JUNE NINETEEN THIRTY

THE • ASBESTOS • WORKER

VOLUME NINE - NUMBER SIX

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ALL TRUTH IS SAFE AND NOTHING ELSE IS SAFE AND HE WHO KEEPS BACK THE TRUTH OR WITHHOLDS IT FROM MEN, FROM MOTIVES OR EXPEDIENCY, IS EITHER A COWARD, OR A CRIMINAL, OR BOTH.

Max Miller



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ASBESTOS WORKER

VOLUME IX. JUNE, 1930 NUMBER 6

Grave Conditions of Unemployment

A timely article on an acute situation that now confronts the workers in all industries is here presented.

ON MARCH 3 the political aspects of unemployment were debated in the Senate. Senator Wagner argued that the tariff discussion has but little to do with the amount of unemployment. Senator LaFollette declared that public attention is being diverted from the problem of unemployment by "red scares" in spite of the fact that American Communists have very little influence. He also pointed out that really adequate information on the extent of unemployment is not available.

I. UNEMPLOYMENT A POLITICAL ISSUE

The specter of unemployment has again loomed up with increased dimensions. The relief agencies report that increasing demands are being made upon them. The newspapers are featuring demonstrations by the jobless to force their plight upon the attention of the city administrations in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, however, points out that "so far we have been talking endlessly about unemployment and its relief, without knowledge of how serious the situation actually is." Senator Brookhart has introduced a bill in the Senate carrying an appropriation of $50,000,000 for the relief of unemployment, the money to be handled by the American Red Cross and the quartermaster general of the army under the direction of President Hoover. Senator Wagner has introduced bills which provide for an advance planning program to meet unemployment situations, to encourage better coordination of industries and greater stabilization in business, to provide federal public employment exchanges for the development and coordination of the work of state agencies, and to collect data on the extent of unemployment. A hearing on these bills has been ordered by the Senate Commerce Committee.

On several occasions President Hoover has indicated his concern over unemployment. Following the crash in the stock market President Hoover called conferences of representative business men from various industries to urge the speeding up of construction work and action looking toward the

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stabilization of business. A Division of Public Construction in the Department of Commerce has been created to act as a clearing house to expedite construction programs on the part of the federal, state and local governments. President Hoover urged upon the governors of the states the "energetic, yet prudent pursuit" of public work programs. A tax reduction of $160,000,000 was initiated by the administration for the purpose of reassuring business.

A statement, said to have emanated from the White House, that delay in passage of the tariff bill had retarded business furnished the occasion for an attack on the policy of the administration in regard to unemployment.

As the result of this agitation Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor, speaking to the press for the administration, agreed that the unemployment situation is "distressing" and estimated that there are about 3,000,000 out of work. But he insisted that the passage of the tariff bill would remove the uncertainty of the present situation and that, instead of appropriating a $50,000,000 "dole," it would be better to spend the money on a public building program.

On March 7 President Hoover issued a statement, based on reports from Secretaries Lamont and Davis, that "unemployment amounting to distress is in the main concentrated in 12 states" while in the remaining 36 states "only normal seasonal unemployment" exists and "the minor abnormal unemployment is being rapidly absorbed." The secretaries estimated that there are not over 1,250,000 more unemployed than there were during the early months of 1929. The administration also expressed the opinion that construction work by public authorities, railroads, utilities and industries "is having a most material effect" and that the worst effects of the stock market crash "will have been passed during the next 60 days." (*New York Times,* March 8, 1930.)

II. Extent of Unemployment

In September 1929 the employment index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics stood at 99.3 and by December it had declined to 91.9, or 7.4 per cent, while payrolls declined from 102.6 in September to 92 in December, or 10.3 per cent. Doubtless the greater decline in payrolls indicates considerable part time employment. On February 20, 1930, the bureau announced that employment had declined 2.6 per cent in January and payrolls 5.4 per cent. This would make the index for employment 89.6 and the index for payrolls 87.1. As the result of the slump during the latter part of 1927, which continued during the early part of 1928, the index for employment in January, 1928, was 91.6 and for payrolls 89.6. Thus both indexes for January 1930 show a somewhat worse situation than existed in January 1928. On March 4 Secretary Davis stated that "while employment for the week of February 17 as compared with February 10 showed a drop of three-fourths of one per cent, the situation is greatly improved over the low point of last December." (*New York Times,* March 5, 1930.) President Hoover announced on March 7 that the Bureau's February 17.
index of employment stood at 92.8 on

Regardless of any dispute regarding the extent to which employment now falls below the level for early 1929, it should be noted that the index of the bureau indicates merely the relative numbers of people holding jobs. It does not show the extent of unemployment. For even at a time when the index shows an increase in employment, unemployment may also be increasing. According to an investigation by the Institute of Economics, summarized in *Unemployment in the United States, Hearings before the Committee on Education and Labor, United States Senate, 1929,* "with approximately one-third of a million immigrants entering our gates each year, with about 200,000 people coming into

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our cities from the farms, and with anywhere from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 young people reaching the working age each year, a very marked growth in our employment may at the same time be accompanied by a serious increase in the number of people unemployed." The index fails also to show the extent of part time employment. Furthermore, according to the same statement by the Institute, "unless our employment figures cover every branch of production and distribution it would be quite possible for employment in the major industries of the country to be declining, and at the same time have the number of unemployed grow less."

Perhaps the most extensive and reliable estimate of unemployment has been made by Professor W. I. King in his report recently made to the Committee on Recent Economic Changes. The following table taken from that report indicates the trend of unemployment among non-agricultural employees only, since it was impossible to include an estimate of the unemployed among agricultural workers:

ESTIMATED AVERAGE MINIMUM VOLUME OF UNEMPLOYMENT, 1920-1927
(in thousands)

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Total employees attached to non-agricultural pursuits	27,553	27,989	28,505	29,293	30,234	30,941	31,808	32,695
Minimum number of unemployed:								
Manufacturing	487	2,554	1,761	432	924	578	552	727
Construction	230	248	230	220	350	345	280	422
Transportation and communication	170	598	580	251	340	184	144	152
Mines, quarries, oil wells	274	470	520	329	326	308	323	380
Public service, mercantile, miscellaneous	240	400	350	300	375	360	370	374
Minimum total unemployed	1,401	4,270	3,441	1,532	2,315	1,775	1,669	2,055

That a conservative estimate of the trend of unemployment should show over 1,500,000 unemployed during the most prosperous years since the war is a situation grave enough in itself. With 1,500,000 of unemployed as part of a basic situation, it is obvious that it does not take much slowing down of industry to bring a degree of distress which should command the most serious attention of those in a position either to provide relief or to start the wheels of industry moving at greater speed. When, as at present, there is much evidence that a considerable slackening has taken place it is not difficult to picture the serious consequences to communities depending upon the industries that have suffered most.

For example, in Toledo, which is largely dependent on automobile manufacturing, the payroll of the Willys-Overland Company is reported in an article by Beulah Amidon in the *Survey Graphic* for March 1, 1930, to have dropped from about 28,000 in March to 4,000 in November 1929. The "employment figures of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association for 51 Toledo firms showed 16,000 fewer men at work January 1, 1930, than at the same time a year ago in a population of 320,000." Workers urged by radio to come to Toledo to participate in the increased production of automobiles during the early part of 1929 found themselves out of work by the middle of the summer and in a

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short time dependent upon the relief agencies. During the spring the Willys-Overland Company contributed $30,000 and the employees $69,000 to the Community Chest but these amounts offered little protection to the workers against industrial depression. In the same year $900,000 was distributed as dividends to common stockholders. Thrifty workers exhausted their savings as unemployment continued during the autumn and winter and paid the toll of "hunger, cold, insufficient clothing, neglected illness" and broken "human spirit under the endless strain of anxiety and fear." "Broken family ties and shattered homes" are an "unpardonable price that people must pay when their lives are at the mercy of a disorganized industry."

