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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In This Issue:

	Page
Duty (verse)	2
British Labor Victory is Significant to Worker	3
The Three Shoveleers	7
A Dangerous Topic	9
Ancient Ideals Stubbornly Held by Many	10
Report of the Secretary-Treasurer	11
The Editor's Page	19
Official Decisions	24
From the Local Unions, and Other Correspondence	25
Official Directory, Meeting Places and Addresses of Secretaries	28

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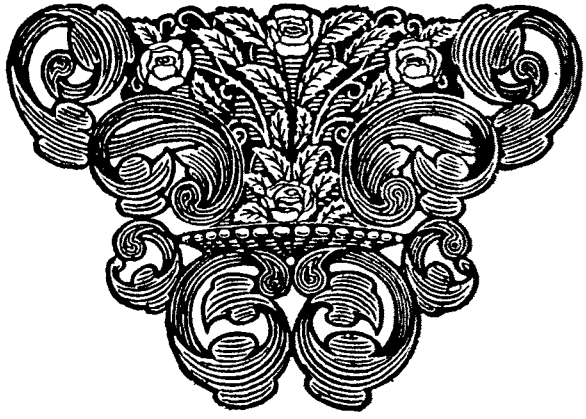
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D U T Y

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

WHEN Duty comes a-knocking at your gate ❧ Welcome him in, for if you bid him wait ❧ He will depart, only to come once more ❧ And bring seven other duties to your door.



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The Asbestos Worker

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BRITISH LABOR VICTORY IS SIGNIFICANT TO WORKER

BEN F. WILSON

THOUGHTFUL people everywhere are interesting themselves in the great living issues of our national and international life. The story of the British Labor Movement is undoubtedly the most inspiring account of the marshalling of the constructive forces of modern democracy now stirring everywhere the minds and hearts of the people. In Great Britain today is being worked out the most constructive, constitutional, parliamentary procedure to great vital problems.

The Labor Party seeks to build up from the chaos of British industrialism a community united in life, co-operative in service and mutual in helpfulness. Their recent victory is really a beginning of a new volume of British history. In the years to come, it can well be that men will date events from it.

In Great Britain the world is witnessing today what may be regarded as the greatest and most significant evidence of a new birth of democracy. The year 1929 will, in Great Britain, long mark the beginning of a great historic epoch. By this victory the time arrived when the dumb majesty of misery found a voice with no quavering and uncertain note—when they elected 290 members to the British House of Commons, actually gaining 130 in the parliamentary seats, 9 of which were captured by women.

VICTORY NO ACCIDENT

This sweeping political victory was no mere accident. Like all great events it was preceded by long years of faithful and heroic work of brave and conscientious advocates of the new order. They were at times regarded as "voices crying in the wilderness"—they were the despised Nazarenes of Britain's New Life! Their work was arduous and at times uninspiring. They were by the very nature of things regarded by the defenders of the old order as "destructive inconoclasts," "disturbers of the peace," for like unto the Carpenter of Nazareth they "stirred up the people."

A vigorous campaign had been waged by the Labor Party for long

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 5 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/5

years. Thousands upon thousands of leaflets of Labor literature had been printed and distributed; a well organized lecture course had been perfected; hundreds of meetings were conducted throughout the country, reaching into the remotest corner even of the agricultural areas as well as thoroughly permeating the mining and manufacturing districts, also into the black (crockery) country where men, women and children toiled for a miserable wage. The message of social uplift was presented by able and informed platform men and women, many of whom secured their education through the combined efforts of their Union brothers who had saved their pennies out of their meager wages and donated to a fund known as the Educational Fund to educate and train those whom they selected to voice their gospel of labor.

MEETINGS AND METHODS

"It is not unusual for the Labor Party to conduct a thousand meetings on Sunday, from John O'Groats to Land's End. These are frequently attended by 500 to 10,000 willing listeners. Great open air demonstrations, especially during the summer months, are conducted in every large industrial area. In addition to these Sunday meetings a systematic series of week night meetings are held. The country is divided into areas and each area has a capable secretary who carefully routes his propaganda speakers and lecturers. When the speaker closes his work in one district, he is transferred to another, until the whole country is covered and thousands of people hear the story of labor's aspirations and its program.

The meetings frequently take on a revival tone. Labor songs, up-to-date, full of what an American would term "pep," are sung with gusto. Frequently these song services continue a full half hour before the speaker is introduced and "tune up" the meeting. Everybody joins in the singing. Many of the local groups have a Labor Party Choir and a Labor Party Band which adds a stimulating factor to their successful propaganda. It is not unusual to see great demonstrations organized with a brass band leading off while thousands follow in rank formation, each division under its captain. Appropriate banners are carried, upon which are inscribed "Vote Labor," "Who Pays the War Debt?", "Labor Will Provide Homes, Not Hovels, for the Workers," "Nationalize the Coal Industry to Prevent the Mine Owners from Paralyzing the Miners," "Come! Hear Labor's Program!," "Must the Workers Foot the Bill?," "Join the Labor Party and End War," "Labor Pleads the Just Cause of the Ex-Service Man," "Fit for Service, Fit for Pension," "No Ex-Service Paupers," "Levy on Luxury or Levy on Life, Which Do You Want?," "Labor Defends the Children's Birthright," "Labor Keeps Its Promises," "The Labor Party Stands for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies," "Labor Demands Mothers' Pensions," "Fall In!"

These and many other banners of a similar nature were carried by the marchers, practically everybody turns out, the halls are frequently jammed to the roof, overflow meetings are held; great open air meetings crowd the city parks, the very atmosphere is electrical, a genuine revival spirit prevails, good fellowship, good spirits, good hopes, good cheer abound.

No wonder therefore when the late campaign was launched and the date of election set labor regarded it as an opportunity to put into practice the gospel which previously inspired their soul. Labor was ready! His mind was made up. He was mentally and spiritually anchored to the world's new political faith. He was not waiting for a Moses. He was already on the march! He wasted no time vainly discussing plans by which he might "reward his friends and punish his enemies"—nor did he wait to see who the Liberal and Conservative Party candidate might be and then choose the "best man," and yield his support. Labor had made its decision long months—sometimes years

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 6 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/6

before—even to the selection of a Parliamentary candidate whom everybody knew as such. All that was necessary was to fill in the legal forms. Then he went forth with proud and dignified step into the heart of the campaign, armed with the weapons of an awakened mind and liberated spirit, and with David-like conviction challenged to open combat the Goliaths of Landlordism, reaction, conservatism and special privilege. Many of these were routed even before the date of final contest. Labor therefore went to the polls and cast his ballot for his own candidate on his own party ticket. He had builded it himself. It was his—He was it. He had financed it out of his meagre weekly wage. He was part of it. It was part of him.

In the recent campaign every nook and corner of the Kingdom from north to south, from the outposts on the east to those on the west, heard Labor's stirring message. The Labor candidates alone addressed over 14,000 meetings the last week of the campaign. Never was there such a phenomenal demand for Labor literature. Dismay gripped their political enemies, Conservative and Liberal alike, and brought hope and enthusiasm to Labor as they literally sang their song of victory even before the votes were counted.

LABOR STATESMANSHIP

The early pioneers of the Labor Party realized they must do three things: win recognition as a separate political entity, establish the party as one of the distinct political forces of national life; and, when they grew stronger, make serious attempts to capture the reigns of government. In other words: carry on an educational propaganda, create a political party distinct and independent, then later pass from the realm of agitation into the realm of constructive statesmanship. This they have accomplished and today, with their 290 members in Parliament and an efficient organization under capable leadership in the field, backed by a voting membership of over 8 million strong, are now seriously tackling the present great social and industrial problems that painfully disturb Great Britain and seriously menace civilization.

