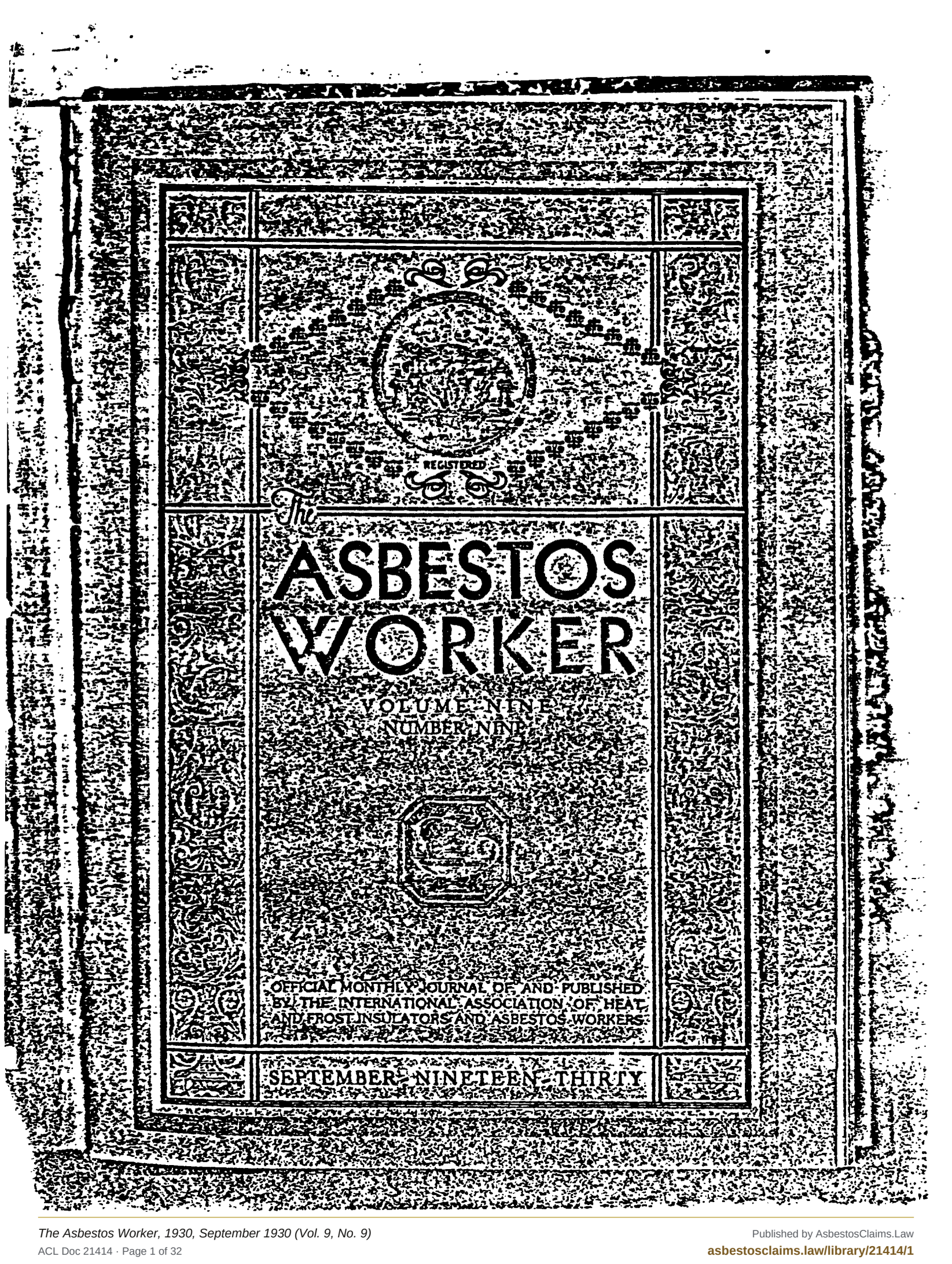


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SEPTEMBER NINETEEN THIRTY

THE • ASBESTOS • WORKER

VOLUME NINE - NUMBER NINE

Contents for This Issue

Some Light on the Plastics Industry.. 3
Moving Things from Place to Place.... 6
The Convention Call..... 8
The "Pulmonary Asbestosis" Menace... 9
Iceless Refrigerator Cars in Service....12
Conflict Between Capital and Labor....13
High Heat Resisted by New Compound.....15
The Outing of Local No. 6. 16
The Editor's Page.....19
President Hoover an Aid to Labor.....21
From the Local Unions and Other Correspondence.....22
Official Directory, Meeting Places, and Addresses of Secretaries.....27

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ASBESTOS WORKER

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Some Light on the Plastics Industry

The history of man has been written in the "ages" of the materials from which his handiwork has been largely fashioned. If we may gauge the future by even current progress, we appear to be rapidly entering the plastic age.

IN a recent address before the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Wilson Compton, Executive Secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, made a striking comparison between the long-established industry represented by his Association and the plastics industry which in point of age might be considered as still in our industrial nursery. Dr. Compton's statement was that the aggregate value of the products of the plastics industry is already more than one-tenth that of the products from both the lumber and woodworking industries of our country.

To those who have been in touch with this industry in recent years, Dr. Compton's statement causes no surprise as the volume of the plastics business in this country has practically doubled each year, and the editors of "Plastics" estimate that for the current year this amount will exceed one-quarter of a billion dollars. The industries now known as plastics comprise, in the main, two groups—those devoted to the manufacture of certain plastic materials and those which convert this material to finished products.

The importance of manufacturing processes based on plasticity of the raw materials is that they make possible conversion directly to the desired final shape, with practically no loss of material, and at an expenditure of time and labor which is usually only a fraction of that which would be required if the part were shaped from rough stock by machining or cutting operations.

Among the more common forming operations of this sort are casting, molding, die casting, sheet metal stamping, drop forging, rolling, and extrusion. Processes of this type are characterized generally by a relatively high cost for the initial manufacturing set-up which, however, when spread over a large number of pieces imposes a comparatively small burden on each. Often it is found profitable to spend thousands of dollars for equipment to manufacture a part that is sold in the "ten cent store."

