

THE JOURNEY OF THE JOURNEYMAN ROOFER & WATERPROOFER

120 YEARS OF HISTORY · 1903-2023



“The most powerful drive in the ascent of man is his pleasure in his own skill. He loves to do what he does well, and having done it well, he loves to do it better.”

— Jacob Bronowski, *The Ascent of Man*

OUR UNION'S HISTORY DATES BACK TO ITS EARLIEST ORGANIZATION IN 1903. FOR THE NEXT 120 YEARS, CULMINATING IN THIS 30TH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, THE PROGRESS OUR ORGANIZATION HAS MADE FOR ITS MEMBERS, RETIREES, APPRENTICES AND THE ENTIRE ROOFING INDUSTRY IS REMARKABLE. THE CURRENT LEADERSHIP OF OUR UNION AT BOTH THE INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS HAS CONTINUED A LONG AND STORIED COMMITMENT OF THEIR PREDECESSORS, AND TO THOSE WHO WORK OR HAVE WORKED IN OUR INDUSTRY. THAT COMMITMENT TO IMPROVING WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS, PENSIONS, HEALTHCARE, SAFETY, TRAINING AND OVERALL BENEFITS TO OUR MEMBERS IS A SACRED ONE, AND IT CONTINUES UNDER TODAY'S LEADERSHIP.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES CONTAIN A CHRONICLE OF THE HISTORY OF OUR UNION THAT WILL GIVE A PERSPECTIVE ON JUST HOW PROGRESSIVE WE HAVE BECOME WITH THE RECOGNITION TODAY OF OUR ORGANIZATION AS THE UNITED UNION OF ROOFERS, WATERPROOFERS & ALLIED WORKERS.



A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ROOFING INDUSTRY AND OUR UNION

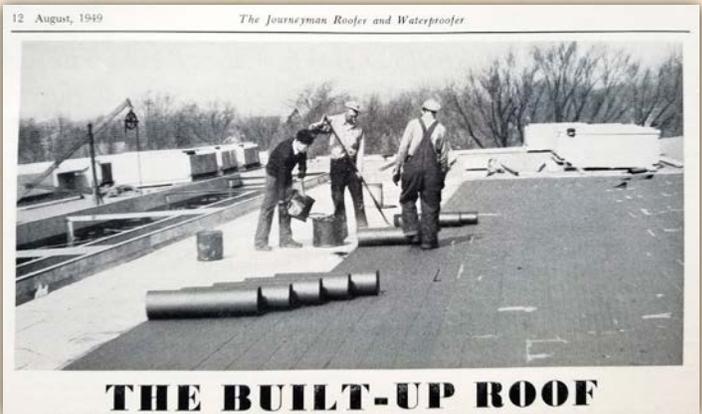
THE ROOF AND ROOFING MATERIALS

The role of the roof of a building cannot be understated. It shelters a building and its occupants from the forces of nature, protects vital utility systems and helps define the building's exterior aesthetic. The roof's necessity has fostered a strong market for a wide range of roofing products over the years for both low-sloped and steep-sloped roofs, as well as waterproofing.

Wood shingles, slate and clay tiles were the predomi-



nant roofing materials of choice on steep-sloped roofs until the mid-19th century, while coal tar pitch and asphalt built-up roofing systems were used on low-sloped roofs.



During the 20th century, several new materials were developed for both steep- and low-sloped roofs. Among them was the asphalt shingle, which arrived on the roofing scene around the turn of the 20th century. Today, asphalt shingles continue to be the top roofing material used on residential roofs.

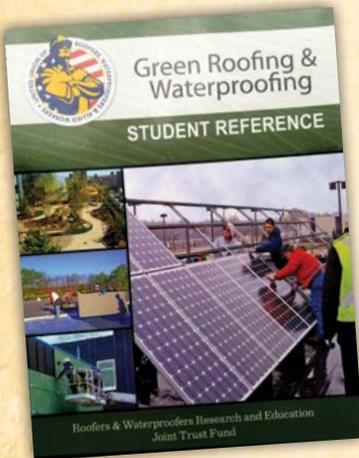
Below-grade and other waterproofing systems essentially utilized the same system configurations used in built-up roofing and single-ply systems. However, the materials used in waterproofing are generally not subjected to the same environmental exposures as roofing systems.



In recent years, one of the most innovative changes to roofing systems has been the green roof, or vegetative roof system. A green roof is a roof membrane that is partially or totally covered with vegetation and growing medium. Green roofs serve several purposes. Among them are:

- Absorbing and filtering rain water (harvesting)
- Providing insulation to the building
- Providing an aesthetically pleasing landscape
- Helping to lower urban air temperatures and mitigating the “heat island” effect

The Roofers & Waterproofers Research and Education Joint Trust Fund recently developed and produced the “Green Roofing and Waterproofing” manual that is available to local unions and their apprenticeship training programs.



Photovoltaic (PV) roofing systems for steep- and low-sloped roofs have recently entered the roofing market. These PV systems can generate and store electrical energy. PV shingles and tiles are available for steep-sloped roofs. Low-sloped roofs enlist a variety of PVs, including rack-suspended systems that are held in place on the roof with ballast or are anchored to the roof

deck and membrane, and flexible thin film solar panels that can be hot air welded to single-ply membranes.



This relatively new technology is a rapidly changing one and roofing materials manufacturers are changing with it.

A HISTORY OF OUR UNION



What follows is a relatively brief history of the United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers & Allied Workers, derived principally from records on file at the International Union, but also from other labor history periodicals and the internet.

The first union in our history to organize was the International Slate and Tile Roofers Union of America, which was chartered by the AFL in 1903. In 1906, the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers was chartered.



In that same year, many members of our union traveled to San Francisco after a disastrous earthquake and fire struck that city, to help it rebuild.



Those two fledgling unions merged to form the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association and held the first joint convention in September of 1919. In December of that year, the AFL approved the merger and issued a charter to the new organization, conferring jurisdiction over all types of roofing including slate, tile, asbestos, plastic, slag, gravel, composition roofing, waterproofing and damp resisting preparations. Wood shingles and metal tiles were excluded from that work jurisdiction. At the time of this merger, the Slate and Tile Roofers had 600 members, and the Composition Roofers had 1,000 members.

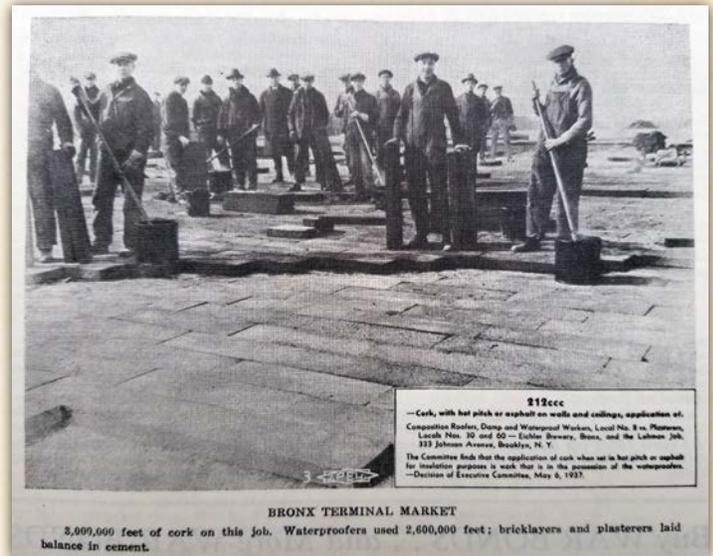
The original sites of our International Union were Cleveland, Ohio, and later Chicago, Illinois, before being permanently headquartered in Washington, D.C., in 1961.



In 1921 the First Biennial Convention of the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association was held at the Ho-

tel Sherman in Chicago. Resolutions and discussions during this convention demonstrated that even in 1921, other crafts were attempting to infringe on our trade jurisdiction.

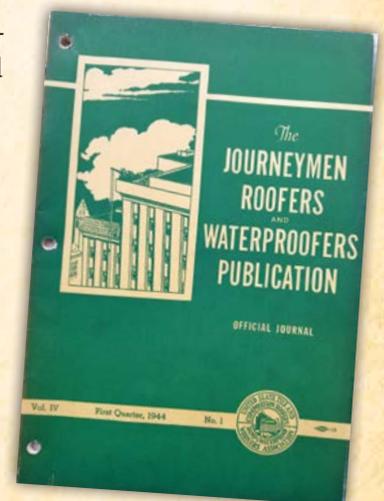
The Second Biennial Convention was called to order on September 17, 1923, in the Hotel Winton in Cleveland. Once again, jurisdictional disputes arose in discussions regarding the application of slate and the setting of cork insulation in hot asphalt.

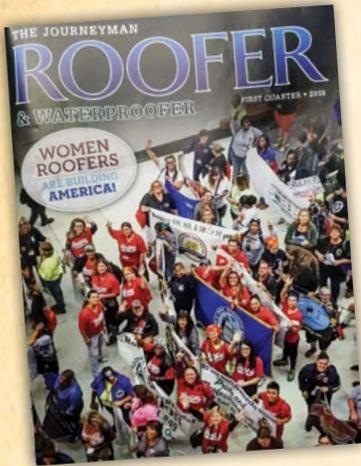


The Third Biennial Convention was held at the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, Canada, in 1925. Again jurisdictional disputes were a part of the delegates' extended discussion on awards made on shingles to another craft by the Joint Jurisdiction Board. At a meeting of the International Executive Board at that convention, the following motion was adopted:

"That all our Local Unions be instructed to contend and demand the application of all insulation materials, such as Celotex, cork and their substitutes, when applied in connection with roofing; and that if said work of application be denied to them, that they refuse to permit their members to apply the roofing material over the insulation applied to roofs by other than the members of their International Union."

Also in 1925, our union published the first issue of its then official magazine,





changed to The Journeyman Roofer and Waterproofer magazine, and today it is published in vibrant colors on a quarterly basis.

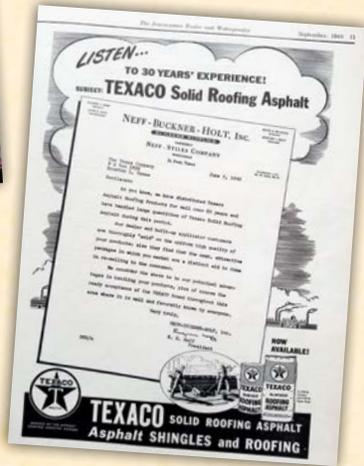
The 1926 issue of the magazine listed composition Roofers in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and West Palm Beach, Florida, being the highest paid in the nation at \$1.50 per hour, while the lowest paid was in Champaign, Illinois, at \$0.70 per hour, reflecting the power of organizing and collective bargaining at the time. Slate Roofers in Local 5, Newark, New Jersey, command \$1.75 per hour.



The Fourth Biennial Convention is held at the Albany Hotel in Denver, Colorado, in 1927. President George Jones in his address to the delegates calls for representation on the Executive Board for Roofers in San Francisco, California. Delegates also vote to increase the salary of the International Secretary-Treasurer to \$100 per week.

In April 1927, the International Union receives a letter from Matthew Woll, president of Union Labor Life Insurance Company (ULLICO), announcing that the company is now a reality and ready to serve unions and their families.

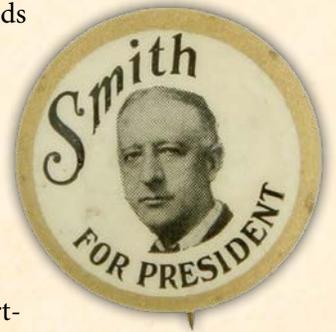
The Journeyman Roofer. The title was changed in 1978 to Roofers, Waterproofer and Allied Workers, being published only in black and white. The title was then



In 1928 members of Local 52, Pueblo, Colorado, apply a hot asphalt built-up roof of 225 squares to the Colorado Supply Company. The roof consists of one ply of 60 lb asbestos felt and three plies of fourteen pound felts.

