on this work have been much higher than anticipated. Management appreciates the finest efforts that were put into these vessels by many of our

employees. The general overall number of production contracted in building and completing the ships were however not high. As we stand on the sidelines on present work we've concluded for building on future new construction, we have some several orders for ships go to competitors who are building practically the same type of ships at less cost. We must all realize to improve the situation.

Representatives of the Bargaining Unit for our lower-ly workers in the yard, as well as most of our employees themselves are becoming seriously aware of the situation and the importance of desire and willingness to improve our competitive status that management is receiving from these sources is indeed encouraging. It takes this spirit to build ships in competition with the best of our competitors.

For the coming year I wish all of you the best of health, good luck and happiness.

R. E. Brown
President



I wish to extend to all employees and their families my wishes for a Happy Year in 1954.

We will naturally be faced with the rigors of 1954 competition in all branches of our manufacturing during 1954. But we are blessed with some advantages that I feel will benefit us in obtaining work that can keep the majority of our experienced men gainfully employed throughout the year.

Chief among these advantages are the other intangible factors existing between the Union and Company, between our loyal employees, and the Company.

Believing that our success in the situation confronting us that have the potential to set us apart and keep our ships in the forefront of competition in our field.

We have the advantage of large customer satisfaction in the quality of work performed and in the integrity of our business dealings. We stand only to be better convinced that the other fellow's vote is more positive to keep our customer coming in. Management feels that the employees are now working more enthusiastically towards that end, and deeply appreciate their endeavor.

With confidence in our abilities,
Yours sincerely,

A. A. Stinson
Vice President



SS W. H. ROUSE JOHNSON SAILED BOSTON ON a month's cruise during the Golden Gate Bridge festival.



THE W. H. ROUSE JOHNSON SAILED FOR THIS ISLAND — almost to coast's largest and finest large cruise.

A Message for the New Year

The following has been contributed by Arthur F. Shuman, a member of the club, whose observations and views on the "past year" are, perhaps, not of the average type. They may be considered by the members reading or working with.

"Well folks, the folks here among us, the vehicles have broken, the bridges have slipped and new bridges have been started. The work

might mention in the churches are done, the new communications have been made and all have opened their hearts and minds from the old year and entered upon the new.

As we face the new year, we face a winter with Faith of Year. Faith leads toward heaven to a paradise and beautiful Father, the who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, the One who never lets us go, he left us the past and the future. This Faith brings peace, joy and

knowledge that nothing else can bring.

Faith is love, hope and will, it means the things, love, peace, justice, righteousness and suffering.

To be so truly joy, being always thankful unto our God and giving more confidence and trust in Him as we face the New Year, and so, by working, living, suffering and sharing together, this may be the New Year that we have ever known.

Arthur F. Shuman



Rod and Gun News



By Miss Jewell

This is the month when most of us turn down to the Province of Ontario in the cold weather. This is a period, for us, of unaccustomed habits and unaccustomed pleasures. There is something about the life in the north that is so different from the life in the south. The people are different, the customs are different, the pleasures are different. The people are more friendly and more generous, the customs are more simple and more practical, the pleasures are more varied and more interesting.

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View of the beautiful grounds of the Orange Springs Club, of which the owner is a member. The owner is Miss Jewell, who is the author of this column.

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A group of people, including children and adults, sitting on the ground outdoors. The people are more friendly and more generous, the customs are more simple and more practical, the pleasures are more varied and more interesting.

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Overweight coats for unsheltered men and children hang in locker rooms, in the basement of Madison in World War II. The coats and thermal blankets of the United States and Canadian Red Cross are in a room being vacated.

because of the spread "the Parson" is usually being recognized out of fashion. It is worth to note that practically every major division of the United States, even as a result of a comparison. We don't believe this is true in every part of Germany, but we know that the difficulty consisted in comparison, in that we are in luck in the United States. To realize that the Commission is a lot of people will disagree with a sense of their life in your and me. And so they will be the ones for the following. Higher the percentage. Money is not less than they have not see, but the people who have to see the books to their besting friends.



JOHN DEAN, 34-year-old son of the late Senator, is in Germany in 1945. He is engaged to be.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the Commission has been able to secure the necessary funds for a complete and that the money for the work is not only the money for the work, but also the money for the work. The money for the work is not only the money for the work, but also the money for the work. The money for the work is not only the money for the work, but also the money for the work.

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All operations will be held in the United States, where the money for the work is not only the money for the work, but also the money for the work. The money for the work is not only the money for the work, but also the money for the work. The money for the work is not only the money for the work, but also the money for the work.

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Junior Members



Working with a committee & now sitting on a committee, our group was in "Junior Action". They are the sons of "Junior" members of the Boyce Training Team.



BARBARA BERRY, age 15, poses with BABY BERRY, age 7 months, son of the grandparents of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



WALTER INGRAM, age 4, with a very happy grandpa of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



JOHN BROWN, 4, and his grandma & his grandpa of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



JOHN BROWN, 4, with his grandma & his grandpa of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



JOHN BROWN, age 15, is the son of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



BARBARA BERRY, 15, is the daughter of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



JOHN BERRY BERRY, 7 months old is the daughter of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



WALTER INGRAM, age 4, is the son of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



JOHN BERRY, age 17 months, is the son of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



JOHN BROWN, 15, is the son of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".



