

### BUILDING ON A CENTURY-LONG TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

On behalf of the officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 456, I would like to acknowledge this historic milestone – the 100th Anniversary of our local!

We are proud members of the I.B.E.W. and appreciate all that our association with the International has helped us accomplish. Without a doubt, the role of the I.B.E.W. in protecting workers' rights and our jurisdictions remains unprecedented.

As we celebrate our local's centennial, we would be remiss not to think of the members who established the tradition of skilled, high-quality workmanship executed by tradesmen who perform to the best of their abilities day after day. Undeniably, this has made Local 456 a leader in the building trades industry for 100 years.



Local 456 has always led the way for training, safety, conditions and political activism, ensuring our place in the history of New Jersey's building trades. We must continue those efforts to guarantee that generations to follow will remain strong forces in the labor industry.

Thanks to our members, active and retired, and our working partners and friends for making this anniversary a reason to celebrate.

Fraternally,

Joseph V. Egan, Business Manager

**I.B.E.W. Local 456** 



## JAMES M. CAHILL, MAYOR THE CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

January 2015

Dear Members of IBEW Local 456:

In January 1915, this union was chartered in a building on Easton Avenue and Somerset Street with fewer than 20 members. Since that time its membership has grown to 850 members that have made real contributions to the redevelopment and rebirth of the City of New Brunswick.

IBEW Local 456's influence on this City is undeniable. Its handiwork can be seen in our schools, hospitals and businesses. It has reached our factories, plants, and manufacturing centers, contributing to New Brunswick's fast-paced growth and redevelopment.

That sense of pride and hard work is what has driven this union's success for so long and will carry it into the next generation of tradesmen. I am not only glad that New Brunswick has had the members of this accomplished group as part of its history but to also be able to call them my friends.

IBEW Local 456 has played an important role in the development of the City of New Brunswick and for that, I offer my thanks and support as you reflect on this important milestone.

Congratulations on 100 years of history, partnership and progress.

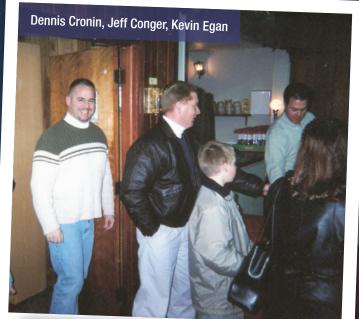
JIM CAHILL





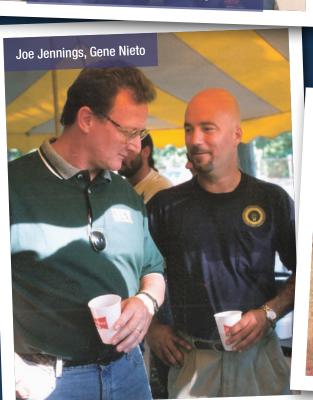
Jerry Schultz, Joe Schultz, Thomas Egan























# GREATER NEW BRUNSWICK

- AND ITS UNION ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

"Our membership has gained substantially over the past 70 years and we have become an accepted member of the community with our membership contributing to many organizations and functions in the area."

I.B.E.W. Local 456 70th Anniversary Celebration Committee, October 5, 1985

Thile today, as Local 456 celebrates its 100<sup>th</sup> year, it is a pillar of its community and the electrical industry, the local during its early years remained relatively small and – for the most part – quite ambiguous. In fact, Local 456 essentially ceased to exist for several years in the 1930s, and it was not until 1941 that the local sent a delegate to the I.B.E.W. convention, at which time the local's membership stood at just 46 electrical workers.

Despite those trying times, Local 456 thrived into the zenith of its first century, securing a legacy within the New Brunswick area and its communities, such as Rutgers University, that are sure to endure throughout the local's next 100 years.

Local 456 helped build New Brunswick, one of the country's oldest industrialized cities. In return, the New Brunswick area, as a center of industry, hospitals and education and a transportation hub within the state, has provided the local with steady employment throughout most of its existence.

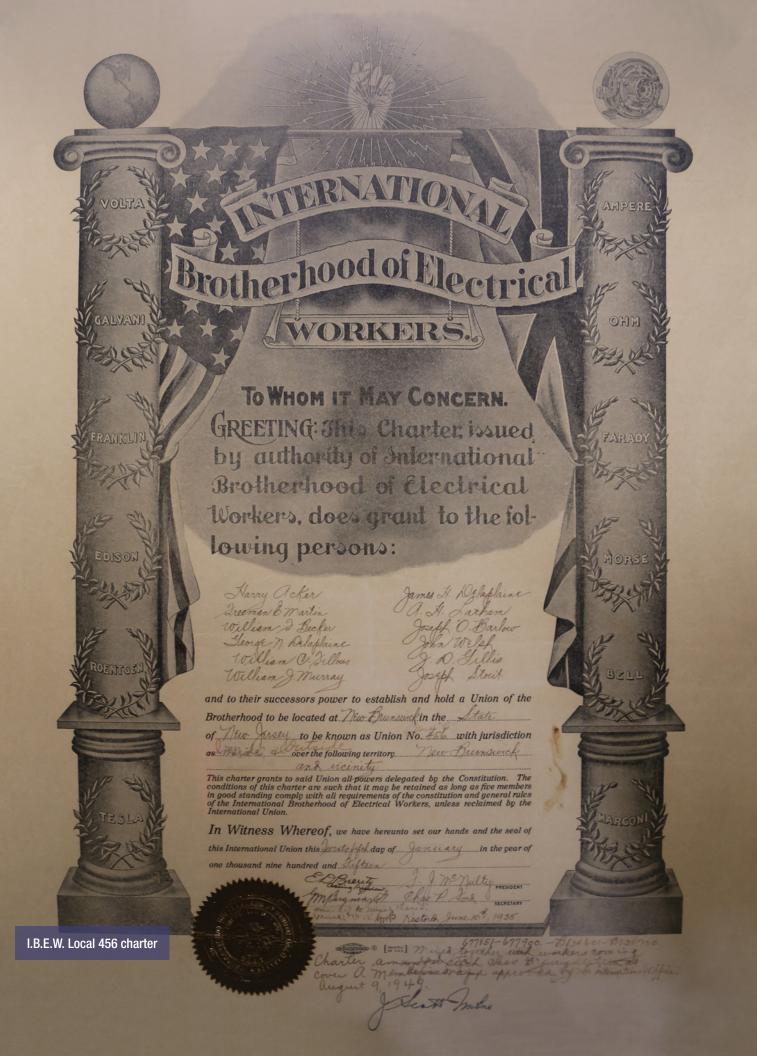
Historically, the local has also enjoyed good relations with its contractors, which have continued with the local chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association. Case in point, Local 456 has never been on strike.

At 100 years, the local's distinguished past and promising future allowed Business Manager-Financial Secretary Joseph V. Egan to reflect:

(a) No. 456, New Brunswick, N. J.—Meets first and third Saturdays in each month at Federation Hall, George and Paterson Sts. President, Freeman E. Martin, 249 George St.; Vice President, Wm. Fellows, Bound Brook, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Arthur W. Latham, R. F. D. No. 1; Recording Secretary, John D. Gillis, R. F. D. No. 1; Treasurer, George W. DeLaplaine, 72 Carroll Place; Business Agent, Freeman E. Martin, 249 George St.

April 1915 I.B.E.W. Journal

"We've been very fortunate and very blessed."





### A PROMISING BEGINNING

Chartered on January 28, 1915, as a mixed local of inside electricians and linemen serving New Brunswick "and vicinity," Local 456 worked from the outset to gain relevancy. Shortly after its inception, for instance, the local took the lead in the effort to have New Brunswick become one of the first cities in the state to foster ordinance licensing for both contractors and journeymen – after which several other locals followed suit.

In another example of Local 456's efforts to support its industry and union, just after it was formed, the local donated \$1 to I.B.E.W. Local 196 of Rockford, Illinois, to help bury a deceased member. Two years later, the New Brunswick local gave \$5 to Local 84 of Atlanta to help support its ongoing strike against the Georgia Railway and Power Company.

Meanwhile, the fledgling local of "narrow backs" and "stick jumpers," as Local 456 Press Secretary Chick Wheaton referred to them in a letter in the October 1925, I.B.E.W. *Journal* magazine, was meeting regularly every first and third Saturday of each month at Federation Hall on the corner of the city's George and Paterson streets. By June 1920, the local had moved its meeting place to the Landsberg Building and was meeting on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Beginning in the early 1920s, the local's members were also taking part in electrical classes at the city's high school, which were being taught by **Brother Bill Murray**.

Local 456 charter member John
Gillis, right, receives his 60-year
pin from I.B.E.W. International
Representative Grant Tate during the
local's 60th Anniversary celebration
on January 25, 1975.



### LOCAL 456 CHARTER MEMBERS

These 12 founding members are listed on the I.B.E.W. Local 456 Charter issued January 28, 1915.

Harry Acker
Freeman E. Martin
William Becker
George N. DeLaplaine
William C. Fellows
William J. Murray
James H. DeLaplaine
Arthur J. Latham
Joseph O. Barlow
John Welsh
John D. Gillis
Joseph Stout

There will be a special meeting of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Union Hall on Monday, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock sharp.

The Daily Home News



Wheaton noted in his October 1925 *Journal* entry that while there was not "plenty" of work in Local 456's jurisdiction, "there seems to be enough to keep the boys here busy." Some Local 456 members also traveled to work with Local 52 in Newark and Local 358 in Perth Amboy.

At the time, electricians "had to get a license before even looking for a job" in New Brunswick, according to Wheaton – a condition supported by the union. What's more, the **Public Service Electric Co.** throughout the state was closed shop.

In that atmosphere, the press secretary was able to extend an encouraging invitation from Local 456:

"We have ready a warm reception for any traveling brother."

By late 1925, all of the local's roughly 65 members were working, with journeymen putting in 10-hour days while helpers were drawing sixhour schedules. Buoying the local's spirits, the full-time employment in New Brunswick continued throughout the year.

### AN INAUSPICIOUS INTERLUDE

To begin the second half of the "Roaring Twenties," Local 456 requested a new wage scale of \$12 per day from its contractors (which apparently was rejected). However, by 1926, the work situation was slowing down and some members were on the local's "loafing list" of unemployed or were working out of town.

Even so, as the decade progressed, Local 456 remained a "well-organized local," according to new Press Secretary Alfred E. Artman in the May 1930 *Journal*. Moreover, by late 1929, all contractors in the city had been organized by the local.

But work continued to slow, and the stock market crash of October 29, 1929 – "Black Tuesday" – that would cripple the nation had an equivalent effect on Local 456, to say the least. By July 1930, Artman declared in the *Journal* that work was "as hard to find as the old, proverbial needle in the haystack."

