

The

ASBESTOS WORKER

VOLUME NINE
NUMBER FOUR



OFFICIAL MONTHLY JOURNAL OF, AND PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

APRIL - NINETEEN - THIRTY

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/1

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY.....*President*
15 Benham Street
Elmhurst, Long Island, New York

E. A. JOHNSON.....*Vice-President*
142 Berkeley Street, Room 201
Boston, Massachusetts

HENRY J. OLIVER.....*Vice-President*
1371 West 89th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

HUGH MULLIGAN.....*Vice-President*
179 West Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois

THOMAS J. McNAMARA.....*Secretary-Treasurer*
918 Holland Building
St. Louis, Missouri

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/2

APRIL NINETEEN THIRTY

THE • ASBESTOS • WORKER

VOLUME NINE - NUMBER FOUR

Contents for This Issue

Tafts' Fine Qualities Will Not Interest the Future.... 3

The Quarterly Report of the General President..... 5

There is Work to Be Done.... 7

Report of Proceedings of the General Executive Board 8

The Editor's Page..... 12

From the Local Unions and Other Correspondence..... 15

Official Directory, Meeting Places, and Addresses of Secretaries..... 24

E. A. JOHNSON, *Editor and Publisher*
142 Berkeley Street, Boston, Massachusetts

The Official Monthly Journal of and Published by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor. Published from the office of Lopez Company, Incorporated, 3 School Street, Boston, Mass. Entered as second class matter July 8, 1926, at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Monthly subscription rate, Ten Cents. Yearly subscription rate, One Dollar and Twenty Cents. 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.

[Printed on Union Watermarked Paper]

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/3

IF you succeed in life, you must do it in spite of the efforts of others to pull you down. There is nothing in the idea . . that people are willing to help those who help themselves. People are willing to help a man who can't help himself, but, as soon as a man is able to help himself, and does it, they join in making his life as uncomfortable as possible

E . W . H O W E

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/4

ASBESTOS WORKER

VOLUME IX. APRIL, 1930 NUMBER 4

Taft's Fine Qualities Will Not Interest the Future

Historians of the future will ask where he stood in the people's fight against privilege in every form.

IN discussing public officials, historians are not interested in personal qualities. Whether such official was "sincere," or whether he "had ability" or "a capacity for friendship" is ignored by students, who inquire what effect the policies of such a man had on a nation's life.

This law applies to the late William Howard Taft, one-time President and one-time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Historians will ask where he stood in the people's fight against privilege in every form.

August 15, 1911, President Taft vetoed the Arizona State Constitution because it provided for recall of judges. To acquire statehood, the people of Arizona voted the recall out of their new constitution. When the constitution was adopted, and was beyond Taft's power, they voted the recall into the constitution.

Taft approved the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, which split his party, and in 1912 every chance of Senator La Follette being nominated by Progressive Republicans was lost when Roosevelt and his friends captured that convention in Chicago. This estranged Taft and Roosevelt but here again an inexorable law—friendship must give way to institutions—operated. In that election Taft, who was renominated by the regular Republican convention, carried two States—Utah and Vermont.

Taft attracted attention because of his work as joint chairman of the War Labor Board. He raised wages at a time when living costs were soaring and "contented" labor was necessary to win the war.

In many quarters it was believed that the "injunction judge" of former years had acquired new viewpoints on labor, but this was dispelled when he was appointed Chief Justice by President Harding.

Sweeping decisions against labor were immediately handed down. He ruled in the Coronado case that a trade union (an incorporated association) can be sued for acts of any of its members. Prof. Alpheus Thomas

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 5 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/5

Mason of Princeton University, said in his "Organized Labor and the Law," that this decision was "one of the most extraordinary opinions handed down by the court in recent years."

In the Granite City case Taft outlawed picketing, although Congress legalized this practice. In the Truax case he held that patronage is property and that workers can be enjoined if their plea for aid against a non-union firm interferes with profits.

While Taft was on the bench the infamous Bedford cut stone decision was handed down. This upheld an injunction which ordered union stone cutters to desist from refusing to handle non-union stone.

Taft's justiceship was marked by a steady encroachment by that court on the right of State public utility commissions to set rates for utilities.

This movement has reached such proportions that when the Senate was called upon to approve his successor as Chief Justice, Senators declared that judges are swayed by their economic views. This was the first time in the nation's history that such an attack was made on the judiciary.