The relief agencies in New York City report greatly increased demands, and the New York Department of Labor states that whereas in December, 1928, for every 100 jobs offered by the Department's employment bureau there were 186 applicants, the number rose to 222 in December, 1929. (*New York Times*, February 26, 1930.) Similar reports are coming from many cities in other states. "Employment agencies in Illinois report 257 applicants for every 100 jobs this January, as against 218 applicants to 100 in 1921, and 174 to 100 in 1927. Wisconsin agencies report 163 applicants to every 100 jobs in December, 1929, as against 121 to 100 in 1921, 113 to 100 in 1925, and 125 to 100 in 1927." (*New Republic*, March 12.)

III. Causes

Information regarding the causes of unemployment is becoming increasingly widespread. Aside from personal characteristics and incapacities which account for a certain number, it is now well known that the majority of the unemployed are out of a job because of no fault of theirs. This is a condition characteristic of every modern industrial nation and is attributed to the swing of the business cycle from prosperity to depression and the lack of coordination and balance between industries. Over-development of productive facilities and competition for limited markets in certain industries results in a great deal of maladjustment. Mass production requires mass consumption and distribution of the earnings from the various industries in a way which will permit wage workers an increasingly high standard of living. This is quite as important as careful control of the expansion of productive equipment. When production falls from 15 to 20 per cent below the peak of prosperity, and employment is decreased by as much as 43 per cent in some industries, it is evident that industrial society faces a real problem in stabilizing production.

In seasonal production the fluctuations are even greater. Although the demands of consumers are largely responsible for this situation, many lines of business are finding that they can regulate their sales and production processes so as to regularize the business and that such efforts are highly profitable. But, according to the statement in the *Hearings* already referred to, unfortunately "less than 100 of the many thousand firms in the United States have developed any definite stabilization policy. Here is a field which must be cultivated by American business. It is not only an humanitarian problem. It should be approached, also, from the point of view of business efficiency and lowered production costs."

Technological changes are also responsible for much unemployment. According to the Institute of Economics, new inventions and efficiency methods, amalgamations and mergers, raise the question "whether the laborers who are thrown out of work as a result of these movements in our economic life should be made to pay the price of such progress. Is it just that society should benefit at the expense and suffering of the dispossessed worker?" The Institute found, furthermore, "that most of the displaced workers have great difficulty in finding new lines of employ-

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ment once they are discharged. A survey of some 800 workers in three industrial centers revealed that the newer industries are not absorbing the jobless as fast as is usually believed.

"Almost one-half of the workers who were known to have been discharged by certain firms because of curtailment in employment during the year preceding were still without jobs when interviewed by Institute of Economics investigators. Of those still unemployed over 8 per cent had been out of work for a year, and about one-half had been idle for more than three months. Among those who had succeeded in finding work, some had had to search for jobs for over a year before finally being placed. More than one-half of those who had found jobs had been in enforced idleness for more than three months before finding employment. Only 10 per cent had been successful in finding new jobs within a month after discharge. . . .

"It is evident that a large number of the workers now being displaced from industry are being forced into unskilled trades at a sacrifice in earnings and a consequent lowering of their standards of living. At the same time they are being made to bear the burden of unemployment, for which they are in no way responsible and over which they have no control." The Boston *Globe* as quoted by *The Literary Digest*, February 8, 1930, says, "Stuart Chase sets the rate of this permanent displacement of skilled labor at about 150,000 a year, and figures that in four years the total is easily 600,000 men completely displaced by machine absorption of their work. Leo Wolman, in *Recent Economic Changes*, sets the occupational shifts for the years 1920-1927 at above 800,000; and while that figure does not represent a purely technological pressure, it is safe to assume that it does represent a considerable amount of it. Though many skilled workmen thus forced from their chosen occupation are absorbed into other industries, it is an increasingly difficult path and usually represents a drop in wages, living standards, and consuming power."

[Continued in the July Issue]

NIAGARA'S roaring reminds us that "union is strength." The biggest thing in that giant cataract is one small drop of water. Billions of the drops, united, produce Niagara, its power and roar. The biggest thing in the United States is one human being, a drop of cosmic consciousness. Millions of such unimportant drops, united, can do anything. All may not agree with everything that is read in Brisbane's "Today" column in the daily press, although it is generally interesting in its lucid terseness and covers a multitude of subjects. In all his long career it is doubtful if he ever wrote a truer paragraph than the one quoted above. "Union is strength," and in no case is it more truly so than as it applies to organization of labor.

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A. M. Huddell, President of International Steam Engineers' organization, has this to say of President Broach in the March number of the Electrical Workers Journal:

"President H. H. Broach, who was chosen president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers upon the death of James Noonan, has published what he stands for as an administrative officer of an International Union and points out what he thinks should be corrected and what he thinks should be eliminated.

"Some of the high points in his message I wish to call to your attention. He does not seek the applause of the mob; discipline and teamwork stand out in his article. He believes that results count and is strong for efficiency and business methods to be applied in the unions. He believes that you should get high dues and the firm belief that you get what you pay for; also educating members to be mechanics and proper teaching for apprentices and co-operation with employers to bring about better results for the industry. Drunkenness and laziness are not to be tolerated.

"As president of our International Union, after reading the 19 points in President Broach's message upon his acceptance of the office of International President, I feel admiration for a man who upon assuming the office of General President of a labor union will frankly state his position as to what he believes is wrong with the union; the things that he stands for and the things that he will not stand for; and at the end of his article he states that he will give the best that is in him to the office, with proper regard for his health, and if the rank and file are not satisfied with that they had better secure another man for the position.

"The old order of things in the labor movement has passed, and a new era is dawning and the sign of the times is the brilliant message of President Broach to his membership. It has made such an impression upon me as to the proper attitude of an International Officer toward the rank and file of his union that I feel the membership of our International Union should become familiar with this message. I am having it published in our International Journal so that the members will read an article that, in my estimation, is a gem. The principles enunciated I thoroughly believe in and have tried to put many of them into effect in our own International Union. Following are the 19 points, which I recommend to you."

A Labor Leader States His Policies

"No business ever got much of anywhere without a responsible head, neither can a labor union," says H. H. Broach, new president of the I. B. E. W.

AS A formulation of policy with reference to labor union problems and employer-employe relations the recent statement of H. H. Broach, the newly elected president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is unique. The full effect of the statement can be conveyed only by quoting it verbatim. (*The Journal of Electrical Workers,* January, 1930.)

"Each of my eminent predecessors had his ideals, his dreams. Each in his turn had to meet new conditions, new situations. Each had his own views and desires, his beliefs, his own way of doing things. Naturally I have mine.

"Some of these I wish briefly to enumerate here:

"1. I desire no fair weather admirers or supporters, no false impressions as to what I am, what I believe in or stand for. I detest sham and pretense, hyprocrisy and evasiveness. Frankness, plainness, save one much annoyance and trouble.

"2. I care nothing about titles and honors. These, I realize, are meant for the position, for the office, not for the individual. . . .