In that same year, Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for President of the United States, has this to say in his acceptance speech: "The American people constitute a structure of many component parts. One of its foundations is labor. The reasonable contentment of those who toil with the conditions under which they live and work is an essential basis of the nation's well-being. The welfare of our country, therefore, demands governmental concern for the legitimate interest of labor."

Due to the balance of the signatories not adhering to the decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, the Building and Construction Trades Department submits and its delegates pass a resolution to withdraw from participation in the plan.



International Organizer J.T. Hurley reports that Roofers in South Bend, Indiana, expressed a desire to organize. A charter arrives from the International Office in 1928 for the new local union. Brother Hurley served as International President of the Composition Roofers prior to the merger with the Slaters in 1919.

An article on slate in The Journeymen Roofer magazine reports that the oldest slate quarry in the United States is located in the Peach Bottom district on the Pennsylvania-Maryland line. In Virginia, the first slate quarry was opened in 1787 to provide slate for the roof of the State Capitol. Principal slate quarrying operations are currently being conducted in Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.



In 1929, the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council establishes a five-day week in the building industry.

In that same year, local unions are chartered in Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne and Anderson, Indiana.

The Fifth Biennial Convention is held at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo, New York, on August 29, 1929. Several committee reports indicate that an attempt by the Sheet Metal Workers to have the Roofers amalgamate with them was refused; that Roofers claim all asphalt shingles, asbestos shingles, or any composition materials used for roofing; that infringement by the Carpenters on asbestos shingles and roll roofing be repudiated, and all roll roofing, including roll roofing applied under slate or tile, be applied by the Roofer.

That same year Charles D. Aquadro is elected Fifth General Vice President. He would later ascend to the presidency of the International Union and serve in that capacity for 32 years.



Charles D. Aquadro

At the end of 1929, Slate and Tile Roofers in Chicago are earning \$1.75 per hour and Composition Roofers earn \$1.87½ per hour.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Slate and Tile Roofers earn \$1.50 per hour while Newark, New Jersey, Composition Roofers also earn \$1.50 per hour.

A huge windstorm strikes Los Angeles on Friday, November 28, and Saturday, November 29, 1929. The damage puts every member of Local 36 to work earning overtime hours because of the Thanksgiving holiday.

In 1931, the Davis-Bacon Act, or Federal Prevailing Wage law, is passed, protecting union construction workers' wages on federally financed projects.

In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes the 32nd President of the United States, serving until 1945.

The United Roofing Contractors of America and their president, James Boyd Griffiths of Binghamton, New York, pledge to work with the International Union in preserving the work jurisdiction regarding the application of roof insulation.

The Sixth Biennial Convention of the Roofers International is held in 1938 at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio. (The Great Depression caused the nine-year lapse between conventions). Between 1929 and 1938, 146 charters are issued to local unions.

To assure checks and balances in local union bookkeeping procedures, the International Union adopts the triplicate receipt system on April 1, 1939.



The Seventh Biennial Convention is held in 1940 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the Pfister Hotel. Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws include one to continue publishing and distributing a quarterly Roofers journal; to place four organizers in the field; and the allowance that any member called to military

service shall remain in good standing for one year from the time of their entering training.

The December 7, 1941, Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor draws our country into war.

In 1941, the War Department's Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, D.C., notifies the International Union that it is their opinion that all roof coverings on military installation buildings should be performed by members of our Union.

Our membership climbs to 4,000, but the Great Depression stymies efforts to organize and increase membership.

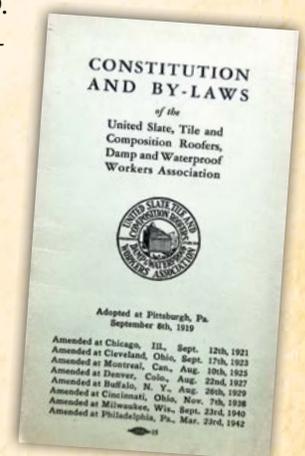


However, by the late 1930s and early 1940s, our Union's efforts to organize—along with the passage of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA)—begin to pay off. By 1944, our Union has over 7,000 members.

In January 1942 our Constitution and By-Laws are revised and updated and accepted by the delegates to the Eighth Biennial Convention held March 23, 1942, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. General President Charles D. Aquadro assumes the office of President of the International Union.

In the second quarter of 1942, we have 299 of our members enlisted in the service of our country. That number increases dramatically to 1,694 members as the war against the Axis powers continues.

Article 1 Section 9 of our By-laws is amended to read: "That any members of our Union who enlist or are inducted to serve in



the armed forces of these United States shall be maintained in good standing for the duration of the present emergency, and remain on the rolls of our International Union upon furnishing bona fide proof to the Secretary of our International Union”.

An executive order regulating overtime wage compensation is signed by President Roosevelt.

Prevailing wages for Roofers in Rochester, New York, are \$1.35 per hour in 1943, while those in Buffalo, New York, are \$1.60 per hour.

The Journeyman Roofer and Waterproofer July and August 21

Roofers Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Denver, Colo.

In the spring of 1944 when Homer J. Meyers was business representative of the United States, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers Association, Local Union No. 35 he and members of the Associated Roofing Contractors of Denver, called Roy A. Gross of the Apprenticeship-Training Service to sit in at a conference and discuss the procedure of developing a planned registered apprenticeship program for the roofing industry for Denver, Colorado.

Following this first meeting, a committee from the union and the employers association was appointed, and in the first meeting of these two committees, the Joint Apprenticeship Committee was formed, officers elected and the committee then proceeded to develop the standards for the roofing industry for Denver, Colorado and vicinity. These standards were officially approved on August 14, 1944.

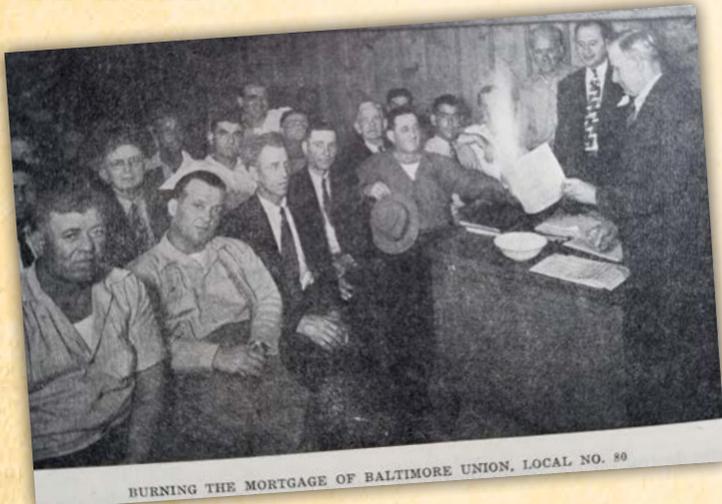
About the time these standards were completed and being put into operation, Homer J. Meyers, who was secretary of the joint apprenticeship committee and business representative of the union, was elected secretary-treasurer of the International Union of the United States, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers Association, which necessitated his resigning from the Apprenticeship Committee and move to Cleveland to take over the duties of the general secretary-treasurer. We are happy to say that even with the loss of the originator of this apprenticeship idea for the Denver Roofers, Homer J. Meyers, that the committee continued with their diligent work and have put into successful operation the apprenticeship program. If the information we have is correct, this is the first roofers joint apprenticeship committee and registered apprenticeship program.



Reading, left to right: Glen A. Messerli, Secretary of the Committee and a member of Roofers Local No. 41; H. E. Wille, member of Local No. 41; Fay King, member of Local No. 41; F. B. Warden, public member; Roy Gross of the Apprenticeship-Training Service; George Wagner, member of the employers association; Frank Waggoner, member of Local No. 41; and B. C. Brown, member of the employers association and Chairman of the Committee.

Roofers Local 41, Denver, Colorado, registers its apprenticeship program with the U.S. Department of Labor, Apprentice Services. Local 41 members serving on the Joint Apprentice Committee are Glen A. Messerli, M.E. Wille, Fay King and Frank Waggoner. Contractor members are George Webb, E. Kugler, B.D. Schramm and Chairman H.C. Brown.

In 1944, the members and leadership of Local 80 in Baltimore, Maryland, celebrate the burning of the mortgage on their union hall.



Every member of Local 33, Boston, Massachusetts, donates blood to the Red Cross, and over half of those members donate three times.

Members of Roofers Local 8 install 2,600,000 square feet of cork in hot asphalt on the Bronx Terminal Market in New York City.

The onset of World War II sends many of our members into dedicated service in the armed forces of our country where they serve with distinction in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Corps, Merchant Marines, Corps of Engineers and the Seabees.

The G.I. Bill, signed into law by President Roosevelt in 1944, provides our returning veterans from WWII funds for college education, unemployment insurance and housing.



The war thankfully comes to an end on VE Day, May 8, 1945, when the Germans unconditionally surrender. After atomic bombs are dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the

Japanese follow suit and unconditionally surrender on August 14, 1945.

During the war, almost 2,000 members of our Union are enlisted or inducted into military service. Our 1944 – 1946 Journeyman Roofers and Waterproofers Journal includes a Service Honor Roll dedicated to those who had given their lives in the global World War to save our democracy. Before they are forever forgotten, we list them here from the earliest records that were reported to the International Union from 1944 – 1946:

James E. Earheart, Jr.,
USMC, Local 42,
Cincinnati, OH



Keith F. Cormany, USA,
Local 88, Akron, OH
Peter Murray, USA,
Local 33, Boston, MA
Wallace Reid, USA,
Local 20, Kansas City, KS
H. Kirshaws, USMC,
Local 40, San Francisco, CA
Fred Dunn Jr., Local 40,
San Francisco, CA



Photo shows chaplain McCandless presenting flag to General Secretary-Treasurer Meyers.

"This Flag with its alternating stripes of red and white. This Flag with its stars on the field of blue is your Flag, our flag. May brave hearts ever defend it. May it continue to fly in the free air of heaven, the emblem of liberty and the Flag of all loyal Americans.

Brother Homer J. Meyers in behalf of Roofers Local No. 85 and the D. Louis Black Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars I present you with this regulation Battle Flag, which has wrapped within its folds the memory of these Brothers of our United Association, who have answered their final roll call in the service of our American government in the cause of Love, Truth and Justice. Who now lie at rest under the soils of Foreign Countries.

HARRY G. McCANDLESS
Department Chaplain,
Department of Nebraska

Otis. K. Fryer Jr., USA, Local
183, Canton, OH
Albert S. DeSimone, USA,
Local 33, Boston, MA
Ernest Lewis, USA, Local
193, El Dorado, AR
Robert H. Burns, USA,
Local 70, Fort Worth, TX
Lawrence W. Koltas, USA,
Local 80, Baltimore, MD



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES EDWARD EARHEART, Jr., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 25th, 1912. He was killed in action at Oran, Algeria, on November 8th, 1942.

