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Chapter 5 - Building Construction, pp. 115-140

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Abstract

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CHAPTER 5
Building Construction

ASBESTOS WORKERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND

Address: 9th and Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., Washington

I. Chronology

1904 Organized by group of AFL federal locals as National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America. Affiliated with AFL.

1910 Changed name to International Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America. Later in year adopted present name.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   [1st, 1903]; 2nd, Jul 1904; 3rd, Nov 1904; 4th, 1905; [5th, 1907; 6th, 1909; 7th, 1910]; 8th, 1912; 9th, 1914; 10th, 1916; 11th, 1919; 12th, 1922; 13th, 1926; [14th, 1930]; 15th, 1937 (8th-13th, 15th with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   1904; 1905; 1907; bien. 1910-1914; 1919; 1922; 1930; 1937

   Published as: (St. Louis; Washington)
   Mar-Jul 1912: Monthly Journal
   Sep 1912-Jan 1917: Official Journal
   Apr 1917-1941+: Asbestos Worker

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Address: 815 15th St., N. W., Washington

I. Chronology

1865 Organized as International Union of Bricklayers of North America.
116 TRADE UNION PUBLICATIONS

1883 Changed name to Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America.

1903 Absorbed Stonemasons' International Union.

1910 Adopted present name.

1916 Affiliated with AFL. Absorbed marble setters formerly belonging to International Association of Marble Workers (q. v.)

II. Publications
(Code Number: B1)

1. Proceedings.
   1st-13th ann., 1866-1878; 15th-40th ann., 1881-1906; 41st-52nd bien., 1908-1930; 53rd-55th bien., 1936-1940 (3rd-5th, MS.)

2. Reports.
   President and Secretary: ann. 1887-1906; bien. 1920-1940

3. Constitutions.
   1867; 1876; 1882; ann. 1887-1906; bien. 1908-1930; 1936; 1940

   Published as: (Indianapolis; Washington)
   Jul 20, 1898-Jan 10, 1910: The Bricklayer and Mason
   Feb 1910-1941+: The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer
   Editors:
   Jul 20-Dec 20, 1898: Thomas O'Dea
   Jan 20, 1899-Feb 1906: Edward A. Moffett
   Mar 1906-Mar 1925: William Dobson
   Apr 1925-Sep 1927: John J. Gleeson
   Oct 1927-1941+: Editorial Board

III. Critique of Publications

From its first appearance in July 1898 until 1909 the journal of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union consisted mainly of editorials, letters from members, and a large section dealing with technical problems of the trade. Its editorials were confined to issues currently before the union, foremost of which was use of the initiative and referendum, but the letters discussed the general labor movement and contemporary social reforms. The correspondence also included short notes—usually from secretaries of local unions—concerning business conditions in their localities, election returns, and a miscellany of news. Articles on labor laws, court decisions, foreign labor movements, and other subjects related to trade unionism, written by persons outside the Bricklayers' Union, completed the Bricklayer and Mason.
After 1909 the issues of the *Bricklayer and Mason* had fewer pages. At least half of these were filled with lists of corresponding secretaries; locals installed, suspended, and reinstated; revoked memberships; and runaway apprentices. The letters of the membership lost their prominent place, and editorials, except when such special issues as affiliation with the AFL arose and were discussed, were shorter. Many reports of government conferences, speeches of union and government officials, and articles in foreign languages were reprinted.

This arrangement did not change until 1930. Beginning in that year and continuing to the present time, letters to the editor were discontinued and much of the reprinted material characteristic of the earlier issues disappeared. The new journal consisted mainly of editorialized news. The labor legislation and general economic policies of the New Deal were described and analyzed, and government subsidies to housing were frequently discussed.

Verbatim proceedings of the Bricklayers' conventions were not published until 1918. For earlier years, information on the union's condition and activities must be derived from the annual reports of the international officers. The president's reports reviewed the communications and appeals which came to his office, to the executive board, and to the judicial board for disposition, and discussed such union interests as contracting and subcontracting, the level of wages, apprenticeship and vocational education, the open shop, jurisdiction of locals, fines and penalties imposed on members, working rules, benefit plans, collective bargaining techniques, arbitration, and dues and assessments. These topics also received attention in the journals where they were treated more briefly.

The secretary's report summarized the issues involved in all strikes, since locals were required to submit their grievances to his office before resorting to strike action. The secretary also reported on union membership, union finances, and the administration of benefit plans. His financial statements showed the receipts from each local, and monthly allocations to the defense, strike, reserve, and general funds. Until 1914 this statement was included in the treasurer's report, which was published in the proceedings. The ways and means committee and the committee on finance summarized these figures in briefer reports. Both the president and secretary prefaced their reports with summaries of important problems before the union and suggestions for policy.
The proceedings after 1918 contained discussions of delegates and officers on proposed resolutions, amendments to the constitution, and appeals from locals and members, as well as detailed analyses of officers' reports by the committee on officers' reports. Speeches of officers and guests were also reported in full. Officers' reports, presented annually before 1918, were after that date published biennially with the convention proceedings.

