ASBESTOS WORKER



JULY, 1935

VOLUME TEN

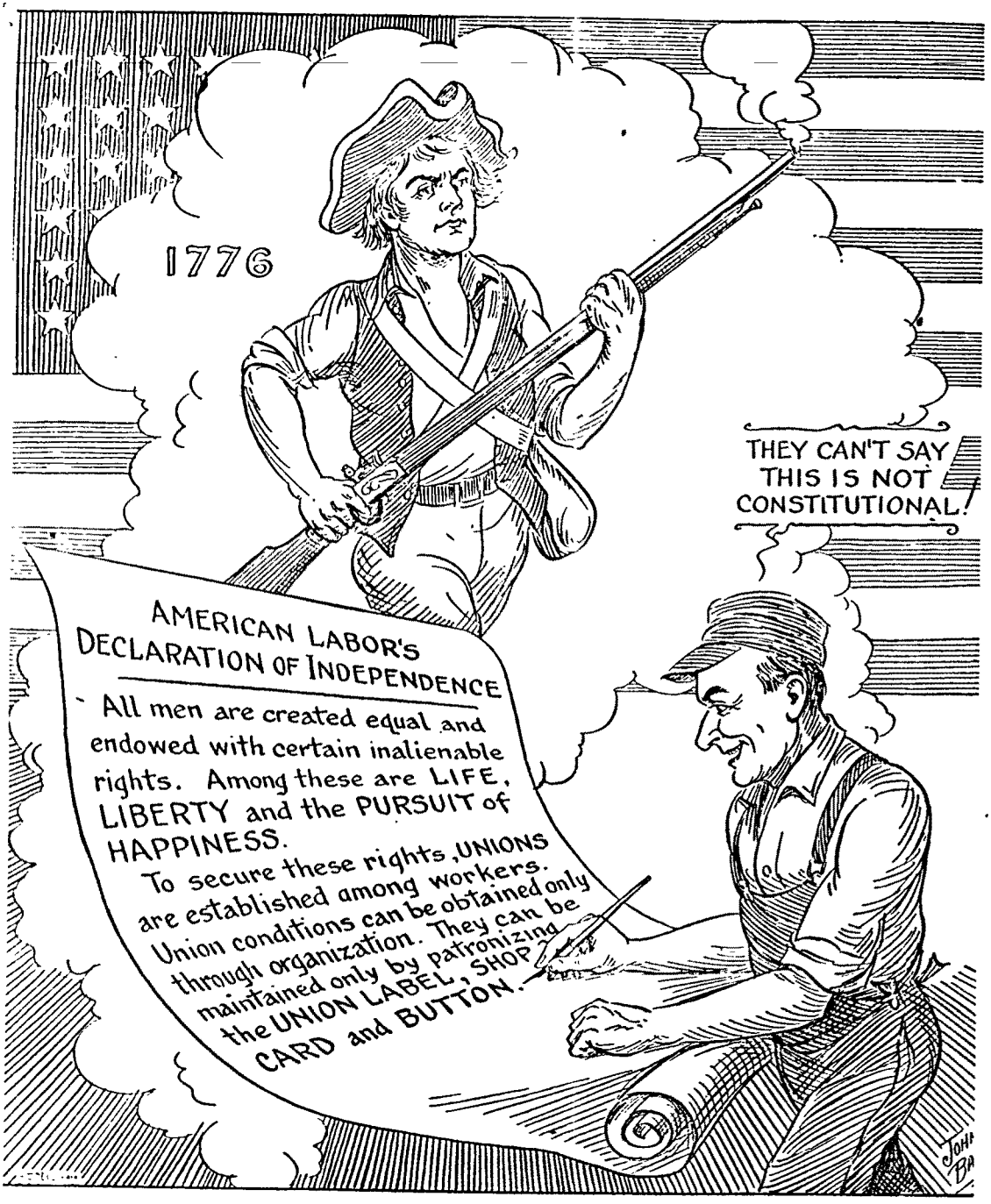
NUMBER TWENTY

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I.P.E.U. 414

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

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Vol. X WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1935 No. 20

Labor Union Dues Are Held Tax Free

By Godfrey N. Nelson

On account of the marked expansion in labor union activities and the consequent greater need of revenue caused thereby, the extent to which payments of dues and assessments are allowed as deductions for income tax purposes has become of relatively more importance to the members of such organizations.

Inasmuch as the statute, Revenue Act of 1934, makes no provision for the allowance as deductions of dues and assessments as such, it falls upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue to make regulations governing the deductibility of these items. Such a ruling (I. T. 2888) was promulgated by the bureau on May 6, 1935. (Internal Revenue Bulletin, Volume XIV, No. 18.)

In the absence of specific mention in the law of the deductibility of dues and assessments imposed by labor unions upon their members, such payments, in order to be allowable, must come within the meaning of "ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred * * * in carrying on any trade or business" as provided in Section 23a of the Revenue Act.

Scope of Bureau's Ruling

Applying this general rule according to its interpretation by the courts, the bureau holds that so-called monthly dues and international assessments are deductible as business expenses, "if such dues and assessments are used to meet the expenses of strictly labor union activities."

So far as the individual member is concerned, if he paid to a recognized representative of the union the monthly dues or assessments which were imposed for operating expenses there is a presumption that the money so paid was used to meet the expenses of the union. The member could not be individually charged with the necessity of ascertaining that the money paid by him was not so used.

Local assessments for "out of work" benefit payments to unemployed members are also deductible. In this connection, however, the ruling limits the deductibility to payments made to unemployed members of the trade "who are capable of working." If the proceeds of such assessments are used to provide funds for the payment of sick or accident benefits they are regarded as in the nature of insurance premiums, which are not deductible. Likewise, an assessment imposed because of the death of a member is not an allowable deduction.

Other Deductions Allowed

While the recent ruling of the bureau deals only with payments made by union members, it is worthy of note that in respect to receipts by such members the Revenue Act (Section 22b) provides generally that receipts of compensation for accidents or health insurance, or under workmen's compensation acts, such as compensation for personal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received, whether received in settlement of a suit or by agreement, are not taxable to the recipient.

Proceeds of life insurance policies, paid on the death of the insured, are also free of the income tax.

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REPORT OF THE
GENERAL PRESIDENT

Elmhurst, Long Island, June 30, 1935.

To Officers and Membership, Affiliated Locals,

Greetings:

The activities of your President during the last quarter began with a trip to Wilmington and a special meeting of Local 42. Business Agent Hunter and Brother Joseph Elliott attended this meeting representing Local 14 and heard your President uphold the territorial complaint of Local 42 and give all present to understand what was to be expected if a certain Philadelphia shop and its mechanic members of Local 14 failed to respect Trade Law in the future.

Then to Youngstown and a meeting of Local 35, at which your President heard the appeals of Brothers Hagenbring and Vederneck, as referred to him by the General Executive Board. International Vice President Dalton and President McIntyre of Local 3, Cleveland, were in attendance at this meeting. Then to Cleveland and a meeting of Local 3. Toledo was next in line, with a meeting of Local 45. Then to Detroit and a conference with Business Agent McElroy and later to a meeting of Employers and the Executive Board of Local 25, which discussed the terms of newly-proposed Joint Trade Agreement.

Then to Buffalo, and a conference with Business Agent Rice of Local 4 and with him to the Carey Shop, where your President informed Mr. Sapp, the manager, that in order to work in harmony with our International Association, he would be obliged to observe Article 7 of the Joint Trade Agreement, and have no shop other than his own in any way connected with the labor of his operations.

Next came Syracuse and the regular quarterly session of the New York State Conference of Asbestos Workers. International Secretary Sickles was in attendance. Then to Rochester with Secretary Sickles and a meeting of Local 26, where your President heard the appeal of Brother Haidle as referred to him by the General Executive Board. Buffalo was next in line and a meeting with the Executive Board and officials connected with the finances of Local 4 in order that an audit be made. Secretary Sickles conducted the audit and later presented its findings to a special meeting of Local 4, called by and presided over by your President. The Local accepted the findings, which, among other things, showed it indebted to former Business Agent Harmon in amount of $236.07. Then to Toronto (Sickles heading for Pittsburgh) and a conference with Business Agent Thorpe and later shop visits followed by a meeting of Local 10. Chicago was

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the next stop and a conference with Vice President Mulligan, just before he went "on the air" as labor spokesman for the proposed 8 hour day for women bill, then pending before the Illinois State Legislature. Then with Vice President Mulligan to Milwaukee where our membership was found back at work in the Sprinkman Shop as ordered by your President, pending his arrival. A joint conference between Mr. Sprinkman and the officials of Local 19 showed that this eight day shop strike could have been avoided and the differences on both sides amicably adjudicated had there been a Joint Trade Board functioning in our craft in Milwaukee. Your International Officers quickly effected a settlement, which was later ratified by a special meeting of the Local. Later came a meeting with the Milwaukee Employers on the question of Joint Trade Agreement, after which your President headed for Toronto, leaving Vice President Mulligan to direct future agreement negotiations. He did his usual good job as his report indicates. At Toronto came a meeting of the Employers and Local 10 committee on the question of Joint Trade Agreement. Then to Washington on the call of President McDonough of the (our) Building Trades Department. The call proved to be the court action brought against the Department by the rival (Williams) faction, in which its request to enjoin us from functioning was denied by the Court.

Then to Philadelphia and a day with Business Agent Hunter in the interests of Local 14. White Plains came next and a meeting of Local 91. Washington again and business at the General Office. Then to Baltimore with Secretary Sickles for a conference with Business Agent Dowd and later the meeting of Local 11. The next duty, a sad one, was to represent our International Association at the interment of Brother Joseph Murphy, International Secretary-Treasurer of the Elevator Constructors, buried at Brooklyn, New York. Then to Charleston, W. Va., and a conference with Business Agent Adkins and a meeting of Local No. 80. Later came a Joint Conference between the Charleston Employers and Local 80 Committee on the question of Joint Trade Agreement.

Louisville was next in line, with a conference with Business Agent Schultz, a meeting of Local 51 and a joint conference between the Louisville Employers and Local Committee on the question of Joint Trade Agreement. Then to Cincinnati and a conference with Business Agent Sullivan of Local 8. Then to Columbus and a conference with President Neil and Business Agent Hallarn, later followed by a meeting of Local 44. Then followed a Joint Conference between the Columbus Employers and Local officials on the subject of Joint Trade Agreement. Then to Chicago and a Conference with Vice President Mulligan.

The general working conditions in our craft show but little improvement and that little in the air conditioning field, now showing some activity which should increase with the summer heat. Of the money soon to be spent by the Emergency Relief Authorities, approximately $325,000,000 will find its way into real building construction. This will help when it materializes, but is as yet a long way off in so far as the Asbestos Worker

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is concerned. Since our last Journal issue, the Codes have gone over the hill. Much might be said on their passing but let "requiescat in pace" suffice. The decision of the Court that hastened their demise, was in this instance unanimous and in notable contrast to the "fives to fours" to which we have become accustomed. It looks as though President Roosevelt, like the fellow from Texas, "took in too much territory" in his well intentioned effort to establish humane standards for the wage earner. Thus once again we are made to realize that labor never got anything it did not fight for. Nor hold anything it got except by more fighting. Its progress has been opposed at every step of the way. And so it will always be, courts or no courts. To the bulldog goes the bone.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President

Decisions

rendered by your President after hearings on appeals referred to him by action of the General Executive Board:

Hagenbring, Verdenack vs. Local 35, Youngstown. Appeal sustained. Both restored to former local standing.

Local 4, Buffalo vs. Francis, Shoemacher, Lutz, Local 35, Youngstown. Local action sustained. Penalty each in amount of $12.50.

Haidle vs. Local 26, Rochester. Local action sustained.

In addition to the above, your President has investigated and established the fact that the Unemployment Fund of Local 32, Newark, New Jersey, was legally placed upon its books in October, 1934 and that payments to it and disbursements from it have been made since that date.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President

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The Convention Referendum

as submitted to our affiliated local unions has resulted as follows:

Locals voting to concur in the recommendation of the General Executive Board to postpone the convention until 1937 were: 1 St. Louis, 2 Pittsburgh, 3 Cleveland, 4 Buffalo, 5 Los Angeles, 7 Seattle, 8 Cincinnati, 9 Portsmouth, 10 Toronto, 11 Baltimore, 12 New York, 14 Philadelphia, 15 Winnipeg, 17 Chicago, 18 Indianapolis, 19 Milwaukee, 21 Dallas, 22 Houston, 24 Washington, 25 Detroit, 26 Rochester, 27 Kansas City, 28 Denver, 29 Amarillo, 30 Syracuse, 31 Providence, 32 Newark, 33 Connecticut, 35 Youngstown, 36 Portland, O., 37 Evansville, 38 Wilkes-Barre, 39 Omaha, 40 Albany, 41 Fort Wayne, 42 Wilmington, 43 Springfield, 44 Columbus, 45 Toledo, 46 Elmira, 48 Atlanta, 50 Tacoma, 51 Louisville, 52 Newport News, 53 New Orleans, 54 Vancouver, 55 Mobile, 56 Wood River, 58 Great Falls, 64 Tulsa, 70 Vallejo, 75 South Bend, 78 Birmingham, 79 Dayton, 80 Charleston, 81 Cedar Rapids, 82 Spokane, 86 Nashville, 87 San Antonio, 88 Richmond, 90 Memphis, 91 White Plains, 93 Brooklyn, 94 Oklahoma City.

TOTAL 64

Locals voting to non-concur in the recommendation of the General Executive Board to postpone the convention until 1937 were: Local 6, Boston.

TOTAL 1

Locals failing to make referendum returns to the General Office were: 16 San Francisco, 23 Montreal, 34 Minneapolis, 47 Rock Island, 49 Shreveport, 57 Sioux City, 74 Des Moines, 84 Akron, 85 Atlantic City, 89 Trenton, 92 Duluth.

TOTAL 11

In conformity with the results of this referendum the convention of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers scheduled for September, 1935, is hereby officially declared postponed until September, 1937.

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY,
General President.

Attest:

C. W. SICKLES,
General Secretary.

HUGH E. MULLIGAN, Vice President,
ALBERT DALTON, Vice President,
GEORGE R. HENNIG, Vice President.

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Wagner-Connery Act

The underlying purpose of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act, passed by the United States Congress and as we go to press awaiting Presidential signature, is to provide a solution for the industrial unrest caused by the action of many employers in denying the right of employees to organize in bona fide unions and their refusal to accept collective bargaining methods to adjust labor disputes.

To remedy this situation the Act declares the encouragement of collective bargaining to be the "policy of the United States."

The reasons for the enactment of the law are given in Section 1 of the Act under the heading "Findings and Policy." The text of Section 1 follows:

"The denial by employers of the right of employees to organize and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining lead to strikes and other forms of industrial strife or unrest, which have the intent or the necessary effect of burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce by (a) impairing the efficiency, safety, or operation of the instrumentalities of commerce; (b) occurring in the current of commerce; (c) materially affecting, restraining, or controlling the flow of raw materials or manufactured or processed goods from or into the channels of commerce, or the prices of such materials or goods in commerce; or (d) causing diminution of employment and wages in such volume as substantially to impair or disrupt the market for goods flowing from or into the channels of commerce.

"The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership associations, substantially burdens and affects the flow of interstate and foreign commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions, by depressing rate levels and the purchasing power of wage earners in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries.

"Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment or interruption, and promotes the flow of interstate and foreign commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest by encouraging practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences as to wages, hours, or other working conditions, and by restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employees.

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by the worker of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of his employment or other mutual aid or protection."

The public pays the bill. Why not buy Union-made, American products which will increase our payrolls, instead of buying non-Union, foreign-made goods which will increase our relief rolls?

If the four billion, eight hundred million dollar work relief fund were spent directly for Union-made products, all of us would soon be wearing a prosperity smile.

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ROOSEVELT APPOINTS BERRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt's order continuing the National Recovery Administration until April 1, 1936, in accordance with the resolution adopted by Congress, abolished the old National Industrial Recovery Board and named a single acting NRA Administrator, James L. O'Neill, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who had been control officer of the old NRA during the last six months of its existence.

The President appointed George L. Berry, president of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, assistant to the Administrator to represent labor.

As head of a new division of review to collect information on business and industry and the experience of the NRA, the President named Leon C. Marshall, a member of the old NIRB.

The President also set up a new division of business co-operation to work with industries that wish to operate under voluntary codes of fair practice. As the director of this division the President appointed Prentiss L. Coonley, former president of the Walworth Company, manufacturers of pipe fittings and valves. Mr. Walworth had been with the old NRA a year and for some time had been assistant to Donald R. Richberg, acting chairman of the defunct NIRB.