SEEKING the accumulation of additional dimes, nickels and other small change, the Chicago mail-order octopus has spread its tentacles about another source of revenue. It is announced that the sum of $100,000,000 has been set aside to finance a scheme of delivering ready-made houses while you wait. One having a yen for a domicile all his own secures a bit of vacant ground (if he can), calls up a representative of the benevolent exploiters of American thrift and signifies what style of house he prefers. In a short while he borrows a wheelbarrow, loads up the family chattels and trundles over to his new ready-made haven. Thereafter for fifteen years (or more, perhaps) he slips the Chicago philanthropists each month $15 (or more) in addition to 6 per cent on the investment. If at the end of that period the house is still standing it belongs to the tenant—if he can prove it. Details at hand do not indicate from what source the building and its material parts are to come, or under what labor conditions it is to be erected; whether union labor will be employed or the material manufactured in union plants or penal institutions. Perhaps these are minor items with the originators of this newest plan to demonstrate that Barnum was correct, but they loom large with the hundreds of thousands of organized wage workers whose patronage most likely will be particularly sought.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 6 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/6

The Report of the General President

TO the Officers and Membership—Greeting:

The activities of your President during the past quarter began with his attendance at the conference held between the New York and New Jersey Employers and committees of Locals 12, 32 and 91 on the subject of Joint Trade Agreement. The conference failed to agree on the apprentice ratio and cash wage payments. At this writing the agreement settlement still hangs fire.

Next came a meeting of Local 32, Newark, N. J., at which your President gave decisions on nomination appeal, supervised the election and installed the officers. Then followed a trip to New Haven where, in company with Business Agent Sickels, your President attended the conference held between the Connecticut Employers' Association and the Executive Board of Local 33 at which the apprentice question and closer co-operation got full consideration. The next jump was Providence and a meeting of Local 31 at which your President advised upon the move for increased wage.

Next came the semi-annual session of the New England Joint Conference, held in Providence, at which your President advised on both the Providence and Springfield newly-proposed Joint Trade Agreement that included demands for increased wage.

The next jump was to Philadelphia at the request of the Local 14 Strike Committee. Your President found the membership in the second week of strike. He later effected a settlement with the signing of the International form of Joint Trade Agreement that included a 12½c hourly wage increase. Washington was next in line and a conference with the Local 24 Executive Board and advice on certain procedure to be taken in re the Commerce job Rice (Atlanta) contractor. Your President then cancelled a Richmond meeting and doubled back to Providence upon receipt of a telegram from Business Agent Swanson of Local 31 then on strike. His efforts at Providence resulted in the signing of the International form of Joint Trade Agreement with a wage increase of 12½c an hour. The next call was from Cleveland where your President found the Carey shop on strike, caused by a non-Union shop (Daugherty) having men on a contract originally in the possession of the Carey Company. A "clever" percentage agent was the answer. With the assistance of Business Agent Dalton, your President signed the Daugherty shop, and Local 3 men are now working the disputed contract.

The next stop was Syracuse where your President attended a meeting of Local 30 and advised upon certain clauses in the Joint Trade Agreement that Business Agent Callahan later had accepted by the Employers. The membership is now working under the International form of Joint Trade Agreement, including 6½c hourly increase ($1.37½) that levels up to the Western New York State standard.

Buffalo was the next stop and a conference with Business Agent Harman. Then with him to the Carey office where the result of the arbitration agreed to by the Carey shop and your President in re wage loss through Agreement violation on the Vacuum Oil job, Olean, N. Y., took the form of a check drawn in favor of Local 4 in amount of $511.00.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 7 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/7

Then over the line to Toronto and a conference with Business Agent Cullen of Local 20 and later with him to meet the Employers in re Trade Agreement renewal, followed by a meeting of the Local. At this writing the membership is working under the terms of the old agreement, renewed. Montreal came next and the meeting of Local 23 at which your President removed the membership from the Sun Life job and where, after a four-day effort, your President signed the Jamison shop that gave the Local eighteen new members and a 100% organized city for the first time since charter issuance.

Chicago was next in line where your President conferred with Vice-President Mulligan and Secretary McNamara on International issues that included among other things, the advisability of charter issuance in middle West territory. The next stop was Detroit and a conference with Business Agent Cole later followed by a meeting of Local 25 that listened to your President advise upon certain local issues. Then on to Rochester where, with Business Agent Abel, of Local 26, your President conferred with Mr. Clark, construction representative of the R. H. Baker Company. This conference later resulted in the settlement with the Baker Company as already officially circularized and appearing elsewhere in this Journal issue.

Washington, D. C., was the next jump and a conference with Business Agent Terry and later attendance at a meeting of Local 24 at which your President advised and directed upon Local issues. At this writing, the Commerce job is running under International law with the Eatna shop of Philadelphia as the successor to Rice, the original contractor. The Eatna shop has also taken over all operations of the Rice shop and has offices at both Philadelphia, Pa., and Atlanta, Ga. Next came a visit to Springfield, Mass., where your President found that the membership of Local 43 had followed his previous instructions and had been rewarded in so doing by the signing of an International form of Joint Trade Agreement that included a 12½c hourly wage increase. Next came the pledging of the membership and installation of officers at the first regular meeting of Local 93, "Brooklyn Navy Yard", previously organized by your President.

