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INSULATION HYGIENE PROGRESS REPORTS

FROM THE INSULATION INDUSTRY HYGIENE RESEARCH PROGRAM

Irving J. Schorr, M.D., Program Director
Vol. 1, No. 2
Winter 1988



Joseph R. Strick, International Organizer of the IAFIOW, Claude E. Perry, Contract Manager of the Houston Johns-Manville plant, Gov. F. C. Johnson, and the Houston Industrial Hygiene Association, inspect the operation of the Perrett Co. with the Hoffmann dust collector used during the Houston trial.

Saw Dusts Cut To A Trace By Two New Collectors

Dust produced by cutting with hand saws can be virtually eliminated in the insulation industry. This was the conclusion following trials of two dust collector systems during September and October by IHRP personnel.

Dust from hand saws was easily identified for priority action by the industrial hygiene program. "We've always said if they provided dust collection facilities on their hand saws, none included in did not have them," says the report.

An efficient vacuum system would require every diameter, that would be practical, to build into a machine," says.

Fortunately, most of saw manufacturers in the Houston, Texas area are suppliers of Houston, Texas a major supplier of the insulation industry, was concerned

about dust exposure, from saving operation and made his facilities and saws in Houston available to the IHRP for a dust collector trial.

Two dust collection systems, west selected for trial and, differing significantly in design, dust were measured with and without the use of collectors during a series of calcium silicate insulation block and hair-raised pipe covering.

Per Blade Limit

In each case, the dust collector reduced the asbestos dust exposure of the saw operator dramatically, indeed, to levels less than 1/10th that of the currently proposed asbestos threshold limit value.

The material fell most representative (Continued on back page)

Cigarettes, Asbestos Don't Mix

By Dr. Irving J. Schorr,
Director, IHRP

There are a number of problems which asbestos workers face as a result of the dusts to which they are exposed. It is clear that the best way to solve these problems is to greatly decrease or eliminate the dusts—and it is to this task that the IHRP is dedicated.

Nevertheless, it is now evident that one of the principal hazards—lung cancer—can be sharply decreased by a simple measure—stopping the smoking of cigarettes! This is true, of course, among adult men in general, but it is ESPECIALLY TRUE OF ASBESTOS WORKERS. There is something particularly dangerous about the combination—insulation work and cigarette smoking—that creates a risk much greater than either one by itself, or even the simple addition of the two.

All men increase their risk of developing lung cancer if they regularly smoke cigarettes—for asbestos workers, this increase is tremendous. We have calculated that an asbestos worker who smokes has 92 times the risk of dying of lung cancer as compared with a man who neither smokes cigarettes nor works as a pipe coverer!

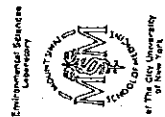
Local 22 and Local 32 Research Asbestos workers throughout the country owe a debt of gratitude to the members of Local 12 (New York) and Local 32 (Newark), IAFIOW, the names of Terence McConnell and the late John Bogovich come immediately to mind, as do those of James Crogan, Howard Barnett, Edward Kallner, Nicholas Luchini, William Shannon, James Mulhern, Jack Nowak, George Elder, Raymond Elder and Edward

(Continued on under spread)

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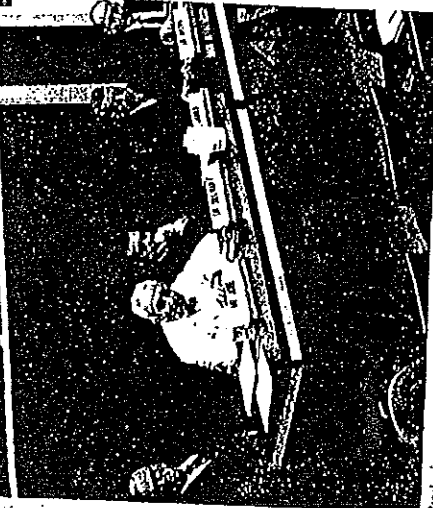
INSULATION HYGIENE PROGRESS REPORTS

FROM THE INSULATION INDUSTRY HYGIENE RESEARCH PROGRAM

James J. Githner, M.D., Program Director
1987-88

Joint Health Research Effort Starts For Insulation Men

IHRP Advisory Council Sees New Masks, Hears Other Progress



Panel of experts meets in New York to discuss Insulation Industry Hygiene Research Program. From left to right: Mr. Jesse, Dr. Schickel, Dr. James, Dr. Brown, Mr. Haskin.

Rapid progress on important projects to reduce on-job dust exposure was reported at recent meetings of the Advisory Council of the Insulation Industry Hygiene Research Program. Council members were given details of on-site inspections at 30 construction sites and fabricating shops in various parts of the country by an industrial hygiene team (see story on page 20).

New Respirator Developed

Dr. Fred L. Fundack reported development of prototypes of a new face mask respirator that is efficient, comfortable and disposable. He showed Council members some of the new masks, tests at the U.S. Bureau of Mines Laboratory in Pittsburgh, Pa., showed the masks to be efficient in filtering dusts of the type encountered in some insulating work. The masks, samples of which are being field-tested in February, is in

(Continued on page 15)



Dr. Fundack shows new mask

Mineral Fiber Manufacturers Association also is supporting and cooperating in the venture. The program is expected to run five years. Dr. Irving J. Schickel, Director of the Bureau's Environmental Sciences Laboratory, and Director of the IHRP, said the primary purpose of the program is to develop improved methods that will minimize exposure of insulation workers to dust and fumes encountered in their jobs. The U.S. Public Health Service's Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health will provide consultation and technical assistance.

(Continued on page 15)

The Insulation Industry Hygiene Research Program (IHRP), already well under way, represents the nation's first cooperative effort by an international labor union, industry, and science, consulting with government to undertake a health research program for industrial workers. This effort emerged at a public discussion at the program by a panel of experts at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York. (See page 26 for excerpts from the discussion.) The program is budgeted at \$262,500 for the first year and is jointly financed by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Unions, the International Brotherhood of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers and Johnson & Johnson's Johnson & Johnson Corporation. The Sprayed

Help Wanted!

Insulation Hygiene Progress Reports

from the Insulation Industry Hygiene Research Program

Editor: W. J. Nicholson, Ph.D., published at the Environmental Sciences Laboratory (Irving J. Slinn, M.D., Director), Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York, New York, N.Y. 10029

Advisory Council of IHRP

Irving J. Selkoff, M.D., Program Director and Chairman
E. Cuyler Hammond, Sc.D., Vice President, American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y.
Albert Hochinson, General President, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Abstemious Workers, Washington, D.C.
I. B. Jobs, Vice President, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, N.Y.
Fred L. Pundack, Ph.D., Vice President, Research and Development, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, N.Y.
George W. Wright, M.D., Director of Medical Research, St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland, O.

Current work practices in the insulation industry were adopted at a time when it was not suspected that dust exposures in this trade might involve some risk. It is now known that health hazards have been present under certain conditions, in association with such practices.

Although these problems are recognized, there is also evidence that dust exposures are sharply decreased, health hazards can be minimized or eliminated. It is therefore entirely logical that work practices may be re-examined, and so modified or altered as to reduce dust exposure and still preserve their industrial effectiveness.

This will require hard work, diligence and persistence. But above all it will require ideas and ingenuity! We want your comments, your suggestions, your advice. A recent start has already been made: almost 14,000 workmen in the United States, Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Abstemious Workers have written about their observations concerning dusty work conditions. Their suggestions are now being analyzed. Contractors and manufacturers are

adding the results of their practical experiences—these will be invaluable to our industrial hygiene engineers. There is vast knowledge and skill in this industry, among its craftsmen, its factory personnel and its leaders. We need the help of all. **INSULATION HYGIENE PROGRESS REPORTS** invites your thoughts now.

At the outset of the Insulation Industry Hygiene Research Program, from time to time, as the engineers make suggestions for the consideration of the industry, we will welcome you that they are practical and to everyone's benefit, labor and contractor alike. At other times, those of you who are able will be asked to serve on special advisory groups to study particular problems and suggest solutions—your participation will be valuable.

In the next several years, all of us—Industry, Labor, Science, Government—must contribute the unique resources which we each have, so that health hazards will be removed from this important and essential trade—1975.



Joseph B. Shields (publishing), International Organizing for the Abstemious Workers Union, and (right) contract manager C. E. Foster, looking at layout sheets for the Illinois town's on-site survey. (See story on page 20).

PURPOSES OF THE INSULATION INDUSTRY HYGIENE RESEARCH PROGRAM

1. To develop improved methods for minimizing exposure of insulation workers to dusts and fumes encountered in their work.
2. To disseminate knowledge of these improved methods of dust control wherever they may be applied advantageously and to offer cooperation, advice and assistance toward their universal adoption.

Advisory Council Sees New Masks, Hears Other Progress

(Continued from page 13)

fect a total filter, he said. Further, he added, the exhalation valve on old-type masks probably will not be necessary on the new mask.

Dr. Pundack said the prototype was designed following a survey of union members who complained that old-type respirators were too heavy, blocked vision, caused excessive sweating and made breathing difficult. For these reasons, the survey showed, respirators were infrequently used. Dr. Pundack said the new mask was designed not just for efficient filtering but to be comfortable, light in weight, to provide good visibility, reduce sweating and permit the wearer to breathe normally.

Field tests, he said, would reveal whether any further design adjustments have to be made before the mask goes into general production. He and other Advisory Council members expressed the hope that all union members as well as other workers in dusty trades, would use the masks as soon as they become available. "Task forces," comprising skilled union craftsmen, supervisory personnel, contractors' representatives, company engineers, consulting engineers

and manufacturers' representatives, are being organized to seek solutions to a number of problems:

- Design of a power saw for shop and field use, with self-contained exhaust and dust control.
- Improved materials packaging
- Mixing of cement under field conditions.
- Respiratory protective equipment.
- Design of field shops with effective dust controls.
- Disposal of wastes.

The concept of the task force approach to hygiene problems in the insulation industry, was defined by Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, Advisory Council Chairman.

"As sources of dust exposure are identified and studied by our engineers and scientists, task forces of industry-labor personnel will be formed to review the practices in question and to help propose suitable modifications," he said. "In some cases remedies will be readily evident and immediately at hand. In others, extensive design and development will be required. Both ends of the spectrum are anticipated and will be appropriately handled."

"Recommendations of the task forces will be carefully scrutinized when made. First, they will have to pass the test of effectiveness in significantly reducing dust hazards from the particular operation. Then they will be field tested under working conditions to ascertain whether they are feasible, economical and suitable for commercial application in the industry. Cost analyses will be made and considered, and my recommendation will be approved by the Advisory Council if it is both effective and practical."

Dr. Selikoff said that task forces will be utilized in their other operational areas: Dust control in hand sawing operations; housekeeping on the job and in the shop; packaging and storage of materials; removal of old insulation; special problems of apprentices; personal protective clothing; personal hygiene facilities; health maintenance surveys.

Additionally, he said, appropriate industry-labor teams will be assigned as other important problems are identified and considered.

IHRP Will Work Closely With PHS

As an essential part of the Insulation Industry Hygiene Research Program (IHRP), close cooperative working arrangements have been initiated between scientists associated with the program and authorities of the U. S. Public Health Service (PHS).

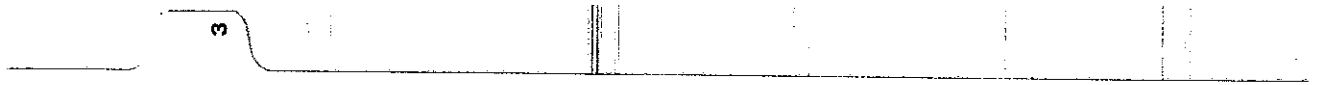
Under the guidance and direction of the PHS Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health, the experience and facilities of the Bureau's National Center for Urban and Industrial Health in Cincinnati have been made available to the IHRP. Scientists from the IHRP and the PHS met at the research laboratories of Mount Sinai in New York on October 3 and October 28 and at the PHS facilities in Cincinnati on November 4. They reviewed and discussed the latest dust sampling equipment, methods and laboratory procedures for analyzing samples.

The IHRP group visiting the Cincinnati center included Dr. W. J. Nicholas, Dr. James L. Auer, Dr. Carl Beckley, Alfred Sponable, Ralph D. Hindmarch and Donald Bailey. They met with Kenneth Lynch, Howard Ayer and other PHS personnel.



Robert Levine of the Ashbeston Spray Corporation, Newark, N. J., representing the Spray Corporation, is shown in the foreground. He is surrounded by other men in suits, including Dr. Selikoff, who is on the right. They are gathered around a table, possibly during a meeting or press conference.

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THE
Asbestos
WORKER

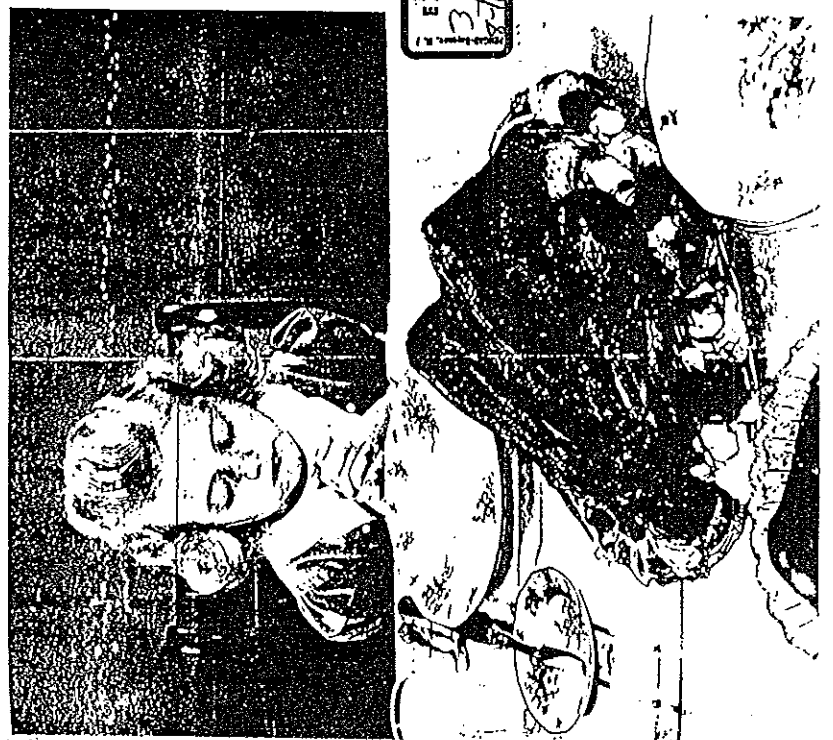


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THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAVY AND LIGHT INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO AND BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

C. W. SICKLES, Editor

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

THE ASBESTOS WORKER
ROOM 505, MACHINISTS BLDG., 1300 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.,
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

TO INSURE PUBLICATION, COPY SHOULD BE AT THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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WHY UNIONS?

