THE ASBESTOS WORKER



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Official Monthly Journal of, and Published by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

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HE THAT WILL NOT APPLY NEW REMEDIES MUST EXPECT NEW EVILS; FOR TIME IS THE GREATEST INNOVATOR; AND IF TIME OF COURSE ALTER THINGS TO THE WORSE AND WISDOM AND COUNSEL SHALL NOT ALTER THEM TO THE BETTER, WHAT SHALL BE THE END?

—Sir Francis Bacon, 1612.



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The Asbestos Worker

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QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

FOLLOWING the session of the General Executive Board at Cincinnati, your President visited Detroit, where he attended a special meeting of the Local 25 Executive Board and gave advice and decision on the matters brought to his attention.

Then on to Montreal, where a meeting of Local 23 gave consideration to an effort at agreement recognition and increased wage. Then came a trip of executive nature and return to Montreal, where a series of conferences between the Employers and Local 23 committee resulted in the signing of an International form of Joint Trade Agreement that included a 5c hourly wage increase. The next jump was to Washington, and a visit to the Building Trades Department in the interests of Local 11, Baltimore.

White Plains, N. Y., was the next stop, where a preliminary organization meeting was held. Then on to Norfolk and a meeting of Local 9, where your President advised and decided against a proposal to amalgamate the Richmond & Norfolk Locals.

Petersburg was next in line, where your President conferred with Superintendent Peterson and Foreman Joinville of the Hopewell job, then rapidly nearing completion with forty-five men after a thirteen month run.

The next stop was Charlotte, N. C., where your President spent two days as per reasonable advance notice of arrival, and where the "hurry up and reorganize us" boys failed to materialize. Your President had the same experience at Charlotte on his previous visit last year.

Spartanburg, S. C., was next in line, where a meeting of the applicants for charter failed to materialize in accordance with ten day advance notice of arrival. A conference on this occasion with the Montgomery & Crawford shop manager, Mr. McDonald, resulted in an offer at agreement with a 75c wage rate, which was rejected by your President who holds to a $1.00 minimum in Southern territory.

Atlanta was the next stop, where

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your President attended a meeting of Local 83, as also a conference of International Officers, and later with them to a conference with the officials of the Southern Ferro Company in the interests of Local 83. At this writing Local 83 is in possession of an International form of Joint Trade Agreement signed by the Rice Shop. This shop has the backing of Loftus, the steamfitter, with large operations now under way including the Government jobs at Washington and Birmingham. The next stop was Birmingham, where your President attended a meeting of Local 78 and gave advice and decision of certain trade questions presented for his consideration.

The next stop was Nashville, where a meeting of Local 86 failed to materialize after the usual ten day advance notice of arrival. Then on to Cincinnati, where your President conferred with Business Agent Frooks of Local 8, and later with this official to Dayton, where a meeting of Local 79 was attended, and certain inter-local questions decided.

Columbus was the next stop and a meeting of Local 44, with the usual advice and decisions. Then to Toledo and a meeting with the Executive Board of Local 45, on which occasion your President gave decision and interpretation on the Improver clause of the Joint Trade Agreement that must be observed by this Local if it wishes to progress.

The next stop was Akron and the meeting of Local 84 that gave consideration to an effort at increased wage. At this writing, Local 84 is enjoying a $1.00 a day increase ($1.37½) gained after a short strike.

Then came Cleveland and a conference with Business Agent Dalton, as also a meeting of Local 3. On this trip to Cleveland your President visited the Carey shop and the office of the Collier Construction Company in the interest of Local 26, Rochester, and also visited the office of the Poe (Rockwool) shop, in company with Business Agent Dalton in the interest of Local 3.

Then home for four days and off again to Rochester, where Local 26 was found on strike and where your President took over the situation. Then to Buffalo and a conference with the officials of Local 4 then on strike.

Then to Toronto and a meeting of Local 20. Then a return to Buffalo and a meeting of the striking membership of Local 4, on which occasion your President pledged International support. At this writing our Buffalo membership are enjoying a $1.00 a day increase ($1.37½) gained after a fifteen day strike that ended with the signing of the International form of Joint Trade Agreement.

The President then returned to Rochester and gave his further attention to the strike in that city. The next jump was to Philadelphia, where your President and Business Agent Murtha of Local 14 held conference with the officials of the Nicely shop on the question of International Law and interpretation of certain clauses of the Joint Trade Agreement.

Then came another trip of executive nature, followed by attendance at the Plattsburg Session of the Prison Labor Committee, where your President represented the organized general insulators.

Then came the meeting of the Joint Trade Board of New York City Employers and the representatives of Locals 91 White Plains, 32 Newark, and 12 New York City, that ratified the new agreement covering their territories including the five day week and a $1.65 wage scale effective August 24th.

Then came White Plains and the signing of the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement identical with that of Local 12 New York that was followed by the meeting of Local 91

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that elected permanent officers. On this occasion Business Agents Curry of New York City and Sickles of Connecticut were present and pledged the full support of their respective Locals to the Infant 91.

For the past four weeks your President has been in personal touch with the Rochester situation, and submits his report from that city, where at this writing, Local 26 is ending its eleventh week on strike and where, yesterday, the Armstrong shop signed the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement including the wage scale of $1.37½ as demanded by our membership and where, in the opinion of your President, trade hostilities will cease within a few days with all shops in line.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

Rochester, N. Y.,
June 14, 1929.

THE LIVEST LABOR ISSUE

MORE than 400 bills on workmen's compensation were introduced in legislatures of 43 States in winter and spring sessions, asserts the American Association for Labor Legislation, which characterizes the issue as the most widely discussed of any proposed labor legislation. Employers and insurance companies were ranged against workers in legislative committee hearings on the bills.

California, Montana and New Mexico increased the amount of compensation payable to injured workers while New Mexico extended this form of protection. North Carolina, one of the few no-compensation States, passed a brand new law on the subject.

Undesirable manifestations, states Sec. John B. Andrews of the labor legislation association, were the active resistance of damage-suit lawyers whose tactics brought them under investigation in one or two States, and the cry of some employers that accident compensation is driving industry out of the State. This contention, the association holds to be "unsubstantiated."

State federations of labor are backing increasingly comprehensive programs of compensation, said Dr. Andrews. In Missouri, the federation proposed a group of 30 amendments to raise the amounts to be paid. In Maryland a similar campaign was waged. In both States employers opposed the measures.

Many State federations are advocating State funds to insure employers against liability to pay compensation, but this has been bitterly fought by the old line insurance companies.

Only four States now have no compensation law. They are Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina. A measure pending in the Florida legislature may be passed. Agitation to include occupational diseases under workmen's compensation made some headway during the legislative season, although most States still refuse to compensate a worker for disease incurred during the course of his employment.

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MR. WOLL REPLIES TO THE "PROGRESSIVES"

In the May 1929 issue of "The Asbestos Worker" we carried an article gleaned from "Information Service" that was originally printed in the "Labor Age," entitled "The Challenge to Progressives." The following statement is by Mr. Mathew Woll, Vice-President to the American Federation of Labor, and is a reply to the May article. The statement follows.

WHILE the proportion of wage earners organized in this country is less than that in Great Britain and Germany, our movement confronts great corporations far more powerful and, for the most part, far more aggressive in their hostility to labor organizations than the corporations of Europe. Moreover, we have an extent of territory and admixture of races unknown in any European country. Nevertheless, the American Federation of Labor has always made a strenuous effort to extend its organization and has been intensifying that campaign in the last two or three years beyond anything hitherto undertaken. The first of the facts just mentioned is entirely suppressed in the *Labor Age* attack while the increasing efforts of the American Federation of Labor to extend its organization are calmly ignored.

"2. American labor does not accept as a valid criticism that it has not developed its own labor party. It believes that its method of non-partisan political action has proved itself to be far more effective for this country, and perhaps might also be more effective in other countries.

"3. If workers' education is less extended in this country our movement believes that this is mainly because labor exerts an influence on public schools and on education in all its branches far greater than does the movement in other countries.

"4. If governmental social insurance is less developed here the workers' own insurance of a cooperative character is more developed than in any other leading country.

"5. While it may be true that there has been some slackness in labor union enthusiasm in recent years every honest observer attributes this mainly to the wave of relative prosperity that has been sweeping the country—a prosperity greatly exaggerated by reactionaries, but nevertheless having some reality in fact. It is grossly unfair to attribute this slackness to the labor union which suffers most of all because of it.