They are rewriting history. They are making a new history. They represent a new idea in politics. They embody a new spirit. They have a constructive working program. They are doing the deed, definitely relating themselves to present issues and at the same time keeping before them, the ultimate goal of a new order.

The fact that they are seriously and intelligently facing great human interests imparts to them a dynamic energy and inspiration which the parties of the established order cannot employ. The old parties are prisoners of their party tradition, content to live on their name and past reputations. The Labor Party is confounding the old party politicians and shaming them for their allegiance to the dead past—while the living present is rotten ripe for change and the great mass suffer unspeakable agony in poverty, unemployment and low wages.

In addition to their methods, which are largely responsible for their recent political victory, they have previously developed four great factors which were the base and groundwork upon which they are today successfully building their political structure.

To these I shall briefly refer: Their Industrial or trade union organization, their marvelous Co-Operative society, their Labor Press, and their Labor Party Organization; linking them all together in a unified group.

A word about each of these is in order.

The British worker must be congratulated upon his industrial organization. The miners are now almost 100 per cent organized; the dockers have a powerful union; the railwaymen and the steel and tin plate men are solidly organized; quite recently the agricultural workers, who previously had little or no interest, have built a magnificent organization and are operating under efficient leadership.

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 7 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/7

In addition to the previously mentioned trade and labor unions it is interesting to note the national union of school teachers has a membership of 102,000. The president last year was Mr. Cove of Ten Pentre, South Wales, a member of the Labor Party, with whom I had the great pleasure of sharing "platform thrills" during the campaign.

The Post Office workers have 90,000 in their organization; the clerks have 53,000; the newsboys are organized; the policemen are organized, its national organizer being recently elected to Parliament from Liverpool as a Labor candidate; the unemployed are organized.

The Co-Operative Society is successfully operating and growing in membership faster than population. Almost one-half of the families of Great Britain are enrolled in this society. They have about 1,500 groups successfully operating in the Kingdom and each month adds to this list. Last year they supplied in goods to their members over $1,700,000,000, thus directly saving an enormous amount of money for their members, and indirectly preventing excessive profiteering, as it is impossible for the general merchant class to sell their wares at prices higher than those of the Co-Operative Society.

LABOR PRESS

Labor also has a well organized and equipped press under capable and intelligent editorship. "The Daily Herald," "The New Leader," London; "The Forward," Glasgow; "The Labor Review"—all have an extensive circulation.

LABOR PARTY ORGANIZATION

The policy and program of their party is to link every factor, industrial and political, under one banner, and march in solid phalanx from victory unto victory. Their campaign never ceases. Even today, with the election over and the Labor Party in power and their loyal and efficient leader, J. Ramsay MacDonald elevated to the position as Premier, they are still carrying on an aggressive and vigorous campaign.

PURPOSE OR OBJECT

Their purpose is neither Bolshevism nor Communism, but only common sense and justice—Labor's alternative to reaction and revolution. Their purpose is to change the public opinion, not by revolutionary tactics but by appealing to the intelligence of the people and by rallying them to the ballot box in support of their program. They realize they must educate the people before any real constitutional change can be effected. The method which it seeks to employ to bring this to pass is by a process of "gradualism." The inspiration is derived not from the doctrine of the class war but from Robert Owen, the philosophy of the poets and the gospel of universal brotherhood.

We of the American Labor Movement send our heartiest congratulations to our British brothers on this our Labor Day anniversary and wish them God-speed in their heroic endeavor as they battle for a larger democracy, and we cannot resist a re-dedication of our own lives to the extension of the same great and worthy cause.

Conductor (suspiciously): "How old is this boy?"

Mother (calmly): "Four."

Conductor (still unsatisfied): "How old are you, boy?"

Boy: "Four."

Conductor: "All right. We'll let him ride free this time. But when he grows up, he's going to be either a big liar or a giant."

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 8 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/8

THE THREE SHOVELEERS

G. E. WALLACE

IF they had been in the army say, they might have been saluted by a general and have received decorations and medals. But they weren't, and it is just as well, for they wouldn't have known what to do with decorations and medals anyway. But that doesn't mean they didn't get their reward. They did. No general saluted them but they were saluted by Billy Thompson's grimy hand.

That was three weeks afterwards, however.

"There's the kid," the three turned and looked at the house a little back of the trolley right-of-way and waved a reply to that small figure at the window.

Buck spat. "Haven't seen him lately," he remarked, a long speech for Buck, and then fell silent.

So they had their reward, you see, they were saluted.

There were three of them always, Bill, the boss of the gang, more or less apt to size up a job leaning a little forward as he rested on his shovel, Buck, round of face, given to a slow smile, and in as far as the rest of mortals were concerned not given to speech, and Levi, the sorrowful doubting one.

"I think," Bill would say after he had studied out the problem, "we had better start here and shovel her out for ten rods, till we get the spring tongue switch clear." He would look up questioningly, as if seeking affirmation. And Buck would spit. He'd spit affirmatively and then, no word spoken nor expected by Bill, Buck would start in working, keeping an eye open for the two-ten that would be due now most anytime.

And invariably Levi would grumble. "It can't be done, Bill! It can't," but invariably Levi would be working away as if his very life depended upon it as he spoke.

So the three worked up and down the thirty-odd miles of track, and so they were out working the day of the blizzard.

Ten hours—twelve—thirteen!

"One hell of a note," they moved aside and let the four-twenty by, "one hell of a note—blowing to beat all!"

They worked away. Finally Buck spat.

"Snow-plow'll be along soon from the south," Levi spoke up. "What do you think—we better lay off?"

Across the right-of-way the house could be seen through the storm.

"Don't see the kid." Bill had been looking across at the lighted windows.

Don't see the kid! In the house the woman was speaking in the phone. "You'll come then on the trolley? He's —Yes, I'll do that! You'll come?" And to her daughter, "The doctor will come, only," outside a whine, a shriek as the wind swept across the drifts, "only," there was dread in her voice, a nameless dread, "what if the trolley gets blocked!"

"She's late," Levi said. "Ought to be here now—and——"

"Let's clean out the cut while we wait. It always fills in there." Bill turned.

They trudged along, heads down, slouching unheroic figures muffled by the driving snow.

"I'll say it has," at the cut a half mile up they paused. "I'll say it has!" Buck spat.

"Well," Bill looked things over, "if

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 9 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/9

we shovel the snow fences out and set 'em up on top of the drifts and then clean out the cut a little——"

Buck was already working.

"It can't be done," Levi grumbled. "One hell of a note—no plow through —and——"

They worked away to Levi's grumbling—and did it.

"Guess that's all," Bill straightened up. "Guess," and then a shrill "toot, toot!" a cloud of snow swirling high, and the plow went through. "Couldn't have got through," Bill looked after her, "couldn't have got through if we hadn't cleaned her out some!"

The others nodded.

"Well it's all right now," Bill turned so as to have the storm at his back. "The wind's adying down—and—they'll keep her open. The plow'll be back—and then old two hundred and four out of the city will follow on her heels."

"Sixteen hours," Levi looked at his watch. Sixteen hours—a long time—in a blizzard! He looked at the other two. Bill nodded. Buck spat.

"Made her anyway!" Two hundred and four, two hours late was slowing up for them.

Shovels jangled as they were tossed into the front end. Feet stamped as they climbed in and shook the snow from their coats.

"All set," the motorman turned on the juice, "All set?"

The trio nodded.

A hard day.

"And what do we get," Levi grumbled.

"Aw shut up," Bill turned to planning the next day's work. "Shut up! We get our pay and we got the cars through!"