"In union there is strength," the founding fathers of our nation knew almost two centuries ago. From the 13 colonies, each with its own traditions and its way of life, they set out to found "a more perfect union."

The "union" they established — our United States of America — has grown through the years in power, in influence and in moral standing among the peoples of the world.

The glory of our American democracy is the fact that we recognize and admire change. It is part of our way of life to build new institutions; and having built them, we constantly endeavor to improve them.

So it is with America's democratic trade union movement. From early beginnings — dating back into colonial history — working men have banded together to form trade unions for the purpose of bargaining collectively with employers.

Like our nation — our trade union movement has grown through the decades to positions of strength, of influence, of responsibility.

Let, today, we of the AFL-CIO continue to seek a more perfect union — and in doing so, we seek the understanding and sympathy of men and women of good will. For America is a nation of workers, whose productive capacity has become the envy of the world. In developing their "more perfect unions," American workers have contributed much to the development of strength, of community education and of a better life for all.

In other words, it is our belief that what is good for America is good for labor; and conversely, that labor has much to contribute to the future, containing improvement of the general welfare of all Americans.

Published quarterly at Headquarters, 1445 Massachusetts Building, Washington 5, D. C., by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Second Class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed in U.S.A.

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards, in Form 3529, should be sent to The Asbestos Worker, 1445 Massachusetts Building, 1445 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

REPALE PRESS INC. "UNION MADE PAPER"

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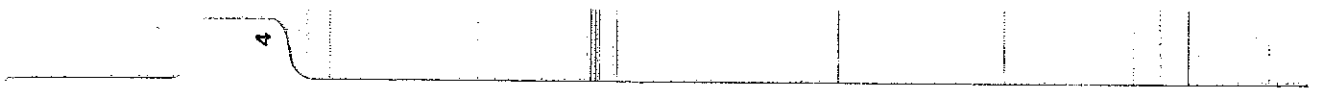
Save Your
FUTURE...

Or Them?

With Him...

WEAR YOUR RESPIRATOR

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THE *Asbestos* WORKER
VOL. 14 NO. 1
PUBLISHED IN 1962

CONVENTION ISSUE

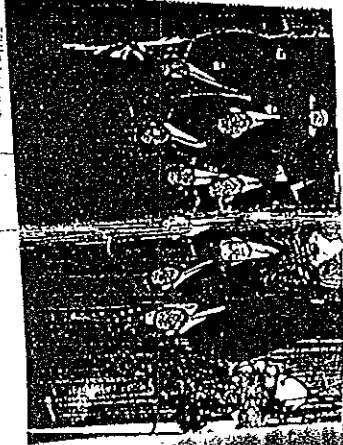
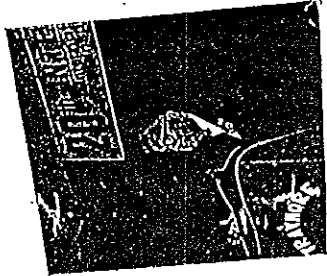
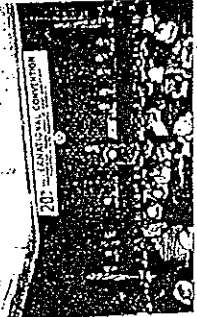
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NOVEMBER, 1962



20th International Convention
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY
SEPTEMBER, 1962

PROCEEDINGS & HIGHLIGHTS
SEPTEMBER 1-12, 1962



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THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

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OFFICE NO. 1000, THE 17TH DAY OF JANU-
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Your Cover Story

Top Left: From the time that General President Carl W. Sickles enjoyed the good fortune of the 20th International Convention until he called for adjournment, one day, work of the delegates, committee members and officers, was the order of the day.

Top Right: The delegates attended every session and showed their deep interest in every item on the agenda. Of significant interest was the address of Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, the subject of "Health Hazards of the Industry."

Center: General Secretary-Treasurer Albert E. Hutchinson reported to the delegates, the financial facts and figures relative to the operation of the International and gave a projected budget for the years ahead.

Lower right: Vice President Hugh F. McLaughlin addressed the delegates and told them about the importance of unity of effort in promoting the ideals of the labor movement and protecting the work jurisdiction of the International. He emphasized that hard work by the local union officials assured the membership of the International security and a good standard of living and it had been proven that members appreciated the effort put forward to gain these benefits.

Lower left: The members of the Executive Board were very active during the convention and most of them served on committees that were charged with the responsibility of setting the pattern for guiding the International officers in the conduct of all official business for the years ahead. The Executive Board met upon adjournment of the convention to informally discuss the work that lay ahead in the promotion of the International Association.

Publisher quarterly at Headquarters, 302 Mechanics Building, Washington, D. C., by the International Association of Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed in U.S.A.

POSTMASTER'S ATTENTION: Change of address should be sent to THE ASBESTOS WORKER, 302 Mechanics Building, 1st and Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

UNION MADE PAPER

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20th

International Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY • SEPTEMBER, 1962

Outstanding Progress for the Future was Our Theme

THE DATE and place had been set, all preparations completed, delegates were arriving by plane, train, bus and private cars, to the 20th General Convention of our International Association was about to begin. Convention Headquarters were set up in the Traymore Hotel on the world famous boardwalk at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

On Tuesday, September 4, 1962, at 9:30 A.M., the Convention was convened under the temporary chairmanship of Vice President Andrew T. Hunt. After the singing of the United States National Anthem, Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the singing of the Canadian National Anthem and the delivery of the Invocation by Right Reverend Mosignor Cunningham of Chicago, Illinois, our Convention was underway.

The membership of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Alabamas workers will be grateful to their officers and delegates for the fine job performed in representing them, at no doubt the most important and the largest attended Convention we have ever had.

Attendance in attendance were two hundred and thirty-nine (239) delegates who represented local unions, both in the United States and Canada. They came to promote the affairs of the union and to make the rules for governing our International Organization for the complicated and important years to come.

President Sickles, speaking for the officers of the International cordially welcomed the delegates and guests and stated that his only regret was that all locals were not represented here today and his only fervent hope was that time will pave the way and the seats will be represented.

On this point of representation at convention, President Sickles quoted

from his report to the 19th Convention in which he said "that our local unions each establish a Convention Fund, built up during the intervening five years between conventions. This recommendation was well received but it was not put into effect by many of our locals which accounts for a great number of our local unions not being represented here today."

To ensure greater representation and to have more democratic conventions in the future, a resolution was adopted in connection with the financing of International Conventions. Thus, the International rather than the local unions, will finance elected delegates attending our future International Conventions.

General President's Report

The report of the General President showed many past accomplishments stressed present advancements to set requirements for the operation of the International; to insure a single collective bargaining position, to organize the unorganized, and protect the health and welfare of every member. Among several of these recommendations were:

Convention Assessments: President Sickles recommended the establishment of a convention fund that was well received by the delegates. This matter of Convention assessments is a matter of finance and will be discussed in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Navy Yard Affiliates: The President congratulated the Naval Shipyard Locals on their success in obtaining proper trade classification and wage adjustments in keeping with the new classification. He applauded Executive Order 10983 which authorized Naval Shipyard Locals the right to collective bargaining and endorsed the recommendation of this International

Association on behalf of the Naval Shipyard members affiliated with the Metal Trades Department.

Health Hazards: At the last convention, President Sickles requested authority to make a study of our health hazards in the industry. This has been carried out by several meetings of our committee under the chairmanship of Vice President, Hugh E. Mulligan, Dr. Irving J. Selkoff, a specialist in internal medicine, is conducting this survey and it is the President's recommendation that this investigation be continued.

Maintenance Agreements: Contract Maintenance Agreements have created a workload far greater than had been anticipated at their inception, and indications are that even more work will be available to our membership in the years ahead.

Work of all trades, in the past, had been performed by employees of the plant, who, if they belonged to any organization, would follow the old CIO policy of membership in the industrial unions. Your President recommends the continuance and support of this source of work opportunity.

Jurisdiction: With a feeling of satisfaction President Sickles reported our continuing efforts to protect our jurisdiction and bring about speedy solution of jurisdictional disputes.

The insurgent matter of jurisdiction is always one of the most controversial subjects, it is a problem which no Building Trade Union is immune. Since our last convention we have submitted twenty-two cases to the National Joint Board for settlement of jurisdictional disputes, twenty-one of which have been decided in our favor.

President Sickles concluded his report by a special message of thanks to Vice President Mulligan for his constant help and assistance and added his gratefulness for the fine

strengthen our organization and we feel without your good cooperation we are not likely to do so very far.

There is a lot of work to be done. We are going to have a convention in Chicago for as long as I live, but whether I will be looking out of a window in Chicago or from a window perhaps in Florida, my heart will always be with you folks and Local 17, who made me.

You will hear more from me as the Convention goes on.

Thank you.

PRESIDENT SICKLES: Thank you, Vice President Mulligan.

I really enjoyed to introduce a man not really connected with the Labor movement. His name is Dr. Irving J. Seikoff. I met him within the last year. I found that he was interested in what we refer to as "Health Hazards of the Industry." He has done a program of medical cases in compensation in New York City where it was and really possible for him to do it, and he has come up with some tentative conclusions and findings, if I quote him correctly, and he is here to talk to you briefly today on the Health Hazards of the Asbestos Workers.

Without me trying to give an initiation of a doctor's language, I think the language will seem to be a level and talk a layman's language, which I know he will do, and give you a few moments of time he has so graciously donated to this Convention.

The Doctor is the Attending Physician for chest diseases at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, past President of the American College of Physicians, currently Chairman of the Section on Medicine of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, and holder of the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association for Research in Chest Diseases.

I believe that we are indebted to this man for giving us of his valuable time to come down and talk to us on a subject that I know is very close to all.

Dr. Seikoff, Mr. Sickles, Right Reverend and I want my appreciation in having the honor of being invited by Mr. Mulligan and your Health Hazards Committee to address your Union, one of the oldest in our country and Canada.

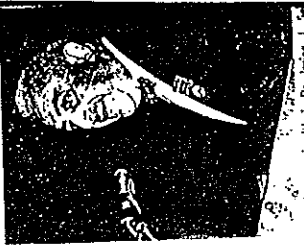
This opportunity is particularly apt because your Union is also one which faces one of the oldest problems presented to any union, that of injury due to the earliest years when it became desirable to switch from the sheep's wool and clay pipe coverings that were used in the 1870's and 1880's, to the newer asbestos and other mineral materials in the 1890's and 1900's.

These never insulating materials, satisfactory as they are from an industrial point of view, introduced into the human body, which they were never meant to be, have caused a new and serious problem.

And although we have been alert to the problem of dust diseases of the lung for more than forty years, we are only beginning to understand its scope and complexity.

This is true even of asbestos.

This substance has been known for more than a thousand years, has been available for modern industry for almost a century, and has been known to cause lung disease for less than forty years. Even today, those effects which are known are not widely appreciated.



Protecting our health, Dr. Irving J. Seikoff gave his brief talk on the Health Hazards of the Asbestos Workers.

great deal in weaving, but the short lengths are also much used in automobile because they are cheaper, at \$1000 a 570 a ton, compared to up to \$1500 a ton for the longer lengths. The world's supply has been in the past.

Showing of slide.

This, on the other hand, is a phylite which has recently become available in insulating.

As you can see, I don't know why different.

THE ASBESTIC WORKS

ing at this slide how difficult it would be for one of these fibers once it has entered the lung, from ever getting out and this has been one of the big problems in dust diseases of the lung.

Showing of slide.
This slide demonstrates one of these fibers at somewhat higher magnification than the previous slide. It shows a fine, needle-like structure. Of great interest is the area of the ring or fibrous that covers around this particular particle.

The widespread lack of recognition of the full effect of these dusts and others which with your men work has had a number of significant disadvantages. First of all, each time your men are exposed to asbestos, (which also means by the way, to mica, talc, and other dusts) you are asked to start with the assumption that it is safe. "Work with it, breathe it and we will see what happens later."

Actually, almost always this assumption, because that is what it is, of harmlessness is a mere guess. Take fibrous glass for example. It is a very good example of some scientific medical data on its effect on human lungs. What is available, is scattered information that glass ground in the laboratory in the form of a fine glass dust is relatively innocuous. That is true, but so is finely ground asbestos dust, yet we have just seen what happens when it is inhaled.

The same thing is true of talc, which in its microscopically granular form is much less dangerous than talc in the fibrous form.

Therefore, we need to know more before we can accept such substances as asbestos. We need to use complex materials often incompletely labeled or with the contents not labeled at all.

Incidentally, this would be illegal if you were going to eat it but I suppose if you are only going to breathe it, it is all right. It is known that some minerals, not by themselves harmful, become injurious in the presence of even small amounts of asbestos. For example, pure coal dust causes no damage by itself, but if it is inhaled under certain mining conditions it can cause lung disease.