Indeed, the onset of the Great Depression rendered Local 456 – and two of its northern New Jersey sister locals – nearly inoperable. The conditions of locals 456, 262 of Plainfield and 358 of Perth Amboy had become so precarious, in fact, that the I.B.E.W. undertook a survey and study of the locals "to promote progress for our membership and our industry – and to eliminate the many complaints arising from time to time …," the I.B.E.W. announced.

The International Office determined, "Combining these three would result in one centralized organization" providing "greater protection and benefits to our membership and our industry." As a result of the study's findings, locals 456, 262 and 358 were notified on May 29, 1931, by International Representative E.G. Smith that they would be merged into one local union known as **Local 23**, which was officially chartered on July 3.

Initially, Local 23 held its meetings at Gilder's Hall at 130 Albany Street in New Brunswick on the fourth Monday of each month; Julius Kampf of "old" Local 456 was named financial secretary and the former New Brunswick local's William Murray and Fred Newman were named to the new executive board. Dues for all members were \$7 per month, and each was required to apply to the Union Cooperative Insurance Company for health insurance, the cost of which was included in the dues.

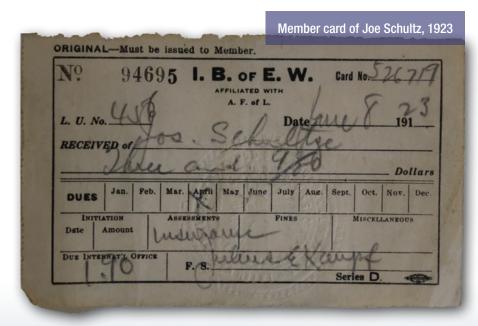
On July 6, 1931, Maxwell Bubliz of Local 164 was named business manager for all locals located in northern New Jersey – which included Local 23 – at a salary of \$125 per week. Assistant business managers would work under his direction to cover the respective territories of each local union.

However, that initial amalgamation of locals did not produce the needed results as the effects of the Depression deepened throughout the state and country. Consequently, about one year later, Local 23 itself was combined with a few

other newly merged locals into **Local 52** of Newark.

Local 358 Press Secretary Fred Huff would later reflect on the subsequent few years in a letter in the September 1935 *Journal*:

"Followed then a time of strife and struggle in each former local's territory which certainly were not aided by the situation of unemployment becoming more and more acute as time went on."



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and study of our industry to time ...,"

### EARLY LOCAL 456 LANDMARK DATES

January 28, 1915 Local 456 chartered by the I.B.E.W.

July 3, 1931

Local 456 combined with Locals 262 and 358 to form Local 23.

1932

Local 23 merged with other locals into Local 52.

June 10, 1935

Local 456 charter restored by the I.B.E.W.

### GETTING BACK ON ITS FEET

By 1935, the union electrical industry in northern New Jersey had been resuscitated to some degree – or enough so that the I.B.E.W. decided to reinstate many of the former locals in the area. Local 456 had its charter restored by the International Office on June 10, 1935, and four days later, International Vice President Edward F. Kloter presented the charter to the local at its union meeting.

New officers for the local were nominated, with Martin Lally serving as president, Jacob MacSeaman as vice president, Julius Kampf as financial secretary, Joseph Marchitto as recording secretary and John

Mooney as treasurer. The local also named **William Shaffer** as its "business agent" – officially its first business manager – and paid him \$30 per week for the part-time job.

Determined to hit the ground running, the local also approved a motion during its "first" meeting "that the recording secretary notify all contractors in our jurisdiction that Local 456 is now functioning as a local in New Brunswick and surrounding territory." However, while the local's Executive Board did report during its June 21 meeting that "several contractors" within the Local 456's jurisdiction requested to meet with representatives of the local, the Board "decided that it would be better to wait until the local was operating more securely" before talking with the



The officers of the new Local 23 were written on the back of an envelope in 1931 and included former Local 456 members Julius Kampf, William Murray and Fred Newman.

Local 456 roll-call book, 1935

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	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
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1	Vice President - Financial Secretary Recording Secretary
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	Minutes of last meeting were read and
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	by Bro. Cugene Reilley acting chairman. Bro.
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Hew Brunswick, M. Llocal No. 456

Meanwhile, the Executive Board also agreed that dues for the local would be \$7 per month, with members not earning \$60 per month paying only \$4.15, and all members would pay a 5-percent working assessment on their wages. The local's membership voted during its July 12, 1935,

meeting that monthly dues be set at \$5 "for all members," while they also approved the recommended assessment.

The local also voted against continuing the Group Insurance Policy of which it had been a part through Local 52. But individual members who wished to keep their policy were instructed to pay \$1.25 on the first of each month to the Local 456 financial secretary, who would "send the money in through Local 52."

Local 456 then elected during its August 23 meeting to join the **New Jersey State Electrical Association**.

The following month, Shaffer reported during the local's September 13 meeting that several contractors again requested to meet with a committee from Local 456 "for the purpose of bettering conditions for both parties." On September 27, he was also able to announce that

Local 456 meeting minutes of June 14, 1935 - the local's first meeting since being re-instituted by the I.B.E.W. following its merger into Local 23 in 1931.

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more secure talking contractors

### LOCAL 456 **MEETING LOCATIONS**

(with days of the month union meetings were held)

#### **Federation Hall**

(George and Paterson streets) January to May 1915; first and third Saturdays June 1915 to May 1920; second and fourth Fridays

#### **Landsberg Building**

(147 Albany Street) June 1920 to 1930; second and fourth Fridays

#### **Aurora Hall**

1931 to 1935; second and fourth Fridays

#### Elks Club, Room 103

January 1936 to June 1940; second and fourth Fridays

#### 74 Carroll Place

July 1940 to June 1948; fourth Mondays

#### Mt. Carmel Hall

"mostly all of the brothers were put to work since the last meeting."

During that time, the local also appointed a Bylaw Committee, charged with creating a set of bylaws for the local by its next meeting on October 11, 1935 – which the committee accomplished, the bylaws

> being approved on October 25. The following month, Local 456 received \$187 it was owed from Local 52 following the dissolution of the merger.

### DEVELOPING INTO A 'B' LOCAL

When Local 456 was reinstated, there was planning in the works for a major housing project in nearby Franklin Township, with wages set at \$12 per day for journeymen electricians. But by April 1936, the project was in the courts and awaiting a favorable decision to proceed.

Little else was going on in the local's jurisdiction or the surrounding area, and Shaffer reported during the local's February 14, 1936, meeting that working conditions were slow at the time. What's more, the Public Service Company had become "unfair" to the local.

By March 13, 1936, however, Local 456 had reached a new agreement with its contractors.

The very next month, Bakelite Corporation announced it was expanding its facility near Bound Brook, New Jersey, where it occupied



a 128-acre plant - which would provide needed jobs to Local 456 membership.

(Developed by Belgian-born chemist Leo Baekeland in New York in 1907, Bakelite was one of the first plastics made from synthetic components and was used for its "electrical non-conductivity and heatresistant properties" in electrical

insulators, radio and telephone casings and many other diverse products, according to the American Chemical Society.)

Local 456 helped expand and maintain the Bakelit plant in Bound Brook, New Jersey, in the 1930s and beyond; these stacks at the facility were demolished in May 2002. (Photo courtesy of Jools Zauscinski, "an unashamed collector of Bakelite.")

To further boost

Local 456 and locals 358 and 262 as they worked to re-establish themselves, the three organizations reached a "gentleman's agreement" that decreed, "In the event of a shortage of men on any job in these three territories, these locals will call on each other for help before going outside of these territories," according to Local 456's March 12, 1937, meeting minutes.

The following year, the local set in motion efforts to form itself into a "B" local, which would allow it to take in unorganized utilities and manufacturing plant workers at a lower admission fee and a lower per

capita (the classification having been established by the I.B.E.W. in 1935.) Initially, during Local 456's July 11, 1938, meeting, a motion was made to take in employees of the Sunset Lamp Company "or any electrical workers coming into our territory."

On August 8, the local held a special meeting to specifically discuss changing its charter to a "B local charter," but when a vote was taken, 27 members were against the change while only 7 were for it. The local instead decided to continue gathering information about operating as a "B" local.

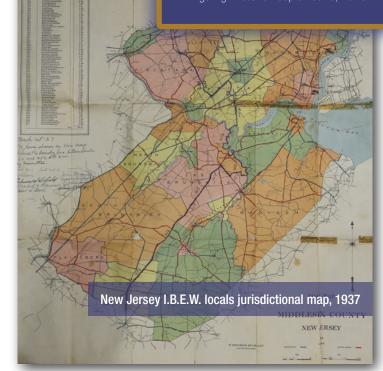
Further inquiry and dialogue eventually led to the local being amended to mixed "B" class on September 16, 1938. The local then received notification from the International Office on November 7 that the name on its bond had been adjusted to Local B-456.

### Freeman E. Martin LOCAL 456's INAUGURAL LEADER

A charter member of I.B.E.W. Local 456, Freeman E. Martin was also the local's first president and business agent – He would serve in that capacity after the at least early 1916 (officer records are not available for the subsequent years)

#### IN MEMORIAM

Drafted into the Army during World War I, Brother Martin served at Camp shipbuilding," according to his obituary in The (New Brunswick) Daily Home News. He passed away after suffering from a "lingering illness" on September 6, 1920.



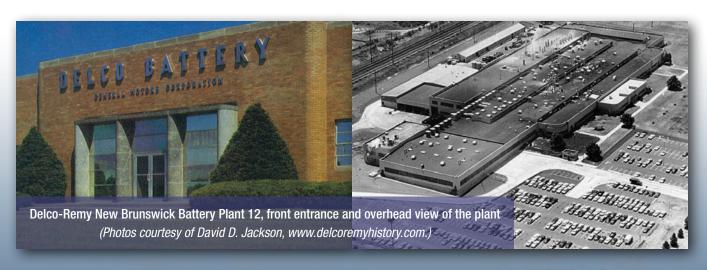


### STRONG THROUGH AND AFTER WAR

The departure of the Great Depression and the arrival of World War II signaled a time of economic recovery for Local 456 and most of the country. Consequently, by the local's May 26, 1941, meeting, Business Manager Shaffer was compelled to report that there was a shortage of licensed electricians for work in the City of New Brunswick.

To help ease the manpower needs, the local granted Shaffer the power to "place men on work in the city limits on Saturdays for straight time for a seven-hour day." The business manager was then directed to continue working the local's members on Saturdays "as long as he saw fit."

For the first time in its history, Local 456 sent a delegate to the I.B.E.W. Convention when **Brother Ralph Gillis** attended the International's 21st Convention, which took place October 27 through November 1, 1941, in St. Louis (the first convention held by the union since 1929.) At that time, the local had 48 members.



As the year was coming to an end, Shaffer reported to the local that business in the jurisdiction was "pretty good," according to December 22, 1941, meeting minutes. With both a vigorous employment and patriotic disposition, the local also approved donating \$100 to the Red Cross and purchasing \$5,000 worth of defense bonds at a cost of \$3,700.