Albert French,
Local 40, San Francisco, CA
Thomas Kennedy,
Local 40, San Francisco, CA
Herman Schottler,
Local 40, San Francisco, CA
James D. Neff, USA,
Local 47, Sacramento, CA
J. E. Teachout, USA,
Local 113, Philadelphia, PA
Daniel Binegar, USA,
Local 60, Peoria, IL
Emil Gauthier, USA, Local 57, Miami, FL
Otto Williams, USA, Local 30, Philadelphia, PA
Ordway K. Rich, USA, Local 89, St. Joseph, MO
George J. Mislinski, U.S. Army Air Corps, Local 195,
Syracuse, NY
John A. Nanasko, USA, Local 172, Reading, PA
Henry H. Corley, USA, Local 136, Atlanta, GA
George A. Cain, USA, Local 48, Montgomery, AL
Richard Debeny, USA, Local 11, Chicago, IL



Quin T. Godwin, USA,
Local 39, Brocton, MA
Robert W. North, USA,
Local 41, Denver, CO
John Hayes, Paratrooper,
Local 137, Santa Barbara, CA
Ira Sims, USA, Local 150,
Terre Haute, IN
Robert Brown, USA,
Local 60, Aurora, IL
Leonce Young, USA,
Local 141, New Orleans, LA

Paul Cooper, USA, Local 88, Akron, OH
C.C. Fahnert, Air Corps, Local 94, San Antonio, TX
Owen Bacon, USA, Local 30, Bloomington, IL
George Keating, USA,
Local 44, Cleveland, OH
Jack Sharp, Local 5,
Newark, NJ
Louis Thomas, Local 20,
Kansas City, KS
Phillip L. West, Local 36,
Los Angeles, CA
Afred Bottero, Local 56,
Stockton, CA
Arthur Hodde, Local 116,
Houston, TX



John Jeffery, Local 117,
 East Liverpool, OH
 Ernest Lewis, Local 193,
 Mt. Morris, MI
 Robert Shoemaker, USA,
 (local unknown)



In 1945 Roofers Local 11 in Chicago, Illinois, registers its apprenticeship program with the U.S. Department of Labor's Apprentice Training Services. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee is comprised of Chairman Wilson Pennock, Clyde Scott, George Hewitt, Ben Esko and R.E. Mansfield from the contractors. From Local 11 are James Lenzer, Dean Moore, Harry Jester, Charles Cook and Harold Wolnick.

The USS Earheart, a high-speed Navy attack transport, is named after PFC James Edward Earheart, USMC, a member of Roofers Local 42, Cincinnati, Ohio, who was killed in action in Oran, Algeria, during World War II. Private Earheart was awarded the European-African-Middle East Campaign Medal, the Purple Heart and the Silver Star. He received the following citation: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as a member of a U.S. Navy anti-sabotage unit aboard a British warship during entry into the port of Oran, Algeria, on November 8, 1942. After crashing boom defenses and facing heavy gunfire from hostile shore emplacements and anchored enemy warships, Private Earheart's ship secured a throw line to a harbor tug to provide an escape for wounded personnel and non-swimmers during abandonment of his damaged vessel. When the tug began to move and the lives of the men on the line were jeopardized by an imminent break, Private Earheart, with utter disregard for his own safety,

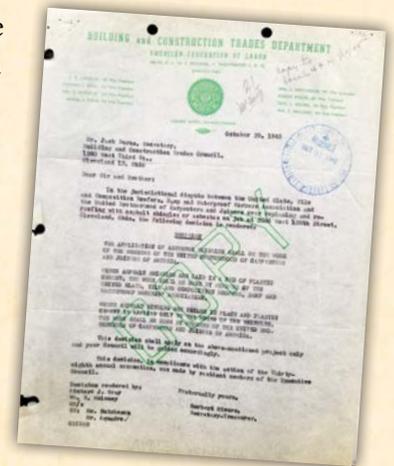
volunteered to swim out and halt the tug. Unhesitatingly leaving the ship while it was still under vigorous fire and shelling, he exposed himself to a riddling blast of machine gun fire. His heroic conduct was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service and the United States Marine Corps."

The Undersecretary of War sends a telegram to the Building and Construction Trades Department in Washington, D.C., thanking the skilled mechanics who came from all over the country to build the Clinton and Hanford projects in Washington State. These union members were of inestimable value in speeding the day when we could drop the first atomic bomb on Japan. The War Department also places the 18 AFL organizations (including the Roofers) on the nation's honor roll for the successful development of the atomic bomb.



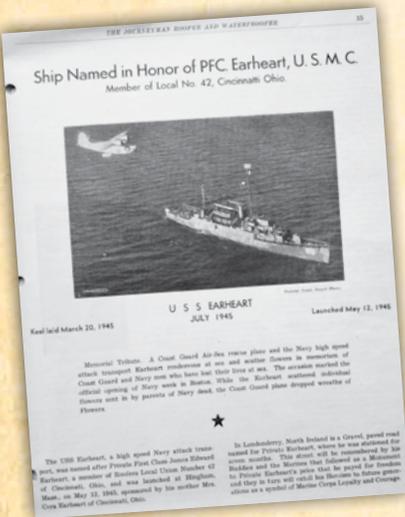
With the final victory over the Axis powers in 1945, our country's economy begins to blossom and our membership follows suit. In 1946, our union membership stands at 11,940, and by 1950 it climbs to 13,666. Prevailing wages in California average \$2.50 per hour, Missouri \$2.00 per hour, New Jersey \$3.00 per hour and Maine \$1.85 per hour.

The most prevalent jurisdictional dispute for the Roofers Union was with other crafts over the application of asphalt shingles. District Councils report that the weight of four square rolls and certain bundles of shingles are causing injuries to our members. The International Union approaches the National Bureau of Standards to attempt to limit felt roll



roofing to three squares with 32" length, arguing that the lighter rolls would reduce back and body strain on our members and eliminate blisters in the roof membrane.

The end of the war brings manpower shortages and roofing felt shortages, and our Union and the United Roofing





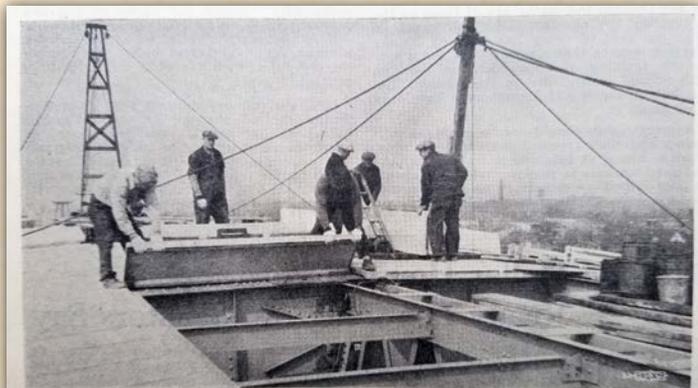
The Built-Up Roof
Why 32 in. Wide Felt

Contractors Association work cooperatively to address these problems.

The International Union also approaches the Koppers Company to inquire about the burns and irritation that Roofers are experiencing when removing or applying pitch roofs. The company recommends that coal tar pitch not be heated above 400 degrees F as overheating causes the most irritating of the fumes, and also causes carbonization on the heating tubes and walls of the kettle. Older Roofers can attest to the unpleasantness of the experience in cleaning a pitch kettle. Koppers Company also suggests that Roofers who tear off pitch roofs wear gloves, eye protection, and long sleeved shirts to protect against irritation.

In 1946 members of Local 17, Chicago, Illinois, are installing precast concrete roof slabs made by Federal Cement tile, while working on the Chevrolet Motor Company building. Members of Local 96, Minneapolis-St. Paul, install roof slabs on the Friedman Theater. These local unions relied on a decision rendered on December 11, 1924, regarding concrete roof tiling and slabs and which stated:

“Jurisdiction is awarded to Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers over precast reinforced concrete slabs for roof tiling when pointed up with or laid upon any preparation of asphalt, roofing cements, or other mastics, on roofs, flat or otherwise.”



This photo shows a pre-cast concrete slab being applied to a roof by members of Local Union No. 17. The slabs shown here are approximately 72" x 30" and pointed up with plastic cement after being laid. The laying and pointing up with plastic materials of this type roofing tile is awarded to our trade.

Foamglas insulation, manufactured by Pittsburgh Corning Company, is introduced to the roofing market. Cotton mops begin to be replaced by fiberglass mops, which last longer, do not burn as fast as cotton mops, and make the spreading of asphalt and pitch more even and smoother.

Fiberglass felts appear on the roofing market, replacing rag felts for some applications.

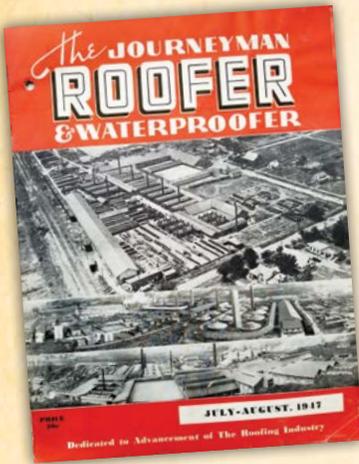
Members of Roofers Local 199 Corpus Christi, Texas, join with other crafts to build an entire house for PFC T.M. Jarvis, who lost both his legs during WW II.



The Tenth Biennial Convention is held in 1946 in Denver, Colorado, at the Albany Hotel. Our membership stands at 11,940 dues paying members (including members who were still in service to our country).

Prevailing wages in Local 26 Hammond, Indiana, are \$1.90 per hour, while those in Local 153, Tacoma, Washington, are \$1.72 ½ per hour.

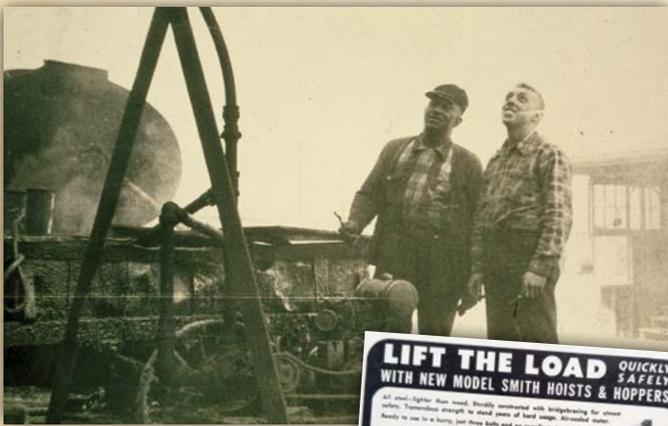




In 1947, the Journeyman Roofer and Waterproofing Magazine begins publishing six issues per year instead of quarterly.

Roofers in Local 11, Chicago, Illinois, working for Empire Roofing Company employ the use of a pump to get hot pitch from the kettle on the ground to the 1,100 square roof of the General Motors parts

warehouse at Cicero Avenue and Roosevelt Road. The pumping system eliminates the hoisting of individual tar buckets.



Motorized Smith Hoists and LAD-A-VATORS replace hand hoists in getting materials to the roof top, and felt layers and roof scrapers are introduced to the industry, beginning a mechanization of the roofing trade.



June 23, 1947, sees the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act

over the veto of President Truman. This anti-labor legislation affects labor-management relations and a union's organizing efforts and still does so to this day. The law also gives birth to the "right-to-work" anti-union movement.



GLASFAB is introduced in the industry as another fiber-glass membrane that was used on some corrugated metal roofs with a coating of a product called CARBOLASTIC, as well as in other roofing applications.

The Journeyman Roofer and Waterproofing magazine begins publishing monthly issues in 1948.

The Michigan State Roofers Council holds its first meeting at the Labor Temple in Lansing, Michigan.



Michigan Roofers first District Council meeting. Picture shows seated left to right, Chester L. Sweet, Local 166; E. G. Ogle, Local 70; Peter Van den Bos, Local 225, Ben D. Vetter, International Vice President; John Specht, Local 149 and Joe Papuzynski, Local 70. Center row left to right, Cleve Canfield, Local 166; Mathew Morse, Local 166; Ralph Gleason, Local 191; Richard Barber, Local 211; Edward De Young, Local 211; John Pronk, Local 149; Cecil Chaffin, Local 191. Back row left to right, Zellmer Goodman, Local 192; Henry Crites, Local 192 and H. J. Bos, Local 166.

Clarence J. Esbenshade is appointed to the National Joint Jurisdictional Board. He was experienced in labor relations as the vice president and general manager of the Warren Ehret Roofing Company of Philadelphia and Maryland.

Prevailing wages in seven New Jersey Local Unions top the \$2.00 per hour mark, with Newark and Paterson wages at \$2.75 per hour.

As a forerunner to vegetative and green roofs, the Ruberoid Company announces specifications for apartment garden roofs, and promenades for schools, hospitals and office buildings.