Unfortunately, your men often work with combined materials. This knowledge

of the potential danger of combined materials, certainly should be applied to the conditions under which your men work.

Thirdly, the maintenance of the knowledge of the problems your men face on the job has worked to their disadvantage in other ways as well. When they do become ill, for example, they are sometimes denied the adequate compensation that they are entitled to. They are going to take care of themselves. They are going to take adequate compensation. It is not necessarily based on the oneness of the Workers' Compensation Boards but may be based on the peculiarities of the type of damage found among insulation workers. Most Workers' Compensation Boards judge occupational diseases on the basis of their experience with asbestos, yet the appearance of other dusts and their different form that seem to indicate and sometimes point paratively little can be seen and yet the person can be markedly incapacitated. Many boards are not aware of this and grossly underestimate the worker's disability.

Showing of slide.
The size of asbestos and you will see, in the X-ray, is very large. They cause little trouble because the lung condition and the part that is not destroyed by these large masses is damaged very little. The next slide shows an X-ray (antiracoon) affecting a man from with asbestos. His lungs look blue through with other things. The man has no trouble breathing at all.

On the other hand this is a slide of a man with asbestos. The inhibition is very fine. This is a very far advanced case. I purposely selected one of the worst to show you that the worst does not look too bad. He can have one from one end of the street to the other. It is often not appreciated that special forms of lung diseases may occur in insulation workers quite different from all the others, once their lungs are damaged. This, by the way is the key because most of the things that can happen do not often occur unless the lung is damaged. The things that can happen prevent some of the things that can later happen.

Showing of slide.
This slide demonstrates one of these fibers at somewhat higher magnification than the previous slide. It shows a fine, needle-like structure. Of great interest is the area of the ring or fibrous that covers around this particular particle.

The widespread lack of recognition of the full effect of these dusts and others which with your men work has had a number of significant disadvantages. First of all, each time your men are exposed to asbestos, (which also means by the way, to mica, talc, and other dusts) you are asked to start with the assumption that it is safe. "Work with it, breathe it and we will see what happens later."

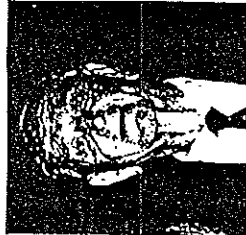
Actually, almost always this assumption, because that is what it is, of harmlessness is a mere guess. Take fibrous glass for example. It is a very good example of some scientific medical data on its effect on human lungs. What is available, is scattered information that glass ground in the laboratory in the form of a fine glass dust is relatively innocuous. That is true, but so is finely ground asbestos dust, yet we have just seen what happens when it is inhaled.

The same thing is true of talc, which in its microscopically granular form is much less dangerous than talc in the fibrous form.

Therefore, we need to know more before we can accept such substances as asbestos. We need to use complex materials often incompletely labeled or with the contents not labeled at all.

Incidentally, this would be illegal if you were going to eat it but I suppose if you are only going to breathe it, it is all right. It is known that some minerals, not by themselves harmful, become injurious in the presence of even small amounts of asbestos. For example, pure coal dust causes no damage by itself, but if it is inhaled under certain mining conditions it can cause lung disease.

Unfortunately, your men often work with combined materials. This knowledge

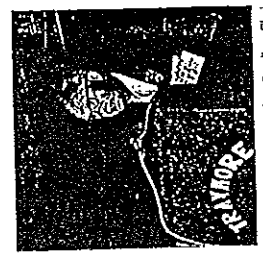


Convention Messengers (left to right) Thomas D'Onofrio, Joseph Collier, and John Greig stand delegates, immensally.

My colleagues and I acknowledge the assistance of the committee members with the most sincere respect.
Thank you.

APPOINTMENT SICKLES: On behalf of the Convention, I want to thank the Doctor for the work he has done, and I know he will continue to do, and the results of which will be made available to our International and to us through our local union in the event we may legislate to the best possible advantage to protect our members with the material which has been prepared here this morning.

So, Dr. Seikoff, we want you to feel free to call me and call on any of the officers for any help you may need at any time. Thank you very much.
It is now my pleasure to appoint as the



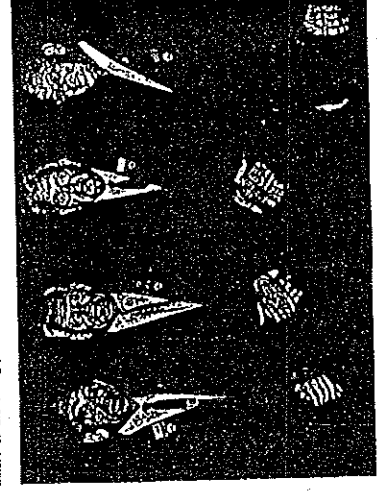
The position of Convention Reading Clerk was well executed by John Quinn, Local Union 17, Chicago, Illinois.
Will you please come to the reception and assume your duties as Reading Clerk. Mr. Quinn will now read the names of the members of the Committee on Credentials.

- MR. QUINN:** Members of the Convention are as follows:
 Charles H. Nichols, Chairman, Local No. 81; Robert W. Doady, Local No. 6; Edward T. Lantz, Local No. 7; Frank J. Cain, Local No. 11; Joseph Flynn, Local No. 12; Michael Maloney, Local No. 17; Earl B. Herring, Local No. 22; John W. Duda, Local No. 23; Gustave C. Local No. 26; Leo A. Johnson, Local No. 26; Robert W. Vaughn, Local No. 27; Alfonso V. Walker, Local No. 42; Alton L. Poole, Local No. 46; James E. White, Local No. 47; Glen D. Williams, Local No. 53; Harley E. Martin, Local No. 67; Frank Cleggory, Local No. 69; Peter Gilbert, Jr., Local No. 71; Presley F. White, Local No. 79; Presley F. White, Local No. 79.

Compensation Boards do not strain the casual relationship that may have occurred some time before. Indeed, in many states there is a statutory time limit for Workmen's Compensation Claims.

In New York, for example, it is two years. It is unfortunate that the law of life do not agree with the law but it is the law should change since the facts cannot.
I think it is fair to conclude that close study is warranted to speed the development of safer working conditions and working practices for your men in order to prevent the kind of tragedy which is studied by Dr. J. C. Cairns of the Barment Hospital in Paterson and Prof. W. E. Smith of Fairleigh Dickinson University, have already suggested a number of areas for improved conditions.

Incidentally, the importance of this problem has recently been recognized by Mayor Wagner's Administration of the City of New York, New York, through Council 94 of the City, New York, which has fully examined and the Department of Health has made its records available to us. We anticipate that similar facilities will soon be available for Local 12 and the Commission of Health of the State of New Jersey, which has granted us a grant for the establishment of X-ray apparatus in Local 12 so its members could be carefully examined and the Department of Health has made its records available to us. We anticipate that similar facilities will soon be available for Local 12 and the Commission of Health of the State of New Jersey, which has granted us a grant for the establishment of X-ray apparatus in Local 12 so its members could be carefully examined and the Department of Health has made its records available to us.



Since 1924 the above delegates have attended every subsequent Asbestos Workers Convention, right in all from the 12th Convention held in Washington, D.C. including the 20th in Atlantic City. (Left to right) J. W. Hoff, Al Barnes, Hugh E. Mulligan, and C. W. Schies.

Once the lungs are damaged, cancer is a very frequent complication, probably 20 times as frequent as in the general population.

Showing of slide.
I will show you a few cases of pleurisy. This may be familiar to you. The lung is covered with a thin membrane called the pleura. When this membrane becomes inflamed, it is called pleurisy. It is an X-ray of a lung with pleurisy covering his whole right lung causing him to be severely short of breath.

Another inadequately appreciated fact is that the lung damage from the particles that get in may not become apparent for some time, often after the man has left the job.
As you will remember the particles getting into the lung stay there, accumulating in certain situations and accumulating.

Showing of slide.
This X-ray is a man who has asbestosis and a little bit of cancer in the right half of the lung. This was 1954. Each year he was examined, and remained well. Yet in 1959, five years after that film and five years after he was removed from exposure, we see this large shadow lower at the bottom of the right lung and this man has died.
Here is a film in 1964. Again you can see a little bit of the shadowing of the lung. He was removed from exposure. The damage was already there, however. In 1968, as you can see in this next film his whole left lung is full of a cancer.

Not understanding the progressive nature of the damage, some Workmen's

three; sent three, James Kelly, Frank DeWany and Jack Kilbane.
 Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y., entitled to three; sent three, James M. Healey, Neal Hudson and Peter Coakley.
 Local No. 5, Los Angeles, Calif., entitled to ten; sent ten, Albert Richardson, Ben E. McLaughlin, W. J. Schick, Michael Keisick, Edward Novak and William H. Lewis, Jr.
 Local No. 6, Boston, Mass., entitled to four; sent three, Herbert G. Anderson, Robert W. Duddy and John W. Hoff.
 Local No. 7, Seattle, Wash., entitled to three; sent three, Edward Louis, John Anderson and Darrell Kammer.
 Local No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio, entitled to three; sent two, Vincent V. Eby and Richard R. Wagner, Jr.
 Local No. 9, Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, entitled to two; sent two, Alvin J. Collin and David C. Durham.
 Local No. 10, Little Rock, Ark., entitled to two; sent two, A. M. Greenlee and F. G. Greenlee.
 Local No. 11, Baltimore, Md., entitled to four; sent four, Joseph J. Zimer, Edward Bank, Paul Cain and Charles Fox.
 Local No. 12, New York City, N. Y., entitled to eight; sent eight, George Riker, Joseph P. Nichols, Nicholas Buterick, Edward Kellen, Nicholas Lueck, Jacob Novak, Raymond Rider and William Shannon.
 Local No. 13, Jacksonville, Fla., entitled to two; sent two, Walter E. Heape and Coy F. Beck.
 Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa., entitled to five; sent five, Andrew T. Hest, Philip Adler, John J. Ragan, John Pappas and Joseph Courtney.
 Local No. 15, Wichita, Kansas, entitled to two; sent two, Clay W. Thompson and Charles Harding.
 Local No. 16, San Francisco, Calif., entitled to five; sent five, J. Wayne Kelly, S. M. Hochstetler, E. L. Pfeiffer, Edward C. Geiger and Arthur Kincaid.
 Local No. 17, Chicago, Ill., entitled to eight; sent eight, Hugh E. Mulligan, John J. Quinn, Henry G. Prescott, Alroyan M. Burns, Michael Maloney, Edward Nolan, Sr., Robert Wilson and Elmer Anderson.
 Local No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind., entitled to three; sent three, Robert J. Scott, Robert Alford and John W. Grub.
 Local No. 19, Milwaukee, Wis., entitled to three; sent two, Alphons Lammerger and John Kasan.
 Local No. 20, Long Beach, Calif., Navy Yard, entitled to two; sent one Webster F. Ah.
 Local No. 21, Dallas, Texas, entitled to four; sent two, Otis R. Child and Harold Webster.
 Local No. 22, Houston, Texas, entitled to six; sent six, Booth Baker, Joseph R. Shode, R. L. Mooney, N. J. Burns, Jr., M. S. Matery and E. R. Herroly.
 Local No. 23, Cleveland, D. C., entitled to four; sent four, Ernest H. Nichol,

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reperspective up from Washington, sheet I was going to be here anyway.
 But seriously, it was felt perhaps that I could give you just a little bit different perspective concerning political activity since I have been a candidate myself. So many things have happened at great length to be politically active since that time to be active, but the concern is that too many have not become active enough.
 Perhaps one of the answers as to why there has not been too much political activity has been that there have not been enough candidates that you could carry a message to the membership about. This is an area where I think you can help by encouraging the young political and community leaders to bring typical and to some politicians is changed. We should recognize when someone says that he is a politician that this is not a confession, but it is a description of what he is doing. My wife is the Women's Activities Director of the COPE Committee for the Metropolitan Washington area. If you have a wife who is doing this, do not do this, this is another area where you can be very effective.
 I ran as a Kennedy Democrat in a state which is considered by many to be very conservative. This may be a lesson to some of you who come from conservative areas. Perhaps the people are as conservative as the local newspaper would like to make you believe. It is a good idea to have a wife who is a dedicated candidate who will give you a fair shake you can elect your friends.
 As a candidate, myself, I have never been more convinced that a candidate has very little to do with his own election. He can go around and shake hands and smile all the pretty smiles and kiss the babies but he does not win the election. It is not that few minutes on the television, but it is the long term grassroots work which wins the election.
 Why are you concerned about the election? You are concerned about the election because not only in the Federal halls but in the State halls there are those who would put legislation on the books which would defeat the legitimate needs of organized labor. If you who are a candidate do not actively support those who are doing it, if you do not support him so that he can buy assistance he needs. If he doesn't have members who can carry a precinct for him, he has to spend money in the precinct by paying the local precinct chairman to get out there on election day. The local precinct chairman has to rely upon someone with money, one of the worst things happening to politics is the increased cost of campaigning. In my little campaign, which it was state-wide, we spent approximately \$20,000. This was just for



Western States Conference convention delegates.

... and supported that the...
 ... an amendment...
 ... Article XV, Section 10, of the...
 ... International Constitution, which...
 ... was unanimously endorsed by the...
 ... delegates of Local No. 47 and ex-...
 ... posed by Delegate Wood, be sub-...
 ... mitted to the General Executive...
 ... Council for their appraisal. Motion...
 ... carried.

... delegates brought to the...
 ... of the Conference the prac-...
 ... tice of carrying in by name insulating...
 ... our reports of meetings upon own-...
 ... ers and/or architects to change spe-...
 ... cifications eliminating the cement...
 ... and substituting a sheet metal finish. It...
 ... was the consensus of the Delegates...
 ... that this practice violated the spirit...
 ... of the letter of our agreement...
 ... and should be checked into very...
 ... close supervision.