"3. I believe the day of emotional-

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ism and bombast is done. We have had too much whining and crying and cheap oratory. There must be clearer, deeper understanding, less talk and more results, shorter meetings, and harder work. . . .

"4. I believe in democracy only when it works. Confused ideas of democracy and free speech have wrecked more unions than any other thing. . . .

"5. I hate bossism, cockiness or arrogance. But there must be strict discipline all along the line. . . .

"6. The sentimentalists, the cheer leader and lazy good fellow, the theorist and sputtering orator — all have about had their day. They taught us our lessons. Today we need plain speaking executives. . . .

"7. Sloppiness, filth, laziness and drunkenness have no place in this organization. I believe that the men representing this International and our local unions should conduct themselves as well as those representing any business corporation. . . .

"8. Labor politics sickens me. It has been a curse to many unions. True, one must use common sense and caution when dealing with groups or crowds. He must be tactful and sensible. But long ago I learned that *one can* do the right thing in union work. The only politics that should interest us, as Charles P. Ford puts it, is the politics of service. It's the best and most lasting.

"9. Today I look upon the labor union as a business. It must be set up as a business, managed and run as a business. . .

"I have no illusions about it. Nine out of ten people invest in the union today for what they hope to get out of it. The same attention should be given to this investment as is given to stocks and bonds. . . .

"This is not as mercenary as it sounds We are dealing with people, not with sticks and stones. The great traditional aims of labor unionism are still before us, but these must be accomplished, can be accomplished, in this generation, only by efficient business methods.

"10. Too often unions have been mere fighting organizations. But an army never built a town, nor produced a harvest. Nine-tenths of a union's activity should go into constructive, peace-time efforts—into building.

"11. No business ever got much of anywhere without a responsible head--neither can a labor union, local or international. . . .

"12. I believe in reasonably high dues, high taxation, local and International. It produces more than speeches, complaining, wishing and hoping. No successful business can be run on a shoe string. It's like poor people hiring poor lawyers—and getting poor results.

"13. Every member should be an excellent mechanic. Excuses must not be tolerated. We must strive more diligently to see that everyone learns what he needs to know, what he is paid to know. Our card must stand for exactly what it is supposed to stand for—the best possible guarantee of good, clean workmanship. This is the soundest structure on which to build.

"Much is now being done to school and train our members. Thousands are now required to attend night school. This work must be hastened. I believe in compulsory schooling of certain journeymen as well as apprentices and helpers, as is now the case in New York. . . .

"14. Our industry must come first. It's as much ours as the employers'. Its ups and downs, its good and bad practices, affect us more than anyone else. We must develop complete and accurate facts about every phase of it. There must be better business, more business, and business on a more profitable basis.

"15. I believe in honest, thorough

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and complete cooperation — not mere gestures—with our employers in every proper and legal way in ridding all branches of our industry of ignorant, uneconomic and destructive practices.

"16. I know from long experience that our members are just as much responsible, if not more so, than their employers for the unsatisfactory and non-union conditions existing in certain places today. Some of our people have been so unreliable, they have committed so many childish blunders, have been so arrogant and narrow, that I have not blamed some employers for declining to do business with them.

"17. My associates and I abhor wrangling, sputtering over trifles, and sparring and maneuvering for petty advantage in dealing with employers. There must be no hair-splitting or quibbling. We must insist upon substituting honest cooperation and understanding for bargaining, trimming and quarreling.

"18. We must urge and encourage our employers at every chance to put their part of the business on a higher plane, to clean their house of burdensome, ungentlemanly and unbusinesslike practices and to have as their representatives competent, open-minded, modern business men.

"19. I believe agreements must be held sacred, faith must be kept at all costs. Men once giving their word must keep it. Excuses cannot be accepted.

"I want to work with others but do not propose to waste any time trying to tell the labor movement how to 'save' itself. My first job is to try to attend to the needs of this organization.

"I shall not be upset by hostility, criticism, or unkindness. I am pretty well hardened to all this. I have no illusions about men or life. I shall simply try to do the best I can, the best I know how, consistent with trying to preserve my strength and health.

"And, if the Brotherhood does not favor the views and position outlined here, then I am certainly anxious that another president be chosen as soon as possible."

THE Mastick-Bernhardt old-age security bill has been unanimously approved by both branches of the New York State Legislature.

The bill provides for variable pensions to men and women 70 years of age or over who are citizens of the United States and who have resided in this State for ten years and in their county for one year. The law is to be administered and the cost jointly borne by the State and counties under the supervision of a newly created bureau in the State Department of Social Welfare.

Approximately 51,000 aged persons will benefit. Applications will be received beginning September 1 next and payments will start the first of January next.

Old-age security advocates declare the bill "is not a goal but a beginning."

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Advantages in Quick-Frozen Foods

This factor will tend to make food products of even the remotest lands available in a thoroughly wholesome condition.

RECENT announcements by some of the leading meat packers and food manufacturers have shown that the actual distribution of frosted meats and other products has begun.

Quick freezing presents a number of advantages both to the producer and to the ultimate consumer. It is effected so rapidly and at so low a temperature that the flesh or vegetable cells are not ruptured by the small ice crystals so formed. Foods so treated can be kept in better condition for a much longer period of time than ordinarily. This factor will tend to make the food products of even the remotest lands available in a thoroughly wholesome condition at the largest centers of population. Some day we may obtain a considerable quantity of our fish from the Antarctic Ocean, and our meats from the Congo — all of them having been quick-frozen at the point of original procurement.

Meats so treated are also available to the consumer in a more sanitary form than at present. Meats will be cut up at the packing houses into small individual pieces, frosted, wrapped and maintained at a temperature below the freezing point until they are placed in the consumer's hands.

Probably the greatest difficulty which this new process now faces is that of distribution channels. The average retailer is not equipped to handle quick-frozen foods, and cannot become so without considerable expense. Such foods cannot be kept in the ordinary refrigerating apparatus, nor can they be kept with other foods which are held at temperatures above the freezing point. It may very well be that the smaller retailers will not appear in the distribution chain of quick-frozen foods as eventually established. Perhaps the retailing will be in the hands of the larger chain groceries, or it may even be carried on by dealers now in other lines, such as drug stores, as these latter are in many cases more capable of providing the necessary refrigeration than are many of the smaller groceries and food stores.

YOUR individual effort is the backbone of your union. If you wish, instead of do, it will soon be a wishbone. You are proud of your union —tell people about it whenever the opportunity occurs. You want your union to grow and become increasingly more useful—attend its meetings and help guide it in that direction. You want more and more out of the union—put more into it. If you criticize what is being done—add a statement of what you would do. You will be surprised at the number who wouldn't do either. It would be embarrassing for some members to look into a mirror and ask: "What would become of the union if all members did exactly as I am doing in the way of individual effort?"

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General Secretary-Treasurer's Report

TO the Officers and Members of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers' Executive Board Meeting, Harrington Hotel, Washington, D. C. Greeting: I herewith submit for your consideration my report since the last Executive Board Meeting, which was held at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on September 9th, 1929.

FINANCES

The Finances of the International Association remain about normal at this time.

TRAVELING AND TRANSFER CARDS

As we have some 250 traveling and transfer cards in the traveling and transfer card file, and the duplicate of the official receipt has been sent to the General Office without notification of the traveling and transfer members working in the territory in which the duplicate of the official receipt came from, would again respectfully request that the Recording or Financial Secretary of the various Locals who accept the transfer or traveling card of any member immediately notify the General Office.