The President also appointed the following Advisory Council of six members, representing business, labor and consumers:

Charles Edison, of New Jersey, son of the late inventor and head of the Edison laboratories and factories.

Howell Cheney, of Hartford, Conn., silk manufacturer.

Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Walton H. Hamilton, of Yale University, consumers' representative on the old National Industrial Recovery Board.

Emily Newell Blair, chairman of the old Consumers' Advisory Council.

In accordance with the decree of the United States Supreme Court declaring the old National Recovery Act unconstitutional, the skeletonized NRA will continue minus its most important functions.

The enforcement of business codes of fair practice is eliminated. It will have no authority to fix maximum hours, minimum wages, regulate work conditions or abolish child labor. If there are corporations or individual employers who manifest a sincere desire to continue the terms of the codes as voluntary agreements, the new organization will give them all assistance possible.

One of the constructive activities of the new set up, President Roosevelt announced, will be a "careful appraisal of the two-year accomplishments of the NRA and in preserving for permanent use the records of that experience."

It will also gather statistics to show how far employers are operating under voluntary agreements and to determine whether business leaders will continue under the voluntary plan the fair practice codes enforced by law under the old NRA and maintain the wages and hours imposed by those codes.

To insure 100 per cent code compliance of the NRA labor provisions, demand the Union Label. There can be no chiseling in Union industries.

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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

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Secretary-Treasurer
Room 211, Machinists Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

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Vol. X JULY, 1935 No. 20

FIGHT STARTED AGAINST RETURN OF CHILD LABOR

A firm belief that the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the NRA unconstitutional means that many employers will resort to child labor as a source of business profit, was expressed by the National Child Labor Committee in New York.

"It is unthinkable," the committee said, "that child labor should be permitted to regain a foothold in American industry. Yet with the end of the NRA codes the employment of children will again be legal in many States, in some even under 14 years.

"Moreover, with the removal of the present wage restriction it will again be profitable for unscrupulous employers to exploit low-paid children and reputable employers will be forced to meet their competition."

The committee said efforts would be redoubled to obtain ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, conferring on Congress the power to "limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age," which requires the approval of 12 or more States. But inasmuch as it would be early in 1937 before this objective could be obtained the committee said "in the meantime it is to be hoped some constitutional method will be found for continuing until that time the protection afforded children by means of the codes," adding:

"Previous experience shows that children flock back to industry as soon as legal restrictions are lowered."

PERCENTAGE SOPHISTRY ON CHILD LABOR

Supporters of employers who have so little regard for the rights of children as to seek ever larger opportunity to chain them to the wheels of industry and commerce for profit are very adept in producing statistics designed to soothe the conscience of those who might be aroused to action by the encouragement given to child labor exploiters in the Supreme Court decision invalidating the National Recovery Act.

Percentage statistics are among these sophistical devices now trumped up to minimize the child labor evil. The New York Times uses this ruse in an editorial which considers the child labor evil not in cold figures but according to a very soothing percentage scheme. The editorial points out that, according to the figures compiled by the U. S. Census Bureau, "of 48,000,000 people gainfully employed in 1930, fewer than 1½ per cent were children under the age of 16." Only 1½ per cent! How infinitesimal it sounds! Granted that the Supreme Court decision did provide for the return of child labor. What does 1½

(Continued on page 19)

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REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1935.

To the Officers and Membership, Affiliated Locals,

Greetings:

The activities of your Secretary-Treasurer away from the General Office during the past Quarter started with attendance in company with President Mullaney at the regular Quarterly New York State Conference of Asbestos Workers.

Then to Rochester and attendance at a special meeting of our Local No. 26 presided over by International President Mullaney.

Next came a meeting with the Executive Board and all Officers of Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 4, connected with the Local finance at which time the financial accounts of the Local were audited under the supervision of your Secretary-Treasurer and with International President Mullaney in attendance.

The findings of this audit were presented to the membership of Local No. 4 at a special meeting called by and presided over by International President Mullaney which meeting accepted the findings as reported.

Leaving President Mullaney on his way to Toronto, Canada, I next visited Pittsburgh and conferred with International Vice President Hennig and Financial Secretary Uebele of Local No. 2 at which time the method of bookkeeping fast being adopted by our Local Unions was outlined in detail.

Next came a conference with Business Agent Brown of Local No. 91 and advice along several issues in the interest of our White Plains, N. Y. membership.

Then to New Haven at which time our laws as affect members on withdrawal was outlined in detail to Business Agent Amellin and Secretary Murphy of our Connecticut Local.

Then to Hartford and conference with Business Agent Gaspich.

Next came Springfield and special meeting of Local No. 43 at which time several troublesome issues were discussed and future procedure outlined. At this meeting a general discussion in relation to recent policy on one operation in particular was terminated by placing the responsibility where it rightfully belonged.

As the guest of President Needham and Business Agent Warren, of Local No. 24, Washington, D. C., I attended the cooperative dinner sponsored by the Building Trades Council of Washington in conjunction with the Washington Building Trades Employers' Association. This endeavor to further the cooperative spirit already existing between

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the Local Council and the Employers' Association has every indication of justifying the effort.

Next to Newark, Local No. 32, for the purpose of auditing the Local accounts as per instructions of President Mullaney. Failure of the Local Financial Secretary to respond to notification resulted in postponement of this audit for a period of one week.

Then to Springfield and attendance at a special meeting of the New England Joint Conference of Asbestos Workers, the Minutes of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Next in company with President Mullaney to a meeting of our Baltimore Local No. 11 at which time President Mullaney ordered an audit of the Local's finance under the supervision of the General Office.

Back to Newark for the audit previously referred to which was at this time executed and a report of the findings of your Secretary-Treasurer forwarded to President Mullaney and Chairman Fitzgerald of the Local No. 32 Auditing Committee.

Next came the audit of Baltimore Local No. 11, the result of which was submitted to a later meeting of Local No. 11 and accepted together with such recommendations as were contained therein, outstanding of which was the adoption of the "Local Union Bookkeeping System" as recommended and approved by the General Office.

Then to New Haven and Hartford, Conn., in the interest of our Connecticut membership.

Then came a trip to Fredericksburg, Va., together with Business Agent Warren of Local No. 24, that the jurisdiction of the Sylvania Plant (in dispute between Locals No. 24 and No. 88) might be established and which resulted in the finding that the operation in question is definitely within the jurisdiction of Local No. 24.

Then to Baltimore and attendance at two meetings between the Local Committee (President McGann and Business Agent Dowd) and representatives of the Local Employers Association in reference to New Trade Agreement, which negotiations are still in progress with every indication of culminating to the satisfaction of all concerned in the near future.

Next came Newark and meeting of Auditing Committee followed by a special meeting of Local No. 32, at which time the Local adopted the recommendation as afore-mentioned in reference to method of Local Union Bookkeeping.

Then a hurried trip to Baltimore and conference with Business Agent Dowd on certain Local issues.

Just prior to going to press came the audit of Local No. 24, Washington, D. C., which proved to more than justify the adoption of the "Local Union Bookkeeping System" as recommended and approved by the General Office, which system was adopted by our Washington Local some four months back.

Fraternally,

C. W. Sickles

Secretary-Treasurer

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New Members

7798 Wm. Snyder_____Minneapolis, Minn.
7799 Wm. J. Reed_____Dallas, Texas
7800 Louis M. Russell_San Francisco, Calif.
7801 Michael McCormick_Kansas City, Mo.
7803 Louis Sitek_____Milwaukee, Wis.
7804 A. D. McCord_____Tulsa, Okla.
7806 Ernest Brown_____Shreveport, La.
7807 Alfred Anderson___Providence, R. I.
7809 John Stennet__San Francisco, Calif.
7810 Wm. H. Carlisle___Wilmington, Del.
7811 Wm. E. Harding___Wilmington, Del.
7813 Charles Martin_____Evansville, Ind.
7814 Wm. G. Boorman_____Toronto, Can.
7815 Arthur C. Dowley____Toronto, Can.
7816 S. Harvey_____Toronto, Can.
7817 Cyril Reed_____Toronto, Can.
7818 Johnston Little_____Toronto, Can.
7819 H. Robinson_____Toronto, Can.
7820 Charles Beeton_____Toronto, Can.
7821 H. Lindsay_____Toronto, Can.
7822 Arnold Pullen_____Toronto, Can.
7823 W. Evers_____Toronto, Can.
7824 Wm. Murdock_____Toronto, Can.
7825 John White_____Toronto, Can.
7826 Joseph G. Voelker___Baltimore, Md.
7827 Thomas F. Quirk_San Francisco, Calif.
7829 George P. Ruley, Jr.__Baltimore, Md.
7830 Earl M. Monroe_____Baltimore, Md.
7831 Andrew Brooks_____Richmond, Va.
7832 Carl W. Thompson_Los Angeles, Cal.
7834 John F. Haggerty_____Elmira, N. Y.

Suspended Members Reinstated

5714 Earl Ballou_____Boston, Mass.
4051 A. Babich_____New York City

Lapsed Members Reinstated

7805 D. C. Ayers____San Francisco, Calif.
7808 Fred Manfredini_San Francisco, Calif.
7812 J. E. Kimbrel_____Evansville, Ind.
7828 Orin L. Dunworth__Kansas City, Mo.
7833 M. J. Holley_____Dallas, Texas

Expelled Members Reinstated

7797 Albert Crepeau__Minneapolis, Minn.
7802 Frank Brusewitz____Milwaukee, Wis.

Members Returning Withdrawal Card

6251 L. V. Pratte____San Francisco, Calif.
1885 Walter Buckett_____Chicago, Ill.
4681 A. C. Markert_____Columbus, Ohio
1517 Frank Bulin_____Milwaukee, Wis.
4474 William R. Hawkins_Philadelphia, Pa.
4042 Mike Ragusin_____New York City
499 E. C. McGee_____Detroit, Mich.
7548 John Steinheimer___Wood River, Ill.

Members Issued Withdrawal Card

2332 John Braun_____Pittsburgh
5714 Earl Ballou_____Boston, Mass.
898 E. Selender_____Seattle, Wash.
7358 Charles Schmitt_____New York City
4998 Nicholas Racich_____New York City
6568 Frank Farrelli_____New York City
6595 Albert Racich_____New York City
4350 Lawrence Parr_____New York City
1011 C. Danish_____New York City
1074 Wm. James_____New York City
1008 Michael Dubell_____New York City
7251 Albert Peterson_____New York City
2400 Carl Mackey_____Indianapolis, Ind.
4746 Ray Devers_____Detroit, Mich.
4387 Martin Flynn_____Connecticut
675 Fred Maier_____Connecticut
5259 George Fronk___Minneapolis, Minn.
5949 Russell Scott_____Columbus, Ohio
6039 Frank Perry_____Tulsa, Okla.
7581 Frank Lucchesi_____Vallejo, Calif.
6680 Elmer Dickens____South Bend, Ind.
3484 Geo. Snyder_____Baltimore, Md.

Members Suspended

(Non-Payment of Dues)

3025 H. T. Curlette_____Tacoma, Wash.
7122 Alonzo Terry_____Baltimore, Md.
5763 Paul Dunn_____Indianapolis, Ind.
7121 Percy Padgett_____Baltimore, Md.

(Non-Compliance Executive Board Instructions)

4003 Wm. Thomas_____New York City

(Pending Trial)

2868 James Cavanaugh__Philadelphia, Pa.
1734 Fred Krueger_____Chicago, Ill.
5864 Emory Hockenberry_____
_____Charleston, W. Va.
1936 W. H. Carr_____Charleston, W. Va.
4106 R. A. Jordan_____New York City

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Members Lapsed

(Non-Payment of Dues)

7708 A. Babbington--Toronto, Ont., Can.
7710 B. Martin------Toronto, Ont., Can.
7698 W. Scott-------Toronto, Ont., Can.
7122 Alonzo Terry-------Baltimore, Md.
2730 Peter R. Barbis------New York City
6524 Joseph Neyland-----New York City
6778 John Mlinarich-----New York City
4114 J. J. Holland--------New York City
4677 Mark Myers--------New York City
4668 A. Vickovich-------New York City
4453 Patrick Franz------New York City
6689 Thos. H. Maddon----New York City
4632 Robert McKeever----New York City
7316 Raymond Polatschek-New York City
5345 E. H. Hosier-------New York City
6344 Leo Hayes--------Philadelphia, Pa.
7055 Edw. Thompson----Philadelphia, Pa.
6199 S. Cronthamal-----Philadelphia, Pa.
6151 Walter Jennings---Philadelphia, Pa.
835 Wm. Shindle------Philadelphia, Pa.
4733 John P. Carrigan--Philadelphia, Pa.
7737 E. F. Dunfield--------Dallas, Texas
473 N. Metcalf----------Detroit, Mich.
1660 H. Broeker----------Detroit, Mich.
4806 W. Campbell---------Detroit, Mich.
2218 W. Burgess----------Detroit, Mich.
6777 J. Knapp-----------Detroit, Mich.
6860 R. Jackson----------Detroit, Mich.
6863 E. Hudson---------Rochester, N. Y.
6505 E. Murphy--------Rochester, N. Y.
2511 Patrick Wall----------Connecticut
7347 Donald St. Clair-------Connecticut
6755 Oscar Dornack---Minneapolis, Minn.
5828 Thomas McHale---Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
5789 Ellis Williams-----Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
3225 A. Baumgartner-------Toledo, Ohio
4031 O. Baumgartner-------Toledo, Ohio
6658 A. J. Cole----------Toledo, Ohio
5972 R. Shasteen----------Toledo, Ohio
5971 A. W. McDonald------Toledo, Ohio
5673 E. Frost----------Toledo, Ohio
6825 E. Fritz----------Toledo, Ohio
4962 V. Lewondowski-------Toledo, Ohio
6569 F. Born----------Toledo, Ohio
5969 R. J. Harter----------Toledo, Ohio
5649 W. Kahl----------Toledo, Ohio
5968 O. Supenski----------Toledo, Ohio
6064 C. Theide----------Toledo, Ohio
7460 Floyd McAtee---------Toledo, Ohio
5417 A. F. Wandersee------Toledo, Ohio
1997 J. C. Roberts---------Toledo, Ohio
7552 A. L. Roevens-----New Orleans, La.
7556 M. W. Massett----New Orleans, La.
7561 Frank Basile------New Orleans, La.
7586 Geo. Schilin------New Orleans, La.
7587 Alfred Fiduccia----New Orleans, La.
7591 W. L. McDerby----New Orleans, La.
7596 Leo Santana------New Orleans, La.
7597 A. J. Natal--------New Orleans, La.
7599 Jules Lafaye------New Orleans, La.
7600 Henry Fasnacht---New Orleans, La.
7602 Max Cressy-------New Orleans, La.
7603 P. Fruchtnicht ----New Orleans, La.
7620 Frank Jones------New Orleans, La.
7747 Clyde Davison----New Orleans, La.
7748 Joseph Accardo----New Orleans, La.
7749 Ray Eagan-------New Orleans, La.
7750 Sam Accardo------New Orleans, La.
7689 Francis E. Jones----Wood River, Ill.

Member Lapsed

(Non-Payment of Withdrawal Renewals)

5152 John Carlson-----Springfield, Mass.

Last issue listed Wm. Krueger, No. 3655, Chicago, as "Suspended Pending Trial" which was in error.

October, 1934, issue listed M. Ragusin, No. 4042, New York City, "Lapsed for non-payment of Renewal fee" which action was in error. Said Brother has deposited his Withdrawal Card and is so recorded.

$460,000,000 Navy

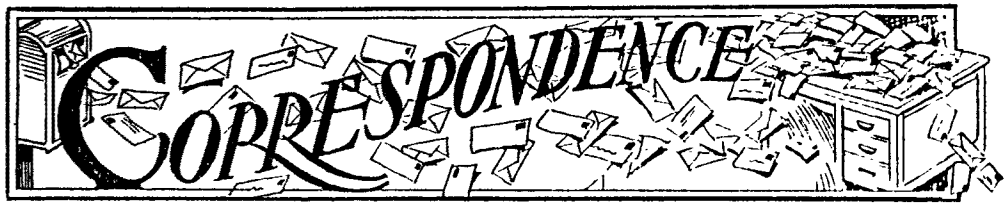
President Roosevelt signed the $460,000,000 bigger Navy bill, which is one of the largest peace-time appropriations for the Navy Department in the history of the country.

The measure provides $100,000,000 for ship building. Included in this amount is $20,000,000 for beginning 24 new battleships, the balance to apply to ships already on the ways. According to Navy Department figures it now has 66 vessels in process of construction.