The Eleventh Biennial Convention is held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in November 1948 at the Hotel Nicollet. Mayor Hubert Humphrey addresses the delegates. Mayor



Humphrey would later become the 38th Vice President of the United States and a stalwart supporter of organized labor.

The Building and Construction Trades Department publishes the "Green Book" which contained the jurisdictional disputes process, the agreements between and among the Building Trades Unions, and the Decisions of Record made by the Department in previous years.



One of the largest and most difficult (at the time) waterproofing jobs in the United States is performed by members of Roofers Local 116, Houston, Texas on the vehicular tunnel under the Houston Ship Channel Project. Tubes that are 28 feet in diameter are waterproofed with hot pitch and tar saturated fabric, with each phase of the waterproofing being covered with Celotex protection board and backfilled, allowing the Local 116 members to proceed to the next level of waterproofing the tubes.



Left to right: Mr. Robert Lindboe, G. H. Tennant Company, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Congressman George Miller of California and Vice-President, John A. McConaty.

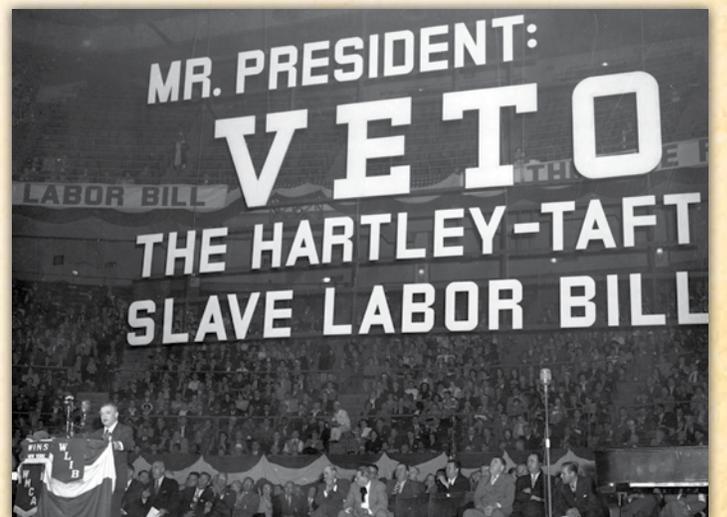


Prevailing wages in Bridgeport and Hartford, Connecticut, are at \$2.50 while local unions in California are in the \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hour range.

The year 1950 sees the first decision handed down by a Hearings Panel of the revised National Joint Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

Our Union, as well as all of organized labor, continues contending with the Labor Relations Act of 1947, better known as the above mentioned Taft-Hartley Act, a federal law that restricted the activities and power of labor unions.

In 1949 members of Local 57, Miami, Florida, install the roof on the 1½ acre hangar of Eastern Airlines at Miami International Airport. It takes 15 men about eight weeks to apply a vapor seal to the deck, two layers of Celotex insulation mopped on the deck, and a four-ply pitch and gravel roof.



landmark civil rights legislation is enacted, and our nation once again finds itself sending its servicemen overseas to a place called Vietnam. This is also a period of great economic growth, with the construction industry leading the way. Our Union's membership stands at over 20,000.



In 1960 John Fitzgerald Kennedy is elected 35th President of the United States at age 43, the youngest man ever to do so.

At the end of 1960, Composition Roofers in Philadelphia are making \$3.95 per hour, while Slaters are earning \$4.33½ per hour. Journeymen in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, are earning \$3.45 per hour, while those in Little Rock, Arkansas, are earning \$2.55 per hour.

NEW IMPROVED ROOFING AX

Made Exclusively for Applying Asphalt Shingles; Screw Type Gauge on Both Sides. Adjustable Blade Makes Cutting a Pleasure.
If Your Dealer Cannot Supply—Send in for Your AX

A. J. C.		\$6.95
2227 14th S. W.,	HATCHETS	3.25
Akron, Ohio	LEATHER BAGS	.20
Tel: SH. 5-4159	GAUGES	Pg. of 11 — 1.00
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At an International Executive Board meeting in October 1961, International President Aquadro presents the Board with pictures and literature regarding new materials for roofing, waterproofing and damp-proofing. These new materials were destined to cause jurisdictional problems with other crafts and were the beginning

Craftsmanship of Local 149 Apprentices Praised by Navy

Al Bershback, president of the American Roofing Co., accepts a United States Navy Merit Award for excellence in the performance of a Navy contract by his company at Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Ind. The award was presented at a recent luncheon at the Roostertail attended by leaders from labor, industry and government. Left to right, are Business Agent Mervin E. Smith, of Roofers Local 149; Business Manager Charles Morrow, of Sheet Metal Local 105; USN Commander J. Hooper; Bershback and Councilman Edward Connor. Members of both Locals 149 and 105 were praised by the Navy as "well trained and capable personnel" in completing the work in "excellent order" and in the "highest tradition of the building industry."

of a revolutionary change in the roofing industry. The issue is again addressed at the 16th Triennial Convention in New York City in 1963.



The International Union headquarters relocates from Chicago, Illinois, to Washington, D.C.

At the 16th Triennial Convention held in New York City in 1963, a spirited discussion on national and project labor agreements is held among delegates, resulting in a resolution being passed giving the International Union the authority to sign these agreements on behalf of the local union(s) having territorial jurisdiction.



Local Union 33 Honors Its "Old-Timers"

Old Timers shown are, standing l to r.: McKenzie, Hurley, Rabinovitz, D. Scanlon, Capless. Kneeling, front row: Clinkett, Swan, Collins, Burns, Quimby, Hansen, Robinson, Miller, Cooper, McBermet, Jr., McGrath and Smith. Ages of the 25-year members ranged from 45 to 92.

On November 22, 1963, the world is stunned when President John Fitzgerald Kennedy is assassinated in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas.

Fourteen Detroit Apprentices Complete Training



Detroit Apprentices Listen to Speaker at Recent Graduation Ceremony

The year 1965 shows apprentices in the Detroit program earning \$3.12 to \$3.93 per hour, with the full journeyman scale at \$4.37 per hour. In that same year, the first pension checks are issued to retirees of Local 149 under a retirement plan negotiated with the signatory contractors. Local 74, Buffalo, New York, follows suit and issues their first pension checks to retirees from a local union plan.

Five New Roofer Journeymen For Local Union No. 75 Dayton, Ohio



FIVE ROOFER LOCAL 75 apprentices graduated to the journeyman category at recent exercises held by the local. All but one—Walter Creason—are shown in the above picture. In the first row, left to right, are: Kevin Tucker, Charles Lilley, Jerry Campbell and Robert Grefer. In the back row, left to right, are: Bill Bauer, of the Charles Waichert Co.; Lennie Bishow, JAC member with Scriber Sheet Metal & Roofing Co.; James Wehner, JAC chairman, of Wehner Roofing Co.; Mike Liskany, JAC secretary and business manager of Local 75; Charles Dorsey Jr., instructor; Clifford Nietman, JAC member and president of Local 75, and Richard Rigg, JAC member, of Rigg Roofing Co.

Local 74 Pension Fund Issues First Checks

The Pension Fund is the result of contributions negotiated in working agreements in Local Union No. 74, Buffalo; Local Union No. 203, Binghamton; and Local Union No. 51, Elmira, all of Western New York. The Locals in Western New York agreed to participate in one fund operated out of one office in order to achieve a better fund with higher benefits covering a larger group. The first members to receive benefits were from Local 203, Binghamton, and Local 74, Buffalo. Shown below Weeks, left to right: Frank Skatoicki, president, Local 74; William Weeks, retired member; Jacob Hoffman, retired member; Robert Pahlman, Contractor, Chairman of Trustees; Jess Sien & Welfare Funds; Joseph Bissell, Office Manager, Pen-Kelly, Bus. Rep., Local 74. At the right are, left to right: John Afa, Binghamton Local 203, and John Klein, Bus. Rep., Binghamton Local 203.



After 20 years as law of the land, unions attempt to get both Houses of Congress to join their fight to repeal Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Bill. Then President Lyndon Johnson backs organized labor's attempt at repeal, but the U.S. senate kills the repeal efforts with a filibuster. Construction unions seek legislation supporting situs picketing.

Barrett Manufacturers introduces a two-square, 86 lb. roll roofing prod-

uct that produces complaints from Union Roofers over the weight of the rolls. On June 7, 1966, an agreement and declaration of trust is executed by the International Union and the Warren-Ehret Company, creating the National Roofing Industry Pension Plan (NRIPP).



John Critchley, business representative of Local 4, Newark, N.J., left, discussed the scheduled research study with John Eidel, owner, of Fraser Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors of Newark, center, and Frank Marshall, industrial hygienist of the New Jersey State Department of Health

Local 22, Rochester, New York, issues its first local union pension check to a 27-year member of the local union.

At the end of 1966, Local 11 Composition Roofers are earning \$5.32 per hour while Slate and Tile Roofers earn \$5.47 per hour.

U.S. troop levels in Vietnam are 385,300, reflecting our nation's increased involvement in the Southeast Asian conflict.

In 1967, Local 28, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, celebrates its 45th anniversary.

In 1968 a retiree from Local 2 in St. Louis and one from Local 90, Washington, D.C., are the first to receive pension checks from the NRIPP.

This same year our International magazine starts publishing articles to bring awareness to safety issues in our trade.

Millions of people around the world in 1969 watch Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first human beings to walk on the moon as astronaut Mike Collins circles above in the command module.



Also in 1969 at the 18th Triennial Convention our International Unions hit their 50th year since amalgamating in 1919.



As the 1960s come to a close, our Union membership climbs to 24,227. Roofers in St. Louis, Missouri, are earning \$6.45 per hour.

The decade of the 1970s brings many changes to organized labor and the roofing industry. President Richard Nixon institutes wage and price controls imposing a freeze on wages and prices, the first time the U.S. government had enacted such controls since World War II. This action comes on the heels of President Nixon suspending the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act.

In 1971, Local 30 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, opens a new office building and hiring hall named after John McCullough, the business manager who was credited with tripling the local's membership since 1960.

Single-ply roofing and other roofing systems begin to drastically change the roofing industry. The 1970s witness a shift from traditional built-up roofing systems to these new roofing technologies, introduced in Europe in the 1960s, and our Union takes action to protect our work jurisdiction from raiding by other crafts.



Another change in the 1970s is the entrance of women into the roofing industry. Although male-dominated for much of its existence, the industry gradually begins to have women seek work and career opportunities in our trade.

In 1972, Philadelphia building and construction trades unions fight an epic battle against Altomose Construction Company, a non-union general contractor. Altomose is joined by the Chamber of Commerce, Associate General Contractors (AGC) and Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC) to fight the unions. Twenty-three building tradesmen, including Roofers and Waterproofers, are arrested for exercising their rights to protest the non-union destruction of area wage standards.

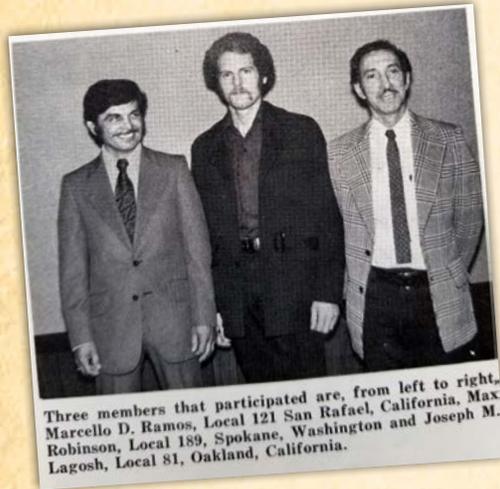
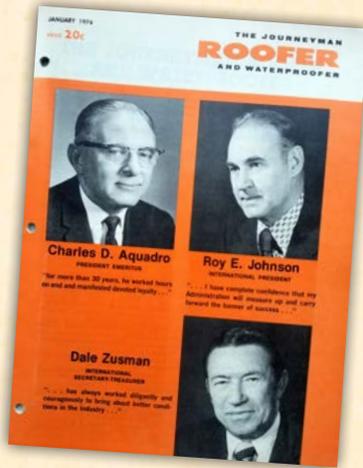
Picture above, are the new members of Local 65, Milwaukee, Wisconsin including the locals first two women roofers. They are from right to left standing: James Hanroff, Ricky Carlson, Timothy O'Leary, Dale Prah, Donald Young and Jack Elgett. Seated: Gregg Herrmann, Carma Seewald, Monica Frank and Michael Eder.