The next jump was to Albany where your President conferred with Business Agent Wickersheim and later with him to a conference with the Albany Employers' Association. This conference and the action of the Local 40 meeting that followed assures closer cooperation and future beneficial results for our craft in the Mohawk Valley district. Washington, from which city this report is submitted, was next in line for the regular semi-annual meeting of the General Executive Board where your President acted as Chairman. The minutes of the Board's session appear elsewhere in this Journal issue. During his stay in Washington your President attended an Executive Board, a regular and special meeting of Local 24 the latter followed by a "Social".

Your President concludes by calling attention to the fact that Chicago is the chosen Convention city for 1930. It was the logical choice of the Board and a fair distance compromise between the Western Coast cities that are still clamoring for their first convention and the extreme East that was favored by the last two conventions and who again claimed the honor this year. Had not Chicago come to the rescue the voice and vote of your President would have supported Cleveland.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

Washington, D. C.,
March 15, 1930.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 8 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/8

There is Work To Be Done

Dark corners must be lighted with the glow of knowledge; youth must be educated; recalcitrants must be shown the error of their way.

THE world's deepest thinkers have placed their stamp of approval on the organization of labor. Statesmen, jurists, students, leaders in all walks of life have demonstrated belief in its efficacy for the good of the whole. Read the words of Prof. Stephen Leacock:

"The enormous increase in the productivity of industrial effort would never of itself have elevated by one inch the lot of the working class. The rise of wages in the nineteenth century and the shortening of hours that went with it was due neither to the advance in mechanical power, nor to the advance in diligence and industriousness, nor to the advance, if there was any, in general kindliness. It was due to the organization of labor. Mechanical progress makes higher wages possible. It does not of itself advance them by a single farthing. Labor-saving machinery does not of itself save the working world a single farthing. Labor-saving machinery does not of itself save the working world a single hour of toil; it only shifts it from one task to another. Truth is truth and anyone who writes of the history of the progress of industrial society owes it to the truth to acknowledge the vast social achievement of organized labor in the past."

It would seem unnecessary in this enlightened age to reiterate the advantages of organization as a means of advancement. Individual effort is impotent; organization alone has solved and is solving the vexing problems of those who toil. This assertion is borne out by the records of the years, yet the advancement of organized labor in the past is but indicative of what may be accomplished in the future. The field of operations has been increased with broadening of viewpoint and the education of the masses.

Time was when labor was considered a thing apart, something to be exploited and made use of, but not to be accepted as a vital part of the country's industrial system. The arrival of organization through education brought with it the realization that labor was something more than a mere commodity to be used and thrown aside. By collective effort labor became a necessary and essential part of the economic world. Once recognized, the steady progress forward increased belief in the wisdom of its conception and today organization of labor stands as a power for good. Today those who still remain antagonistic or indifferent are in spite of themselves recipients of benefits that only organization could create, and through no effort of their own. With organization the unorganized have shared in part the betterments secured. Until the unorganized workers are enlightened there is work undone.

Industry, society, education, happiness—all have been elevated by the influence of organized labor, and yet the work must go on and on. Dark corners must be lighted with the glow of knowledge; youth must be educated; the recalcitrants must be shown the error of their way. To this end every member of organized labor might well consecrate himself and thus aid in more speedily bringing about the desired benefits.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 9 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/9

Report of the Proceedings of the General Executive Board

A report of the semi-annual proceedings of the General Executive Board which was held at Washington, D. C.

Monday Morning, March 10th.

THE General Executive Board held its regular semi-annual meeting at Washington, D. C.

The opening session was called to order at 9:30 A. M. Monday, March 10, 1930, at the Harrington Hotel, by President Mullaney.

The Board members present and answering roll-call were: International President Joseph A. Mullaney, International Vice-Presidents, E. A. Johnson, Henry J. Oliver, Hugh E. Mulligan, and Secretary Thomas J. McNamara.

The calendar of proceedings was arranged and the communications, appeals, etc., were recorded and assigned.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge and answer certain other communications received, both of which were of executive nature.

Adjournment was taken at 12:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Monday Afternoon, March 10th.

The Board was called to order at 2 P. M. by President Mullaney. Board members answering roll-call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The Chair sub-divided the board on the audit of General Office and local union finance.

Adjournment was taken to allow work on audit to proceed, at 2:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Tuesday Morning, March 11th.

The Board was called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Mullaney.

The Board members present and answering roll-call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

It was decided to adjourn and continue work of audit.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 10 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/10

Adjournment was taken at 10:50.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Tuesday Afternoon, March 11th.

Board called to order 2:00 P. M. by President Mullaney.