... being no further business...
 ... the meeting adjourned.
 ... Respectfully submitted,
 ... Secretary.

Western States Conference

Atlantic City, N. J.,
 September 2, 1962.

Members of the expected late ac-
 cident Conference Presidents Frank
 Callaghan, Vice President Earl Kirk-
 land, and the Conference meeting
 minutes, an informal meeting was
 held at 10:30 a.m. to discuss the
 minutes that had been made for
 the previous Conference dinner. A
 motion was made, seconded and
 carried, that the bills for the West-
 ern States Conference dinner to be
 paid by the...
 ...

field Smiley, September 2. A mo-
 tion was made, seconded and passed
 that the dinner include the imme-
 diate families of the delegates. The
 meeting adjourned at 4:30.

The delegates to the Western
 States Conference, their immediate
 families and the officers of our
 International and their families had
 a delightful evening at the Confer-
 ence dinner. Many old acquaintances
 were renewed and new acquaintances
 were made. Brother Albert E.
 Hutchinson introduced our Inter-
 national Officers and their families.

The regular meeting of the Con-
 ference was called to order at 10
 a.m., September 3, by President
 Frank Callaghan. Besides the Chair-
 man present were 1st Vice President
 Earl Kirkland, 2nd Vice President
 Ed Novak, Treasurer Webster A.
 Secretary J. Wayne Kelly. At this
 time Chairman Callaghan appointed
 Brother Andrew Brayevich as Ser-
 geant-at-Arms for this Conference
 meeting. Chairman Callaghan ap-
 pointed Brothers Darrell Kammner
 and Oscar Purry as the Credential
 Committee. Brothers E. C. Geiger
 and Earl Kirkland as the Audit
 Committee to work with Treasurer
 A. Novak on the Treasurer's audit report.

Chairman Callaghan called for the
 delegates opinion of the previous
 meeting minutes. A motion was
 made, seconded and passed that we
 dispense with the reading of the
 previous meeting's minutes as all
 delegates had received copies.

The Credential Committee Re-
 port was read by Brother A. Novak.
 prior to the following delegates pres-
 ent: Local No. 5, Los Angeles,
 Calif., John Sidor, Ed Novak, Wil-
 liam Lewis, Jr., Andrew S. Prager,
 ...

... Ben E. Harvey and Albert E.
 Hutchinson; Local No. 7, Seattle
 and Tacoma, Wash., Darrell Kam-
 mer, John Anderson and Ed Long,
 Local No. 16, San Francisco, Calif.,
 E. L. Pflieger, E. C. Geiger, A.
 Kimmack, R. N. Hookstrasser, J.
 Wayne Kelly, Local No. 20, Long
 Beach, Calif., Naval Shipyard, Web-
 ster A.; Local No. 29, San Fran-
 cisco, Calif., Naval Shipyard, O. E.
 Malone; Local No. 36, Portland,
 Oregon, Earl Kirkland, Robert
 Kramer, Leonard Rehnus; Local
 No. 69, Salt Lake City, Utah, Frank
 Callaghan and Roger Ferguson;
 Local No. 70, Vallejo, Calif., Naval
 Shipyard, Howard Snyder; Local
 No. 73, Phoenix, Arizona, Oscar
 Purry and John K. Burns; Local
 No. 82, Spokane, Wash., William
 Kambreck; Local No. 97, Anclorage,
 Alaska, Jack Embley. All aforemen-
 tioned delegates being present, it
 was regularly moved, seconded and
 passed that the delegates be seated.
 Local No. 28, Denver, Colorado and
 Local No. 62, Puget Sound Naval
 Shipyard were not present. Presi-
 dent Callaghan thanked the Creden-
 tial Committee and dismissed them
 as a Committee.

Brother A. E. Hutchinson, dele-
 gate from Local No. 5, and General
 Secretary-Treasurer of our Inter-
 national spoke on why he felt this
 Conference should support General
 President Sickle's in the forthcoming
 election. He also said he was to have
 the honor of nominating President
 Sickle for another term.
 Delegate Sidor of Local No. 5
 reported 220 members, 408 members
 working in area, 25 Travelers em-
 ployed and 12 Local No. 5 members.

on Traveling Card. Workload is good and future looks prosperous.

Delegate Kauer of Local No. 7 reported membership of 163 with 130 working in territory and three members on Traveling Card. Workload is very fair. Local has approximately 20 members employed.

Delegate Kelly of Local No. 16 reported 360 members with 358 members working in area and 72 Travelers employed. Two members on Traveling Card. The workload is very good and future looks very prosperous.

Delegate Ay of Local No. 20 reported they have a membership of 41, 35 members working in area and 7 members on Traveling Card. Workload is good and future looks prosperous.

Delegate Malone of Local No. 29 reported 24 members, 19 working in area, five on Traveling Cards. Workload is good and future prosperous.

Delegate Kirkland from Local No. 36 reported 120 members, 111 employed in area, 5 members have Absterosis. The workload is fair and the future good.

Delegate Calogery of Local No. 69 reported they had 77 members with 5 Travelers working in the territory. The workload is good and the future looks prosperous.

Delegate Snyder of Local No. 70 reported they have 27 members, 17 members working at home, together with 1 Traveler, 10 members on Traveling Card. The workload is good and future good.

Delegate Burns of Local No. 73 reported membership of 74 with 70

members working in home territory with 15 Travelers. The workload is good and the future fair.

Delegate Kemlock of Local No. 82 reported a membership of 106 with 70 members working in the home area, 17 members on Traveling Card, 19 members unemployed. Their contract ends August 30, 1963. The workload is slow now and the future will be good.

Delegate Emley of Local No. 87 reported a membership of 82 with 22 members working in the home area and 38 members on Traveling Cards. This area is suffering from shops out of the territory sending one man into the area to run and do the work on jobs which furnishes no employment for the local members. Agreement expires December 1, 1963.

General President Sickles and International Organizer William Howell visited the Conference meeting and President Sickles gave a brief and informative talk on problems confronting our International. Brothers Kirkland and Geiger gave their report on the audit showing the books balance and are in order. Brother Ay submitted a detailed written report of the Conference regarding its financial standing. A motion was made, seconded and passed that this report be accepted as presented and the Committee be dismissed with a vote of thanks.

A letter from Local No. 109 asking to affiliate with the Western States Conference was read and your Secretary was instructed to let this Local know that their request has been denied.

The reciprocal agreement between:

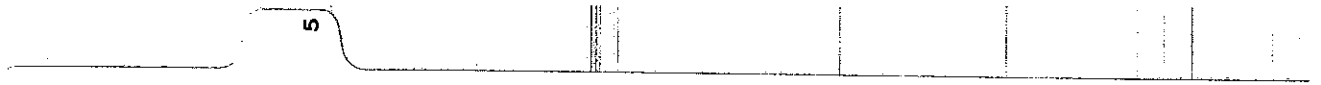


Western States Conference Dinner.

Conference Locals, covering the great length. An explanation given why a Western States Conference Health and Welfare Program will not work at this time. A motion was made, seconded and passed that this program be dropped for further the reciprocal agreement it will be in accord with the Conference.

The asbestos and silicosis problems were discussed by the delegates. All Locals gave a report on this serious problem. General President Sickles and General Secretary Treasurer Harchinson told delegates that Dr. Salgoff is addressing our National Conference on lung diseases and how our members' health is affected by the products we use in our work-day life. A motion was made, seconded and passed that this Conference endorse and work for the election of C. W. Sickles for General President, Albert E. Hutchinson for General Secretary-Treasurer and J. W. Kelly as International Vice President. This was voted for unanimously.

The Resolutions presented to the International Convention from the Western States Conference were presented at this time. Two of the Resolutions relate to jurisdiction problems. On the problem of jurisdiction, Secretary-Treasurer Hutchinson told how the International is working on jurisdiction and what they hope to accomplish with respect to the two Resolutions we introduced. President Sickles spoke on this subject asking this Conference



NOVEMBER 1950

THE *Asbestos* **WORKER**

EXHIBIT 5 for ID 8-11-99 Pmt

JOHNSON-HUMPHREY ELECTED
 ENDORSED BY AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL



President Sickles attended the meeting at the White House with other International Union officials when AFL-CIO President George Meany presented the Executive Council Resolution which gave the endorsement of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey.

5-1



THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF ROOF INSULATORS
AND ASBESTOS WORKERS
AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO, BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION
TRADES DEPARTMENT AND METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT

C. W. SICKLES, Editor

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
EDITOR

THE ASBESTOS WORKER
ROOM 505, MACHINISTS BLDG., 1300 CONNECTICUT AVE., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

TO INSURE PUBLICATION, COPY SHOULD BE AT THE
OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THE 15TH DAY OF JANU-
ARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

VOL. XVI NOVEMBER 1964 NO. 9

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Your Cover Story

Our cover this month shows General President C. W. Sickles greeting President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House. The picture was taken during a reception for the AFL-CIO Executive Council and General Board. Just prior to the picture taking, AFL-CIO President George Meany had conveyed to President Johnson a resolution stating organized labor's support for the Johnson-Humphrey team. The resolution stated: "That Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey are hereby endorsed by the AFL-CIO for President and Vice President, respectively, of the United States."

Following the ceremonies, President Sickles and other union leaders visited the President in the Red Room for light refreshments and an informal reception. At this time President Sickles chatted with President Johnson and the cover picture was made. The President inscribed the picture later to President Sickles "With best wishes." In expressing the basis for the support of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket, the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its report to the General Board, said that it had given "careful consideration to the issues at stake in the 1964 Presidential election, and to the platform, records and candidates for President and Vice President. On the basis of this consideration... the Executive Council concluded, first, that it was in the best interests of the thirteen and a half million members of the AFL-CIO to take a forthright stand in the coming election; and second, that the Council should recommend to the General Board the endorsement of Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey for election as President and Vice President of the United States."

Published quarterly at Headquarters, 300 Massachusetts Building, Washington, D. C. 20001, by the International Association of Roof Insulators and Asbestos Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20004. Postage paid at Washington, D. C. Printed in U.S.A.

POSTMASTER: ATTENTION! Change of address needs on Form 3525P should be sent to THE ASBESTOS WORKER, 300 Massachusetts Building, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20004.

MEMBER MEETINGS ... WHICH MAKE MATTER

52

*The
Mount Sinai
Hospital*

100th STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 29, N. Y.

Mr. Carl W. Sickles, General President
International Association of Heat & Frost
Insulators and Asbestos Workers
505 Machinist Building
1300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20036

Dear Mr. Sickles:


For your records (The Asbestos Workers), the following were at the head table on October 20, 1964 at the dinner at the New York Academy of Sciences in association with the Conference on the Biological Effects of Asbestos.

- Dr. John Higginson, Professor of Pathology, University of Kansas and Chairman, Geographical Pathology Section, International Union Against Cancer
- Dr. Raimo Kihlholm, Finland
- Dr. Heinz Bohlig, Ludenschöid, Germany
- Dr. Harry Heimann, Chief, Division of Occupational Health, U.S. Public Health Service
- Dr. Enrico C. Vigliani, Director, Institute of Industrial Health, University of Milan, Italy
- Dr. Harold Stewart, Chief, Laboratory of Pathology, National Cancer Institute
- Dr. Richard Gaze, Director, Cape Asbestos Company, London.
- Dr. John C. Gilson, Director, Pneumotoxiosis Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Great Britain
- Dr. Irving J. Seilkoff, Chairman, Conference on Biological Effects of Asbestos, and Head, Section on Environmental Health, The Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York
- Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond, Director, Statistical Research Division, American Cancer Society

After I opened the meeting, Dr. Stewart served as Chairman and the audience of over 100 famous scientists from all over the world were addressed by yourself, Dr. Heimann, Dr. Higginson, Dr. Gaze and Dr. Gilson.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Irving J. Seilkoff, M.D.

US/4

(Additional information in connection with this meeting will be published in a future Journal issue.)

Editor's Note: Your President in addressing this gathering expressed the appreciation of this International Association for the interest now being shown in these noted scientists and assured them that their efforts in this connection with this issue had been thoroughly researched and the findings will be made available to all.

THE ASBESTOS WORKERS

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Asbestos Exposure and Neoplasia

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Building trades insulation workers have relatively light, intermittent, exposure to asbestos. Of 632 insulation workers who entered the trade before 1943 and were traced through 1962, forty-five died of cancer of the lung or pleura, whereas only 6.6 such deaths were expected. Three of the pleural tumors were mesotheliomas; there was also one peritoneal mesothelioma. Four mesotheliomas in a total of 255 deaths is an exceedingly high incidence for such a rare tumor. In addition, an unexpectedly large number of men died of cancer of the stomach, colon, or rectum (29 compared with 9.4 expected). Other cancers were not increased; 20.5 were expected, 21 occurred. Twelve men died of asbestosis.

ALTHOUGH PULMONARY CARCINOMA had been observed in the earliest studies of asbestosis, association between the two conditions was first suggested by Lynch and Smith in 1935.¹ Additional reports of such association followed. Perhaps the most striking data was presented in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories of Great Britain for 1955.² Every death with asbestosis in the files of the Factory Department, from the first recognition of asbestosis as a disease entity, was studied. Altogether 365 such deaths were recorded (1924-1955). Sixty-five or 17.8% were found to be accompanied by cancer of the lung or pleura. Doll,³ after reviewing the problem and adding data of his own, concluded that lung cancer was a specific industrial hazard of heavily exposed asbestos workers.

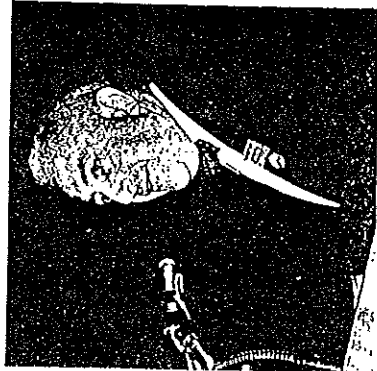
Nevertheless, some investigators have held that, while these observations might be suggestive, they did not establish an increased incidence of carcinoma of the lung in pulmonary asbestosis, and further, that the association was unproved.