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 3 of 32
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/3

Following up the obvious advantages of these plastic-forming operations as applied to our older and in many instances natural raw materials, we now have the extensive group of new and, in the main, synthetic materials which are now known as "plastics." Several of these such as cellulose nitrate ("celluloid") and the shellac base plastics, have been in common use for many years, and it was not until the discovery and spectacular development of the phenol formaldehyde resins of the Bakelite type that the fabricating industry generally began to recognize the importance of this type of materials and to place them in a class by themselves.

What the Plastics Industry Includes

The longer known plastic materials are not generally included when speaking of the plastics industry. The important materials of the group now generally considered as plastics, and in which the remarkable extension of use noted in our opening paragraph is taking place, are those natural and synthetic resins and cellulose esters and ethers (cellulose nitrate and cellulose acetate are the best known of the esters) which may be caused to assume a definite shape either by a chemical reaction or by the influence of heat and pressure in a metal mold.

The simplest class of plastics are those made of natural gums, waxes, shellac, and asphalts with or without drying oils in combination with inert fillers such as wood flour, asbestos, or finely ground clays. These were first used as a raw material for a wide range of small articles of the type of buttons, as well as phonograph records and the less expensive type of radio parts. Although this class of materials is basically not resistant to heat, asphalt compounds of this type have been developed with a surprisingly high flow point. In this connection it is interesting to note the transition which the past five years have seen in the method of manufacturing containers for storage batteries. This design has successively changed from a wooden case containing molded rubber jars for each cell, first to a molded one-piece hard rubber case, and now to a similarly formed one-piece case made up entirely of an asphalt base compound of which one hundred million pounds are being used this year for this purpose alone. Included in this same classification are the so-called cold molded products which are pressed into shape from a powdered molding compound and then fluxed under heat after being removed from the mold.

Dairy and Packing House Products

The casein plastics are based on the fact that casein, a by-product of the milk industry, when treated with formaldehyde, forms a tough horn-like substance. While this material is softened by heat, it does not become sufficiently plastic to mold readily. As a rule, this material is first formed by pressing or extrusion into sheets or rods which are subsequently softened by immersion in oil and then pressed into relatively simple shapes. The casein plastics take an excellent polish, are relatively inexpensive, non-inflammable, and beautifully colored mottled effects may be obtained. The material is, however, quite hydroscopic, and should not be used where conformation with close dimensions is required.

The albumen and their closely related hemoglobin or blood plastics resemble in many ways the casein plastics. Although possessing substantially better molding properties, they are used principally for the manufacture of small molded parts. They have a structure which is sufficiently porous to permit dyeing more readily than many of the other plastics.

Cellulose Base Material

The oldest of the plastics are those derived from nitrocellulose or pyroxylin. Although this material is non-heat resistant, it has the great advantage of a high degree of flexibility,

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and the widest varieties of articles are made from it, ranging from toilet articles to photographic films and auto curtains. One of the most important uses of the sheeted pyroxylin is in the manufacture of safety glass for automobile enclosures in which nearly 3,000,000 lbs. of sheeted stock will be used this year as the sandwich material between layers of glass.

The major disadvantage of this material is its high inflammability, which has been an important factor in bringing forward the development of the closely related product, cellulose acetate, which is almost non-inflammable. On account of its lower degree of plasticity, this material is used largely in sheet form and its major use at the present time is in the manufacture of safety films.

Synthetic Resins

The last important group of plastics, which, however, appears to be still in its infancy so far as varieties are concerned, is the class in which synthetic resins are used as a binder. The earliest of these and by all odds still the most important are the phenolic resins of which Bakelite is perhaps the best known. This material combines extreme plasticity in the formative period with a finished product resistant to practically all of the normal conditions tending to structural breakdown, a high degree of electrical insulation, and an attractive surface requiring practically no polishing as it comes from the mold. Structurally, the material possesses great strength and where this is not adequate, as in the case of fine machine threads, it is possible to mold metal threaded inserts into the finished piece.

Increased Heat Resistance

An important classification of plastics as regards their use is their resistance to heat. The earliest plastics, such as cellulose nitrate, as well as the majority of the natural gums and resins, soften to such an extent under heat as to seriously limit their field of usefulness. One of the major factors which has brought about the rapid extension in the use of the phenolic resin plastics is the extent to which they resist not only heat, but also other conditions, such as moisture and mild acids and alkalies which tend to break down the appearance, and frequently the structure, of many materials.

The production of synthetic resins for the current year is variably estimated between 50 and 90 million pounds, this being consumed in the manufacture of parts of every conceivable shape and use from buttons and handles to furniture and wall panelling. The recent expiration of several basic patents in this field has led to intensive research in the development of new plastics of this general type, many of which are already on the market, but which for lack of space cannot be discussed further.

YOU can become skilled in quality. Skill is learnt. Through application a man becomes a master of an art, a craft, or a trade. The price a man pays for being skilled is applying himself to the task, thinking of mastering the job. It is pleasant because he is paid in money while doing it. But, above all, he is living within himself a full measure of achievement. What glory! What sublimity! The feeling of achievement—the achievement of producing quality—the last touch of skill. Skill and quality go hand in hand. They are good companions. They are lost without each other. You can become skilled and then you will be bound to quality.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 5 of 32
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Moving Things from Place to Place

Pause a moment and reflect that industrial and commercial activities of every kind merely consist of moving matter from place to place.

THE often-repeated saying that our civilization becomes more and more complex is undoubtedly true. So many things are happening to change the currents of our lives and to alter our environments that we are constantly adjusting mental focuses to get a clear-cut picture of what it is all about. And that's why it is so refreshing occasionally to think of the world's work, or at least some phases of it, as mere commonplace jobs, stripped of all technicalities that make them seem difficult.

This viewpoint was suggested as the result of overhearing a comment made by a general contractor who had described a big excavation project then under way to a merchant who shared the same seat with him on the train. "You wonder how we manage to change the landscape," he was saying, "but it's really very simple; all we do is merely to move sections of earth and rock from here to there, just as in your own business you move merchandise from the store to the customer's home."