OFFICIAL RECEIPTS

Again I would request that each Local send in the duplicate of the official receipts after the last meeting of each month.

CREDENTIALS

This is to officially notify you that the basis of representation to the next Convention will be based upon the total paid up membership of each Local for the first six months of 1930 (ending June 30th), and would respectfully request that you send in the duplicates of your official receipts so that you may be notified officially of the amount of delegates which your Local is entitled to.

Would request that you have this in as early as possible.

CITIES REQUESTING NEXT CONVENTION

Local, No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio
" " 5, Los Angeles, Calif.
" " 6, Boston, Mass.
" " 7, Seattle, Wash.
" " 17, Chicago, Ill.
" " 19, Milwaukee, Wis.
" " 23, Montreal, Canada
" " 28, Denver, Colo.
" " 44, Columbus, Ohio

CHARTERS ISSUED

Local No. 54, Vancouver, B. C. (Re-organized)
Local No. 93, Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York.

PROSPECTIVE LOCALS

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Allentown, Pennsylvania.
Madison, Wisconsin.
Evansville, Indiana.
Waynesboro, Virginia.

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VISITS

After leaving the Executive Board Meeting held at Atlantic City the week of September 9th, I visited New York City and went over several matters with the Financial Secretary and the Recording Secretary of Local No. 12, also attended the Executive Board Meeting of the Local on Monday night, at which several matters pertaining to the Local and the International were settled satisfactory to all concerned.

Leaving there I visited Buffalo and met Business Agent J. Harmon, and went over several matters which had been referred, and also met the Executive Board, at which time we went over several matters pertaining to Local No. 4, and which were settled satisfactory.

Leaving Buffalo I visited Cleveland, at which time I met Business Agent Al. Dalton, and straightened out the entire situation relative to official receipts.

From Cleveland I went next to Toledo, and had previously arranged for a conference with the officers of Local No. 45, but after remaining there a full day only got in touch with one representative of the Local over the telephone.

Leaving there I went to Detroit, where I got in touch with Business Agent Cole, and straightened out several matters, particularly pertaining to applications which were not sent in to the General Office.

After leaving Detroit I spent a day with Vice-President Mulligan at Chicago, and then returned home.

As per the request of the Secretary of Local No. 79, Dayton, Ohio, I visited that City on Tuesday, January 14th. After going over several matters pertaining to the Local conditions, I attended the special meeting of the Local that night, at which time further consideration of Clarence Briley's case was taken up.

The meeting was called to order, with all members present.

After a general discussion of the case, the facts shown are as follows:

That Clarence Briley was sent from Detroit to Dayton on the Frigidaire job by the Philip Carey Company, at which time he failed to report to the Local representative of Local No. 79, and that he had worked on Sunday for straight time. After working on said job for some period of time he allowed himself to become a lapsed member of the Detroit Local, which the records in our International Office show.

It was further shown that the new application made to the Dayton Local by him (of which we have the duplicate on file at the International Office) was made out personally by him, including the amount of initiation fee, the date it was received at the Local Union's meeting, the date and result of the Executive Board that the application was acted upon and the date that it was adopted by the Local, all of which do not appear in the records of the minute book of the Dayton Local.

After a general discussion of the case I talked to Clarence Briley himself personally, and made the following recommendation to him:

That I would recommend that he would be re-instated, and his application would date back to the time of his application as on file, (which he had originally made out), that he would pay the initiation fee of the Local as recorded upon that date, and that the fine imposed on him for not reporting and working on Sunday for straight time must be paid. This he agreed to do, and I then presented the case to the Local and they adopted same.

After a general discussion this meeting adjourned.

AGREEMENTS REACHED BEFORE STRIKE ACTION

Local No. 43, Springfield, Mass. $1.25 to $1.37½,—12½c hourly increase, March 1, 1930.

Local No. 22, Houston, Tex.

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$1.31¼ per hour from $1.25 per hour, February 1, 1930. Two years agreement.

STRIKES

Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa. On strike Jan. 2, 1930, for $1.50 per hour. Settled Friday, Jan. 10, 1930, for $1.37½ per hour.

Local No. 31, Providence, R. I. On strike Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1930, for $1.37½ per hour for Mechanics, $.65 and $.90 per hour for Improvers. Settled Jan. 25, 1930, for $1.37½ per hour—increase of 12½c per hour.

Local No. 23, Montreal, Canada. Settled with new agreement signed—$.80 per hour.

NEW MEMBERS

Reg. No.	*Location*
6635	Wm. Lavender ..... Indianapolis
6636	John Conlon ..... San Francisco
6637	W. C. Malone ..... San Francisco
6638	Burnie F. Mansfield Norfolk and Portsmouth
6639	Ollie Olson ..... Detroit
6640	F. D. Whiteman..... Detroit
6641	Cilb Newbauer ..... Milwaukee
6642	Oliver Boyd. ..... Indianapolis
6643	Charles Ellis ..... Toronto
6644	William Vose ..... Toronto
6645	Harwood Robinson..... Toronto
6646	Ernest Daniels. ..... Winnepeg
6647	Joe Kemple ..... Akron
6648	Peter Corrigan ..... Cleveland
6649	Marvin Galvin ..... Cleveland
6650	Edward Mangan ..... Cleveland
6651	John McIntyre ..... Cleveland
6652	Joseph Pekeark, Jr. ..... Cleveland
6653	Vance J. Clark ..... Cleveland
6654	Henry Cherry ..... Cleveland
6655	Stephen O'Donnell..Atlantic City
6656	Ray Hug..... Milwaukee
6657	Paul Lukich.....New York City
6658	Albert Cole ..... Toledo
6659	George Olson .....Providence
6660	T. G. McCarthy..... Detroit
6661	J. Hicks.....Winnepeg
6662	Ernest Spence.....New York
6663	Anthony Matich..New York City
6664	William Holton..New York City
6665	R. E. Dunham..... Cleveland
6666	Wilbur Spear..... Atlanta
6667	W. E. Davis ..... Wilmington
6668	Thomas Donald ..... Los Angeles
6669	E. E. Middleton ..... Richmond
6670	Bert LeRoy..... Indianapolis
6671	George Thomas..New York City
6672	Frank Gaspich....New York City
6673	Louis A. Koch....New York City
6674	Louis G. Toth.....New York City
6675	Charles Fahey. .....Atlantic City
6676	G. Flippen . .....Nashville
6677	G. B. Compton .....Nashville
6678	Alvin Thomas.....Washington
6679	Edward Zerman....San Francisco
6680	Elmer Dickens .....South Bend
6681	Clarence Peimer.. .....Milwaukee
6682	Albert H. Cupean Minneapolis and St. Paul
6683	Frank Rauscher. New York City
6684	Joseph Merz .....New York City
6685	Ed Cobb . .....Charleston
6686	Kieth McCay ..... Charleston
6687	Clyde Redman... .....Charleston
6688	F. L. Joinville Norfolk and Portsmouth
6689	Thomas Madden..New York City
6690	Joseph W. Maynes.....Toronto
6691	Norman Brossey..... Toronto
6692	John Geicich... ..... Connecticut
6693	Nicholas Lucich..New York City
6694	Thomas Doyle... New York City
6695	Roy Stultz ..... Louisville
6696	Glenford Carr ..... Tacoma
6697	Earl Wade ..... Tacoma
6698	Charles F. Peters.....Bremerton
6699	John Gillon .....New York City
6700	Jake Smith.....Memphis
6701	James Reynolds..... Memphis
6702	Roy Mason.....Memphis
6703	Paul Barron .....Memphis
6704	William A. Davis.....Connecticut
6705	Wesley Smith ..... Connecticut
6706	Michael Rogers. .....Connecticut
6707	William A. Davis... ....Columbus
6708	R. Osborne .....Toronto
6709	Tom McGrath .....Toronto
6710	Frank Andrews.....Baltimore
6711	John Luicr, Jr.....Philadelphia
6712	Jos. Horay, Jr.....Philadelphia