While several Local 456 members were off fighting the war and one, **James Buckelew**, made the ultimate sacrifice in battle, the local was holding strong on the home front. In fact, Shaffer reported to the local's February 28, 1944, meeting that "there was plenty of work but men were hard to get."

Continued after next page

### LOCAL 456 BUSINESS MANAGERS

The position of Business Manager was not created within the I.B.E.W. until 1931 in response to the stock market crash of 1929. Before that time, locals — including Local 456 — employed numerous business agents. (Note that Local 456 was defunct from 1931 until June 1935.)

In 1957, the I.B.E.W. began combining the offices of Business Manager and Financial Secretary within its locals.

William Shaffer

June 1935 to June 1945

Julius Kampf
July 1945 to June 1948

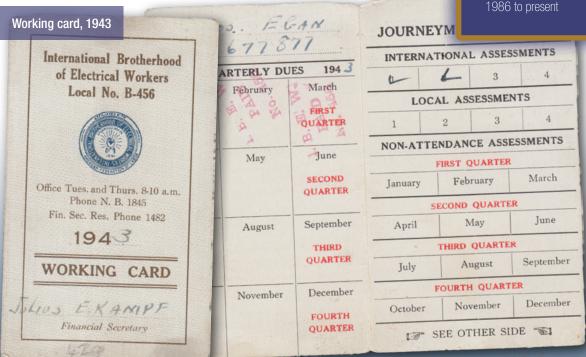
Henry Englehardt (Acting) July 1948 to 1950

William Shaffer 1951 to 1956

> Frank Marchitto (& Financial Secretary) 1957 to 1976

**Leon P. Boyce (& Financial Secretary)** 1977 to 1985

Joseph V. Egan (& Financial Secretary) 1986 to present



## Camp Kilmer

## LOCAL POWERED HISTORIC ARMY INSTALLATION

One of the largest projects Local 456 was involved with until 1942 (and since) was the construction of Camp Kilmer between Edison and Piscataway, New Jersey, one of the largest military camps of World War II. According to The National Archives at New York City, with the threat of war imminent, the U.S. War Department chose the New Jersey site in 1941 as a staging area for troops and named the camp for the local poet Joyce Kilmer, who enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War I and was killed in action.

Local 456 general foreman Joe Schultz

Construction of Camp Kilmer began in January 1942 and over 11,000 workers completed the massive facility in just six months, including over 1,000 electricians at the height of construction.

Local 456 Brother Joe Schultz served as general foreman on the project. (He would also later serve on the local's executive board and as its president, and he received his 70-year membership award from the I.B.E.W. in 1993.)

According to the National Archives, the facility covered 1,500 acres and consisted of 1,120 buildings, including rows of wooden barracks, seven chapels, five theaters, nine post exchanges, a gym, three libraries, four telephone centers, a post office, a 1,000-bed hospital, 28 miles of roadway, and about 11 railheads that fed into the main line. Troops were quartered at Camp Kilmer in preparation for transport to Europe, and more than 20 divisions with over 1.3 million servicemen were staged at Camp Kilmer before being deployed to Europe.

The camp remained active until the fall of 1949 when it was no longer needed, according to the National Archives, but did not officially close until 2009. In 1963, most of the 1,600 acres were auctioned and sold to local governments and Rutgers University, whose Livingston College campus currently sits on 540-acres there — and was constructed with Local 456 electricians.



Many of the old buildings from Camp Kilmer are still utilized by Rutgers University, such as this former officers club that is now used for offices and a daycare



Continued

Having worked during the war under a government-imposed wartime wage freeze, the local elected on August 24, 1945, to go back to its present agreement with its employers "on the day after V-J (Victory over Japan) Day was declared by the President of the United States." (Executive Order 9328, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 8, 1943, had been implemented in an effort to control wartime inflation and, among other actions, prohibited wage increases.)

Following the war, employment remained steady for the small local – in no small part because of its size – although the City of New Brunswick (like most urban centers in New Jersey) began to decline and lose jobs and residents.

Particularly, the local manned construction of the new **Delco Battery Plant No. 12** in New Brunswick in 1946, built to support the east coast GM assembly plants at Wilmington, Delaware; Tarrytown, New York; and Baltimore, Maryland. The local would continue to work in the plant, providing electricians for upgrades and expansions, throughout its existence.

(The New Brunswick plant started producing Freedom Batteries in 1973 for Chevrolet Vegas; it was purchased in 2006 by JCI, which operated the facility until it closed it in 2007. The plant was torn down in 2014.)

Local 456 did not send a delegate to the I.B.E.W. 22nd Convention

Continued after next two spreads

Local 456 welcomes home its brothers who had served in World War Il with a dinner in 1945. (Note on the banner listing the veterans' names, Brother James Buckelew is listed with a Gold Star as he was killed in action on February 24, 1945.)





Chartered as Queen's College in New Brunswick in 1766, Rutgers has since become one of the nation's most highly regarded higher-education and research institutions. Over the past 100 years, Local 456 has been a part of nearly every period of growth and expansion project undertaken at the university's flagship New Brunswick campus — from new construction to upgrades to and maintenance of its many advanced facilities.

Having helped build and upgrade almost all buildings that stand and are rising up on the Rutgers campus today, the list of projects on which Local 456 members have worked is long and illustrious. One notable facility is the Waksman Institute of Microbiology on the school's Busch Campus in Piscataway, which opened in 1954 as the Rutgers Institute of Microbiology and was renamed in honor of the late Dr. Selman A. Waksman. (The long-time Rutgers faculty member led teams that discovered streptomycin and neomycin as well as many other groundbreaking antibiotics.)

Local 456 was heavily involved in the major expansion of the university during the 1960s and into the 1970s — as it was with all recent expansions. This included a \$7.7 million, 141,000-square-

Welcome to

foot building to house the Mathematics Department, the Computer Sciences Department, the Statistics Center and the Center for Computer and Information Sciences (CCIS), which was completed in 1971 and christened the Hill Center for the Mathematical Sciences (honoring the most famous mathematician then associated with Rutgers, George William Hill.)

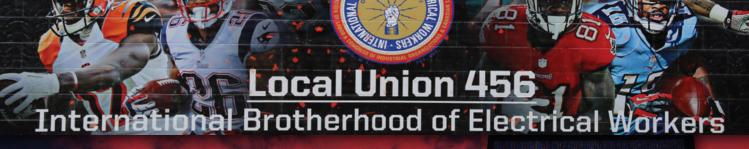
One of five campuses associated with the Rutgers main campus, Busch's facilities center on medical, natural sciences and engineering — and most all were constructed with and are maintained by Local 456 labor. The Rutgers Medical School was built on the campus in 1970 and has been expanded and updated over the decades by the local's electrical workers.

More recently, the local's major work with the university involved the expansion of its Piscataway and Livingston campuses. That included construction of the Center for Advanced Biotechnology and Medicine, under Power Electric with Frank Leake as general foreman, which was completed in 1990.

The local was there for construction of the Livingston College/Campus "from the ground up," as Business Manager Joseph Egan described it. Founded in 1969, Livingston College was merged with Rutgers' liberal arts undergraduate colleges into one School of Arts and Sciences in 2007.

Today, the Livingston Campus remains a "thriving component" of Rutgers, university literature states, boasting the Social Justice Living Learning Communities, the new Rutgers Business School, an expanded student center that opened in 2010 and a new apartment complex that opened in 2012 – all built with Local 456 members. Livingston is also home to a large solar panel array

Alexander Library construction, 1954



installed by the local

Perhaps the central attraction of the Busch (Piscataway) Campus and the entire university — which is known as "the Birthplace of College Football" — is 52,454-seat High Point Solutions Stadium, home of Scarlett Knights football. Built in 1994 to replace old Rutgers Stadium, which had opened on November 5, 1938, the stadium was constructed with Local 456 electricians, who would also take part in a \$102-million expansion of the stadium in 2009.

A second stadium renovation project under signatory contractor BW Electric, with Local 456 member Frank Greger serving as general foreman, took place in 2014. The \$1.7 million stadium enhancements included the installation of LED ribbon-scoreboards.

Local 456 is also a committed supporter of Scarlett Knights football, and its devotion can be seen in the many Local 456 sponsor signs and banners that decorate the stadium. That support is carried over to the Rutgers men's and women's basketball programs, too, and is on display at the Rutgers Athletic Center, which was also built and upgraded and is maintained by Local 456 electrical workers.

Most recently, Local 456 among many other projects at Rutgers helped build the new Business School building under BW Electric in 2014 and the Honors College residential hall under BW Electric with Dennis Norris and Justin Garbolino as general foremen.

Photos courtesy of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey



TO REB 9

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# Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey A PARTNER IN EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS



New Business School building, 2013



Continued

in 1946 – nor did any Local 456 representative attend the biennial conventions in 1948 or 1950.

But the local was still relatively solvent and manning some of the more prominent jobs coming to the area. For instance, the **New Brunswick Laboratory** was established and built by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1949 in New Brunswick and was wired by Local 456 members, who would also perform a large amount of upgrade work at the facility.

(According to U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science, NBL's initial mission was to "provide a Federal capability for the assay of uranium-containing materials for the nation's developing atomic energy program." Over the years, NBL expanded its capabilities, and the capability for plutonium measurements was implemented at the lab in 1959. NBL was relocated from New Jersey to the Argonne National Laboratory beginning in 1975.)

Apparently content with its standing, Local 456 had its charter amended back to the "A" class of inside wiremen and outside linemen on August 9, 1949.

### GROWING WITH MEDICAL, INDUSTRY

By the 1950s, Local 456 had established a "Sick Committee" to help take care of members who could not work because of illness and was also supplying welfare benefits to its membership. Both funds were being supported through contributions from members.

The decade would also bring a wealth of work to the local – not to mention New Brunswick itself, as major industry and world-renowned companies began to expand in the area. Perhaps most markedly, the medical field in particular began to truly establish itself within the city,

Continued after next two pages

Local 456 members enjoy an outing hosted by contractor James H.

DeLaplaine at Patrick's Grove on August 19, 1950.

# New Brunswick's Hospitals CARING FOR A CITY'S WELLNESS

Promoted as the "The Health Care City," the healthcare industry is vital to the New Brunswick economy — and was primarily built with I.B.E.W. Local 456 labor. In fact, the city is home to several medical teaching and research institutions, including Saint Peter's University Hospital and Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital, which Local 456 member electricians helped build from the ground up and continue to work throughout as the local enters its second century.

Robert Wood Johnson, a 965-bed facility, is
the flagship hospital of the Robert Wood Johnson
Health System. Its New Brunswick hospital is
the primary Cancer Hospital of Rutgers Cancer Institute of New
Jersey and the principal hospital of Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson
Medical School. Its "Centers of Excellence" include The BristolMyers Squibb Children's Hospital, to which Local 456 was a major
contributor in constructing.