Board members present and answering roll-call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The Board continued and concluded the audit of the general office and local union finances. Its signed report was found to correspond in amount and detail with the financial report submitted by Secretary-Treasurer McNamara. The report as a whole and particularly as affecting certain local unions was discussed and instruction given in re same to both the President and Secretary-Treasurer.

At 5 P. M. came adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Wednesday Morning, March 12th.

Board was called to order at 9:30 by President Mullaney.

Members present and answering roll-call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The report of the President was submitted, approved, accepted and discussed.

The report of the secretary was submitted, approved, accepted and discussed.

Adjournment 12:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Wednesday Afternoon, March 12th.

Board called to order 2:00 P. M. by President Mullaney.

Board members present and answering roll-call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

Telegram from Local 27, Kansas City, in re strike situation received. Secretary instructed in answering same.

Brother McParland appeared before Board representing himself and others in appeal against procedure and penalty imposed by home Local No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The evidence revealed the local's procedure to be faulty, unconstitutional and against the best interests of our employers and membership. The facts further emphasized the necessity of prompt board decision so as to relieve a most serious existing condition. The decision of the board was:

That all charges imposed by Local No. 2 on our international membership for alleged trade law violations on the Brunoit Island operation be dismissed and imposed penalties nullified.

Local 6 vs. Anton Sevilius 43 was then heard. The facts showed that Local relief should be sought through the medium of joint trade agreement instead of trade law. Action was de-

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 11 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/11

ferred and the subject matter referred to the Convention so as to eliminate future craft friction through the medium of remedial trade law legislation.

Local 4 vs. Seidenburg (14) was then heard. The evidence clearly proved trade law violation. Penalty was fixed in amount of $12.50 including $5.00 International costs.

Adjournment at 5:15 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Thursday Morning, March 13th.

Board called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Mullaney.

Board members present and answering roll-call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

Complaints filed by Locals 4 and 19 in re: alleged Trade Agreement violations were referred to the President, for investigation and action.

Local 33 vs. George Andrews (91) was heard. A plea of guilty brought the imposed penalty of $12.50 including $5.00 international cost.

Complaint of Local 40 vs. Theodore Flischutt (38) was referred to the Secretary with instructions.

Local 4 vs. Bert Jewell (25) for non-union activities in company with others on operation Olean, N. Y., was heard after which the board imposed penalty in amount of $300.00 including $30.00 international cost.

Local 18 vs. J. R. Griffith (8) was heard. The board found a verdict of guilty with penalty suspended pending strict future observance of trade law.

Certain charges referred by Local 30 were returned with instructions guiding future action.

At this time in the proceedings Board member Johnson moved that the previous unanimous board decision arrived at in Local 6 vs. Sevilius (43) be reconsidered. The motion failed of support. The Chair however granted Board member Johnson the personal privilege of making argument in favor of reconsideration after which the chair ruled that in as much as no error in procedure was shown nor new testimony forthcoming that could in any way influence the original decision of the Board and owing to the still further fact that the personal plea of Bro. Johnson failed to gain support to a motion for reconsideration that the original decision of the Board in Local 6 vs. Sevilius must prevail subject only to review by Convention.

The selection of Convention city was then declared in order. The following cities were placed in nomination either through communication or motion:

Cleveland, Boston, Columbus, Montreal, Milwaukee, Denver, Los Angeles and Chicago. A roll-call ballot resulted in Chicago 3 (Mullaney, McNamara, Mulligan) Cleveland 1 (Oliver). Boston 1 (Johnson). The Chair declared Chicago, Ill., the Convention City for 1930 and instructed the Secretary to immediately print and furnish all affiliated locals with Convention Delegate Credentials in accordance with trade law.

Adjournment at 5:15.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 12 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/12

Thursday Afternoon, March 13th.

Board called to order at 2 P. M. by President Mullaney.

Board members present and answering roll call were: Mullaney, Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

The Board heard, and instructed the secretary to answer territorial complaints of Local 18 that made it imperative that our International membership respect Local 18 standards on all work in Terra Haute.

Complaint Local 35 vs. Local 2 Pittsburgh membership was heard and Secretary instructed in re same as affecting Meadville, Pa., territory.

Complaint Local 87, San Antonio vs. certain international membership considered and secretary instructed in re same.

An inter-local dispute was then considered after which the secretary was instructed to notify Local 8 officials that the Rand & McNally map is the recognized map of the trade upon which all official territorial decisions are predicated.

The Board instructed the Secretary to answer certain communications as received from Locals 19 and 34.

Adjournment at 5:15 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

Friday Morning, March 14th.

Board called to order at 9:30 A. M. by President Mullaney.

Board members present and answering roll call were: Mullaney Johnson, Oliver, Mulligan and McNamara.