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Reg. No.	Location
6713	Christian Pheiffer..Philadelphia
6714	W. D. Striker.. ....Cedar Rapids
6715	C. H. Bernstein.... ..San Antonio
6716	Victory B. Wicks .Los Angeles
6717	James Nicastro....New York City
6718	Arthur Browning New York City
6719	L. G. Resch .....Louisville
6720	Louis Bilinsky .....Houston
6721	H. H. Harrison ....Houston
6723	Warren Spooner.....Philadelphia
6724	Edward Boutin.....Montreal
6725	Albert Norsiandin.....Montreal
6726	J. M. Clemgen.....Montreal
6727	Graham Hulley.....Montreal
6728	Alex Bleau.....Montreal
6729	Walter Champagne.....Montreal
6730	C. J. Greene.....Montreal
6731	Joseph Boutin .....Montreal
6732	Olivie Plourde ....Montreal
6733	William Dougherty.....Louisville
6734	Warren Hinkle .....Los Angeles
6735	Paul J. Shelton..... ....Detroit
6736	Donald Montie .....Detroit
6737	Frank West .....Detroit
6738	John Dudis ....Detroit
6739	Willard A. Barber.... .... ..Detroit
6740	Harry Frooks.....Cincinnati
6741	Joseph L. Sexton.....Chicago
6742	Alfred J. McNeff.....Wilmington
6743	Dewey Frozier.....Memphis
6744	Harry J. Collison.....Rochester
6745	John Simesich .. New York City
6746	George Maticle..New York City
6747	Daniel J. Richardson ...St. Louis
6748	James L. Durham..... St. Louis
6749	Wm. T. Mathews. .....St .Louis
6750	Dave Floyd. ....St. Louis
6751	Albert Edward Ulsas. ..St. Louis
6752	Harry Pheiffer..... .. ...St. Louis
6753	Charles D. Leslie .....South Bend
6754	Alex Ketchen Minneapolis and St. Paul
6755	Oscar Dornack Minneapolis and St. Paul
6756	John E. Steele ..... Birmingham
6757	C. L. Smith.....San Francisco
6758	W. L. Martin.....Toronto
6759	Elmer R. Coll.....Pittsburg
6760	Louis Gumach.....Pittsburg
6761	Fred Larson.....Detroit
6762	Robt. Logan.....Detroit

Reg. No.	Location
6763	Arthur J. Cull . Detroit
6764	Frank C. Probst Detroit
6765	Myron H. Yenniger . . Detroit
6766	Robert R. Anderson. . Pittsburg
6767	Jas. Kelly ... . Pittsburg
6768	John Iko . . .New York City
6769	Thomas P. Sullivan New York City
6770	W. A. Murphy . San Francisco
6771	William Henry. . ..... Akron
6772	Donald Reed . .. . Akron
6722	John A. Kerr..... New York City
6773	Hugh Layton..... .....Montreal
6774	Robert Zini .. ....San Francisco
6775	C. C. Ayers .....San Francisco
6776	L. Farrell .. ..San Francisco
6777	James Knapp.. . ...Detroit
6778	John Mlinaric . ..New York City
6779	Steve Zorovich ...New York City
6780	Arthur Schlamp New York City
6781	L. T. Jenkins . . . . Richmond
6782	T. Berryhill . . . .. Cedar Rapids
6783	Henry Jensen .... Omaha
6784	L. L. Taylor . ... Omaha
6785	Bozdan Lezaz .. New York City
6786	Harold R. Mueller New York City
6787	Herbert Usher..... ....Toronto
6788	Cecil C. Crawford ..... .Memphis
6789	A. Entwestle Essex & Hudson Co.
6790	R. A. Myers Essex & Hudson Co.
6791	Gerard McConnell Essex & Hudson Co.
6792	Richard Shearer Essex & Hudson Co.
6793	H. Tucker Essex & Hudson Co.
6794	A. Steven....Essex & Hudson Co.
6795	H. Byrne ...Essex & Hudson Co.
6796	J. Evelich... Essex & Hudson Co.
6797	E. Hettesheimer Essex & Hudson Co.
6798	W. Corhett Essex & Hudson Co.
6799	Thomas Drasco..New York City
6800	William Bienz....New York City
6801	W. W. Hastie.....San Francisco
6802	Gene Kish.....San Francisco
6803	John Wyss .....San Francisco
6804	Norman L. Hoyle....Washington

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Reg. No.		Location
6805	Frank Higgins	New York City
6806	Paul Wiegand	Youngstown
6807	Robert C. Dotterer	Syracuse
6808	Walter Gaspich	Connecticut
6809	John P. Murphy	Connecticut
6810	D. W. Green	Pittsburg
6811	William Murray	Nashville
6812	J. W. Copeland	San Francisco
6813	William Bailey	San Francisco
6814	Edmund Kuhn	San Francisco
6815	Edward Rieger	Trenton
6816	Dell B. Sowl	Spokane
6817	Joseph Mailloux	Akron
6818	Roland Thirry	Tulsa
6819	Emil Rousseau	Akron
6820	John Gaspich	New York City
6821	Lawrence R. Parker	Richmond
6822	Albert McIntire	Youngstown
6823	Leland Shoenmaker	Youngstown
6824	William Grau	Cleveland
6825	Elmer Fritz	Toledo
6826	James Steinfurth	Toledo
6827	Leonard Neitzel	Toledo
6828	W. H. Tolley	San Francisco
6829	Carl Thorotensen	Duluth
6830	Thomas Thorstensen	Duluth
6831	Hans Barnstorf	Duluth
6832	Alfred Hansen	Duluth
6833	Peter Fossen	Duluth
6834	Olaf Thunes	Duluth
6835	Victor Winberg	Duluth
6836	Gordon Gumb	Milwaukee
6837	Walter Hunwicks	Toronto
6838	William Geo. Boorman	Toronto
6839	Frank P. Gillizan	Winnipeg
6840	Gordon Taylor	Winnepeg
6841	Millard G. Lynch	Louisville
6842	Howard Haugh Rice	Indianapolis
6843	Samuel Eopolucci	Washington
6844	Clyde H. Weaver	Chicago
6845	Edw. G. Hohley	Washington
6846	Philip Otto	Houston
6847	H. J. Phitt	Houston
6848	R. L. Richardson	Houston
6849	Bob Greiner	Houston
6850	Paul Baldwin	Houston
6851	A. B. Gibson	Atlanta
6852	T. B. Young	Atlanta
6853	Charles Hoffman	Atlanta
6854	J. C. Wallace	Atlanta
6855	Hale Shirley	Atlanta
6856	R. C. Branton	Atlanta
6857	Carl F. Kruckeberg	Atlanta
6858	Roy A. O'Donnell	New York City
6859	David Appleton	Cedar Rapids
6860	Ralph Jackson	Detroit
6861	Abe Olsen	Boston
6862	James F. Lang	Rochester
6863	C. W. Hudson	Rochester
6864	George Scherbyn	Rochester
6865	John Coolidge	Rochester
6866	J. H. Powell	Atlanta
6867	C. C. Griner	Atlanta
6868	Henry Griner	Atlanta
6869	Louis Kline	Toronto
6870	Homer L. Puttoff	Cedar Rapids
6871	Christian Sutich	New York City
6872	George Vuyosevich	New York City
6873	Charles P. McWade	New York City
6874	Rudolph Perich	New York City
6875	Chas. Polk	Nashville
6876	J. Dennody	San Francisco
6877	Wm. J. Williams	San Francisco
6878	Maurin E. Bennett	South Bend
6879	Forest Fleck	South Bend
6880	Emil Krull	South Bend
6881	Arthur Warren	Wilkesbarre
6882	William Shannon	New York City
6883	Joseph Ferrara	New York City
6884	Albert Dickhoff	New York City
6885	Ernest C. Richards	New York City
6886	Edward Feeney	New York City
6887	William Warner	Indianapolis
6888	Fred D. Orsi	San Francisco
6889	Harry Williams, Jr.	San Francisco
6890	F. J. Williams	San Francisco
6891	Robert Breedlove	Akron
6892	Louis Lussier	Springfield
6893	Oren Sanders	Memphis
6894	James Napir	Winnipeg
6895	Robert E. West	Winnipeg
6896	Thomas J. O'Neil	Cleveland
6897	Edward Doyle	Cleveland
6898	Adolph L. Roderman	Cleveland
6899	Tom Dunn	Cleveland
6900	Edward Kelly	Cleveland
6901	Elmer Measor	Cleveland