In addition to the increased number of battleships the bill appropriated $52,000,000 for naval aviation, which it is estimated will include 555 new aircraft of various design.

To prepare the battleships for prompt action in case of emergency the Senate passed a measure providing for 1,032 more naval officers to man them.

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Chicago, Ill.,
June 30, 1935.

C. W. Sickles, Secretary,
Dear Sir and Brother:

Just a few lines to inform you that I spent April 23 and 24 with President Mullaney at Milwaukee on the Sprinkman Shop Strike settlement.

After the settlement, President Mullaney placed the Trade Agreement negotiations in my hands. They finally resulted in the International Form of Joint Trade Agreement including the Trade Board, with the following wage rates:

Ten cent hourly increase ($1.10) from June 15 to December 15, 1935.

Five cent hourly increase ($1.15) from December 15, 1935, to June 15, 1936.

Five cent hourly increase ($1.20) from June 15, 1936, to June 15, 1937.

Five cent hourly increase ($1.25) from June 15, 1937, to June 15, 1938.

Improvers received proportionate increase.

Among those signing the agreement was one shop I organized that had previously run non-union for some time back.

Trusting you find space for this in our Official Journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
HUGH E. MULLIGAN,
International Vice President.

Milwaukee, Wis.,
May 7, 1935.

Editor, Asbestos Worker:
Dear Sir and Brother:

On April 23 and 24 Local No. 19 was honored with a visit from our International Officers, Brothers Jos. A. Mullaney and Hugh Mulligan.

A special meeting was called on April 23 at which time President Mullaney settled a few questions pertaining to local matters and also gave our organization his advice and experience in a talk enjoyed by all.

On the following day a meeting was held with our contractors for the purpose of getting a signed agreement and which we were successful in obtaining through the efforts of President Mullaney and Vice President Mulligan.

At this time I wish to extend our thanks to both Brothers Mullaney and Mulligan for their visit and hope to have them with us again in the near future.

Fraternally yours,
HENRY C. HUG,
Business Agent, Local No. 19.

Rochester, N. Y.,
April 19, 1935.

Editor, Asbestos Worker,
211 Machinists Building,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir and Brother:

On Saturday, April 13, 1935, Local No. 26 held a special meeting. International President Joseph A. Mullaney and International Secretary-Treasurer C. W. Sickles were present. Brother Joseph A. Mullaney straightened out a case over which we have had considerable trouble.

Local No. 26 feels indebted to Brother J. A. Mullaney and Brother Sickles for their help.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES LANG,
Secretary.

Columbus, Ohio,
June 8, 1935.

Editor, The Asbestos Worker,
211 Machinists Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir and Brother:

On June 7 Local No. 44 had the pleasure of meeting our International President, Brother Mullaney, again,

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at which time a special meeting was held in which he, in his fatherly way, told our membership of the conditions now existing over the country and gave us some very good advice, and answered many questions for us. Members of Local No. 44 appreciate our President's visit and thank him for the same. Our one regret is that we cannot have him with us oftener.

We would appreciate it if you would acknowledge with thanks the visit of President Mullaney to Columbus, Ohio.

R. J. HALLARN,
Secretary.

Louisville, Ky.,
June 15, 1935.

Editor, Asbestos Worker,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On June 5 and 6 Local No. 51 was honored by a visit from our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney. We held a special meeting for him. Brother Mullaney made a very nice talk which we enjoyed very much.

We wish to thank him for the good advice he gave us and also some difficulties straightened out for us. Local No. 51 is looking forward to the next visit.

Fraternally yours,
ROY STULTZ,
Business Agent, Local 51.

Charleston, W. Va.,
June 17, 1935.

Editor, The Asbestos Worker,
211 Machinists Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 80, Charleston, W. Va., takes this opportunity to thank our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, for his visit to us on June 4.

In the afternoon of that day a conference was held with local shops and several misunderstandings were cleared up.

In the evening a special meeting of the local was held with all members in attendance, at which our President gave us an interesting talk including some much needed advice.

Local No. 80 hopes that President Mullaney will visit us more frequently in the future.

VERNON ADKINS,
Business Agent.

Tulsa, Okla.,
June 4, 1935.

C. W. Sickles, Editor,
211 Machinists Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you please publish in the next issue of the Journal that Local No. 64 has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months, also please make the corrections in the directory of the local: President, E. A. Wycoff; Business Agent, L. C. Stillwell; Recording Secretary, Newell Stillwell; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, F. D. Furbeck.

We have just recently signed International Forms of Agreement with all insulating companies in Tulsa except the Standard Asbestos. It seems as if things are picking up here and believe there will be a great deal more work this year than we have had for the last three years in this territory.

L. T. DEVERO,
Recording Secretary, Local No. 64.

Tulsa, Okla.,
May 14, 1935.

Mr. C. W. Sickles, Editor,
211 Machinists Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have recently signed up the Lynn C. Converse Engineering Company. This company has given us a great deal of non-union competition for the last eight or nine years. Previous to that time we had a contract signed with them for a short time. We feel that they will stick to the agreement now as this company is a member of the International Association of Contractors.

We are now getting signed Agreements from the shops here with a mechanics' rating of $1 per hour.

L. T. DEVERO,
Secretary.

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MINUTES OF MEETING OF NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF ASBESTOS WORKERS

Syracuse, N. Y.,

April 13, 1935.

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 Chairman Edw. Krause, at 10 a. m. The following delegates were present: Edward Redmond, New York; B. Beikirch, Rochester; Edw. Krause, Rochester; E. Stapleton, Syracuse; John Albert, Syracuse; J. Wickersheim, Albany, and International President Mullaney.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A bill for $5.50 for typewriting was read and was ordered paid.

Mr. R. K. Patterson of the Johns-Manville Corp. addressed the meeting on the expansion of the J-M shop, in the western part of the State, and on certain union matters, relative to Local No. 40.

International Secretary Sickles also was present, and spoke of his duties and activities in Washington, and of the General Executive Board's recommendation not to hold the 1935 convention of our craft. The conference meeting concurred in the board's recommendation.

REPORTS OF DELEGATES

Delegate Redmond, of Local No. 12, reported that there was very little change in the labor situation in New York City, and that prospects for work were very poor.

Delegate Krause reported that 50 per cent of the Rochester Local's men were at work, and that their differences with the United Cork Co. had been settled satisfactorily.

Delegate Stapleton of Syracuse reported that one-third of Local No. 30's men were at work, and Wickersheim of Albany reported that work was good in their territory at the present time.

On a complaint to the conference, filed by Local No. 12, against Local No. 91, about working conditions on a certain job in their jurisdiction, the secretary was instructed to inform Local No. 91 of the complaint, and that Local No. 91 reply thereto.

Delegate Redmond at the request of Local No. 12, asks the support that the name and title of ASBESTOS WORKER be recognized by the State and all of its municipalities. The conference gladly agreed to the granting of this support to Local No. 12.

The conference meeting then adjourned at 12:30 p. m.

Expenses, $5.50.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN WICKERSHEIM,

Secretary.

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NEW ENGLAND JOINT CONFERENCE OF ASBESTOS WORKERS

Boston, Mass., May 15, 1935.

Minutes of the New England Joint Conference meeting held on Sunday, May 12, 1935, at the Highland Hotel, Springfield, Mass.

The meeting was called to order at 9 a. m. by International Secretary-Treasurer C. W. Sickles, and present were the following delegates: John Gaspich, Harry Haake and James Amellin, of Local No. 33, Conn.; Ernest Carlson, of Local No. 31, Providence, R. I.; James Dunn, William Drislane and Anton Sevelius, of Local No. 43, Springfield, Mass., and Organizer John W. Hoff of Local No. 6.

Minutes of previous meeting dispensed with owing to Conference not having a meeting in over two years.

Report of Delegate Carlson, of Local No. 31, on Bureguard, a non-union contractor, and the Underground Steam Construction Co., employing non-union men in their territory. Carlson expects Bureguard to sign up in the near future. Prospects for work at present very poor.

Delegates Gaspich, Haake and Amellin, of Local No. 33, report work fair at present time and prospects very good for the coming Fall. No non-union activities in their territory.

Delegates Drislane, Dunn and Sevelius, of Local No. 43, report on Monson State Hospital, P. W. A. project done by Underground Co. with non-union men. Local No. 43 refusing to work on same owing to Underground refusing to pay transportation expenses. Local No. 43 had two men to start job but were ordered off after expenses were not forthcoming. Very little work in their territory at present and prospects poor.

Delegate Hoff, of Local No. 6, reports work falling off at present time after a fair winter in comparison to the last two years. Air conditioning and refrigerating jobs a big help to local men during the winter. Some P. W. A. projects on hand at present, but not enough to go around. No private work; also several members on E. R. A. He also reported his activities as organizer working in conjunction with the General Office on several International matters.

International Secretary Sickles gave the delegates a lengthy and interesting talk; also much advice on trade conditions throughout the country and the many P. W. A. rulings that confront the International.

Discussion on Taunton, New Bedford and Grafton, all Massachusetts P. W. A. projects. Underground Co. now employing union men and paying expenses on Grafton State Hospital project. Delegate Carlson reports he has Massachusetts citizens in his Local and will be able to man both Taunton and New Bedford jobs, which are in his territory.

Question of agreements was then taken under discussion and it was unanimously agreed that Locals Nos. 31, 33 and 43 negotiate for a signed trade agreement with their respective employers incorporating the zone rates of the Plumbers and Steamfitters Code of $1.20 per hour, to become effective September 1, 1935, and employers to be notified immediately, the Conference endorsing same.

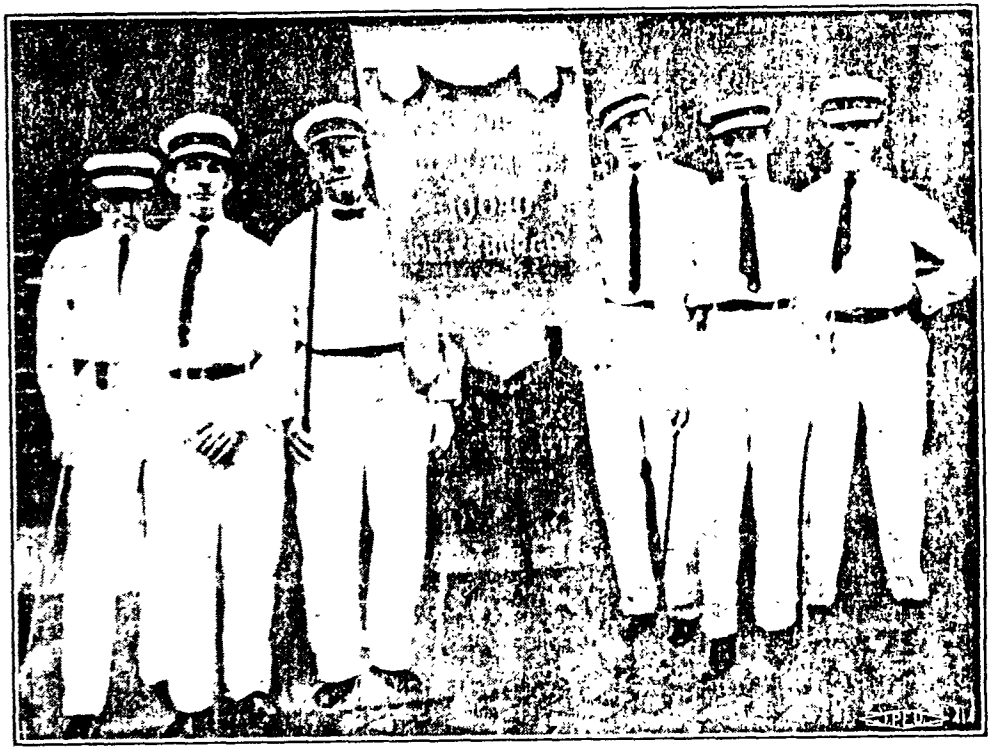
Delegates then agreed to renew the previous policy of meeting quarterly in January, April, July and October, beginning next October on the third Saturday. Locals to send as many delegates as desired but no Local to cast more than one vote on any issue.

Election of officers. The following were elected for a term of one year: Anton Sevelius, President; Harry Haake, Vice President; John W. Hoff, Secretary-Treasurer. Boston was then voted as the next city for the Conference to meet.

Secretary Treasurer's books were audited and found correct. Adjourned at 1 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN W. HOFF,
Secretary, N. E. J. Conference.

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AMONG OUR SOUVENIRS

The above picture was taken Labor Day, 1903, and comprised the membership of the first Pittsburgh, Pa., Local, known as "Asbestos Workers Local Union No. 10040" and which later affiliated with our International Association as Local No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Left to right: Charles Rice; M. F. McParland, A. F. Obenour, George R. Hennig, Lou Flood and Wm. Mansfield.

Four of these members are still in good standing with our Pittsburgh Local No. 2 (International Vice President Hennig; Brothers McParland, Obenour, and Mansfield). Brother Rice at the present time in membership and representing our Buffalo Local No. 4, as Business Agent.

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Appropriate resolutions have been adopted by the Local Unions and copies of same forwarded the General Office.

Bro. A. Wagner, Reg. No. 83, Local No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bro. John Manson, Reg. No. 237, Local No. 6, Boston, Mass.

Bro. Fred Knudsen, Reg. No. 4676, Local No. 6, Boston, Mass.

Bro. John Dunwoody, Reg. No. 992, Local No. 12, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Bro. John Dobud, Reg. No. 3975, Local No. 12, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Bro. Wm. Spence, Reg. No. 1239, Local No. 12, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Bro. Thomas J. Heard, Reg. No. 806, Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bro. Louis Lester, Reg. No. 522, Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich.

Bro. L. H. Ahlborn, Reg. No. 6055, Local No. 79, Dayton, Ohio.

Bro. F. C. Gokee, Reg. No. 6143, Local No. 82, Spokane, Wash.

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Air-Conditioning

As recovery from previous depressions has often been connected with the growth of great new industries, such as the automobile and radio manufacture, the hope has sometimes been expressed that the new industry which may expedite the pace of recovery today will be air-conditioning. Clyde L. Rogers, in The Annalist, cites some of its possibilities, as well as some of the obstacles.

Sales of air-conditioning equipment have continued to expand steadily. Reports for the first half of the current year are expected to show a greater growth than for any previous period. It was not until after the war that cooling made its appearance in some of the larger metropolitan theatres. Until 1926 that was practically the only development of importance. in that year the first department stores installed a system, and from 1926 to 1929 the use of cooling systems in semi-public buildings increased rapidly. The first office building to be completely air-conditioned was equipped in 1929, and in the same year a hotel adopted partial air-conditioning. An estimate made in 1933, which is believed still to represent conditions with reasonable accuracy, showed that, among buildings which could still use air-conditioning advantageously, were 22,500 theatres, 1,500 department stores, 10,000 office buildings, 20,000 banks, 26,000 hotels and 9,400 hospitals.

Competitive pressure has played an increasingly important role in forcing installation of air-conditioning. One of the larger equipment manufacturers in the New York area reports that a German restaurant proprietor, located in a neighborhood heavily supplied with restaurants of the same type, has more than doubled his business through the introduction of Summer conditioning. Competition on the part of buses and private cars has hastened the introduction of air-conditioning (which not only cools the air but eliminates dust and reduces noise) on railroad passenger cars. At the end of 1933 there were only 648 air-conditioned passenger cars in operation; at the end of 1934 the figure had passed 2,500. It is predicted that, when figures for the first six months of 1935 become available, they will show an additional 2,000 cars in which air-conditioning has been installed. This will still mean that only about 9 per cent of the total number of passenger cars have been conditioned. Motor bus manufacturers and operators are already experimenting with air-conditioning, as are manufacturers.

While the greatest potential field for air-conditioning is in residential apartments and private homes, it is here also that the greatest obstacles are encountered. The expense is still formidable. Mr. Rogers estimates the initial cost of complete air-conditioning in the average dwelling at not less than $500 a room. Installation, moreover, presents a separate problem for every house. A great deal of further technical research must be done before manufacturers can hope to manufacture or market residential air-conditioning equipment on a large scale.

PERCENTAGE SOPHISTRY ON CHILD LABOR

(Continued from page 8)

per cent of the total number gainfully employed amount to any way? Nothing in the world to worry about in that diminutive figure.

But the recital of the actual statistical facts visualizes a different picture than the percentage snapshot presented by the Times. The census of 1930 showed that employers, taking advantage of economic conditions, put 130,000 children under 16 years of age to work in the production of profit for those who own and control industry and employed 50,000 boys and girls 16 and 17 years old in dangerous occupations.