Sure the cars got through. The doctor, too. "A bad case," the doctor spoke using professional words. "A bad case — but — we'll pull him through."

And the doctor did. And so later, three weeks later to be exact, the three saw him. "There's the kid waving," Bill spoke and pointed.

The other two turned. A funny little kid—always waving. They waved in reply.

Then they trudged on. They didn't know it—but—they were being given their reward—no medals but a salute.

They didn't know it—for—"the plow sure went through the drifts," the crew of the plow boasted—and—"I thought I'd save him," the doctor said—but as for the three—well they never said nothing much—only Buck, he spat.

ATTENTION, MEMBERS!

The Address Has Been Changed

The new address of The Asbestos Worker is 142 Berkeley Street, Room 201, Boston, Mass. Address all communications, local union correspondence, membership address changes, and all official business to the new address.

THE EDITOR.

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 10 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/10

A DANGEROUS TOPIC

RELIGION and politics have ever been regarded as twin subjects, so freighted with the potential dangers of dissension as to merit the elimination of their discussion among individual and especially organized members of the human family.

These harmful and destructive tendencies have been utilized again and again by the enemies of virtually every organized effort for civic righteousness or world betterment.

We as an American born and bred, can see no logical reason why the inborn instincts of freedom, constituting an American heritage, should be ignored or suppressed, merely because of any fancied or real danger in living and talking as an American should or would, if they ran true to form.

Religion and politics are in the final analysis merely a matter of human belief, actuated and governed by childhood training and subsequently by the questions of circumstances and expediency governing adult life.

A searching inquiry of all religions reveals a fundamental basis of soul uplift and spiritual guidance toward the good, with a merited condemnation of the bad.

As the poet so suggestively points out in his thought provoking inquiry "What's in a name? A rose by any other title would smell just as sweet."

Religion in its pristine purity, when translated into practical action, is never offensive in character, but invariably is tinged with the goodness inherent in its source.

Our own attitude on the question of religion is more ably expressed by the gifted pen of the poet, Edgar A. Guest, than we could possibly convey it through any statement of our own, for he says:

When the talk turns on religion I have
notions of my own,
Have my version of the Bible and the
things I think alone,
And I've found them satisfying, found
them comforting for me,
But I'll never lose my temper if you
chance to disagree;
For religion, as I view it, is a pathway
to the goal
And is something to be settled between
each man and his soul.

Now I'm not a Roman Catholic, but I
wouldn't go so far
As to fling away the friendship of the
folks I know who are;
I have lived and neighbored with them,
come to love them thru and thru;
I've respect and admiration for the
kindly things they do.
And I've come to the conclusion, tho'
the bigots think it odd,
That it makes no difference to me how
a good man worships God.

I know Methodists and Baptists, Lutherans, Scientists and Jews,
Whose friendship is a treasure which
I wouldn't want to lose,
And I honor and respect them and I
wouldn't dare condemn
The form of prayer and worship which
is comforting to them.
So when bigots talk religion I just
settle back and see
The helpful friends and loyal every
church has given me.

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 11 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/11

ANCIENT IDEALS STUBBORNLY HELD BY MANY

AN idea that morally and spiritually enslaves is the last thing many persons reject.

One of these is confusing labor with wages.

The power to labor (called labor) differs from the products of labor. The workers' share of the products of labor is called wages.

Wages can not be classed with the power to labor. The latter is inherent in every man; it is his being; it is life itself. Wages is the result of that activity.

Slaves receive no wages—they are merely fed and sheltered by he who owns them.

The slave does not own his labor power because he does not own himself. The free man can not sell his labor power because he would sell himself.

The power to labor can not be placed on the auction block in this country. Neither can it be boxed up like steel furniture, nor bagged like cement. It is inseparable from man, who is endowed with memory, understanding and will.

The theory that labor is property is an echo of serf days. It is upheld by court dictum, cult workshippers and authoritarians.

These persons accept no view unless it is approved by the dominant forces of society and who profit by the serf concept. The agitator, to them, is always "dangerous"—for reasons that are apparent.

Adam Smith, eighteenth century economist and darling of Great Britain's rising mercantile class, is the refuge of those who defend the labor-is-property idea.

Smith lived in a time when workers dared not organize. They were assured wages could not rise above the cost of mere existence and that high wages injured business and increased production costs.

These theories now are ridiculed, but the labor-is-property idea is secretly held. It is the basis of the labor injunction. It is woven into the consciousness of men who talk of "contented" labor and wages set by law.

All other classes of citizens are encouraged to develop their individual lives, but workers must be "satisfied."

Trade unionists oppose this un-American ideal. They will eventually win, but they have no illusions that a centuries-old theory will be easily abandoned by those who would use government to enforce serf ideals.

Son (calling at the office): "Why, Dad, where are you going in such a hurry?"

Dad: "I'm getting out while I have the chance. I just fired my secretary, and, son, she has a tongue just like your mother."

Son: "Why, I see she is still working."

Dad: "Yeah, that's it. She's just about ready to turn on the dictaphone and I don't want to be here when she hears the sad news."

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 12 of 36
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/12

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

TO the Officers and Members of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers' Executive Board Meeting, Knickerbocker Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Greeting: I hereby submit my report since the last Executive Board Meeting, which was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on March 11th, at the Metropole Hotel:

Finances

The Finances of the International Association remain about normal.

Charters Issued

Duluth, Minn.....Local No. 92

Locals Disbanded

Local No. 10, New Orleans, La.
(August 3, 1929)

Prospective Locals

Springfield, Illinois.

New Members

Reg. No.

6465 I. M. Schofield.....San Francisco
6467 Adolph Bergman .....Chicago
6468 Donald E. Weydert.....Chicago
6469 Dick Larkin .....Chicago
6470 Steven Sylinski .....Chicago
6471 Mike Cotognala .....Chicago
6472 George Donovan .....Chicago

Reg. No.

6473 Otto Gries ..... Chicago
6474 Lisle Hayes ..... Chicago
6475 Wm. Carey .....Chicago
6476 M. Carrigan .....Chicago
6477 Wm. Callahan ..... Chicago
6478 Edward Jacobson ..... Chicago
6479 Raymond Andrew Burns..Chicago
6480 John A. Tuahy. .....Chicago
6481 James Ruzek ..... Chicago
6482 Martin McCarthy ..... Chicago
6483 J. C. O'Hein.. ..... Chicago
6484 Harold Gilbert ..... Chicago
6485 Vernon Adkins .....Charleston
6486 Joe Russell ..... Chicago
6487 Maurice Flood ..... Chicago
6488 Sigurd Meland ....Chicago
6489 Kenneth Jones
Norfolk and Portsmouth
6490 Herman Hickman ..... Nashville
6491 Earl Harding Erwin ...Nashville
6492 Wallace Crawford .....Nashville
6493 Clement King .....Syracuse
6494 Ernest Blume ..... Syracuse
6495 John Gaspick .....Connecticut
6496 James Cang ..... Montreal
6497 Robert Bonsall ....Montreal
6498 K. Bennet ....Montreal
6499 Arthur Blean ..... Montreal
6500 William Fisher. New York City
6501 Alex Senyak ....Akron
6502 Chas. Clark .....Akron
6503 Geo. Wright ....New York City
6304 V. Carney-Essex & Hudson Co.
6505 Eugene Murphy .....Rochester
6506 Geo. Kuchenbood .....Rochester
6507 Burton Shore .....Rochester
6508 Harry Peet .....New York City
6509 Frank McNamara ..... .Chicago
6510 Ed. Winningham.....Kansas City
6511 Raymond Haigh.....Atlantic City
6512 Stanley Swiatick .....Syracuse
6513 Orin Fellows ....Syracuse
6514 John Albert .....Syracuse