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Reg. No.		*Location*
6902	Patrick J. Keane	Cleveland
6903	Hugh Andrews	Denver
6904	Alfred P. Wisman	Denver
6905	Francis B. Murtha	Philadelphia
6906	J. H. Hall	Omaha
6907	John McNamara	Detroit
6908	R. E. Taylor	Detroit
6909	B. Sobyczak	Detroit
6910	Cyril Reed	Toronto
6911	H. Spence	Toronto
6912	Thos. A. Reynolds	Toronto
6913	Merl Broz	Indianapolis
6914	John R. Wathen	Denver

LAPSED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Reg. No.		*Location*
6697	T. E. Wade	Tacoma
6638	B. F. Mansfield	Norfolk and Portsmouth
6623	M. V. Reed	Dallas
6588	Bernard P. Daly	San Francisco
4619	Valentine Meehan	San Francisco
4802	F. McMahon	San Francisco
5375	Patrick Jordan	New York City
4188	Thomas Dwyer	New York City
6433	Floyd Wilson	Spokane

MEMBERS SUSPENDED

Reg. No.		*Location*
2818	Byron E. Seymour	Los Angeles
5675	Laren L. Bradley	Los Angeles
3725	Emile Vincent	Los Angeles
6484	Harold Gilbert	Dayton
6719	Louis G. Resch	Louisville
6267	James A. Geiger	Louisville
5658	E. Mantau	Detroit
5420	Frank Walsh	Detroit
6348	H. Dunham	Detroit

MEMBERS EXPELLED

Reg. No.		*Location*
3209	John Vielkoink	Milwaukee
2907	Tony Antich	New York

WAGES OF VARIOUS LOCALS

Local	No.	1, St. Louis, Mo.	$1.45	per	hour
"	"	2, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.56¼	"	"
"	"	3, Cleveland, Ohio	1.42½	"	"
"	"	4, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.37½	"	"
"	"	5, Los Angeles, Calif.	1.12½	"	"
"	"	6, Boston, Mass.	1.50	"	"
"	"	7, Seattle, Wash.	1.12½	"	"
"	"	9, Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va.	1.12½	"	"
"	"	8, Cincinnati, Ohio	1.32½	"	"
"	"	11, Baltimore, Md.	1.50	"	"
"	"	12, New York City, N. Y.	1.65	"	"
"	"	14, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.37½	"	"
"	"	15, Winnipeg, Canada	.95	"	"
"	"	16, San Francisco, Calif.	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.	1.31¼	"	"

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"	"	23, Montreal, Canada	.80	per	hour
"	"	24, Washington, D. C.	1.50	"	"
"	"	25, Detroit, Mich.	1.37½	"	"
"	"	26, Rochester, N. Y.	1.37½	"	"
"	"	27, Kansas City, Mo.	1.15	"	"
"	"	28, Denver, Colo.	1.12½	"	"
"	"	30, Syracuse, N. Y.	1.37½	"	"
"	"	31, Providence, R. I.	1.37½	"	"
"	"	32, Essex & Hudson Co.	1.50	"	"
"	"	33, Connecticut	1.37½	"	"
"	"	34, Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minn.	1.18	"	"
"	"	35, Youngstown, Ohio	1.37½	"	"
"	"	36, Portland, Ore.	1.25	"	"
"	"	38, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1.25	"	"
"	"	39, Omaha, Nebr.	1.28	"	"
"	"	40, Albany-Troy, N. Y.	1.50	"	"
"	"	42, Wilmington, Del.	1.25	"	"
"	"	43, Springfield, Mass.	1.37½	"	"
"	"	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, Calif.	1.00	"	"
"	"	72, Bremerton, Wash.	.91	"	"
"	"	74, Des Moines, Ia.	1.00	"	"
"	"	75, South Bend, Ind.	1.15	"	"
"	"	78, Birmingham, Ala.	1.25	"	"
"	"	79, Dayton, Ohio	1.25	"	"
"	"	80, Charleston, W. Va.	1.25	"	"
"	"	81, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1.00	"	"
"	"	82, Spokane, Wash.	1.12½	"	"
"	"	83, Altanta, Ga.	1.00	"	"
"	"	84, Akron, Ohio	1.37½	"	"
"	"	85, Atlantic City, N. J.	1.37½	"	"
"	"	86, Nashville, Tenn.	1.00	"	"
"	"	87, San Antonio, Texas	1.25	"	"
"	"	88, Richmond, Va.	.87½	"	"
"	"	89, Trenton, N. J.	1.25	"	"
"	"	90, Memphis, Tenn.	1.25	"	"
"	"	91, White Plains, N. Y.	1.50	"	"
"	"	92, Duluth, Minn.			
"	"	93, Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y.			
"	"	94, Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.25	"	"
Approximate wage per hour					$1.25

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FINES PAID IN THIRD QUARTER OF 1929 — JULY, AUG., SEPT.

	Cost	Credited to Local
Local No. 12, New York City, *vs.* J. Steinbach and J. Ross, Local No. 40 — $12.50 each	$10.00	$15.00
Local No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa., *vs.* John Brown, W. Brown, John Davis, Jack Goodlack, Local No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio — $12.50 each	20.00	30.00
Local No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa., *vs.* R. Walsh, Local No. 3 — $12.50	5.00	7.50
Local No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio, *vs.* R. E. Dunham, Local No. 3 — $12.50	5.00	7.50
Local No. 35, Youngstown, Ohio, *vs.* Harry Morris, Local No. 3 —$12.50	5.00	7.50
Local No. 40, Albany-Troy, N. Y., *vs.* Charles Kalcoonis, Local No. 40	10.00	15.00
Local No. 40, Albany-Troy, N. Y., *vs.* Stanley Switalk, Local No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00	7.50

FINES PAID AFTER FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929 — OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Local No. 90, Memphis, Tenn., *vs.* G. B. Compton, Local No. 86, Nashville, Tenn

Local No. 83, Atlanta, Ga., *vs.* W. W. Godwin, Local No. 78, Birmingham, Ala.

Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y., *vs.* John Knedler, Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich., Ralph Jackson's Fine: $75.00 check sent to Local No. 3, $25.00 check sent to Local No. 2. (Total $100.00).

ENDORSEMENT OF BILL H. R. 2407,

Introduced by Congressman L. C. Dyer of the 12th Missouri District, for the manufacture of Light Wine and Beer.

* * *

As the question of the manufacture of Light Wine and Beer has become the topic of the day, and there have been various letters sent in regard to same, would recommend that our International Association go on record as re-endorsing the old Resolution which was concurred in by our Twelfth Convention, and a copy of it sent to the various Senators and Congressmen, and also have same to appear in our Journal.

RESOLUTION:

Whereas conditions under Prohibition are growing steadily worse, and as Labor is conscious of a definite feeling of resentment against the Volstead Act, we are driven to the conviction that the resultant consequences on the morals of the people bodes ill for the future, particularly as regards the rising generations. Because the Volstead Law was enacted against the wishes of the majority of the people, the law provokes a disregard for all law as an instrument of government. It transforms the erstwhile law-abiding citizen into a law violator.

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Therefore, Be it resolved by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers in Executive Board Meeting, assembled in the City of Washington, D. C., that we endorse the Bill introduced by Congressman L. C. Dyer of the 12th Missouri District, known as H. R. 2407, proposing to amend the Prohibition Enforcement Act by authorizing the manufacture and sale of beverage containing 2.75% alcohol by weight, and reaffirm our unalterable opposition to sumptuary legislation and urge upon the Congress of the United States to modify the Volstead Act, legalizing the manufacture and sale of Beer and Light Wines.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MEMBERS TO BE TAKEN UP BY EXECUTIVE BOARD

Local No. 18, Indianapolis, Indiana, *vs.* J. R. Griffith, Register No. 1032, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y., *vs.* Bert. Jewell, Register No. 6338, Detroit, Mich.

Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y., *vs.* Fred. Seidenburg, Reg. No. 794, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local No. 33, Connecticut *vs.* George Andrews, Register No. 4046, White Plains, N. Y. (Report attached.)

Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich., A. Rogers *vs.* C. W. Lett, Register No. 5865, Charleston, W. Va. (Report attached.)

Local No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y., *vs.* J. Wickersheim, Local No. 40, Albany-Troy, N. Y.

Local No. 12, N. Y. City *vs.* Marion Gardner of Local No. 32, N. J. (See Mullaney's report.)

Local No. 6, Boston, Mass., *vs.* Anton Sevilius.

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* Elmer Geyer, Reg. No. 321, Cincinnati, Ohio

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* George Burns, Reg. No. 2262, Thomas Neary, Register No. 3482, Baltimore, Md.

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* J. M. Mumford, Reg. No. 6293, J. H. Games, Reg. No. 1605, B. F. Mansfield, Reg. No. 6638, Jack Maitland, Reg. No. 6599, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* Thos. Amader, Reg. No. 5105, New York

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* Joseph Heck, Reg. No. 2902, Al Fritzsinger, Reg. No. 764, Frank Walker, Reg. No. 4499, William Peaters, Reg. No. 724, Edward Toner, Reg. No. 4753, Howard Green, Reg. No. 5301, Philadelphia.

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* Al Ring, Reg. No. 3951, Milwaukee, Wis.

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* N. Donaldson, Reg. No. 5983, W. F. Warren, Reg. No. 3375, Frank Fearson, Reg. No. 426, W. F. Warren, Reg. No. 3375, Washington, D. C.

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* A. Rodgers, Reg. No. 6339, Joe Barth, Reg. No. 4598, Fred Rodgers, Reg. No. 3302, A. T. Acree, Reg. No. 6164, Detroit

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Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* Millard Lynch, Reg. No. 6841, Louisville, Ky.

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* C. W. Robinson, Reg. No. 6172, W. R. Ridling, Reg. No. 6219, Ott Plunkett, Reg. No. 6279, E. J. Ridling, Reg. No. 6254, C. J. Allen, Reg. No. 6931, C. E. Plunkett, Reg. No. 6170, L. C. Wright, Reg. No. 6253, Earl Adams, Reg. No. 6159, Jesse Ridling, Reg. No. 6218, J. C. Wallace, Reg. No. 6854, R. J. Sikes, Reg. No. 6220, G. C. Ridling, Reg. No. 6160, Atlanta, Ga.

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., *vs.* W. J. Hamilton, Reg. No. 6318, Neil A. Rice, Reg. No. 6303, R. E. Woods, Reg. No. 6294, Akron, Ohio.

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

IN a paper presented before the April meeting of the American Chemical Society, Thomas Midgley, Jr., and A. L. Henne, associated with the General Motors Corporation and the Frigidaire Corporation, described a substance, the use of which as a refrigerant is new. This material goes under the name of difluoro-dichloro-methane. A gas at ordinary temperatures and pressures, it can be liquefied by compression, and upon being suddenly allowed to expand it exerts a cooling effect similar to other refrigerants. Moreover, difluoro-dichloro-methane is reported by the Bureau of Mines to be practically non-toxic in concentrations and under conditions which are ever likely to be experienced. It is not the thought of the authors of the paper describing this new refrigerant that it will replace any material now giving satisfactory service; they expect rather that difluoro-dichloro-methane will permit refrigeration to enter fields which heretofore have been largely closed to it, because of lack of a refrigerant having suitable properties. The cooling of bedrooms by means of difluoro-dichloro-methane has been mentioned. Its employment in mines to increase the comfort and efficiency of the workers is another use which has been proposed but which has been closed to previous refrigerants because of their toxicity or other objectionable properties.

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

JUSTICE IS LIVING PRINCIPLES THAT COURTS MUST NOT IGNORE

BECAUSE the Supreme Court of the United States is a branch of our Federal Government which has a part in defining our economic and political principles, the appointment of a judge to serve for life in this court is an event of primary importance to all citizens. Supreme Court justices should be statesmen as well as jurists.

A statesman has at heart the welfare of his nation. A great jurist not only knows what other judges have held to be justice, but he knows the life forces and human motives that change situations and alter bases of judgment. He does not mechanically classify cases under orthodox labels and blindly follow precedents, but he seeks justice for each situation. Justice to him is living principles, not an artificial system of reasoning.

Any law clerk or practicing lawyer may be able to follow precedents and determine what judges have held to be justice in other cases, but it is only a great jurist who grasps principles of legal justice, sets principles of human freedom as goal, and sees through the conflict of human motives and actions a straight path to justice.

It is only to our great jurists that labor is willing to entrust the power vested in the justices of our Supreme Court. We believe that every nomination to this court should be submitted to the Senate of the United States accompanied by an adequate statement of the qualities and fitness upon which the nomination is based. We would safeguard the integrity and the usefulness of this court and the liberties of a free people.—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

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The Second Annual Banquet of Local No. 3, May 8th, at Cleveland

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From the Local Unions and Other Correspondence

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

LOCAL NO. 3, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

A testimonial banquet was tendered to Brother Albert Dalton, business representative of Local No. 3, in the Rainbow Room at Hotel Winton, on Thursday evening, May 8th, and the success of this affair reflects much credit on the committee of Local No. 3 in charge of the event.