The factor of selection was considered a potential bias in evaluating reports of autopsy series. It was noted that complicated and unusual cases would more likely be come to autopsy, thus raising the apparent frequency of associated lung neoplasms.⁴

It was argued that autopsy statistics, which deal with particular groups of those who died, do not reflect total populations of asbestos workers.⁵

The Division of Thoracic Diseases, Department of Medicine, and the Department of Pathology, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, and the Division of Thoracic Diseases, Department of Medicine, and the Department of Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, are grateful to the American Medical Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, for their generous support.

MAY 1964



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Additional reservations were based on the frequent absence of data regarding exposure, smoking habits, and personal history, on the size of series, and on inadequate histological verification in some cases.

Within the last few years a number of additional problems connected with asbestos exposure have appeared, making clarification and resolution of the foregoing statistical uncertainty a matter of considerable concern. First, there has been greatly increased use of the various types of asbestos (a five-fold increase in world utilization of this group of minerals, from 500,000 tons to 2,500,000 tons per year in the last 30 years); as well as a greatly increased number and variety of industrial applications of asbestos (over 3,000 such uses now recorded). Second, suspicion has been growing that malignancy associated with asbestos exposure may include neoplasms other than carcinoma of the lung. Thus, a significant relationship has been claimed between diffuse mesothelioma of the pleura and peritoneum and asbestos exposure.⁶

This communication is concerned with investigations undertaken to study the following factors: (1) the incidence of deaths due to pulmonary carcinoma among a group of workers exposed to asbestos under United States industrial conditions in the past several decades, (2) whether or not such individuals would also be found to have an increased risk of other neoplasms, and (3) whether such risks would be present in an

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obtained on all but one of them. Autopsy protocols, histological specimens, and hospital records were obtained and reviewed in those deaths, approximately one half, in which the terminal illness had occurred in a hospital.

Statistical Analysis—Previous studies have suggested that mesothelioma associated with asbestosis seldom occurs until 20 years after first exposure to asbestos dust. Therefore, we decided to limit the present analysis to men with such an exposure history. Our complete records cover all members of the union (including active and retired members, both dead and alive) during the 20-year period from Jan. 1, 1943, through Dec. 31, 1962. However, with few exceptions, the only men with a history of 20 years or longer since first exposure to asbestos were the 632 men on the union rolls as of Jan. 1, 1943. (The exceptions were a few men who joined the union after Jan. 1, 1943, but who had been employed previously as asbestos workers elsewhere.) Of these 632 men, 255 died before Jan. 1, 1943.

Table 1.—Men-Years of Experience of 632 Asbestos Workers Exposed to Asbestos Dust 20 Years or Longer, 1943-1962

Age	Years	
	1943-1942	1942-1941
15-29	1,915.0	2,478.0
30-34	85.0	85.0
35-39	35.5	35.5
40-44	30.5	30.5
45-49	30.5	30.5
50-54	31.0	31.0
55-59	31.0	31.0
60-64	31.0	31.0
65-69	12.0	12.0
70-74	3.5	3.5
75-79	3.5	3.5
80-84	3.5	3.5
85+	3.5	3.5
Total	2,336.5	2,015.0

Of these 632 men, 339 had been exposed to asbestos dust prior to 1924. In other words, as of Jan. 1, 1943, 20 years or longer had elapsed since these 339 men were first exposed. The remaining 293 men reached the 20-years-since-first-exposure point at some time after Jan. 1, 1943, and before the end of 1962. The 339 men who were first exposed prior to 1924 were counted in each of the 20 years (or up to the time of death of those who died). The 293 who were first exposed in 1924 or later were counted only after they reached the 20-years-since-first-exposure point (those who died being dropped at the time of death). When the statistics were completed, we found that we had records covering a total of 8,737.5 man-years of experience of men with a history of 20 years or longer since first exposure to asbestos dust.

Of the 8,737.5 man-years, 1912.0 were in the five-year period 1943-1947; 2,478.0 were in the period 1948-1952; 2,336.5 were in the period 1953-1957; and 2,015.0 were in the period 1958-1962. Table 1 shows the age distribution of the man-years in each of these five-year periods. Table 2 shows (1) the average age-specific death rates of all US white males during each of these periods and (2) the average age-specific

industry other than the asbestos-producing or asbestos-products industries, with which most reports in the past have been concerned but which would not necessarily represent the most important areas of asbestos exposure at this time. Further, it was hoped that study of an industry with asbestos exposure of limited extent and intensity would throw some light on the potential problems associated with minimal exposure to asbestos.

Materials and Methods

Our investigations have been concerned with 1,522 members of the Asbestos Workers Union in the New York metropolitan area, members of New York Local 12 and Newark, NJ, Local 32 of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers. As the full title implies, these men are insulation workers. Although the union is considered one of the building-trades unions, its members do insulation work in a variety of industries, including shipbuilding. Called "ladders" in Great Britain, they are often designated "pipe coverers," "insulators," or "asbestos workers" in this country.

The union is one of the oldest in the country. The New York local, as the "Salamander Association of Boiler and Pipe Fitters," was the first union of insulation workers in the United States. It amalgamated with other locals as the current Asbestos Workers Union in 1912. The stability of this union has been reflected in the stability of its membership rolls. "Once a pipecoverer, always a pipecoverer" has been an epidemiological importance to us and has made this group of men particularly suitable for the study of long-term effects of asbestos inhalation. Unlike unskilled workers exposed to asbestos inhalation in poorly paid industries, there is little labor turnover among insulation workers. Accurate employment records are maintained by the union, which has also been concerned with health problems in the industry.

The trade was badly hit during the depression; some men had to drop out and very few were added during the 1930's. By the end of 1942 the union rolls consisted mainly of men with considerable experience, plus a few who joined in 1940, 1941, and 1942. Between 1946 and 1962 union membership increased substantially.

Source of Data.—From union records, a list was prepared of every individual who was a member of either of the metropolitan locals on Dec. 31, 1942, or who joined between that date and Dec. 31, 1962. No one was omitted, whatever his subsequent work history. The 1942 list included 632 men; 890 men joined after 1942.

Personal data were obtained from union records. The work history of each man was detailed, including withdrawal from employment (war service, other employment, retirement, illness). These data gave the baseline for calculation of the onset and duration of exposure. For members who had died, records of the Health and Welfare Fund provided date and place of death. Copies of death certificates were

Table 2.—Vital Deaths and Deaths from Cancer of the Lung, Bronchus, Pleura, Mediastinum, and Trachea per 10,000 White Males per Year*

Age	1943-1947		1948-1952		1953-1957		1958-1962	
	Total	Lung Cancer	Total	Lung Cancer	Total	Lung Cancer	Total	Lung Cancer
25-29	24	1	30	2	26	1	33	1
30-34	35	1	48	1	37	1	51	1
35-39	55	2	74	2	55	2	76	3
40-44	85	4	124	4	87	4	114	7
45-49	123	6	174	6	122	6	162	11
50-54	186	9	258	9	178	10	238	11
55-59	264	12	381	10	276	14	377	17
60-64	352	16	504	14	366	17	498	21
65-69	454	21	642	19	468	16	607	21
70-74	574	26	816	22	576	14	766	17
75-79	677	31	915	24	678	16	866	17
80-84	742	33	1,023	27	742	15	942	15
85+	842	37	1,164	29	842	14	1,044	11

* Death rates as reported annually by the US National Office of Vital Statistics. A five-year average is given here for each period. Average for 1943-1952 is a projection of 1938-1960, since 1951-1952 rates are not yet available.
† Death rates include cancer of the lung, bronchus, pleura, mediastinum, and trachea, assigned to international list code No. 07.0† prior to 1950 and to the factor mesothelioma.

death rates from cancer of the lung, pleura, mediastinum, and trachea among US white males during each period, as reported by the US National Office of Vital Statistics.

The man-years were then multiplied by the corresponding reported US death rates to ascertain the expected number of deaths under the null hypothesis that the death rates of asbestos workers do not differ from death rates of all US white males (both age and date being taken into consideration). The results are summarized in Table 3.

Results

Total Deaths—During the first five years (1943-1947), only 38 deaths occurred among the asbestos workers, whereas 39.7 deaths would have occurred had their age-specific death rates been the same as for all US white males during those years (Table 3). In other words, at the start of the study, the asbestos workers had below average death rates. This is by no means surprising. Indeed, such is almost always found in the first few years of a prospective epidemiological study of this type. The explanation is almost certainly as follows: The 632 men in this analysis were actively employed as asbestos workers in 1942. Some disability from illness or other causes precludes employment in a trade of this type; these men were presumably well (or at least not disabled) at the start of the study period. Almost any group so selected as to include the ill and disabled has a lower death rate during the ensuing few years than does the general population, since ill and disabled persons have especially high death rates. A selective effect of this type usually wears off with time and largely disappears in five to ten years from the time of initial selection. During the second five-year period (1948-1952), the rate of the asbestos workers was slightly higher than the death rate of all US white males, i.e., 54 deaths compared with 50.8 expected deaths. In subsequent periods, the death rate of the asbestos workers was proportionately higher. For the period 1953-1957, there were 85 observed deaths compared with expected deaths, and for the period 1958-1962,

there were 88 observed deaths compared with only 54.4 expected deaths.

Table 3.—Observed and Expected Number of Deaths Among 632 Asbestos Workers Exposed to Asbestos Dust 20 Years or Longer

Cause of Death	Year		Total
	1943-1947	1948-1962	
Total, all causes	38	237	275
Observed (asbestos workers)	38	237	275
Expected (US white males)	29.7	26.6	56.3
Total cancer, all sites	13	26	39
Observed (asbestos workers)	13	26	39
Expected (US white males)	5.7	4.1	9.7
Cancer of lung and pleura	6	11	17
Observed (asbestos workers)	6	11	17
Expected (US white males)	0.8	1.4	2.2
Cancer of stomach, colon, and rectum	4	4	8
Observed (asbestos workers)	4	4	8
Expected (US white males)	3.0	3.5	6.5
Cancer of all other sites combined	3	6	9
Observed (asbestos workers)	3	6	9
Expected (US white males)	2.9	4.2	7.1
Asbestos	0	1	1
Observed (asbestos workers)	0	1	1

Cancer of the Lung, Pleura, and Trachea—In each of the four five-year periods, far more deaths from cancer of the lung and pleura occurred among the asbestos workers than would have occurred had their death rates from these diseases been the same as for all US white males (Table 3). Altogether 45 of the 632 asbestos workers died of cancer of these sites, whereas only 6.6 such deaths would be expected from general US experience. Of these 45 deaths, 42 were recorded as due to bronchogenic carcinoma and 3 to neoplasms of the pleura. The pleural neoplasms were all recorded as mesotheliomas.

Thus it was found that the death rate from cancer of the bronchus and pleura was 6.8 times as high among these asbestos workers as in the general US white male population (both age and date being taken into consideration).

It may be asked whether the high rate of lung cancer among these asbestos workers could possibly be attributed to an unusually large proportion of cigarette smokers among them. We cannot answer this question directly, since we have not yet been able to ascertain the smoking habits of the men who died. However, the following pieces of evidence indicate that unusual smoking habits cannot account for the high death rate from lung cancer among these workers:

We have interviewed 320 of the 377 surviving members of the 1942 group. Table 4 gives a summary of the smoking habits in this group, compared with a sample of men drawn from the general population of 1,121 counties in 25 states.¹ The union sample is somewhat inadequate since it does not include the men who died and does not include all of the present living members of the union. Nevertheless, it shows that a substantial proportion of asbestos workers never smoked cigarettes regularly. Certainly the 632 men in our analysis of death rates were not all heavy cigarette smokers.

In the general male population, lung-cancer death rates are about ten times as high among cigarette smokers as among nonsmokers, and the death rate from lung cancer increases greatly with the amount of cigarette smoking.² However, a large proportion of all men in the United States have a history of regular cigarette smoking. From data in a prospective study on smoking,³ it may be estimated that if all men smoked a pack or more of cigarettes a day (i.e., if all the nonsmokers, cigar smokers, pipe smokers, and light cigarette smokers had, instead, been heavy cigarette smokers) the lung-cancer death rate would be approximately 3.4 times as high as it is at this time.

From this we may conclude that even if all our asbestos workers had smoked a pack or more of cigarettes a day (and, indeed, from our sample we know they did not), and if exposure to asbestos were of no significance, then their lung cancer death rate would have been about 3.4 times as high as the rate in the general US male population. Clearly, the smoking habits of the asbestos workers cannot account for the fact that their lung-cancer death rate was 6.8 times as high as that of white males in the general population.

Gastrointestinal Cancer.—Rather to our surprise, the death rate from cancer of the stomach and the death rate from cancer of the colon and rectum were higher among the asbestos workers than would be expected

from the rates reported for the US white male population, calculated in the same way as for lung cancer. Twelve deaths from gastric cancer occurred among the asbestos workers, as compared with only 4.3 expected. Seventeen deaths from cancer of the colon and rectum occurred among the asbestos workers, as compared with 5.2 expected.

Cancer of All Other Sites.—The combined death rate from cancer of all sites other than lung and pleura, and stomach, colon, and rectum was not increased. Twenty-one such details occurred among asbestos workers, as compared with 20.5 expected.

Asbestosis.—Of the 255 deaths, 12 were due to asbestosis (pulmonary insufficiency, cor pulmonale). The elapsed time from first asbestos exposure to death from asbestosis averaged 45.8 years, with a range of 32 to 59 years.