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 13 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/13

Reg. No.		
6515	George Mundy	Syracuse
6516	Henry H. Thompson	Los Angeles
6517	W. A. Fason	Birmingham
6518	Jack Durban	Birmingham
6519	Bellington Smith	Birmingham
6520	Robert Gray	Birmingham
6521	Arthur Francisco	Louisville
6522	Jos. Martin	Pittsburgh
6523	W. Alexander	Montreal
6524	Joseph Neyland	New York City
6525	Ollie Steen	Atlantic City
6526	Gus Krull	South Bend
6527	George Turner	Cincinnati
6528	Benmond Sons	Cincinnati
6529	James Sample	Chicago
6530	Herman Elberfeld	New York City
6531	David Stewart	New York City
6532	Chas. Passi	New York City
6533	R. Z. Ballon	Nashville
6534	J. M. Barbes	Nashville
6535	C. F. Paul, Jr.	Richmond
6536	B. P. Parker	Richmond
6537	C. W. Stenzel	Richmond
6538	Horace Walters	Richmond
6539	R. Laaj	Richmond
6540	Charles H. Owings	Atlantic City
6541	Walter T. Sweigard	Atlantic City
6542	Claude C. Arrasmith	Birmingham
6543	Joseph W. Presley	Birmingham
6544	William Howell	Birmingham
6545	R. G. Oglesby	Nashville
6546	John Baumgartner	Trenton
6547	Claude Maxwell	Trenton
6548	Michael Krebs	Trenton
6549	Jacob Oswald	Trenton
6550	A. G. Maxwell	Trenton
6551	Geo. L. Woffell, Jr.	Trenton
6552	Anthony Theer	Trenton
6553	Michael Baumgartner	Trenton
6554	Cecil Kenney	Detroit
6555	Hugh W. Anderson	Detroit
6556	Robt. W. Smith	Detroit
6557	A. C. Baterman	Nashville
6558	August J. Kukhahn	Nashville
6559	Jim Dobn	Akron
6560	B. N. Worster	Akron
6561	P. D. Bennett	Akron
6562	Vincent J. Lexton	Richmond
6563	J. L. Gousley	Nashville
6564	Steve Ruddy	Wilkesbarre
6565	Ives Carlson	San Francisco
6566	Lacy F. Hughes	Norfolk and Portsmouth
6567	A. R. Lowe	Los Angeles
6569	Frank Farrelli	New York City
6569	F. G. Boon	Toledo
6570	Wm. Francis	Akron
6571	John E. Nelligan	Detroit
6572	Forrest R. Nelligan	Detroit
6573	Frank Kane	Pittsburgh
6574	Peter Kane	Pittsburgh
6575	Marven Olson	Des Moines
6576	Carl Scott	Los Angeles
6577	Harry C. Cobrun	Los Angeles
6578	John C. Roach	Los Angeles
6579	John Sullivan, Jr.	New York City
6590	William P. Merrick	Cincinnati
6581	Ernest W. Warne	Toronto
6582	Robert M. Mercer	Toronto
6583	E. C. Thiry	Tulsa
6584	H. B. Jeckel	Nashville
6585	William Andrew Chambers	Nashville
6586	O. J. Menefee	Nashville
6587	Wm. Matthews	San Francisco
6588	Bernard P. Daly	San Francisco
6589	L. J. Taylor	Detroit
6590	David James De Leo	New York City
6591	Jack Comeaux	Houston
6592	Earle Miles	Houston
6593	J. V. Barringer, Jr.	Norfolk and Portsmouth
6594	Clarence R. McKenley	Atlantic City
6595	Albert Racick	New York City
6596	Wm. Smith	Detroit
6597	James Hance	Syracuse
6598	Daniel J. Torrance	Norfolk and Portsmouth
6599	Jack Maitland	Norfolk and Portsmouth
6600	Chas. Coulter	Baltimore
6601	Victor A. G. Davies	Montreal
6602	G. Boiswert	Montreal
6603	Sam Valencia	New York City
6604	Chas. M. Hayes	Connecticut
6605	James Oeflin	New York City
6606	Shelton W. Alphin	Norfolk and Portsmouth
6607	Eugen Marstaller	Washington
6608	Edward Foreman	Washington
6609	Frank Keene	Washington

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 14 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/14

Reg. No.		
6610	Chester Donaldson	Washington
6611	Albert Baldwin	Toronto
6612	Chas. Cordey	Richmond
6613	Thos. Kemp	Toronto
6614	H. Leaver	Toronto
6615	Napoleon J. DeCosse	Minneapolis and St. Paul
6616	James Snyder	Minneapolis and St. Paul
6617	Carroll J. Owings	Richmond
6618	Humphrey J. McCarthy	Richmond
6619	Paul Millich	New York City
6620	O. D. Green	Norfolk and Portsmouth
6621	Wm. L. Caldwell	Akron
6622	B. A. Nietz	Akron
6623	M. B. Reed	Dallas
6624	Herbert Lee Laudermith	Dallas
6625	E. M. Richant	Houston
6626	H. C. Hauks	Houston
6627	Horace Simpson	Houston
6628	Z. O. Beard	Atlanta
6629	Lambert Bartlett	San Francisco
6630	Francis William Lowber	Syracuse
6631	Charles C. Loyd	Atlanta
6632	Le Roy S. Rivers	Atlanta
6633	Lloyd Comier	Springfield
6634	Geo. R. Taylor	Detroit

Lapsed for Non Payment of Dues

Reg. No.		
5310	Webster Corhart	Philadelphia
2686	Gus F. Miehe	Philadelphia
4478	John McGoldrick	Philadelphia
6195	Henry Youngblood	Philadelphia
6196	August Youngblood	Philadelphia
2289	James Brabson	St. Louis
5392	Oscar Youngblood	Cincinnati
5974	Herman E. Pety	Cincinnati
5256	Frank M. Keown	Philadelphia
5307	Earl Murphy	Philadelphia
769	Chas. Ritchie	Philadelphia
6498	K. Bennet	Montreal
2770	Lewis Desroches	Montreal
6260	P. Robitaille	Montreal
2434	Max Stevens	Montreal
6601	Victor A. G. Davis	Montreal
5404	James Fairhurst	Detroit
5655	Thomas Mercer	Detroit
5595	Wm. B. Grundity	Detroit
5319	Leo Mahon	Detroit
2508	Walter Redding	Washington

Suspended Members

Reg. No.		
6570	W. Francis	Akron
5929	Charles de Poller	Kansas City
6104	W. Ormsby	Essex & Hudson Co.
4162	S. S. Provast	Essex & Hudson Co.
4076	John Sauer	Essex & Hudson Co.
6002	W. T. Head	Birmingham
6542	Claude C. Arrasmith	Birmingham
6004	W. W. Godwin	Birmingham
5503	J. Sillmann	Milwaukee
6547	Claude Maxwell	Trenton
6550	A. G. Maxwell	Trenton
5676	W. Sands	Los Angeles
5926	W. Welker	Los Angeles
312	W. Arbogast	Los Angeles
6501	Alex Senyak	Akron
489	Jay Bush	Akron

Expelled Members

Reg. No.		
6622	B. A. Niely	Akron
5509	Henry Schuch	Milwaukee
5500	Jacob Nolke	Milwaukee
5109	D. Leroy	Local 33, Connecticut