In 1973, Saigon falls and the U.S. eventual withdrawal from the Vietnam War will leave a legacy of 58,318 military personnel lost in the war and eventually memorialized on the Vietnam Memorial Wall.

Our Union membership stands at 26,587 dues-paying members. Roofers wages in Cleveland, Ohio, are \$9.93 per hour.

1974 witnesses the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon due to the Watergate scandal and the election of Gerald R. Ford.

Roy E. Johnson succeeds retiring International President Charles D. Aquadro.



In that same year, a young Roofer named Kinsey M. Robinson is elected to the position of business manager/secretary-treasurer of Roofers Local 189, Spokane, Washington.

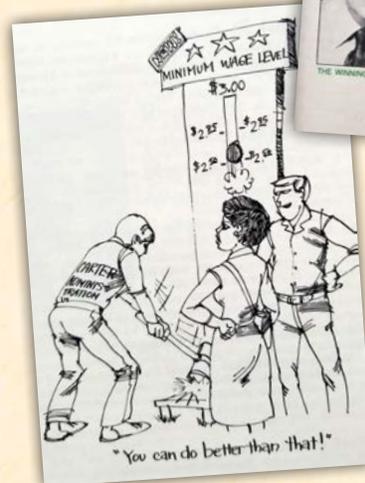
In 1975 shortages of crude oil send roofing asphalt prices skyrocketing. From a low of \$40 per ton in 1973 to \$100-\$150 per ton, roofing contractors worry about the loss of jobs and revenue in the industry. Our International Union enlists the aid of members of Congress and the Building and Construction Trades Department to address the issue.

Union Roofers in South Bend, Indiana, are earning \$8.50 per hour in wages; those in Kansas City, Kansas, are earning \$9.80 per hour.

In 1976, President Gerald R. Ford reneges on a promise to construction labor unions and vetoes the Common Situs Picketing Bill. The veto effectively creates a two gate system on union construction sites that limits picketing by a labor union to one gate, and allowing workers to cross at a second gate. Union leaders respond loudly, citing that they are not "...picketing a gate; they are picketing a job site."

The year 1976 sees the introduction of one of the many innovative changes to roofing when Inverted Roof Membrane Assemblies (IRMA) begin to be installed. Soon receiving the nickname of "upside down roofs," the IRMA system was essentially a built-up roof membrane mopped directly to a substrate and covered by Styrofoam or other insulation that withstood environmental elements, and crushed rock or pavers to ballast the insulation.

James (Jimmy) Earl Carter is elected the 39th President of the United States.



Our Union membership stands at 27,084 members. Local 33, Boston, Massachusetts, Roofers are earning an hourly wage of \$9.75 while Roofers in Nashville, Tennessee, have a \$7.15 hourly wage.

Our International Union partners with the Human Resources Development Institute (HRDI) of the AFL-CIO in 1977 to participate in



the Navajo Construction Industry Manpower Program that established training programs for Navajo Native Americans on the reservation in the Four Corners area of our country.

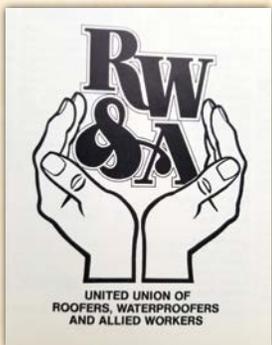
The downturn in our nation's economy, unemployment in the construction industry and the ever increasing competition from non-union contractors and their groups like the Associated Builders and Contractors (ABC) begin to take their toll on our membership. The number of dues-paying members in our Union declines to 26,491 in 1977.

The year 1978 finds the International Union partnering with the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) to develop a safety standard to protect Roofers from falls from elevations and through roofs. The Warning Line System is proposed as a means to protect Roofers.

Building trades unions initiate another attempt at labor law reform, only to be refuted by enemies of labor who filibuster the bill, ensuring its defeat.



At the 21st Triennial Convention in 1978, the International Union announces its application for two federal grants: one to establish a National Apprenticeship Program to encourage local unions without apprenticeship programs to work with state and/or federal agencies to register training programs, and another grant to establish a national safety and health program. Both of those grants would eventually be approved.



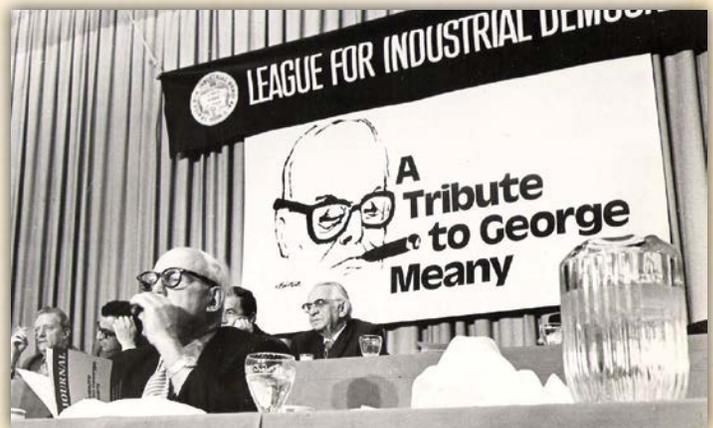
Also approved at the convention is a resolution to change the name of our organization to its present title of The United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied Workers.

History is also made at this convention when the first fe-

male delegate, Shirley Smith from Local 146, Riverside, California, is credentialled and seated.

Single-ply roofing comprises approximately 10 percent of the \$20 billion roofing industry, but that percentage is expected to increase over the coming years.

On January 10, 1979, George Meany dies. He had led the AFL-CIO since 1955. His body rests in state in the lobby of the AFL-CIO as thousands of mourners come to pay their respects.



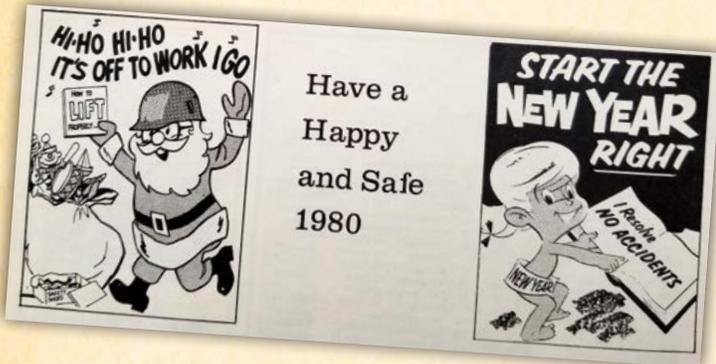
Also in 1979, the National Apprentice Program gets underway with Department of Labor funding. National Coordinator Robert Krul and two field representatives are appointed to undertake the task of promoting apprenticeship training programs in local unions and to develop a training curriculum.



Three vice presidents and three signatory contractors are appointed to a National Apprenticeship and Safety and Health Committee.

The International Union, under a federal grant, hires an industrial hygienist and a safety representative to begin researching safety and health haz-

ards in our industry. Air monitoring of roofing sites is discussed, as well as working with OSHA and our contractors on a perimeter fall protection standard.



The first female apprentice in Local 42, Cincinnati, Ohio, is employed by the Zero Breeze Roofing Company.

The International Executive Board appoints John McCullough as the Tenth Vice President when vacancy on the board is created through the retirement of International Vice President H.W. Lambert in January of 1979.



Mary Sue Byrd, 30, is the first woman Apprentice Roofer in Local Union No. 42, Cincinnati, OH. She is employed by the Zero Breeze Roofing Company of Cincinnati. Mary Sue has been a member of the International Union and Local Union No. 42 since December 1978.

International Executive Board Appoints Vice President to Tenth Seat

WHERE—Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.
WHEN—April 25, 1979
WHO—John J. McCullough, Business Manager, Local Union No. 30, Philadelphia, PA.

Born in the Brewerytown section of Philadelphia, John J. McCullough for eight years drew his first paychecks from the coal mines of upstate Pennsylvania. He then joined the Marine Corps in July 1941. He served with the First Marine Division in the South Pacific during World War II.

He entered the roofing trade in 1946, rising within it to the posts of Sergeant-at-Arms, Executive Board member, Local Union President, Financial Secretary-Secretary-Treasurer, Business Representative, and his present position of Business Manager. He also holds the position of Vice President in the Building and Construction Trades Council of Philadelphia and vicinity.

The vacancy on the Board was created through the retirement of International Vice President H. W. Lambert, January 1979. It has been the traditional practice of our International when a vacancy occurs, to move the incumbents ahead and to fill the vacancy, which is what took place at the Board meeting held in Washington, D.C. John J. McCullough, through a unanimous vote, was elected to fill the vacancy of the Tenth Vice President. His record speaks for itself, welcome him aboard.

John J. McCullough (left), Business Manager of Local Union 30, Philadelphia, takes oath of office as Tenth International Vice President. Administering the oath is President Johnson.

In an effort to further promote the National Roofing Industry Pension Plan so all members can benefit, the International Union adopts a Standard Pension Article to be made part of local collective bargaining agreements or attached as an addendum.

Roofer to Roofer

It gives me great pleasure to start this report by stating "THE BATTLE HAS BEEN WON." What Battle? The Building and Construction Trades Department seating of only ten Presidents as the Governing Body. Well, at the recent Building and Construction Trades Department Convention, held in San Diego, California, a Resolution was passed to change the Department's Constitution to create six (6) additional Vice-Presidents, to serve with the original ten (10), as the "Governing Body of Presidents of the Department."—There would have been seven (7), however, the recent merger of the Lathers with the

Ray E. Johnson, President, Builders
Paschal D. James, President, Marble Polishes
Andrew T. Bass, President, Asbestos Workers
Charles L. Broder, President, Lathers
Edward J. Carlough, President, Sheet Metal Workers
Everett A. Treadwell, President, Erector Constructors
Joseph F. Blinnworth, President, Granite Cutters

CHARLES L. BRODER
LATHERS MERGED
WITH CARPENTERS
BROTHERHOOD.

The Roofers International and six other International Unions win their battle to become part of the Governing Board of Presidents of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

The Journeyman Roofer & Waterproofing magazine returns to a quarterly printing schedule.

Local 11, Chicago, Illinois, celebrates its 60th anniversary, having been chartered on November 24, 1919.

In 1980, our Union membership bounces back from hard times and reaches 31,341 dues-paying members. Roofers in Local 81, Oakland, California, are earning \$13.82 per hour. All local unions are increasing their fringe benefit contributions, with health and welfare, pension, vacation, apprenticeship and other funds rounding out lucrative packages.

Non-union roofing and construction companies begin to proliferate.

The International Union's first 50-year service award is made to Brother Charles Dorsey, Sr. of Local 75, Dayton, Ohio.

Robert Banks is the first African American elected to the International Executive Board, representing Local 116, Houston, Texas.

The first apprenticeship manuals developed by the International Union are made available to local union apprenticeship programs, along with audio-visual programs. The Roofers Union begins to participate in regional apprenticeship conferences held across the country.

International Executive Board Elects Robert C. Banks Tenth International Vice-President

Robert C. Banks, born in Coushatta, LA, and completed high school in West Lake, LA, moved to Houston in 1957.

He entered the roofing trade after arriving here and worked for several roofing companies, also served on the Executive Board approximately 5 years before becoming the Business Agent.

In March, 1971, he was elected Business Agent of Roofers Local 116, Houston, Texas where he has served for approximately 9 1/2 years. He is presently president of South West District Council.