Which prompts the reflection that a great deal of human activity in this busy commercial and industrial world of ours actually simmers down to moving things "from here to there." Nature set the stage and left man to rearrange the properties to suit his own ends, and his dominion over the earth, as reflected by our present-day civilization, merely evidences an acquired ability to harness natural forces to do his bidding and to transform raw materials into products of utility.

Man's part in production, even with all the aids supplied by centuries of scientific work and invention, consists essentially in moving and removing the materials and products of earth and transforming them into a multitude of useful commodities.

Agriculture, oldest of all industries, is merely plowing and harrowing a promising piece of ground—planting seeds and cultivating the soil. Nature, with man's aid, makes the crop.

Lumbering is merely moving trees in sections from the forest to the sawmill for conversion into lumber.

Mining merely removes from the bowels of the earth such natural resources as coal, copper, iron, zinc, gold, silver, sulphur, salt and the like. And quarrying is a job of the same order as applied to slate, marble, limestone, trap-rock and kindred substances which are located in more accessible places.

Illustrations could be cited endlessly to stress the point, but let's pass along with the added thought that the transportation industry's sole business is moving things and people from place to place—and that covers a tremendously broad field of the world's work.

Manufacturing embraces a broad range of activities, but considering that, all man ever has done or can do is to work with natural materials and forces to make what he needs and wants. His main job is one of fabrica-

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tion, but he has demonstrated through the years an astonishing ability to fashion the tools and machinery for his tasks. Stroll down the assembly line of a modern factory, if you would see how moving things from here to there figures in the production of almost everything that is fabricated, from a ten-cent toy to a modern locomotive.

The chemical industry, in common with others, looks to nature as the primary source of raw materials. Refining inorganic chemical substances, manufacturing acids, alkalis and solvents, preparing compounds of many kinds—these phases of work are more or less familiar to us all, or at least we have a layman's understanding about them. But this industry is unique in that it can reduce natural substances and gases down to their very elements and then by synthesis produce compounds of a kind not found in nature. The tranformations wrought by creative chemistry, as exemplified by such products as Pyralin, rayon, coal-tar dyes, methanol, synthetic ammonia and the like, are most mystifying to the average layman, but after all they merely emphasize what can be done for the world's advantage by moving "from here to there" with some intelligence even such puny things as a group of atoms or whatever they call them now.

THE American Federation of Labor considers itself the first line of defence against Communism in this country, Matthew Woll, its vice-president, recently informed the congressional committee investigating communistic activities. Woll told the committeemen that trade unions instantly expelled known members of communist organizations on the theory that "Communism is as truly hostile, as truly an enemy of our country, as if every Communist wore a uniform and carried a weapon." While Woll was on the witness stand he began to read several letters received from an anonymous source. They purported to describe how propaganda was carried on by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Soviet business organization, and how Communist workers strove to make friends among writers, newspaper men and "intelligentsia." Every newspaper, one letter said, has two or more Soviet sympathizers on its staff; motion picture companies are honeycombed with friends of Communists; propaganda movies are distributed freely among regular theatres.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 7 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/7

The Convention Call

The Fourteenth Convention of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers will be held on Monday, September 8, 1930, at the Palmer House (State, Monroe and Wabash Avenue), Chicago, Illinois, and continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed, which will no doubt be Friday, September 12th.

REPRESENTATION

Affiliated Local Unions with all International arrearages paid up to and including the month of June can be represented by one (1) Delegate and by additional Delegates in the ratio of one (1) for every one hundred (100) of their good standing per capita membership or any fraction thereof, upon which said Local Union has paid the General Office each month for the six (6) months preceding the Convention.

CREDENTIALS

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated Locals; the original Credential must be given to the Delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the General Office.

RESOLUTIONS

For the guidance of Delegates it should be remembered that rules governing Conventions generally fix the hour of noon of the second day's session as the time limit for the introduction of resolutions, and that all resolutions must be presented in duplicate form.

HOTEL RATES AND ACCOMMODATIONS

Convention delegates should as soon as possible communicate with Hugh E. Mulligan, Chairman of the Arrangement Committee, Room 506, Roosevelt Bldg., 179 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., and make their reservations.

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The "Pulmonary Asbestosis" Menace

The increasing use of a very necessary product has created a new occupational hazard, that must be taken into account by Asbestos Worker.

THE steadily increasing use of asbestos in industrial processes has created a new occupational risk and added to the list of industrial lung affections a new form of chronic pulmonary fibrosis. An account of the conditions under which the asbestos-containing rock is mined or quarried and the raw asbestos converted into finished material, together with the results of exposure to these processes, is given by Sir Thomas Oliver in a recent article.

Asbestos, which possesses both mineral and vegetable characteristics, is found in many parts of the world, in rock to which the fine silk-like asbestos fibers are adherent, the types of asbestos in greatest demand for industrial purposes being found in Italy, Russia, Canada, and South Africa. Although the asbestos fibers appear light and fleecy, they are as dense and heavy as the rock itself. In spite of this fact, however, the material can be spun into fine thread, into coarse cord, woven into cloth, or so compressed as to form solid blocks. The chemical analysis shows that the main constituents of the asbestos are magnesia, silica, and oxide of iron, with traces of sodium, potassium, and aluminum. The Italian and Canadian asbestos contains mainly magnesia and silica with only 3 and 5.75 per cent of oxide of iron, respectively, while the South African asbestos contains 40 per cent of oxide of iron and only 2 per cent of magnesia. The proportion of silica in the three kinds of asbestos ranges from 41 to 50 per cent.

In a visit by the writer to the asbestos quarries in Thetford, Canada, it was found that the quarries were deep and the work of mining, therefore, hazardous but that there was comparatively little dust evolved even in the crushing mills until the processes of milling and screening were reached, when there was considerable dust produced. Other processes in cleaning the asbestos fibers from rock, in separating the long fibers from the short, and in carding and spinning and weaving were all found to be productive of dust.