Fines Paid Since Last Board Meeting

	Amount applied to costs	Amount applied to Local
February 25, 1929. Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y., vs. Wilbert Theis, Henry Zindel of Local No. 2, Pittsburgh	$10.00	$15.00
March 1, 1929. Local No. 12, New York City, vs. Wm. Jones of Local No. 33, Connecticut	5.00	7.50

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 15 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/15

March 18, 1929. Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y., vs. W. Colebrook, L. Johnson, Chas. Hearn, E. Funnell of Local No. 4, Buffalo	20.00	30.00
March 19, 1929. Local No. 39, Omaha, Nebr., vs. Sam. Stolper, Geo. Stolper, E. C. Giebel, John Budish, Emil Prietz of Local No. 19, Milwaukee	50.00	150.00
Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y., vs. Frank Miller of Local No. 4, Buffalo	5.00	7.50
Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y., vs. J. McLoughlin of Local No. 4, Buffalo	5.00	7.50
April 4, 1929. Local No. 79, Dayton, Ohio, vs. Wm. Schwab of Local No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00	7.50
April 30, 1929. Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y., vs. C. Fryer of Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00	7.50
April 22, 1929. Local No. 33, Connecticut, vs. T. Buzlich of Local No. 12, New York City.	5.00	7.50
May 2, 1929. Local No. 33, Connecticut, vs. M. Milicich of Local No. 12, New York City	5.00	7.50
Local No. 33, Connecticut, vs. Thos. McCartney, E. Watson, J. Vodopia, M. Rocovich of Local No. 12, New York City.	40.00	60.00
	$155.00	$307.50

Strike of Local No. 4 Buffalo, N. Y.

Out May 1st. Fifteen days. Returned to work at 12½c hourly increase. Wages now $1.37½ per hour.

Strike of Local No. 26 Rochester, N. Y.

Out April 1, 1929. Thirteen weeks. Received hourly increase of 22½c per hour. Wages now $1.37½ per hour. Two weeks' strike assessment declared, beginning May 6th.

Strike of Local No. 84 Akron, Ohio

Out May 29, 1929. Five days. Wages $1.37½ per hour.

Wages of Various Locals

Local No.	1, St. Louis, Mo.	$1.45	per hour
" "	2, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.56¼	" "
" "	3, Cleveland, Ohio	1.42½	" "
" "	4, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.37½	" "
" "	5, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.12½	" "
" "	6, Boston, Mass.	1.37½	" "
" "	7, Seattle, Wash.	1.12½	" "
" "	8, Cincinnati, Ohio	1.32½	" "

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 16 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/16

Local No.	9, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.	$1.12½	per hour
" "	11, Baltimore, Md.	1.37½	" "
" "	12, New York City, N. Y.	1.50	" "
" "	14, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.25	" "
" "	15, Winnipeg, Canada	.90	" "
" "	16, San Francisco, Cal.	1.06¼	" "
" "	17, Chicago, Ill.	1.62½	" "
" "	18, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.32½	" "
" "	19, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.15	" "
" "	20, Toronto, Canada	1.00	" "
" "	21, Dallas, Tex.	1.25	" "
" "	22, Houston, Tex.	1.25	" "
" "	23, Montreal, Canada	.75	" "
" "	24, Washington, D. C.	1.37½	" "
" "	25, Detroit, Mich.	1.25	" "
" "	26, Rochester, N. Y.	1.37½	" "
" "	27, Kansas City, Mo.	1.15	" "
" "	28, Denver, Col.	1.12½	" "
" "	30, Syracuse, N. Y.	1.31¼	" "
" "	31, Providence, R. I.	1.25	" "
" "	32, Essex and Hudson Co.	1.50	" "
" "	33, Connecticut	1.37½	" "
" "	34, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	1.18	" "
" "	35, Youngstown, Ohio	1.37½	" "
" "	36, Portland, Ore.	1.25	" "
" "	38, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	(No report)	
" "	39, Omaha, Neb.	1.28	per hour
" "	40, Albany and Troy, N. Y.	(No report)	
" "	42, Wilmington, Del.	1.25	per hour
" "	43, Springfield, Mass.	1.25	" "
" "	44, Columbus, Ohio	1.25	" "
" "	45, Toledo, Ohio	1.25	" "
" "	50, Tacoma, Wash.	1.12½	" "
" "	51, Louisville, Ky.	1.25	" "
" "	64, Tulsa, Okla.	1.25	" "
" "	70, Mare Island Ship Yard	.93	" "
" "	.71, Sacramento, Cal.	1.00	" "
" "	72, Bremerton, Wash.	.91	" "

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 17 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/17

Local No. 74, Des Moines, Ia.	$1.00	per hour	
" " 75, South Bend, Ind.	1.15	"	"
" " 78, Birmingham, Ala.	(No report)		
" " 79, Dayton, Ohio	1.25	per hour	
" " 80, Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	"	"
" " 81, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1.00	"	"
" " 82, Spokane, Wash.	1.12½	"	"
" " 83, Atlanta, Ga.	1.00	"	"
" " 84, Akron, Ohio	1.37½	"	"
" " 85, Atlantic City, N. J.	1.25	"	"
" " 86, Nashville, Tenn.	1.00	"	"
" " 87, San Antonio, Tex.	1.25	"	"
" " 88, Richmond, Va.	.87½	"	"
" " 89, Trenton, N. J.	1.25	"	"
" " 90, Memphis, Tenn.	1.25	"	"
" " 91, White Plains, N. Y.	1.50	"	"

Locals Having Five Day Week

Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo. (May to September.)
" " 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.
" " 3, Cleveland, Ohio.
" " 6, Boston, Mass. (During 5 summer months.)
" " 7, Seattle, Washington.
" " 11, Baltimore, Md.
" " 12, New York City.
" " 18, Indianapolis, Ind.
" " 32, Essex and Hudson County.
" " 33, Connecticut.
" " 39, Omaha, Nebraska.
" " 42, Wilmington, Delaware.
" " 45, Toledo, Ohio.
" " 50, Tacoma, Washington.
" " 64, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
" " 78, Birmingham, Alabama.
" " 89, Trenton, New Jersey.
" " 91, White Plains, New York.

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 18 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/18

Furthering my decision which appeared in the December issue of our Journal of 1927, I herewith add the name of Clarence Briley, Reg. No. 5736, a member of the Detroit Local, relative to the Frigidaire job at Dayton, Ohio.

I find him guilty for not reporting to the nearest Local in whose territory he was working, and also find him guilty for working on Sunday for straight time within the jurisdiction of another Local who claims double time.

I therefore assess a penalty of $12.50 on charge No. 1, of which $5.00 is for costs, and $15.00 on charge No. 2, of which $5.00 is for costs.

After a careful investigation of the attendance cards, wish to state that at the meeting which was held at the Gibson Hotel at Dayton, Ohio, Clarence Briley misrepresented himself as being a member of Local No. 79, Dayton, Ohio, by signing the attendance card "Clarence Briley of Local No. 79," and that is the reason why his name did not appear in the original decision.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Louis, Missouri,
September 7, 1929.

USE OF MACHINERY ALSO BRINGS PROBLEMS

DEVELOPMENT and ever wider use of semi-automatic machinery has brought a change in the skill required of workers and permits industry to use workers having skill, who may be trained with less effort and in shorter time, according to a report just made by the Committee on Recent Changes of the President's Unemployment Conference.

