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The ASBESTOS WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

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Vol. X WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1934 No. 17

Is Red Russia Striking At American Industry?

By MATTHEW WOLL

Third Vice President of the American Federation of Labor

Russian diplomacy says these things: The Soviet desires to live at peace with the world. Many pacts have been signed. Communism and capitalism can live amicably together in a world big enough for both.

These statements are untrue. Communism is at war with the non-Communist world everywhere.

While Ambassador Bullitt was being feted in Moscow, more basically significant events were occurring:

1. Chemodanov, head of the Young Communist International, emphatically declared that the two systems cannot coexist.

2. Stalin exhorted Communists the world over to become "better shock brigades for victory in all lands."

3. The "Thesis" of the Red International commanded Communists everywhere to prepare for the "impending battle for power."

American newspapers published none of these statements. The Communist press published them in full. They became "marching orders" for American Communists.

The Third International demands and gets implicit obedience from the Communist Party of America. A few years ago, as a disciplinary measure, Stalin removed Jay Lovestone as leader of American Communism, and ordered the expulsion of his sympathizers, constituting the major portion of the party membership, unless his (Stalin's) rulings were accepted. He retains this power of dictatorship over his subjects in America today.

On the governing body of the Third International, dominated by Stalin, there are about thirty-eight Russian members—and three from the United States.

Early in April there was broadcast to Communists an order for "sixteen weeks of intensive demonstration and strike agitation, to culminate in a general strike on August 16." This strike is to be aimed especially at plants making war supplies.

The general lack of comprehension of this situation in America was illustrated when the motor ship Kim, first Russian ship to touch at an American port in seventeen years, arrived in New York harbor early in April.

A banner attracted the attention of reporters and photographers as an interesting oddity.

That banner, reading "Forward to World Revolution," may epitomize the world's greatest postwar crisis.

Millions of Communist words and thousands of Communist acts prove that this phrase states the one dominant Bolshevik and Soviet policy.

Therefore the question now is whether Communists regard the world situation as having reached such a stage that—

First, Stalin and immediate associates must order a major offensive soon; and—

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Second, if a Russo-Japanese war breaks, cold logic will dictate that Stalin simultaneously make a great gamble, the prize of which might be the addition of large areas of the earth's surface to the Soviet Union.

What is the "world revolutionary situation" which might induce Stalin to strike?

Europe—Three years ago it was noted in Moscow records that the three strongest Communist parties outside of Russia were, in order, those of Germany, France and Czechoslovakia.

Communism gained such strength in Germany that the Rightist parties, hating Hitler as a fanatic, nevertheless handed him the government in order to avoid a Soviet Germany.

In France, by the time the recent Paris riots ended, the Communists were in the van of the battle. Since then all France has been excited over reports that the factions are arming, that the Paris Commune will reign again.

As for Central Europe: Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, is refuge for Communist leaders who escaped from Germany. An American business man and diplomat returned from abroad some months ago to state privately that in the event of war France could not be sure of support from her mid-Continent allies because many tottered on the brink of Bolshevism.

On April 2, in Washington, Leo Gallagher, who defended the Communists accused of starting the Reichstag fire, predicted a Communist "explosion" in Germany soon, to be followed by establishment of Soviet states through Central Europe. Stalin has predicted that in the event of war Europe would go Soviet.

Latin America—Communists have considered Cuba ripe for Red revolution for many months. There has been an epidemic of general strikes. At times several local soviets actually have been in existence in interior Cuba. Red pressure has forced changes in government.

There is documentary evidence of a complete plan for Communist seizure of power in Mexico.

Much of the direction of Red plotting for revolution in Cuba, Mexico, and other Latin-American countries is known to come from within the United States.

In South America, excepting the northern tier of small countries, Montevideo has been the center of the Communist web for more than a decade. Various types of revolution, plus economic crises, lately have weakened many governments.

United States—The Communist Party of the United States, headed by Earl Browder, and the Trade Union Unity League, American branch of the Red International of Labor Unions, headed by William Z. Foster, both are making frenzied—but coldly calculated and strategic—efforts for strangle holds which would make any activity by Uncle Sam most difficult if Stalin were to strike in the Western Hemisphere.

For the reader who belittles Communism in America as a mere "handful of Reds," here is a tabloid summary from Communist sources:

Dues-paying Communist Party membership, 24,500. These are trained, tried, and proven revolutionists. There were only about 50,000 Communist Party members in Russia at the beginning of October, 1917.

Self-styled "Revolutionary Unions" of the Trade Union Unity League, 225,000.

"Mass organizations through which we work," composed of affiliates, aspirants to party membership, and sympathizers, 500,000.

Press: Nine dailies—of which but one, the Daily Worker, is in English; circulation, 220,000. Periodicals, in excess of fifty.

Strikes instigated, aided, or prolonged in 1934, according to a Communist Party official statement, involved 1,000,000 workers.

Now seeking, through capture and "amalgamation" of independent unions (non-A. F. of L.), the formation and Communist control of an "Independent Federation of Labor,"

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potential members approximately 1,250,000.

A careful survey of Communist and Communist-controlled organizations resulted in a report by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to President Roosevelt, that these number at least one hundred; that they are dominated by an interlocking group of directors numbering not more than sixty; and that of this latter group perhaps ten dominate the entire network.

The effort of all is directed from Moscow, and the objective is revolution by violence in America.

A Moscow document—the "Thesis" of the Third International—ordered concentration on "the vital part of the war machine." Communists have sought to have abolished the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. They have agitated against civilian training, Officers' Reserve, and Conservation Camps; have violently opposed Army, Navy, and Air Corps appropriations; have sought to stir up disaffection in the army, the navy, and in the navy yards.

Communists have admitted the establishment of "secret cells" of Communists within our defense forces.

Headway in most of the above agitation efforts presumably has been slight; but it is in the realm of action —and action which could cripple the United States—that greatest progress has been made.

Two major offensives stand out:

First: On March 27 Communists struck at our national-defense plan. A walkout at the New York Shipbuilding Company's Camden yards held up work on nine warships. John Green, union head, promptly refused NRA code mediation.