Charter applications were considered. The Board granted Charter to Oklahoma City. Board denied charters to Allentown, Pa., Madison, Wis., Waynesboro, Va., Springfield, Ill., and Evansville, Indiana, in which latter cities no legitimate craft shops exist and where the standard work of our craft is not upheld.

The Board instructed the secretary to notify the American Federation of Labor that it again affirms and reindorses the resolution as adopted by its International Conventions of 1922 and 1926 in re: manufacture of light wines and beer.

The charges of Local 80 West Virginia vs. the membership of several of our affiliated locals and upon which many delegations were heard by the Board, was then given final consideration. The Board referred the charges to the Convention for final decision.

At 12:30 P. M. no further business appearing before the Board final adjournment was declared.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

THE Shreveport (La.) Times, commenting on the recent Hoover conference, sees much good to come from proper co-ordinated efforts of interests, and emphasizes the importance of considering the wage earner in any action taken, because "it is the wage earner who is the biggest factor in the sustaining of trade and keeping the wheels of industry awhirring. The man of small income keeps money in circulation; when his income is cut off or when he fears lest he may be thrown out of employment, a restriction of business and industry follows. The wage earner is the great economic factor because of the multitude of people he represents."

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 13 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/13

THE EDITOR'S PAGE

Wages Make Modest Gain, as Dividends Soar to Sky

As industry ended a year in which dividends leaped to almost fabulous heights, wages continued a steady, consistent, moderate gain, until with the year nearing its close the spread between the speed of climb of wages and dividends had reached proportions unknown before, making some kind of industrial clashing of gears inevitable. All of the evidence of this, together with the figures relative to unemployment, even to a showing for the first month of this year, with a steady drop, drop, drop in evidence ever since the so-called Wall Street crash, is set forth by the American Federation of Labor in a collection of charts, figures and facts.

A single chart, showing the relative rise in wages and dividends, presenting in graphic manner the amazing spread between the two that had developed by the fall of 1929, puts an unerring finger on a major cause of all that has been the trouble — failure to place in the hands of the masses sufficient purchasing power to enable them to move the enormous output of goods piled up by the most mechanized nation in the world.

The Federation's figures on unemployment are for union membership alone and they can not, therefore, be compared with the optimistic statements of the President and Secretary of Labor Davis, nor with the gloomy outlook voiced by Commissioner Frances Perkins of New York's Labor Department. But unemployment in unions grew in January. In some cities it grew with dramatic intensity. In a few it grew only slightly and one city even recorded an actual improvement.

"Unemployment in trade unions increased considerably in January, as shown by our reports from twenty-four cities," the survey says. "Nineteen per cent of union members were out of work in January as compared with 16 per cent in December.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 14 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/14

The January report shows more out of work than even in the worst month two winters ago, when there was much suffering from unemployment. In the building trades, 38 per cent of members are idle, the largest proportion for January in the three years covered by our figures.

"Our report," the survey continues, "also covers wage earners in shipping, railroads, hotels and restaurants, chauffeurs and truck drivers, government work, and a number of other trades and professions, including the musicians. Increasing unemployment in many of these trades together with the lay off of over 700,000 in manufacturing since September has brought the total unemployment in the United States to serious proportions."

As the total of idle workers began to climb, what were dividends and wages doing? The survey shows that, starting with 1922, wages and dividends began to rise, but in two years dividends had far outstripped wages and continued to climb spectacularly until last year there was a vast spread between the two.

"In 1929 dividends increased 30 per cent over 1928, and earnings were two per cent higher," the survey reports, pointing out that huge increases in corporation profits show that American firms can raise wages if they will.

Of the effect of dividend payments and wages on business and industry, the survey says:

"Increased dividends payments have encouraged speculation because they increased stock values in terms of earning power, and surplus profits not paid in dividends have furnished money for loans to speculators. Thus corporation surpluses have tended to increase the speculation which brought on the stock crash and intensified the business recession. On the other hand what increases there were in wages last year have helped to uphold retail trade and check depression forces.

"In efforts to stabilize business, increased wage payments will play an important part. Wage earners' buying power for 1930 has already been impaired by unemployment. Increased earnings will be needed to stimulate business. Huge increases in corporation profits show that American firms have the means to raise wages."

The survey emphasizes the fact that business activity this year will be greatly influenced by public buying power. "Will wage earners be good customers?" it asks and answers the question

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 15 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/15

by saying they will be if they have the means.

Discussing the prospects for improvement in the employment situation, the survey says:

"It seems probable that employment will increase somewhat in the near future. The Department of Labor figures for manufacturing industry show an improvement in the first week of January for the first time since the stock crash. Although the change for the better has not yet come in most other trades, it is probable that improvement will spread."