Perhaps the most important problem confronting the Bricklayers' Union has been its numerous jurisdictional disputes with other international unions. A dispute with the Stonemasons culminated in a merger in 1903. The Bricklayers also absorbed the Plasterers in 1910, and the Marble Workers in 1916, in order to settle jurisdictional conflicts. The disputes with these unions were discussed for many years before their final settlement. The Bricklayers also had numerous controversies with other building trades unions—for example, the Tile Workers, and Cement Finishers. During the attempts to settle these disputes the Bricklayer and Mason repeatedly appraised the Board for Jurisdictional Awards and, after 1910, the Building Trades department of the AFL.

Another major problem from about 1910 onward was the introduction of new competitive materials, especially concrete. The question of union policy toward substitute materials was frequently discussed both in the union journal and in convention proceedings.

BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

Address: 1615-20 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis

I. Chronology

1896 Organized as International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America.
1901 Affiliated with AFL.
1903 Dropped "of America" from title.
1914 Changed name to International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers.
1917 Suspended by AFL. Dropped "and Pile Drivers" from name. Reinstated in AFL.
II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   6th-19th ann., 1902-1916; 20th, 1918; 21st, 1920; 22nd-26th quad., 1928-1940 (6th, 9th-23th with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   ann. 1902-1909; 1911; ann. 1913-1916; 1918; 1919?; 1921; 1924; 1925?; quad. 1928-1940

   Published as: (Indianapolis; St. Louis)
   1901-1941+: *The Bridgeman's Magazine*

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**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL**

I. Chronology

1897 Organized as National Building Trades Council of America.
1904 Changed name to International Building Trades Council of America.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   3rd-9th ann., 1900-1906; 10th, 1908 (8th-10th with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   1897; ann. 1900-1906

   Published as: (St. Louis)
   Aug 1896-Aug 1897?: *The Weekly Compendium*
   1897?-Apr 1912: *The Labor Compendium*
   (Ceased publication. V. 10 omitted in numbering.)

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**CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF**

Address: Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis

I. Chronology

1881 Organized as Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Participated in formation of AFL.
1888 Merged with United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, local body of New York and vicinity, to form United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
1912 Merged with Amalgamated Wood Workers’ International Union of America (q.v.).
1913 Absorbed International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners, Caulkers, Boat Builders and Ship Cabinet Makers of America (q.v.).
1914 Assumed jurisdiction over membership of American branch of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain.
1936 Seceding faction organized Federation of Woodworkers (q.v.).
1941 Absorbed membership of Industrial Employees’ Union, a West Coast independent union.

II. Publications
(Code Number: C2)

1. Proceedings.
   [1st, 1881; 2nd, 1882]; 3rd-9th bien., 1884-1916; 20th-23rd quad., 1920-1928; 1940 (3rd marked 4th)

2. Constitutions.
   1882; bien. 1886-1892; 1893?; bien. 1894-1916; quad. 1920-1928; 1936; 1940

   Published as: (Indianapolis)
   1881-1941+: The Carpenter
   (V. 33 repeated; v. 34 omitted in numbering.)
   Editors:
   Feb 1881-Aug 1901: P. J. Maguire
   Oct 1901-1941+: Frank Duffy

III. Critique of Publications

The Carpenter was first published in May 1881, a few months before the establishment of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. When the scattered groups of organized carpenters consolidated in August 1881 to form a national organization, this journal became the official organ of the union.

The journal has always been published monthly. Over a period of sixty years it has had but two editors, P. J. Maguire and Frank Duffy. There has been little variation either in form or content over these years. Letters from union members have formed one of the most consistent sources of original material in the journal. In the early years these letters were comparatively long and dealt mainly with general problems of economic and political reform. After about 1915, they were shorter and generally confined to discussions of union problems, especially benefit
plans. These letters provide some indication of rank and file opinion; but as Editor Frank Duffy once wrote, “We have the right to reject any letter of objectionable nature or that would not be in accord with the spirit and content of the (union) law.”

Much of the material in the journal has been drawn from other union periodicals, particularly AFL publications. There has also been much material of a general nature written by persons not connected with the labor movement or the Carpenters' union. Until about 1920, these articles were mainly criticisms of the existing economic order or general discussions of the objectives of unionism. In addition, the journal has consistently devoted a large part of each issue to the technical problems of carpentry. The journal usually did not have an editorial page per se, although the editor occasionally wrote a short editorial when an important question was before the membership. After 1937 the style of the journal was changed somewhat and more editorials were added, usually in the form of commentaries on current affairs.