(Continued on page 21)

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Social Security Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Wagner-Lewis Social Security Bill, passed by the Senate five months after the program which it elaborates was outlined by President Roosevelt, will benefit around 26,000,000 wage earners. The vote was 76 to 6. The measure had already passed the House in a somewhat different form.

It includes provisions for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, assistance to dependent mothers and children and aid to the blind.

In reaching the total of 30,000,000 who administration experts declare will receive benefits from the measure it was estimated that about 27,000,000 will be covered by the unemployment insurance and old-age pension provisions. Emergency assistance of the needy aged will bring in another 1,000,000, while 1,000,000 dependent children, from 300,000 to 500,000 crippled children and 100,000 blind persons will be protected by other provisions.

Under the unemployment insurance provisions employers of four or more persons will pay an excise tax beginning in January, 1936. The tax is 1 per cent of the payroll the first year, 2 per cent the second year and 3 per cent the third and following years. Employees make no contributions to the unemployment insurance fund. A Federal appropriation of $4,000,000 in 1936 and $49,000,000 annually thereafter is provided to help the States meet the administrative costs of the plan.

The law encourages the States to set up unemployment insurance systems by providing for the refund of 90 per cent of the payroll taxes to States which establish insurance plans approved by the Federal Board which administers the law.

The compulsory old-age pension plan is intended to cover all groups of wage earners receiving up to $3,000 a year with the exception of casual and agricultural workers, servants, workers for Federal and State Governments and for religious, scientific, charitable, educational and literary organizations. The Federal Government will assist States with old-age pension laws of their own by contributing up to $15 a month and half of that set aside by any of the States in their pension plans.

To finance the pension plan employers beginning in 1937 will pay to the Government a payroll tax of 1 per cent. A similar tax is levied on employees. These taxes increase 0.5 per cent each three years until 1949 when they reach a total contribution of 3 per cent from each side. The Government will allot $49,750,000 the first year and as much as may be needed annually thereafter to States granting old-age pensions to the indigent who have reached the age of 65. The Government contribution will be half of that made by the State but in no case more than $15 a month.

The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Russell of Georgia permitting the 15 States without pension laws to obtain such assistance from the Government up to $15 a month for two years, with the presumption that at the end of that time these States will have adopted pension laws.

The old-age pension section was materially weakened by the inclusion of an amendment sponsored by Senator Clark of Missouri permitting employers who maintain private pension plans to be exempted from the taxes set up in the bill.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 51 to 35 despite warnings from the sponsors of the measure that it would encourage employers to limit jobs to young people and to discharge them long before they reach the eligibility age for pensions. The belief was expressed in administration circles that this decidedly objectionable feature would be eliminated by the conference committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives in its adjustment of the differences between the bill as it passed each body.

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Dependent Mothers and Children

The bill also establishes a fund of $24,750,000 to be set aside for 1936 for allocation to States with approved plans of assistance to dependent children. The Government will bear one-third of the cost, but in no case more than $6 a month where there is one dependent child and $4 a month for each additional child.

The bill also appropriates $3,000,000 for 1936 and such sums as may be necessary thereafter for pensions to those who are totally blind.

To protect crippled children the bill appropriates $2,850,000 annually to assist States in caring for them and $3,850,000 annually for paternal and infant care on a 50-50 basis with the States.

The Social Security Bill as it passed the House provided an independent agency for its administration. The Senate bill places the administrative board in the Department of Labor. This difference will be threshed out by the conference committee.

WAGES CUT IN MILLS

MARION, N. C.—The Seamless Hosiery Mills of Marion, where a bitter cotton mill strike occurred in 1929, are the leaders in North Carolina wage slashing.

Shortly after the Supreme Court ruled the NRA unconstitutional, four of the mills reduced wages as much as 50 per cent in the knitting departments. The finishing departments were cut almost in half. Workers who formerly received the code minimum of $12 per week will now make only from $6 to $9 per week, according to Larry Hogan, representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

W. W. Neal, president of the Marion Knitting Mills, known as "a friend of the worker" and a member of the Darrow NRA Investigating Board, was the first to cut wages.

The other concerns which cut wages here are the Blue Ridge Hosiery Mills, the Elizabeth James Mills and the McPar Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Neal received much publicity prior to the NRA for putting his mili on an eight-hour schedule and raising wages.

This is the second serious instance in this State where wages have been slashed since the Supreme Court decision. The Glen Alpine Mill, Glen Alpine, N. C., cut wages last week and put the knitters on three eight-hour shifts. The boarders, although unorganized, struck—and fearing the strike would spread to other departments, the company closed the plant down as soon as Hogan arrived in Glen Alpine and talked with the strikers.

PERCENTAGE SOPHISTRY ON CHILD LABOR

(Continued from page 19)

Of course the assertion that child labor in 1930 was limited to 1½ per cent of the gainfully employed workers is a resort to sophistry to minimize the importance of the child labor evil. On the other hand, the plain statement that 130,000 children under 16 were employed and 50,000 more of tender ages compelled to work at hazardous jobs dramatically visualizes this large army of boys and girls chained to mills and factories when they should be in school and tends to arouse definite opposition to the continuance of this evil.

Percentage statistics like those used by the New York Times are nothing but a smokescreen shot out to conceal the truth about child labor. They undertake to hide the actual facts regarding this social outrage.

The power development the country needs most is purchasing power. Buying Union Label goods will produce it faster than building dams.

"In Union there is strength." Under Union Labels there is QUALITY. continue under the voluntary plan.

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Recovery Up to Building Industry

By John T. Flynn

The key to recovery at this moment rests, not in Washington and in Congress, but throughout the country and in the planning rooms of American builders. The threat to recovery through building is to be found in the price structure of the building industry. The costs of building, particularly of home building, are high and they are in danger of rising.

For some months material costs have been lower than they were at the same time last year. But with the arrival of building weather and a little spurt in private contracts, prices instantly began to rise. In the last month, lumber prices have risen from $1.50 to $5 per thousand feet. The government plans to spend millions to stimulate construction. A price rise now will wreck the whole plan.

The hope of a building revival is in the residential field. It is the only sort of building which is more active than last year.

Also, construction generally has been at a very much slower pace than last year. In January building contracts were 46 per cent under January, 1934. In February they were 22 per cent under the preceding February, in March 31 per cent under and in April 1 per cent under. This was better, of course, but still shows that we have not even reached last year's small total.

The greater part of all this construction, however, was publicly financed projects. Were it not for that the building industry would be practically dead. The reason for the falling off in the general total of building was the decline in public building and the failure of private building to take up the slack.

But residential construction alone has increased. The whole amount of it is not great, but the increase is the chief bright spot in the business world.

It would undoubtedly be larger were it not for the cost of building which still frightens prospective home owners. Building costs are 12 per cent higher than in 1933 and 24 per 'cent higher than in 1932 when there was a great deal more private building than there is now.

However the costs are a trifle under last year in some things and about the same in others. If they should rise, the result, so far as this incipient home building activity is concerned, would be twofold. Home building by existing conventional business methods would suffer a swift and severe setback. But something more far-reaching would follow.

The new pre-fabricated house, built by factory methods, would probably be given an immense impetus. The building industry has it in its power now to kill the goose that, for so many years, has laid its golden eggs and is now emitting the premonitory clucks before resuming the egg business.

$249,000,000 Housing Plans Are Turned Over to Hopkins

Final determination of the housing projects to be financed out of $249,000,000 set aside by President Roosevelt for Public Works Administrator Ickes' slum clearance program has been turned over to Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, according to a disclosure by Mr. Ickes himself when Hopkins' name was sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Mr. Ickes said the allotment board had already approved 72 low-cost projects in 60 cities and that he had submittted 24 more projects in 21 cities.

Slum clearance enthusiasts expected that $560,000,000 of the $4,800,000,000 work relief fund would be expended for low-cost housing, but according to Mr. Ickes the $249,000,000 worth of projects included all those available for speedy construction.

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Supreme Court "Consistency"

From the day the Supreme Court declared the National Recovery Act unconstitutional and held that the Federal Government is without power to enact social-progress legislation concerning wages, hours and work conditions of men and women employed in intrastate industries, self-appointed decision interpreters have undertaken to find in the Court's action the expression of a consistent policy relative to the Constitution.

The fact is the decisions of the Supreme Court are essentially lacking in consistency if by that word is meant taking a position and sticking to it. Its decisions on the taxing power of Congress illustrate the shifting sands on which the Court stands.

When Congress established the system of National currency it became a necessary part of public policy to abolish the wildcat currency issued by State banks, over which Congress had no direct control. To accomplish this purpose indirectly Congress enacted a law imposing a tax on State bank currency. The object of the law was not to produce revenue but to tax the objectionable currency out of existence. The law was appealed to the Supreme Court which ruled that it was a constitutional exercise of the taxing power.

Later, oleomargarine seriously affected the market for dairy butter and because of its cheapness interfered with the prosperity of millions of farmers. To meet this emergency Congress enacted a law placing a tax on oleomargarine. The major purpose was not to produce revenue but to discourage the manufacture of oleomargarine. Although the act accomplished indirectly what it was believed Congress did not have the power to accomplish by direct legislation, and although its admitted purpose was not to raise revenue but to penalize imitation butter, the Supreme Court nevertheless, decided that the oleomargarine tax was constitutional.

Resorting to this same taxing power, Congress undertook to meet the child labor evil by placing a tax on goods in the manufacture of which children under a certain age were employed. Child labor exploiters appealed the law to the Supreme Court, which reversed the position it had taken in the State bank currency and the oleomargarine cases and decided that the law was unconstitutional because the taxing power was used primarily not to raise revenue but to accomplish the humanitarian objective of protecting children from undue industrial exploitation.

That is to say, the Supreme Court declared the Federal tax placed on State bank currency for the purpose of limiting or abolishing it was a constitutional exercise of the taxing power by Congress. Later the Court declared that the Federal tax placed on oleomargarine for the purpose of restricting its marketability in comparison with dairy butter was likewise a constitutional exercise of the taxing power by Congress. But when it came to placing a tax on child labor products for the purpose of freeing children from exploitation by employers who suppressed the instincts of humanity in their search of cheap labor and the pursuit of profit, the Supreme Court held the tax was not permitted by the Federal Constitution.

Other decisions illustrating similar judicial vacillation are well known in the history of the Supreme Court. Consistency may be a jewel, but it does not shine very brilliantly in the opinions of the nation's highest judicial body.

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Financial Secretary—T. J. Thompson, 5736 Juneau Terrace. Phone: Rainier 3210.

Business Agent—Wheeler J. Harigel, 4902 Phinney Ave. Phone: Melrose 7472.

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Recording Secretary — John Sullivan, 1212 Linn St.

Financial Secretary—Gene Fowler, 4326 Whetsel Ave.

Business Agent—John Sullivan, 1015 Vine St. Room 308. PA 4207.

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Financial Secretary—Harry Ryan, 3301 Ailsa Avenue, Hamilton, Md.

Business Agent—Edward McGann, 1643 Gorsuch Avenue. Chesapeake 5476.

No. 12—NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 222 East 31st Street. Office, 222 East 31st St. Telephone Ashland 4-5071.

President—George Rider, 60-31 61st St., Maspeth, L. I. Hegeman 3-6306.

Recording Secretary—Harry Olsen, 460 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Financial Secretary—Jos. Flynn, 222 East 31st St., New York City. Ashland 4-5071.

Business Agent—Edward Redmond, 101-45 111th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Cleveland 3-8608.

Business Agent—Patrick O'Connor, 511 E. 83rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Butterfield 8-4312.

No. 14—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets 3rd Wednesday each month at 1807 Sp. Garden St.

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Recording Secretary—Fred Ricot, 626 West Tusculum St.

Financial Secretary—Wm. Scout, 713 Spruce St., Camden, N. J.

Business Agent—Joseph Hunter, 131 Maple Ave., Willow Grove, Pa. Office: 1807 Sp. Garden St. Open daily. Bell phone Poplar 4319.

No. 15—WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

President—A. B. Fergus, 180 Luxton Ave. 51679.

Recording Secretary—A. B. Fergus, 180 Luxton Ave. 51679.

Financial Secretary—A. B. Fergus, 180 Luxton Ave. 51679.

No. 16—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Building Trades Council, Fourteenth and Guerrero Streets.

President—J. Hoffman, 427 Linden Ave., San Bruno, Calif.

Recording Secretary—Edward A. Dwyer, 1442 22nd Ave. No. 22.

Financial Secretary—Edward A. Dwyer, 1442 22nd Ave. No. 22.

Business Agent—J. D. Brown, 637-A Castro St.

No. 17—CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets 1st Tuesday at Fraternity Hall, 19 West Adams St.

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Recording Secretary—C. P. Smith, 2040 East 82nd St. Regant 2398.

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Financial Secretary—Thomas B. Reed, 933 Allston St. T. 1906.

Business Agent—Thomas B. Reed, 933 Allston Street. T. 1906.

No. 23—MONTREAL, CANADA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month at Labor Temple, 415 St. Catherine, East.

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Business Agent—

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Financial Secretary—N. Hoyle, 322 17th St., S. E. Atlantic 1687-R.

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Financial Secretary—H. A. Taylor, 260 So. Broadway St.

Business Agent—H. A. Taylor, 260 So. Broadway St.

No. 29—AMARILLO, TEX.—Meets 2nd Tuesday each month at Painters' Hall, 503 Van Buren St.

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Recording Secretary—P. O. Purtell, 317 S. Fleming, Dallas, Tex.

Financial Secretary—A. J. Essary, 213 W. Eighth St., Dallas, Tex.

Business Agent—P. O. Purtell, 317 S. Fleming, Dallas, Tex.

No. 30—SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets 1st Friday, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 622 S. Salina St.

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Recording Secretary—John Albert, 445 Rich St. Phone 5-3077.

Financial Secretary—John Albert, 445 Rich St. Phone 5-3077.

Business Agent—John Albert, 445 Rich St. Phone 5-3077.

No. 31—PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets 1st Saturday, 6 p. m., 72 Weybosset St.

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President—P. A. Conlon, 28 Elmwood Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Recording Secretary — Wm. Campbell, 159 Prospect Ave., Irvington, N. J.
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No. 33—CONNECTICUT—Meets 1st Friday at Trades Council Hall, Meriden, Conn.
President—Harry Haake, 351 So. Main St., East Hartford, Conn. 8-0584.
Recording Secretary—John Murphy, 100 Thompson St., New Haven, Conn.
Financial Secretary — J. Gaspich, 49 Annawan St., Hartford, Conn. Telephone 7-8335.
Business Agent—Direct all correspondence to Recording Secretary.

No. 34—MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Hall-4, 614 First Avenue, North Minneapolis.
President—L. Wylie, 3240 38th Ave. So., Minneapolis. Dupont 4879.
Recording Secretary—L. Adair, 4400 Russell Ave. No., Minneapolis. Hyland 0422.
Financial Secretary—Lee Anthony, 1903 Park Ave. No., Minneapolis. Atlantic 7955.
Business Agent—Geo. Kingston, 4109 Jefferson St. N. E. Granville 4183.

No. 35—YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Building Trades Hall, 22 E. Boardman St.
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Recording Secretary—W. E. Latto, 2739 Glenwood Ave. Phone 26485.
Financial Secretary—W. E. Latto, 2739 Glenwood Ave. Phone 26485.
Business Agent—W. E. Latto, 2739 Glenwood Ave. Phone 26485.

No. 36—PORTLAND, OREG.—Meets 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
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Recording Secretary—Ted V. La Mear, 7707 S. E. 18th Ave. Sellwood 0809.
Financial Secretary—R. M. Chinn, 5235 N. E. 23rd Ave. Trinity 7703.
Business Agent—W. Juede, 5206 N. E. 14th Place. Trinity 6300.

No. 37—EVANSVILLE, IND.—Meets first Saturday, Labor Forum, 804 Main St.
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Recording Secretary—Robt. W. Procaskey, 1158 S. Bedford Ave. Indiana 3-2232.
Financial Secretary—Robt. W. Procaskey, 1158 S. Bedford Ave.
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No. 38—WILKES-BARRE & SCRANTON, PA.—Meets 1st Monday at Union Hall, 12 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
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Recording Secretary—A. J. McNiff, 305 West 31st St., Wilmington, Del. 7054.

Financial Secretary—David E. Mahan, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, Del. Del. 2-4496.

Business Agent—David E. Mahan, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, Del. Del. 2-4496.

No. 43—SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets 3rd Friday at Central Labor Hall, 25 Sanford St.

President—James J. Dunn, 399 Newbury St.

Recording Secretary—W. T. Drislane, 55 Leitch St. Phone 3-7196.

Financial Secretary—W. T. Drislane, 55 Leitch St. Phone 3-7196.