St. Peter's has been serving the healthcare needs of central New Jersey for more than a century and today is a technologically



advanced, 478-bed teaching hospital. Local 456 helped build the original facility at 254 Easton Avenue in 1929; a three-wing, 349-bed addition in 1959; and a five-story tower containing the emergency department, radiology department, operating and recovery suite and a nursing unit that was completed in 1976. In 1999, the local's electricians were also part of the construction of the hospital's Center for Ambulatory Resources, and Local 456 has continued to help expand and maintain St. Peter's facilities.



# Johnson & Johnson GROWING ALONG WITH A GLOBAL LEADER

Ligature Laboratories, 1941

Research Center pharmaceutical

laboratory, 1951

Founded in 1886 by three brothers — Robert Wood Johnson, James Wood Johnson and Edward Mead Johnson — in New Brunswick, Johnson & Johnson today sells products sold in over 175 countries and has worldwide sales of more than \$60 billion. Over the past 100 years, I.B.E.W. Local 456 has grown right along with the company, helping to build and maintain its facilities throughout northern New Jersey, where Johnson & Johnson remains headquartered.

Among the projects on which Local 456 electrical workers have been employed are the J&J research buildings in New Brunswick and the company's Permacel Division facility (which has since closed), where Duct tape (the "World War II military version") was first created and manufactured around 1942. In 1957, the Band-Aid manufacturing plant was built with

Local 456 labor in New Brunswick, the hometown of inventor Earle Dickson where Band-Aids continue to be manufactured.

One of the primary sources of man-hours for Local 456 members working on Johnson & Johnson projects through the

years has been shut-down work to re-tool the company's factories. A steady source of employment, shutdowns often occurred at least twice a year in most of the Johnson & Johnson plants.

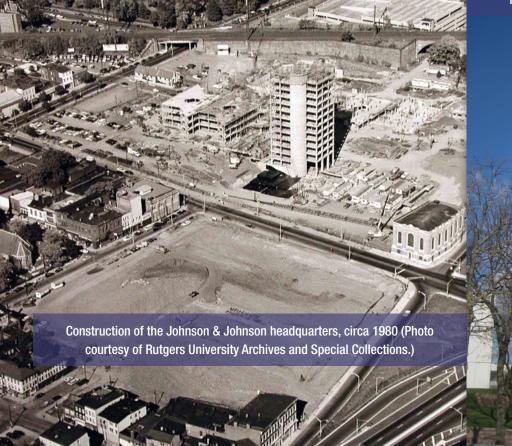
By 1978, Johnson & Johnson announced plans to build its new corporate headquarters in the city to coincide

with a plan to revitalize its downtown area – another boon for the Local 456 workforce. Using the union's labor for the electrical work, the new building began construction in 1979.

Johnson & Johnson also built an addition to the headquarters, a 126,000-square-foot white tower across the railroad tracks from the older building that was designed by I. M. Pei & Partners and is one of tallest buildings in New Brunswick. Local 456 again supplied the electrical construction force for the project and continues to

perform maintenance work throughout the entire center, which was completed in 1983 and received LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification.





Continued

giving Local 456 what would become a stable source of employment.

**Johnson & Johnson**, today a multinational medical manufacturer headquartered in New Brunswick, built a plant along Route 1 in early 1950s that was local's largest job of that time period.

Also during that era, **E.R. Squibb**, a leading pharmaceutics producer that eventually became part of the modern pharmaceutical giant Bristol-Myers Squibb, expanded its New Brunswick campus, supplying Local 456 members with abundant work. (By 1943, Squibb operated the largest penicillin production plant in the world in New Brunswick, and after the war and into the 1960s, the company expanded its production and research of antibiotics.)

At the same time as the Johnson & Johnson facility was coming to life, **Union Carbide**, a major chemicals producer, began building offices and labs in New Brunswick using Local 456 electricians.

An ensuing boom in the construction of industrial parks throughout New Jersey brought Raritan Center, among others, to nearby Edison – along with more jobs for Local 456. Located in Local 358's jurisdiction, Raritan would become one of the largest business parks in the northeastern United States, covering approximately 13 million square feet in over 100 buildings.

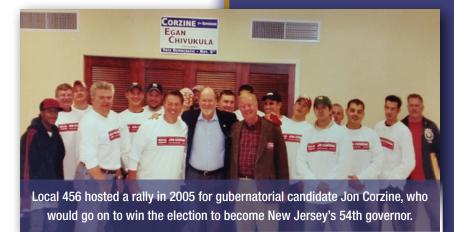
**Studebaker**, the old, reliable American automobile-maker, also got

in on the northern New Jersey frenzy and built an automobile plant in New Brunswick using I.B.E.W. electricians that was completed in late 1951. However, the company shelved plans to make cars there because of decreasing sales. Instead, Studebaker worked with General Electric and built turbojet engines for the B-47 Stratojet bomber, which "was enough to keep the New Brunswick plant construction on schedule," an article in the January 1995 *Turning Wheels* magazine recounted.

(Studebaker sold the plant to Volkswagen in 1955, which six months later sold it to the Okonite Co., makers of high-voltage electric cables, according to Turning Wheels. It was destroyed by a massive fire on July 22, 2015.)

# Political Activity LOCAL'S ADVOCACY LEADS THE WAY

I.B.E.W. Local 456 leads the way in Northern New Jersey for political activism among not only the organized labor industry but within the community. Even before the 1950s, the local's membership was involved in politics, and in one particular episode in January 1952, the local resolved that each of its members pledge to join the Labor's League for Political Education "by making a voluntary contribution of no less than one dollar." (The Labor League's political work could only be supported by voluntary contributions because of restrictions set forth by the Taft-Hartley Act.)



As the local turned 100 in January 2015, it remained more active than ever on the political front. Notably, its members are consistent supports of the I.B.E.W. Committee On Political Education (COPE), which strengthens the union's political effectiveness through voluntary donations.

In addition, the local leads weekend "labor walks" with other trades, going from door to door of the homes of union families to discuss political issues that support labor. And on election days, the Local 456 hall is the unofficial "last stop" on the election trail where rallies for labor-friendly candidates are held.



### Frank A. Marchitto LOCAL 456'S 'DEDICATED' LONGTIME BUSINESS MANAGER

It's very hard trying to list all the accomplishments of our retired business manager, Frank Marchitto. A guiet, energetic man, Frank possesses qualities of leadership in all he endeavors. ... All of his accomplishments were obtained with the admiration and respect of those inside and outside of labor."

Press Secretary Richard A. Shine, February 1978 I.B.E.W. Journal

\* ALL

THE WAY

Frank A. Marchitto became an apprentice in the Local 456 training program in

1936 and then a journeyman electrician in 1941. Over the next 35 years, "he dedicated himself to making the life of the electrician one of respect and quality" as Local 456 president for three terms and business manager for 20 consecutive years beginning in 1957

Brother Marchitto was also a councilman in his township of Council: secretary-treasurer of Construction Trades Council

president of the New Jersev Electrical Workers Association; vice president and trustee of Middlesex County College; and was twice named Man of the Year by labor and community organizations.

The Local 456 business office and union hall building was named in his honor during a dedication ceremony on June 29, 1980. Brother Marchitto passed away on Christmas Day 1993.

Local 456 electricians were also kept busy at Princeton University's new James Forrestal Research Center, which began operating in fall 1951. According to the book "Princeton's James Forrestal Campus: 50 Years of Sponsored Research," the development of the 825-acre complex on U.S. 1 "marked a critical juncture in the university's history, enabling it to become a leader in government-sponsored research."

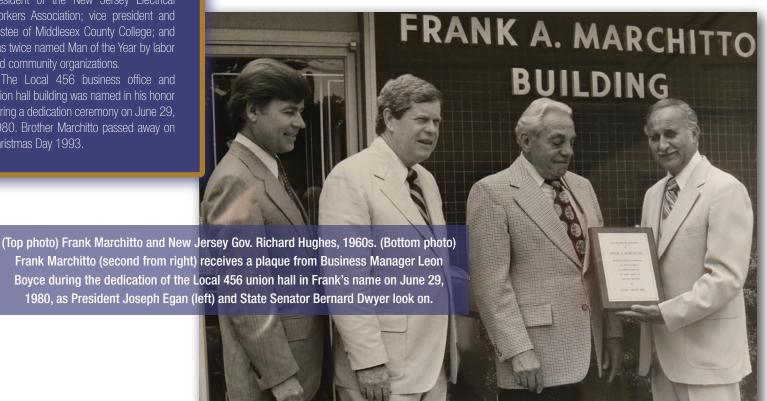
It was not all work for the growing Local 456 membership. By 1953, the local was hosting an annual "pic-out," a combination picnic and blowout, as Press Secretary Eugene McLaughlin described in the November 1953 Journal.

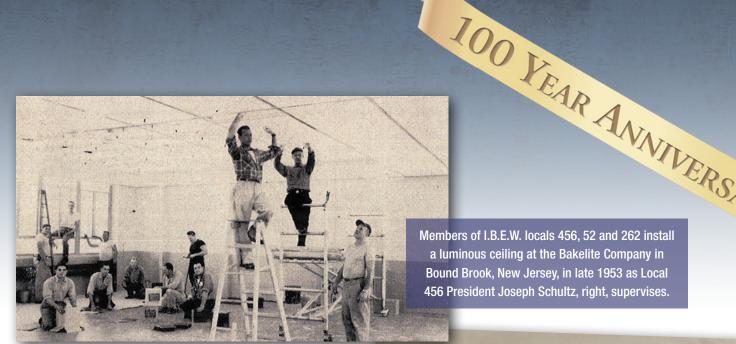
In late 1953 and early 1954, members also volunteered their time to work on a new meeting hall for the New Brunswick post of the Disabled American Veterans.

> Importantly, on July 1, 1954, insurance coverage, hospital and surgical benefits for members of the local and their dependents under the New Jersey I.B.E.W. Welfare Plan went into effect.

> When Brother Thomas Egan attended the I.B.E.W. 25th convention in 1954 (marking just the second time a Local 456 representative attended), the local's membership stood at 102 electrical workers.

> By January 1956, Local 456 had signed a new agreement with its contractors. The contract included a 15-cents-an-hour raise for journeymen and proportional increases for foremen.





The 1950s remained prosperous for the local, and on February 13, 1957, officials of Local 456 and the New Brunswick division of the New Jersey Chapter National Electrical Contractors Association (NECA) created a joint Pension Fund for the local. As part of the agreement, employers would contribute 15 cents per hour into the fund.

By late 1958, when the local sent Frank Marchitto to the I.B.E.W. 26th convention, Local 456 had grown to over 125 members. Around that time, the local changed its work assessment from 1 percent to 2 percent and also notified its contractors that it wanted their agreement changed to read "\$3.25 per hour" for wages.