From the twenties on the journal has been devoted mainly to general labor news rather than to developments in the Carpenters' union. Union activities have been reported only in such sections as “Trade Notes” and “News Notes from Local Unions,” which appeared monthly from about 1900 to 1920. The “Trade Notes” column directed its attention to the strikes and collective agreements of local unions. When this column was discontinued in 1923 the information which it had contained was incorporated in the report of the general executive board, which is published several times each year. “News Notes from Local Unions” was made up of short notes on trade conditions in each locality. Notices of boycotts against “unfair” firms were occasionally included.

The two matters discussed most extensively in the journal were jurisdictional disputes and the union's benefit plans. Other issues which received somewhat less attention include apprenticeship and vocational education, anti-trust laws in general and anti-trust cases in which the Carpenters' union was involved, use of the union label, and union participation in politics.

Jurisdictional disputes began to arise very early in the history of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters. The most important of these was with the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union. As early as 1902 the journal and convention proceedings reported attempts to settle the dispute by amalgamating the two organizations, but this result was not achieved until 1912. During the same period the Carpenters were involved in a similar controversy with the Amalgamated Society of
Carpenters and Joiners, an American branch of the English society. After lengthy discussion in their journal and in union conventions, this dispute also was settled by a merger in 1914.

The Carpenters' union carried on numerous other disputes of lesser duration. Their antagonists included other building trades unions such as the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers; and unions outside the building trades, such as the Machinists. Most of these disputes were settled by agreements defining the jurisdiction of the respective unions, the texts of which were usually printed in the Carpenters' convention proceedings.

The constant preoccupation of the Carpenters with jurisdictional disputes stimulated much interest in methods of preventing or settling such controversies. The union was vitally interested in the formation and activities of such organizations as the Structural Building Trades Alliance, the Building Trades Department of the AFL, and the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards.

The second major interest of the union, benefit plans and their financing, must be followed almost entirely in the correspondence from members. At one time a heated controversy arose over the desirability of establishing a home for aged members. The final decision was to retain the old age pension for members who did not wish to leave their families and to establish a home for the others.

For a detailed account of union activities, one must turn from The Carpenter to the reports of international officers to conventions. Each of these reports constituted a full history of union affairs since the last convention. The most voluminous report was usually given by the general secretary-treasurer. He provided detailed statistical information concerning fluctuations in membership, the number of subdivisions of the union, strikes and lockouts (though after 1914 this information was included in the report of the general executive board), benefit plans, and organizing activities. His financial reports broke down total receipts by locals, and expenditures for each month of the year were itemized. Beginning in 1904, the general treasurer made an even more detailed financial report to the convention. Among other things, he reported on donations for strikes, expenditures in law suits, benefits paid, bonding of officers, and shortages in local unions. These reports and the financial tabulations accompanying them constituted the major part of the published proceedings. The records of the conventions were, until recent years, abbreviated summaries of discussions rather than verbatim accounts.
CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, UNITED

Address: 15th and I Sts., N. W., Washington

I. CHRONOLOGY

1939 Organized by CIO as United Construction Workers Organizing Committee.
1942 Withdrew from CIO and affiliated with United Mine Workers of America (q. v.). Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Constitutions.
2. Journal.
   Published as: (Silver Spring, Md.)
   1940-1941+: United Construction Workers News

ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

Address: 1200 15th St. N. W., Washington

I. CHRONOLOGY

1891 Organized by several AFL federal locals under name of National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America. Affiliated with AFL.
1899 Adopted present name.
1908 Large group of locals set up their own faction of the Brotherhood with separate officers, headquarters and finances, but same name (q. v. as International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, seceded faction).
1914 Absorbed seceded faction.
1936 Seceding faction organized United Electrical and Radio Workers of America (q. v.).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
   [1st-3rd ann., 1891-1893; 4th, 1895; 5th, 1897]; 6th-9th bien., 1899-1905; 10th, 1909; 11th-20th bien., 1911-1929; 21st, 1941
   (6th, 12th with journal)
2. Reports.
   President: 1909; 1911 (1911 with journal)
   Secretary: 1909; 1911
   Officers: 1913-1941 (in conv. years)
3. Constitutions.
   1891; bien. 1895-1905; ann. 1909-1911; 1913; 1916; 1918;
   bien. 1919-1929; 1930; 1935
   Published as: (St. Louis; Rochester; Washington)
   1893-Jul 1914: *The Electrical Worker*
   Aug 1914-1941+: *The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators*
   (Vs. 3-11 repeated in numbering; publication irregular during 1909-1910.)
   Editors:
   1896-1898: J. T. Kelley
   1898-Oct 1905: Harry M. Sherman
   Nov 1905-Jun 1912: Peter W. Collins
   Jul 1912-Jan 1925: Charles P. Ford
   Feb 1925-1941+: G. M. Bugniazet

III. CRITIQUE OF PUBLICATIONS

The journal of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers underwent a drastic transformation in 1926 which makes it necessary to divide discussion of the journal into two periods.