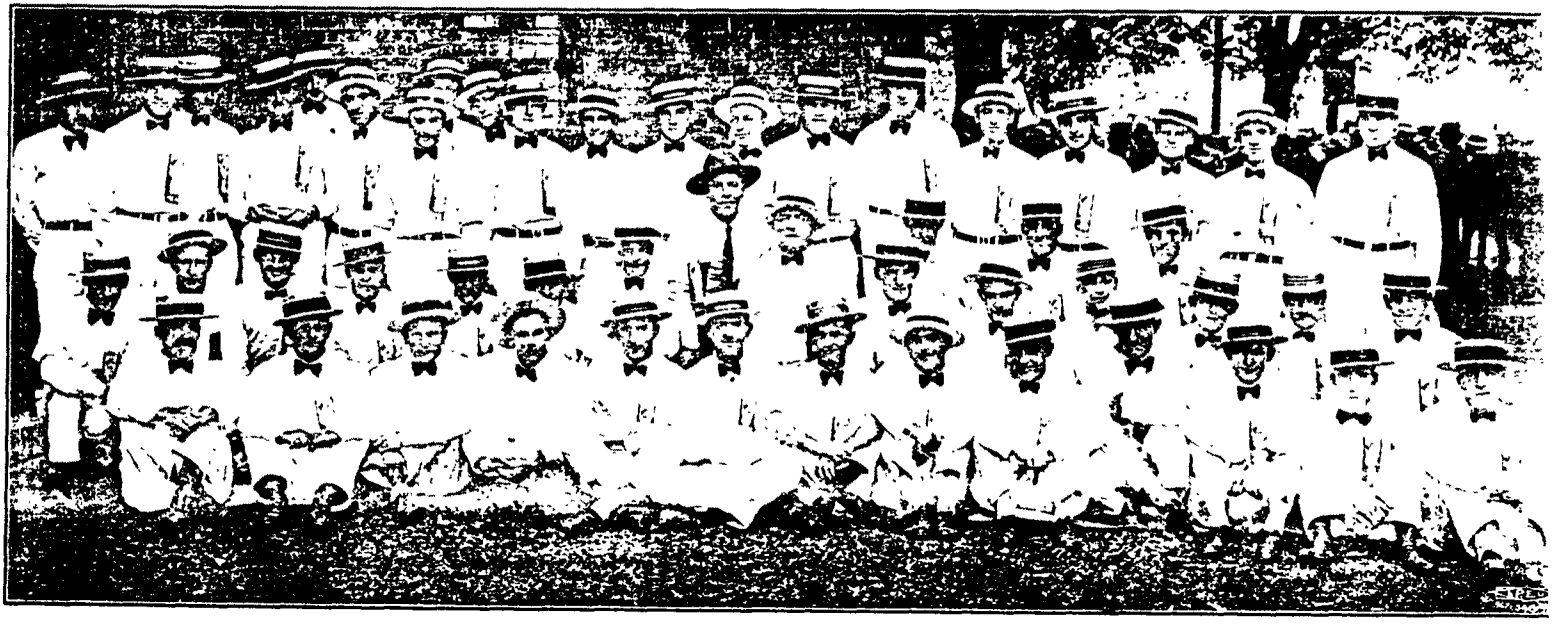
Use of semi-automatic machinery has brought problems of readjustment for skilled workers displaced by machinery, although the proportion of "technological unemployment" seems not to have increased since 1900, the report indicates.

The report, prepared by Dexter S. Kimball, of the American Engineering Council and dean of engineering at Cornell University, says there have been no new basic productive processes developed in the last seven years, although industry has experienced expansion and increased efficiency and has made advances on the "theoretical" side of production, resulting in lowered unit costs and greater output.

The report says that as compared with 1914 there has been a striking increase in investment in machinery and in the amount of mechanical power per worker.

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ACL Doc 21404 · Page 20 of 36



A "CLOSE-UP" OF THE RECENT LABOR DAY ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL TWENTY, TORONTO, CANADA

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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
142 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

Asbestorials

HIGH money rates was blamed for a 20 per cent decrease in building projects by William J. McSorley, retiring president Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Mr. McSorley was recently elected president International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

"The Federal Reserve Board has made money high in an attempt to limit speculation in Wall Street," said Mr. McSorley. "It has succeeded only in making money excessively high for building and other straight purposes.

"Money will flow to the place where it can earn the most. That is axiomatic. Consequently funds are going into Wall Street, where 10 per cent means nothing, and little is available for building purposes. Building can not proceed on a 10 per cent money basis.

"If the Federal Reserve Board would only forget Wall Street and see to it that legitimate business gets what it is entitled to—money at reasonable rates—we would all be better off, for if history means anything excesses in Wall Street will bring their own penalties and correctives."

PRESIDENT GREEN'S oratory swayed the A. F. of L. convention at the first day's meeting of the forty-ninth annual convention in Toronto, October 12.

Delegates and visitors were welcomed by city, provincial and Dominion government officials. Each speaker attempted to outdo his predecessor in extending a welcome to the convention and in praise of the trade union movement.

In responding to these greetings, President Green rose to oratorical heights in his plea for social justice and his presentation of labor's aspirations.

His plea for peace between nations and his picture of harmony between the peoples and the governments of the United States and Canada was oratory of a high order. He emphasized the need for attention to the new social revolution because of mass production, automatic machinery and consolidations

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 21 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/21

of capital that affect every element of citizenship in both countries.

The solution of labor displaced by machinery has so far defied solution, but its far-reaching consequences call for the best thought of every right-thinking citizen, he said.

The injunction evil, the need for old-age pensions, and the practice of discharging men at 40 and 45 years of age were referred to. The latter policy was declared "uncivilized" and the A. F. of L. executive declared that it remained for latter-day combinations to sustain the charge that corporations have no souls.

"The purpose of machinery should be to decrease human drudgery rather than to inflict hardship on the workers," said Mr. Green.

THE value of the labor press is shown in an acknowledgment by Sears, Roebuck & Co. that that mail-order concern handled overalls manufactured by Michigan convicts.

The charge was made by the Detroit Labor News and afterwards given continent-wide circulation by the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, which serves 300 local labor papers, and official magazines of national and international unions.

The story was declared "unqualifiedly false" by the company, but when confronted by penitentiary records it acknowledged to the Detroit editor that "you were right."

The incident illustrates the power of the labor press that should be built up by workers until it is an invincible defensive arm and a powerful educational factor.

Workers need not expect beneficiaries of privilege will call their attention to the value of a labor press that is a challenge to the status quo. It's only aid can come from workers.

DEDICATION of the 36-story Foshay Tower, and the first appearance of Wilbur B. Foshay as a labor orator was the Labor Day feature in Minneapolis. Mr. Foshay is one of the leading financiers of the Northwest and he erected the unique office building that for 30 stories is fashioned along the simple lines that mark the Washington Monument in the nation's capitol.

The dedication was especially significant because Minneapolis is—or was until this Labor Day—one of the few remaining strongholds of the Citizen's Alliance.

This anti-union organization has maintained a bitter opposition to organized labor. Bombs, injunctions and thugs, backed by a vicious publicity, was their method of warfare.

The Foshay Tower was built by union labor, and to add to the anti-unionists' woes, the owner made the principal address on Labor Day, when the building was opened to the public.

Forty States sent delegations to the dedication, and several governors and lieutenant governors were included among the visitors. Paul Smith, A. F. of L. organizer, represented President Green. The speeches were broadcasted, as was a concert by Sousa's band.

IN an article, "High Wages and Short Jobs," published in the October number of the Atlantic Monthly, Dean Chamberlain disposes of the notion that the position of the mechanic is better than the position of the white collar worker. During his vacation periods while attending Dartmouth College, Chamberlain served his apprenticeship as a carpenter, and when graduated from college decided that the wages paid a carpenter looked more promising than the salary he would receive to start as a white collar

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 22 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/22

worker. He obtained his journeyman's card and now after three years of intermittent working and job hunting he has taken a position as a teacher. Big pay, yes, for short periods of feverish, nerve-racking overtime, but always the thought, "How long will the job last?" He says, "A million dollars a year is good wages, but if you're laid off at the end of the first minute it doesn't mean much." In concluding the account of his experience he says, "I offer no suggestion toward the solution of the problem beyond perhaps, a restriction of the apprentice quota temporarily and a greater insistence on unionism, which, after all, does produce competent craftsmen, and ameliorates to some extent the madhouse life of high wages and short jobs."