This strike was called by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, Communist, a branch of the Trade Union Unity League and of the Red International of Labor Unions. National representatives of this Red union walked out of a Washington code hearing declaring they would "write their own code in strikes and blood."

In the report previously mentioned William Green declared that the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.) "have been compelled to put forth most vigorous efforts to retain unity and control," and to protect its membership against "Communist invasion."

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the longshoremen, states that Communists "have managed to get some of their members into each local union." By raising grievances they often induce I. L. A. men to leave their jobs; then Communists take those jobs.

On the west coast, when a longshoremen's strike vote was suspended on plea of President Roosevelt recently, the Red union and Reds within the A. F. of L. union attempted to break the truce and tie up shipping. In Baltimore the Communist union is so strong that it even controls the distribution of federal relief for marine workers.

'Communist press shows that the sharpest recruitment gains of this union have been in New Orleans, Savannah, Norfolk, Hampton Roads, Portsmouth, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, San Francisco and Seattle.

The reason, under Communist strategic plans, is simple: Such points would be naval or supply bases.

Second: Openly in the Communist press during recent weeks there have been calls for the collection of information regarding plants where war supplies are made. "Hit Munition Makers" was one slogan.

This information is spread through the Communist press and—in accordance with imperative Moscow orders of January, 1934, about forming "shop nuclei"—Red "secret cells" are being established in such plants. In some—notably in two major airplane plants—strikes have been fomented since this intensive concentrated action began.

An increase of nearly 200 per cent in "shop nuclei" in the basic industries recently was reported by the Communist Party.

Throughout the Communist "Youth Movement" and the "mass organizations" of sympathizers and aspirants

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to party membership, pledges have been obtained to "work for the stoppage of all production and shipment of war materials." Communist Party members need sign no such pledges.

If a Russo-Japanese war breaks, or Stalin strikes in Latin America, he can ORDER party members here to prevent shipments or stop manufacture of munitions by strike or sabotage; and discipline over world Communism is such that they must obey.

Suppose we look about the country at some other types of Communist action.

A new Vigilante organization is forming in California—the Imperial Valley Anti-Communist Association. The occasion was a Red slogan: "Not one carload of canteloupes will leave the valley this season."

On the walls of T. U. U. L. headquarters in San Francisco hangs California's "strike score," showing a hundredfold increase in number of workers led into strikes by revolutionists, comparing 1933 with 1932.

At a Lenin memorial meeting in Los Angeles, early in the year, Lawrence Ross admitted Red instigation of the California strikes not directly led by T. U. U. L. But, he said, that was "merely the forerunner of a great wave of greater strikes, preparing the way for revolution."

Merely talk? Since then, and up to the time of writing, there have been three major crop strikes.

In New Mexico a Red Union completely controls the coal-mining situation. The National Miners Industrial Union (T. U. U. L. and Communist) recently, by strike, stopped all coal production in the state.

In New York City, Communists were prominent in the first taxi strike but not strong enough to prevent settlement. Later we received secret information from Communist sources that another would be called in a fortnight. It came, with riots. But it was twenty days before the non-Communists involved learned that they were being used in revolutionary activity.

A strike of 6,000 shoe workers in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in March and April was started by a Communist shop nucleus that had only six members. Thereafter there was such a flood of Communist agitators into the town that citizens started to form a Vigilante Committee.

A Communist objective in Massachusetts was the complete elimination of the American Federation of Labor from the shoe industry, supplanting it by an "amalgamation" of non-Communist unions with the Shoe Workers Industrial Union, Communist. The new "amalgamation" — the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union— on April 2 elected Fred G. Biedenkapp, Communist, as national organizer. The goal for this year is a Red-led Federation of 1,250,000 members.

Presumably the true nature of the famous "mystery strike" of steel workers at Weirton now has been revealed. The February issue of "Labor Unity," official organ of the Trade Union Unity League, states that the strike was called by the Communist "rank and file" organization within the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Tin, and Iron Workers (A. F. of L.) and "over the heads of its officials."

On April 8 Detroit auto strikers telegraphed greetings to the Communist Party convention in Cleveland, stating that their strike also had been "called over the heads of A. F. of L. leaders." A part of the Detroit Communist delegation was permitted, amid cheers, to go home and help. But only the Daily Worker reported these facts.

With the rise of the railway wages issue recently there occurred an instant Communist concentration on methods of working within the railway Brotherhoods and through so-called "Unity Committees" of the unorganized. Studies were made of methods necessary to bring about a complete tie-up of Chicago as a railway center.

The Cleveland convention launched plans for a system of Communist training schools throughout the country, similar to the one in New York.

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With Moscow textbooks the technique of revolt will be taught.

In New York, at 95 Avenue B, the Red Front Fighters' League is located. Drill manuals and various bulletins are printed on a secret Red Front press, location unknown. Examination of some of these shows that the objective is formation of trained "shock brigades."

It should be noted that Red unions of the Trade Union Unity League differ from American unions because they exist for a different purpose. Ours are "trades" unions—or "horizontal" unions—there being many different craft unions in any plant or industry.

The Reds form only "vertical" unions, or "industrial" unions, including all types of workers in an industry —because thereby a strangle hold can be obtained on an entire industry. Thus it can be paralyzed in the general strike which must precede armed insurrection.

Revolutionary unions, self-styled, the recorded subsidiaries of T. U. U. L., number at least twenty-five. Place the phrase "Industrial Unions" after each of the following and you have the list:

Needle Trade, Fur Workers, Food Workers, Hotel and Waiters, Packing House, Steel Workers, Metal Workers, Smelters and Oil, Auto Workers, National Miners, Shoe Workers, Agricultural Farmers, Medical Workers, Building Workers, Custom Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers, Laundry Workers, Jewelry Workers, Railway Workers, Marine Workers, Lumber Workers, Drygoods Workers, Furniture Workers, Rubber Workers, Painters' Workers.

The Cleveland convention in April ordered all Communists to join A. F. of L. or independent labor unions, and provided for a check-up as to whether they had done so within three months.