Doctor Oliver reports the results of the examination of English workers who had been engaged for many years in the manufacture of asbestos products. A woman aged 61 who had been employed in an asbestos factory for 25 years, with few intermissions, showed the effects of the dust exposure in the altered respiratory sounds, a respiratory capacity of only 1 inch, pulse rate of 90 and respirations of 22 per minute. A daughter of this woman, who had been an asbestos worker for 16 years, had a dry cough, slight dyspnea, slight dullness over the base of each lung, and deficiency of the respiratory murmur with fine crepitating râles heard over the bases. In both of these cases the yellow foreign bodies found in the lungs or in the sputum, which are characteristic features of asbestosis, were demonstrated. These foreign

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asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/9

bodies are described by Doctor Oliver as varying in tint from a faint yellowish green color through golden yellow to a deep brown.

Anatomical examination of the lungs of persons who had been subjected to the inhalation of asbestos dust for several years showed "well-marked diffuse interstitial pneumonia with chronic bronchitis and emphysema; well-marked anthracosis; in some a pronounced tuberculous condition with chronic phthisis" as well as the type of foreign bodies, already referred to, in the alveoli, bronchi, bronchioles, and the interstitial fibrotic areas.

There is decided differentiation between the appearance of the lungs of workers exposed to silica dust and those exposed to asbestos dust. An investigation by a member of the South African Institute for Medical Research, quoted by Doctor Oliver, has described the pathological lesions found in the lungs of four natives who had been working in an asbestos mine in Southern Rhodesia. He states that "while the pulmonary fibrosis is patchy and is mainly related to the vascular system and bronchi, with here and there lymphocytic accumulations, there is 'no resemblance to the orderly whorled arrangement and sharp definition of the silicotic nodule'; nor evidence of it in some of the cases of tuberculosis, which when present had evidently been sequential to the fibrosis."

A report on pulmonary asbestosis by Dr. E. R. A. Merewether and C. W. Price, respectively, medical and engineering inspectors of factories in Great Britain, is reviewed in the editorial columns of The Lancet, April 19, 1930. The investigation on which this report is based was made during 1928 and 1929 as a result of the discovery of nontuberculous fibrosis in the lungs of an asbestos worker of sufficient severity to require hospital treatment.

In this study only workers who were using more or less pure asbestos were included, so as to rule out any complicating factors caused by other dusty substances. It was estimated that about 2,200 workers were employed in England in these processes. Physical examinations were given to 363 workers, or 16.5 per cent of the estimated total workers in the industry. A certain degree of selection was exercised in the examination, as only newcomers and long-time workers were chosen. Of the men examined, all but one were at work on the day of examination. In 95 cases, or 26.2 per cent, there was a diffuse fibrosis which was attributable to the inhalation of dust, while in 21 cases there were precursory symptoms of the disease. In 133 cases radiograms were made, 62 of which showed definite diffuse fibrosis, while 25 were suggestive of fibrosis. As the whole body of workers were not examined it is pointed out that it would be unfair to assume that roughly 1 in 4 asbestos workers have fibrosis, especially as a large proportion of the men examined had been five years or more in the industry. The examinations showed that there were no cases of fibrosis among workers who had been employed less than four years, while there were 36 cases among those with employment of 5 to 9 years, 27 cases among those employed 10 to 14 years, 15 among those employed 15 to 19 years, and 17 cases among those employed over 20 years. The largest number of cases was found between the ages of 30 and 50 but it is considered that length of exposure rather than age is the important factor in the development of the disease. While it was difficult to relate the incidence of asbestosis to the occupation, owing to the fact that frequently many processes are housed in one room and workers are transferred from one process to another, there was found to be a lower incidence and probably a later onset among the spinners as a group than among those who crush, card, or weave the asbestos. There was no evidence produced to show that one variety of asbestos is more capable of producing fibrosis than an-

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 10 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/10

other, the degree of concentration of the dust and length of exposure being the important factors. It appears that disablement from the disease is even more delayed than in the case of silicosis, the affected worker often continuing at work with occasional breakdowns from bronchitis until he is aware of shortness of breath upon exertion. This is attributed both to the character of the disease and the fact that the work as a rule is not strenuous. In some cases there is a period of invalidism before death, while in others broncho-pneumonia or other acute affection may supervene while the man is still at work.

The report records 10 cases up to the end of 1929 in which an advanced degree of asbestosis without tuberculosis was the primary cause of death, verified in nine cases by post-mortem examinations. The length of exposure varied in these cases from 9 to 24 years. The rate of progress of the disease varies. In cases in which there is continued exposure to high concentrations of the dust the fibrosis may be fully developed in from 7 to 9 years, while with milder degrees of exposure it may take from 15 to 25 years to develop fully. The data, so far, show no special liability to pulmonary tuberculosis among asbestos workers.

The report points out that special exhaust ventilation is necessary to remove dust in these industries especially in the processes of spinning and weaving. The recommendations in the report include the application of efficient localized exhaust ventilation at dust-producing points; the substitution of inclosed mechanical methods for hand conveyance and for dusty handwork generally; the effective inclosure of dust-producing machines and plant; and the substitution of wet methods for dry. It is considered that young persons should not be employed on specially dusty work.—*Monthly Labor Review.*

JAMES A. GARFIELD, president Roosevelt Memorial Association, announced that the medals of the organization for 1930 have been awarded to William Green, president A. F. of L., for his efforts in behalf of co-operation in industry; to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, for his polar explorations, and to Hastings Hart, president American Prison Association, for his work in penology. The medals will be presented to the three men October 27, the seventy-second anniversary of the former President's birth. "As president of the American Federation of Labor," says the citation of Mr. Green, "he has both symbolized and directed the new policy of co-operation in industry, representing the American concept of industrialism and self-reliance and fighting with success the disruptive influence of the radical element preaching Communism and class war. In a period of unrest and readjustment he has prevented conflict and at the same time strengthened the position of the trade union in the social order."

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 11 of 32
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/11

Iceless Refrigerator Cars in Service

Celotex, a new material, is being used wholly now to insulate refrigerator cars for carrying perishable foods.

CELOTEX is now making its presence known in the insulation of refrigerator cars. Five new Frigicars, among the first mechanically refrigerated railway cars to be successfully operated in the United States, were recently completed by the North American Car Company of Chicago. These cars are completely insulated with Celotex refrigerator insulation.