Comment

Carcinoma of the Lung.—The results with regard to carcinoma of the lung are clear. Industrial exposure to asbestos by insulation workers, as studied here, results in a marked increase in the incidence of cancer of the lung, approximately six to seven times the expected incidence. Altogether, 45 (17.6%) of 255 men with more than 20 years elapsed since the onset of exposure died of cancer of the lung or pleura.

These data do not give the "incidence of cancer of the lung in asbestosis." They relate to the specific conditions of our investigation: to a group of men with only intermittent exposure to materials containing limited amounts (often 2% to 20%) of asbestos under working conditions varying from very dusty, as in extracting old insulation in closed quarters, to those with little dust exposure, as in building construction in open air. Moreover, they relate to the relatively recent past, in a trade with the shorter work week of the strong building trades unions, in an era when industry has been aware of potential asbestos hazard and the working population has had some consciousness of potential risk associated with dust exposure. These data would not necessarily apply to asbestos exposure in other industries, such as the factory production of asbestos products, the asbestos textile industry, etc., where conditions of employment might be quite different. Our results do not contradict the even higher incidence of lung cancer suggested in other studies⁴; they are merely a shade less striking.

Table 4.—Smoking Habits of 320 Asbestos Workers Exposed to Asbestos Dust 20 Years or Longer Compared With Sample of Men from the General Population¹

Age Group, Years	Never Smoked Regularly		Smoked Pipe, Cigar, or Fewer Cigarettes		History of Cigarette Smoking	
	Asbestos Workers, %	General Population, %	Asbestos Workers, %	General Population, %	Asbestos Workers, %	General Population, %
15-20	0.3	18.8	4.8	7.5	64.1	72.7
20-25	14.3	19.9	6.1	9.9	79.8	70.3
25-30	20.3	23.6	10.1	16.7	69.7	60.2
30-35	25.5	27.1	11.8	22.9	62.7	39.0

Sample of men from general population as reported by Hammond and Cornfield.¹

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Diffuse Pleural and Peritoneal Malignancy—Mesothelioma.—Determining the incidence of diffuse pleural mesothelioma is complicated by the insecurity of its histological verification. While some pathologists will categorize a high proportion of diffuse pleural tumors in the experience of others it is a very rare tumor and may be misdiagnosed by anaplastic peripheral carcinoma of the lung and diffuse fibrosarcoma of the pleura. It is difficult to evaluate completely the published reports of diffuse pleural mesothelioma in asbestos in the absence of complete details of each case. To the present time, there has been no information concerning the incidence of diffuse pleural mesothelioma in asbestos, since the published cases are related without reference to a total population in which they occur. Nevertheless, the growing number of reports of individual cases suggests that these tumors are perhaps becoming relatively frequent complications of asbestos exposure.

Our observations in this series are similarly suggestive. In three of the 255 deaths among the men who had worked for 20 years or more, the examining pathologist considered the death due to diffuse pleural mesothelioma, and in the two cases in which we have been able to review the histological material, the histological appearance was that often so categorized, and these bodies were present. This incidence of more than 1% of deaths from pleural mesothelioma is strikingly high for a tumor which is generally considered to be extremely rare. In one case in our series pathological examination suggested diffuse peripheral mesothelioma. This single experience is too fragmentary for evaluation.

Gastrointestinal Carcinoma.—Isolated instances of gastrointestinal carcinoma in the presence of asbestos have been known, but there have been no data to indicate that these were more than coincidental findings. Among the asbestos workers studied here, cancer of the stomach, colon, and rectum was three times as frequent as expected. These data suggest that there may perhaps be an etiological relationship between industrial asbestos exposure and carcinoma of the gastrointestinal tract.

Environmental Asbestos Exposure.—The recent concentration, by South African and British in-

vestigators of pleural and peritoneal neoplasms among individuals who had chance environmental exposure to asbestos many years before raises the very important question of possible widespread carcinogenic air pollution. The possibility of environmental exposure has long been known. Soon after the initial clarification of asbestosis as a clinic entity, Haddow⁸ demonstrated asbestos bodies in a man not employed in the industry but living next door to an asbestos factory. This finding was later mirrored in the finding of chronic beryllium disease among residents of a community near a beryllium factory.¹¹ What is new, however, is an appreciation of the potential extent of the problem. Thompson and associates¹² have reported the frequent findings of asbestos bodies in the lungs of urban dwellers. Among 6,112 individuals x-rayed in an area about an asbestos mine in Finland, Kiviluoto¹³ found 499 cases of pleural calcification of the type characteristically seen among asbestos workers, without obvious cause. In a comparable area without any asbestos mine, no cases were found among 7,101 persons x-rayed. It should be noted that these were not people who worked in the mine—none did—but, rather, were farmers, housewives, and others who lived in the general location. In one subject who came to autopsy, polarized-light microscopy demonstrated asbestos fibers in the lung. Similarly, the lung of a cow grazing near the mine also showed the presence of asbestos.

A particular variety of environmental exposure may be of even greater concern. Asbestos exposure in industry will not be limited to the particular craft that utilizes the material. The floating fibers do not respect job classifications. Thus, for example, insulation workers undoubtedly share their exposure with their workmates in other trades; intimate contact with asbestos is possible for electricians, plumbers, sheet-metal workers, steamfitters, laborers, carpenters, boiler makers, and foremen; perhaps even the supervising architect should be included.

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This study was supported by the Health Research Council of the City of New York. Cooperating in this investigation were the executive officers of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Washington, DC, and the officers and membership of the New York and Newark, NJ, locals of the Union.

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No. 15—PORTLAND, ORE.—Meet. 1st Friday at 7:30 p. m. 184 S. 1st St. President—Wm. J. Smith. Secretary—Wm. J. Smith. Treasurer—Wm. J. Smith. Business Agent—Wm. J. Smith. 184 S. 1st St. Portland, Ore. 97201.

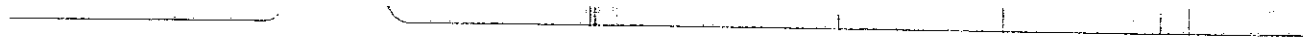
No. 16—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Meet. 1st Friday at 7:30 p. m. 184 S. 1st St. President—Wm. J. Smith. Secretary—Wm. J. Smith. Treasurer—Wm. J. Smith. Business Agent—Wm. J. Smith. 184 S. 1st St. San Francisco, Calif. 94101.


No. 17—SEATTLE, WASH.—Meet. 1st Friday at 7:30 p. m. 184 S. 1st St. President—Wm. J. Smith. Secretary—Wm. J. Smith. Treasurer—Wm. J. Smith. Business Agent—Wm. J. Smith. 184 S. 1st St. Seattle, Wash. 98101.

No. 18—SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meet. 1st Friday at 7:30 p. m. 184 S. 1st St. President—Wm. J. Smith. Secretary—Wm. J. Smith. Treasurer—Wm. J. Smith. Business Agent—Wm. J. Smith. 184 S. 1st St. Springfield, Ill. 62701.

No. 19—WICHITA, KANS.—Meet. 1st Friday at 7:30 p. m. 184 S. 1st St. President—Wm. J. Smith. Secretary—Wm. J. Smith. Treasurer—Wm. J. Smith. Business Agent—Wm. J. Smith. 184 S. 1st St. Wichita, Kans. 67201.

No. 20—WYOMING, WYO.—Meet. 1st Friday at 7:30 p. m. 184 S. 1st St. President—Wm. J. Smith. Secretary—Wm. J. Smith. Treasurer—Wm. J. Smith. Business Agent—Wm. J. Smith. 184 S. 1st St. Wyoming, Wyo. 82001.

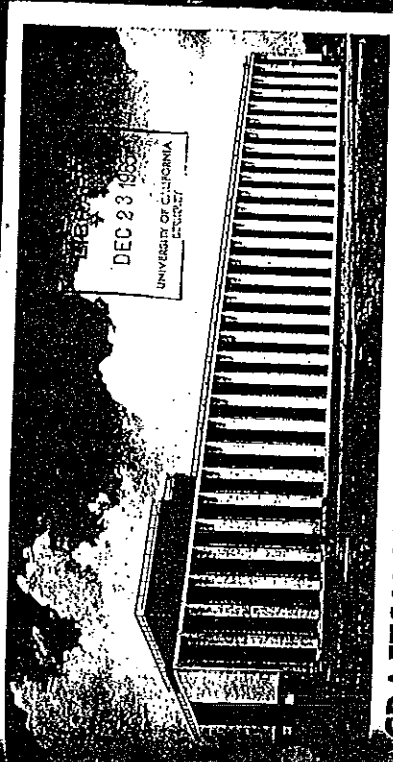




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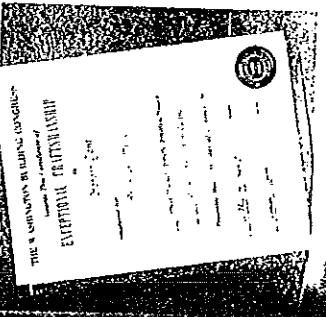
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CRAFTSMANSHIP AWARD PROJECT
U.S. NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY



This is a view of the asbestos work on the award-winning job. Note the smooth finish on the part.



Washington, D.C. Congress presented this award for craftsmanship to Brecher, Herose Cant.



BROTHER Peter Coakley, oldest active member of Local No. 4 taking the 'Air-Breathing' test.

LOCAL NO. 4

HEALTH HAZARDS SURVEY EXAMINATION PROGRAM

In an effort to further the work of combating health hazards to members of the Asbestos Workers' Industry, Local 4 of Buffalo, New York, has developed a program of survey and examination of these hazards.

The incidence of respiratory ailments has long been an alarming fact to workers and health officials alike. The New York State Department of Labor, recognizing the problem, asked the assistance of members of Local 4, who readily agreed to lend a hand to help in finding a solution to the existing situation.

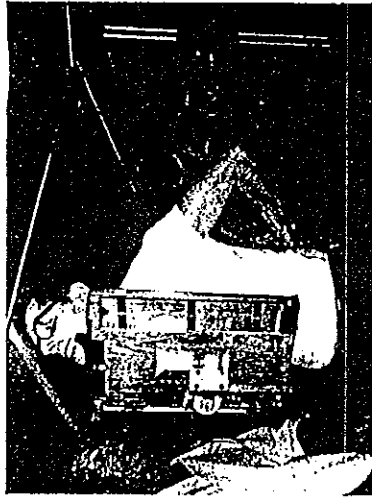
A program to stimulate interest in research into health problems began three years ago. A medical team, headed by Dr. Irving J. Selkoff of the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, was joined by the Health Research Council of that city, in beginning research; Locals 12 and 32 provided facilities for the research. The survey in progress was first announced at the September, 1962 Convention, where Dr. Selkoff presented his initial findings and tentative conclusions concerning respiratory ailments. Large-scale examination programs were then undertaken by the two above-mentioned Locals, which were followed by Local 110 of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada in 1963.

The following report of the cur-

rent activities of Local 4 in maintaining a health hazards program was prepared by Business Representative James M. Hawley of that Local.

Last fall, Local No. 4 President Joseph W. Walters and Business Representative James M. Hawley were approached by Asst. Commissioner George Surges of the New York State Department of Labor to help in developing a survey

and examination program in the Buffalo area. Concentrated by the recent rise in respiratory ailments among Asbestos Workers, the Division of Industrial Hygiene had assigned Dr. Albert J. Kosso, Associate Industrial Hygiene Physician, to make a detailed study of a particularly close-knit group of workers exposed to insulation materials over an extended period of time. For these purposes, the membership of



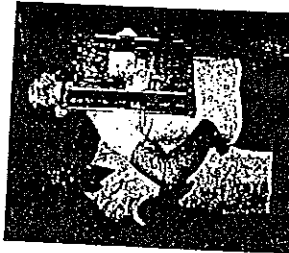
TWO members of Local No. 4 getting chest x-rays at the mobile x-ray unit set-up at our Local Union meeting [Bro. Frank Buchtwier in glasses, and Bro. Ray Murphy, Recording Secretary of Local No. 4, without glasses].

THE ASBESTOS WORKER

Asbestos Workers Local No. 4 provided an ideal group. Assured by President Walters and Brother Hawley of the wholehearted cooperation of the Local Union with his efforts, Dr. Rosso immediately set up a chest x-ray program. At first, every Monday and Wednesday evenings, the Local Union sent five members to the chest clinic for a chest x-ray, but phase would take too long to complete this way. Dr. Rosso arranged to have a mobile x-ray unit set up operations at a regular Local Union meeting. Intensive efforts were made to publicize this mass x-ray program, and a total of 77 members were examined on one night alone. Not only were all of the active members contacted, but the retired members and withdrawal members still associated with the trade were also encouraged to participate in this program.

As the x-rays started to come in, it became apparent that certain members needed further follow-up tests. Dr. Rosso therefore arranged for a team of physicians from the New York office of the Division of Industrial Hygiene to conduct a pulmonary function or 'air-breathing' test on those people. Local No. 4's regular meeting hall did not have the facilities needed to handle all of the sensitive instruments and equipment used for these specialized tests. At this point, Commissioner Sturges again came to the rescue, making available the facilities of the State Office Building, centrally located in downtown Buffalo. He arranged for examination rooms for the air-breathing tests and also furnished a hearing room for the Local Union's regular monthly meeting which was scheduled for the same day. Again, the large turnout demonstrated the deep interest of the rank-and-file membership in this program.

The next step was to start digging through the records of each and every Asbestos Worker for as far back as records were maintained. It was necessary to determine the length of time each worker had been exposed to hazardous insulation materials, dusts and fumes in an effort to arrive at some worthwhile correlation between the length of exposure and the development of respiratory ailments. Not only was it important to gather this information from members still active at the trade and from living retired members; but even more data was needed concerning deceased members, such as length of time at the trade, medical histories, cause of death, autopsy reports, etc. This material was particularly difficult to obtain, but was of the utmost importance to the survey. Dr. Rosso also made available the facilities of his office and staff to



VARIOUS members getting a chest x-ray at the mobile x-ray unit originally brought into our meeting hall. That evening 77 members were x-rayed before, during, and after the Local Union meeting.

analyze various types of insulation materials and cements, and arranged to have air samples taken on certain jobs. From his investigations, it soon became clear that the most effective way the worker could protect himself, was through the faithful and constant use of a good respirator mask.