This is for the purpose of bringing about unauthorized strikes, raising grievances, prolonging strikes, attempting to unseat organized labor officials and elect Communists in their places.

"Self-determination for the Black Belt" is a Communist slogan. Behind that lies a Red ambition to so Bolshevize the Negro that he can be induced to rise in violence, seize control in the South, and form a Negro Soviet Republic. The Scottsboro case was fuel for this agitation.

Communism also seeks "education" of the public, "popularization of the Soviet," and gradual recruitment through "mass organizations" whose "tone" is mild. The chief of these pinkish adjuncts are:

The International Workers' Order, whose "benefit" program is attractive to many wage earners who have no knowledge of its true nature or objectives, and Friends of the Soviet Union.

The latter was ostensibly a tempoary organization of non-Communists who worked for recognition of Russia. It is now being expanded nationally to lead "sympathizers" in their first timid steps toward Communism. Even here the Reds obey the Moscow order to "concentrate on the vital parts of the war machine."

A Washington document outlines a six-weeks' drive for membership and is typical of recruitment elsewhere. The first prize for most members signed in southeast Washington is a trip to Soviet Russia. In the scoring, each navy-yard worker signed up will count twelve, "because they are especially desirable elements to interest in the Soviet Union."

Through agriculture, transportation and shipping, through the coal, food, and steel industries—through the vitals of the nation—American Communists, Moscow-directed, drive their strategic offensive for revolution and Soviet power in this country.

It is our conviction, first, that the government must fully inform itself regarding the details of this plot, and arm itself with the powers necessary for defense of our Constitution and democratic form of government.

Second, that the Moscow-directed agitation and action which are indicated in this article break the Litvinoff pledge which was a condition of

(Continued on page 14)

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REPORT OF THE
GENERAL PRESIDENT

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15, 1934.

To the Officers and Membership, All Affiliated Locals:

Greetings:

The activities of your President during the last quarter began with a trip to Washington, where, with Secretary Sickles, certain work was done at the General Office. Then back to New York City and again to Washington in connection with same. Later at Washington came a conference with the officials of the Asbestos Contractors National Association on which occasion our General Executive Board was represented by Secretary Sickles and your President. This conference made little, if any, progress on the question of National agreement. Our membership was circularized on same as per copy appearing in this Journal issue.

Then came Syracuse and the regular quarterly session of the New York State Joint Conference of Asbestos Workers. This quarterly session, as always, more than justified its existence by the check-up of jobs in New York State and the discussion on how they were being operated.

Then to Washington again where Secretary Sickles and your President represented our International Association at a conference called by President McDonough of the Building Trades Department for all Building Trades crafts. This conference discussed possible terms for craft recognition by certain oil and metal industries as well as the Virginia Engineering Company.

Then to Philadelphia and a conference with Business Agent Hunter and later a meeting of Local 14. Again to Washington where your President sat as Labor Advisor in the hearing on Cork Insulation Code at which hearing, among other things, he saw to it that the interests of our craft were fully protected. Secretary Sickles officially represented our International Association at this hearing.

Next came a visit to the Building Trades Department, and a conference with President McDonough and Secretary O'Neill in the interests of our craft.

The next stop was Newark and a meeting of Local 32. Next came White Plains and a meeting of Local 91. Washington again and with Secretary Sickles attended a conference with Administration officials that later resulted in the decision that our membership was entitled to "zone" wage rates under Plumbing code, when at work for, and paid by, Plumbing shops, as per circular copy printed elsewhere in this Journal issue.

Next with Secretary Sickles came the conference in New York City with the "Eastern Division" of the A. C. N. A., as per circular copy printed elsewhere in this Journal.

Next came the conference at which your President presided when the Executive Boards of Locals 12, 32, and 91 discussed the question of reviving their old Joint Trade Conference with exchange of working cards. The

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findings of this conference were referred to the respective locals for consideration and action.

Next came Buffalo and the New York State Federation of Labor Convention where all our state locals were represented and where your President, representing them, seconded the nomination of Brother George Meany, plumber, New York City, who was elected President.

Next came a conference with Mr. Friday, sales manager of the Cork Insulation Company, at its office in New York City, in the interests of Local 5. Then the start for the Coast with the first stop at Cleveland, at which city your President conferred with Vice Presidents Dalton and Hennig on International issues affecting their territories. Brother Dalton in addition to being the Business Representative of the Cleveland Building Trades Council is now the Fifth Vice President of the Ohio State Federation of Labor. Brother Hennig is now the Vice President of the Pittsburgh Building Trades Council and Chairman of its Board of Business Agents. And so does the Asbestos Worker continue to gain recognition.

The next stop was Detroit, from where this report is submitted and where at a conference with the Local No. 25 Executive Board your President advised on Local issues.

The International Executive Board continues to negotiate for National Joint Trade Agreement. We will keep our membership fully advised as to its progress, if any.

At this writing business in general is slowly but surely picking up and your President believes it safe to venture the opinion that the worst has definitely passed though the climb upward will be long and tedious. The building industry which is always the last to show recovery after a depression, faces a hard winter. Our organization is in the same position as all other building crafts. Waiting for the day that will find it in employment sufficient to maintain themselves and families on a decent American standard of living, free from "relief" and all other forms of dole no matter by what name they are known.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President

CIRCULAR LETTERS TO ALL LOCALS

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1934.

To the Officers and Membership, All Affiliated Locals:

Your President and Secretary Sickles represented our International Association in conference held recently in Washington with the officials and a committee representing the Asbestos Contractors' National Association on the subject of national Joint Trade Agreement. This conference ended with some progress being made, but found division on several questions essential for Trade Agreement.

Due to the fact that certain of the membership of the A. C. N. A. operate non-union shops, it will take time and several conferences to

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reach a common understanding, if one is ever to be arrived at. With this in mind, it best serves our interests to wait final developments, meanwhile standing firm for the minimum "zone" wage rates.