Business Agent—W. T. Drislane, 55 Leitch St. Phone 3-7196.

No. 44—COLUMBUS, OHIO—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, Federation Hall, 8 East Chestnut St.

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Financial Secretary—R. J. Hallarn, 1484 E. Fulton St. UN 9516.

Business Agent—R. J. Hallarn, 1484 E. Fulton St. UN 9516.

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Financial Secretary—E. Hackman, 3138 Stickney Ave.

Business Agent—Emil Baumgartner, 417 Dorr St. FO 4677-J.

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Recording Secretary—R. A. Buncy, 309 Washington St. 8071.

Financial Secretary—R. A. Buncy, 309 Washington St. 8071.

Business Agent—James E. Harmon, 309 Washington St. 8071.

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Financial Secretary—H. M. Hoffman, 219 Madison Ave. N. E. Dearborn 5148-W.

Business Agent—H. M. Hoffman, 219 Madison Ave. N. E. Dearborn 5148-W.

No. 49—SHREVEPORT, LA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday 218 W. 78th St.

President—Edward Gillespie, Box 452, C. G. Station.

Recording Secretary—J. M. Branson, 2800 Devaughn St.

Financial Secretary—J. M. Branson, 2800 Devaughn St.

Business Agent—J. M. Branson, 2800 Devaughn St.

No. 50—TACOMA, WASH.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Building Trades Hall, 740½ Broadway.

President — R. L. Olson, 4523 So. Thompson.

Recording Secretary—G. E. Carr, 2818 East L St. Main 3529.

Financial Secretary—G. E. Carr, 2818 East L St. Main 3529.

Business Agent—M. M. Hemmings, 4418 No. 26th St. Proctor 3465-M.

No. 51—LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Tyler Hotel. Room 900.

President—George H. Dreher, R. R. No. 1, Box 55, Pekin, Ind.

Recording Secretary—Wm. Ramp, 2211 W. Market St.

Financial Secretary—W. L. Dreher, R. R. No. 3, Georgetown, Ind.

Business Agent—Roy Stultz, 3208 W. Market St. Shawnee 6237.

No. 52—NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Meets 2nd Tuesdays at Room 4, Central Labor Temple.

President—J. S. Stanaway, 240 38th St.

Recording Secretary—R. M. Mesic, 537 34th St. 1531-J.

Financial Secretary—G. C. Carmines, 629 29th St.

Business Agent—O. L. Souder, R. F. D. 2, Box 48, Hampton, Va.

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No. 53—NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Electrical Workers Hall, 528 Bienville St.

President—W. C. Davis, 3016 Tulane Ave.

Recording Secretary—J. J. Lally, 2510 Chippewa St. Jackson 1735.

Financial Secretary—J. J. Lally, 2510 Chippewa St. Jackson 1735.

Business Agent—Richard J. Reames, 2614 Peniston St. Uptown 6068-J.

No. 54—VANCOUVER, B. C.—Meets last Friday.

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Recording Secretary—R. L. Muir, 2732 W. Broadway. Bay 4297-X.

Financial Secretary—R. L. Muir, 2732 W. Broadway. Bay 4297-X.

Business Agent—

No. 55—MOBILE, ALA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday nights at 258½ Dauphin St.

President—R. L. Pose, 503 S. Cedar St.

Recording Secretary—A. B. Faulkner, 503 S. Cedar St.

Financial Secretary—R. L. Pose, 503 S. Cedar St.

Business Agent—C. C. Rich, 963 Palmetto St.

No. 56—WOODRIVER, ILL. (Oil Refinery Only)—Meets 4th Friday at Central Labor Union Headquarters.

President—Robt. W. Kennedy, 11 E. Ferguson Ave.

Recording Secretary—Geo. B. Graham, 612 Marsh Ave., Alton, Ill.

Financial Secretary—Geo. B. Graham, 612 Marsh Ave., Alton, Ill.

Business Agent—E. F. White, 278 13th St.

No. 57—SIOUX CITY, IOWA—Meets last Monday of each month at 413 16th St.

President—Wm. R. Axemaker, 1017 9th St.

Recording Secretary — Alan Holbrook, 2009 Hamilton St.

Financial Secretary — Gordon Mason, 305 12th St.

No. 58—GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Meets 2nd and last Tuesday, 310 6th Ave. S.

President—P. J. Harmon, 310 6th Ave., South.

Recording Secretary—Axel L. Johnson, 308 8th Ave., South.

Financial Secretary—Axel L. Johnson, 308 8th Ave., South.

Business Agent—Ed. Walborn, 804½ 7th St., South.

No. 64—TULSA, OKLA.—Meets 1st Sunday at Carpenters Hall.

President—E. A. Wycoff, 518 East Young St. 3-8833.

Recording Secretary—Newell Stillwell, 1417 East King St. 4-0700.

Financial Secretary—F. D. Furbeck, 2536 East Admiral Blvd. 4-5058.

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Financial Secretary—B. C. Davis, 2315 Napa St. Box 800, Route No. 1.

Business Agent—

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President—

Recording Secretary—C. J. Fisher, 2829 Capital Ave.

Financial Secretary—C. J. Fisher, 2829 Capital Ave.

Business Agent—

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President—Joe C. Prowell, 103½ W. LaSalle Ave.

Recording Secretary—Forrest E. Muncie, 1327 E. Corby Blvd. 4-6341.

Financial Secretary—E. J. Filley, 223 N. St. Peter St.

Business Agent—Forrest E. Muncie, 1327 E. Corby Blvd. 4-6341.

No. 78—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets 4th Monday at Trades Council Hall, 1823 5th Ave. No.

President—C. S. Durban, 1050 Caldwell Terrace. South 3-1626.

Recording Secretary—W. G. McEachern, 8119 1st Ave., No. Tel. 9-1841.

Financial Secretary—A. F. Brackett, 6020 5th St., So. 9-6063.

Business Agent—W. G. McEachern, 8119 1st Ave., No. 9-1841.

No. 79—DAYTON, OHIO—Meets 1st Thursday at Plumbers Hall, East Fifth and High Sts.

President—A. Bergloff, 2625 Springmont Ave.

Recording Secretary—Lloyd E. Yount, 349 Belle Ave. Adams 3085.

Financial Secretary—Lloyd E. Yount, 349 Belle Ave. Adams 3085.

Business Agent—Lloyd E. Yount, 349 Belle Ave. Adams 3085.

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No. 80—CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Meets 1st Friday at 18½ Alderson St.

President—

Recording Secretary — Vernon Adkins, 711 Jefferson Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 27133.

Financial Secretary — Vernon Adkins, 711 Jefferson Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 27133.

Business Agent—Vernon Adkins, 711 Jefferson Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 27133.

No. 81—CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—Meets last Saturday each month at Labor Temple, 90 1st Ave., East.

President—L. W. Berryhill, Stanwood, Iowa.

Recording Secretary—J. C. McComas, 610 5th St., S. E. 2-2320.

Financial Secretary—J. C. McComas, 610 5th St., S. E. 2-2320.

Business Agent—D. L. Williams, 826 D Avenue, N. W. 2-0991.

No. 82—SPOKANE, WASH.—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays at 2028 E. Hartson St.

President—

Recording Secretary—B. N. Curtiss, E. 2028 Hartson Ave. Lakeview 1233.

Financial Secretary—B. N. Curtiss, E. 2028 Hartson Ave. Lakeview 1233.

Business Agent—B. N. Curtiss, E. 2028 Hartson Ave.

No. 84—AKRON, OHIO—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 184 W. Center St.

President—B. H. Worster, 319 Schawlm Ave. N. E. Canton, Ohio.

Recording Secretary—C. J. Kempel, 1762 Flint Ave. BL 4087.

Financial Secretary—C. J. Kempel, 1762 Flint Ave. BL. 4087.

Business Agent—C. J. Kempel, 1762 Flint Ave. BL 4087.

No. 85—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets last Thursday at 303 North Vermont Ave.

President—David Ruhnke, 50 South Sovereign Ave.

Recording Secretary—Raymond Haigh, 406 Melrose Ave.

Financial Secretary—Raymond Haigh, 406 Melrose Ave.

Business Agent — David Ruhnke, 50 South Sovereign Ave.

No. 86—NASHVILLE, TENN.—Meets 1st Saturday each month at Labor Temple, 3 p. m.

President—G. B. Flippen, 1518 Hayes.

Recording Secretary—G. B. Compton.

Financial Secretary—W. A. Chambers, Bellemeade Park. 76866 W.

Business Agent—W. A. Chambers, Bellemeade Park. 76866 W.

No. 87—SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets 2nd Monday at Labor Temple, 126 North St.

President—R. M. Dyer, R. R. 6, Box 416. 142F11.

Corresponding Secretary—L. M. Gravdal, 525 North St.

Financial Secretary—R. M. Dyer, R. R. 6, Box 416. 142F11.

Business Agent—L. M. Gravdal, 525 North St.

No. 88—RICHMOND, VA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Labor Temple, 11th and Marshall Sts.

President—B. P. Parker, Fort Mosby Club, 700 Mosby St.

Recording Secretary—J. F. Joinville, 511 W. Franklin St. 30055.

Financial Secretary—V. J. Sexton, 812 N. 21st St.

Business Agent—J. F. Joinville, 511 W. Franklin St. 30055.

No. 89—TRENTON, N. J.—Meets 3rd Monday at Hiel's Hall, corner Whitaker and Beatty Sts.

President—J. J. Oswald, 1514 S. Clinton Ave.

Recording Secretary—Stephen Kopp, 134 Ashmore Ave.

Financial Secretary—Stephen Kopp, 134 Ashmore Ave.

Business Agent—J. J. Oswald, 1514 S. Clinton Ave.

No. 90—MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

President — Arthur E. Crawford, 67 Marne, Route 6, Box 272-E. 4-9923.

Recording Secretary—Frank S. Finley, 777 Tate Ave. 8-3077.

Financial Secretary—Frank S. Finley, 777 Tate Ave. 8-3077.

Business Agent—Arthur E. Crawford, 67 Marne, Rt. 6, Box 272-E. 4-9923.

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No. 91—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Meets 2nd Friday at Mechanics Hall 31 Main St.

President—Wm. Donahue, Box 756, Elmsford, N. Y. 8481-J.

Recording Secretary—Geo. Andrews, 495 Franklin St., Port Chester, N. Y. Tel. 2662.

Financial Secretary—Geo. Andrews, 495 Franklin St., Port Chester, N. Y. Phone 2662.

Business Agent—Frank Brown, 3489 Ft. Independence St., Bronx, New York City. Halifax 5-2998.

No. 92—DULUTH, MINN.—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Labor Temple.

President—Thos. Thorstenson, 631 W. 3rd St. Mel. 6932-W.

Recording Secretary—Hans Barnstorf, 316 E. 4th St. Mel. 4691-J.

Financial Secretary—

Business Agent—

No. 93—NAVY YARD AND HARBOR MARINE WORKERS — Meets 2nd Thursday, 381 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., 5:30 p. m.

President—Frank Rogers, 110 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—Peter Demeri, 193 Ainslie St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Financial Secretary—Peter Demeri, 193 Ainslie St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Agent—Peter Demeri, 193 Ainslie St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 94—OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Meets 1st Sunday each month at Baltimore Bldg., Grand and Harvey Sts.

President—Geo. E. Guthrie, 1007 N. W. 7th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Phone 74733.

Recording Secretary—J. L. Sullivan, 1012 N. W. 7th St. 75882.

Financial Secretary—L. B. Robertson, 1007 N. W. 7th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Phone 74733.

Business Agent—J. L. Sullivan, 1012 N. W. 7th St. 75882.

ASKS PERMANENT LABOR BODY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The appointment of a Labor Board to cooperate with all Government agencies concerned with "matters affecting labor" was recommended in a resolution adopted by the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration and sent to Secretary of Labor Perkins on June 14, the day before the activities of the board were ended by executive order of President Roosevelt, following the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the NRA unconstitutional.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration believes that formal presentation of the viewpoint of Labor and routine participation of representatives of Labor as well as of management is imperative in all governmental activities affecting labor if we are to preserve a democratic method of adjusting our social and economic problems; and

"Whereas, the resolution extending the National Recovery Administration provides for an industrial research agency and permits the approval of voluntary agreements, which agreements may be given immunity from the anti-trust laws if they contain guarantees of collective bargaining, prohibition of child labor, minimum wage and maximum hour provisions; and

"Whereas, it is proposed to make all governmental purchases subject to adherence to minimum labor standards in the production of the goods purchased; and

"Whereas, other legislation has and will be enacted to improve the conditions of labor organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed; and

"Whereas, only by the participation of Labor, as well as of management, in the administration of all of these activities, can we avoid ex parte decisions; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Labor Advisory Board place before the Secretary of Labor the advisability of appointing a Labor Board, with adequate staff, to function in connection with all Federal agencies established for the purpose of acting upon matters affecting Labor."

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Recording Secretary—Geo. Andrews, 495 Franklin St., Port Chester, N. Y. Tel. 2662.

Financial Secretary—Geo. Andrews, 495 Franklin St., Port Chester, N. Y. Phone 2662.

Business Agent—Frank Brown, 3489 Ft. Independence St., Bronx, New York City. Halifax 5-2998.

No. 92—DULUTH, MINN.—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Labor Temple.

President—Thos. Thorstenson, 631 W. 3rd St. Mel. 6932-W.

Recording Secretary—Hans Barnstorf, 316 E. 4th St. Mel. 4691-J.

Financial Secretary—

Business Agent—

No. 93—BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Meets 2nd Thursday at New Lenruth Hall, Myrtle and Wayerly Aves.

President—Frank Rogers, 110 Clermont Ave.

Recording Secretary—Peter Demeri, 193 Ainslie St.

Financial Secretary—Peter Demeri, 193 Ainslie St.

Business Agent—Peter Demeri, 193 Ainslie St.

No. 94—OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Meets 1st Sunday each month at Baltimore Bldg., Grand and Harvey Sts.

President—Geo. E. Guthrie, 1007 N. W. 7th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Phone 74733.

Recording Secretary—J. L. Sullivan, 408 Gore, Lawton, Okla. Phone 2358-W.

Financial Secretary—L. B. Robertson, 1007 N. W. 7th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. Phone 74733.

Business Agent—J. L. Sullivan, 408 Gore, Lawton, Okla. Phone 2358-W.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 20)

he is carving for himself in the annals of the Labor records bids fair to even outshine his esteemed predecessor.

It was truly a pleasure to help in a small way his election to the Vice-Presidency office, as well as the added pleasure of making the readers of the Asbestos Workers Journal acquainted with the fact that Ohio Labor has honored one of our membership with one of the highest offices in the organized Labor movement.

I express the sentiments of Local No. 8, when I say "Success to you, Al."; may you go to higher achievements.

Fraternally yours,
ALBERT J. SMITH,
1307 Vine Street.

[The Asbestos Worker can indeed be proud of the Ohio representation of our Craft, where, in addition to the splendid work of Vice President Dalton we have the honor of numbering among our Business Agents "Albert J. Smith," who, in addition to being the Business Agent of Cincinnati Local No. 8, holds the honorable position of State Representative, in which capacity he has accomplished much for Labor. More power to you both, Al and Al.

Editor.]

Ornburn Emphasizes Union Label Drive

(Continued from page 17)

increase the purchasing power of American working men and the general public. Those who see the union label will know that it stands for collective bargaining, for higher wage and living standards and therefore increasing consumption of American-made manufactured articles.

"In the campaign we expect to use the radio, the press, the screen, trade journals and every legitimate means of broadcasting our appeals, including large mass meetings and cooperation with friendly associations of many kinds."

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This space is available to any company desiring to put their product before the membership of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

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211 Machinists Building,

Washington, D. C.

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No. 54—VANCOUVER, B. C.—Meets last Friday.

President—G. H. Dickinson, 2175 East 8th. High 3656-L.

Recording Secretary—R. L. Muir, 2732 Broadway, W. Bay 4297-X.

Financial Secretary—R. L. Muir, 2732 Broadway, W. Bay 4297-X.

Business Agent—

No. 55—MOBILE, ALA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday nights at 258½ Dauphin St.

President—R. L. Pose, 503 S. Cedar St.

Recording Secretary—F. L. Kohan, 653 Govt. St.

Financial Secretary—L. V. Andersen, 308 N. Joachim St.

Business Agent—L. V. Andersen, 308 N. Joachim St.

No. 56—WOODRIVER, ILL. (Oil Refinery Only)—Meets 4th Friday at Central Labor Union Headquarters.

President—Robt. W. Kennedy, 11 E. Ferguson Ave.

Recording Secretary—Geo. B. Graham, 612 Marsh St., Alton, Ill.