Until 1926, news from locals, official announcements, and a long directory of locals comprised two-thirds to three-quarters of each issue, the issues ranging in length from sixty to ninety pages. The local news, submitted by specially-elected press secretaries, detailed the election of officers, deaths and accidents, contract negotiations, strikes, and jurisdictional disputes. In addition, the press secretaries often appended their opinions on such union matters as dues, assessments, benefit plans, jurisdiction of work, organization of certain groups, and also ventured into discussion of socialism, the single tax, government ownership or regulation, monopoly, and war. The international office announced strikes, changes in union laws and regulations, results of referendums, and members suspended or fined.

Before 1900, almost all of the remainder of each issue was filled with articles reprinted from other publications. Editorials were infrequent. After 1900 the reprinted material was partly supplanted by reports from the international president and vice-presidents on their activities as organizers and "contact" men.
between the international office and locals; by a detailed financial report; and by regular editorials, dealing both with affairs of the Brotherhood and with general aspects of trade unionism, legislation, and world affairs.

The detailed financial statement was discontinued in 1905, the officers' reports, in 1914. New monthly features replaced them: a record of locals paid up or delinquent in per capita taxes; "Around the Circuit", a section dealing with current strikes, provisions of collective agreements, wage scales, and wage increases; a "Division of Labor Decisions," which included the texts of decisions affecting railroad electrical workers delivered by the Railroad Labor Board and the Boards of Adjustments; and "Cooperative News," which contained notes on the consumers' and producers' cooperative movements, usually reprinted from other sources. The journal occasionally published the collective agreements of the Brotherhood, its agreements with other unions settling jurisdictional disputes, legislative bills drawn up by locals, and letters and speeches of union officials.

From 1908 to 1913 the journal suffered from the fury of a factional conflict which almost destroyed the Brotherhood. Both factions published journals with identical names and almost identical formats. The edition published by the "legitimate" (AFL-recognized) faction appeared irregularly during 1909 and 1910, sometimes with four-month intervals between issues. Officers' reports were discontinued; local news and the directory appeared intermittently. Some issues, except for editorials and official announcements, were composed wholly of reprinted material; others were filled with articles, speeches, letters, and documents related to the current fight in the union. By the beginning of 1913 the AFL-recognized faction began to regain members and financial strength and its journal revived with it. When the other faction suspended its publication in August 1914, the "legitimate" journal became the organ of the reunited Brotherhood.

In 1925 Charles P. Ford, who had been editor since 1912, was succeeded by G. M. Bugniazet. In the following year a new policy with regard to format and subject matter completely transformed the journal into an all-purpose magazine for the instruction and entertainment of the electrical worker and his family.

On the pages formerly filled by long directories, reprints, official announcements, and local news, were sections on technical instruction, general science and health hints; cartoons; reproductions of famous paintings and sculpture; passages from great classics of literature and poetry. A woman's page furnished
household and fashion news, as well as articles explaining the function of women in the labor movement as workers, wives and daughters of workers, consumers, and voters. Between 1926 and 1930 several full-length novels appeared serially in the journal, among them Sabatini's *Scaramouche* and Norris' *The Octopus*.

The most striking result of the new policy was the introduction of original articles, which now became the heart of each issue. The articles encompassed every subject which might conceivably interest trade unionists and electrical workers. An entire issue was sometimes devoted to the analysis of a single subject. Between 1926 and 1941 articles discussed workers' education and the labor press; vocational education and apprenticeship; legislation (labor, social, safety); politics; administrative agencies, and court decisions; foreign governments, international relations, fascism and communism; stock ownership, profit sharing, and company unions; banking, money, credit, business cycles and unemployment; cooperatives and consumer movements; agricultural problems; Southern labor and industry.

The journal featured exhaustive studies of industries in which electrical work played a prominent role. Numerous articles explained the economic and technical characteristics of the power, construction, transportation, radio, and moving picture industries; described the extent of monopoly, government regulation and labor organization in them; examined the possibilities of expansion in each industry and the problems raised by the introduction of new production methods; and stressed the need for increasing or regularizing employment, shortening hours, and raising wages.