Should your Local be forced to negotiate or sign a trade agreement, which is extremely doubtful, protect yourself with a stipulation providing for inclusion of the terms of national agreement minimum wage rates, should a National Agreement eventually be signed.

If all union shop employers held membership in the A. C. N. A., a national Joint Trade Agreement would be a certainty. Try to "sell" this fact to all union shop employers in your territory. Their interests and ours are identical and can be furthered only by cooperation and National Agreement.

Our International Association has always stood alone combating the non-union interest in our craft. At this time we could use and would welcome a little help. The A. C. N. A. can give it, should its union shop membership, who are in the great majority, declare for a national Joint Trade Agreement, including the minimum "zone" wage rates as now included in the Plumbing and Plastering Codes.

The Steamfitting Code is nearing approval. It is hoped that it also will include the "zone" minimum wage rates.

You will be kept fully advised in re National Agreement progress.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President

Washington, D. C., July 30, 1934.

To the Officers and Membership, All Affiliated Locals:

Greetings:

The Code for the Heating, Piping and Ventilating Contractors was approved July 26th. It includes the "zone" minimum wage rates for Steamfitters identically the same as that of the Plumbers,—$1.00 Southern, $1.10 Central, $1.20 Northern.

Your President and Secretary Sickles will represent the General Executive Board in conference with the representatives of the Asbestos Contractors National Association within the next ten days on the question of Joint Trade Agreement.

You will be further advised as to the result of this Conference. In the meanwhile, ask your Employers if the Asbestos Worker is entitled to the same minimum wage rates as the Plumber and Steamfitter, and if not, why not?

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President

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Washington, D. C., September 4, 1934.

To the Officers and Membership, All Affiliated Locals:

Greetings:

A CONFERENCE

between the "Eastern Regional Division" of the Asbestos Contractors National Association and our International Association representatives was held at the Commodore Hotel, in New York City, August 21st.

There were present W. M. Cremers, Chairman, and W. E. Furgeson, Secretary, Eastern Regional Division; M. A. Pursel, Albany Asbestos Board of Trade; M. R. Carr, Baltimore-Washington Insulation Contractors Association; H. W. Alderdice, Asbestos Contractors Buffalo Association; H. R. Tomlinson, Connecticut Insulators Association; H. W. Cook, Asbestos Contractors New England Local; A. P. Keasbey, Asbestos Contractors Association of New York; Walter Benner, Asbestos Contractors Association of Philadelphia; H. L. Foster, Asbestos Contractors Association of Rochester; D. U. Eager, Asbestos Contractors Association of Syracuse, and International President Joseph A. Mullaney and International Secretary-Treasurer C. W. Sickles.

The Employers argued for a uniform "Eastern Division" wage rate. Your officers stood firm for the "zone" wage rates identical with that now being paid Steamfitters and Plumbers under their respective codes. The Employers also argued for a special wage rate to apply to "industrial work." They intimated that certain of our membership might favor this proposition. Your officers answered by offering to sign a National Agreement with the A. C. N. A. under which each individual local would determine its own wage rate.

The question of "public hearing" under code provisions to establish locality wage rates in the "eastern division" was discussed. Your officers agreed, providing the "zone" rates were accepted by Employers prior to said hearings.

The conference adjourned after the Eastern Regional Division Employers had by motion referred the conference minutes to the A. C. N. A. for further consideration.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President

Attest:

C. W. Sickles

Secretary-Treasurer

P. S. Still awaiting word from the A. C. N. A. in re National Agreement Conference. Do not enter into wage negotiations or participate in code public hearings on wage rates until after seeking the advice of your President.

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Washington, D. C., September 4, 1934.

To the Officers and Membership, All Affiliated Locals:

Greetings:

Recently the membership of Local No. 5, Los Angeles, working for and being paid by plumbing shops, made claim to the wage rate governing the plumbing contractors' code, which in this instance was $1.10. The Los Angeles Compliance Board referred the claim to Washington, where Deputy Administrator Locher (who presided at our code hearing) gave decision in favor of our membership.

Before acquainting our membership with this decision, your President decided to play safe on the possibility of its reversal, and with that thought in mind, in company with Secretary Sickles, held conference with Deputy Administrator Locher and others, including the representative of the Legal Division in Washington, on August 17th. As anticipated, there was a diversity of opinion that ended when your President officially requested a decision from the Administration. The following extract from a somewhat lengthy communication addressed to your President speaks for itself:

"THE PLUMBING CODE ESTABLISHES A MINIMUM WAGE FOR SKILLED MECHANICS IN THAT DIVISION (NOT JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS). THEREFORE, IF PIPE COVERING OR INSULATION WORK IS DONE AS PART OF A PLUMBING CONTRACT BY A SKILLED MECHANIC THE SKILLED WAGE RATE OF THE PLUMBERS CODE APPLIES REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE SKILLED MECHANIC IS A PLUMBER OR INSULATION WORKER.

"VERY TRULY YOURS,

"ROBT. M. CAMPBELL,
"DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR."

This decision places the pipe coverer under the protection of the Plumbers Code as well as the Steamfitters Code under which latter he is protected by specific mention.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney
President

Attest:

C. W. Sickles
Secretary-Treasurer

P. S. Address me home address until September 12th; General Office September 12-25; September 25-October 12, A. F. of L. Convention, San Francisco, Calif.; October 13th and thereafter General Office. Home about November 1st.

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Washington, D. C., August 24th, 1934.

To all affiliated Local Unions:

Attention—Financial Secretaries:

Greetings:

Due to the failure of several local unions to collect trial penalties imposed by the General Executive Board, your attention is called to the International Constitution which specifically reads that all fines are payable before dues.

Executive Board proceedings, decisions, trials and penalties become official when published in our Journal, after which it is the duty of Financial Secretaries to collect and forward to the General Office all fines imposed upon the membership.

The further attention of Financial Secretaries is called to the fact that Withdrawal cards must be renewed annually by payment of two dollars, which amount, if not paid for three successive years, shall automatically lapse the holder.

Please advise this office as to the number of your membership holding Withdrawal cards. Give names, registration numbers, together with payments, if any, made on renewals.