The International Union signs the reg-



Our Union's membership falls to 27,696 reflecting the downturn in the economy, unemployment, the proliferation of non-union roofing contractors and the impact of single-ply roofing systems on the market.

The year 1985 sees changes at the leadership position when President Roy E. Johnson retires. International Vice President

Joseph Wiederkehr is elected International President and serves for a transitional period, after which International Vice President Earl J. Kruse is elected to the top post.

The National Apprenticeship Program and the Safety and Health Department become permanent departments of the International Union.



In 1985 Kinsey M. Robinson is appointed to the position of Washington, D.C., International Representative and later elected International Secretary-Treasurer when Dale Zusan announces his retirement. John C. Martini of Local 11, Chicago, Illinois, is appointed as an International Representative.

The Roofers Political Education and Legislative Fund (RPELF) is initiated to assist local unions in electing non-federal candidates to office that embrace labor's ideals and principles.

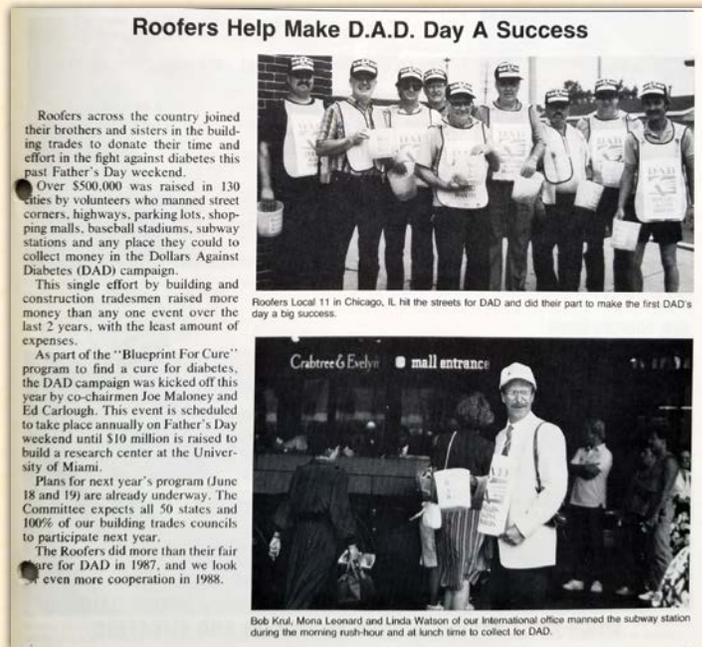
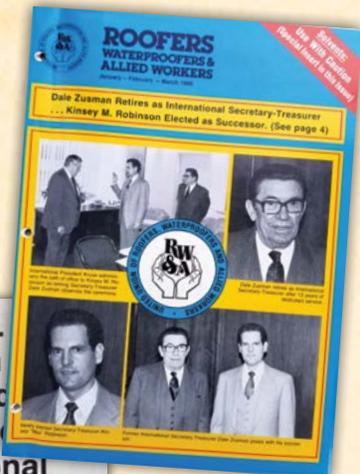
After two years on workers' compensation after hurting his back on a roofing job, Brother Harry Boyden of Local 11, Rockford, Illinois, wins \$6 million in the Illinois Lotto.

In 1986, the Roofers Union joins with the Building and Construction Trades Department in pressuring Toyota to

not build its manufacturing plant in Georgetown, Kentucky, non-union. After months of demonstrations and negotiations, a "Toyota Project Agreement" is signed, which becomes the precursor for all of Toyota's manufacturing facilities in the United States to be built 100% union.

H.R. 281 and S. 492 are two bills introduced in Congress to end the unscrupulous practice of double-breasting by contractors. To organized labor's dismay, both bills are defeated.

In 1987 the Roofers Union joins its brothers and sisters in the building trades to support the "Dollars Against Diabetes" program that becomes DAD's Day. The collection of donations from various sources leads to a Diabetes Research Center being built 100% union at the University of Miami. The DAD's Day tradition continues to this day and has raised over \$52 million.

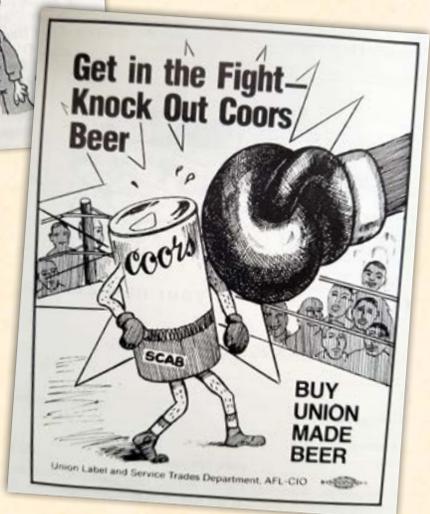


The Journeyman Roofer & Waterproofer magazine honors Brother George Thornton of Local 69, Peoria, Illinois. The Thornton family is responsible for virtually every slate and tile roof in Peoria.

The Roofers International publishes a "Roofers Safety and Health Manual" and makes an audiovisual library loan avail-

able to apprenticeship programs on topics that deal with safety and application procedures of roofing systems.

Organized labor scores another victory when Coors Brewing Company agrees to do all its future construction with 100% Union labor.

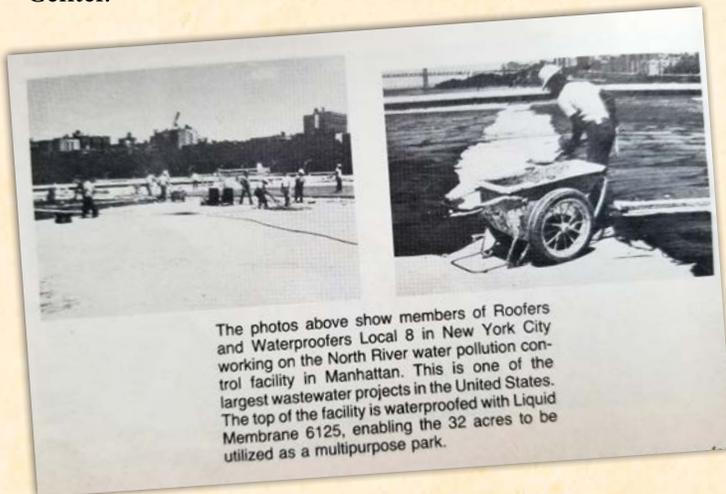


The International Union develops computer software for use by local unions with their Cash Receipt System (CRR).

At this period in our Union's existence, there are twelve District Councils that are active and functioning.

Local 149, Detroit, Michigan, and Local 134, Toledo, Ohio, celebrate their 50th anniversary.

Local 8 members from New York City apply Hydrotech's Liquid Membrane 6125 to a two-million square-foot project, while Local 190, Anchorage, Alaska, Roofers apply a totally adhered Hydrotech EPDM roof to the Performing Arts Center.



The photos above show members of Roofers and Waterproofers Local 8 in New York City working on the North River water pollution control facility in Manhattan. This is one of the largest wastewater projects in the United States. The top of the facility is waterproofed with Liquid Membrane 6125, enabling the 32 acres to be utilized as a multipurpose park.

At year's end of 1987, our membership stands at 25,357 reflecting further damage done by the Carter and Reagan administrations, as

well as the intrusion of single-ply roofing into the market and the downturn of our economy.

In 1988, workers from Local 176, Nashville, Tennessee, install the roof on the Saturn Project in Springville, Tennessee. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) negotiates a new project agreement with the Building and Construction Trades Unions for work in their entire system.

Labor's enemies continue to attempt to repeal state and federal prevailing wage laws and push for right-to-work laws.

Local 11, Chicago, Illinois, Roofers apply Hydrotech totally adhered EPDM, Liquid Membrane 6125 and Liquid Membrane 6090 to the vast surfaces of McCormick Place.

Esko and Young, Inc. and Union Roofers From Local 11 Team Up For Waterproofing Job on McCormick Place in Chicago

As America's heartland city, Chicago has become the convention and trade show center of the world. Every year 2.5 million people come to such events, spending \$550 million in the process. Municipal pride has financed a formidable collection of galleries and museums from science to contemporary art. An explosion of new construction is changing the very face and function of the city's dynamic downtown. The jewel in the crown of convention centers though, is Chicago's extraordinary McCormick Place Center.

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Exterior construction encompasses 526,000 square feet. It's easy to see why finding the right waterproofing assembly must have been a major dilemma for the McCormick Place North management team. Lester B. Knight and Associates, Inc. and the architectural and engineering firm, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. The new addition required more than 330,000 square feet of waterproofing that was

to-flash areas. Water simply cannot get through it or under it—not even in the Windy City.

At McCormick Place North, 330,000 square feet of exterior surface was covered with Liquid Membrane 6125. Included was the street level, landscaped plaza deck at the south end of McCormick Place North to serve as principal access from 23rd Street; a roadway surrounding the perimeter of the enclosed area (at the lower level) to allow additional bus, taxi and truck access; truck apron and docks, located

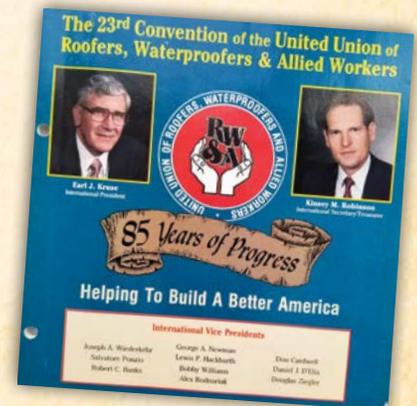


Chicago's McCormick Place has retained its number one status through its recently completed expansion. With the addition of McCormick Place North, the complex now offers nearly two-million square feet of exhibition and meeting space. Waterproofing the areas surrounding the new structure have been completed with Liquid Membrane 6125, PRIM (Protected Roof Membrane) and Liquid Membrane 6090 from American Hydrotech, Inc.

At the 23rd International Convention held in October 1988 in Las Vegas, Nevada, President Earl Kruse issues the following statement regarding other crafts trying to claim roof tear-offs of asbestos-containing material. He stated very simply: "All tear-off work is the work of the Roofer. Period."

Our Safety and Health Department is charged with establishing a licensing and certification program for Roofers to handle asbestos-containing roofing products.

Solidarnosc (Solidarity) leader Lech Walesa of Poland addresses the AFL-CIO



Convention. After 10 years of struggling against oppressive communist forces, including imprisonment, for his belief in free trade unionism, Brother Walesa is given a long standing ovation by convention attendees.



The 1990s reflect the International Union's commitment to its local unions to protect our work jurisdiction by continuing to train and license our members in the removal of asbestos-containing materials.

The Safety and Health Department steps up its efforts on preventing worker deaths from falls from roofs and through roof openings and skylights.

Local 210, Erie, Pennsylvania, celebrates its 50th anniversary while Local 74, Buffalo, New York, celebrates its 75th anniversary.

In 1991, Local 2, St. Louis, Missouri, ends a three-year strike and agrees to a new contract with its signatory contractors.

Members of Local 162, Las Vegas, Nevada, install Carlisle EPDM on the Excalibur Hotel and Casino, then the world's largest hotel.

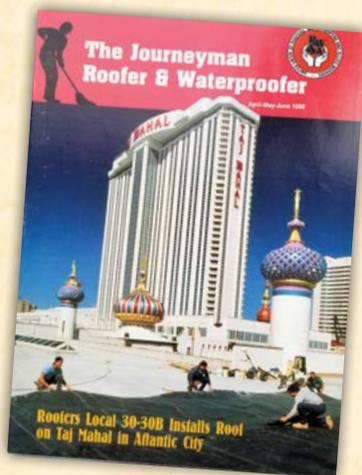
The Roofers International Union gains a seat on the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, an advisory group to the U.S. Secretary of Labor.