"OPEN SHOPPERS" EXPLOIT "CHEAP" LABOR

The National Association of Manufacturers, through the chairman of its "open shop" committee, bulletins its members and others interested with a list of cities wherein church edifices have been erected at lower rates under the "open shop" plan than would have been possible if union labor had been employed. Well, what of it? Is it a matter that justifies a boast?

By what manner of reasoning does the "open shop" committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, or any other combination, assume the right to influence, or attempt to influence, builders of places of worship?

What will the churches appealed to in this latest propaganda of the union-haters realize from this sort of publicity, this attack on the great army of organized workers?

If "The Carpenter," upon whose teachings all churches are based, were erecting church edifices, would He have refused to pay the workmen employed a fair and equitable wage? Would He have quibbled about hours of labor?

From what source does the "open shop" committee of the National Association of Manufacturers derive authority to couple religious enterprises with the nefarious activities they promulgate? It is one thing to work for the salvation of humanity and quite another to erect non-union-built places of worship. There is no affiliation between the two—the first is foreign to the latter. By no line of argument may the exploitation of "cheap" labor and religion be coupled.

It is possible that the "open shop" committee of the National Association of Manufacturers would find much of informative value in the Labor Sunday Message sent out by the Federal Churches, referred to at length elsewhere in these columns, but as the document in question bears the union label perhaps it would be distasteful to a committee self-charged with the uplift of humanity by advocating the erection of houses of worship with non-union labor.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER ROBERT L. CHAMBERLAIN
Local No. 33

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler to remove from his sphere of usefulness our friend and brother, Robert L. Chamberlain;

WHEREAS, Brother Chamberlain was a true and loyal member of this local, always ready to help those in need and at all times lending every effort to gain the rights for which we are striving; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

C. W. SICKELS, Secretary

BROTHER JOHN JOHNSON
Local No. 16

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother John Johnson,

The pleasant relations, which for many years he held with this Local No. 16 and its members make it fitting that we place on record our sincere regret for his loss;

RESOLVED, That we extend to his family our deepest sympathy. Be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our journal for publication.

EDWARD A. DWYER, Secretary

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 24 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/24

IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER PETER KANE
Local No. 2

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our friend and Brother, Peter Kane; Therefore be it,

RESOLVED, That we, the members of Local No. 2 extend to the members of his family our utmost sympathy in their bereavement.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy to be sent to our journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

WILLIAM J. MARSHALL, Secretary Pro Tem.

BROTHER HARRY S. CHILDERS
Local No. 51

Time Immortal, year by year changes the Roll, and one by one our Brothers leave us.

The old names are replaced by new ones, and Time, the oldest of all, continues on.

From our little group, another Brother has answered the Great Call, and no more will his cheerful presence be felt among us.

Our Almighty Father has deemed it best to remove from our midst Brother Harry S. Childers.

The spirit of unionism, he had always held in high esteem and had ever tried for its success, and the pleasant relations which he held with this Local and its members makes it fitting that we place on record our feelings of appreciation and regret for his loss.

To his family we tender our heartfelt condolences.

GEORGE H. DUHER, Secretary

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 25 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/25

OFFICIAL DECISIONS

DECISION

The appeal of Brother Otto, Local 32, Newark, New Jersey, against conviction and penalty by his home Local was heard by your President on September 24th at Labor Temple, Newark, New Jersey. Brother Otto made admissions that justified the original action of the Local, therefore the

Decision of the Local is sustained.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President

DECISION

Local 12 vs. Brother Gardener, Local 32, Newark, New Jersey, was heard at New York City on September 19th. The defendant admitted working in Local 12 territory four (4) days in an unsanctioned shop with a non-union man. The decision is that

Brother Gardener be penalized in amount $100, inclusive of $25 International cost.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President

The San Francisco Building Trades Council has taken the stand that the five-day week should be established in the building industry of San Francisco during the winter months as a means of relieving unemployment. Thomas Doyle, secretary of the council, was instructed to notify all affiliated unions to submit the question of inaugurating the five-day week to a referendum of their membership. Other trades councils in the vicinity of San Francisco have already taken similar action.

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 26 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/26

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. 6, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

Although this letter has reference to you we hope that you will print it in full and not censor it by deleting the things in it that you may consider personal. We believe that the members of the International would like to know about you and what is happening in Boston, and Massachusetts.

First of all Brother Johnson, who is Editor of the Journal and a Vice-President of the International Association, took the long leap on August 24th and was married to Miss Louise Churchill. The wedding was a very quiet affair owing to the illness of the bride's father. The Asbestos Workers of New England however were aware of the coming affair and through a committee consisting of Business Agent John Hoff of Local No. 6, C. S. Coughlin,Financial Secretary-Treasurer, and Gus. Johnson, member of Local No. 6, presented Mr. and Mrs. Johnson with a complete chest of silver. The Building Trades Council of Boston presented a gift of an old fashioned Colonial grandfather clock with an appropriate inscription showing the esteem Brother Johnson is held in by the Labor Movement. There were also gifts from personal friends and well-wishers. This is Brother Johnson's second marriage. His first wife died during the influenza epidemic in 1919. He has one child, a son, who is now eleven years of age.

The second event happened this month when Governor Frank G. Allen announced that he had selected Secretary-Treasurer E. A. Johnson of the Boston Building Trades Council as a Trustee of the Boston Elevated Railway at a salary of $5,000.00 per year. The labor movement of Boston were elated to learn of the Governor's selection and that Labor would be represented on the Board of Trustees by an active,

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 27 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/27

aggressive Labor man. This is the second appointment in ten years of a building trades man to serve on the Board of Trustees. Until the appointment of Brother Johnson, Labor had no representative on the Board owing to the failure of Governor Allen's predecessor to name a Labor representative. Regardless of the appointment Brother Johnson will still remain as Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Building Trades Council and continue his active Labor offices both local and as President of the Massachusetts State Building Trades Council. The Boston Elevated Railway is under Public Control since 1918 and managed by the Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor, and employs 7400 workers who are all members of unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor who enjoy rates of wages second to no railway in the country.

We are pleased to announce the foregoing and to let the other members of our International know that the Asbestos Workers in this section of the country have developed an outstanding Labor representative, and we are proud of the fact that Brother Johnson is a member of Boston Local No. 6 and represents our craft in all important matters affecting us, and although in constant demand by the Labor movement attends all meetings of the Local and is ever ready to serve us.

We can report that Local No. 6 has contracted with the Union Labor Life Insurance Company for group insurance policies covering each member with a one thousand dollar policy at an annual premium rate of $11.88 per member. This, we believe, to be a progressive step and will strengthen our union as well as provide protection to the members and their families. Our previous death benefit plan was a $2.00 assessment upon the death of a member and in many cases the total amount paid to the beneficiary was pitifully inadequate and failed even to meet the funeral expenses.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN W. HOFF, Secretary

HOW ABOUT IT, BOYS ?

Editor of the Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

I would like to ask the ninety-one locals of our trade how they treat the older members of their local unions, especially the charter members and I would like to hear through "The Asbestos Worker" from at least fifty locals including Local No. 91, White Plains, N. Y. I want Local 91 to get their two bit piece in also.