Fraternally yours,

C. W. Sickles

Secretary-Treasurer

THE ART OF GETTING ALONG

Sooner or later a man, if he is wise, discovers that business life is a mixture of good days and bad, victory and defeat, give and take.

He learns that it doesn't pay to be a sensitive soul—that he should let some things go over his head like water off a duck's back.

He learns that he who loses his temper usually loses.

He learns that all men have burnt toast for breakfast now and then and that he shouldn't take the other fellow's grouch too seriously.

He learns that carrying a chip on his shoulder is the easiest way to get into a fight.

He learns that the quickest way to become unpopular is to carry tales and gossip about others.

He learns that it doesn't matter so much who gets the credit so long as the business shows a profit.

He learns that buck passing always turns out to be a boomerang, and that it never pays.

He comes to realize that the business could run along perfectly well without him.

He learns that most of the other fellows are as ambitious as he is, that they have brains that are as good or better, and that hard work and not cleverness is the secret of success.—*Impressions.*

MORE "WE" STUFF

A flea and an elephant walked side by side over a bridge. Said the flea to the elephant, after they had crossed: "Boy, we sure did shake that thing."

Golf without hazards and bunkers would be monotonous. So would life.—*Menthology.*

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REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Washington, D. C., September 18th, 1934.

To the Officers and Membership, Affiliated Locals:

Greetings:

In addition to regular routine duties as Secretary-Treasurer at our General Office I herewith submit a report of my activities in the interest of the International during the last Quarter.

I have on several occasions represented our Craft at meetings called by President McDonough of the Building Trades Department of General Presidents and Secretaries, which meetings have been recorded by your General President in his report included in this issue.

Also attended meeting at Washington, D. C., in company with President Mullaney of the National Asbestos Contractors' Association on the subject of National Joint Trade Agreement, report of which was forwarded all local Unions and copy of same is printed elsewhere in this issue of the Journal.

I represented our Craft at the Code hearings of the Cork Insulation Contractors, at which hearing your General President sat in his official capacity of Labor Advisor for the Administration and as such did yeoman service in the interests of Labor.

Next I attended the July meeting of our Wilmington, Delaware, Local No. 42, and conferred with and advised the officers of this Local on several Local issues.

Then to New York and with President Mullaney attended meeting of the Eastern Division of the A. C. N. A., the results of which were forwarded all Locals by circular letter, a copy of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Next came a visit together with President Mullaney at the office of Administration officials, as outlined in President Mullaney's report.

Then came a trip to the New England States with a stop-over in New York City for conference with President Mullaney. Then to New Britain, Conn., to the Connecticut State Federation of Labor Convention as guest of the Convention in addition to serving as a regular Convention delegate for our Connecticut Local No. 33.

Next to Springfield, Mass., to a conference with Business Agent Drislane and President Dunn on questions pertinent to that Local. Then to Hartford, Conn., where I met with President Haake and Financial Secretary Gaspich and discussed trade conditions affecting our Connecticut Local.

Then to Providence, where I met Business Agent Carlson and Financial Secretary Olson and later to the shop of a Providence Employer, together with Business Agent Carlson, on the question of back wages claimed by certain of our Providence membership due to failure

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of this Employer to recognize the City of Worcester, Mass., as within the jurisdiction of our Springfield, Mass., Local Union No. 43 (whose rate is higher than Providence). This conference resulted in the adjustment of wages at issue and guarantee of recognition of the jurisdiction of Worcester, Mass., as the property of our Springfield, Mass., Local No. 43.

Next came a meeting of my home Local No. 33 (the first since I located in Washington) and after a brief session adjournment was declared in order that all hands might enjoy the refreshments which had been provided for the occasion.

Then to Newark Local No. 32 and conference with President Conlon and Secretary Campbell and arrangements made for return visit in the near future with additional Local officials in attendance.

Next to Westchester County, N. Y., Local No. 91 and conference with Business Agent Brown, after which a visit to one of our New York Employers, together with Business Agent Brown, in reference to claim of our Local No. 91 membership in the amount of 100 odd dollars of some eight months' standing, due to a question of trade agreement interpretation, which claim your Secretary-Treasurer convinced the Employer as being just and payments being made of this claim in full.

Then back to the General Office and after a couple days' work in catching up with accumulated correspondence, I attended the regular meeting of our Trenton, N. J., Local No. 89 and adjusted certain items of interest to them. Then to Newark, N. J., and a three-hour conference wtih President Conlon, Business Agent Fitzgerald and Financial Secretary Boyd, which will no doubt result in a better understanding between Local No. 32 and our General Office in the future. Then back to the General Office and immediate attention to the publication of our October issue of "The Asbestos Worker."

Fraternally,

C. W. Sickles

Secretary-Treasurer

New Members

Reg. No.

7723 John Hibben---San Francisco, Calif.
7724 Ralph E. Martin---Indianapolis, Ind.
7726 E. P. Holley----------Dallas, Texas
7731 Orley Walter Blodgett----------
----------Oklahoma City, Okla.
7732 Carl Jolly-------Birmingham, Ala.
7733 Walter Sevelius---Springfield, Mass.
7734 Gus F. Kuner-Norfolk & Portsmouth
7736 J. D. Mitchell---------Atlanta, Ga.
7738 Charlie Evans--------Dallas, Texas

Suspended Members Reinstated

2570 Louis Salek -------Kansas City, Mo.
7156 T. Gallagher----------
---------Essex & Hudson County, N. J.

Lapsed Members Reinstated

Reg. No.

7722 Bryan Sullivan ----------
----------Oklahoma City, Okla.
7725 H. Leaver --------Toronto, Canada
7727 Ernest D'Agostino ----------
---------Essex & Hudson County, N. J.
7728 R. C. Branton----------Atlanta, Ga.
7729 F. E. Gorman----------Atlanta, Ga.
7730 H. Williams, Jr.-San Francisco, Calif.
7735 E. L. Huckaby----------Atlanta, Ga.
7737 E. F. Dunfield--------Dallas, Texas
7739 H. A. Keith----San Francisco, Calif.