A LARGE representation of organized building craftsmen recently attended a House Labor Committee hearing on the Sproul bill that would provide wage standards on government work. President M. J. McDonough and Secretary-Treasurer Wm. J. Spencer of the Building Trades Department A. F. of L., headed the union delegation of international officials and representatives of local building trades councils. Members of the Labor Committee appeared to be sympathetic to the proposal, which includes the spirit of similar bills introduced by Congressman Bacon, Zihlman and McCormack. "The bill affects all public construction and repair work in the United States and the District of Columbia," said Mr. Spencer. "The wage for these classes of work shall not be less than the standard wage for comparable work in the city—of not less than 50,000 population—nearest the site where the work is to be executed by such laborers or mechanics," said Mr. Spencer. "Such standard wage is to be determined by a full examination of wage rates which have been established by the joint action of employers and employes, or which has been accepted by both as the standard wage."

COMMENTING on the invasion of the South by the forces of organized labor the Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar declares that chambers of commerce advertising communities can offer cheap labor are doing everyone an injustice; that "a factory employing 100 men at $10 a day is of infinitely more value than a factory employing 500 men at $2 a day." The editorial gives two reasons why there is developing in the South a distinct change of sentiment regarding organized labor. "No. 1 is that employers of skilled and semi-skilled labor today have reason to look upon union labor as a protection. No. 2 is that more thinking persons are inclining toward the theory that the better the wages the better the times for everybody," and adds parenthetically that the "theory" looks more like a "fact."

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 16 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/16

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:

Local No. 3 wants the membership of the International to hear we had to call a strike in the Carey shop. We were out a week. Business Agent Dalton caught non-union men on the Thompson Products job in our territory. This was originally a Carey contract. A smart Alec Carey Agent had the contract called off and the plant buy the covering. Then the agent got Daugherty in on the labor end of it. Brother Dalton got President Mullaney in here and after they had a Trade Board Meeting and conferences with the Carey bosses, the strike was called off. Daugherty is now signed up to an International agreement and the Local No. 3 members are on the Thompson job. The name of the Daugherty Shop is the Erecting and Engineering Corp. Daugherty is President. He quit Carey December 15th, after twenty-six years with that outfit. He will do straight contract work in the future with no labor lumping or sub-contracting.

We sure would have lost the Thompson job if we hadn't a wide awake Business Agent patroling our territory in a car. We want to thank the International for it's assistance and the "Chief" for coming here himself. We hope you can get this in our Journal for March.

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE McARTHUR, Recording Secretary.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 17 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/17

LOCAL NO 24, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor Asbestos Worker

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed please find notice from the Washington Building Trades Council, which they wish you to print in the Asbestos Workers' Journal.

Yours fraternally,

ROBERT EAMES, Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL
Washington, D. C.

To All Building Trades Councils.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Our attention has been called to an erroneous impression that has gone throughout the country with regard to building operation in the District of Columbia. Men with transfer cards from other cities have been coming here in all of the trades in vast numbers, and in most every instance they said that they heard that conditions were good in Washington. They have all had a sad awakening, for after the expenditure of time and money they have learned to their sorrow that the glowing reports they heard back in their respective cities were without the slightest foundation of truth.

The situation has gotten so serious that we felt that you should be apprised of the real conditions.

The Government, it is true, is engaged in a building program with the erection of new buildings to take care of their growing needs. This program, however, calls for the expenditure of $15,000,000 yearly for the next five years, this sum including the cost of land on which buildings are to be erected. This is but a drop in the bucket for building operations in Washington, and would only give employment to not over 5 per cent of our building tradesmen who make their homes in this city.

The balance of the building industry in Washington is at a lower ebb than it has been for a number of years. The following interview, taken from a Washington daily paper of January 29, 1930, given by one of the largest builders in this city, reads:

Construction Leader Finds Operations Exceed the Demand

By Alfred P. Reck

Large building construction in Washington is practically suspended and will not be resumed for at least 12 months.

This statement was made today by Harry Wardman, one of the most extensive builders in the District and a man who has been dominant in the construction of many of the great apartment houses, office buildings and residential sections of Washington.

His company has suspended all large operations, he revealed, and will devote its attention to construction of small houses.

"Washington is overstocked in apartments," he said. "There is a call, however, for a few small houses. We will build a half dozen or so. I would like to build a hundred but we can't sell them.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/18

"We will construct no more large buildings for at least a year."

Wardman said he and other large builders have been hard hit by over-construction.

"Some of our loans have been called in and it is next to impossible to secure others," he said.

From Wardman's conversation it was intimated that Washington constructors have been engaged in a race of building without due regard for conditions. Now they have run into a tightened money market and are left with many apartment houses and office buildings on their hands.

"Our construction corps," he stated, "has been reduced, however. Last year at this time our building pay roll was about $20,000 a week. Now it is around $3,000. With the present condition of the money market we can not build on expectations. We must build only to meet immediate demands and there are no demands and there will not be for 12 months or more. When Washington grows enough to fill apartments and office buildings already constructed, building will start again, but not until then."