Financial Secretary—Geo. B. Graham, 612 Marsh St., Alton, Ill.

Business Agent—E. F. White, 278 13th St.

No. 64—TULSA, OKLA.—Meets 1st Sunday at Carpenters Hall.

President—Geo. E. Kopp, 191 No. Florence St. 4-0787.

Recording Secretary—L. T. Devero, 1120 So. Gary Pl. 6-1706.

Financial Secretary—F. D. Furbeck, 2536 E. Admiral Blvd. 4-5058.

Business Agent—

No. 70—MARE ISLAND SHIP YARD, VALLEJO, CALIF.—Meets 4th Tuesday at Labor Temple.

President—Archie Bailey, 627 Maine St.

Recording Secretary—Warren B. Hackett, 614 Pennsylvania St.

Financial Secretary—B. C. Davis, 424 Branciforte St.

Business Agent—

No. 71—SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Labor Temple, 8th Eye St.

President—

Recording Secretary—M. H. McDonnell, Box 1056.

Financial Secretary—

Business Agent—

No. 72—BREMERTON, WASH., NAVY YARD—Meets 2nd Wednesday at Labor Temple.

President—Jethro Womac, Manatte, Wash. 334-M.

Recording Secretary—L. W. Brewster, 1802 6th St. 265-R.

Financial Secretary—L. W. Brewster, 1802 6th St. 265-R.

Business Agent—Alfred Anderson, R. R. 1, 689-M.

No. 74—DES MOINES, IOWA—Meets 4th Tuesday at Labor Temple, West 3rd and Locust Sts.

President—

Recording Secretary—C. J. Fisher, 2829 Capital Ave.

Financial Secretary—C. J. Fisher, 2829 Capital Ave.

Business Agent—

No. 75—SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 103 W. LaSalle, 2nd Floor.

President—E. J. Filley, 223 N. St. Peter St.

Recording Secretary—C. D. Leslie, 601 E. Ohio St.

Financial Secretary—Elmer Dickens, 816 N. St. Peter St.

Business Agent—F. Muncie, 1301 E. Corby Blvd. Tel. 4-8413.

No. 78—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets 4th Monday at Trades Council Hall, 1823 5th Ave. No.

President—C. S. Durban, 1050 Caldwell Terrace. South 3-1626.

Recording Secretary—W. G. McEachern, 7807 6th Ave. So. 9-1841.

Financial Secretary—A. F. Brackett, 6020 Fifth St., South. 9-6063.

Business Agent—W. G. McEachern, 7807 6th Ave., South. 9-1841.

No. 79—DAYTON, OHIO—Meets 1st Thursday at Plumbers Hall, East Fifth and High Sts.

President—Charles A. Robinson, R. R. 1.

Recording Secretary—Lloyd E. Yount, 349 Belle Ave. Adams 3085.

Financial Secretary—Lloyd E. Yount, 349 Belle Ave. Adams 3085.

Business Agent—Lloyd E. Yount, 349 Belle Ave. Adams 3085.

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President—Edward Milbee, Poca, W. Va.

Recording Secretary — Vernon Adkins, 711 Jefferson Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 27133.

Financial Secretary — Vernon Adkins, 711 Jefferson Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 27133.

Business Agent—Vernon Adkins, 711 Jefferson Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 27133.

No. 81—CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—Meets last Saturday each month at Labor Temple, 90 1st Ave., East.

President—L. W. Berryhill, Stanwood, Iowa.

Recording Secretary—J. C. McComas, 610 5th St., S. E. 2-2320.

Financial Secretary—J. C. McComas, 610 5th St., S. E. 2-2320.

Business Agent—D. L. Williams, 826 D Avenue, N. W. 2-0991.

No. 82—SPOKANE, WASH.—Meets 1st and 2nd Wednesdays at 2028 E. Hartson St.

President—F. C. Gokee, 227 S. Fiske. Lakeview 1487-M.

Recording Secretary—B. N. Curtiss, E. 2028 Hartson Ave. Lakeview 1233.

Financial Secretary—B. N. Curtiss, E. 2028 Hartson Ave. Lakeview 1233.

Business Agent—B. N. Curtiss, E. 2028 Hartson Ave.

No. 84—AKRON, OHIO—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 184 W. Center St.

President—B. H. Worster, 319 Schawlm Ave. N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Recording Secretary—R. E. Woods, 1604 Faye Rd.

Financial Secretary—R. E. Woods, 1604 Faye Road.

Business Agent—R. E. Woods, 1604 Faye Rd.

No. 85—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets last Thursday at 303 North Vermont Ave.

President—David Ruhnke, 50 South Sovereign Ave.

Recording Secretary—Raymond Haigh, 406 Melrose Ave.

Financial Secretary—Raymond Haigh, 406 Melrose Ave.

Business Agent — David Ruhnke, 50 South Sovereign Ave.

No. 86—NASHVILLE, TENN.—Meets 1st Saturday each month at Labor Temple, 3 p. m.

President—G. B. Flippen, 1518 Hayes.

Recording Secretary—R. G. Aglesby, 1107 Bate.

Financial Secretary—W. A. Chambers, Highland Ave. 7-3997-W.

Business Agent—W. A. Chambers, Bellemeade Park. 7-3997-W.

No. 87—SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets 2nd Monday at Labor Temple, 126 North St.

President—R. M. Dyer, R. R. 6, Box 416. 142F11.

Corresponding Secretary—L. M. Gravdal, 359 E. Commerce St. Garfield 4070.

Financial Secretary—R. M. Dyer, R. R. 6, Box 416. 142F11.

Business Agent—L. M. Gravdal, 359 E. Commerce St. Garfield 4070.

No. 88—RICHMOND, VA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Labor Temple, 11th and Marshall Sts.

President—L. T. Jenkins, 234 E. 42nd St. South Richmond, Va.

Recording Secretary—J. V. Sexton, 812 N. 21st St.

Financial Secretary—R. T. Lacy, 2020 W. Cary St.

Business Agent—L. T. Jenkins, 234 E. 42nd St., South Richmond, Va.

No. 89—TRENTON, N. J.—Meets 3rd Monday at Hiel's Hall, corner Whitaker and Beatty Sts.

President—J. Oswald, 1514 S. Clinton Ave.

Recording Secretary—Stephen Kopp, 737 Franklin Street.

Financial Secretary—Michael Baumgartner, 357 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.

Business Agent—J. Oswald, 1514 S. Clinton Ave.

No. 90—MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

President—Roy Mason, 32 W. Cleveland Ave.

Recording Secretary—Frank S. Finley, 777 Tate Avenue. 8-3077.

Financial Secretary—John Thomas, 909 Poplar Avenue.

Business Agent—Frank S. Finley, 777 Tate Ave. 8-3077.

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No. 32—ESSEX AND HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 262 Washington Street, Newark, N. J. Office—262 Washington Street. Telephone Mitchell 2-0326.

President—P. A. Conlon, 28 Elmwood Ave., Irvington, N. J.

Recording Secretary — Wm. Campbell, 155 Midland Blvd., Maplewood, N. J.

Financial Secretary—H. K. Boyd, 999 Stuyvesant St., Irvington, N. J.

Business Agent—Jos. Fitzgerald, 379 Dodd St., East Orange, N. J.

No. 33—CONNECTICUT—Meets 1st Friday at Trades Council Hall, Meriden, Conn.

President—Harry Haake, 351 So. Main St., East Hartford, Conn. 8-0584.

Recording Secretary—John Murphy, 100 Thompson St., New Haven, Conn.

Financial Secretary — J. Gaspich, 49 Annawan St., Hartford, Conn. Telephone 7-8335.

Business Agent—Direct all correspondence to Recording Secretary.

No. 34—MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Hall-4, 614 First Avenue, North Minneapolis.

President—L. Wylie, 3240 38th Ave. So., Minneapolis. Dupont 4879.

Recording Secretary—L. Adair, 4400 Russell Ave. No., Minneapolis. Hyland 0422.

Financial Secretary—Lee Anthony, 1903 Park Ave. No., Minneapolis. Atlantic 7955.

Business Agent—Geo. Kingston, 4109 Jefferson St. N. E. Granville 4183.

No. 35—YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Union Labor Hall, 33 So. Hazel St.

President—Fred W. Hagenbring, 72 Falls Ave.

Recording Secretary—W. E. Latto, 424 W. La Clede Ave. 78775.

Financial Secretary—W. E. Latto, 424 W. La Clede Ave. 78775.

Business Agent—W. E. Latto, 424 W. La Clede Ave. 78775.

No. 36—PORTLAND, OREG.—Meets 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

President—Glenn Butler, 6121 42nd St., S. E.

Recording Secretary—R. M. Chinn, 5235 N. E. 23rd Ave.

Financial Secretary—R. M. Chinn, 5235 N. E. 23rd Ave.

Business Agent—W. F. Kisor, 1010 Michigan Ave. Walnut 4142.

No. 37—EVANSVILLE, IND.—Meets 1st Saturday of each month, 2 p. m., Labor Forum, 804 Main St.

President—Albert C. Cravens, 2614 N. Main St.

Recording Secretary—Robt. W. Procaskey, 1158 S. Bedford Ave.

Financial Secretary—Robt. W. Procaskey, 1158 S. Bedford Ave.

Business Agent—Albert C. Cravens, 2614 N. Main St.

No. 38—WILKES-BARRE & SCRANTON, PA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday, Union Hall, 12 East Market St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

President—William Linker, 452 North Washington St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Recording Secretary—Thomas E. McHale, 228 Madison St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Telephone 28525.

Financial Secretary—Thomas E. McHale, 228 Madison St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Business Agent—Francis Conway, 130 So. Grant St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Telephone 23541.

No. 39—OMAHA, NEBR.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Labor Temple, 19th and Davenport Sts.

President—L. H. Boon, 5626 N. 28th St.

Recording Secretary—W. R. Ford, 4401 Davenport St. Walnut 9779.

Financial Secretary—W. R. Ford, 4401 Davenport. Walnut 9779.

Business Agent—W. R. Ford, 4401 Davenport St. Walnut 9779.

No. 40—ALBANY, N. Y.—Meets 1st Wednesday at Labor Temple.

President—J. Fallon, West Albany, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—J. Wickersheim, 6 Bertha St. 38462.

Financial Secretary—J. Wickersheim, 6 Bertha St.

Business Agent—J. Wickersheim, 6 Bertha St.

No. 41—FORT WAYNE, IND.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Carpenters' Hall, 209 W. Berry St.

President—F. J. Fleck, 1744 St. Joe Blvd. A-10881.

Recording Secretary—G. S. Pease, 332 W. Superior St. A. 27471.

Financial Secretary—V. Johnson, 1744 St. Joe Blvd. A-10881.

Business Agent—G. S. Pease, 332 W. Superior St. A 27471.

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No. 42—WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets 4th Monday at Christopher Columbus Italian-American Benevolent Society, 305 Walnut St.

President—Harry Mahan, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, Del.

Recording Secretary—A. J. McNill, 305 West 31st St., Wilmington, Del. 7054.

Financial Secretary—David E. Mahan, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, Del. Del. 2-4496.

Business Agent—David E. Mahan, Holloway Terrace, Newcastle, Del. Del. 2-4496.

No. 43—SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets 3rd Friday at Central Labor Hall, 25 Sanford St.

President—James J. Dunn, 399 Newbury St.

Recording Secretary—W. T. Drislane, 100 Federal St. 3-7196.

Financial Secretary—W. T. Drislane, 100 Federal St. 3-7196.

Business Agent—W. T. Drislane, 100 Federal St. 3-7196.

No. 44—COLUMBUS, OHIO—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, Federation Hall, 8 East Chestnut St.

President—Walter Nafzger, 731 S. Ohio Ave.

Recording Secretary—Wm. A. Davis, 1127 S. Champion Ave. Garfield 5477.

Financial Secretary—Wm. A. Davis, 1127 S. Champion Ave. Garfield 5477.

Business Agent—R. J. Hallarn, 1533 E. Main Street. Fairfax 2666.

No. 45—TOLEDO, OHIO—Meets 1st Wednesday at Roi Davis Building.

President—Frank Kahl, 915 Coventry St. Forest 0200-M.

Recording Secretary—Robert Harter, 811 University Bl. Forest 4677-J.

Financial Secretary—E. Hackman, 3138 Stickney Ave.

Business Agent — Emil Baumgartner, 811 University Bl. Forest 4677-J.

No. 46—ELMIRA, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at 309 Washington St.

President—J. H. Farrell, 357 Fulton St.

Recording Secretary—R. A. Buncy, 309 Washington. 8071.

Financial Secretary—E. Colebrook, care of Asbestos Workers, 475 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Business Agent—James E. Harmon, 16 Kingsley St., Buffalo, N. Y. Grant 0886.

No. 47—ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets last Saturday of the month at 2612 23½ Ave.

Acting Recording Secretary—Dan McIver, 2612-23½ Ave. R. I. 1887.

No. 48—ATLANTA, GA.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

President—F. W. Irons, 686 Greenwood Avenue, N. E.

Recording Secretary—M. D. Gray, 1041 30th St., Columbus, Ga.

Financial Secretary—A. P. Brazell, 686 Greenwood Ave., N. E.

Business Agent—W. F. Finch, 216 North Street, Greensboro, Ga. Phone 134.

No. 50—TACOMA, WASH.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Building Trades Hall, 740½ Broadway.

President — R. L. Olson, 4523 So. Thompson.

Recording Secretary—G. E. Carr, 2818 East L St. Main 3529.

Financial Secretary—G. E. Carr, 2818 East L St. Main 3529.

Business Agent—M. M. Hemmings, 4418 No. 26th St. Proctor 3465-M.

No. 51—LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Tyler Hotel. Room 900.

President—Wm. E. Clark, 3202 W. Jefferson St.

Recording Secretary—Geo. H. Dreher, R. R. No. 1, Pekin, Ind.

Financial Secretary—W. L. Dreher, R. R. 3, Georgetown, Ind.

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Recording Secretary—R. M. Mesic, 537 34th St. 1531-J.

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Recording Secretary—J. J. Lally, 2510 Chippewa St. Jackson 1735.

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Financial Secretary—J. C. Uebele, 425 Vandalia St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Everglade 1775.

Business Agent—Geo. R. Hennig, 1119 Blackadore Ave. Churchill 2354.

No. 3—CLEVELAND, OHIO—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 1355 Central Avenue T.

President—Thomas McIntyre, 1428 Wagar Rd.

Recording Secretary—Marvin Galvin, 2649 W. 18th St.

Financial Secretary—

Business Agent—Albert Dalton, 3283 W. 84th St. Cherry 5972.

No. 4—BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, 475 Franklin St.

President—G. Bremer, 152 Wakefield Ave.

Recording Secretary—Jas. Harman, 16 Kingsley St. Grant 0886.

Financial Secretary—Chas. Hearn, 302 E. Utica St.

Business Agent—Jas. Harman, 16 Kingsley St. Grant 0886.

No. 5—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday each month at Labor Temple.

President—R. P. Campbell, 1003 So. Westlake Ave. Ex. 3397.

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Financial Secretary—J. T. Nunley, 1715½ Sichel St. Ca. 12371.

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No. 6—BOSTON, MASS.—Meets 1st Wednesday at 40 Causeway Street.

Office—40 Causeway Street. Telephone: Capital 2964.

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Business Agent—J. W. Hoff, 211 Spring St., Medford, Mass.

No. 7—SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets 2nd Tuesday at Labor Temple, 6th Ave. and University St.

President—A. Harigel, 917 N. 48th St. Phone: Melrose 5855.

Recording Secretary—T. E. Roe, Rt. 7, Box 477-B.

Financial Secretary—T. J. Thompson, 5736 Juneau Terrace. Phone: Rainier 3210.

Business Agent—Wheeler J. Harigel, 4902 Phinney Ave. Phone: Melrose 7472.

No. 8—CINCINNATI, OHIO—Meets 1st Tuesday, Room 315, Odd Fellows Bldg., 7th and Elm St.

President—John Sullivan, 1212 Linn Street.

Recording Secretary—Albert J. Smith, 1307 Vine Street. Penna. 4207.

Financial Secretary—Gene Fowler, 4326 Whetsel Ave.

Business Agent—Albert J. Smith, 1307 Vine Street.

No. 9—NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at C. L. U. Bldg., 305½ High St., Portsmouth, Va.

President—H. H. Harcum, 1910 Richmond Ave., Portsmouth, Va. 1791W

Recording Secretary—W. J. Sawyer, 2319 County St., Portsmouth, Va.

Financial Secretary—W. E. Phelps, 1510 Prentis Ave., Portsmouth, Va.