For four years, engineers of this company experimented on a cooling device that would keep a constant temperature in iceless railway refrigerator cars. One year ago they completed a machine which was installed in a test car insulated with Celotex and operated between Austin, Minnesota and Chicago.

This experimental car was used principally for the transportation of meats, which require an even lower temperature than fruits and vegetables. During this time, improvements were made, imperfections corrected, and a practical system of iceless transit refrigeration was developed.

Can Control Temperatures.

A major problem in the transportation of perishable foods over a great distance where there is a decided variation in temperature is the protection of the commodities from sudden temperature changes. This is one of the principal advantages of Frigicars, in which the mechanism is so arranged that the temperature in the cars can be controlled. Celotex insulation is used to prevent the transmission of heat from the outside, thus conserving the chilling properties of the refrigerant.

Practically every important transportation company in the United States is now using Celotex refrigerator car insulation. Fruits grown in California, Florida, Michigan and Central America are shipped to such urban centers as Chicago, New York and St. Louis; milk and butter are shipped from Wisconsin dairies to the Middlewest and the South; fresh meat is shipped from Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago to nearly every part of the world, all under the protection of Celotex refrigerator car insulation.

Celotex Special Qualities

Celotex supplies special qualities needed in car insulation. It resists transverse stresses and torsion; resists moisture; if wet, it will dry without deterioration; it can be supplied in any size desired; can be handled by ordinary workmen; is light in weight and low in price.

In 1928, 91 per cent of the entire number of new and rebuilt cars were insulated with Celotex refrigerator insulation. In 1929 there was a falling off of about 25% in this type of car building, but Celotex Refrigerator Car Insulation was used in 75% of the entire number of cars built and rebuilt.—*Celotex News.*

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Conflict Between Capital and Labor?

President of the American Federation of Labor says that everyone is learning more and more of the dependent relationship of capital and labor.

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker at the Congress craftsmanship award, July 16th, on the new Irving Trust Company's building, One Wall Street. Mr. Green, who was introduced by Colonel Ernest McCullough, Chairman, said that everyone is learning more and more of the dependent relationship of capital, management and labor in the development of all industrial enterprises. Speaking further, he said in part:

"There was a time when men preached the doctrine of hate and an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital existed, but as the situation was more and more carefully analyzed, a very close, interdependent relationship was discovered; one resting dependently upon the other. Cooperation is the normal relationship between these dependent and interdependent forces. One is just as essential as the other, neither is more important; they are equally salient and there need not be at any time conflict between these coordinated forces.

Commends Craftsmanship Movement

"The best results to labor, to management, industry and society as a whole, can be obtained when the highest degree of cooperation and understanding develops between capital and labor. This building stands as a tribute to cooperation between these forces. I want to commend the Building Congress for the inauguration of this custom of presenting craftsmanship certificates to outstanding workers. The men honored today must be very proud to feel that they have rendered just as great a service in erecting this building as the architects and engineers. I am proud of you men, of your craftsmanship and that I am associated with you in a great organized labor movement."

Mr. Green then paid a tribute to Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board, Irving Trust Company, characterizing him as a friend of labor and a staunch advocate of high wages as a solution to economic conditions.

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board, Irving Trust Company, said in part:

"This is a recognition that the road to achievement, whether it be the completion of a building, or the attainment of lasting national prosperity, does not lie through the wilderness of mutual distrust and suspicion between employer and employee, but rather through the cooperative good will which recognizes the honesty and worth of the contribution that each makes to the common effort."

Advocates Industrial Cooperation

Referring to Mr. Green he continued: "For years he has advocated, in season and out of season, a policy of cooperation between labor and management. In his treatment of indus-

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trial problems he has sought to avoid futile and wasteful strikes. He has carried the message of industrial interdependence to circles outside of his own labor organization with such conspicuous success, that the Roosevelt Memorial Medal has been awarded to him for his contribution to industrial peace."

S. F. Voorhees, of Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, speaking for the architects, said that the recognition of craftsmanship movement inaugurated by the Building Congress has been an important part of the building industry during the past six years. P. S. Vermilya of Marc Eidlitz & Sons. representing the builders, thanked everyone connected with the construction of the building for their fine spirit of cooperation. President Robert D. Kohn awarded the certificates and gold buttons to the selected workmen.

PROGRESS of unionism depends primarily upon those charged with official responsibilities—union officials and organizers. These officials must make good according to the measuring rods which many interests will apply. They must present the purposes and methods of trade-unionism convincingly to employers, to workers and to the public. They must demonstrate to the workers that the union is a practical investment that brings in material benefits. They must demonstrate that the union is an institution to which workers and citizens may safely entrust the future as well as present welfare of a large group of citizens. They must show that the union opens the door to higher possibilities for those who work. While organizers are presenting the case for unionism to wage-earners, they must remember that their work is not completed until they convince employers also that recognition of the union, collective bargaining, and union-management cooperation are good business policies that can be proven by all the usual methods of production accounting. It is no longer effective procedure for the organizer to attack management and its methods in round, abusive language. The organizer should check every fact before he makes a charge. He should point out the wrongs of a situation in such a way that an adjustment can be made. No person abusively denounced and criticized without discrimination is in a good frame of mind to sit down to work out an agreement. Most of the mistakes in industry are due to misunderstanding or failure to have all the facts. It is the organizer's function to make facts and conditions so plain that even persons of ill-will have no genuine rejoiner. An organizer must know the industry, know its production and management problems, know the problems of the wage-earners, know their home problems and ambitions. The function and the service of organizers is truly honorable and constructive.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 14 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/14

High Heat Resisted by New Compound

Here's a new building material, consisting primarily of Portland cement, concrete, lime, aluminum powder and soda, that shows much promise.

THREE tests, fire, load, and water, conducted by Professor Albin H. Beyer of the Department of Civil Engineering, Columbia University, on a new building material, disclosed that the new compound, after being subjected for four hours to temperatures averaging 1,804 degrees Fahrenheit, recorded an increase in surface temperature of no more than eleven degrees, it was announced yesterday.