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 28 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/28

Now here is how Local No. 25 does its stuff: The twenty year old mechanic takes the work sheet and he usually has two extra wheels in his pocket and in case one of his ball races breaks he can make immediate repairs. Then a dashing young super with two searchlights, one in each rear pocket tears through the tunnels and all dark passageways (some supers could lose Houdini in a peck measure), he orders all fittings to be one coated, stretch the stitches if it is a sewed job, and paint all pipes in real dark trenches that can't be seen easily, two coats of cold water paint. Then the young twenty year old mechanic, the pride of the shop steps out and shows all the amateurs how to grab flat trowels and needles, next the old timer is ordered to take his tool bag to the shop in the morning and meet the dashing super. Next morning the dashing super looks them all over carefully and chases from the front office to the shipping room and says, "Well boys, I have a lot of jobs but no materials on any one of them, come in in the morning" and the old timer as they call them does not respond (he knows why now). This is the way the older members are treated in Auto City Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich. I hope to hear from several locals through "The Asbestos Worker" and I thank Editor Johnson if he will print this without a signature, and that the Editor put in a request to all other locals to show Local 25 how the other locals treat their older members.

Yours fraternally,

A PAID-UP MEMBER

ONLY THE WISE COMBINE

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor was discussing labor conditions in Southern mills.

"Conditions are bad down there," he said, "because the mill workers don't combine. The wise combine. Those who don't combine—well, I'll tell you a story.

"John Burns, the English labor leader, once visited Colney Hatch Insane Asylum.

" 'How many inmates have you got here?' he asked the governor.

" 'Over 2500," the governor said, 'and most of them dangerous.'

" 'How many guards to look after them?'

" 'Oh, about 75.'

" 'Well, that's not enough," said John Burns. 'Suppose this army of mad men combined, couldn't they easily overpower the handful of guards and escape?'

"The governor laughed.

" 'Mr. Burns,' he said, 'you may understand politics, but you don't know anything at all about lunatics. Lunatics never combine.' "—*Springfield Union.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11) Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 29 of 36 asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/29

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, 456 Tremont Street. Office, 456 Tremont 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 Carpenters Hall, 1228 Walnut Street. John Meyers, 4271 Fergus Avenue.

No. 9—NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Eagles Home, 703 Const Street, Portsmouth, Va. H. H. Harcum,-Secretary, 1601 Elm Avenue. W. M. Hughes, Business Agent, 407 Dinwiddie Street, 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. William Lavender, Business Agent and Secretary, 1045 Hervey 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. A. J. Essary, Secretary, 213 W. Eighth Street. L. F. Ornburn, Business Agent, 2117 Prairie Avenue, Fort Worth.

No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS—Meets Second Wednesdays, Houston Labor Temple. E. L. Comeaux, Business Agent, 1017 Lawrence 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. G. G. Cook, 274 Winton Road.

No. 27—KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 14 Woodland Avenue. 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. Charles J. Callahan, 334 Hillview 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. Harry P. Lutz, 466 Sherwood 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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 32 of 36
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/32

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 1631.

No. 51—LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets First and Third Fridays at Union Labor Temple, 2nd and Market Streets. Ed Herbold, 529 North 17th 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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 33 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/33

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.—Meets every Second Tuesday at Labor Temple, 90 First Avenue East. L. W. Berryhill, 1004 Second Avenue West.

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 Second and Fourth Tuesdays 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 at Odd Fellows Hall, Room 5, third floor, 12 South York 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 every Third Monday at Paderatz Hall, cor. Whitaker and Beatty Streets. Jacob Oswald,

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, 23 Poningo Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

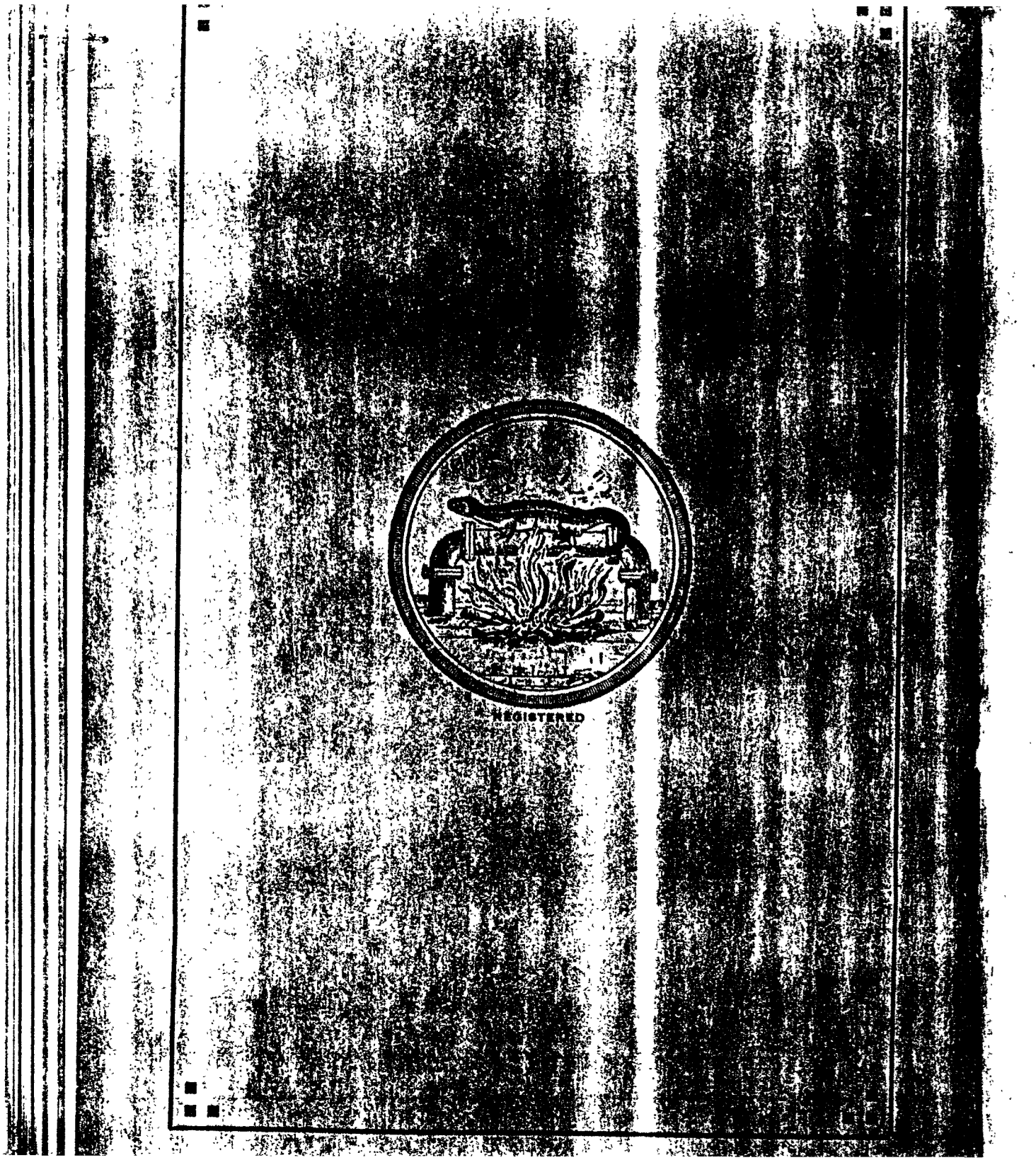
TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LOCALS

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, 142 Berkeley Street, Room 201, Boston, Mass.

The Asbestos Worker, 1929, November 1929 (Vol. 8, No. 11)
ACL Doc 21404 · Page 34 of 36
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21404/34

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