### START OF A MARKED ESCALATION

Progress continued for Local 456 in the 1960s and early 1970s, as the local's membership was almost always busy during those decades. The local continued to grow, too - its expansion pushed by the International Officer because of the abundance of work within the Local 456 jurisdiction.

During the 1960s, the local was kept active primarily with a glut of smaller jobs. For instance, Union Carbide usually employed 20 to 40 electricians at any one time all throughout the decade (although members reported the work there was a very dirty job), and the local also helped build a new Sears and Roebuck store on Route 1 under contractor James DeLaplaine.

Members of I.B.E.W. locals 456, 52 and 262 install a luminous ceiling at the Bakelite Company in Bound Brook, New Jersey, in late 1953 as Local 456 President Joseph Schultz, right, supervises.



Charter of the Middlesex County Building and Construction Trades Council, which included Local 456, 1962

### A Softball Heritage MEMBERS ARE LEADERS ON THE DIAMOND. TOO

When on July 26, 1949, Local 456 planned a softball game between the local's single members and its married course), it was taking part in what would become a storied tradition

Nearly a quarter century later in 1973, the Local 456 softball team, co-captained by Robert Madama and Thomas Schmitt, won the New Brunswick Industrial League Title Soon after, the team would establish itself as a powerhouse among I.B.E.W. competition.

According to Jim Papp, a member of Local 456 since 1969 who retired and also had his softball jersey No. 17 retired, his early teams simply played for fun. But, as time went on, "young players became involved, and we really became almost professional," he recalled, and the team switched from fast-pitch to slow-pitch competition.

The Local 456 team traveled all over the region to play in I.B.E.W. and building

However, one of the great windfalls for Local 456 (and the greater New Brunswick region) also occurred during that time period when the New Jersey section of Interstate Route 287 between the New Jersey Turnpike in Edison and U.S. Route 202 in Montville opened in stages during the 1960s and early 1970s (the remainder opened in 1994.) The new throughway brought with it a large amount of development along the corridor and, with that, a large amount of work for Local 456.

The local's membership continued to increase, also, and by 1966 over 160 electricians and linemen were on the Local 456 roll call. What's more, on March 16, 1966, and local graduated its largest apprentice training class to date when eight apprentices advanced to journeyman status after completing the local's Joint Apprenticeship and Training program.

By the late 1960s, in fact, the local experienced a dramatic shortage of journeyman electrical workers, so much so that the local shortened its apprenticeship program to four years.

Of course, Local 456 was a major part of the Rutgers University growth in the 1960s and the 1970s. The addition of vast new campuses and educational facilities at the time further stimulated the local's own wellbeing as its members continued to man the school's construction projects.

The local was also involved in the construction of AT&T and Bell Labs facilities in the area at the time, and in late 1970, construction of the Continental Baking facility in East Brunswick - including building the Edison, New Jersey, Generating Station.

By late 1970, Local 456 was representing over 200 member inside and outside electrical workers as well as technicians, and by 1974, membership had ballooned to over 260. A Vacation Plan for those members was also established in the early 1970s, initially providing two paid weeks off from work.

While the union had a "no-strike" clause in its contract, it was during this time of new-found strength that Local 456 came close to striking against its contractors when negotiations over a new contract were at an impasse. However, during talks, as retired member Bill McAvoy relayed the story, Business Manager Frank Marchitto stood up as contractors were stalling the discussions and declared, "I have the ability to hurt you financially." Soon after, the two sides reached an agreement.

### BUMPS IN THE ROAD

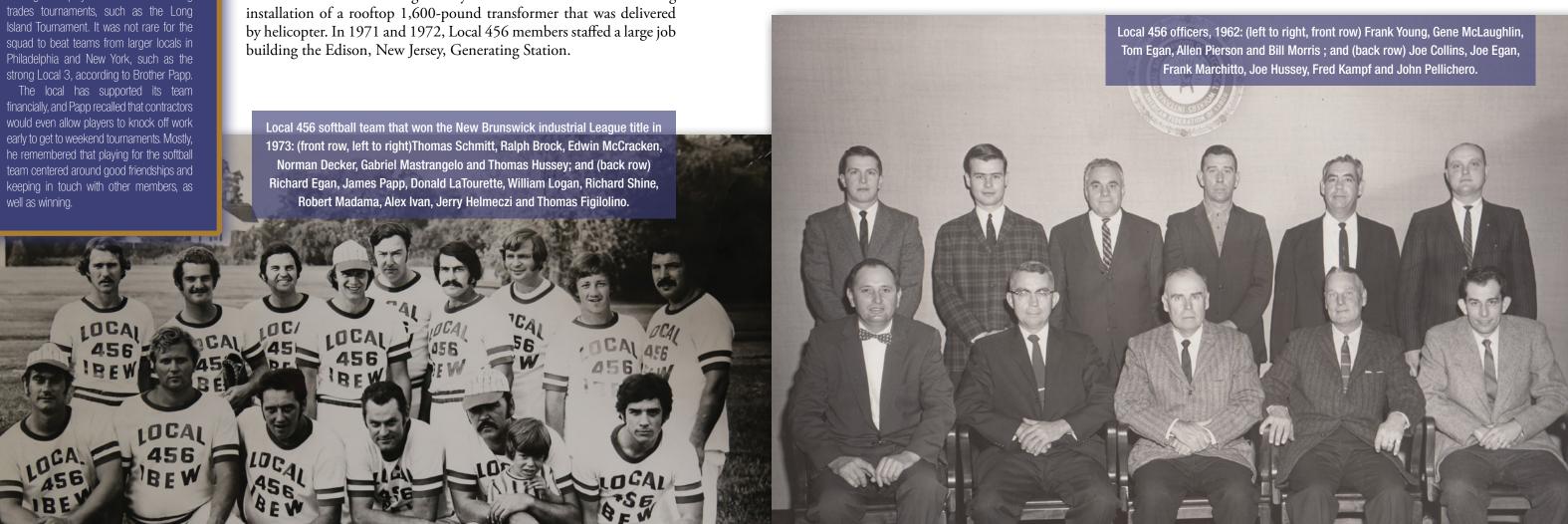
Local 456 celebrated its 60th anniversary on January 25, 1975, with a dinner-dance at the Ramada Inn in East Brunswick.

But by late 1975 and throughout 1976 and into 1978, the local experienced a relative slump during the nationwide recession. "The work picture has darkened in New Jersey, with unemployment rising each day," Assistant Business Manager Leon Boyce wrote in the January 1976 Journal.

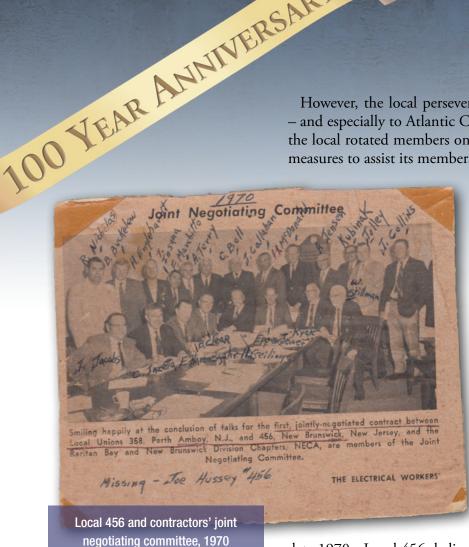
### Eugene B. Reilly MEMBER FIRST TO 50 YEARS

Local 456 held a testimonial dinner on March 4, 1967, in honor of Brother Eugene B. Reilly, who was the first member in the history of the local to receive a 50-year pin for "active service in good standing in the I.B.E.W." He would get his

Initiated into Local 508 of Atlanta, Georgia, on February 19, 1917, Reilly returned to New Brunswick in October 1921 and deposited his union card in Local 456. Through the years, he held various offices in the local and several supervisory duties on jobs within its jurisdiction.



However, the local persevered, as some members traveled for work – and especially to Atlantic City, where casinos were being built – and the local rotated members on and off jobs while also instituting other measures to assist its members.

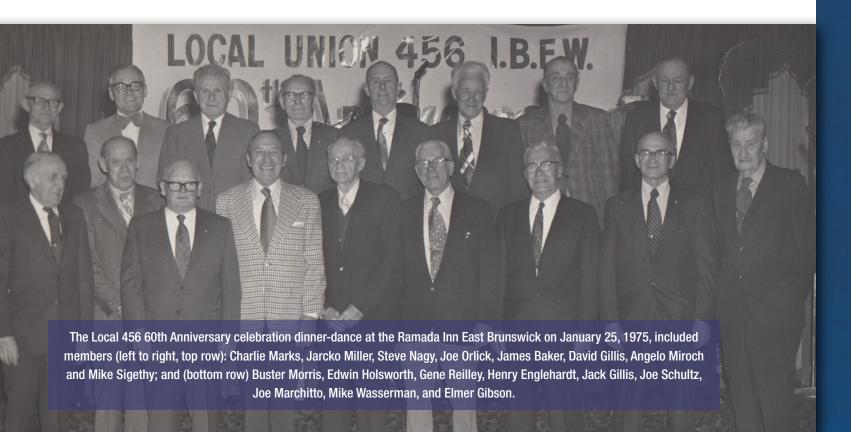


That very evening, Local 456 also voted to withdrawal from the New Jersey I.B.E.W. Welfare Fund, citing the great disparity between hospital charges in different parts of the state. Mostly, the local wanted greater control over its benefits, without outside administrators being involved in the decision-making, according to current Business Manager Joseph Egan, and also believed it did not need a welfare plan because it had its own pension and annuity plan, the later of which it had recently gained.

The move worked out "very well," Egan remarked 36 years later – and continued to do so as the local turned 100 years old.

Emerging from the drought of the late 1970s, Local 456 dedicated its union hall on Livingston Avenue, named the "Frank A. Marchitto Building," on June 29, 1980. With

Continued after next page



## Business Manager Joseph V. Egan 'I.B.E.W.'S IRON MAN IN PUBLIC OFFICE

Perhaps an article in the January 2006 I.B.E.W. Journal said it best: "Walking a mile in Joe's shoes, as he simultaneously serves as his local's business manager, city councilman for New Brunswick and assemblyman in New Jersey's legislature, would wear out most 20-somethings. But Egan, (then) 67, an

I.B.E.W. member for 48 years, was multi-tasking decades before they were born."

At the time, Brother Joe Egan had been business manager of Local 456 for 20 years, having been elected to the position in 1986 after serving as the local's president. During his tenure to that point, he had led successful efforts to raise the state's minimum wage and took on the business lobby to initiate a "precedent-setting" bill that requires project labor agreements (PLA) on all state projects and was signed by New Jersey Gov. James McGreevy in 2002.

Since then, as he led the local towards its second century, Brother Egan remained an assemblyman and as active as ever in labor and political affairs while surpassing his 28th year as the local's business manager. In 2010, for instance, he was a driving force behind a bill he cosponsored that guarantees that all solar projects in the state are covered by the prevailing-wage rate after then-acting New Jersey Gov. Steve Sweeney signed it into law on January 11.