The new material is composed primarily of Portland cement and concrete, with the addition of lime and a small quantity of aluminum powder and soda. When poured out in a semi-liquid form, the aluminum powder generates hydrogen in the liquid mass, causing the compound to rise like bread to two or three times its original volume. A layer of liquid floor-filling two inches deep will rise within an hour to a height of five inches or more, drying rapidly as it expands.

The new material is from 66 to 75 per cent lighter than concrete, and so hard that a weight of 370 pounds to the square inch leaves no impression on its surface, according to the announcement. The tests were conducted for the Bureau of Buildings of the City of New York and the State Department of Labor at the fire-testing station maintained by Columbia University at Greenpoint, L. I., on a floor made of this material, half of which was 4½ inches and the other half 10½ inches thick, with a half-inch Portland cement mortar finish.

To stimulate actual building conditions the floor was subjected to a load of 150 pounds to the square inch. Since the maximum temperature in a burning building of modern fireproof construction has been found to reach an average of around 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of the furnace directly under the flooring was kept above that figure for more than four hours, at one time reaching 1,910 degrees. At the end of the fourth hour the hottest surface temperature recorded on the thicker half of the floor marked an increase of eleven degrees.

Theoretically, the announcement said, office staffs could have worked at their desks during the four hours in a building constructed of the new substance with no intimation that a destructive blaze hot enough to melt silver and copper was raging only twelve inches below them.—*New York Times.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 15 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/15

THAT ANNUAL OUTING OF LOCAL 6



REVELLERS OF THE BOSTON ASBESTOS WORKERS WITH THE
AT THEIR ANNUAL OUTING HELD ON JULY 1

Editor Asbestos Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Annual Outing of Local No. 6 was held on Saturday July 19th and was the biggest and best outing ever held by the Local.

We assembled at Franklin Park at 8.30 A. M. and formed an auto parade, two large buses donated by International Vice-President E. A. Johnson were filled with members and their families followed by forty cars driven by members of the union were also filled to capacity. The buses carried banners advertizing the fact that Asbestos Workers Local No. 6 were off on their annual picnic. Two State Troopers acted as escorts and gained a right of way for the parade. The members received a great kick on the road down traveling at fifty miles per hour and being able to drive by the red signal lights.

We arrived at Fieldston on the Atlantic at 10 A. M. and the day's fun started. The first event was a ball game between two nines composed of Married Men and Single Men. The Married Men won the game by a score of 10 to 5. The Junior Events created a lively contest and the results were:

Boys' race under 12 yrs. age: Charles Hoff, 1st prize; James Warren, 2d prize.

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LOCAL 6 WAS A HUGE SUCCESS!



OS WORKERS WITH THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS
UTING HELD ON JULY NINETEENTH

Girls under 12 years age: Margaret Kelly, 1st prize; Louise Blass, 2d prize.

Boys under 6 yrs. age: G. Peterson, 1st prize; D. Frost, 2d prize.

Girls' race under 7 yrs. age: Betty Van Baars, 1st prize; M. Anderson, 2d prize.

The Women's Events were as usual hotly contested and there were many entrants.

Candle race for women: M. Houlihan, 1st prize; H. Owens, 2d prize.

Doughnut race for women: Mrs. Jasper Lundberg, 1st prize; Mrs. Peterson, 2d prize.

Potato race for women: Mrs. A. Murphy, 1st prize; Mrs. H. Owens, 2d prize.

The Special events were of a comic nature and many of our Old Timers engaged in them.

Pipe race for men: Geo. Hanson, 1st prize; Thomas Butler, 2d prize.

Sack race for men: Ted Erickson, 1st prize; Chris. Frost, 2nd prize.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 17 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/17

Three legged race for men: Herbert Anderson, Abe Goldberg, 1st prize.

At noon we sat down to a chicken dinner in real Cape Cod Style and satisfied appetites made keen by the morning sports and ocean air. After dinner dancing was enjoyed in the Crystal Ball Room and then came the water sports in the swimming pool with five swimming heats and a tub race. The winners were:

50 yard race: Carl Wennerstrand, 1st prize; Geo. Peterson, 2d prize.

Tub race: Ted Erickson, 1st prize; Geo. Peterson, 2d prize.

The committee running the races were dressed in street attire and the swimmers started to engage in horse play so they had to call it a day or be ducked in the pool.

The finale of the day was a beauty contest held in the Crystal Ball Room and the judges had a difficult task in selecting a winner but finally selected Miss Millie Hanson, daughter of Harry Hanson, one of our long standing members and crowned this young lady as Miss Asbestos.

Everybody voted the day a success and the kiddies and women folks were most pleased of all. The Committee in charge that so ably conducted the affair were:

John Leonard, Bernard Cross, Denzie Moore, Joseph Robertson, Herman Johnson, C. S. Coughlin. Louis Dahlberg, E. A. Johnson, Jack White, A. Goldberg, Ted Erickson, Gus E. Hanson, Fred Johnson, Gus Johnson.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. HOFF, Secretary

AFTER many years of investigations and experimenting, it has been announced by the Postoffice Department that an asbestos type of mail pouch has been manufactured, which will eliminate any possibility of mail matter being destroyed when a mail plane catches fire. These pouches will be used in the night air mail service between New York and Chicago not later than September 1. The new fireproof bag is slightly larger than the ordinary pouch now in use. It is made of pure asbestos, with lining, inside and out, of high-grade canvas. It is steel-riveted on sides and bottom. The new pouches will be placed on all mail planes as soon as possible, officials say.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 18 of 32
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/18

THE EDITOR'S PAGE

EDITORIALS

THE price of progress is strife—in other words in order to progress it is necessary to have differences of opinions, competition, discord and even war. It is true that progress is slow if it be lasting, that not an individual person, nation or organization truly succeeds or makes progress unless there is present the urge and desire to better the previous effort, to accomplish something worth while that will prove of lasting benefit and duration.

* * * *

PROGRESS in the right direction for worth while objects, things that can stand the test of time, is the only progress worth recording. An individual may achieve success quite properly and receive due credit but of what avail is it unless his fellows who have shared in the experiences, are also considered, and the fruits of progress recorded as having been distributed proportionately?