"6. It is a gross libel to imply that 'membership in unions is denied on the ground of race, or of political, social, economic and religious views and affiliations.' Racial exclusions, found only in a minority of the unions, must be attributed not to organization but to pre-existing racial prejudice. The only exclusion generally applied is that of violent and avowed enemies of the movement.

"7. American labor does not oppose the recognition 'of Russia'; it opposes the recognition of the Soviets, the hangmen of the Russian people and the would-be destroyers of the Russian and all other labor movements.

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Evidently there is no common ground on this question between American labor and those who claim that the Soviet dictators over labor and hangmen of the wage earners are the government of 'the Russian workers.'

"8. The American Federation is and always has been absolutely open to new ideas. It is not open to those who would systematically destroy all toleration and all freedom of thought and expression, as the Communists do in Russia and wherever else they have a chance. American labor not only believes, but knows, that the Communists and their friends are just as violent and unprincipled in their efforts to destroy the labor movement as are the Fascists of Italy or the reactionaries of this country.

"9. It is monstrous for this little *Labor Age* group to suggest, as they do, that American labor 'should' campaign for the five-day week and 'should' encourage genuine cooperative enterprise among the workers. Never has such an active campaign been made for the five-day week in any country as American labor is making today. A glance at the record made by the trade unions of our country in establishing the five-day week and the forty-hour-work week is in itself sufficient to evidence the puerile character of the attack of the *Labor Age*. Indeed, one might well ask what progress have our European radicals made in this direction.

"10. As for furthering 'genuine cooperative enterprises among the workers,' no American authority on the cooperative movement has ever said or can say that American labor has ever neglected any possible effort to help their cause.

"11. Notwithstanding the viciously untrue statement of this attack, the American labor movement is as anti-imperialistic and international in its spirit and activities as any labor movement of the world. It is utterly opposed to the militarism and imperialism of Soviet Russia so impudently flaunted in the face of the world under the lying banner of proletarianism. It has pledged itself unanimously to the League of Nations, has strongly favored every movement of disarmament—and led in many of them—and it has just defeated the dangerous efforts of the militarists of this country to enslave the wage-earning population for military purposes in times of war. It has demonstrated its internationalism and anti-imperialism on every possible occasion and especially it has shown itself to be the most influential group in America effectively supporting the independence of Mexico, Cuba and Nicaragua, and opposing every form of imperialism in Latin America.

"The *Labor Age* accusation on this matter is doubtless based on the fact that American labor does not agree in opposing genuinely defensive war, nor in the extremist, pacifist view that no war has ever been fought for a just cause, nor in the proposal of an international revolutionary strike against war, nor in the Communist idea that the next war (if there is one) should be converted into a civil war. Short of such subversive, anti-democratic, and ineffective attitudes and measures against war, no labor movement of the world has shown itself more practically internationalistic, anti-imperialistic and anti-militaristic than the labor movement in the United States.

"12. The conclusion of the *Labor Age* attack is that labor is no longer militant or progressive, that there is no longer the same effort to extend organization, that it aims at nothing more than better wages, hours, and working conditions and that when it was progressive it aimed at 'a world controlled by the workers.' This phrase 'a world controlled by the workers,' is typical of the vague and ambiguous thinking of the radicals. American labor certainly looks forward to a world controlled by the actual producers and has frequently so expressed itself. American labor does not look forward and never has looked forward

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to a world controlled by the industrial wage earners alone, which is the sense usually given to the above expression by the radicals and the sense in which it is understood by the public. There has been no change whatever in the position of American labor on this underlying question.

"13. While the degree of militancy of our movement at any given moment may be a matter upon which unionists themselves may differ, it is a gross injustice to question our progressivism at any time. The American labor movement is and always has been progressive all along the line and without any exception whatsoever—and it has always led in the progressive movement.

"The American labor movement has never aimed merely at 'better wages, hours, and working conditions.' There is hardly a lengthy expression of former President Gompers or of President Green or any of our best known leaders which will not demonstrate it to be a fact.

"That we have led in almost every progressive cause is proven up to the hilt by the proceedings of every convention of the Federation.

"The all-round and militant progressivism of the American Federation of Labor is generally known and admitted throughout the country and has been publicly testified to by all authorities—including every Progressive Senator from LaFollette and Wheeler to Shipstead and Norris. What have the radicals and pseudo-liberals done for the cause of progressivism in America? What has the *Labor Age* group done to promote and advance labor unionism in this country?"

WALL STREET SPEAKS

THE following editorial, from the Magazine of Wall Street, seems to have a degree of wisdom behind it. It preaches to business about the futility of becoming alarmed about the certainty with which the five-day week is approaching. Labor—at least the part of Labor that thinks—has learned the futility of trying to stop the coming of mechanical production. All that intelligent Labor needs to do about it is to know what to do about it. This is what the Wall street publication has to say:

"The bricklayers demand a five-day week, and the railroad workers a six-hour day. It sounds revolutionary and the economic wiseacres will demonstrate that it is all wrong. Fear is expressed that the whole of industry is headed for shorter hours. What if it is? What's the use of having thirty mechanical slaves, soon to be fifty, working for each of us, if we all have to go on working as long hours as ever? The increased productiveness of the human labor unit, through the machine, must be accompanied by corresponding increase in consumption; or there will be no jobs for millions, if each job is to be as long in hours and days as now. We need more time to enjoy our machine-made wealth. Then we will consume more than ever, and the machines will have to work harder and more productively than ever. Business need not fear a five-day week per se. Competition with six-day nations is something else. So, also, would be a protracted struggle between employers and employees over the question. But we should not be foolishly excited over the gradual approach of one of the objectives our industrialism is headed for—more enjoyment of life for all."

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THE YALE INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS

AT the request of this Department, Professor Edgar S. Furniss of Yale University, one of the technical advisers of the Department, has prepared the following explanatory statement concerning the new Institute of Human Relations at Yale:

Every large university contains a number of schools, departments or other divisions of its instructional and research staff which, independently of one another, are studying different aspects of the central problem of human behavior and welfare. Certain of these groups are concerned with man as a physical organism, and these in the laboratories of the natural sciences, or more broadly in the schools of medicine, devote their energies to a study of his problems in this sphere. Others, as in the case of the psychological and psychiatric departments, are concerned with problems of human personality and behavior. Still others, as in the divisions of the social sciences and in the schools of law, deal with the relations of men with each other, and with the problems which arise in community life. The sum of these activities usually embraces the entire range of human interests in physical, psychologic and social well-being; yet each group is handicapped in its own field of activity, and the combined result loses focus and direction because of the absence of cooperation among them. Research in the field of the social sciences, for example, usually deals with problems which contain health factors, psychological factors and legal relationships. Thorough study of such problems requires the collaboration of experts in these different fields. So it is with the other departments of study which deal with human experience in individual and community life. Research in the field of public health, to select another example, cannot proceed far without cooperation from the social, the legal, and the psychological sciences. And what is true in the matter of research is even more true when the attempt is made to utilize the results of study for the shaping of programs for human betterment. The miscarriage of such programs in modern society is often to be attributed to the narrowness of outlook in which they are conceived and the partial and incomplete data upon which they are based.

The Institute of Human Relations at Yale grew out of this need for cooperation among the various branches of study which bear on the major problems of human welfare. The Institute is not so much a new organic unit added to the already complex structure of the University, as an attempt to bring together in a common enterprise individuals now working in correlative but separate fields of research and teaching. Certain units, such as the Institute of Psychology, which have well-developed research programs, will be absorbed in their entirety. The schools of law and medicine and the departments of the social sciences, public health and certain natural sciences will contribute members of their present staff. Some gaps in the existing personnel of the University, notably in the field of psychiatry, will be filled by new appointments. The permanent staff of the Institute, gathered from these sources, will work out a broad program of research which, though consisting of many specific projects, will converge on the central objective of the Institute. Each individ-

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ual research project will be selected with the intent of enlisting the services of scholars in the different sciences.

It has been decided, for example, that the research program in the social sciences shall deal with problems of the modern family, such as juvenile delinquency, family disintegration, family dependency, family income and expenditure. Each of these projects under the central supervision of the Institute's staff will be committed to a group of scholars representing the economic, sociological, legal, psychological and medical approaches to the problem. This group will constitute a special research committee for the specific project, and the chairman of the committee will serve as director of the undertaking. For the actual field work involved in this type of investigation research assistants — in many cases graduate students — will be employed. By means of overlapping membership, the various research committees will be kept in touch with each other's activities; while the central administration will coordinate all the different branches of the research program and bring them to bear upon the objective of the Institute as a whole. It is hoped that this procedure will result not only in positive contributions to the available information on the specific problems, but will create a fund of data and a faculty for cooperative action among scholars which will make possible a broad, well-coordinated program for human betterment. All branches of the Institute's activities will be housed in a building constructed to facilitate contact between members of the staff and equipped with a central statistical service, a central depository of records and a large library. These physical aids should encourage the cooperation which is the vital feature of the undertaking.