As the article so fittingly states,
"Trade unionism and public service are
entwined in Brother Egan's family roots."

His grandfather, Joseph, served as business agent for New Brunswick's trolley workers (later bus drivers) and was elected to New Brunswick's city council in 1939; and his father, Thomas, 92, is a former Local 456 vice president.

# "Full Steam All the Time"

# For New Jersey Assemblyman

Joe Egan, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Local 456, is IBEW's iron man in public office. Walking a mile in Joe's shoes, as he simultaneously serves as his local's business manager, city councilman for New Brunswick and assemblyman in New Jersey's legislature would wear out most 20-somethings. But Egan, 67, an IBEW member for 48 years, was multi-tasking decades before they were born.

"Tm going full steam all the time," says Egan, a Democrat, elected last fall to his third two-year term in the state legislature where he serves as chairman of the labor committee. During his tenure, Egan has led successful efforts to raise the state's minimum wage and took on the business lobby to initiate a precedent-setting statute that requires project labor agreements (PLA) on all state projects. He supports labor-friendly bills,

including one that would hold "big box" stores like Wal-Mart more responsible for providing health care to their employees.

Egan, who also serves as vice president of the New Jersey Building Trades, is one of four union members in the assembly.

bers in public office, says Eagan, who is a prime booster of the state AFL-CIO's candidate's school. "Joe is one of our pioneers," says New Jersey State AFL-CIO President Charles Wowkanech, who initiated the nine-year-old program that instructs candidates in media relations, message crafting and other skills. Attending the school is a requirement for new labor candidates seeking AFL-CIO endorsements. Egan tries to come back every year to address the students. In November, 44 out of 60 labor union members who attended the school were elected to positions in public offices ranging from zoning boards to the general assembly.

Trade unionism and public service are entwined in Egan's family roots. His grandfather, Joseph, served as business agent for New Brunswick's trolley workers (later bus drivers) and was elected to New Brunswick's city council in 1939. Egan's father, Thomas, 92, is a former Local 456 vice president who served as a leader of the (Continued on next page)





#### Continued

new industry coming to the area and a renaissance project for downtown New Brunswick underway, led by the construction of Johnson & Johnson's new world headquarters, the employment situation improved moving into the 1980s.

While the work included some maintenance and upgrade jobs, Local 456 members were generally employed on new construction projects during that era. One of those more notable undertakings was construction of the **Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor** (TFTR), an experimental tokamak (a magnetic confinement system for producing

controlled thermonuclear fusion power) built at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory that operated from 1982 to 1997.

(According to the laboratory, TFTR set a number of world records, including a plasma temperature of 510 million degrees centigrade – the highest ever produced in a laboratory. TFTR was also able to make substantial contributions in many areas of fusion technology development, and in 1994, it produced a world-record 10.7 million watts of controlled fusion power, enough to meet the needs of more than 3,000 homes.)

A rise in man-hours was also driven, in



part, when various companies began building their redundant computer rooms and computer centers in the New Brunswick area in the 1980s, having had access to more power after a Rutgers University expansion brought more power to the campus and the surrounding area. Local 456 not only built the facilities but, as its celebrated its 100th anniversary, many members were still working in most of the centers that remained.

Meanwhile, Local 456 members also put their skills to work on a new Kodak building in South Brunswick. In Plainsboro Township, members were working on Forrestal Village, a 52-acre, mixed-use retail and office complex that broke ground in 1986.

At Rutgers, Local 456 helped construct the 100,000-square-foot building for the **Center for Advanced Biotechnology and Medicine** (CABM), which was founded in 1985. Research began there in 1986 "to advance knowledge in the life sciences for the improvement of human health," and the building was completed in 1990.

By 1991, the local's membership surpassed 330, but slow times were ahead in 1992 and 1993 – although there was still work for members. That situation continued for several years, with the local reporting in the December 1996 *Journal*, "Regarding the work situation, we have been holding our own mainly with short-term jobs but still have persistent unemployment."

Remaining steady, the local ratified a new, three-year agreement that took effect June 3, 1996. With work picking up somewhat, the contract called for the return to a 40-hour workweek and a time-and-a-half overtime rate, in addition to substantial increases in the wage and benefits package for members.

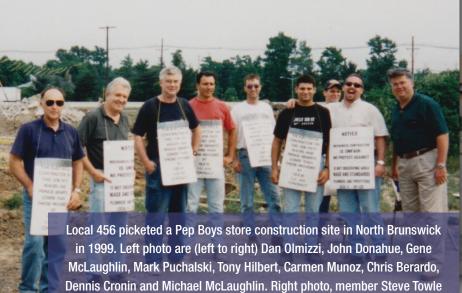
Local 456 soon after flexed its considerable – and still-developing – muscle again without the use of a full strike when in July 1996 it set up a picket line at 500 College Road, targeting a renovation and computer-installation job for Merryl Lynch. The work was eventually awarded to union contractor Corporate Electric and was then manned by Local 456 electricians.

Later that decade, the local took part in a major renovation of the Middlesex County government buildings that involved a complete lighting retrofit as part of an energy-management program undertaken by the county. Local 456 electricians performed the work under local union contractor Michael Electric.

A testimonial dinner for Local 456
retiring Business Manager Leon
Boyce (right, with Local 456 current
Business Manager Joseph Egan) was
held at the Pines Manor in Edison,

New Jersey, on October 17, 1987.

ON FAR ANNIVERSAL



confronts a truck trying to bypass the picket.



### POWERING A NEW MILLENNIUM

On January 1, 2000, **I.B.E.W. Local 358 of Perth Amboy** was officially merged into Local 456. With the amalgamation, Local 456 inherited a large outside line jurisdiction, in addition to an additional smaller inside territory – and the local reported a membership total of 864 to the I.B.E.W. 36th Convention in 2001.

Many Local 456 members had also begun Y2K working on construction of the **Red Oak Power Plant**, a natural gas-fired combined-cycle plant in Sayreville that would be part of the PJM Interconnection, the world's largest power market. The facility was completed in 2002 (and is currently owned by The Carlyle Group).

To help sustain its growth, the local in 2003 built a \$1.5 million, 12,000-square-foot addition to its union hall. The expansion included more office, classroom and basement space and doubled the size of the existing building on Livingston Avenue.

The strong relationship and mutual respect that Local 456 has with its employing contractors of NECA was also on full display in the early 2000s when over a four year period, the local received a total increase of nearly \$16 per hour in its wage and benefits package.

Unfortunately, the local lost a good and reliable source of man hours when Ford Motor Company ceased production at its sprawling Edison assembly plant in 2004 after 56 years. Up to 150 electricians would often be employed at the plant each time it shutdown to re-tool every two or three years, and some years the I.B.E.W. had members working there around the clock.

But beginning in June 2005, the **Neptune Project**, a 65-mile high-voltage-direct-current (HVDC) transmission line that extends underwater and underground from Sayreville to Nassau County on Long Island, put Local 456 electrical workers to work. Completed in June 2007 on budget and ahead of schedule, Neptune provides up

Continued after next page and spread

# An Extended Family LOCAL OPENS ARMS TO MEMBERS, COMMUNITY

Over 100 years, Local 456 has provided just about something for everyone — in addition to its electrical-industry vocation, creating a family-like atmosphere both within the local and the community. Its numerous charitable efforts continue into its second century and have touched countless lives in New Brunswick, northern New Jersey and the entire state.

At home, a long list of member activities includes marching together in annual Labor Day parades; annual Christmas parties (for children and, eventually, adults); family picnics and clam bakes; apprentice graduation ceremonies; dinner-dances in honor of retired members; annual beef-steak dinners; and annual fishing trips. The

local has willingly gone above and beyond to help take care of its members and their families; for instance, Local 456 annually awards college scholarships to the children of its members.

In a specific example in 2006, the local heavily participated in a pair of fundraising events to support families of its members. The Stephen DiVona Memorial Golf outing raised funds to assist the children of departed Brother DiVona with their future education expenses, and the Daniel Ryan Foundation golf outing was held in memory of Brother Daniel Ryan Sr.'s departed son to "help provide"



Local 456 President Eugene McLaughlin (right) and Scholarship Committee Chairman George Spieker (left) present Sheldon Young, son of 456 member Frank Young, with the local's first scholarship award, given in the early 1960s.

a real Christmas for area hospitalized children" and scholarships in Daniel's name to area high school students.

Notably in 2008, Local 456 donated to and collected funds for a memorial and scholarship in honor of the son of Local 456 member William Koch Jr., U.S. Army Cpl. Steven R. Koch, who died on March 3 after a car bomb exploded while he was on patrol in the Sabari district of Afghanistan. In 2009, members of Local 456, the building trades and the community helped complete an addition to the home of Lt. Brian Brennan, who was wounded in Afghanistan by a roadside bomb that struck his humvee.

Local 456 also consistently gives to the community it serves, taking part in and hosting events such as fund-raisers

and blood drives. In one certain instance, the local's members in 2007 volunteered their time to fix electrical issues at the Knights of Columbus hall in South River.

Over the past several years, Local 456 has donated regularly to the Middlesex 200 Club, a foundation made up of leaders of business, industry, labor, public service and other professions "whose goal is to provide financial assistance and comfort to families of law enforcement and public safety officials who are killed or disabled in the line of duty."

Local 456 members working on a Habitat for Humanity home in 2014.



But beginn high-voltage-underwater Long Island June 2007

Continued a

Well before I.B.E.W. Local 358 was merged into Local 456 on January 1, 2000, Local 358 had become entrenched in the Perth Amboy, New Jersey, area. In fact, despite being amalgamated with other locals (including Local 456) during the throes of the Great Depression, Local 358 was resurrected a short time later and would remain an important part of its community for another 65 years — inspiring the Local 358 corresponding secretary to reintroduced it as the "long lost local," Old Reliable No. 358, Perth Amboy!" in a September 1935 I.B.E.W. Journal letter.

No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Financial secretary, Wm. McDonough, 184 Reeta street.

February 1903 I.B.E.W. *Electrical Worker* magazine

Chartered February 13, 1903, Local 358 started out with nine members but by March initiated 11 new electrical workers during its second and third meetings. According to Press Secretary William

McDonough in that month's Journal, the local was comprised of "linemen, insidemen, shop men, armature winders, cranemen, dynamo tenders and a few trimmers and repair men."

With the local having joined the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union, McDonough went on to give a promising assessment of the young outfit:

"At present we are making some jobs thoroughly union; already a good start in the riaht wav."

Soon after, Local 358 signed with the Hudson and Middlesex Telephone and Telegraph Company, which was "making a hard fight to get through this city," McDonough reported. The company had promised to "hire none but union help in erecting their plant" and had "none but union linemen in the gang, foreman and all."