You may see from this if his prediction comes true that it does not look any too good for the building trades mechanics of this city.

It is not with any idea of selfishness on our part that we ask you to inform your members to STAY AWAY FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., but we have in mind the saving to your membership in railroad fares and other expenses money that would just be thrown away.

If conditions should improve, we will be only too ready and willing to so notify you, and until such time we again urge you to notify your members to **stay away from Washington.**

With best wishes for your success, I remain

CHARLES E. YOUNG, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 32, ESSEX AND HUDSON COUNTY

Editor Asbestos Worker

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please announce the following in The Asbestos Worker:

Our former Recording Secretary, E. J. Daugherty has withdrawn from our local to accept a position as Superintendent in one of our local shops.

The members and officers of Local 32 wish to announce their gratitude for the faithful services that he rendered Local 32 while holding office and we all wish him success in his new undertaking.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN B. CLERKIN, Secretary.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/19

LOCAL NO. 40, ALBANY AND TROY, NEW YORK

Editor Asbestos Worker

Dear Sir and Brother:

We wish to use the pages of our journal as a medium to advise the craft in general, that we have recently signed International (form) Trade agreements with our employers who are located in this territory, for the following wage increase: Mechanics from $1.25 per hour to $1.50 per hour; improvers at first year 62½c, second year 75c, third year 87½c, fourth year $1.00 per hour.

This new increase in wages now places the membership of this local next to the highest paid local in our trade.

The members of Local No. 40 wish to express to President Mullaney, its sincere thanks, for his splendid cooperation, wisdom, and guidance at the several conferences held here in Albany, and the final conference with the employers which was held in New York City at which session our employers agreed to Local No. 40's wage request.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN WICKERSHEIM, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 83, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Editor Asbestos Worker

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you please publish in the Asbestos Workers' Journal the pamphlet I am sending you that is put out by the Building Trades of our city. The various crafts have been asked by the council to forward it to their journals for publication.

Whereas, all crafts are going down the line together to make conditions better, and make all jobs go fair, as we have been very successful so far by getting two of the big jobs started fair.

Yours fraternally,

L. C. DAVIS, Rep.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 20 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/20

ATLANTA BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Atlanta, Georgia

TO ALL BUILDING TRADES MECHANICS— STAY AWAY FROM ATLANTA, GA.

We feel that the organized labor movement generally throughout the country has been misled so often by advertising propaganda and so-called business boosters to pay no attention to advertising coming from any particular locality about building booms and good business conditions, but we feel it our duty to inform all organized labor that the advertising scattered broadcast throughout the country about a building boom in Atlanta does not represent the true facts in the case, as all organizations in Atlanta, particularly in the building trades crafts has a considerable number of their members out of employment and the building contemplated for the future is not sufficient to employ all of the local mechanics here, so we earnestly ask that you give this notice all the publicity you can in your city, not only to members of organized labor, but do everything you can to discourage non-union workers from coming here in search for employment.

Very earnestly,

ATLANTA BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

T. L. ELDER, President. G. BOUNDS, Secretary.

.....

OFFICIAL NOTICE

To All Affiliated Unions,

Greetings:

The efforts of your President to compose the differences that have existed since last November between the R. H. Baker Company, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., and our International Association have been rewarded by a signed settlement stipulating that

(a) the Baker Company remove its non-Union asbestos workers from all operations

(b) the said operations be completed by our International membership through direct employment under standard conditions, wages, board, etc.

(c) the interrupted Baker work under sub-contract be resumed by the original contractors

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4) Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 21 of 32 asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/21

(d) the Baker Company sublet all its future work to asbestos contractors.

You will consider and accept this as official and in accordance return men to all Baker operations.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Mullaney

Gen'l President

THE nation's leading auto manufacturer was asked what effect automatic machinery has on unemployment, and he replied: "Who's going to make the machines?" That is a trick answer. A manufacturer buys a machine because it reduces his labor cost, or increases output, which is the same thing. If the cost of the machine equals the manufacturer's cost of production under his old system, there is no incentive for him to buy the machine. Why do railroads, for instance, install monster locomotives that haul a mile-long freight train, where formerly 40 cars were hauled? Will this auto manufacturer claim that the cost of that locomotive equals the savings that are a result of longer trains, fewer crews and faster freight trains? To present this question is but to answer the claim that it takes as many men to manufacture an automatic or labor-saving machine as that machine displaces from the time it is installed to the time it is scrapped.