Roofers Local 30 members apply over 5,000 squares of Goodyear Versigard EPDM Roof on Trump's Taj Mahal hotel and casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

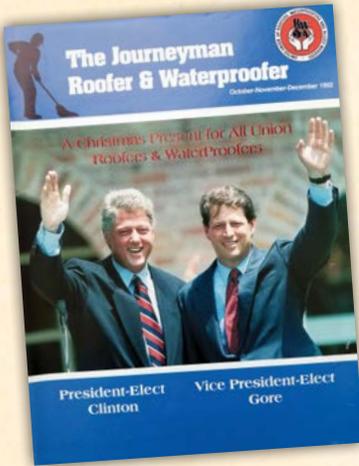
Local 195, Syracuse, New York, celebrates its 50th anniversary.

Local 23, South Bend, Indiana, and its signatory contractor Midland Engineering enter the second year of their Christmas in April program by re-roofing three homes in the South Bend area.

The International Union begins a proactive organizing effort with the assistance and cooperation of our local unions. To lead the efforts to increase membership, John Martini is appointed Director of Organizing. At the end of 1990, our membership stands at 22,871. Construction Organizing and Membership Education and Training (COMET) classes are conducted across the country.



In 1992, William Jefferson Clinton is elected 42nd President of the United States. He immediately revokes two of his predecessor's anti-union executive orders.



The International Union embarks on a "Labor-Management Cooperation" theme, realizing that if our signatory contractors cannot be competitive in our industry, then our members cannot find work.



Members of Local 96, Minneapolis, Minnesota, working for the John A. Dalsin Company install 6,656 squares of EPDM to the roof of the Mall of America.

The International Union develops its first Single-Ply Manual and begins revisions on the Built-up Roofing Manual.

John A. Dalsin Company and Local No. 96 Members Tackle Mall of America's Roof

Local No. 96 members employed by the John A. Dalsin Company installed the roof on the massive Mall of America project in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Tom Howard, project manager for Dalsin, designed the Manville system that was used.

The project consisted of 6,656 squares of built-up roofing and 1,348 squares of adhered EPDM.

The built-up system consisted of 3/4" sheetrock 2" of isocyanurate insulation mechanically fastened. A 1/2" retrofit board was solid mopped and 3 plies of glass felt applied. The last step was a white Dynapak mopped onto the 3-ply.

The skylight area was layered up with 3/4" sheetrock with 632 Polyken, a 2" isocyanurate base with tapered isocyanurate and 1" wood fiber, all mechanically fastened. There were 55 skylights in the area that measure 33" x 115" which were also insulated.

The 90 mil EPDM was manufactured to correct size and adhered.

Job superintendent Doug Spoden coordinated as many as 55 journeymen and apprentices from Local No. 96 on the project, with five different areas being roofed at one time.

Some staggering statistics for the project: 190 tons of flat or dead-level asphalt; 85,000 feet of flashing; 8600 rolls of modified; and 82,000 pounds of granules.

All safety factors were taken into account, with personal protection and fall protection equipment used. Weekly safety meetings were held resulting in a "no personal injury" record on the job. The workmanship and professionalism of the Local No. 96 members resulted in this project being completed on schedule.



The huge Mall of America project in Minneapolis, MN was roofed by members of Local No. 96 working for the John A. Dalsin Co.

Roofers from Local 81, Oakland, California, and Local 95, San Jose, California, tear off and re-roof over 15,540 squares on the Great Mall of the Bay Area. It is believed to be the biggest single building re-roofing project in Northern California.



In 1993 Local 189, Spokane, Washington, celebrates its 50th anniversary.

John Martini is elected International Vice President in 1994.



John C. Martini

In 1995, Local 54, Seattle, Washington, and Local 33, Boston, Massachusetts, celebrate their 75th anniversary.

In an effort to standardize training and improve the caliber of those teaching in our apprenticeship programs, the International Union endorses and initiates "Train the Trainer" seminars for our local unions and district councils. This program is closely followed by journeyman upgrading programs to acquaint members who formerly applied only built-up roofing with the newer roofing systems coming into the roofing market.

The International Union begins participating in national and regional contractor association conventions and meetings.

In 1995 the International Union moves to its current address of 1660 L Street NW, Washington, D.C.

Roofers from Local 54, Seattle, Washington, perform the waterproofing and roofing on SAFECO field, home to the Seattle Mariners.

In April 1995, America experiences its worst domestic terrorist attack in history when a truck bomb explodes at the Alfred Murrah P. Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. At least 180 are killed in the blast. Building tradesmen assist first responders in looking for survivors.

In 1998 John Martini is elected Executive Vice President.





As the 1990s come to a close, our Union's efforts in organizing and labor-management cooperation have reversed a decline in membership over the last decade and membership grows to 23,279 dues-paying members in an industry that is worth over \$20 billion.

With the election of George W. Bush as our 43rd president in 2000, our Union begins another eight-year battle with a Republican president and Congress that fight organized labor at every turn with executive orders and legislation designed to suppress unions. Our membership struggles during this period and we lose ground gained during our organizing campaigns.

Straight Talk for Roofer Members

Al Gore vs. George Bush
Which candidate is really going to help you and your family?

Over the next few weeks, Americans are going to be bombarded with political promises of all kinds, tough talking television ads, and a host of arm-twisting techniques to get your votes on Tuesday, November 7, 2000.

The candidates are Democrat Al Gore/Joe Lieberman vs Republican George Bush/Dick Cheney.

Roofer members and their families deserve to know just where these two men stand on the important issues that will directly affect their lives of working people. Therefore, this issue of *The Journeyman Roofer* takes an objective examination of not just the promises, but of the records, of Gore and Bush.

Carefully follow these issues in the coming weeks, listen to what the candidates are saying on the key issues directly affecting your family, your union, and your ability to earn a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Then, give the best candidate your support. Do the same for other candidates running for other state and local offices.

In 2001 members of Local 36, Los Angeles, California, install 2,000 squares of red-dyed Sarnafil to the roof of Staples Center, home for the Lakers and Clippers of the NBA and the Kings of the NHL.

Roofers from Local 8, New York City, and Local 10, Paterson, New Jersey, make repairs to the American Express Building and other buildings' roofs that were damaged after the terrorist attacks of 9/11.

Roofers from Local 149, Detroit, Michigan, replace the 116-year-old slate roof on St. Anne's church with a new slate roof.

Roofers Local 30 member Calvin Meyers is congratulated as a 45-year member in 2001. He received the Silver Star for gallantry during World War II. At age 20 while walking in front of a line of tanks near Genoa, Italy, Brother Meyers drew enemy fire so tanks could pinpoint enemy positions. He was wounded in the left arm by machine gun fire but refused to be evacuated until other members of his unit were secured after the attack.

International President Earl J. Kruse receives his 50-year pin and a gold watch from Local 11, Chicago, Illinois.

Roofers In the News

President Kruse Reaches Fifty Year Milestone

It was a proud moment when Local 11 President Joe Sullivan presented International President Earl Kruse with a gold watch commemorating his fifty years of service to the United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied Workers. Following in his father's (Earl John Kruse) footsteps, President Kruse joined Roofers Local 11 Chicago, IL, in 1950 making him a third generation roofer and eleven years later became a Trustee of the Local. During the course of the years President Kruse worked his way up the ranks. In 1972 he was elected an International Vice President of the Roofers International Union, and was elected to the position of International President in 1985.

As International President, Kruse has placed a strong emphasis on developing Apprenticeship and Safety and Health Programs for the membership. During his administration, the International has developed a strong relationship with many contractor groups throughout the United States and he has made labor/management a focal point of his administration.

We are sure that all of you would like to join the members of Local 11 in wishing him congratulations.

Left to right: International President Kruse is congratulated by Local 11 President Joe Sullivan.

Members of Local 33, Boston, Massachusetts, install the roofing and waterproofing on the New England Patriots stadium.

The Helmets to Hardhats program for transitioning veterans is launched by the Building and Construction Trades Department in Washington, D.C.

Members of our Union once again answer their country's call to arms by serving in Iraq and Afghanistan in the fight against terrorism.

OUR COVER STORY

Local 36 Members Install Roof On Staples Center

Local 36, Los Angeles, CA member Hector Zamboni submitted three award-winning photographs of fellow roofers working on Staples Center. Staples Center is located in downtown Los Angeles and is the home for the Los Angeles Lakers and Clippers of the NBA, and the NHL, Los Angeles Sparks. Local 36 members working for James Johnson Co. spent eight months on the all-union project and completed the job on time, meeting stringent time restraints. The job consisted of 2,000 squares of mechanically fastened Sarnafil, installed with a special red-oxide dye. The water-resistant membrane was installed by the project's general contractor on the Center was Project Contracting. According to Local 36 Agent Richard Salinas, the project presented a tremendous challenge for our members in completing the job with a tight schedule, while working with the specialty application. In addition to providing the photographs for the front cover and this page, Brother Zamboni was also the feature on the Staples Center project.

FROM HELMETS TO HARDHATS

SPECIAL NOTICE

HELMETS TO HARDHATS PROGRAM READY TO ROLL

The Building and Construction Trades Department (BCTD) has received a federal grant to develop a transitional program for military personnel about to separate after their service and return to civilian life. The program is entitled "Helmets To Hardhats" and is designed to promote the building and construction trades to military personnel as an option to them when they leave military service.

In 2003 John Martini is elected to the leadership of the International Union. Organizing and member benefits are the focus of his administration.

The year 2005 shows that Roofers in Local 36,

The Journeyman Roofer & Waterproofer

April/May 2005

THE PASSING OF THE TORCH

Los Angeles, California, are earning \$27.75 per hour, with health and welfare benefits at \$3.50, Pacific Coast Pension at \$2.60, NRIPP at \$0.50, apprenticeship at \$0.20, annuity at \$0.37, administration at \$0.05, industrial fund at \$0.20 and compliance fund at \$0.10, for a total package of \$35.27 per hour.

Green roofs begin to be installed around the country as this sea change in roofing technology becomes more commonplace. The Roofers International Union and its local unions protect this work jurisdiction as other unions attempt to intrude on part or all of this work jurisdiction.



In 2006, Local 11, Chicago, Illinois, reports hourly wages at \$32.80, health and welfare at \$5.93, local pension at \$2.20, NRIPP at \$0.94, apprenticeship at \$0.33, advancement and research at \$0.11, and promotional and organizational at \$0.11, for a total package of \$42.42 per hour.

Our organization elects Kinsey M. Robinson as International President and Robert J. Danley as Secretary-Treasurer on March 14, 2006, beginning an era of progressiveness with market recovery and craft training at the top of their agenda.



Kinsey M. Robinson



The Union Sportsmen's Alliance (USA) is founded in 2007, uniting the union community through conservation in order to preserve North America's outdoor heritage. Through our union's charter status, every member is entitled to lifetime, dues-free membership in the alliance.

Delegates at the 2008 International Convention pass Resolution #11 which establishes the Roofers & Waterproofer's Research and Education Joint Trust Fund. This milestone breakthrough in our union's history creates the funding mechanism to ensure that our members are provided quality training materials,

properly trained instructors and improved safety and health protections.



**Roofers & Waterproofer's
Research and Education
Joint Trust Fund**

On November 4, 2008, Barack Obama becomes the 44th U.S. president, and the first African American elected to the White House. Eight days into office he signs the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act which restores the rights of working women to sue over pay discrimination.

Under the combined efforts of Roofers and Waterproofer's Local 195, Syracuse, New York, and Local 203, Binghamton, New York, the Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Syracuse receives a beautiful new roof. Members tear off shingles and install new copper flashings, gutters and royal purple Evergreen slate on the 110-year-old church.