Business Agent—H. H. Harcum, 1910 Richmond Ave., Portsmouth, Va.

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and with the accompanying report ordered printed."

Senate Considers Kyle Bill

In the Senate the Kyle bill came up for consideration on June 22, 1894. The following account of the proceedings is taken from the Congressional Record for that day:

"The Vice President. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

"Mr. Kyle. We are on the Calendar just about down to Order of Business No. 245, which is Senate Bill 730. I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday.

"There being no objection, the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill; which was read, as follows:

" 'Be it enacted, etc., That the first Monday in September of each year, being the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th of May and the 4th day of July are now by law made public holidays.'

Labor Asks First Monday in September

"Mr. Kyle. I should like to say, for the information of those who do not know, that something like twenty-five States of the United States have now settled upon the first Monday of September or the first day of October. In order to make the observance uniform, that all may enjoy vacation privilege upon the same day, the labor organizations of the country have united in asking that the first Monday of September be set apart as a holiday."

This explanation of the bill by Senator Kyle was followed by a brief discussion participated in by Senator William B. Allison of Iowa, Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon, and Senator John Sherman of Ohio. The only objection raised was by Senator Cockrell, who believed that for the sake of "symmetry" in national holidays Labor Day should be fixed for the first day in September instead of the first Monday.

Cockrell Urges First Day in September

The Congressional Record gives this account of the debate:

"Mr. Allison. Is the day in the bill the 1st day of September?

"Mr. Cockrell. The first Monday of September. It ought to be the 1st day of September. I move to strike out 'Monday' and insert 'day,' so as to read, 'the first day of September.'

"Mr. Mitchell of Oregan. Then it would come on Sunday every few years.

"Mr. Cockrell. So does the 4th of July, so does any fixed holiday fall upon Sunday occasionally.

"Mr. Mitchell of Oregon. Then it should be fixed on a week day.

Sherman Abhors Sunday Holidays

"Mr. Sherman. I think if the labor organizations have fixed their own time, as it is said twenty-five States have done, we had better let them have a week day. I do not myself like to encourage holidays on Sunday. There is too much old Presbyterianism in me for that.

Cockrell Stresses "Symmetry"

"Mr. Cockrell. Neither do I like to encourage holidays on Sunday; but if there is to be any symmetry in our holidays this one ought to be fixed on the first day of the month, just as we have the 4th of July, the 25th of December, the 30th of May, and so on for public holidays. However, I have no objection to letting it go; and I withdraw my amendment if there is any objection to it.

Original Bill Pased

"Mr. Sherman. We had better leave it the first Monday, as we now create the holiday. The 4th of July was created by a great event and could not be changed.

"The Vice President. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri is withdrawn.

"The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed."

Laid on the Speaker's Table

The Kyle bill reached the House on June 23. Under the heading "Labor Day a Legal Holiday," the Congressional Record for that day said:

"The Speaker laid before the House the

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bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday.

"Mr. McGann. Mr. Speaker, I ask consent that the bill lie on the Speaker's table for the present.

"There was no objection, and it was so ordered."

Passed House Without Discussion

The next step in the process of enacting the bill into law took place in the House on June 26. The Cummings Labor Day bill was already on the House Calendar, where it would not probably be reached for a number of weeks. Mr. McGann, chairman of the House Labor Committee, therefore decided to place the Kyle bill, which had the same text as the Cummings bill, before the House, the effect of which was to substitute the Kyle bill for the Cummings bill. Under the heading "Labor Day a Legal Holiday," the Congressional Record for June 26 printed the following succinct account of the procedure:

"The Speaker laid before the House the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday.

"Mr. McGann. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the present consideration of the bill.

"The Speaker. The bill will be read, after which the Chair will ask for objections.

"The bill was read as follows:

" 'Be it enacted, etc., That the first Monday in September of each year, being the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d of February, the 30th of May and the 4th day of July are now by law made public holidays.'

"There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading; and being read the third time, was passed.

"On motion of Mr. McCann, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table."

Speaker Crisp Signs Bill

Passed by both Houses of Congress, there were still three steps to be taken before the Labor Day bill became a part of the Federal Statutes. It must be signed by Speaker Crisp, Vice President Stevenson, and President Cleveland.

The first step was recorded in the Congressional Record for June 27. Under the heading "Enrolled Bill Signed," the House proceedings said:

"Mr. Pearson, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday; when the Speaker signed the same."

Vice President Stevenson Affixes Signature

The Senate proceedings for the same day under the heading "Enrolled Bill Signed," reported:

"A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. T. O. Towles, its chief clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House of Representatives had signed the enrolled bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President."

President Cleveland Approves Measure

On June 29, 1894, under the heading "Presidential Approval" the Congressional Record in the Senate proceedings said:

"A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. Pruden, one of his secretaries, announced that the President on the 28th instant approved and signed the act (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday."

And thus, twelve years after P. J. McGuire suggested to the Central Labor Union of New York City that one day in the year, the first Monday in September, should be set aside as a special holiday for working men and women of the United States, Congress enacted and President Cleveland signed the Kyle-Cummings bill "making Labor Day a legal holiday."

Gompers Announces Victory

"National Labor Day.—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed Congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."

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ters and of his endeavors to secure a national trade agreement with the National Contractors Association, and the aspects of getting it.

Delegates Harmon and Krause spoke of the contracts the United Cork Company has at the Albion State Hospital, and the Mount Morris job; both were instructed as to what action they should take on these two operations.

It was regularly moved and seconded that this conference meeting endorse and support the candidacy of George Meany, of New York City, for the office of President of the New York State Federation of Labor, at the convention to be held during the week of August 28, 1934, at Buffalo, N. Y. The secretary was instructed to furnish Bro. George Meany with a copy of our action. The meeting then adjourned at 1:30 p. m. Expenses, $6.50.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN WICKERSHEIM,
Secretary.

SUMMERFIELD CHURCH
METHODIST-EPISCOPAL
JUNCTION SHELTON AND DIXWELL AVES.
New Haven, Conn.
NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK, MINISTER
34 Shelton Avenue

August 6, 1934.

Mr. Carl W. Sickles, Editor,
The Asbestos Worker,
211 Machinists Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend Carl:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Asbestos Worker which came while I was away on vacation. I take it kindly to heart that you should remember me in this way. The contents proved interesting reading and highly instructive to one interested in the Labor movement, as you know I am. I sincerely hope that I may have the privilege of seeing some of the subsequent issues.

We miss you here in New Haven. As you know, we never talked very much about our personal relationship (friendships are like that) but I want to take this occasion to say how much I valued my association with you and our work together. Let me say too that we appreciate the help you were to the Church.

If we come to Washington we shall surely accept your kind invitation to visit you.

Blessings on you always and all ways.

Sincerely yours,
NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK.

Cincinnati, Ohio,
September 3, 1934.

Carl W. Sickles,
211 Machinists Building,
Washington, D. C.

Editor of the Asbestos Workers Journal:

My dear Sir:

In the regular routine duties as Business Agent of Local No. 8 I was delegated to attend the Ohio State Federation of Labor Convention in Columbus, Ohio.

The jubilee convention marked the fiftieth year of progress for Labor in the State of Ohio. A truly memorable gathering in an unprecedented era of Labor unrest. President Wm. Green headed the list of prominent speakers who graced the platform of the largest convention in the history of the state's labor forum.

My present writing endeavors are not meant to convey the impression of a eulogy of the advancement of the state Labor movement, but to tell in a modest manner the part one of our very own Asbestos Workers (Albert Dalton) played in the proceedings which led up to the honor of his election to the position of fifth Vice-President of the State federation.

Al Dalton as you well know has for some time served the Cleveland Building Trades Council as their Business Agent, having advanced to that position after the death of Harry McLaughlin, the former two-fisted personage of Ohio's Labor leaders who are listed among the great. Dalton, with the background of this tutorship, is conducting his office with distinction, and the name

(Continued on page 32)

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Legislative History of Labor Day

Resolution First Introduced in A. F. of L. Convention in 1884; in Congress in 1893; Passed and Approved By President Cleveland in 1894

The movement to secure the enactment of legislation to make Labor Day a general holiday began in the 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which unanimously adoted the following resolution introduced by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

During the next ten years organized labor devoted its attention to securing State legislation making Labor Day a legal State holiday. By 1893 the legislatures of twenty-three States had enacted Labor Day laws.

Labor Day Bills in Fifty-Third Congress

In the meantime officials of the American Federation of Labor endeavored to have Congress enact a law establishing Labor Day as a national legal holiday.

Shortly after the convening of the special session of the Fifty-third Congress, called by President Grover Cleveland in August, 1893, to consider the serious financial question which confronted the country, bills setting apart Labor Day as a national holiday were introduced by Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota, Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York, and Representative Robert E. De Forest of Connecticut.

There was no objection to the bill in either House, but the parliamentary path which they had to travel is interesting to students of legislative procedure.

The Congressional Record for August 28, 1893, in its account of the Senate proceedings for that day, under the heading "Bills Introduced," printed the following:

"Mr. Kyle introduced a bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor."

In the House proceedings for September 6, under the heading "Bills, Memorials, and Resolutions," the following announcements were made:

"By Mr. Cummings: A bill (H. R. 28) making Labor Day a holiday—to the Committee on Labor."

"By Mr. De Forest: A bill (H. R. 334) making the first Monday in September, otherwise called Labor Day, a national holiday—to the Committee on Labor."

Kyle Bill Reported to Senate

There was evidently no opposition to the Kyle bill, for on February 13, 1894, under the heading "Reports of Committees," the Congressional Record printed this item:

"Mr. Kyle, from the Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 730) making Labor Day a legal holiday, reported it without amendment."

Cummings Bill Reported to House

The House proceedings for May 15, 1894, under the heading "Labor Day a Legal Holiday," contained this notice:

"Mr. McGann, from the Committee on Labor, reported favorably the bill (H. R. 28) making Labor Day a legal holiday; which was referred to the House Calendar,

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No. 10—TORONTO, CANADA—Meets 1st Tuesday at Labor Temple.

President—R. Osborne, 15 Seymore Ave.

Recording Secretary—H. Lamont, 216 Symington Ave.

Financial Secretary—H. Lamont, 216 Symington Ave.

Business Agent—W. Thorpe, 6 Fairview Blvd. Ger. 5967.

No. 11—BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 310 E. Baltimore St., 3rd floor.

President—Edward McGann, 1643 Gorsuch Ave. Chesapeake 5476.

Recording Secretary—Wm. A. Dowd, Route 1, Box 218-A, Odenton, Md.

Financial Secretary—Wm. A. Dowd, Route 1, Box 218-A, Odenton, Md.

Business Agent—Wm. A. Dowd. Telephone: Baltimore, Wolfe 6465.

No. 12—NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 222 East 31st Street. Office, 222 East 31st St. Telephone Ashland 4-5071.

President—Albert F. Raner, 29-07 Bell Boulevard, Bayside, L. Island. Bayside 9-4731.

Recording Secretary—William Parker, 685 Vanderbilt St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Financial Secretary—Jos. Flynn, 222 East 31st St. Ashland 4-5071.

Business Agent—Thomas Curry, 1 Bank St., Apt. 2E. Watkins 0463.

Business Agent—Edward Redmond, 101-45 111th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Cleveland 3-8608.

No. 14—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets 3rd Wednesday each month at 1807 Sp. Garden St.

President—Chas. Trout, R. F. D. No. 1, Berlin, N. J.

Recording Secretary—Fred Ricot, 626 West Tusculum St.

Financial Secretary—Wm. Scout, 713 Spruce St., Camden, N. J.

Business Agent—Joseph Hunter, 131 Maple Ave., Willow Grove, Pa. Office: 1807 Sp. Garden St. Open daily. Bell phone Poplar 4319.

No. 15—WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.

President—A. B. Fergus, 180 Luxton Ave. 51679.

Recording Secretary—A. B. Fergus, 180 Luxton Ave. 51679.

Financial Secretary—A. B. Fergus, 180 Luxton Ave. 51679.

No. 16—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Building Trades Council, Fourteenth and Guerrero Streets.

President—L. M. Tifer, 629 Capp St.

Recording Secretary—Edward A. Dwyer, 1442 22nd Ave. No. 22.

Financial Secretary—Edward A. Dwyer, 1442 22nd Ave. No. 22.

Business Agent—J. D. Brown, 637-A Castro St.

No. 17—CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets 1st Tuesday at Fraternity Hall, 19 West Adams St.

President—Al Burns, 2015 East 67th St. Phone Dorchester 10536.

Recording Secretary—C. P. Smith, 2040 East 82nd St. Regant 2398.

Financial Secretary—Arthur G. Anderson, Milwaukee and Oakton Sts., Niles, Ill.

Business Agent—Hugh Mulligan. Office: Room 412, 180 W. Adams St.

No. 18 — INDIANAPOLIS, IND. — Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Plumbers Hall, 312 East Washington St.

President—Ray Quackenbush, 1027 Ewing St. Cherry 1455.

Recording Secretary—John Grob, Sr., 817 N. Hamilton. Cherry 4559-W.

Financial Secretary—John Grob, Sr., 817 N. Hamilton. Cherry 4559-W.

Business Agent—Ray Quackenbush, 1027 Ewing St. Cherry 1455.

No. 19—MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets 2nd and Fourth Fridays at 808 Walnut St.

President—Henry Hartwig, 2627 N. 36th St. Hopkins 0117.

Recording Secretary—Frank Schneiberg, 1945 N. 29th St. Hopkins 6789-W.

Financial Secretary—Wm. Lutz, Route 9, Station F. Locust 3769.

Business Agent—Henry C. Hug, 3001 W. Walnut St. West 6903.

No. 21—DALLAS, TEX.—Meets 4th Tuesday each month at 213 W. Eighth St.

President—D. Reed, 700 S. Willomet. 9-8918.

Recording Secretary—A. J. Essary, 213 W. 8th. 9-8582.

Financial Secretary—A. J. Essary, 213 W. 8th. 9-8582.

Business Agent—A. J. Essary, 213 W. 8th. 9-8582.

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No. 22—HOUSTON, TEXAS—Meets 2nd Wednesday each month at Carpenters' Hall, Capital and Carolina Sts.

President—A. R. Clements, 1111 Heights Blvd. Taylor 4459.

Recording Secretary—Thomas B. Reed, 933 Allston Street. T. 1906.

Financial Secretary—Thomas B. Reed, 933 Allston St. T. 1906.

Business Agent—Thomas B. Reed, 933 Allston Street. T. 1906.

No. 23—MONTREAL, CANADA—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month at Labor Temple, 415 St. Catherine, East.

President—Wm. Ryan, 4615 Franchere St.

Recording Secretary—C. Murray, 172 Fairmont Ave., East. Dollard 8644.

Financial Secretary—W. J. Yates, 6207 DeNormanville St.

Business Agent—C. Murray, 172 Fairmount Ave., East. Dollard 8644.

No. 24—WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Pythian Temple, 1012 9th St. N. W.

President—R. J. Needham, 214 12th St. S. E. Lincoln 2597W.

Recording Secretary—R. Sebastian, 1120 4th St. N. E. Lincoln 3587.

Financial Secretary—M. L. Mohsberg, 2633 Adams Mill Road N. W. Columbia 9689.

Business Agent—M. F. Warren, 937 New York Ave. N. W. Metropolitan 5365.

No. 25—DETROIT, MICH.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Danish Brotherhood Temple, 12th St. and Forrest Ave.

President—Edward Montie, 3875 LeMay Ave.

Recording Secretary—W. Ashton, 816 Temple Ave.

Financial Secretary—W. Ashton, 816 Temple Ave.

Business Agent—James Johns, 2704 6th St. Cherry 6919.

No. 26—ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 113 North Fitzhugh St.

President—Burton Beikirch, 234 Hamilton St.

Recording Secretary—James Lang, 4 River Blvd. Main 5089-R.

Financial Secretary—James Lang, 4 River Blvd. Main 5089-R.

Business Agent—E. J. Krause, 7 Brad St., Seabreeze, N. Y. Culver 4371-R.

No. 27—KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 1402 Woodland Ave.

President—C. Whittaker, 708 E. 30th St.

Recording Secretary — Wm. Barrett, 10101 E. 10th St. Independence 4817.

Financial Secretary—S. Ingolia, 3907 E. 26th St. Li. 7810.

Business Agent—Wm. Barrett, 10101 E. 10th St. Independence 4817.

No. 28—DENVER, COLO.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Room 323, American-National Bank Building.

President—John R. Walthen, Monroe Hotel.

Recording Secretary—W. F. Shurbet, 4125 E. 18th Ave. Ct.

Financial Secretary—H. A. Taylor, 260 So. Broadway.