* * * *

CRAFT jurisdiction will hold the center of the stage at the next convention of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., when a new plan for the adjustment, arbitration, and enforcement of decisions relating to craft jurisdiction, will be placed before the convention for ratification. The proposed plan is the result of sincere, honest effort on the part of representative employers and labor men acting jointly, and is a continuation of the thought that brought about the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 19 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/19

industry, now defunct. Under the new plan it is hoped to secure National and Local enforcement of decisions by both unions and employers, with definite rules providing for methods by which an organization may make proper claim for work. The two outstanding things in craft jurisdiction claims that will prove the success or failure of any plan are, equality, regardless of membership size, and strict enforcement.

* * * *

HOW the populace do yearn for a sacrifice. Every change in our affairs is charged either to the administration in power or to an individual representing the power of an administration.

* * * *

SUCCESS and prosperity are looked upon with suspicion. Size is the symbol of sin and poverty a symbol of purity. The higher the monument the more zeal in its destruction. Wrecking companies prosper — construction companies fail. Let a man make progress and his ethics are questioned: the only ones that are not assailed are those that have not dared to rise above their own level. Roosevelt once said when criticized, "Where you know of once where I have done wrong, I know of ten times."

MEN FOR BUSINESS—Give us the straightforward, fearless, enterprising men for business. One such is worth a dozen of those who, when any thing is to be DONE, stop, falter and hesitate, and are never ready to take a decided stand. One turns everything within his reach into gold; the other tarnishes even what is bright. The one will succeed in life, no adventitious circumstances will hinder him; the other will be a continual creeping moth, never rising above mediocrity, but rather falling below. Make up your mind to be firm, resolute, and industrious, if you desire prosperity. There is much in that saying of Solomon, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, Do it with thy might."

EDWARD JOSEPH TURNER

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 20 of 32
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/20

President Hoover As An Aid to Labor

"Conference of the representatives of business and labor has had a very stabilizing effect on wages and working standards," says President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

THE stabilizing effect of the conference of representatives of business and labor called by President Hoover last November is becoming "more and more apparent," President Green of the American Federation of Labor told the President recently.

The conferences were very helpful in maintaining both wages and working standards. Green said.

Green called to invite the President to attend and address the fiftieth convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in Boston, October 6. Mr. Hoover promised to do so if possible.

The official announcement of the A. F. of L. on the visit said:

"It was also explained to the President that the stabilizing effect of the conference of representatives of employers and employes which he convened at the White House on November 21 is becoming more and more apparent.

"With little exception, the action taken at this conference has served to steady and maintain the wage and working standards which prevailed in industry prior to the period which marked the beginning of the unemployment situation.

"President Hoover rendered a great service when he called this conference.

"Employers of labor who have maintained wage standards and working conditions during this long period of unemployment and depression have shown their faith in the value of high wages as an essential requirement to the maintenance of prosperity.

"Employers of labor who have maintained wage levels and have refused to reduce wages and who are striving to the utmost to bring about a return of normal conditions in prosperity through the payment and maintenance of high wages deserve to be commended.

"In like manner labor organizations and the representatives of labor are to be commended for the service they have rendered in maintaining cooperation and in preventing interruption and strike.

"Through this kind of cooperation and service we will ultimately bring about a return to normal conditions and overcome the evil of unemployment."

EFFECT OF WEALTH—He is a great simpleton who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it creates more wants than it supplies. —*Edward P. Geary.*

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 21 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/21

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. 5, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Editor Asbestos Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed you will find a picture of Brother Algot Ring, Register No. 3951 a Member of Local No. 19, who is out on a Traveler, his last address was Saltville, Va., General Delivery but all letters sent to that address have been returned, His Sister, Mrs. O. Bakke, 12116 So. San Pedro St., of this City would like very much to get in touch with him.



If it is permissible, would like to have the enclosed picture in our next month's journal and a letter stating that any information regarding this Brother would be greatly appreciated by his Sister, who has been trying to get in touch with him for the last year.

She has communicated with Local No. 19, but so far has not been able to get in touch with him.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES T. NUNLEY, Secretary

LOCAL NO. 8, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 8 held their first annual picnic on Saturday, July 26, in commemoration of the five day week.

Threatening weather in the early morning held down the attendance to a minimum, however, the true Salamanders turned out in spite

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 22 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/22

of this to get things started, for clearing skies were in the offing, which later proved a boon to the success of the Picnic.

Athletic contests were the rule of the day. The married men vs. the single men, played a hotly contested Ball-game. A score of (7) to (7) was reached, when suddenly the game was called because of an urgent need for refreshments. The feature Ball-game of the day was played between the Indianapolis delegation (which attended the picnic) and the members of Local No. 8. The Cincy section-shooters proved too much for the Indiana mud-slingers, Indianapolis was snowed under by a score of (25) to (2). (My compliments to the losers, they took their defeat sportsmanlike.)

Running races and other athletic contests were put on by the committee in the afternoon, prizes being given to the winners of all events. A unique contest was: The nipple drinking contest. The Cincy rooters were handed a big surprise in this contest when a St. Louis "heavy drinker" won hands down.

The affair in general terminated with such good results, that the membership is not content to wait an entire year for another picnic, but, are talking about having another before the end of this season. This is convincing proof that a good time was had by all.

Hoping you will find space in the Journal for these few lines, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

ALBERT J. SMITH, Secretary

LOCAL NO. 18, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Editor Asbestos Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother—The writer wishes to express thru the columns of the Asbestos Worker, not only his appreciation, but of the boys of Local 18, who attended the picnic of Local 8 at Cincinnati. Every one of us enjoyed ourselves and we wish to thank Brother Al Smith for his kindness. We hope in the near future that Local 18 will be conducted along the good business lines and when such occurs we will endeavor to express our gratitude by inviting Local 8 to take part in our party.

Kindest wishes to the Editor of the Journal and to the Craft at large.

Fraternally yours,

KENNETH RAY, Business Agent

LOCAL NO. 19, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Editor Asbestos Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother—Wish you would publish the following in the next issue of our Journal.