The local went on strike at the municipal light plant in Perth Amboy in late 1915, putting work there "practically at a standstill," the October 14 Daily Times reported. With the project's masons and bricklayers "called off in sympathy with the electrical union," the two sides soon reached an agreement over the status of a union lineman employed at the plant by the Flagg-Watson Engineering Company,

When the Great Depression brought the country and New Jersey's electrical industry practically to their knees beginning in 1929, I.B.E.W. locals 262 and 456 amalgamated with Local 358 to form Local 23 on July 3, 1931, in Plainfield, New Jersey. (Local 23 then amalgamated with Local 262 on July 9, 1935.)

Local 358 was re-born and re-chartered on April 3, 1935, celebrating with a "welcome home banquet" - and would serve Perth Amboy for the next six-and-a-half decades. At that time, Corresponding Secretary Fred Huff reported in the September 1935 Journal:

> "In due course of time, the members who struggled so bravely through thick and thin were regranted their charter for a mixed local to be known once again as L.U. No. 358. So, at last, we have gone through the proverbial football game and emerged victorious."

Bolstering the local's return was the Titanium Pigment Corp. job in Sayreville, New Jersey. Originally started under Local 52, the construction job was the largest on the east coast at the time and at its peak employed approximately 200 electrical journeymen and helpers.

Six decades later, Local 358's membership as the end of the millennium approached was holding strong at almost 500 inside wiremen and outside linemen. Its outside division was

covering 18 counties for commercial work and utilities such as Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G) and Jersey Central Power & Light (JCP&L), and employment was good for the entire local, according to then-Business Manager Joe Jennings.

Jobs included building two co-generating stations in the area, and the local was active, having attended the Union Industries Show in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in May 1999, for instance.

But Local 358 was soon merged with Local 456 during the International Office's push to consolidate locals in an effort to create more efficient management and make it easier for contractors to deal with the union. With the local sharing jurisdiction over Middlesex County with Local 456, the International set its sights or Northern New Jersey.





Soon after, Jennings met with the I.B.E.W. Third District vice president in a hotel at the Newark Airport, where he was informed Local 358 would be merged into Local 456. "It wasn't something that we were expecting," he recalled.

"As the merger moved forward, the officers of both locals worked together to do what was best for the membership of both locals," Jennings said 15 years later, "I think the merger worked well."



#### Amboy Electricians Return at Lower Wage

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 16.—With the settlement Saturday afternoon of the difficulties existing between the master electricans and the electrical union all the building trades have returned to work, with the exception of the lathers and plasterers. It was said today that the arbitration board appointed to adjust the differences between the latter had not met as yet.

The settlement of the union and the master electricians was brought about by the union men agreeing to work for \$5 per day. The wage scale prior to the settlement was 35 per eight-hour day. The trouble between the boss electricians and the union has existed since May 1.

The Daily Home News, August 16, 1921



100 YEAR ANNIVERSAL

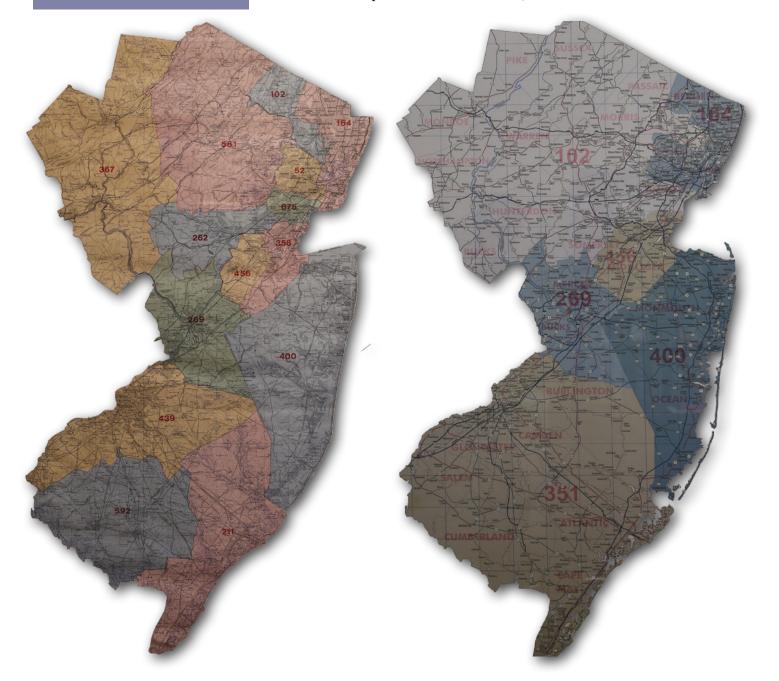
to 660 megawatts of power to Long Island electricity consumers enough for 600,000 homes — and supplies more than 20 percent of Long Island's typical electricity demand, according to owner Neptune Regional Transmission System.

Local 456 members worked specifically (though not exclusively) on the project's Sayreville converter station, where alternating current (AC) power from the PJM system is converted to direct current (DC) power to be transported 50 miles under the Raritan River and the Atlantic Ocean.

Through the second half of the 2010s and 2011, however, work for Local 456 slowed again – but again was not grave, by any means.

So, with a membership still hovering over 800, the local embarked on a Market Recovery Program to regain work in its area for signatory contractors, with the local contributing to a Market Recovery Fund to finance the promotional effort. In June 2007, Local 456 Press

New Jersey I.B.E.W. jurisdictions, pre-2000 and post-2000



Secretary Wayne Martiak was able to report in the I.B.E.W. Electrical Worker newspaper that market recovery had produced 12,840 hours of union labor.

100 YEAR ANNIVERS Indeed, the program was having its intended effects, and the local was further aided by outside influences, giving rise to a hopeful future. "This fund, along with recent passage of new laws at the state level to protect workers, has proven to be a powerful tool for our union," Martiak announced.

Additionally, as the entire State of New Jersey began to solidify itself as a hub for data centers throughout the region, Local 456 members were heavily involved in construction of many of these facilities. In particular, the local helped build data centers for major Wall Street companies such as Goldman Sachs and Bloomberg in South Brunswick (where 40 members are still on maintenance detail), as well as colocation centers such as Datapipe's renewable-energy-powered New Jersey 1 in Piscataway.

(The New Jersey Economic Development Authority had credited the state's "central location, unmatched pool of talent, highly reliable utility provider and state-of-the-art infrastructure" with making the state "an ideal destination for data users in a variety of industries.")

### TOWARD A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Prominent jobs also came for the Local 456 Outside Line Division, which continued to enjoy full employment for the most part. Notably, work started in 2011 on the \$1.42 billion, 500kV Susquehanna-Roseland transmission line linking the Berwick, Pennsylvania, area and Roseland in New Jersey's Essex County. At its peak, the project employed 500 linemen and equipment operators, and it was scheduled to be energized in June 2015, bringing new power to the PJM grid that serves 13 states, including New Jersey.

Continued after next spread





# Workforce Training MEMBER EDUCATION REMAINS A PRIORITY

As early as 1925, Local 456 members were taking part in electrical classes at the New Brunswick high school, which were being taught by Brother Bill Murray. The next year, the local reported in the January 1926 I.B.E.W. Journal, "Our school is getting along very nicely and everyone is taking a great interest in our studies, which are of great help to us in our every-day strife"

By that time, the school had Local 456 members winding D.C. armatures. "We tore them down and now we are rebuilding them," the local explained in the February 1926 Journal.

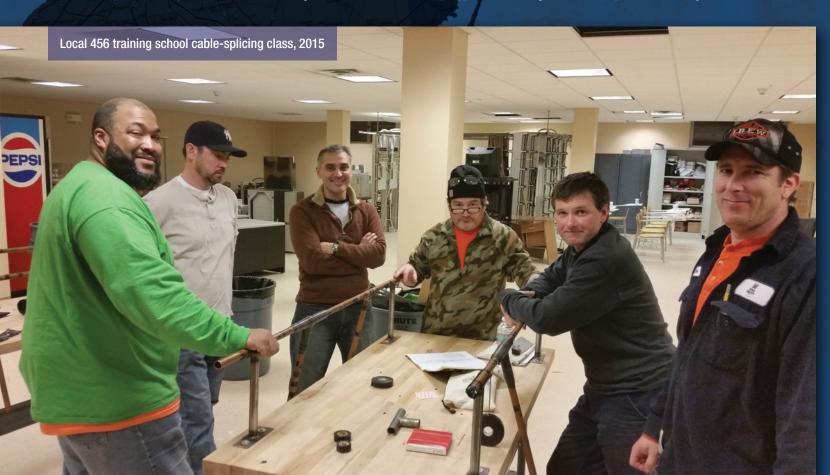
Building on that legacy, Brother Earl Lohr in the late 1940s led the way in establishing a modern-day apprenticeship program, which was held in the city's vocational school two nights per week after members and apprentices had finished work. By 1949, the local was even requiring apprentices to serve four years in the local as members, in addition to their six-month registration period.

The local took another step forward in member training when

during its January 22, 1952, union meeting, a motion that the local form its own school was passed. However, being a smaller local, the initial apprentice classes were also small; in 1954 for example, only two apprentices — Eugene R. Reilly and Albert Applegate — graduated.

But Brother Lohr also explained "that in order to have a class this year, New Brunswick combined with Perth Amboy," whose helpers attended classes in New Brunswick. The next year, Local 456's apprentices would travel to Local 358.

On February 22, 1955, Local 456 passed a resolution presented by Brother Lohr to form a Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee. Among the committee's duties would be overseeing apprenticeship curriculum, setting up the apprenticeship program so that "three out of each nine hours of instruction shall be in the laboratory" and "examinations shall be held each half-year," with apprentices needing to score a 70-percent or better grade





average to pass.

By that time, apprenticeship classes were being held in the Middlesex County Vocational School.

The local then established a five-year apprenticeship in the 1960s. While it was already offering classes to journeymen during that time, the local started testing new journeymen in 1971.

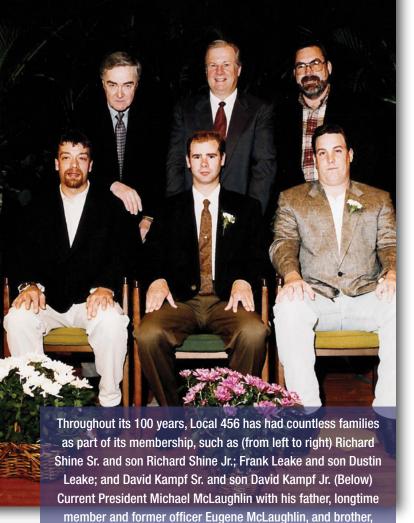
Through the years, Local 456 training has stayed ahead of advancing industry trends. In 2008, for example, the local was offering regular photovoltaic system training at its hall and had committed to installing a new photovoltaic system on the hall for training purposes (and also for cost savings).