Business Agent—H. A. Taylor, 260 So. Broadway.

No. 29—AMARILLO, TEX.—Meets 2nd Tuesday each month at Painters' Hall, 503 Van Buren St.

President—C. W. Fuller, 404 E. 7th St.

Recording Secretary—P. O. Purtell, 317 S. Fleming, Dallas, Tex.

Financial Secretary—A. J. Essary, 213 W. Eighth St., Dallas, Tex.

Business Agent—P. O. Purtell, 317 S. Fleming, Dallas, Tex.

No. 30—SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets 1st Friday, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 209 S. Franklin St.

President—Edward A. Stapleton, 224 Nichols Ave. Phone 3-8539.

Recording Secretary—John Albert, 445 Rich St. Phone 5-3077.

Financial Secretary—John Albert, 445 Rich St. Phone 5-3077.

Business Agent—John Albert, 445 Rich St. Phone 5-3077.

No. 31—PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets 1st Saturday, 6 p. m., at Prov. Building Trades Hall, 281 Weybosset St.

President—Walter Wright, R. F. D. 4, Attleboro, Mass.

Recording Secretary—Ernest Carlson, 184 Pavilion Ave., Rumford, R. I. East Prov. 2202-R.

Financial Secretary — George Olson, Chestnut St., Rehoboth, Mass.

Business Agent—Ernest Carlson, 184 Pavilion Ave., Rumford, R. I. East Prov. 2202-R.

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Report of Delegate to Building Trades Department Convention

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, Calif., September 26-28, 1934.

The convention was called to order Wednesday morning, September 26th, by Thomas C. Meagher, President, San Francisco Building Trades Council, the chairman of the Arrangement Committee, who introduced the following speakers:

Hon. Angelo J. Rossi, mayor of San Francisco; Frank McDonald, President of the California State Building Trades Council and Commissioner of Industrial Relations; Joseph Creem, State Labor Commissioner; Timothy Riordan, Director of Industrial Relations in the State of California; John O'Connell, President of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Alfred B. Swinnerton, Regional Director, Federal Housing Administration.

President M. J. McDonough then declared the Convention in order for the transaction of business.

The first report made to the convention was that of the Committee on Credentials, which recommended the seating of all delegates present with the exception of those representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which had not been members of the Building Trades Department but had filed application for membership.

The report of the Credentials Committee which had recommended that

NOTICE OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

To all Affiliated Locals,

Greeting:

This is to officially notify you that the next meeting of the General Executive Board will be held at General Headquarters, 211 Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

The Session will open at 10 A. M. Monday morning, March 11 (second Monday), and will continue until such time as all official business has been considered and acted upon.

All communications in re Appeals, Decisions, etc., should be in the hands of Secretary Sickles at the General Office not later than Friday, March 8, 1935.

Fraternally Yours,

C. W. Sickles

Secretary-Treasurer

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these three delegates be refused a seat in the convention was adopted.

This matter then came before the convention later when the Committee on Executive Council made its report. The Executive Council had recommended in its report that the application of the three organizations in question be accepted, but the committee handling the report recommended that this section of the report be not concurred in by the Convention. Following a short debate on the matter, the Convention ruled to concur in the Committee recommendation and the application for membership of the Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electricians was formally rejected.

Plan for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes Approved by National Planning and Adjustment Board

On the report of the Executive Council under the above caption, the committee reported as follows:

This plan is now before the delegates to this Convention and your Committee suggests that every delegate read it. However, your Committee, fully realizing the indefensible position of organized labor when such disputes occur, expresses the profound hope that the National Planning and Adjustment Board will be the medium of eliminating future jurisdictional disputes.

We move concurrence in this report.

Delegates Jones, Lathers: What does that mean, Does it mean that that National Planning Board will succeed the Board of Claims?

President McDonough: Yes.

Vice-President Coefield: This is one of the important things that has taken place in the construction industry in the past year. I think it may be advisable to call the attention of the delegates to the fact that all of the organizations who are not in attendance at this Convention this afternoon, particularly the Carpenters and

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Washington, D. C.,
November 23, 1934.

To the Officers and Membership,
All Affiliated Locals,

Greetings:

The Asbestos Contractors National Association, under date of November 21, notified our International Association that it has decided not to enter into National Agreement.

By reason of this decision of the Asbestos Contractors National Association, all affiliated Local Unions are now free to negotiate and sign the International form of Joint Trade Agreement, including wage rates in amount satisfactory to themselves.

Fraternally

Joseph D. Mullaney
President

Attest:

C. W. Sickles
Secretary-Treasurer

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ades Department, American ederation of Labor

Washington, D. C., December 12, 1934.

International Unions,
l Building Trades Councils,
des Department, A. F. of L.

resume that all of our affiliated International Unions and local cils are fully conversant with the legal action taken by our Building Trades Department Convention held in San Francisco, Calif., September 26-28, 1934, wherein the convention refused to accept the applications for membership into the Department of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; also the action of the American Federation of Labor wherein they held that because the Building Trades Department Convention excluded these organizations from representation in the convention and denied the right of the chosen delegates of these organizations to be seated in the convention, all action taken by the convention was illegal and cannot be recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was also directed to continue its efforts to compose the differences existing between the Building Trades Department and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and to reach a settlement. In the event that no such agreement was reached, a convention of the Building Trades Department was to be called, to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, in the City of Washington, within forty-five days from the adjournment of the American Federation of Labor Convention, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Building Trades Department.

The entire subject-matter was considered by the American Federation of Labor Wednesday, October 9, 1934, having been set for a special order of business at 2:30 P. M. Full record of the hearing is contained in the report of the American Federation of Labor Convention proceedings, pages 488-513. You will particularly note in reading the record that the various representatives who presented the case for the Building Trades Department specifically stated that they were willing to harmonize, and you will also note that no conciliatory offers were made in the statements by the representatives of the organizations which were not in affiliation with the Department.

The representatives of the Building Trades Department contended that if the American Federation of Labor adopted the recommendation of their Executive Council which provided that a convention be called within forty-five days, all efforts towards conciliation would be precluded, as the organizations which were not in the Department would not consider any method of harmonizing but would insist that a convention be held.

On November 8 a committee from the organizations outside the Building Trades Department met with President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and that afternoon President Green issued a call for a convention to be held at American Federation of Labor headquarters Novem-

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ber 26, 1934. President Green did not advise the officials of the Building Trades Department of this call until November 12, 1934.

From the time of the adjournment of the San Francisco Convention until the convention convened by President Green, on November 26, no effort was made to bring about a joint meeting of both groups. It is true that President Green had talked with individuals from our group, but no effort was made by him to call together a committee from both sides for the purpose of trying to compose the differences.

On the afternoon of November 26, after the convention had been in session for several hours, President Green requested that a committee from the Building Trades Department meet with a committee from the seven organizations which were then in convention. The committees met on the afternoon of November 27 and could not arrive at any understanding. The group representing the organizations in convention were not in the mood to conciliate, as during the negotiations one of the committee of three appointed by the seven organizations in convention deliberately withdrew from the conference while negotiations to compose the differences were being discussed.

The committee from our Department submitted the following three propositions as a means of effecting a settlement:

"No. 1. We propose that all officers of the Building Trades Department elected at the last convention in September, 1934, continue in office for the regular term of one year ending December 31, and at the next regular convention of the Building Trades Department in September, 1935, an election shall be held for all officers of the Department, which officers shall continue in office for the regular constitutional term. The amendment adopted at the last convention of the Building Trades Department eliminating the double vote shall be approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and the single vote shall prevail at this and all future conventions."

"No. 2. The custom of giving the double vote to the largest organizations in the Building Trades Department is so eminently unfair to the smaller organizations in affiliation with the Building Trades Department, that we agree to go into the convention now being held under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor with a temporary understanding that the double vote be given to all of the nineteen International Unions in the building industry—this to apply to this convention alone—and in future regular conventions of the Building Trades Department, the single vote shall be used."

"No. 3. That all the organizations take part in the convention of the Building Trades Department now being held under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, with the understanding that for this convention alone each of the nineteen International Unions in the Building industry be entitled to one vote—this to apply to this convention only and not to interfere with the coming regular convention of the Building Trades Department, where the single vote as specified under the laws of the Department shall be used."

According to unofficial information we have at this date, same was disapproved.

The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has tried every feasible plan for the elimination of jurisdictional disputes, but judging by past performances, certain of the organizations now seeking to govern the Building Trades Department are not in favor of a tribunal for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes unless they are in a position to be in control of any board which may be set up to determine these disputes.

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The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners affiliated with this Department in 1908. Refusing to comply with a decision rendered by the Building Trades Department Convention held in Tampa in 1909, they were suspended in 1910; reaffiliated in 1912 on a two-thirds vote of their membership and withdrew in 1913, again refusing to comply with convention decisions. The Carpenters rejoined the Building Trades Department in 1915 and withdrew in 1921 rather than conform to decisions rendered by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards; returned in 1927 and again withdrew in 1929.

The Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union affiliated with the Building Trades Department in 1916 and, refusing to comply with the decisions rendered by the Building Trades Department, seceded from the Department in 1927.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers withdrew from the Building Trades Department immediately after its 1930 Convention because that convention ratified the agreement forming the present National Board of Trade Claims, the former President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers having participated in the negotiations for said agreement.

With what is occurring, it is evident that the American Federation of Labor is not very consistent in their claim for jurisdictional peace, but it is evident they are placing a premium on secession.

The President of the following twelve International Unions:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers,
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America,
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers,
International Union of Elevator Constructors,
Granite Cutters' International Association of America,
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union,
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association,
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,
Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association,
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters,
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers', Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association,
Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America

have been ever loyal to the Building Trades Department and have maintained it and carried out its great principles, as well as at all times, living up strictly to the great declarations and principles of the American Federation of Labor itself, for not only the twenty-seven years that it has been in existence under the present system, but for many long years previously in National Building Trades Councils of its own, always keeping in the forefront the splendid principles of autonomous rights in democracy, the foundation on which the American Federation of Labor is founded, and with which these organizations have always been in affiliation, and active at all times in the promulgation of its great principles, and naturally could not conceive the idea of participating in a convention called by the President of the American Federation of Labor because of a decision of the Executive Council of the Federation of Labor which was not in conformity with their former conciliatory actions in similar cases previously adopted by them. We considered it to be a violation of not only the Building Trades Depart-

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ment, but the American Federation of Labor itself to participate in such a convention, when we had already held a proper legal convention under the auspices of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in due time and at the same place that we have always held these conventions in the past, complying with every law, and complying also with the most venerated rules of democracy, the decision of the convention composed of those that represent the rank and file. These are the reasons we would not and could not as honorable men participate in such a convention.

Several meetings of the General Presidents of the above-named organizations were held, where considerable thought was given to the situation existing in the building trades, and it was the unanimous decision of the Presidents of these twelve organizations that all of their local organizations cooperate with one another to the fullest extent. It was also agreed by the Presidents of these twelve International Building Trades Organizations that there be no stoppage of work on account of jurisdictional disputes affecting these crafts.

It is further agreed that in order to retain and protect the liberty and freedom of our International Unions and their members, their interests and jurisdictional rights against any further encroachments by trades or associations not in affiliation with our Department, it will be absolutely necessary to continue to function as the BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT in accordance with the genuine legal convention action taken at San Francisco, California, September 26, 27 and 28, 1934.

As the General Presidents of the twelve organizations that are in affiliation with the Building Trades Department are supremely conscious that all actions taken at our San Francisco Convention of the Building Trades Department were legal and in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor they have determined, and so ordered, that our Department will carry on the same as in the past, irrespective of the decision of the Executive Council and the American Federation of Labor, which we consider not only unfair and unjust, but most drastic and not in compliance with their past conciliatory policies, but in short a violation of the great principles on which the American Federation of Labor was founded in regard to the autonomous rights of our International Organizations and the Department of the Building Trades. The decision and action of the American Federation of Labor through its President is autocratic, dictatorial, and a most flagrant violation of our most cherished principles of democracy in the conduct of our affairs, which the American Federation of Labor itself espouses and guarantees to all of its affiliates.

Assuring the membership of our organization that it is our intention to diligently look after their interests as we feel we have in the past, we remain

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT,
A. F. OF L.,
M. J. McDONOUGH, President
JOHN J. HYNES, First Vice President
L. P. LINDELOF, Second Vice President
P. J. MORRIN, Third Vice President
WM. J. McSORLEY, Fourth Vice President
J. A. MULLANEY, Fifth Vice President
FRANK FEENEY, Sixth Vice President
WM. C. O'NEILL,
Secretary.

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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

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C. W. SICKLES
Secretary-Treasurer
Room 211, Machinists Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

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Vol. X JANUARY, 1935 No. 18

AMENDMENTS TO NRA

Six amendments to the National Industrial Recovery Act to assure that labor shall share fully in the "economic democracy" contemplated by the law have been urged upon the Recovery Board by the Labor Advisory Board.

These changes contemplate the NRA as a permanent part of the national social and economic structure, with its underlying implications strengthened and not drastically upset.

The suggested amendments, aimed at "correcting the outstanding failures of the NRA to achieve the objective for labor," would:

1. Give power to a special board, on which labor has equal representation, to impose labor codes on industries which have not voluntarily presented acceptable codes, to amend any code, and to apply Section 7a to any industry, trade or group not yet codified.

2. Specifically provide for separate minimum wages for common, semi-skilled and skilled labor in codes, instead of confining these minima principally to unskilled workers.

3. Give labor equal representation with management on all code authorities or any other administrative bodies concerned with codes, including the Recovery Board.

4. Include proper legislative provisions for enforcement legislation, such as the existing ten regional compliance boards and a program of mass enforcement through which inspection of establishments will supplant investigation of complaints.

5. Open codes upon the initiative of the Labor Advisory Board, and impose amendments where the necessity has been clearly justified.

6. Provide government agency with mandatory power to collect detailed statistics from each industry on employment, wages, payrolls, production, income, costs, profits and other data to aid in long-range industrial planning.

The six recommendations were accompanied by a detailed explanation, which the Recovery Board said it had not had time to digest but made public "in the belief that discussion of all such proposals is desirable."—New York Times.

[President Mullaney has always contended No. 3 to be the only way by which a code can be "policed".—ED.]

CONSTRUCTION DROP IN COUNTRY

Construction awards in November were lower than those during the preceding month and November, 1933, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports in a survey of the thirty-seven States east of the Rockies.

The four principal classes of construction all showed losses from October as follows: About $9,000,000 in public works, $4,500,000 in non-residential buildings, $4,000,000 in public

(Continued on page 32)

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REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Washington, D. C., December 15, 1934.

To the Officers and Membership, Affiliated Locals:
Greetings:

The activities of your Secretary-Treasurer outside of the General Office during the last Quarter began with a trip to the United States Veterans Hospital at Roanoke, Va., where conference was held on the job with Business Agent Adkins, of Charleston, W. Va., Local No. 80, Federal Building Inspector, Resident Army Captain and job Foreman, Bro. J. H. Games, which resulted in an agreement being reached satisfactory to all concerned as to the conditions under which this job would operate in the future.

Next came a visit to Cincinnati and a conference with Business Agent Albert J. Smith and Financial Secretary Gene Fowler.

Then to St. Louis and a conference with Business Agent Wm. Hahn and the Local No. 1 Treasurer. Also attention to certain questions in reference to the General Office while located in St. Louis.

Next to Chicago and conference with Vice President Hugh Mulligan and later meeting with President Al. Burns and Financial Secretary Arthur G. Anderson, of Local No. 17, in attendance.

Then to Detroit, Mich., meeting with Business Agent James Johns and Financial Secretary W. Ashton, of Local No. 25.

Next to Buffalo and a conference with Business Agent James Harmon on matters pertaining to Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y., and Local No. 46, Elmira, N. Y.

The next stop was Pittsburgh, where I met and conferred with Vice President George R. Hennig, and also attended the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Business Agents of that City, after which I returned to the General Office.

Later came a trip to Richmond, Va., and a series of conferences with Business Agent Jenkins and various officers of our Richmond Local, and also attended a special meeting of Local No. 88, and advised the membership as to procedure on several pending issues.

Then came a trip to New York City and conference with President Albert F. Raner and Secretary Flynn, of Local Union No. 12.

I attended, in company with President Mullaney, a meeting of Local No. 24, Washington, D. C., and offered the assistance of the General Office and my own experience to the Officers of Local No. 24 in their adoption of a "Membership Weekly Report" system, which together with several meetings and conferences at the Building Trades headquarters in this city covers the general activities of your Secretary-Treasurer while away from the General Office.

Fraternally,

C. W. Sickles

Secretary-Treasurer

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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 above, 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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