The Institute is to be a teaching as well as a research unit. Its close relationship with the schools of law and medicine is expected profoundly to influence legal and medical education through the contributions, especially, of the social and psychological sciences. But aside from these effects on professional school education, the Institute will become an integral part of the curriculum of the Graduate School. Each member of its staff will belong to one or another of the regular University departments of instruction. He will give instruction to advanced students, usually in conjunction with his fellow members of a research committee, using the data resulting from the research project. This should enrich and vitalize graduate study in the many fields represented in the Institute, and help to create a group of young men and women trained to carry on cooperative undertakings of this type in other places.

An editor and publisher makes the statement editorially that fully 90 per cent of the men employed by daily papers as "automobile editors" are in reality advertising men. There is an implied contract that for so much advertising there will be so much publicity "dope" published. This fills papers with mush and slush of no news value and sometimes of worse than that. But it is not confined to automobile pages. The same thing is true of most special "department" pages and of special stunts. When you see a pack of stories about any line of manufacture, commerce or what have you, including schools and colleges, see if along with the stories there are not a flock of advertisements. This sort of cheap pandering—it is nothing less—degrades newspapers and gives critics their chance. The labor press (that which is worthy of the name) is free from this cheap subterfuge, which is destroying the public confidence in the daily papers. The labor press is free in every respect. Read the labor press.

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THE BUILDING TRADES ADJUSTMENT

THE adjustment on May 22, 1929, of what promised to be a serious labor struggle in the building trades of New York City is a significant event in the history of the relations of capital and labor in the United States. The causes of the trouble were so diverse and the sequence of events so unique that they are matters of general interest.

In September, 1928, the unions in the New York Building Trades Council announced that they would request of their employers a five-day week of 40 hours and a 10 per cent wage increase for 125,000 building trades mechanics. This would give them approximately the same earnings for 5 days as they had been making in 5½ days. The move was in conformity with the five-day week policy announced by the American Federation of Labor in 1926. But the announcement of the demands of the building trades unions more than a year before their agreement would expire in December, 1929, was regarded by some as premature while by others it was looked upon as the statement of an issue demanding prolonged consideration in order to prepare the minds of the parties concerned for a peaceful settlement.

At the American Federation of Labor convention in November, 1928, the president stated that 514 local unions reported that 165,029 of their members were working a five-day, 40-hour week. The Federation justifies its policy on the ground that in many industries the five-day week is not only practicable as a period in which to produce enough to meet the demand but that it is a necessary accompaniment to the increasing use of machines and mechanical power, that is, as an offset to unemployment due to technological improvements. Until society is willing to take measures to relieve the economic losses to which skilled workers are subjected when displaced by machinery and thrown into the ranks of the semi-skilled and unemployed, organized labor proposes to take what measures it can to give its members employment and sufficient wages to maintain their standard of living. It is well known, too, that employers in some industries are in favor of the five-day week, particularly for over-expanded industries, and some have introduced it voluntarily. For example, Henry Ford has introduced the five-day week without change in the weekly wages on the theory that the mass of workers must have purchasing power and leisure in which to consume, if many industries are to have a market for the commodities which they can produce.

Nobody, however, was quite prepared for the rapid developments in the matter of the five-day week which have taken place since the building trades unions in New York announced it as their goal. The Electrical Contractors' Association entered into an agreement with the Electrical Workers' Union for the five-day week, effective February 1, 1929. This not only caused a split in the ranks of the electrical contractors, but the Building Trades Employers' Association considered the possibility of expelling the electrical contractors who were members of it because their action was regarded as a violation of an agreement on wages and working conditions which was to be effective until December 31, 1929. Later, all but three of the electrical contractors resigned from the association. Furthermore, the Build-

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ing Trades Employers' Association applied for an injunction against the Electrical Workers' Union restraining them from compelling the electrical fixture manufacturers and electrical contractors to violate their agreement by paying the same weekly wages for a five-day week as for a 5½-day week. The union had called strikes where electrical contractors refused to grant the five-day week and had refused to install electrical fixtures made in non-union shops. The attorney of the union in arguing against such an injunction called the attention of the court to the fact that the agreement made between the Building Trades Employers' Association, of which the electrical contractors were a part, and the building trades unions merely provided for minimum wage scales, and the question of wage increases and shorter hours was a matter for agreement between the electrical contractors and the Electrical Workers' Union. The court refused to grant the injunction. After this action the Electrical Contractors' Association obtained an injunction restraining the Building Trades Employers' Association from interfering with the electrical contractors in carrying out their five-day week agreement with the workers.

In the meantime, the Bricklayers Union had been carrying on negotiations for the five-day week and had succeeded in obtaining an agreement making it effective on May 1, 1929. The bricklayers are the key union in the building trades, and their success brought rapid developments for the other unions. On May 5, it was announced that the Building Trades Employers' Association and the unions of the Building Trades Council had reached an agreement under which a five-day week and a 10 per cent increase in wage rates (practically the same wages for 5 days as had been paid for 5½ days) would go into effect August 24, 1929. Supposedly, it was also understood that the Building Trades Council would see to it that the sympathetic strikes which had been called on certain jobs, where electrical contractors were employing non-union men or members of a rival union of the local electrical workers' union, were ended.

About 10 days after the settlement, the Building Trades Employers' Association declared that the Building Trades Council had failed to carry out its promise to call off the sympathetic strikes on the jobs where certain electrical contractors were still employing non-union men. The Building Trades Council claimed that it had only promised to do its best to bring about a settlement with the electrical contractors who were employing non-union men; that if these contractors refused to deal with the Electrical Workers' Union, the only pressure the Building Trades Council could bring was through strikes. The Building Trades Employers' Association insisted that the strikes be called off regardless of the fact that these electrical contractors were employing non-union men and threatened to lock out all the union men under the Building Trades Council. The Council insisted that, if certain members of the Building Trades Employers' Association were allowed to employ non-union men, the others could do it, and it would result in undermining the agreement. Nevertheless, the Building Trades Employers' Association on May 13 not only declared a lockout, effective May 15, but rescinded the agreement for a five-day week and an increase in wages. How far this action was due to the fact that the Electrical Workers' Union stipulated at one time during the contest that, as a condition of furnishing union men to the electrical contractors who had refused to put the five-day week into effect and who employed non-union and rival union men, these contractors should give up their affiliation with the Building Trades Employers' Association and rejoin the Electrical Contractors' Association, it is impossible to say.

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As part of their case against the union the employers charged that the union restricted production, attempted to dictate the placing of mechanics, levied heavy fines on union men for trivial offenses and refused to install electrical fixtures which were made in non-union shops. In reply, the vice-president of the Electrical Workers' Union claimed that the chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association was primarily concerned about preventing the inauguration of the five-day week and was responsible for the split in the ranks of the Electrical Contractors' Association on this issue and encouraged the dissenters to employ non-union or rival union men. The vice-president is quoted as saying: "This union was cleansed by our international organization. Seventeen of its officials were thrown out. Our union has been rebuilt on a modern business basis. We are determined that it shall be kept clean. Any representative or official who is found by us or any one else to be in any manner in collusion with any individual or group of employers to restrict production or in any way to violate the laws of our organization as well as of the state . . . will be promptly dealt with by our organization."

As a counter move to the employers' lockout, the Cement and Concrete Workers' Union applied for an injunction restraining the Building Trades Employers' Association from putting the lockout into effect and from entering into a conspiracy to break the five-day week agreement. The union charged that the Building Trades Employers' Association was also conspiring to prevent any electrical contractors other than members of the association bidding on electrical contracts. Since the cement workers were all employed by the Building Trades Employers' Association they claimed this conspiracy should be restrained because they would be irreparably injured by the lockout.

On hearing the application for the injunction, Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. T. Crain reserved decision and offered his services "as an individual and as a citizen" in an effort to mediate the controversy. The attorney for the union immediately accepted this offer, and a few days later, May 22, 1929, an agreement was reached whereby the union withdrew its injunction suit, the Building Trades Employers' Association rescinded its lockout order and restored the five-day week agreement, the unions of the Building Trades Council called off their strikes, the electrical contractors who had been employing non-union or rival union men dismissed them and the Electrical Workers' Union promised to furnish union men for all firms who are members of the Building Trades Employers' Association. The dispute over hanging electrical fixtures made by non-union shops and all other claims or charges made by either side are to be arbitrated, and in the meantime the Electrical Workers' Union is to hang all fixtures regardless of their union or non-union origin. Justice Crain and Robert D. Kohn, an architect, have been selected as arbitrators, and these two are to select a third.