Acting on this information, President Walters and Business Agent Hawley met with their local employers group, the Asbestos and Insulation Contractors and Distributors

(Continued on page 14)



MEMBER, George Couffer having his blood typed, preparatory to beginning the 'Air-Breathing' tests.



ANOTHER member getting an electrocardiogram test, one of the particular tests included in the 'Air-Breathing' tests.

17734		29205		131	
No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
17734	Howard E. McCurkie	73	Alton Trail	131	Members Lapsed
23769	George J. Nelson	74			
23902	Harold P. Boomerhine	75			
16113	Fritz A. Busham	76			
23651	Howard A. Furell	77			
23652	Robert T. Crosby	78			
24219	Robert H. Bergin	82			
14907	Thomas H. Bergin	82			
19676	Fred C. Anderson	91			
20737	Robert Parsons	95			
18937	Holland O. Madray	96			
27598	Robert S. Moore	97			
15794	Dale V. Duer	105			
29044	Preston J. Harrington	112			
21726	Frederick M. King	112			
22878	Frederick M. King	113			
29433	Robert V. Heard	113			
22803	Richard L. Skotnick	127			
26405	Earl J. Kelleher	130			
26821	Lomer A. Cormier	131			
22369	Ralph Boyd	9			
23605	Frank J. Ryan	9			
25673	Glenn R. Hathaway	9			
23363	Joseph W. Kilroy	9			
22971	Frank R. Vardoff	9			
30376	Alvin J. Anderson	9			
22804	Roy E. Overstreet	10			
24025	James H. Berley	10			
24024	Billy G. Berley	10			
29272	Duff K. Burgess	10			
17183	John T. Hayes	10			
27764	Augusta H. Henson	10			
24099	A.D. Stoen Manning	10			
19007	James H. Waldrop	10			
26508	Michael McIntosh	11			
28729	Richard A. Chun	13			
28737	Edmedo Galace	13			
27328	Paul V. Long	13			
30008	Joseph S. Sands	13			

LOCAL 4, HEALTH HAZARDS

(Continued from page 7)

Association. It was mutually agreed to initiate a program to educate each Asbestos Worker on the importance of using a respirator for his own personal protection. The Employers Association agreed to standardize on and to provide, what was felt to be the best obtainable type of mask. Surprisingly enough, getting the individual workmen to wear their respirators faithfully, has thus far proven to be the biggest challenge to the entire program.

It should be emphasized that the use of a respirator is not a complete "one-stop". It is understood that it is very difficult to wear any respirator for extended periods of time. It is also unlikely that they will be worn when no visible dust is seen by the worker, even though there may be great quantities of minute invisible fibers in the air. But, it is a start and it is the most immediate safe-guard the Asbestos Worker can directly provide for himself.

There are many other areas yet to be explored, such as more efficient exhaust systems, better working conditions, "good-housekeeping habits" and the development of safer materials. Such programs will require the efforts of the individual journeyman, his Local Union and International Association all working in the closest cooperation with the insulation contractor and manufacturer.

It is anticipated that much significant information will become available when this survey is completed and the material is evaluated. The Local Union itself, is already exploring possible ways to continue at least the chest x-ray examination on a regular yearly basis. A method of financing such a program, is the big question-mark, but with the interest already demonstrated in this endeavor by the New York State Department of Labor's Division of Industrial Hygiene, and by the Officers and Membership of Local No. 4, there can be no doubt that a way will be found.

After reading an account of Local 4's program, Dr. Morris Kleinfield, director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of New York, wrote:

"As a result of our investigations, and studies made by other industrial hygienists, we have concluded that exposure to excessive concentrations of asbestos dust is hazardous to the health of the workers."

"Accordingly, we urge that every precaution be taken by the members of your union who are involved in mixing dry insulating cements, especially, the one-coat type, cutting or sawing new material, and, in particular, those who strip old insulation containing asbestos. . . .

"Thank you for the cooperation both you and the members of your union have given us."

Dr. Selikoff, who also reviewed the article, commented that "it is rather naive to anticipate that respirators will be used constantly. First

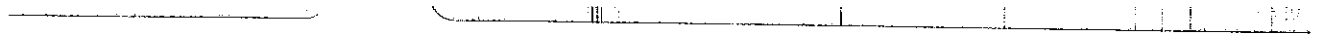
of all, I have been told by the nit that there are many instances which it is difficult to use a respirator. Second, it is unlikely that they will be used when no visible dust is seen by the men and there are many (not visible) fibers in the air at these times, on the job. Thirdly, we have no evidence whatsoever that currently available respirators have any significant effect in removing the very fine fibers from the inspired air, including the fibers of a submicroscopic size. Yet we have ample evidence now that these very small fibers can cause a good deal of trouble. Thus, if men were to wear a respirator in a very dusty area, he might have a false sense of security."

"This is not [to] say that respirators are useless—not at all. It merely to emphasize that this is only one aspect of the problem. There are many others, including the development of proper exhaust systems, better working conditions, good housekeeping, development of materials that would produce less dust, development of safer materials, etc."

In conclusion, Dr. Selikoff suggested the usefulness of a referendum in a future issue of the Asbestos Workers' Journal to the respirator which he made to the Insular Contractors Association in an effort to stimulate further interest on parts of other local unions to combat the problem of respirator ailments.

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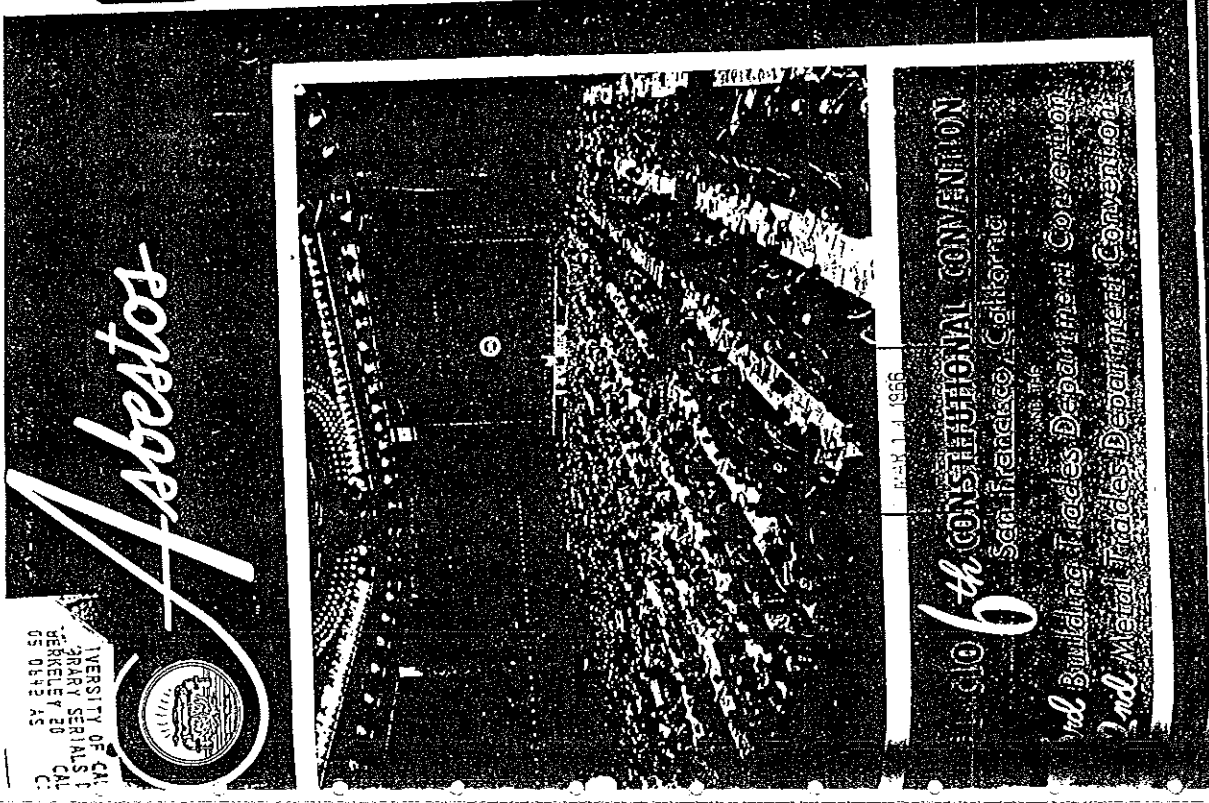
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10th CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
San Francisco, California

Building Trades Department Convention
Metal Trades Department Convention

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

APPLIANCES WITH THE FULCRO AND BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

Address: 3008 500 1st Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222
Telephone: 481-1111
November 5, 1943

Dr. C. E. Dickles, Editor
The Asbestos Worker
The Conn. Ave. Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Sir and Brothers:
One of the most important events in which asbestos workers Local Union 2 has ever participated took place on Saturday, September 25, 1943. The subject of the meeting was the health of the workers in the asbestos industry. This was the first time that a health physicist of the Division of Occupational Health of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Irving J. Libera, visited the asbestos workers in their own homes.

The machinery for the program got in gear with special equipment being brought in from the Government buildings in Washington, Pa., and of the Division of Occupational Health of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A top radiologist with a national reputation in this field, Dr. Lutz Gleason, and his superior Dr. Libera became members of the asbestos workers' group. Dr. Gleason and his superior Dr. Libera became members of the asbestos workers' group. Dr. Gleason and his superior Dr. Libera became members of the asbestos workers' group.

These workers have become so very important that they are being reported of being advised and informed of the results of the survey (a full article) soon. Dr. Gleason and his superior Dr. Libera became members of the asbestos workers' group. Dr. Gleason and his superior Dr. Libera became members of the asbestos workers' group.

The Division of Occupational Health of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare is very interested in the health of the asbestos workers. Dr. Gleason and his superior Dr. Libera became members of the asbestos workers' group. Dr. Gleason and his superior Dr. Libera became members of the asbestos workers' group.

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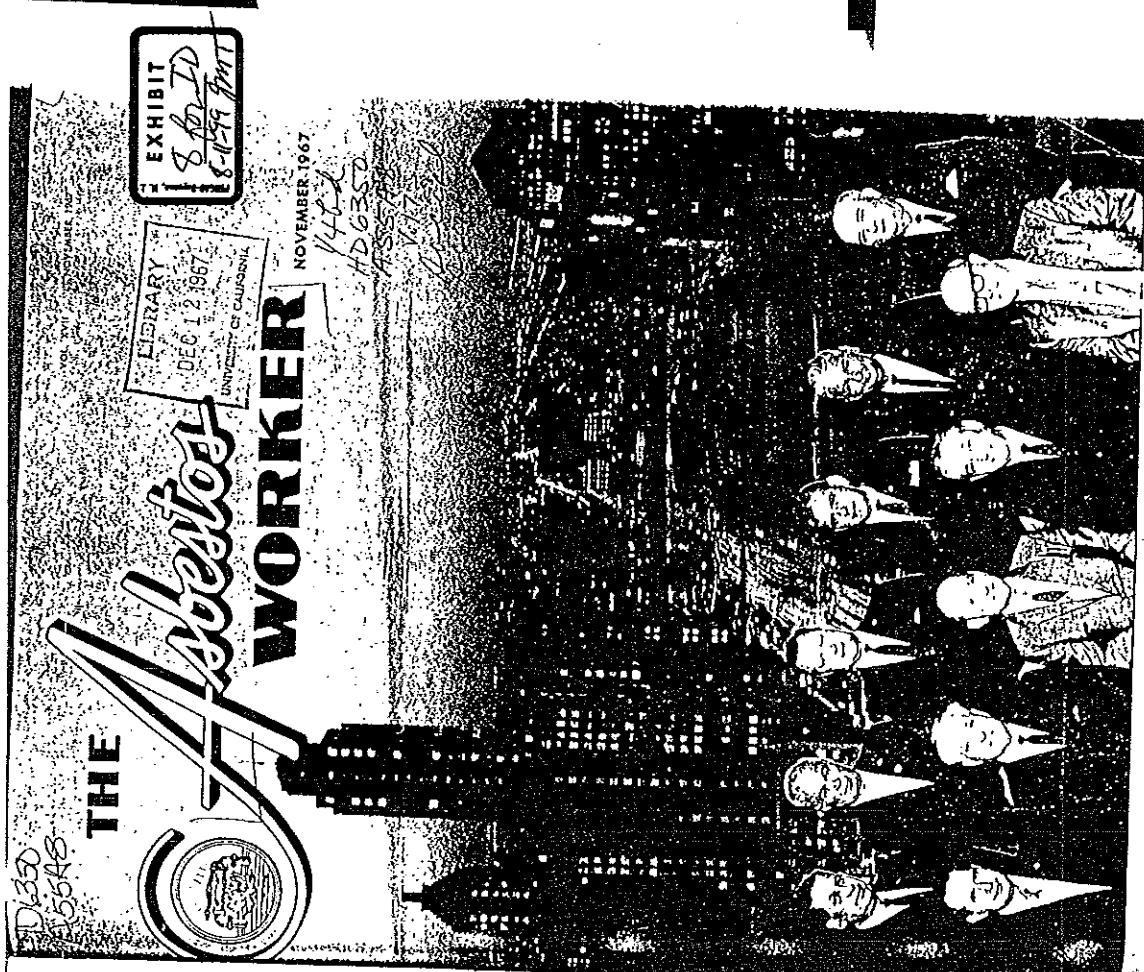
THE ASBESTOS WORKER

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THE *Asbestos* WORKER

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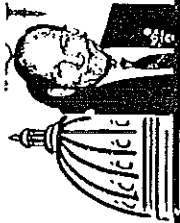
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Twenty-first Convention
of the Asbestos Workers
November 1967

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From the
General President

To All Local Union Officers and
Members of our International Union

Dear Sirs and Brothers

Now that our 21st Convention is over, we can settle down to the job of implementing all changes made to the Constitution and By-Laws. This Convention was, by far, our largest, busiest, and best in all respects and Local No. 17, acting as host local, did their usual good job in seeing that every-
thing went first class.