Members Returning Withdrawal Card

659 M. Nolan----------
----------Essex & Hudson County, N. J.
4859 Peter Mesich----------
----------Essex & Hudson County, N. J.

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Reg. No		
7118	W. F. Wardell	Wilmington, Del.
6204	Lewis P. Haubois, Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.
6030	Wm. M. Dement	Charleston, W. Va.

Members Issued Withdrawal Card

3226	J. N. McGhee	Detroit, Mich.
528	Harry Rogers	Detroit, Mich.
4251	H. A. Legate	Houston, Texas
5895	Nick Odak	New York City
4096	Anthony Rackel	New York City
4403	Leo Vodopia	New York City
3782	Nathan Frank	Cincinnati, Ohio
7511	John W. North	Atlanta, Ga.
7683	C. L. Smith	Vallejo, Calif.
7660	Frank M. Wilson	Vallejo, Calif.
4628	Mark F. Blodgett	Oklahoma City
3156	A. E. Graham	Portland, Oreg.

Members Suspended

(Non-Payment of Dues)

2496	P. Nolan	Essex & Hudson County, N. J.
4950	M. Kovancich	Essex & Hudson County, N. J.
6047	H. Otto	Essex & Hudson County, N. J.
3200	Severin A. Peterson	Providence, R. I.
4851	A. J. Rice	Indianapolis, Ind.
559	Joe Ksizeck	Kansas City, Mo.
7309	Arthur J. Forton	Buffalo, N. Y.
5812	Allen M. Lamker	Buffalo, N. Y.
7308	Grover Lines	Buffalo, N. Y.
6092	Edw. Walters	Buffalo, N. Y.
6130	Walter Froehlich	New York City
6604	Charles Hayes	Connecticut

(Pending Trial)

782	Clarence Ashbury	Philadelphia, Pa.
5296	Edw. Barth	Philadelphia, Pa.
1704	Charles Borsky	Philadelphia, Pa.
3326	John Goodman	Philadelphia, Pa.
767	Walter Kinckiner	Philadelphia, Pa.
1913	Robert McDermott	Philadelphia, Pa.
1380	Walter S. Madden	Philadelphia, Pa.
6184	J. J. Pfrommer	Philadelphia, Pa.
4455	Frank Mills	Philadelphia, Pa.
3118	Frank B. Shultz	Philadelphia, Pa.
7022	D. L. Austin	Charleston, W. Va.
6033	Ed. Milbee	Charleston, W. Va.
6686	Keith McCoy	Charleston, W. Va.

Members Lapsed

(Non-Payment of Dues)

2133	Alfred Rogers	Detroit, Mich.
6459	Dan Rogers, Sr.	Detroit, Mich.
6392	George Bluhm	Detroit, Mich.
3302	Fred Rogers	Detroit, Mich.
6339	Dan Rogers, Jr.	Detroit, Mich.
6118	O. E. Repp	Detroit, Mich.
5687	Maynard O'Connell	Detroit, Mich.
467	Henry Dapprick	Detroit, Mich.
6423	Harry Gorrell	Detroit, Mich.
4063	John Evans	Detroit, Mich.
5818	Lynn Jewell	Detroit, Mich.
490	Felix Charbonneau	Detroit, Mich.
6907	John McNamara	Detroit, Mich.
7453	Wm. Hamilton	Houston, Texas
6721	H. H. Harrison	Houston, Texas
4141	Lee Vass	Houston, Texas
6591	Jack Comeaux	Houston, Texas
2402	Herman Cohen	Rochester, N. Y.
7110	Jos. M. Farrell	Rochester, N. Y.
7046	Harry D. Denny	Louisville, Ky.
7537	J. M. Gonzales	Mobile, Ala.
7536	M. E. Beliech	Mobile, Ala.
7564	W. H. Stanford	Mobile, Ala.
7538	Wm. J. McDonald	Mobile, Ala.
7526	A. M. Gonzales	Mobile, Ala.
7529	J. P. Gonzales	Mobile, Ala.
7528	R. C. Cox	Mobile, Ala.
7535	F. L. Kohen	Mobile, Ala.
7534	J. W. Williams	Mobile, Ala.
7567	A. L. Cody	Mobile, Ala.
7569	D. H. Cody	Mobile, Ala.
7566	C. J. Kennedy	Mobile, Ala.
7533	W. W. Waller	Mobile, Ala.
7571	Nathan Gerald	Mobile, Ala.
7568	L. Blanchard	Mobile, Ala.
7565	Jos. G. Casey	Mobile, Ala.
646	John V. Roche	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
4985	S. Fahey	Washington, D. C.
6663	Anthony Matich	New York City
99	Harry Berger	New York City
1251	M. Simicich	New York City
10	Joe Floyd	St. Louis, Mo.

Withdrawal Card Members Lapsed

(Non-Payment of Renewal)

4427	John Belanich	New York City
2967	N. Guyich	New York City
4406	M. Jerolomich	New York City
4388	M. Parisich	New York City
4042	M. Ragusin	New York City
2964	Tony Sapunarich	New York City
3341	John Frankenberger	New York City
5045	Walter Schmidt	New York City
4997	George Wessel	New York City

Members Expelled

624	B. G. Schultz	Omaha, Nebr.
6783	H. Jensen	Omaha, Nebr.

Is Red Russia Striking at American Industry?

(Continued from page 5)

American recognition of Soviet Russia.—*Excerpt from Liberty Magazine, July 21, 1934.*

[Brother Woll forgot to include some dozen "red" Building Trades "unions", including the Independent Asbestos Worker, now practically non-existent, whose leader, "Otto" Popovitch, was recently sentenced to six months in jail for disorderly conduct and resisting arrest in connection with a red demonstration in New York City. Our Philadelphia and Buffalo locals will long remember this strike-breaking outfit.—*Editor.*]

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The Asbestos Worker

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

C. W. SICKLES, Editor

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Building Trades Department

Published Quarterly at Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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Washington, D. C.