It is highly significant that the parties to the dispute, when a widespread stoppage was threatened, were immediately made conscious that the public was a third party whose interest had to be considered. It was called to their attention that the city's large building program would be stalled and that hundreds of millions of dollars of private construction were involved. Futhermore, when the real causes of the dispute were examined in an impartial way, when a constructive way out was suggested and when a means was established whereby careful consideration could be given to the other factors involved upon which the parties could not agree, both parties found it to their interest to proceed with the job.

An interesting sequel to the establishment of a five-day week by the unions in the building trades is the

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announcement by the Structural Steel Board of Trade, Inc., to its 2,500 employes working under "open shop" conditions. According to the *New York Times*, May 10, 1929, the following notice was put in their pay envelopes:

"To our erection employes:

"As you are well aware it has always been the policy of the members of this board to keep the wages and working conditions of our open shop employes on the same or better basis than those of the other trades in this city.

"Accordingly, beginning with the first pay week following August 24, 1929, the wages of housesmiths will be $1.92½ per hour for a forty-hour week of five days."

This action, from the trade union point of view, illustrates labor's contention that non-union workers share gratuitously in the gains which the unions purchase by hardship and hazard.

ETHICS AND A TRADE UNION

THE *Trade Union News*, Philadelphia, Pa., (March 28, 1929) reports an incident in the relations between a union and non-union printing establishment which suggests new strategy in building a reputation for fair and considerate dealing by labor unions. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, a non-union newspaper, because of the breakdown of a color press, hired the New Orleans *States*, a union newspaper, to run off a section of color comics. The local union pressmen charged the *Times-Picayune* $160 for the work, and this was regarded as excessive.

The president of the International Pressmen's Union upon hearing of the incident investigated and decided that this was not the way he wished the members of the union to conduct themselves. He thereupon wrote the following letter to the New Orleans *States*:

"The action of the New Orleans pressmen in charging the *Times-Picayune* what that firm considers an excessive charge was not an official act of the New Orleans local union nor of the International. It was a decision made by the five men who did this work, yet indirectly it is a responsibility of the local union and of the International, since the five men were members of the International body. Therefore, in fairness, the International organization accepts the responsibility—not of the act, but in remedying a situation that is in complete contravention to our entire scheme and policies. . . . It isn't a matter determined upon our relationship with any one or more papers, it is an obligation based upon the spirit of the newspaper fraternity.

"We are committed definitely to cooperation by and through the process of conciliation and arbitration. The act of our members in imposing an abnormal rate in the emergency in which the *Times-Picayune* is involved, is in complete contravention to our policy and to our established record of fairness."

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SURVEY OF CHILD CRIME

THE findings of a survey of juvenile delinquency by the Subcommission of the Baumes Crime Commission of New York State on Causes and Effects of Crime are now available.

A study of 251 adolescents, tracing their progress from truancy to crime, indicates that the popular impression regarding crime waves is not well founded. "Estimates," the report states, "made by criminologists of the portion of the population habitually engaged in crime vary only slightly, some placing the figure at one per cent, and others at between one and two per cent.

"Crime statistics, however, indicate that this group, most of whom are repeated offenders, begin their careers at comparatively early ages, and commit new offenses of increased severity and with greater frequency with advancing years. It is this development of criminal careers that constitutes a real crime wave, one which begins in childhood, increases during adolescence, continues mounting during the years of vigorous manhood, and ebbs only as old age approaches. . . . Common sense dictates that the solution lies in preventing or curing criminal tendencies among the young."

An intensive study of these 251 cases, classed as juvenile delinquents six to eight years ago, "concerns itself with the growth of the crime curve among this group, the apparent influence upon the curve of certain objectively measurable environmental factors, and the relation . . . of early childhood habits of delinquency to the growth of the curve in adolescence." All the cases were from the Borough of Manhattan, New York, and all of them "had experienced commitments to the truant school because of chronic illegal absence from school."

In general it was found that chronic truancy is, "in a disquieting number of cases, the first step in a criminal career. Fifty-one per cent of the boys required the attention of police and courts during the six to eight-year period subsequent to their release from the truant school." Thus, on the basis of estimates by criminologists "that 1 per cent of the population of the United States engage in some form of crime," the group of 251 truants during a period of from six to eight years produced 14 times as many felons as arise from a similar group of the population at large.

Felonies were committed for the most part by the sons of natives and of immigrants who have resided here many years, "whereas minor infractions were committed in greater proportion by sons of recently arrived immigrants.

"The proportion of families, one or more of whose members had police records, ranged from 43 per cent for those boys who had no records subsequent to truancy to 83 per cent for those who became felons. Thus the boys who became serious offenders had the worst criminal family backgrounds.

"On the other hand, the survey showed that almost the entire group of cases lived under conditions of extreme poverty and unusually congested housing, in homes that were broken by death or desertion of one or both parents in over one-half of the cases, and in which parental care was rendered ineffective in a large percentage of the cases by the employment of mothers at jobs in addition to household tasks.

"The study shows therefore that most of the factors were influential only as general factors. It is true that the sordid conditions depicted were

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the soil from which an unusual amount of criminal behavior has sprung. It is likewise true that the conditions are similar to those to which the under-privileged group in any community are subjected, and that poverty and crime are associated in a general way. But in the group forming this study, as well as among the under-privileged group in general, the majority of the factors here studied throw no light on the reasons why certain families fostered criminal behavior and others did not, nor why one child reared in the same family under the self-same general conditions became a criminal and his brothers did not."

The report calls attention to the fact that "three chief methods are being used in combating crime. They are the processes of legal procedure, of social reform, and of individual study and treatment. The method of legal procedure, while necessary, is . . . apparently not effective in preventing further crime among young offenders. The method of social reform is concerned with broad measures of social welfare, aimed at general factors influencing crime, and not at specific experiences influencing criminals. The method of individual study and treatment gives the greatest promise of success in preventing crime. This method, represented in the procedure of physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, has in recent years gained great strength in the United States, as attested to by the increasing number of philanthropic organizations, privately and publicly endowed clinics, and federal, state and municipal bureaus concerned with the study and guidance of juvenile delinquents and adult criminals.

"The individual method is concerned with the measure of individual limitations in capacity for social adjustment, with the discovery of the motives leading to anti-social behavior, and with methods of treatment that will utilize in a social way the normal drives of unadjusted persons. This method has practical limitations because of the expense involved and the lack of persons trained in its technique. . . . However, the expense and time consumed have been justified by the aid which the individual findings have given to the understanding and control of larger groups." While the expense is great, it is probably less than the annual cost of crime in the United States, which is now estimated to run into billions.

In another study the commission selected part of the area covered by District 1 of the Manhattan Children's Court having an estimated population in 1924 of 220,000. In 1920, this area contained 157,701 foreign-born white persons. In the period between 1920 and 1924 the district had 21 per cent of the population of Manhattan Borough and an average of 32 per cent of the juvenile delinquency. In 1926, the ratio of juvenile delinquency to child population from the ages 7 to 16 averaged 3.5 per hundred among boys. The ratio of arraignment before the court was 8 boys to one girl. Delinquency showed an increase with each succeeding age group. The number of arraignments of boys 14 to 15 years of age was four times as great as that for the 10 to 11 group, and the number of arraignments of boys 16 to 17 years of age 2.5 times that of boys 14 to 15 years old. In 1926, 819 boys and 107 girls came to the attention of private and public agencies for supervision of their behavior. Serious thefts account for the arraignment of nearly one-third of the children's court cases.

The Commission points to misdirected energies and lack of wholesome play interests as one of the chief causes. Most of the delinquency among the boys was found in areas devoted to commercial activities, and there 58 boy-gangs were discovered. The pool rooms and old fashioned, ill-ventilated and dark motion picture houses appear as significant factors affecting health and morals. Inadequate facilities for recreation and bad housing play a considerable part.