Some of these articles were written by the journal's staff, some by officers or members of the union, some by well-known economists, engineers, business executives, government officials, or labor leaders. In many cases the articles were compilations of data from other published sources—books, articles, government documents, corporation and union reports—with a small amount of analysis appended.

Several problems which disturbed the Brotherhood have received much attention in its journal. One was the delineation of jurisdiction, between locals of the Brotherhood and between the Brotherhood and other international unions. Records of conflicts with the Machinists, Engineers, Plumbers, Carpenters, Stage Employees, Street Car Employees, and, after 1937, with the rival United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union (CIO), can be found in local news and editorials of every volume of the journal from 1896 to 1941. Accounts of jurisdictional disputes
between locals—disputes which arose partly from the practice of chartering separate locals for each type of electrical work—appeared more frequently before the first World War than afterwards.

Serious dissension developed within the Brotherhood after 1900 and culminated in a secession movement in 1908. Contests between “inside” and “outside” and large and small locals for adoption of policies favorable to their respective situations, and contests between officers for control of the union, permeated the 1903-1908 issues of the journal. All the public and much of the secret data pertaining to the secession which finally came in 1908 were spread upon the pages of the rival journals and convention proceedings during the 1908-1914 period. Each faction amassed articles, editorials, speeches, letters, affidavits, and court decisions to support its version of what had occurred. The dispute centered on the removal of the international treasurer by President F. S. McNulty for incompetence and dishonesty. At a special convention in 1908, a large group of locals deposed McNulty and the international secretary, Peter W. Collins, and replaced them with J. J. Reid and J. W. Murphy. The Reid faction secured an injunction to prevent disbursement of union funds. The McNulty group secured another to forestall seizure of the international office. Samuel Gompers attempted, without success, to reconcile the groups. The AFL subsequently recognized the McNulty faction as the “legitimate” Brotherhood. Finally, in a court decision of February 1912 the 1908 convention was declared illegal and its actions void, and the union funds were restored to the AFL-recognized faction.

The 1912 court decision marked the turning point of the rebellion. Once more in possession of its funds and with AFL backing, the McNulty faction gradually won back its membership and by the middle of 1914 the locals which had comprised the Reid faction were absorbed. The capture of locals by the two factions, and the contests between them within city and state federations of labor and building trades councils, were repeatedly described in the local news section of their journals.

Accounts of organizing campaigns have occupied much space in the journal, especially those among railroad shop workers in the early twenties and among workers in electrical goods manufacturing in the late thirties. The union’s interest in requirements for entrance into the electrical trade is revealed in discussions of vocational education, licensing of workers and contractors, apprenticeship, union examinations, and initiation fees. There has also
been much discussion of safety ordinances and codes, and of the
development of industry standards by industry-labor councils or
by government. The importance attached to employment oppor-
tunities is evidenced in a series of journal articles on the causes
and cures of technological unemployment, and in movements to
combat the industrialization of the construction field and to
shorten the hours of work. In the twenties the Brotherhood urged
the five-day week, in the thirties the thirty-hour week.

In addition to the material contained in the union journal, a
great deal of information concerning the IBEW’s history, poli-
cies, and problems has appeared in the annual officers’ reports
and the convention proceedings. Each issue of the officers’ re-
ports, which were published separately from the proceedings after
1913, numbered several hundred pages. The president’s report
described and analyzed all the important events and issues before
the Brotherhood at the time. The vice-presidents’ reports were
detailed, chronological accounts of their activities since the pre-
vious convention. The secretary’s and treasurer’s reports consisted
mainly of financial statements.

Resolutions, speeches, and constitutional amendments constituted
a substantial portion of the convention proceedings. Some of the
proceedings included the delegates’ discussion of constitutional
amendments. The delegates’ opinions of Brotherhood policies
and problems were usually stated with great candor and forceful-
ness. In 1903 to 1905, delegates heard disputes between locals
regarding allotment of work and transference of members; in 1921
they considered organization of Negroes and changes in the benefit
system; in 1927 the level of dues and alleged grafting by the
international officers were discussed; in 1927 and 1929, there was
discussion of officers’ salaries and retirement pensions. The re-
main ing proceedings printed little or no discussion but did record
the vote of the convention on constitutional amendments.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF (SECEDED FACTION)

I. Chronology

1908 At a special convention called by referendum, a large group of
locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
of America (q. v.) elected their own international officers, and
soon afterwards, set up their own separate international office,
district councils, and financial system. This faction was “out-
lawed” by the AFL.