JOHN B. BERRY, 15, JOHN BERRY, 17, and JOHN BERRY, 15, are the sons of "Baby" Ross of the "Buddies".

SUN SHIP



DRINKHAGEN CLUB PARTY



MUL DRAWING

EDWARDS

ANTHONY





SARAH ANN VAN PERSING & G. THORNTON



THE GUYTON DINNER

CHRISTMAS - 1953

Greetings by R. L. Burke, W. Crosson,
Introduced by M.C. Joe Holtsie



THE GUYTON DINNER









TOP—DINNER.

BOTTOM—GRACE COOPER METHOD.



MARCH OF DIMES



**FIGHT
INFANTILE
PARALYSIS**



JANUARY 2-31

Now do your duty.
They give up nothing.



MEMBERSHIP—(From left) "Red" Haggan, "Red" Nelson, "Red" Hill, "Red" Cooper, and Red (aka Red), at Williams.

THE BRUNN—(From left) James Brann, Joseph Brunner, and Red (aka Red) Brunner, with Red (aka Red), Brunner from guests with Red (aka Red).

CONGRATULATIONS—WITH CRANBERRIES!

Following the members with double the
quantity, "Red" Brunner, "Red" Hill,
Red and Red.

1944 (Continued)

Edward Brunner 100 - 10 - 100
Red Brunner 100 - 10 - 100
Red Brunner (10) 100 - 10 - 100

1945 (Continued)

Red Brunner 100 - 10 - 100
Red Brunner 100 - 10 - 100
Red Brunner (10) 100 - 10 - 100

It is noted that the new Red Brunner
has been named in 100 percent of every study
and that Brunner will bring in high marks
without breaking his records—100%

1946 (Continued) (Red Brunner)

Red Brunner 100 - 10 - 100
Red Brunner 100 - 10 - 100

1947 (Continued)

Red Brunner 100 - 10 - 100
Red Brunner 100 - 10 - 100

SERVICE PINS, NOVEMBER '53



Service - Loyalty

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jones presenting Service Pin to **Mr. J. J. Jones**, 25th year member of the 50 year Service Pin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson present to **Mr. A. Anderson**, 25th year member of the 50 year Service Pin.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Baker present to **Mr. B. Baker**, 25th year member of the 50 year Service Pin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Carter present to **Mr. C. Carter**, 25th year member of the 50 year Service Pin.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Davis presenting Service Pin to **Mr. D. Davis**, 25th year member of the 50 year Service Pin.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Evans present to **Mr. E. Evans**, 25th year member of the 50 year Service Pin.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Fisher present to **Mr. F. Fisher**, 25th year member of the 50 year Service Pin.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Green present to **Mr. G. Green**, 25th year member of the 50 year Service Pin.





By E. "Chowchick" Anderson

"Rigging" says they don't need to read. Master riggers can only get by by reading the chart for each frame rigging, or the chart. The guy who finished when the rigging started for . . . he had better have learned to read and fall off the beam, or the first time someone takes the rigging, someone gets a cut or the rigging is torn down a few feet and the rigging is torn down at the rigging.

"Rigging" says to make rigging easy and make you feel in the rigging, you'll be a rigger. To get on a rig, you'll be a rigger.

"Rigging" is a good name for the rigging. It's a name to make you think of that way's good and possible to make it.

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DEPARTMENT

By Joe Williams

We are going to have the first rigging, Master Williams, to look in the rigging. This is the first rigging. "Rigging" says to make you feel in the rigging, you'll be a rigger. To get on a rig, you'll be a rigger.

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SOME ACTIVITIES IN A DEPARTMENT

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36 MOVEMENTS

By Dick Greenberg

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT has announced that it will accept the 1972 Sino-American Joint Communiqué on the Taiwan Question. This move is seen as a significant step toward normalizing relations between the two nations. The communiqué, signed by President Nixon and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, established the framework for a new relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China. It recognized the government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate government of China and the sole representative of the Chinese people in international affairs. The United States pledged to gradually reduce its military presence in Taiwan and to eventually remove all troops and military facilities. In return, the PRC agreed to support the United States' efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan Question. The communiqué also stated that the United States would not issue arms to Taiwan and would not improve its relations with Taiwan to a point that would be incompatible with the communiqué's principles. This announcement marks a turning point in the long and complex history of Sino-American relations, paving the way for a more stable and cooperative future.



Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (center) with other officials.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (center) with other officials. The image shows a group of men in suits, likely in a formal setting. Kissinger is the central figure, surrounded by other high-ranking government officials. The scene captures a moment of diplomatic activity, consistent with the news of the Sino-American communiqué.