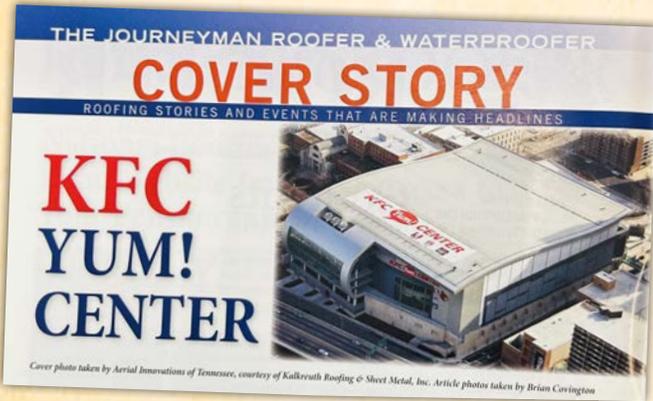
Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Syracuse, NY.



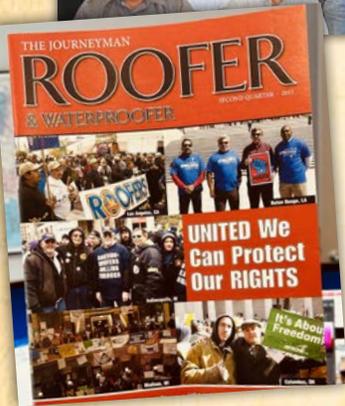
Mike Donatello of Local 195, Shane Owens of Local 203, Nick Joseph of Local 203 and Charles Hill of Local 195 show their expertise.

In 2010 the Journeyman Roofer & Waterproofer magazine receives a full redesign and starts being printed in full color.

In Louisville, a crew consisting of members from Local 188, Wheeling, West Virginia; Local 147, Louisville, Kentucky; and Local 86, Columbus, Ohio, apply a mechanically fastened Firestone TPO roof on the KFC Yum! Center, one of the premier college basketball arenas in the country.



A new two-day foreman training module is introduced in Local 49, Portland, Oregon, in December 2010. Following the success of the original foreman training program unveiled in 2009, this new module (Part 2) covers additional topics and is offered as a stand-alone course. The foreman training program remains one of the most popular programs offered today through the Research & Education Trust.

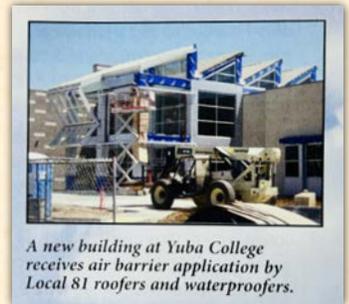


Democrats lose the House in the 2010 midterms, and anti-union sentiment starts to seep into state legislatures. From attacks on public employees, to right-to-work and anti-prevailing wage legislation being pushed across the nation, rights that unions have worked for decades to gain are being threatened. Union Roofers and Waterproofer join in protests to protect our labor rights.

Roofers from locals around the country, along with brothers and sisters of other AFL-CIO unions, converge on Clear Lake, Minnesota, for the second annual Union Sportsmen's Alliance Twin Cities Sporting Clays Shoot in 2012. Sponsored by the United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers & Allied Workers, the Twin Cities shoot consistently breaks attendance records for USA shoots and is still going strong.



As air barrier systems grow in popularity, the skilled members of Local 81, Oakland, California, install the protective envelope systems at College of Marin and Yuba College in Northern California.



In Southern California, Local 36 members in Los Angeles have a different sort of job—they work inside a tunnel, installing waterproofing in the structure whose decades-old lining is

starting to come down. It requires the installation of 80,000 square feet of waterproofing system on the tunnel ceiling.

In 2015, Mike "The Bike Guy" rides off into retirement. For nine years, Local 20, Kansas City, Missouri, Business Agent Mike "The Bike Guy" Pratt has been repairing and delivering bikes to young children in the city at Christmas time through a program at the local junior college. After delivering nearly 4,000 bikes, he can retire



knowing his bikes have brought smiles to the faces of thousands of children over the years.

The changing roofing market shows a decline in hot built-up roofing, and an increase in market share for single-ply types of roofing systems. TPO systems have the largest share of the market, followed by modified bitumens, EPDM and PVC systems.

By 2016, four roofing manufacturers account for one-third of the low-sloped roofing market: Firestone Building Products, Carlisle Construction Materials, Johns Manville and GAF Materials.

Tradeswomen Build Nations, a conference that started as a local outreach event for union tradeswomen, convenes in Chicago—the first time being held outside California—in 2016. Roofers and Waterproofer send three women to attend the conference in Los Angeles in 2015. In 2022 this number increases to 36 women from 15 local unions.



Donald Trump takes office January 20, 2017, and appoints three members to the National Labor Relations Board. Trump's NLRB proceeds to advance an anti-worker, anti-union, corporate agenda that undermines workers' ability to engage in collective bargaining. The Board issues rulings that crack down on banner and picketing, make it easier to misclassify workers as independent contractors, and give employers power to restrict employee conversation about the union at work.



James A. Hadel

After serving the International Union for twelve years, Robert Danley announces his retirement effective March 1, 2018. He is succeeded by International Vice President James A. Hadel.

The first U.S. case of Covid-19 is identified in Seattle, Washington. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declares Covid-19 a pandemic. Schools and

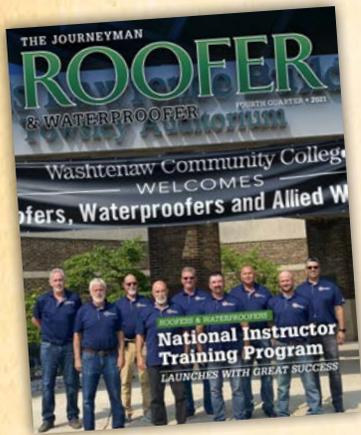
businesses are shuttered worldwide. By May 23, 2020, the U.S. death toll reaches 100,000. Throughout this time the members of the Roofers and Waterproofer Union are considered essential workers and continue to bravely perform their services under daunting conditions.



In August 2020 the International Union purchases an F-350 and 20' mobile training unit—stocked with power tools, PPE, mock-ups, safety equipment and generator—to assist with site-specific training and recruiting. This investment provides additional training opportunities in every region in the country. The Mobile Training Unit is an immediate success with demand so high that it is booked out a year in advance.



The Emergency Response Team (ERT) is unveiled in April 2021 as a program to assist members in serious workplace accidents. Roofers Union responders are specially trained to handle the tasks necessary to provide support and assistance to members and their families in the event of serious workplace accidents.

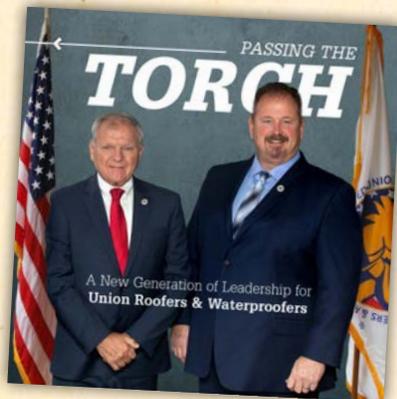


Through the resources of the Roofers & Waterproofers Research and Education Joint Trust Fund, the inaugural National Instructor Training Program (NITP) is launched July 18, 2021, at Washtenaw Community College in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The week-long NITP provides our instructors with state-of-the-art skills they need

to train our members to be most industrious, most capable, and the most resourceful workers in our industry.

President Joseph Biden is elected in 2020 and pledges to be “the most pro-union president you’ve ever seen.” He signs the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act into law on November 15, 2021. The \$1.2 trillion bill is the largest investment in infrastructure in history, creating good-paying union jobs for our members for decades to come.

After faithfully serving the International Union for 16 years, Kinsey M. Robinson retires effective January 9, 2022. International Secretary-Treasurer James A. Hadel is elected International President and Mitchell L. Terhaar is elected to fill the position of International Secretary-Treasurer.



The United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers & Allied Workers sponsors the first annual Leadership Training Program (LTP) in 2022 at Washtenaw Community College. This week-long program trains business managers to become more effective and proficient leaders. Fifty-three dedicated local union business managers, agents and organizers attend the inaugural event.

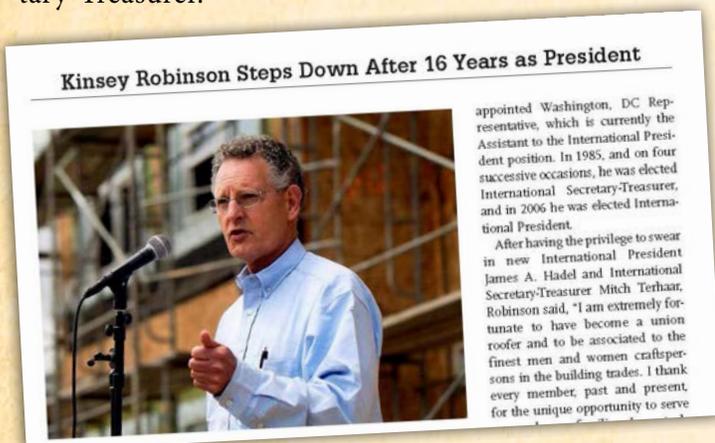


The International launches the official app of the United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers & Allied Workers. The app contains features from the website, centralized into one convenient tool that can be accessed from a mobile device, improving opportunities to communicate and educate our membership.

International President Hadel establishes the John C. Martini Organizing Award, naming the award after the late International President who strongly believed organizing is the foundation and future of our union. Appropriately, the first award is presented to Local 11, Chicago, IL—President Martini’s home local—on September 30, 2022. Also receiving the award in 2022 were Local Unions 36, 45, 97, and 210.



As a fitting end to this historical narrative and in tribute to those who served, both past and present, as our International Union officers, we list them here.



INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENTS

James Cullen
C.M. Huddleston
J.T. Hurley
George A. Jones

Charles D. Aquadro
Roy E. Johnson
Joseph A. Wiederkehr
Earl J. Kruse

John C. Martini
Kinsey M. Robinson
James A. Hadel

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS

J.M. Gavlak
Willaim Haggerty
Homer Meyers
Dean Moore

Melvin Fink
John McConaty
Dale Zusman
Kinsey M. Robinson

Robert J. Danley
James A. Hadel
Mitchell L. Terhaar

INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS

E.M. Weber
Peter J. O'Brien
George M. Lauerman
I.H. Parsons
Ben Russell
Henry Sands
Adolph Weidner
W.W. Clark
George Jones
John E. Bell
Ben D. Vetter
Michael J. Concannon
Edward J. McDonald
Thomas J. Cowan
George T. Harvey
Homer J. Meyers
Samuel Specht
Charles D. Aquadro
Irving A. Keyes
George Wyland
D.W. Barry
John F. Malburg
Frank R. Lauer
G.W. Hawkins
T.J. Valentine
Barney Mitchell
R.C. Arlington
J.M. Gavlak
Jules Zuberbier
Frank Wodylak

Frank Kelly
Thomas Tarpey
John A. McConaty
Joseph Allen
Homer Meyers
Edward Hurley
William A. Callahan
Louis Spinelli
James T. Reilly
Harold Lambert
Frank Darby
Melvin Fink
David Fitzgerald
Mervin E. Smith
Homer N. Raymond
Harry Green
Richard F. Varney
James A. Price
George G. Evans
Mike Liskany
Joseph A. Wiederkehr
Dale Zusman
Joseph A. Bissell
Earl J. Kruse
M.L. Van Dyke
John S. Scarborough
Carlton Penick
Michael Crimi
Earnest Drake
Salvatore Ponzio

John J. McCullough
Robert C. Banks
John J. Critchley
George A. Newman
John Amie
Lewis P. Hackbarth
William R. Mahler
Bobby Williams
Alex Bodnariuk
Don Cardwell
Daniel J. D'Elia
Douglas Ziegler
Tom Pedrick
John C. Martini
Paul F. Bickford
James A. Hadel
Robert Danley
Donald A. O'Brien
Paul F. Blaski
Robert J. Lloyd
Richard R. Mathis
Daniel P. O'Donnell
Robert Peterson
Michael A. Vasey
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Brent R. Beasley
Joseph Pozzi
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Michael Kujawa



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