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7

Vol. X OCTOBER, 1934 No. 17

TEXT OF ORDER ESTABLISHING NEW LABOR BOARD

Following is the President's executive order creating the National Labor Relations Board:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Creation of the National Labor Relations Board, etc.

By virtue and pursuant to the authority vested in me under Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (Ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195, Tit. 15, U. S. C., Sec. 701) and under joint resolution approved June 19, 1934 (Public Res. 44, 73d Congress), and in order to effectuate the policy of said title and the purposes of the said joint resolution, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Creation of the National Labor Relations Board

Sec. 1. (A) there is hereby created in connection with the Department of Labor a board to be known as the National Labor Relations Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall be composed of Lloyd Garrison, of Wisconsin, chairman; Henry Alvin Millis, of Illinois, and Edwin S. Smith, of Massachusetts. Each member of the board shall receive a salary of $10,000 a year and shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. Two members of the board shall constitute a quorum. A vacancy in the board shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the board.

(B) The board shall have authority to appoint such employees, and without regard to the provisions of the Civil Service laws, such attorneys, special experts and examiners as it deems necessary for its own functions and for the functions of such regional industrial and special boards as may be designated or established in accordance with sub-sections 3 (A) (1) and 3 (A)) (2) of this order. The power, however, shall not be construed to authorize the board to appoint mediators, conciliators and statistical experts when the services of such persons may be obtained through the Secretary of Labor in accordance with sub-section 4 (A) of this order.

Original Jurisdiction of the Board

Sec. 2. The board is hereby authorized—

(A) To investigate issues, facts, practices and activities of employers or employees in any controversies arising under Section 7 (A) of the National Industrial Recovery Act or which are burdening or obstructing, or threatening to burden or obstruct, the free flow of interstate commerce; and

(B) To order and conduct elections and on its own initiative to take steps to enforce its orders in the manner provided in Section 2 of public reso-

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lution 44, Seventy-Third Congress; and

(C) Whenever it is in the public interest to hold hearings and make findings of fact regarding complaints of discrimination against or discharge of employees or other alleged violations of Section 7 (A) of the National Industrial Recovery Act and such parts of any code or agreement as incorporate said section; and

(D) To prescribe, with the approval of the President, such rules and regulations as are authorized by Section 3 of Public Resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress, and to recommend to the President such other rules and regulations relating to collective bargaining, labor representation and labor elections as the President is authorized to prescribe by Section 10 (A) of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

(E). Upon the request of the parties to a labor dispute, to act as a Board of Voluntary Arbitration or to select a person or agency for voluntary arbitration.

Relationship to Other Labor Boards

Sec. 3 (A) The board is hereby authorized and directed:

(1) To study the activities of such boards as have been or may hereafter be created to deal with industrial or labor relations, in order to report through the Secretary of Labor to the President whether such boards should be designated as special boards and given the powers that the President is authorized to confer by Public Resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress, and

(2) To recommend through the Secretary of Labor, to the President the establishment, whenever necessary, of "regional labor relations boards," and special labor boards for particular industries vested with the powers that the President is authorized to confer by Public Resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress; and

(3) To receive from such regional, industrial and special boards as may be designated or established under the two preceding subsections reports of their activities and to review or hear appeals from such boards in cases in which (1) the board recommends review or (2) there is a division of opinion in the board or (3) the National Labor Relations Board deems review will serve the public interest.

Old Labor Board Abolished

(B) The National Labor Board created by executive order of August 5, 1933, and continued by executive order No. 6,511 of December 16, 1933, shall cease to exist on July 9, 1934; and each local or regional labor board, established under the authority of Section 2 (b) of the said executive order of December 16, 1933, if it is not designated in accordance with Subsection 3 (a) (1) of this order, shall cease to exist at such time as the National Labor Relations Board shall determine. The National Labor Relations Board shall have authority to conduct all investigations and proceedings being conducted by boards that are abolished by this subsection; and all records, papers and property of such board shall become records, papers and property of the National Labor Relations Board. All except $100,000 of the unexpended funds and appropriations for the use, and maintenance of the National Labor Board shall be available for expenditure by the National Labor Relations Board and such regional, industrial and special boards as may be designated or established in accordance with Subsections 3 (a) (1) or 3 (a) (2) of this order. The remaining $100,000 of such unexpended funds and appropriations shall be transferred to the Secretary of Labor for the use of the conciliation service in the Department of Labor. All employees of boards that are abolished by this subsection shall be transferred to and become employees of the National Labor Relations Board at their present grades and salaries, but such transfer shall not be construed to give such employees any civil service or other permanent status.

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Relationship to Other Executive Agencies

Sec. 4 (A) The board is hereby authorized

(1) To request the Secretary of Labor to exercise the power conferred upon him by Section 8 of the act entitled "An Act to Create a Department of Labor (Ch. 141, 37 stat. 738) to appoint commissioners of conciliation; and

(2) To request from time to time the Secretary of Labor to direct officers and employees of the Department of Labor to render services and furnish information and otherwise to aid the board in the performance of its duties.

(b) The board shall at the close of each month make, through the Secretary of Labor, to the President a report in writing of its activities and the activities of such regional, industrial and special boards as have been designated or established in accordance with the recommendations of the board under subsections 3 (a) (1) and 3 (a) (2) of this order. Such reports shall state in detail cases heard, decisions rendered and the names, salaries, and duties of all officers and employees appointed under the authority of this order and receiving compensation directly or indirectly from the United States.

(c) The National Labor Relations Board may decline to take cognizance of any labor dispute where there is another means of settlement provided for by agreement, industrial code, or law which has not been utilized.

Other Agencies to Give Way

(d) Whenever the National Labor Relations Board or any board designated or established in accordance with subsections 3 (A) (1) or 3 (A) (2) of this order has taken, or has announced its intention to take, jurisdiction of any case or controversy involving either Section 7 (A) of the National Industrial Recovery Act or Public Resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress, no other person or agency in the executive branch of the government, except upon the request of the National Labor Relations Board, or except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 (A) (3) of this order, shall take, or continue to entertain, jurisdiction of such case or controversy.