1914 Absorbed into AFL-recognized faction of the Brotherhood.
II. Publications
(Code Number: E2a)

1. Proceedings.
   1908; 1911; 1913 (1913 with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   1908; 1911

   Published as: (Springfield, Ill.)
   Oct? 1908-Aug 1914: The Electrical Worker
   (Ceased publication. Oct 1908-1910 numbered vs. 8-10;
   1911-1912 marked v. 11; Jan-Feb 1913 marked v. 12; Mar
   1913-Aug 1914 numbered vs. 21-22.)
   Editors:
   Jan-Aug 1914: L. W. E. Kimball

III. Critique of Publications

From the fall of 1908 to August 1914, the “seceded” or Reid-Murphy faction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers published its own journal, identical in name and similar in format to the journal published by the “legitimate” or McNulty-Collins faction. F. J. Sullivan, the treasurer who had been removed by McNulty, was editor of the Reid journal until January 1913. Under his direction the journal was used to attack the McNulty group; every issue cast bitter diatribes, buttressed with documents and testimony, at the opposing faction. Relatively little technical material appeared, and most of the small amount of material reprinted from other sources concerned the Brotherhood’s factional struggle.

Because the Reid faction accused the officers of the other faction of dishonesty and secrecy in their administration of union finances, the Sullivan journal scrupulously published detailed financial reports in each issue. Likewise, because the Reid faction put great emphasis on its system of district councils, long reports from the councils, with financial statements, appeared monthly.

In January 1913 Sullivan was succeeded by L. W. E. Kimball, who retained the financial and district council reports, but gave less space to the controversy between the factions and more to the efforts of the Reid group to organize workers, win strikes, and negotiate agreements. Kimball incorporated additional reprinted and technical material. At its 1913 convention, the Reid faction endorsed the principle of industrial unionism, and the journal, for the remainder of its publication, made industrial organization
the principal theme of its articles and editorials. At the same time the journal enthusiastically advocated government ownership of public utilities.

The Reid faction held three conventions, in 1908, 1911, and 1913. The proceedings of the first two were published and a summary of the third was printed in the journal. The 1908 proceedings contained some two hundred pages of testimony, affidavits, and letters, offered as evidence of McNulty and Collins' dishonesty, incompetence, and mistreatment of members, locals, and officers. The 1911 convention debated proposals for amalgamation of the factions, dues, assessments, initiation fees, apprenticeship rules, and officers’ salaries. The adoption of a program for industrial organization occupied the 1913 convention. Detailed financial reports were included in the 1908 and 1911 proceedings, and reports of the day-by-day activities of vice-presidents in 1911 and 1913.

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**ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF**

**Address:** 12 S. 12th St., Philadelphia

**I. CHRONOLOGY**

1901 Organized as National Union of Elevator Constructors of the United States.
1902 Affiliated with AFL under present name.
1934 Changed name to International Union of Elevator Constructors, Operators, and Starters.
1939 Resumed present name.

**II. PUBLICATIONS**

1. Proceedings.
   2nd-4th ann., 1903-1905; 5th, 1907; 9th, 1916; 10th, 1920; 12th, 1924 (2nd, 3rd with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   ann. 1901-1903; 1905; 1907; trien. 1910-1916; 1920; 1934

   Published as: (Chicago; Philadelphia)
   Nov 1903-1941 +: *The Elevator Constructor*
ENGINEERS, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING

Address: 1003 K St., N. W., Washington

I. CHRONOLOGY

1897 Organized. Affiliated with AFL as National Union of Steam Engineers.
1898 Changed name to International Union of Steam Engineers.
1912 Changed name to International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.
1927 Merged with International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men (q. v.).
1928 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
   1st, 1897; 2nd, 1898]; 3rd-10th ann., 1899-1906; 11th-19th bien., 1908-1924; 20th, 1928; 21st, 1940 (8th-19th, 21st with journal)
2. Constitutions.
   ann. 1898-1904; bien. 1906-1928; 1932; bien. 1938-1940
   Published as: (Chicago; Washington)
   Dec 1901-May 1902: The Stationary Engineer and Machinist
   Jul 1902-1926: The International Steam Engineer
   1927-1941+: The International Engineer

GRANITE CUTTERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, THE

Address: 25 School St., Quincy, Mass.