The communiqué is a landmark document in the history of international relations. It represents a significant shift in U.S. foreign policy, moving away from a policy of containment and isolation toward one of engagement and dialogue. The document's principles have guided the development of Sino-American relations for decades. The United States' commitment to a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan Question has been a key element of its policy, reflecting its broader goal of maintaining stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The PRC's acceptance of the communiqué is a testament to its growing international influence and its desire for a more open and cooperative world. The communiqué's provisions on arms and military presence in Taiwan have been a source of ongoing discussion and negotiation between the two nations. The document's impact on the global stage is profound, as it has shaped the strategic landscape of the Asia-Pacific and influenced the behavior of other major powers. The communiqué's principles continue to serve as a foundation for the Sino-American relationship, providing a clear framework for future interactions and negotiations.

59 & 60
WEST BOSTON

By E. "Frank" Bostky

The author has been writing about the area for many years. He has covered the local scene extensively, providing readers with a detailed and accurate picture of the community. His work is characterized by a deep understanding of the area's history and culture, as well as a commitment to reporting on the issues that matter most to its residents. The author's insights and observations are a valuable resource for anyone interested in the local scene. His writing is both informative and engaging, capturing the essence of the community and its unique character. The author's work has been widely praised for its accuracy and depth, and it continues to be a leading source of information on the area. His commitment to journalism and his dedication to the community are evident in every word he writes. The author's work is a testament to the power of local journalism and the importance of staying informed about the issues that affect our lives. His writing is a valuable resource for anyone who wants to understand the community and its challenges. The author's work is a testament to the power of local journalism and the importance of staying informed about the issues that affect our lives.

"The history of liberty is a history of the limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it." — WOODROW WILSON.

American Rights vs. "Treaty Law"

By FRANK E. HOUMAN

A Past President of the American Bar Association makes the case for the adoption of the Bricker Amendment to safeguard our constitutional rights.

ON June 9, 1953, the Senate Judiciary Committee recommended to the Senate for adoption the following revised text of S. J. Res. 1 (the Bricker Constitutional Amendment) relating to treaties and executive agreements:

Section 1. If provisions of a treaty which conflict with the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

Section 2. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which shall be valid in the absence of treaty.

Section 3. Congress shall have power to regulate all treaties and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article.

The vote in the Senate Judiciary Committee was nine for and five against the amendment — with the Republicans and four Democrats voting favorably and four Democrats and one Republican negatively. This clearly shows the unpopularity of the proposal. The amendment will come to a vote in the Senate at the present session of the Congress.

The amendment is designed to serve chiefly two purposes: the simple proposition that treaties and executive agreements shall not make domestic law for the people of this country except by congressional legislation within the constitutional powers of the Congress. Thus, in those Departments, now or in the future, which are able to enter into executive agreements, no further approval of Congress is to be required. The second purpose is to prevent the implementation of other treaties or laws in our domestic affairs and require changes in our laws, as proposed by our own Congress and the Bill of Rights.

It is being asserted, even by some persons in high places, that the "Bricker" Amendment would interfere with the normal and proper conduct of our foreign affairs, and would jeopardize our cooperation with other countries in the field of peace, international trade. This is not so. Neither of these has a well founded, theoretical basis. It is not possible to meet certainly the test of the amendment in the light of basic principles of constitutional and international law.

The amendment is in no sense designed and will in no way interfere with the free negotiation of treaties by the President and the Senate, Department and their ratification by the Senate. nor will the amendment interfere with the important effect of treaties or international agreements. This is clearly established by the jurisprudence of the

Supreme Court and the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is also the conclusion of the committee inquiry.

Missouri v. Holland, in the matter of federal ratification, has given rise to one remarkably distinctive (1) the doctrine that the treaty power is unlimited, capable even of overriding the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and (2) the "executive doctrine" of federal power, whereby, due to its own voluntary act of making a treaty with another nation, the federal government can, apparently within its limits, exercise its legislative power in the regions of the treaty. Cited in the opinion of Mr. Justice S. Brandeis in *Missouri v. Holland* among them under articles II and III of the United States Constitution, dealing with the treaty power of federal authority in the joint political, social, economic, and cultural fields, the federal government in one case of national power. Thus, in matters now great, our administration in power, created — by the device of law making a treaty — that makes law for the people of this country affecting their life, liberty, and property without paying any attention to provisions of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which were designed to protect our basic rights and freedoms.

As indicated the *Missouri v. Holland* doctrine is based upon the theory that the President and the Senate, acting in the treaty-making power, have broader legislative power over the people of the United States than the Congress itself, in which the people, by express grant in the first part of the Constitution, wield "all legislative power." This doctrine flies in the face of Jefferson's message in his Manual of Parliamentary Practice.

By the grant of power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaties, and cannot interfere with the authority conferred, it may have meant to except one of these rights reserved to the states; for surely the President and the Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is constituted from doing in any way (Hollis added).

Jefferson's view and the sense of the other can be readily seen connected and established by *Missouri v. Holland*.

Mr. John Bruce Phillips, has that a year before he became Secretary of State fully recognized our present predicament and honestly presented one of the most cogent arguments in support of the need for a Constitutional Amendment. His statement and public opinion delivered at Louisville, Kentucky

(Continued on inside back cover)