I am sure that all of the delegates, their wives, and guests who were present join me in thanking Brother Mulligan, Brother Quinn and Local No. 17 for the fine hospitality advanced for the whole week.

I would also like to say that the Conrad Hilton Hotel was an excellent choice and the facilities provided for all of our activities, including our Bureau Dinner-Dance, noted as the best.

Activities at the Geneva Office since the Convention have been on the whole as we are making every effort to get the new Constitution printed and in the hands of all members during the month of November. The new membership cards are being processed and will also be mailed out as soon as they are completed.

Since the Convention proceedings are so voluminous, we are having them printed in book form and they will be mailed to each local union. They should be in the hands of all local unions before the end of November and they will not be printed in our Journal.

This was our first Convention to be financed from the Convention fund as approved by the 1952 Convention and I am happy to report that this fund was adequate to meet our needs. This was the largest of all our International Conventions and because of the International Convention Fund, we had almost 100 percent representation. Our delegates are to be congratulated as all general sessions were very well attended as well as all committee meetings.

The delegates considered 51 Resolutions which is approximately four times the number ever handled at a previous Convention. They elected a full slate of officers and while Vice President Nichols, Vice President Cateory and myself were unopposed, all of the other offices were contested and the "ballotting" was quite in evidence throughout the week. Our banquet was attended by all delegates, their wives, the membership of Local No. 17 with their wives and guests and in all there was in excess of 2700 people present at this affair.

Some of the officers taken at our 21st Convention that will directly affect our membership are— Article III, Section 12 authorizes a membership card, wallet size, and plastic coated to be issued to each of our members. The cost of this card will be \$1. Our new Constitution and By-Laws will be supplied to our membership through our local unions in sufficient number that each member will have one. The members' name will not be in the Constitution as the membership card will replace this feature.

Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution will provide for the per capita to be raised 50¢ per month and an additional 25¢ per month has been approved for the creation of a Health Hazard and Legal Fund, making a total payment due the General Office of \$2.75.

Article V, Section 1 will provide for the Business Agents in locals having more than one Business Agent.

(Continued on cover 3)

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Convention Cameos



The Convention delegates listen closely as President Hutchinson speaks during the first day's session.



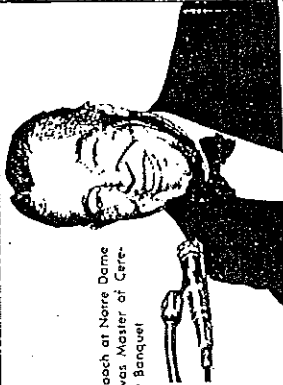
Former head coach at Notre Dame Frank Leahy was Master of Ceremonies for our Banquet



Mr. Marvin Gibbons, President-Elect of the IDCNA

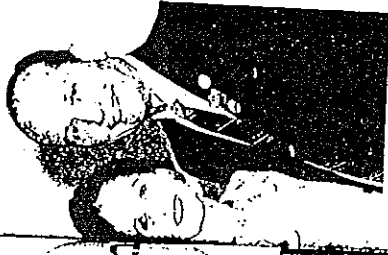


Mr. Leonard Kries, Senior member of the Illinois Insulation Contractors Association

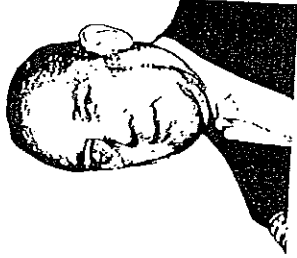


[Below] Mrs. Haas and the new Secretary-Treasurer showing the enthusiasm with which he is undertaking his new job.





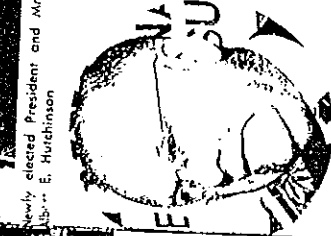
Newly elected President and Mrs. Albert E. Hutchinson



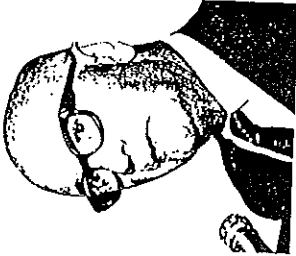
Ed Krause, Director of Athletics, Notre Dame University



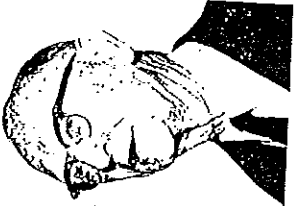
Brother Thomas Murray, President of Chicago Building Trades Council



Sherman our General Coun.



Bob Quinn, Fire Commissioner of the city of Chicago.



Bill McFarbridge, former President of the Building Services International Union



Irving J. Seilkoff addressing the group.



(Below) President Emeritus Sickles gives the oath of office to Secretary Haas and President Hutchinson

President Hutchinson to Address Scientists' Meeting on Development of Improved Respirator Masks for Asbestos Workers

The research program into health hazards of the insulation trade developed by our International under the guidance of Dr. Irving J. Selikoff and Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond is being actively demonstrated that progress in asbestos measures are needed for the protection of health and safety of insulation workers.

Dr. Selikoff's research has been started in the Environmental Sciences Laboratory at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, of which Dr. Selikoff is the director. He is currently appearing in a seminar on Personal Protection for Asbestos Workers, to be held at the Public Health Service's National Center for Urban and Industrial Health in Cincinnati, February 6, 1968.

Dr. Selikoff will open the meeting with a review of health hazards among insulation workers and the need for improved masks. International President Hutchinson will

then address the assembled scientists on the particular requirements of the insulation worker in respiratory protection, reviewing in detail the recent survey of the members of the IAHFAW which showed that approximately half could not wear masks even under dusty conditions because of poor fit, irritation, leaks, clogging, moisture, breathing obstruction and other defects.

The Seminar will be attended by scientists from the Public Health Service and the United States Bureau of Mines (which tests and certifies masks) as well as representatives of the mask manufacturers, engineers and industrial hygienists. W. H. Walton, a leading British scientist, will also participate in the meeting and will review recent research developments on masks in Great Britain.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF INSULATION WORKERS



The new Vice Presidents are sworn in by President Albert E. Hutchinson

APRIL 1967

Affiliated Local Unions

- 1—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets 1st Friday at Painter's Hall, 2501 29th St. Officers—Room 721, Title Guaranty Bldg., 706 Chestnut St. 63101. Phone: 314-341-7323. President—Donald L. Lerman, 2892 W. Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63113. Phone: 314-831-4346. Business Agent—Corresponding and Financial Secretary—William C. Bernard, Office listed above. Business Manager—Richard Mantha, C. 17135 Lyngth, PA.—Meets 1st Friday at 8 p. m. at Pittsburgh Council No. 49, Knights of Columbus Hall, 340 31st Ave., 3rd Floor. Office—Rm. 1210 House Bldg. 4 Smithfield St. 15222. Phone: 412-621-5231 and 281-7323. President—James J. Connolly, Jr., R.D. 1, Box 48, Old State Rd., G. vna, Pa. 15044. Phone: 412-621-2094. Corresponding and Financial Secretary—Regis C. Coll, 211 Stratford Ave. 15206. Phone: 412-661-0544. Business Agent—Fred E. Rusi, Jr., 3183 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa. 16515. Phone: 412-166-0375. Dr. 15237. Phone: 412-166-0375.
- 2—CLEVELAND, OHIO—Meets 1st Tuesday at Local Union Office. President—Robert Kneeger, 16717 West Blvd., 44111. Phone: 216-232-3511. Corresponding Secretary—Walter Greene, 10401 Bernard Ave., 44111. Phone: 216-941-8420. Financial Secretary—Francis Delaney, 2914 Berwald Ave., 44109. Phone: 216-661-7230. Business Agent—James Reilly, 11239 West Blvd., 44111. Phone: 216-901-1654. 901-1654. 44111. Phone: 216 1—BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets 1st Friday at Cheekowaga Veterans of Foreign Wars Post, 2638 Genesee St. President—Joseph W. Walters, 89 Franklin Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 14206. Phone: 716-834-6000. N. Y. 14150. Corresponding Secretary—Ray J. Murphy, 187 Southgate Rd., 14213. Phone: 716-834-4277. Financial Secretary—William A. Holt, 177 Fancher Ave., Kenmore, N. Y. 14223. Phone: 716-834-2256. Business Agent—James Hawley, 1250 Center Rd., 14224. Phone: 716-875-1748. 2—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Meets 1st Friday at Long Beach Lodge No. 1231 Locust Ave., Long Beach, Calif. Office—Booth, Calif. 1829 W. Imperial, Inglewood, 90507. Phone: 213-756-1469.
- 3—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets 1st Friday at Painter's Hall, 2501 29th St. Officers—Room 721, Title Guaranty Bldg., 706 Chestnut St. 63101. Phone: 314-341-7323. President—Donald L. Lerman, 2892 W. Florissant, St. Louis, Mo. 63113. Phone: 314-831-4346. Business Agent—Corresponding and Financial Secretary—William C. Bernard, Office listed above. Business Manager—Richard Mantha, C. 17135 Lyngth, PA.—Meets 1st Friday at 8 p. m. at Pittsburgh Council No. 49, Knights of Columbus Hall, 340 31st Ave., 3rd Floor. Office—Rm. 1210 House Bldg. 4 Smithfield St. 15222. Phone: 412-621-5231 and 281-7323. President—James J. Connolly, Jr., R.D. 1, Box 48, Old State Rd., G. vna, Pa. 15044. Phone: 412-621-2094. Corresponding and Financial Secretary—Regis C. Coll, 211 Stratford Ave. 15206. Phone: 412-661-0544. Business Agent—Fred E. Rusi, Jr., 3183 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa. 16515. Phone: 412-166-0375. Dr. 15237. Phone: 412-166-0375.
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- 7—SEATTLE AND TACOMA, WASH.—Meets 1st Friday at 8 p. m. at Seattle Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash. 98101. Phone: 206-452-8793. President—Edward H. Reichel, 4111 48th S.W. Seattle, Wash. 98148. Phone: 206-937-4062. Business Agent, Corresponding and Financial Secretary—Edward T. Mark, 2300 1st Ave., Room 252, Seattle, Wash. 98101. Phone: 206-432-4750. Wash. 98033. Phone: 206-432-4750. 8—CINCINNATI, OHIO—Meets 1st Tuesday at Room 311 at Local Office—1015 Vine St., 45202. Phone: 421-721-1866. President—Ralph Carle, 7066 Herne Rd. 45211. Phone: 513-481-8797. Financial Secretary—Alfred Kaiser, Jr., 1159 Rulison Ave., 45238. Phone: 513-471-4481. Business Agent and Corresponding Secretary—Vincent V. Eby, 917 47th St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45205. Phone: 513-471-4481. 9—NORFOLK, VA., NAVAL SHIPYARD—Meets 1st Thursday at Deep Creek Community Hall, Chesapeake, Va. President—Milton White, 101 Fernside Rd., Portsmouth, Va. 23706. Corresponding Secretary—Edward D. Foyck, 1940 Parkway, Portsmouth, Va. 23704. Business Agent and Financial Secretary—David C. Durham, 1181 Net
- 10—LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Meets 2nd Friday at United Auto Workers, 148 Rehrman Rd., at 8 p. m. President—Fred G. Greenlee 7822 Astorwood Road, 72204. Phone 301-561-2826. Corresponding and Financial Secretary—W. F. Burns, 1601 N. First St., Little Rock, Ark. 72201. Phone: 301-666-1976. Business Agent—Albert M. Greenleaf, 10 Century Dr., 72202. Phone: 301-561-2826.
- 11—BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets 1st Friday at 8 p. m. at Office—207 W. 40th St., Baltimore, Md. 21205. Phone: 301-7-0199. President—Howard Haru Glover S. 21224. Phone: 301-7-0199. Corresponding and Financial Secretary—Francis Division, 1706 Rd. 21216. Phone: 301-7-0199. Business Agent—Joseph P. 425 N. Lakewood Ave. Phone: 301-7-0199.
- 12—NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Meets 2nd Thursday at 8 p. m. at Hall Room B & C, 835 Broome St., New York City, N. Y. 10013. President—Nathan and Lucille, 1140 St. Elmo, L. I. N. 11274. Phone: 212-478-1221. Office Phone: 212-478-1221. Corresponding and Financial Secretary—Edward Kellner, Office listed above. Business Manager—Jacob J. Novak, 56 Lindemann Ave., Closter, N. J. 07624. Phone: 201-768-2527. Business Agent—William Shannon, 43 Lehigh St., Williston Park, N. Y. 11596. Phone: 516-742-2714. 13—JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Meets 1st Friday at 8 p. m. at Jacksonville Community Center, Jacksonville, Fla. 32204. President—Charles D. Adams, 4604 Telephone St., 32210. Phone: 904-388-3951. Financial Secretary—Coy F. Bush, 388-3373. Business Agent and Corresponding Secretary—Riley L. Thomas, 388-3373. Phone: 904-388-3951. 14—PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets 1st Wednesday at Yearley Post, V.F.W., 139 E. Chelton Ave., Office—1349 E. Hunting Park Ave., 19124. Phone: 215-284-0059. 2151-19124. Phone: 215-284-0059. 2151-19124. Phone: 215-284-0059.

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