I. CHRONOLOGY

1877 Organized as Granite Cutters' International Union of the United States and British Provinces of America.
1880 Changed name to Granite Cutters' National Union of the United States of America.
1881 Participated in formation of AFL.
1905 Adopted present name.
II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1912

2. Constitutions.
   1877; 1880; 1884; 1887; 1888; 1890; 1893; 1896; 1897; 1905; 1909; 1912; 1917; 1921; 1934; 1936; 1940

   Published as: (Rockland, Me.; Boston; Quincy, Mass.)
   1877-1941+: The Granite Cutters' Journal

HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL

Address: 821 15th St., N. W., Washington

I. Chronology

1903 Organized as International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America. Affiliated with AFL.
1915 Absorbed cement laborers previously belonging to American Brotherhood of Cement Workers (q. v.).
1918 Merged with Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' International Union.
1929 Merged with the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1st-5th ann., 1903-1907; 6th, 1909; 7th, 1911; 8th, 1941 (3rd-6th with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   ann. 1903-1909; 1911; 1923; 1929; 1934; 1935; 1938

   Published as: (Chicago; Syracuse; Elmira, N. Y.)
   1904-Sep 1909: The Official Journal of the . . . (Ceased publication)
LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION; WOOD, WIRE, AND METAL

Address: Lathers' Bldg., Detroit Ave. and W. 26th St., Cleveland

I. Chronology

1899 Organized.
1900 Affiliated with AFL.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   [1st, 1899; 2nd, 1900]; 3rd-11th ann., 1901-1909; 12th, 1917;
   13th, 1920; 14th-16th trien., 1923-1929; 17th, 1936; 18th, 1939
   (3rd-8th, 12th, 14th, 15th-18th with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   1899; ann. 1901-1903; 1905; ann. 1907-1909; 1911; trien.
   1914-1929; 1936; 1939

   Published as: (Cleveland)
   Dec 1900-1941+: The Lather

MARBLE, SLATE AND STONE POLISHERS, RUBBERS AND SAWYERS, TILE AND MARBLE SETTERS HELPERS AND TERRAZZO HELPERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

Address: 815 15th St., Washington

I. Chronology

1901 Organized as International Association of Marble Workers.
1902 Affiliated with AFL.
1916 Marble setters absorbed by Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union (q. v.). Changed name to International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers.
1921 Added “Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers” to name.
1931 Adopted present name.
II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1902; 4th-13th ann., 1905-1914; 14th-17th bien., 1924-1930
   (6th-12th with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   1902; ann. 1905-1913; bien. 1924-1930

   Published as: (New York)
   1907-1915: The Marble Worker
   (Ceased publication. V. 5, no. 9-v. 6, no. 8; v. 7, no. 8-v. 8,
   no. 9 omitted in numbering.)

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PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF
AMERICA, BROTHERHOOD OF

Address: 217-219 N. 6th St., Lafayette, Ind.

I. Chronology

1887 Organized as Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators. Affiliated with AFL.

1891 Withdrew from AFL.

1892 Reaffiliated with AFL.

1894 Seceding faction of Middle West locals organized new organization, but claimed name of original organization.

1899 Eastern faction adopted present name.

1900 Eastern faction suspended by AFL. Middle West and Eastern factions merged under present name. Merged organization reinstated in AFL.

1915 Absorbed Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America (q. v.)

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   [1st-3rd bien., 1888-1892]; 4th-6th bien., 1894-1898; 7th, 1899;
   8th, 1901; 9th, 1905; 10th, 1909; 11th, 1913; 12th-14th quad.,
   1921-1929; 15th, 1937 (4th, 7th-11th, with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   1887; 1892; ann. 1897-1899; 1901; bien. 1902-1908; ann.
   1909-1911; 1913; ann. 1918-1922; 1926; 1929; 1932; ann.
   1936-1938; 1940
Published as: (Baltimore; Lafayette, Ind.)
1887-1889: The Painter
1901-Jun 1905: Official Journal
Jul 1905-1941+: The Painter and Decorator
Eastern faction (Syracuse):
1890-Feb 1897: Painters Journal
Mar 1897-Aug 1900: Painters' and Paperhangers' Journal
Middle West faction (Lafayette, Ind.):
1900: Painters' Journal

PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, OPERATIVE

Address: 200 Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland

I. CHRONOLOGY

1864 Organized as Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada.
1908 Affiliated with AFL.
1914 Adopted present name.
1915 Absorbed cement finishers formerly belonging to American Brotherhood of Cement Workers (q. v.).

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.

2. Constitutions.
bien. 1898-1916; trien. 1920-1926; 1928; 1937; 1939

Published as: (St. Louis; Cicero, Ill.; Chicago)
1907-Sep 1941: The Plasterer
Oct 1941+: The Plasterer and Cement Finisher
PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN

Address: 9th and Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., Washington

I. CHRONOLOGY


1897 Affiliated with AFL.

1912 Absorbed membership of International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers (q. v.).

1913 Changed name to United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada.

1921 Adopted present name.

II. PUBLICATIONS

1. Proceedings.
   1st-4th ann., 1890-1893; 5th, 1894; [6th, 1895]; 7th-9th ann., 1896-1898; [10th, 1899]; 11th-13th ann., 1900-1902; 14th-17th bien., 1904-1910; 18th, 1913; 19th, 1917; 20th, 1921; 21st, 1924; 22nd, 1928; 23rd, 1938 (5th, 7th, 9th, 11th-23rd with journal)