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HERE'S STEAMLESS STEAM ENGINEERING

THE economies that have been effected by the development of the high pressure steam turbine would be maintained and even increased without the excessive investment required for high pressure equipment if some other fluid were found, capable of being used as a substitute for steam, but exerting comparatively low pressures at temperatures approximating those of high pressure steam. Mercury vapor has the necessary qualifications, and is actually in commercial use in spite of the high price of mercury (about $1.70 a pound). A power installation of two units at Hartford, using mercury vapor, is well known. Its total capacity is 15,000 kilowatts.

DISCOURAGING AT FIRST

When engineers surveyed the field of organic chemical compounds in a search for a possible substitute for steam, the results were discouraging, for most organic substances decompose at relatively low temperatures or corrode metal, or are inferior to steam in the quantity of heat which is released in being condensed from vapor to liquid. Of the hundreds of thousands of organic compounds now known, the substance diphenyl, discovered about 1845, and the related substance, diphenyl oxide, seem to be the most promising. Diphenyl itself has always been a museum curiosity, recently priced around $40 a pound. The problem, then, was to develop a new method by which it could be made more cheaply. This was undertaken by the Federal Phosphorus Company, which now reports that the difficulties have been overcome, that the price has been reduced to one per cent of the former price, and that several carloads of the substance have been delivered.

PROPERTIES OF DIPHENYL

Diphenyl is a hydrocarbon closely related to benzene, which is the basis of so many important organic industries. In fact, a molecule of diphenyl may be regarded as derived from two molecules of benzene, by combining them with each other with elimination of a small amount of hydrogen. This suggests that cheap diphenyl may result in new dyestuffs, explosives, adhesives, plastics, vulcanizing accelerators, anti-oxidants for rubber, and a great many other compounds corresponding to benzene derivatives which are now in familiar use. The new development is accordingly of great interest, not only to engineering but chemistry.

Diphenyl is a solid, white when pure. It melts at a temperature of 156° F. and boils at 491° F. It is without any perceptible corrosive action. Its stability and low price should permit a wide application in industries involving indirect heating operations, such as evaporation, distillation, drying, digesting, processing, and heat transfer in general. One oil refining company is already said to be preparing a high-quality lubricant by vacuum distillation, using diphenyl as a heating medium. Another company is using mercury vapor. The necessary thermal data for the general application of diphenyl as a substitute for steam are being supplied by investigators now at work on these problems. Comparing diphenyl at 700° F. (118 lbs. absolute pressure) with steam at 700° F. (700 lbs. absolute pressure), we find diphenyl has over twice as much available heat energy as an equal weight of steam.

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DIPHENYL OXIDE

Several years ago, the Dow Chemical Company developed and marketed diphenyl oxide. This substance melts at 80.4° F., and boils at 500° F. The critical temperature of diphenyl oxide (above which it cannot be liquefied by any pressure, however great) is about 900° F. At that temperature it exerts a pressure of about 500 pounds per square inch. Its total heat content is about 310 B.t.u. per pound at 500° F., as compared with 1209 B.t.u. for steam.

As compared with mercury, these organic chemical substances present advantages in lower cost and greater safety, since they do not possess the toxic properties of mercury vapor. When used in boilers similar to those used for steam they wet the metal surfaces and give good thermal contact, whereas mercury is always separated from the steel by a thin film of gas, and a very elaborate special design of boiler is necessary to prevent overheating and damage. One essential advantage of mercury, which is not possessed by the organic chemicals, is that its great density allows the condensed vapor to be returned from the condenser to the boiler by gravity without the use of pumps. Moreover all organic substances, including the two that we have mentioned, are decomposed at sufficiently high temperatures. Their suitability for particular applications will therefore need to be determined by actual experience.

HOW THEY MADE THE CHINESE WORK

FOR generation upon generation the scholar class has ruled China. The scholar always enjoyed special privileges, and it was the duty of his family to make special sacrifices so that he might pursue his studies. Mental cleverness, therefore, has always been exalted, and the exercise of mere physical strength has been treated with contempt.

"That exaltation of mental cleverness and contempt for physical prowess," says John Earl Baker, "make the Chinese laborer almost a total loss as a worker by the day.

"The Chinese laborer will accomplish wonders on a piece work basis, but by the hour or by the day he is an expert loafer."

"During the famine of 1920-1921," Mr. Baker goes on, "the workmen employed by the American Red Cross in road-building were with difficulty induced to throw up one-third of a *fong* of dirt per man per day, so long as rations were distributed on a daily basis. When the method of payment was changed to a *fong* basis, they presented claims for as high as three *fongs* per day and were found to have dug at least two-thirds of that amount.

"This means that Chinese industry must be conducted on a piece-work system, and Chinese engineers must go much further than Western engineers have gone in analyzing industrial processes into their elements."

In reading this article, let us remember that the lower down in the scale of intelligence people are, the closer to their work must be their reward for that work. It doesn't matter very much whether the workers live in China or in the United States. Their likes and dislikes must be studied and they must be rewarded for their work in such a manner that they will naturally do their best.

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UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

ON April 23 the Unemployment Insurance Fund for the New York Clothing Market paid out $25,000 for unemployment relief. It had not been intended by those in charge of the fund to begin payment of benefits until a much larger sum had been accumulated than has yet been paid into the fund. However, owing to the great need of a considerable number of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers it was decided to grant relief. The executive boards of the local unions were asked to designate those out of work who were most in need. It was found that several hundred required immediate aid and accordingly payments were made, ranging from $10 to $20.

The fund is an accumulation of payments made by both employers and employes, each setting aside weekly 1½ per cent of the payroll. The agreement went into effect July 1, 1928.

While such measures are commendable, it was pointed out by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at a recent meeting of the National Institute of Social Science, (*New York Times,* May 5, 1929) that the problem of unemployment relief must be dealt with by society as a whole. He agreed with a recent statement made by Owen D. Young that the extent of unemployment is "the greatest economic blot upon our capitalistic system," and held that "the unemployment problem contains within itself a very potential danger to the enduring stability of our economic system."

Referring to Mr. Young's statement that "the world does not owe man a living, but business, if it is to fulfil its ideal, owes a man an opportunity to earn a living," Mr. Willard emphasized the fact that under "any economic system worthy of the name" a man should have the opportunity to earn a living, but dissented from Mr. Young's opinion that the responsibility for furnishing the opportunity rests solely upon business. On the contrary, Mr. Willard insists that the responsibility rests upon society as a whole because "business is only one of the many manifestations of our social activities."

In support of this position Mr. Willard contrasted the opportunities for employment in this country during the last century and at the present time. "Today the situation is entirely changed. The best lands in the West have been taken up. The period of rapid railroad expansion is closed. The cities, large and small, have reached a more stabilized condition in keeping with the present-day requirements. When a man now, young or old, for any reason finds himself out of employment the problem of securing a new job suitable to his capacity and inclination is a much more serious one than it was in the time of which I have been speaking."

Mr. Willard approves the restriction of immigration and believes we should continue our effort to improve efficiency and lower costs, because of which, he estimates "our producing capacity exceeds our consuming capacity by more than 25 per cent." But he recognizes that we have a definite problem before us "of what to do for those who, because of our improved methods and for other reasons, are unable to find employment."

Yet he is "wholly unsympathetic" with the attempt to solve it by introducing the six-hour day and the five-day week. On the contrary he is in favor of the eight-hour day and noncommittal on the number of days per week.

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While Mr. Willard does not claim to know what the "ultimate answer to the problem" is, he is certain that he knows some "things that can be done that would in themselves be helpful." He suggests for consideration the following:

1. If society is to receive the benefits of our modern industrial system, it should have "a definite and sympathetic realization" that it "must also bear the responsibilities that are inseparable from those advantages."

2. We must do what we can to make life on the farms more "attractive" and "satisfying" in order to encourage more people "to avail themselves of the advantages and opportunities enjoyed by the independent and prosperous farmer who lives on and cultivates his own soil."

3. "The Government, state or federal — perhaps both — should collect, tabulate and publish currently reliable information concerning the number of unemployed and the cause of such unemployment."

4. "Efforts to develop our foreign trade, and in that way increase the consumptive demand for our products abroad, should be encouraged."

5. "The Government, state and federal, should plan and execute its public works program in such a manner as to form a reserve against unemployment in times of depression."

6. "Private industry should recognize the responsibility which properly rests upon it to stabilize employment within itself."

GREEN OPPOSES SUGAR TARIFF

THE proposed increase in the sugar tariff is "unjustifiable and indefensible," declares Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., in a letter to Congressman Frear.

"If the sugar schedule is passed in its present form it would levy an unfair tax upon the millions of workers whom I have the honor to represent," said Mr. Green.