IF you were an employer and you found that but from 2 to 10 per cent of the membership of the union whose members you were employing attended meetings, would you believe those members who did not attend were much interested in the work of the union or dissatisfied with the conditions under which they were working? Intelligent employers desire to buy satisfied service. Two per cent of the members attending meetings is not evidence the other 98 per cent is dissatisfied. If your interest in the union is not sufficient to cause you to miss a "talkie" or a picnic on the one afternoon or evening during the month on which the meeting is held, you can not expect to receive as much benefit in the way of wages, hours and conditions as do the members of those unions who attend to their own business. The union's business is your business. What would you think of the business judgment of one who invested his money in a concern and then paid no attention to the manner in which the business of that concern was conducted?

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 22 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/22

IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER WILLIAM BURNS
Local No. 11

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, William Burns,

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and a credit to his organization; be it

RESOLVED; That the Charter of the Local Union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the International for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Local No. 11 do hereby extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

S. MOHSBERG, Secretary.

BROTHER CHARLES COULTER
Local No. 11

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Charles Coulter.

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and a credit to his organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the Charter of this Local Union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the International for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Local No. 17 do hereby extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

S. MOHSBERG, Secretary.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 23 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/23

IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER ARTHUR H. HICKMAN
Local No. 14

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Arthur H. Hickman,

WHEREAS, This Local as a body, desires to express their deep sorrow upon the death, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Local 14 keenly feeling their loss, hereby tender to the family and relatives, their heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this, their hour of bereavement, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and our Charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CHARLES TROUT, Pres. HARRY G. LEWIS, Rec. Secretary.

BROTHER JOHN ALNERS
Local No. 17

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, John Alners,

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and a credit to his organization; be it

RESOLVED, That the Charter of this Local Union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of the Resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the International for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Local No. 17 do hereby extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

C. V. CONWAY, Recording Secretary.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4) Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 24 of 32 asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/24

IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER WILLIAM SINNER

Local No. 34

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, William Sinner, and

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the Charter of this Local Union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, a copy of this Resolution be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the International for publication in the official Journal, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That Local No. 34 do hereby extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

LEE ANTHONY, Secretary.



The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 25 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/25

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, Obs. Station. 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. Clifford G. Rice, Secretary, 318 Potomac Avenue. James E. Harman, Business Agent, 145 Broadway.

No. 5—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Meets First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 540 Maple Avenue. Victor B. Wicks, 735 Robinson Street.

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 1313 Vine Street. Albert J. Smith, 1313 Vine Street.

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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 26 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/26

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. Harry G. Lewis, 810 North 32nd Street, Camden, N. J.; 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. Kenneth Ray, Box 195, Maywood, Ind., Business Agent and Secretary.

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. Osburn, Business Agent, 2117 Prairie Avenue, Fort Worth.

No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS—Meets Second Wednesdays, Houston Labor Temple. P. H. Obenour, Business Agent, 1631 Harvard Street, E. L. Comeaux, Box 222, Heights Station.

No. 23—MONTREAL, CANADA—Meets First and Third Thursdays at 1201 Saint Dominique Street. A. Padgham, 3578 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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 27 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/27

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. Edwin A. Olson, 12 Redland Avenue, Rumford, R. I.

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 Friday at Trades Council Hall, Meriden, Conn. C. W. Sickels, Business Representative and Secretary, 145 Elm Street, West Haven, Conn.

No. 34—MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays at 601 4th Avenue, South. Harry Snyder, Business Representative, 4217 Central Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. Lee Anthony, 1516 Second Avenue South, 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. W. Wetle, Route 8, Box 6.

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.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/28

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. Fred S. Johnson, Secretary and Business Agent, 178 School Street, Agawam, Mass.

No. 44—COLUMBUS, OHIO—Meets First and Third Fridays at 50½ West Gay Street. William A. Davis, 144 West Park 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. 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. W. J. Ryan, 410 West Wayne Street, South Bend, Ind.

No. 78—BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA—Meets First and Third Mondays at Labor Temple, 1815 Fourth Avenue, N. W. G. McEachern, 210-86 Place South.

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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 29 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/29

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. J. M. Reed, R. F. D. Route No. 3, Tel. County 46F41.

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.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 212 8th Avenue, North. Thomas Hughes, Mt. Juliet, Tenn.

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, 2126 Hanover Avenue.

No. 89—TRENTON, N. J.—Meets every Third Monday at Paderatz Hall, cor. Whitaker and Beatty Streets. Jacob Oswald, 1514 South Clinton Avenue.

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

No. 91—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Meets Second Tuesdays at Mechanics Hall, 31 Main Street. Harry Schultz, 16 Bulkley Avenue, Port Chester, N. Y.

No. 92—DULUTH, MINN.—Hans Barnstorf, 711 North First Avenue, East.

No. 93—BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—Meets First Friday 13 A. D. Rep. Club Rooms, 247 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Peter Demeri, 774 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, 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, 1930, April 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 4)
ACL Doc 21409 · Page 30 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/30

Press of
Lopez Company, Inc.
Boston, U.S.A.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/31



REGISTERED

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21409/32