2. Constitutions.
   1892; 1893; ann. 1897-1901; bien. 1902-1910; 1913; 1917; 1921; 1924; 1928; 1938

   Published as: (Chicago; Washington)
   1892-1896: Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters Journal
   Oct 1898-Feb 1907: Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters Official Journal
   Mar 1907-May 1929: Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters Journal
   Jun 1929-1941+: Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters Journal
   (Suspected at end of 1896; NS 1898; v. 19, no. 2-v. 22, no. 9 marked vs. 18-21; vs. 23-34 omitted in numbering.)
I. Chronology

1906? Organized as International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.
1906 Affiliated with AFL.
1909 Added "of the United States and Canada" to name.
1919 Merged with International Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America (q. v.) to form United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association (q. v.).

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   3rd, 1906; 4th-6th bien., 1909-1913; 7th, 1916; 1919 (1919, joint conv. with International Slate and Tile Roofers Union (q. v.).)
2. Constitutions.
   1906; bien. 1909-1913; 1916

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ROOFERS, DAMP AND WATERPROOF WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED SLATE, TILE AND COMPOSITION

Address: 1703 Terminal Tower, Cleveland

I. Chronology

1919 Organized as result of merger of International Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America (q. v.) with International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada (q. v.). Affiliated with AFL.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1919; 1st-5th bien., 1921-1929; 6th, 1938; 7th, 1940 (1919, joint conv.)
2. Constitutions.
   1919; 1923; 1927; 1929; 1940
   Published as: (Cleveland)
   Jun 1925-Oct 1927?: The Journeymen Roofers Magazine
ROOFERS UNION OF AMERICA, INTERNATIONAL SLATE AND TILE

I. Chronology

1902 Organized.
1903 Affiliated with AFL.
1919 Merged with International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada (q. v.) to form United Slate Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association (q. v.).

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1st, 1903; 2nd, 1904; 3rd-7th ann., 1906-1910; 8th-10th ann., 1912-1914; 11th, 1916; 1919 (1919, joint conv. with International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers (q. v.).)

2. Constitutions.
   1908; 1910

STEAM, HOT WATER AND POWER PIPE FITTERS AND HELPERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

I. Chronology

1888 Organized.
1899 Affiliated with AFL as National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.
1903 Expelled by AFL.
1905 Changed name to International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers.
1906 Reaffiliated with AFL.
1912 Ordered by AFL and Building Trades Department to merge with United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters (q. v.). Refused to comply with order, but local unions withdrew and were chartered as locals of the plumbers' organization.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   8th, 1895; 10th-15th ann., 1897-1902; [1903]; 18th-22nd ann., 1905-1909; 23rd, 1911
STEAM SHOVEL AND DREDGE MEN, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

I. Chronology

1896 Organized.

1915 Merged with Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen (q.v.). Affiliated with AFL as International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men.

1919 Suspended by AFL.

1927 Merged with International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers (q.v.).

II. Publications

1. Constitutions.
   ann. 1906-1908; 1911; 1912; 1916; 1918; 1925

2. Journal.
   Published as: (Chicago)
   1896-Mar 1927: Steam Shovel and Dredge
   (Vs. 31, 34 omitted in numbering. Absorbed by The International Engineer, organ of International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers (q.v.).)

STEAM SHOVELMEN, ASSOCIATED UNION OF

I. Chronology

1903 Organized.

1915 Merged with International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men (q.v.).

II. Publications

1. Proceedings. 1914

2. Constitutions. 1914

   Published as: (Chicago)
   1903?-Dec 1914?: Steam Shovel Magazine
TILE LAYERS' AND HELPERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, CERAMIC, MOSAIC AND ENCAUSTIC

I. Chronology

1888? Organized as Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Trade National Union.
1890 Affiliated with AFL.
1893 Disbanded.
1897 Reorganized as Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union.
1898 Reaffiliated with AFL.
1901 Adopted present name.
1918 Suspended by AFL.

II. Publications

1. Proceedings.
   1893; 1st-10th ann., 1899-1908; 11th-14th bien., 1910-1916
   (1st, 7th-14th with journal)
2. Constitutions.
   ann. 1888-1890; 1898; 1899; bien. 1901-1905; bien. 1910-1914
   Published as: (Allegheny, Pa.)
   1900-Jun 1918: Tile Layers' and Helpers' Journal
   (Ceased publication. Suspended publication Feb 1909-Jul 1910; v. 17, no. 12 to v. 18, no. 11 omitted in numbering.)