"Its purpose is to protect an industry which employs women and children and Mexican labor at indecent wages and under intolerable working conditions of employment. Our working people are unwilling to be taxed for the purpose of protecting an industry which resorts to such uncivilized practices."

Congressman Frear recently exposed working condition in the Colorado sugar beet fields. He showed that the Great Western Sugar Company produces one-half of this country's beet sugar. Its profits last year was 45 per cent. "An army of children, many of them below 10 years of age and some of them as young as six years, are employed," said the Wisconsin lawmaker.

"Living and labor conditions are worse than anywhere else in the world. The work day is from 10 to 11 hours for young children and weak women who are packed in single rooms to the number of eight, ten and even twelve persons, in tumble-down shacks or hovels, frequently worse than leaky, rough-boarded woodsheds without the commonest conveniences and no comforts."

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

THE
ASBESTOS WORKER
E. A. JOHNSON - - - Editor

The Official Journal of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY.....President
E. A. JOHNSON.....Vice-President
HENRY J. OLIVER.....Vice-President
HUGH MULLIGAN.....Vice-President
THOMAS J. McNAMARA.....Sec'y-Treas.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

The Asbestos Worker is devoted to the interests of our craft, and we earnestly solicit correspondence, but disclaim responsibility for opinions or views expressed under that heading.

All articles for the correspondence columns of The Asbestos Worker must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 15th of the month preceding publication.

Address all communications to
E. A. JOHNSON, Editor
66 Walker St., West Roxbury, Mass.

Editorial

LABOR-DISPLACING AGE CALLS FOR REALISM

UNEMPLOYMENT is being discussed with a Niagara of words.

New terms are coined and elphantine, 100-word sentences are being constructed by those who are more interested in attracting attention than in solving the problem.

The people are bewildered by long dissertations on stabilization that would limit output to demand, technological unemployment, business cycles, credit, trade and bank balances, index numbers, cost of living, price levels, fiscal measures, inflation, tax rebates, foreign loans, etc., etc.

All of these are secondary issues. Observing trade unionists know inventive genius and science are developing machinery and new processes that displace creative labor.

Machines and processes produce but do not consume. Their output is thrown on the market. Potential buyers who need these commodities have no purchasing power and every element of society is affected.

We are in an industrial revolution more momentous than when England installed the factory system and housed agricultural laborers in large urban areas. The difference is that our change dispenses with labor.

We have passed out of the era of labor-saving machinery — inventors and scientists are inter-

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ested in labor-displacing machinery.

Scientists and inventors have not even started in developing automatic processes that destroy skill, dispense with creative labor and release workers from life-long activities.

The people are unaware of this epochal revolution. They are lulled by word pictures of prosperity—for machine owners. No reference is made to idle workers who are displaced by the machine.

The American Federation of Labor is alert to this industrial change. The consequences are so far-reaching no one can predict its finality.

The trade union movement calls for a reduction of hours and higher wages—more purchasing power to take the machine's output off the market.

The people must awaken to the new revolution that is as resistless as the tides.

To postpone acceptance of fact is to postpone the inevitable.

The world of reality should be reckoned with. Workers must organize and educate that actuality, rather than prose pictures, shall be man's rule of life.

The bitter fight waged by the Communists against the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in Canada has been nearly liquidated, according to Frank B. Powers, international president. Canadian members of the organization who were duped into following the red leadership are coming back into the fold. A few who became conspicuous in the communist movement are now finding that their applications for membership in the legitimate union must be passed upon by the general executive board. The thing that finally broke the back of the secession movement among the Commercial Telegraphers in Canada was its repudiation by A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, a dual organization. The reds made great promises to Mosher with a view of affiliating with him, and he gave them a year to make good. When the cash and the membership were not forthcoming he threw the reds overboard.

Forty years ago a preacher, a passenger on a ship bound from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro, complained bitterly to the captain against the language used by the mate in giving orders to the crew. The captain called the mate and ordered that he use civil language, says the Detroit News. Shortly after a squall blew up. The crew, under the leisurely orders of the mate, went slowly about the work of furling the sails, despite the apparent danger. Worried, the preacher approached the captain, who admitted finally that the mate "ought to have his language." "Avast there, you blankety-blank dogs," roared the mate. "Stir your (censored) stumps and get those (censored) sails in or by all the (censored) your (censored) heads will be bashed in, you blankety-blank—" The preacher stood by without blinking, and watched the canvas furl as if by magic.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER FRED KALTENBACH

Local No. 2

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Brother Fred Kaltenbach who departed from this life May 20, 1929. To the family and relatives Local No. 2 extends its heartfelt sympathy and condolences.

H. L. KLUGER, Recording Secretary

BROTHER JOHN A. AHLSTROM

Local No. 28

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother John A. Ahlstrom and

Whereas we mourn for one who in life was a true friend and a credit to our organization, be it resolved that the charter of our Local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our record book, a copy be sent to our International for publication in our official journal.

FRED. J. LORD, Secretary-Treasurer

BROTHER JOHN FISHER

Local No. 6

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Brother John Fisher who departed from this life May 20, 1929. To the family and relatives Local No. 6 extends its heartfelt sympathy and condolences.

JOHN W. HOFF, Secretary

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From the Local Unions and Other Correspondence

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS—Items for the official columns of The Asbestos Worker should be prepared on a separate sheet and the style of the publication followed as closely as possible. Write as plainly as you can—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. All items must be in the hands of the Editor BY THE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH preceding publication, to insure insertion in the issue following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of items submitted.

LOCAL NO. 3, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

One of the most interesting and important gatherings of Trade Unionists of Cleveland was held on Wednesday night, June 5th, at Hotel Winton, when Local Union No. 3, Asbestos Workers, gave a dinner and entertainment in honor of its business agent, Albert Dalton, in commemoration of his birth.

About one hundred and twenty of the members were in attendance, and the occasion was graced by some fifteen prominent officials and leaders of the Cleveland Trades Union Movement.

Brother Dalton was presented with a handsome and serviceable suit case by the committee in charge, and was the recipient of other handsome gifts, which were supplemented by the well-wishes of the givers.

An elaborate steak dinner was served to those present and other good things were dispensed. Good entertainment was provided by the committee, and every one in attendance can vouch that this was the banner occasion under the auspices of the organized labor movement in our city.

The festivities were congenial, and the various leaders in attendance all made addresses of felicitation for Brother Dalton, and in no uncertain manner expressed their belief that his work for the organization was such as to entitle him to the future confidence and co-operation of the entire membership of Local Union No. 3.

Among the speakers who were present might be mentioned; Harry McLaughlin, Business Representative of the Cleveland Building Trades Council and President of the Cleveland Federation of Labor; James F. Malley, Secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor; John Bishop, Secretary of the Cleveland Building Trades Council; Albert Ruddy, Business Agent of the Carpenters' District Council; Walter Mapes, Secretary of the Carpenters District Council; Verne Jenkins, Business Agent of the Painters District Council; John Burns, Business Agent of the Plasterers' Union; Frank Keeling, Business Agent of the

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Carpenters Union; R. McDonald, Business Agent of the Tile Setters' Union; Edward Egan, Business Agent of the Tile Setters Helpers; Barney Smith, Secretary of the Building Laborers' Union; Manus McCafferty, Business Agent of the Theatrical Stage Employees Union; Wm. Finnigan, of the Stage Hands; Wm. Dawson, Treasurer of the Cleveland Federation of Labor; and Henry W. Raisse, Publicity Secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. Brother Sam. Downs was the Toastmaster, and filled this important position in a witty and creditable manner. The only drawback to this wonderful gathering was the absence of International President Mullaney, who was not able to be present.

It is to be hoped that Local Union No. 3 will be able to hold other social gatherings of this kind, for we feel it will aid greatly in cementing that brotherhood so essential to the success of our organization.

Yours fraternally,

THE COMMITTEE

Sam. Downs, Chairman; T. Collins, M. Taitl, H. Chamberlain, B. Tromer, P. Jacobs, B. Zales, J. Kelch, M. Berry, T. Kelly, J. Rodeman, G. Measor, A. O'Donnell, T. McIntyre, B. Hamper, J. Tafe, C. Harp.