(E) Whenever the National Labor Relations Board or any board designated or established in accordance with Subsections 3 (A) (1) or 3 (A) (2) of this order has made a finding of facts, or issued any order in any case or controversy involving Section 7 (A) of the National Industrial Recovery Act or public resolution 44, Seventy-third Congress, such finding of facts and such order shall (except as otherwise provided in Subsection 3 (A) (3) of this order or except as otherwise recommended by the National Labor Relations Board) be final and not subject to review by any person or agency in the executive branch of the government.

(F) Nothing in this order shall prevent, impede or diminish in any way the right of employees to strike or engage in other concerted activities.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Approval recommended.

FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor, the White House, June 29, 1934.

Ornburn Emphasizes Union Label Drive

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, emphasized the importance of the campaign, recently planned by the directors of the Department, to extend the demand for commodities carrying the union label.

"By the more extensive use of the union label we expect to influence the American public to 'buy American,'" Mr. Ornburn said. "Our home market for goods made in this country is so great that for many articles there would seem to be no need of purchasing foreign-made merchandise. The task before all of us is to increase the sale of American products in order to

(Continued on page 32)

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New York City, N. Y.,
August 30, 1934.

Carl W. Sickles,
Room 211, Machinists Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly have published in the coming issue of the Asbestos Workers' Official Journal in answer to communication published through Business Agent E. Trammell, of No. 24, of your last issue under date of June 15th for the clarification of the International Membership under the caption heading "Abusive Children."

Since the International Membership (laymen) is struggling today for a mere existence, it is most difficult to obtain even that existence with such billboard posters throughout the International Association Membership as published in letter of June 15th in the Asbestos Jounal, last issue.

While harmony today is most difficult to obtain one hundred per cent, the least that local officials might do is to penalize any offenders in their various localities without directly slurring any particular member of the craft at work in various localities under Business Agent supervision. Since more than two-thirds of the International Membership are aware of the courtesy and good fellowship displayed by Local No. 12 during its siege of prosperity in the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, at which time over three hundred of the various local membership were at work in New York without one individual trial or open comment as to qualifications of International Membership working in this territory.

It seems most unforgivable to have the mother local of the craft membership receive such a glamourous compliment as outlined in the letter of June 15, referred to heretofore.

While the officers and membership of Local No. 12 are fully aware of the competent and most efficient craftsmen in the various Asbestos Locals throughout the country it is not Local No. 12's intention to do other than elevate the baby locals of the family rather than down their practical capabilities.

It is reasonable to believe that there could have been many slanderous comments published in past journals of various International Membership working in New York for over the period of three years without any obligations whatsoever on the part of any traveling member of Local No. 12.

It seems unreasonable in the fullest sense of the word after the hospitality of Local No. 12 as exemplified during the run of prosperity in this city, that any local should complain against New York for having at the most, two dozen men at any given time in their city to obtain a mere livelihood.

Should there by any personal or general dissension on the part of either the Business Agent or the collective membership of Local No. 24 against the Membership of Local No. 12, it should be most advisable that this dissension be ironed out in official communications between locals and not for the information of employers as signified in the article published; since this journal is forwarded to all Asbestos Contractors, the general feeling of any local is publicly expressed by such comments.

In a practical sense our industry needs more harmony and less ham-

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mering. While nobody necessarily wants to go to sleep, the noise is quite annoying and the discontinuance of this type of practice would be most appreciated on the part of the officers and membership of the mother local.

Fraternally,

JOSEPH FLYNN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Trenton, N. J., August 9, 1934.

Editor Asbestos Worker,
211 Machinists Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly publish in coming Journal the recent election of officers held by this Local: President, J. Oswald; Vice President, A. Sheer; recording Secretary, Stephen Kopp; Financial Secretary, M. Baumgartner; Treasurer, E. Rieger; Business Agent, J. Oswald.

Also wish to say that within a few months we expect to find better working conditions than we have enjoyed in the past two years. Things are very quiet at present.

Wishing you every success attainable in your capacity as Secretary-Treasurer and trusting you may visit us in the near future, I remain,

Fraternally,

STEPHEN J. KOPP,
Recording Secretary, Local 89.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 14, 1934.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New York State Conference of Asbestos Workers was held on the above date, at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

The meeting was called to order by the President, James Harmon, at 10:30 a. m. The following delegates were present: James Harmon, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. Bremer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edw. Redmond, New York, N. Y.; Albert Raner, New York, N. Y.; Edw. Krause, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Berkirch, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Laurens, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Wickersheim, Albany, N. Y., and International President Mullaney.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and upon motion adopted.

The following bills were read and ordered paid: Fifty postage stamps, $1.50; typewriting, $5.

REPORTS OF DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE

Delegate Harmon, of Local No. 4, reported that there had not been much change in trade conditions around Buffalo, since the last meeting of the conference. He also reported on the actions of several members of Local No. 30, working for the Hobner shop, of Syracuse, on the Briggs Hospital, at Ithaca, N. Y. The delegate of Local No. 30 was instructed by the conference to inform the members of Local No. 30 to observe trade laws and to see to it that they are enforced.

Delegate Redmond, of Local No. 12, reported that about 20 per cent of Local No. 12's men were at work. He also spoke of the unfair conditions on the Administration Building at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., as did Delegate Wickersheim, and both delegates were of the opinion that the job will be let to a union contractor.

Delegate Krause, of Rochester, reported that a few of the local's men were at work and that the R. M. Davis shop of the same town was working 100 per cent union.

Delegate Laurens, of Local No. 30, stated that none of the local's men were at work, and that trade conditions around Syracuse were very poor. Delegate Laurens was instructed by the conference to furnish International President Mullaney certain information on the Rome State School, at Rome, N. Y.

Delegate Wickersheim, of Local No. 40, advised the conference that very nearly all of the local's men were at work.

International President Mullaney spoke to the delegates on code mat-

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Editor, "ASBESTOS WORKER," 211 Machinists Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on the Journal mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form on the back, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor "Asbestos Worker," 211 Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address immediately.

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