The banquet was attended by practically all the members of No. 3, and their presence augmented by the business representatives of the unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council, International President Mullaney, International Secretary McNamara, Judge Sweeney, Attorney Corrigan, and others was a fitting tribute to the work of Brother Dalton, and the speakers were all loud in their praise of the good work that he has been doing for the members of No. 3 and the labor movement of Cleveland.

Brother Harry McLaughlin, business representative of the Cleveland Building Trades Council, and President of the Ohio State Federation of Labor and President of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, acted as Master of ceremonies after the elaborate banquet had been served.

There were a long list of speakers, chief among them being our International President, who made an instructive and interesting talk; International Secretary T. J. McNamara; Judge Sweeney; Attorney Corrigan; Water Commissioner Walsh; Architect, Al. Thomas, of New York, and the business representatives of the various locals affiliated with the Building Trades Council and officers of the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

It was one of the largest and most representative gatherings of its kind ever held here, and was a fitting tribute to the honesty and integrity of a recognized leader of the workers for that is what Brother Dalton is, and was a clear manifestation of the regard and love in which he is held by the members of Local No. 3 and his associates in the Cleveland Trade Union Movement.

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As an appreciation of his good work and his activity in the labor movement, the Building Trades leaders and the Cleveland Federation of Labor, presented Brother Dalton with a beautiful diamond ring as a remembrance of the occasion.

Local No. 3 in appreciation of International President Mullaney's presence at this gathering, presented him with a beautiful and useful traveling bag.

A large number of floral offerings were sent by local unions of the Cleveland Building Trades Council, the Cleveland Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Council and friends of Brother Dalton which made the banquet hall look like a flower garden. Everyone in attendance at this gathering will long remember it as one of the most enjoyable events of their life in the trade union movement.

T. Collins	J. Kelch
T. O'Neil	S. Downs
Marvin Galvin	J. Roderman
M. Davitt	T. McIntyre
J. McIntyre	Wm. O'Malley

Banquet Committee.

LOCAL NO. 30, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

We wish to advise that Local No. 30 has been successful in signing a two year International (form) Trade Agreement, with our Employers, with a five-day-week clause for 1931; also, a raise in wages from $1.31¼ per hour to $1.37½ per hour for Mechanics, $.60 per hour for improvers first year, $.81¼ per hour second year, $.95 per hour for third and fourth year.

The members of Local No. 30 wish to take this opportunity to express their thanks to President Mullaney for his whole hearted cooperation in coming to Syracuse, also, his untiring efforts at the several conferences with the Employers in New York City.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. J. CALLAHAN, Secretary.

FROM A MEMBER OF LOCAL NO. 43

Editor Asbestos Worker
Dear Sir and Brother:

In a recent issue of the Journal there appeared a letter written by John W. Hoff of Local No. 6.

This letter was a good deal in the nature of a bouquet for International Vice-President E. A. Johnson and, while what I intend to write may perhaps not be as complimentary as Brother Hoff's letter, I respectfully request you to publish it.

To quote Brother Hoff, I feel that the rest of the country will be

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interested to know about the "outstanding labor leader" that we have developed in New England.

The working agreement of Local No. 43 expired in April, 1929. As we had not received an increase in wages for three years we requested an additional 12½c per hour, at several meetings between the employers, Brother E. A. Johnson and the Local's agreement committee. This request was flatly refused.

Finally Brother E. A. Johnson advised us to wait until fall and then renew our request. In October our agreement committee again held a meeting with our employers, Brother E. A. Johnson being present. At a meeting of the Local held that night, the committee reported an absolute refusal for any increase. Brother E. A. Johnson was asked to state his position in the matter as International officer. While he at all times is an excellent orator, he on that occasion fairly outdid himself in advancing reasons why we could not possibly receive an increase in wages. He ended with the statement that he would not grant International sanction to a strike which, to use his exact words "does not mean a thing". The Local, however, did take a strike vote, but evidently several members believed that International sanction did mean something as the result of the balloting showed two votes short of the required two-thirds.

During the whole summer it had been a good deal of a mystery to the members of Local No. 43 why our employers who on previous occasions always had shown a willingness to deal fairly with us, had at this time taken such an adamant stand against granting any concessions. The mystery remained a mystery no longer, the employers had what Local No. 43 lacked, the backing of our International officer.

Late in January of this year we finally got in touch with our International President Mullaney. We at once received from him written assurance that he would grant us complete International support in our effort to secure an increase in wages.

The rest is history—we received our increase.

Brother Hoff also mentioned the fact that Brother E. A. Johnson had been appointed Public Trustee of the Boston Elevated Railway, this brings to my mind a meeting of Local No. 6 held in December, 1922. The wages in Boston at that time were $1.00 per hour, but Local No. 6 had several men working direct for the Boston Elevated Railway at 90c per hour. At the meeting in question some of these members appealed to Brother E. A. Johnson to act in his capacity as Secretary of the Building Trades Council and try to secure for them the standard wages, $1.00 per hour. Brother E. A. Johnson, in a lengthy speech set forth the numerous advantages on working for the Boston Elevated Railway and ended with the statement that any Asbestos Worker working for the Boston Elevated Railway at 90 cents per hour and not being satisfied ought to see a doctor and have his head examined. Let the readers of the Journal draw their own conclusions.

In conclusion let me say that I have no doubt but what Brother Hoff was sincere when he wrote his letter. There may even be some other members of Local No. 6 who think as he does, but by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that he voiced the sentiments of all the New England Locals.

Fraternally yours,

ANTON SEVELIUS.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER ART DILLON
BROTHER R. SPIELER

Local No. 17

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brothers, Art Dillon and R. Spieler, 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. 17 hereby extends to their families our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

C. V. CONWAY,
Recording Secretary.

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Official Directory, Meeting Places and Addresses of Secretaries

No. 1—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at 626 N. Vandeventer Avenue, Italian Fraternal Building. R. P. Slater, 5347 Labadie 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. Secretary and Business Agent, Albert J. Smith. General Office, 301 West Liberty Street.

No. 9—NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Eagles Home, 703 Court Street, Portsmouth, Va. H. H. Harcum, Secretary, 1601 Elm Avenue. W. M. Hughes, Business Agent, 407 Dinwiddie Street, Portsmouth, Va.

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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. 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.

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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. F. J. Lord, 947 Knox Court.

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, 303 Dodge Street, East Providence, R. I.

No. 32—ESSEX AND HUDSON COUNTY—Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays at Union Labor Hall, 81 Academy Street, Newark, N. J. John Clerkin, 89 Watsessing Avenue, Bloomfield, 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.

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No. 42—WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays at Christopher Columbus Italian-American Benevolent Society, 303 Walnut 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, 510 South Harris 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. 54—VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. A. Meech, 4328 Oxford Street.

No. 64—TULSA, OKLA.—Meets First Sundays at Carpenters' Hall, 5th and Cincinnati Streets. L. T. Devers, Secretary, No. College Street. E. A. Wycoff, Business Agent, 515 South Wheeling 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.

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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 76 North Main Street. J. M. Reed, Business Agent, R. F. D. Route No. 3. A. W. Gamble, Secretary, 574 Christensen Avenue, Kenmore Station.

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. J. F. Joinville, 1909 Floyd 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. Wallace Crawford, 1267 Faxon 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.—Meets Second Wednesday at Labor Temple. 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.

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