LOCAL NO. 6, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 6 has received a hard blow in the death of its Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Brother John Fisher. He was a charter member and in the past had filled every office in the Local and at one time International Vice-President. Many floral tributes were sent and a large delegation of local members and lodge friends were present at the services. Rain or shine, sick or well, John would always attend the meetings. We shall miss his good fellowship. An A-1 union man and a credit to our organization has passed on and we mourn his loss. Ever popular, always giving good advice to the novice—may his standards live forever in our memory.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN W. HOFF, Sec.-Bus. Agent

LOCAL NO. 20, TORONTO, CANADA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing a new list of member's names and addresses. A few of the members have complained that they have not been receiving the Journal. Mr. Hale, one of the bosses, also complained. I would

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also like you to send a Journal to Mr. S. D. Woods, Assist. Supt. of Maintenance, B. of E. His address is 312 Durie St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Could you possibly send him the May Journal? I was telling him about the Working Code for the Application of Insulating Materials. With regards to the cold water piping you will notice that it specifies: 1" thick up to 6" in size. Do you think that a thickness of 1" would stop condensation on a 6" cold water line? In my opinion the water would have to be far from cold. Surely that must be a mistake. The water in Toronto is very cold. So we find that we cannot make any hard and fast rule with regards to thickness. I have had to put on a 2" thick broken joint covering on a 2½" pipe where the pipe was running through a hot room.

The Chicago employers and Local 14 are surely entitled to be complimented for starting a working code. It is a sure step in the right direction. May I suggest that they now go after the Fire Department and show the Fire Chief the value of asbestos insulation (properly applied) preventing fire?

Hoping you will be able to send Mr. Woods the May Journal, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. CULLEN

LOCAL 28, DENVER, COLORADO

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Am writing to inform you of the death and burial of our Secretary, Brother John A. Ahlstrom, who passed to his great reward May 18th, and was buried May 21st. We of Local No. 28 feel his loss greatly, and know that the trade has lost one who will be hard to replace.

Brother Ahlstrom was one of the old school and had been in the game for about 32 years. His mechanical ability was a credit to Local No. 28, and the trade in general, and his efforts in organizing Local 28 and his work as Secretary can never be forgotten by those of us who worked with him and knew him best.

Yours fraternally,

FRED. J. LORD, Secretary

LOCAL NO. 83, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines, if I am not taking up too much of your time. I am pleased to say that at the present time, conditions are better than

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they have ever been in the south before and the outlook for the future is good.

I think it is just a matter of time before we will have three shops in our jurisdiction by the good work of our President, and our men sticking together, all men working. I have been urging all members to subscribe for the Journal, and I think at our next meeting that I will be able to send in our entire membership subscription. Speaking for myself I would be glad for you to send me back issues of Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, and I will send you what I owe you, as I have missed all of these issues since I left Hopewell, Virginia.

As I have been elected Representative, in the place of G. C. Ridling, I wish that you would correct same. Our meeting days will be found on our stationery.

Fraternally yours,

L. C. DAVIS, Business Agent

LOCAL NO. 84, AKRON, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Under date of May 29, 1929, you will remember that I wrote you, informing you of the fact that Local No. 84 had declared a strike against Cleveland shops. I am now glad to inform you and the membership that through the untiring efforts of Vice-President Henry J. Oliver and President Mullaney, we have finally signed a two-year agreement with the Cleveland firms as follows: $1.37½ per hour; five and one-half days to constitute a week; double time for all overtime work.

The local desires through the Journal to thank both President Mullaney and Vice-President Oliver for the valued help and advice they gave us, and for the stand that Vice-President Oliver took for our cause.

With this tangle straightened out, the future looks bright for Local No. 84, as conditions up to the time of our five-day strike were not very promising.

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT ELMORE, Business Agent.

Operators of barbecue pits, lunch counters and drug stores in the Birmingham district who give curb service have drawn the ire of labor organizations and the child welfare organizations who have issued instructions to labor inspectors to prosecute all employers of children under sixteen years of age after 7 P. M. Children 12 and 13 years of age are employed until midnight and later three and four nights a week it is stated. A number of such places have been inspected.

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Official Directory, Meeting Places and Addresses of Secretaries

No. 1—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 626 N. Vandeventer Avenue, Italian Fraternal Building. J. H. Fitzgerald, 6627 Clemons Avenue. Office 918 Holland Building.

No. 2—PITTSBURGH, PA.—Meets First and Third Thursdays, at McGeagh Bldg., 607 Webster Avenue. H. L. Klinger, 91 Morrison Avenue, R. F. D. No. 4, Millvale, Pa. F. E. Rust, Business Representative. Office, 607 Webster Avenue.

No. 3—CLEVELAND, OHIO—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 1355 Central Avenue. Albert Dalton, Business Agent, General Office, 1355 Central Avenue. George McArthur, 1027 Oxford Road.

No. 4—BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 145 Broadway. Lee Lines, Secretary, 47 Alpine Place. J. E. Harman, Business Agent, 145 Broadway.

No. 5—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 540 Maple Avenue. George E. Brown, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Avenue.

No. 6—BOSTON, MASS.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at 3 Boylston Place. John W. Hoff, 128 Hanover Street. Office, 128 Hanover Street.

No. 7—SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 6th Avenue and University Street. T. E. Roe, 3815 West Myrtle Street. Send all mail to Labor Temple.

No. 8—CINCINNATI, OHIO—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 1313 Vine Street. J. Meyers, 4271 Fergus Avenue.

No. 9—NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Eagles Home, 703 Const Street, Portsmouth, Va. J. F. Joinville, P. O. Box 546, Portsmouth, Va.

No. 10—NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Benevolent Knights of America Building, 827 North Street. E. B. McGinnis, 3111 Chippewa Street.

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No. 11—BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays, Third Floor Gaiety Theatre, 419 E. Baltimore Street. S. Mohsberg, 225 North Monroe Street.

No. 12—NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at 222 East 31st Street. Frederick C. Hysler, Secretary-Treasurer. Office, 222 East 31st Street.

No. 14—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Electricians' Hall, 1807 Spring Garden Street. Fred Ricot, Secretary, 7020 Veronica Road, Stonehurst, Upper Darby; John Murtha, Business Representative. Office, 1807 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

No. 15—WINNIPEG, CANADA—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Labor Temple. W. E. Groves, 234 Johnson Avenue.

No. 16—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Building Trades Temple, Fourteenth and Guerrero Streets. Edward A. Dwyer, 526 Ashbury Street.

No. 17—CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Fraternity Hall, 19 West Adams Street. Hugh Mulligan, Business Agent. Office, Roosevelt Building, 179 West Washington Street, Room 506. C. V. Conway, 8119 Colfax Avenue.

No. 18—INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays at Plumbers' Hall, 312 East Washington Street. Paul Dunn, Business Agent and Secretary, 3370 School Street.

No. 19—MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets First and Third Fridays at 808 Walnut Street. Henry C. Hug, Business Representative-Secretary, 20 61st Street.

No. 20—TORONTO, CANADA—Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at Labor Temple. J. Cullen, 105 Bertmount Avenue, Toronto.

No. 21—DALLAS, TEXAS—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Labor Temple. I. L. Coates, 2926 Alaska Street.

No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS—Meets Second Wednesdays, Houston Labor Temple. Thomas B. Reed, Business Agent, 933 Allston Street. W. J. Kappe, Secretary, 1330 Omar Street.

No. 23—MONTREAL, CANADA—Meets First and Third Mondays at 417 Ontario Street, East. A. Padghan, 792 Evelyn Street, Verdun, Quebec.

No. 24—WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at Typographical Temple, 423 G Street, N. W. Robert Eames,2149 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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No. 25—DETROIT, MICH.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 3111 Elmwood Avenue. Joseph E. Cole, 3111 Elmwood Avenue.

No. 26—ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 42 Exchange Street. T. G. Sullivan, 1541 South Avenue.

No. 27—KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 309 South Franklin Street. J. H. Thompson, 7036 Montgall Avenue.

No. 28—DENVER, COL.—Meets First and Third Mondays at Room 301 American Bank Building. J. A. Ahlstrom, 3625 Stuart Street.

No. 30—SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets First Sunday at Labor Temple. Edward A. Stapleton, 224 Nicholas Avenue.

No. 31—PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets First Saturday at 71 Richmond Street. P. A. Jentzell, 9 Lester Street, Providence.

No. 32—ESSEX AND HUDSON COUNTY—Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays at Union Labor Hall, 81 Academy Street, Newark, N. J. Edwin J. Dougherty, 288 N. Fourth Street, Newark, N. J.

No. 33—CONNECTICUT—Meets First Saturday at Trades Council Hall, Meriden, Conn. C. W. Sickels, Business Representative and Secretary, 145 Elm Street, West Haven.

No. 34—MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 601 4th Avenue, South. Harry H. Mohn, 3814 Aldrich Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 35—YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Labor Hall, S. Hazel Street. Frank E. McAfee, 402 W. Chalmers Avenue.