Our International Vice President Brother Hugh Mulligan visited our city at our last regular meeting, Friday, July 18th and am sure our

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 23 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/23

organization appreciated his visit very much. He gave us quite a talk on different subjects and believe there was a different feeling amongst our members after his departure.

Again thanking Brother Mulligan for his visit.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY C. HUG, Secretary

LOCAL NO. 75, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Editor Asbestos Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the recent election of officers for Local No. 75, the following members were elected:—President, Emery Ball; Vice-President E. J. Filley; Gilbert Ball, Treasurer; C. D. Leslie, Secretary; Gus Krull, Business Agent, and Ben Bartok, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Our meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month at the Labor Temple at 315 So. Michigan Street.

Wishing you would make these changes in your official directory, and thanking you for your prompt attention in mailing Journals to new members, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. D. LESLIE, Secretary

LOCAL NO. 75, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Editor Asbestos Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 75, it was decided upon to have published in the next issue of our Journal, the reasons for our agreement on the Michigan City job.

We were advised by Vice-President Hugh Mulligan, due to conditions in surrounding territory, to make an amendment to our agreement, whereby Local No. 75 may work on the Michigan City job only, without expenses, rather than lose it altogether.

Fraternally yours,

C. D. LESLIE, Secretary.

LOCAL NO. 84, AKRON, OHIO

Editor Asbestos Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother—Things are moving along very nicely with Local No. 84 of Akron. We held a picnic on August the third at which most all the members were present. A fine time was had by all. Brother Albert Dalton, Business Representative of Local No. 3, Cleveland paid us a visit recently at which he gave us several good pointers and he sure did a world of good for this Local.

Our Business Representative J. M. Reed is sure working hard in the interest of our Trade. We are now enjoying better conditions than have ever existed in this Local before.

Fraternally yours,

A. W. GAMBLE, Secretary

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 24 of 32
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/24

LOCAL NO. 93, BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Editor Asbestos Worker:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 93 send their sincerest appreciation and thanks for your monthly magazine which they think is one of the best Labor magazines published. We are looking forward to a visit from our President Mullaney in the near future.

Will you please note change of my address and fix same in your publication and oblige.

Fraternally yours,

PETER DEMERI

NEW ENGLAND JOINT CONFERENCE

Minutes of the regular meeting of the New England Joint Conference held at the Elks Hotel, Boston, Mass., Sunday, July the 13th.

Meeting called to order at 9.30 A. M. with International Vice-President Johnson in the Chair.

Delegates in attendance: Brothers: John Hoff, Boston; Carl Larson, Providence; P. O'Conners, Springfield and C. W. Sickels, Connecticut.

International Vice-Pesident E. A. Johnson in attendance.

Minutes of last regular meeting approved as read.

Boston reports through Business Agent Hoff that business has been very bad with no immediate improvement in sight.

Business Agent Larson of Providence and Business Agent P. O'Conners of Springfield report that their conditions are the same as Boston.

Business Agent Sickels of Connecticut reports conditions good with all men working although work in Connecticut is slowing up and future not so good.

Business Agent Carl Larson of Providence reports violation of International law in his territory by the Johnson Asbestos Co. of Boston and Brother Anton Christofferson of Local No. 6 and is instructed as to the proper course to follow by International Vice-President E. A. Johnson.

Business Agent Sickels reports a Special called meeting of Local No. 33 Connecticut for September 19th to devise ways and means of placing there Business Agent on as a full time Agent and those locals in the Conference are invited to join with Local No. 33 that have no paid representative at this time if they so desire.

Business Agent O'Conners of Springfield reports the unfair policy of the York Ice Machine Co. in his territory and is advised that they follow the same policy wherever they are not made to go along by the Business Agent in whose territory the job is located.

Meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock noon. Next regular meeting to be held in Springfield in January 1931 at the Highland Hotel.

Fraternally yours,

C. W. SICKELS, Secretary

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 25 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/25

IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER ALEX MEYLAND
LOCAL No. 12

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Alex Meyland, 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. 12 hereby extends to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

FRED C. HYSLER, Secretary.

BROTHER WILLIAM LAWRENCE
LOCAL No. 43

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

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

RESOLVED, That the members of Local 43 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.

THOMAS J. O'CONNOR, 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. Marvin Galvin, 1355 Central Avenue.

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, 63 Albion Street. Office, 63 Albion 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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 27 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/27

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.

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. Frank Schneiberg, Business Representative and Secretary, 663 29th Street.

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

No. 21—DALLAS, TEXAS—Meets Fourth Tuesdays at Labor Temple. A. J. Essary, Secretary, 213 W. Eighth Street. O. C. Fallis, Business Agent.

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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 28 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/28

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. Floyd Terry, Business Agent, 423 G Street, N. W.

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. E. J. Schleifer, Secretary, 85 Turpin Street. Burton Beikirch, Business Agent, 234 Hamilton Street.

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, 33 North Hazel Street. J. F. Meredith, Business Representative, Maplecroft Drive. R. J. Mohr, Secretary, 1645 Oak Street.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 29 of 32
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/29

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.

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. Thomas J. O'Connor, Secretary, 225 Sergeant Street, Holyoke. P. J. O'Connor, Business Agent, 8 Woodmont Street, Springfield.

No. 44—COLUMBUS, OHIO—Meets Third Saturday at 32 East Swan Street. C. D. Leslie, 906 East Fairview Street.

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, Business Representative, 2213 Bank Street. A. Luker, Secretary, 813 Cecil Avenue.

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. Devero, Secretary, 152 North 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.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 30 of 32
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/30

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.

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 Second and Fourth Thursdays, Room 1, Odd Fellows Hall, 24 South New York Avenue. David Ruhnke, Business Representative, 59 South Sovereign Avenue. Wilmer Kirber, Secretary, 1426 Madison Avenue.

No. 86—NASHVILLE, TENN.—Meets First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 212 8th Avenue, North. Thomas Hughes, Mt. Juliet, Tenn.

The Asbestos Worker, 1930, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 31 of 32
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/31

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, 193 Ainslie Street, 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, September 1930 (Vol. 9, No. 9)
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
ACL Doc 21414 · Page 32 of 32
asbestosclaims.law/library/21414/32