No. 36—PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Labor Temple. Frank Long, 1265 East Stark Street.

No. 38—WILKESBARRE, PA.—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Labor Temple, 41 East Market Street. S. G. Ziegler, 77 Spruce Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

No. 39—OMAHA, NEB.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 19th and Davenport Streets. W. R. Ford, 4401 Davenport Street.

No. 40—ALBANY and TROY, N. Y.—Meets First Wednesday at Labor Temple, Albany, N. Y. John Wickersheim, 159 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

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No. 42—WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at South Side Athletic Association, B. and Heald Street. Harry E. Mahan, 9 West Avenue, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, Delaware.

No. 43—SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets Second Tuesday at Labor Hall, 21 Sanford Street. John A. Nygren, 44 Maple Street, Mittineague.

No. 44—COLUMBUS, OHIO—Meets First and Third Fridays at 50½ West Gay Street. George E. Neil, 73 Guilford Avenue.

No. 45—TOLEDO, OHIO—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple. Frank Kahl, 910 Coventry Street, and Emil Baumgartner, 1521 Roosefelt Street.

No. 50—TACOMA, WASH.—Meets First and Third Thursdays at City Hall Annex. E. F. Kammer, P. O. Box 1361.

No. 51—LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets First and Third Fridays at Union Labor Temple, 2nd and Market Streets. William E. Clark, 3204 West Jefferson Street.

No. 52—DULUTH, MINN.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at 22 East 1st Street. Joseph Jentoft, 2332 West 3rd Street.

No. 64—TULSA, OKLA.—Meets First Sundays at Carpenters' Hall, 5th and Cincinnati Streets. Fred Fraser, 906 North Rockford Street.

No. 70—MARE ISLAND SHIP YARD, VALLEJO, CALIF.—Meets Fourth Tuesday, Labor Temple. Frank Carver, 123 Florida Street.

No. 71—SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 8th Eye Street. M. H. McDonnell, Box 1056.

No. 72—BREMERTON, WASH., NAVY YARD—Meets Third Wednesday at Labor Temple, 440 Burwell Street, L. W. Brewster, P. O. Box 566, Bremerton, Wash.

No. 74—DES MOINES, IA.—Meets Fourth Tuesday at Labor Temple, West Third and Locust Streets. C. J. Fisher, 2829 Capital Avenue.

No. 75—SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 315 South Michigan Street. Edward Dahlke, 1122 North Adams Street.

No. 78—BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA—Meets First and Third Mondays at Labor Temple, 1815 Fourth Avenue, N. W. G. McEachern, 111½ Walnut Street, W. E.

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No. 79—DAYTON, OHIO—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Plumbers Hall, Corner Main and Washington Streets. Ray Peeling, 30 Marion Street.

No. 80—CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Meets First and Third Fridays at Labor Temple, 18½ Anderson Street. J. C. Javins, Nitro, West Virginia.

No. 81—CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—J. C. Le Mon, 1219 4th Avenue E.

No. 82—SPOKANE, WASH.—L. W. Curtiss, 2003 E. 1st Avenue.

No. 83—ATLANTA, GA.—Meets Second and Fourth Sundays at Labor Temple, 91 S. W. Trinity Avenue. L. C. Davis, Business Agent, 443 Woodward Avenue, S. E.

No. 84—AKRON, OHIO—Meets First and Third Mondays at Labor Temple, 163 E. Market Street. Robert Elmore, Business Agent, 18 Aqueduct Street.

No. 85—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets First and Third Mondays of every month at 815 Pacific Avenue. Wilmer J. Kerber, 1426 Madison Avenue.

No. 86—NASHVILLE, TENN.—Thomas Hughes, c/o Labor Temple, 207 Polk Avenue.

No. 87—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—W. F. Doyle, Gillette Boulevard and Clamp Avenue, Mayfield Park, Box 442 W., Route D, San Antonio.

No. 88—RICHMOND, VA.—Meets First and Third Mondays of every month at Labor Temple, corner Eleventh and Marshall Streets. Charles Owings, 3116 Floyd Avenue.

No. 89—TRENTON, N. J.—Meets Third Mondays of every month at 319 Market Street, Trenton, N. J. A. G. Maxwell, 357 Hewitt Avenue, Dueitzville, Trenton, N. J.

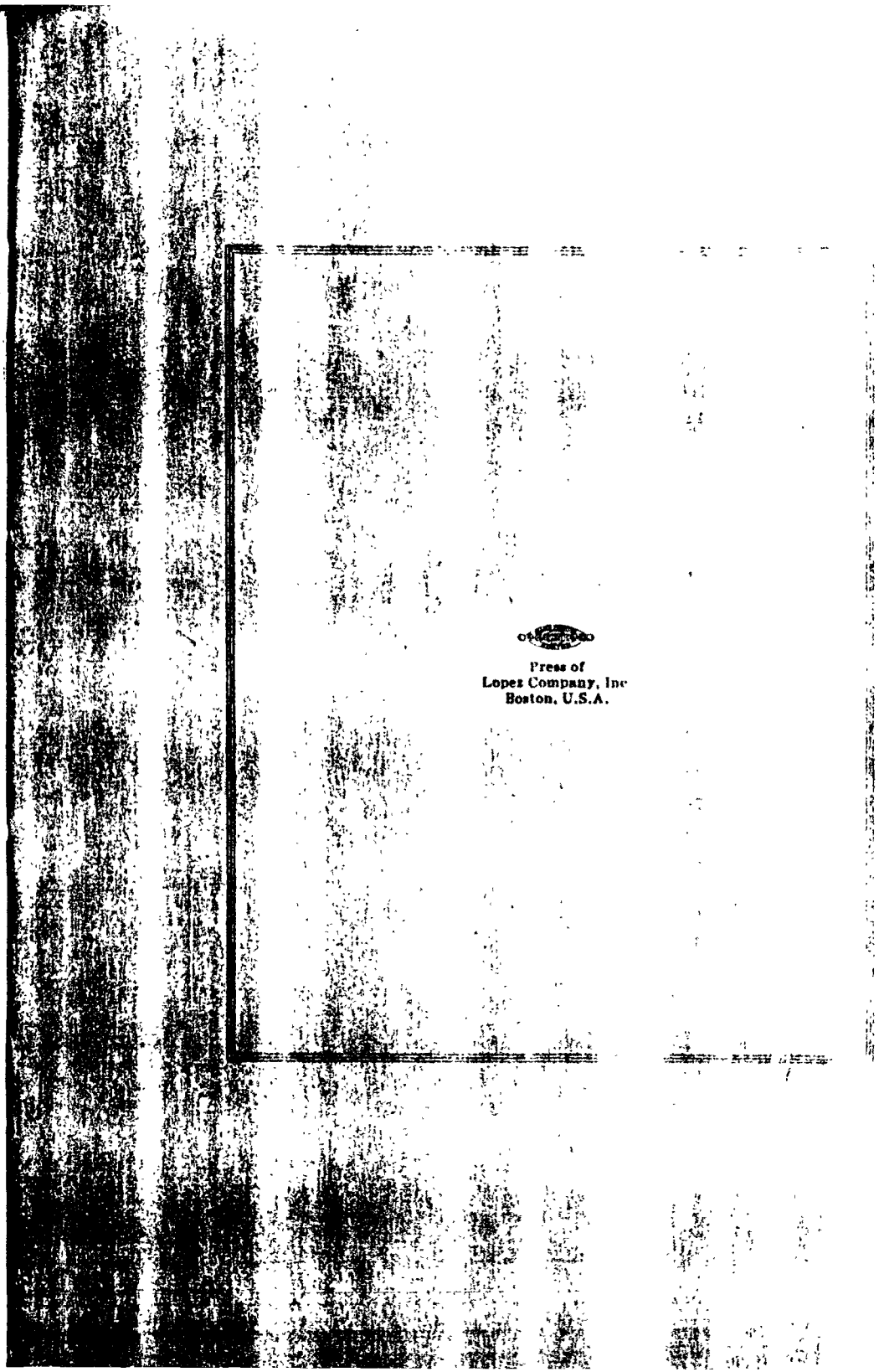
No. 90—MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at 119 Adams Avenue.

No. 91—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays at Mechanics Hall, 31 Main Street. Henry Schultz, 33 Poningo Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LOCALS

In order that the Directory and Membership List may always be up-to-date and accurate in all particulars, please forward immediately any changes in, or additions to same, to the Editor, E. A. Johnson, 66 Walker Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

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