As Local 456 celebrates its first 100 years, its inside apprenticeship program is thriving and setting the example for worker training in the State of New Jersey. One of the very first locals to be involved with OSHA training, the local now provides the required range of OSHA courses to its apprentices and journeymen. What's more, its 5-year curriculum is taught by certified instructors who are graduates of the I.B.E.W. National Training Institute, and the local fully participates with the I.B.E.W.-NECA Electrical Training Alliance, which provides instructor training resources, regionalized curriculum and advanced learning technologies.

In addition to on-the-job experience, Local 456's training program provides classes that cover the full range of industry knowledge and skills, including First Aid/CPR, NFPA (National Fire Protection Association), confined space, forklift and Lull certification, CDL and lockout/tagout courses for apprentices; and upgrade, electrical-code update, high-voltage splicing, data and fiber-optics courses for its journeymen.

Local 456 outside line apprentices and members are educated at the Northeastern Apprenticeship and Training (NEAT) Program, which serves New Jersey as well as Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. NEAT prepares apprentices for careers as outside journeyman linemen while also providing union journeymen with upgrade training.

NEAT is fully funded and operated through a labor-management partnership between regional contractors of the National Electrical Contractors Association (NECA) and local unions of the I.B.E.W. NEAT operates nine modern training centers throughout the northeastern United States, with headquarters in Douglassville, Pennsylvania.





Continued

By Y2K, the local's commitment to solar and renewable power had become evident in its training of members and apprentices in new and advancing technologies. On January 11, 2010, that dedication took another step forward when then-acting New Jersey Gov. Steve Sweeney signed Assembly Bill 4293, which required payment of prevailing wages on all Board of Public Utilities construction, into law. Local 456 and other New Jersey locals had actively backed the bill, which was co-sponsored by State Assemblyman and Local 456 Business Manager Joseph Egan – and with a huge list of solar projects proposed in the state, it was is a very significant event for I.B.E.W. labor, as the May 2010 Electrical Worker emphasized.

Into the millennium's second decade, Local 456 also remained involved in building its city's schools; in fact, Local 456 Business Representative Kevin Egan was a public member of the New Jersey State Schools Development Authority's **School Facilities Construction Program**. Ongoing and planned work in the program, which will total over \$3 billion, has employed and will include Local 456 electrical workers in the future, including the

\$150 million New Brunswick High School.

Sadly, the local's outside linemen were not only called upon for additional manhours but were also put to the test after Hurricane Sandy, the second-costliest hurricane in United States history, ravaged the New Jersey coast in 2012. Over 2 million households in the state lost power, which line workers put in thousands of additional hours to restore.

At 100 years old, Local 456 is on the leading edge of the New Brunswick region's electrical industry and workforce training. In the field, in addition to continually facilitating growth and advancement at Rutgers University and in the area's industrial and medical facilities, the local is involved in a

host of construction projects throughout its jurisdiction. A massive solar array project at Rutgers began in 2012, and the local is also working on construction of a Federal Express facility at Raritan Center.

Upwards of 60 electricians have been involved on the **Woodbridge**Energy Center in Woodbridge Township, New Jersey, a 700-megawatt gas-fired power station. When completed, it will generate enough electricity to power more than 600,000 homes while increasing grid reliability – and will be one of the nation's cleanest and most-efficient generation stations.

Another key project involving Local 456 labor is the \$1.2 billion Luxury Point complex at the National Lead Site in Sayreville, which is being developed into an entire "city" complete with a shopping center, luxury mall, apartments, town homes, offices and multiple marinas. After much remediation of the Brownfield site, Phase 1 of the plan began in 2013 and preliminary construction began the following year.

Moving into its next 100 years, Local 456 will continue to build and support New Brunswick and Northern New Jersey. Specifically, its outside Line Division (the area's outside linemen not employed by the state's utility companies are members of Local 456) will focus on upgrading the area's powerlines and facilities, focusing on "preventable" upgrades and "storm hardening" so that the region is always sufficiently and safely powered. Likewise, Local 456 inside electricians will remain on the leading edge of industry training so that they can provide their growing jurisdiction with the modern electrical needs it will demand – and especially within the area's advancing medical and healthcare industries and renewable energy efforts.

# I.B.E.W. LOCAL 456 NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ

**International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers** 





Local 456 Members Who Have Passed Before Us (as of September 1, 2015)

\*Brother James Buckelew was the first member of Local 456 to die in service of his country when he was killed in action on February 24, 1945, during World War II. In December 1975, Jim's mother placed the Gold Star she received from the United States in honor of her son's sacrifice on the local's Honor Roll and stated at the time, "This is where it belongs."

Lee Holiday	Julius E. Kampf May 17, 1966	Joseph F. Marchitto January 8, 1976	<b>James E. Cheke</b> April 6, 1981	<b>Joseph Muth</b> September 24, 1986
James Buckelew*	T. Edwin Martin	James A. Francis	John D. Gillis	Joseph Presutto
May 24, 1945	October 3, 1966	March 15, 1976	November 27, 1981	December 25, 1986
James Murphy	James L. Fesler	Michael Wasserman	G.W. Melvin Wines, Sr.	Ernest A. Wehrle
September 11, 1952	October 8, 1966	August 27, 1976	February 20, 1983	July 2, 1987
James Applegate	John L. Seegers	A. Henry Canzonier	Robert B. Selover	Joseph Hussey
April 26, 1954	April 18, 1967	March 18, 1977	March 10, 1983	October 14, 1987
Louis C. Miller	Martin F. Lally	A. Michael Sigethy	James F. Shine, Jr.	Eugene Nemeth
October 22, 1956	May 27, 1967	August 20, 1977	September 16, 1983	March 21, 1988
Arthur Gillis	Richard C. Murray	Joseph Pietrucha	Joseph F. Juronics	William Mirachi
July 31, 1959	May 21, 1968	December 8, 1977	January 13, 1984	April 19, 1988
Barney Kohn	Merwin F. Hallock	James R. Van Thun	Albert H. Terhune	Albert E. Mearing
December 8, 1959	May 12, 1969	June 22, 1978	February 14, 1984	May 26, 1988
Jacob F. McSeamann	Edmond A. Buckelew, Sr.	Daniel Gillis	Benwell Gaertner	John E. Harrison
January 16, 1961	August 23, 1969	November 28, 1978	April 11, 1984	June 20, 1988
James B. Baker, Jr.	Raymond V. Pellichero	Richard E. Senker	Allen A. Pearson	Edwin B. McCracken
July 25, 1962	July 19, 1970	June 18, 1979	May 12, 1984	October 22, 1988
Albert A. Marchito	Frank Marrapodi, Jr.	Irving B. Kilbride	Elmer Gibson	Angelo Miroch
February 13, 1963	July 10, 1971	November 28, 1979	September 17, 1984	April 16, 1989
Esbon W. Jones	Kenneth S. Brown	Fred W. Gebhardt	Eugene B. Reilley	William E. Moore
June 25, 1963	September 9, 1971	December 11, 1979	September 18, 1984	July 22, 1989
John W. Mooney	Steven Cheke	Stephen F. Nagy	William G. Morris, Jr.	Christopher M. Collins
August 13, 1963	September 8, 1972	February 8, 1980	October 8, 1984	September 29, 1989
Joseph W. Papp, Sr.	William J. O'Leary	August D. D'Orazio	Walter F. Feeley	William Lucas
December 7, 1964	October 17, 1972	April 20, 1980	December 22, 1985	November 3, 1989
James R. Gillis	John J. Schultz	Alfred W. Peterson	Frank H. Bochert	Jarko Miller
May 14, 1965	December 27, 1974	June 9, 1980	February 25, 1986	January 22, 1990
Charles J. Inzetta	George R. Burnett	Henry D. Engelhardt	Edward J. McSeaman	Frederick P. Kampf, Sr.
January 22, 1966	July 5, 1975	December 8, 1980	April 27, 1986	April 9, 1990

May 15, 1990         May 10, 1995         November 29, 1998         January 26, 2001         April           Rudolph Groch November 22, 1990         Benjamin lannotta May 13, 1995         Richard Zupko December 16, 1998         Stanley Bachleda March 4, 2001         Frede March 4, 2001           James W. Helmeczi December 29, 1990         Henry Buergel July 20, 1995         Ralph J. Bertucci March 10, 1999         Frank D. Cline March 4, 2001         Eugene J. May           John Burton III June 30, 1991         Dominick T. Zarillo December 28, 1995         Joseph G. Szaloczi June 24, 1999         Brendan Ryan March 25, 2001         Walter June 27, 1990           James Loponte April 22, 1992         Edward E. Lucas Juny 30, 1999         Stephen J. 1999         April 10, 2001         Theode June 4, 2001           William Krackomberger June 17, 1992         Edward J. Brunicardi Feoruary 29, 1996         John M. Casey August 11 11999         Christopher M. Meshrow June 4, 2001         Erre June 4, 2001           Henry Irl October 24, 1992         Robert Madama March 12, 1996         Clifford Boyce October 26, 1999         William Fowler June 4, 2001         Erre June 4, 2001         Lenstyler June 4, 2001         Erre June 4, 2001         April 20, 200					
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December 29, 1990					Frederick Adams May 8, 2002
June 30, 1991   December 28, 1995   June 24, 1999   March 25, 2001   June 28, 1995   June 24, 1999   March 25, 2001   June 17, 1992   June 17, 1992   Edward J. Brunicardi   July 30, 1999   April 10, 2001   June 17, 1992   Henry Irl   Robert Madama   Clifford Boyce   October 24, 1992   March 12, 1996   October 26, 1999   June 12, 2001   July 27, 2001   October 31, 1992   April 19, 1996   February 1, 2000   July 27, 2001   October 31, 1992   April 19, 1996   February 1, 2000   July 27, 2001   October 26, 1999   June 12, 2001   August 11, 1994   April 19, 1996   February 1, 2000   July 27, 2001   October 26, 1999   June 12, 2001   August 11, 1994   April 19, 1996   February 1, 2000   July 27, 2001   October 26, 1997   July 27, 2001   October 26, 2001					Eugene J. McLaughlin, S May 9, 2002
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October 31, 1992April 19, 1996February 1, 2000July 27, 2001October 20, 2001Edwin J. Holsworth February 18, 1993Joseph D. Marchitto September 29, 1996Russel Smith March 8, 2000Ernest J. Sherry July 29, 2001Hen October 20, 2001Earl E. Lohr March 10, 1993John Digiacomo January 26, 1997John J. Zupko June 7, 2000Adolph H. Camisa September 13, 2001Anton Novem November 18, 1993Julius Helmeczi April 20, 1997William A. Koch July 3, 2000Jack H. Pollard September 20, 2001Freen September 20, 2001Frank A. Marchitto December 25, 1993May 19, 1997Albert Applegate July 9, 2000John P. Zupko November 5, 2001Conra September 20, 2001John J. Schultz, Jr. February 9, 1994Dante Mammucari, Sr. July 5, 1997Harold Pittius August 3, 2000Stanley Jackson November 28, 2001Raymond Februar Novem November 28, 2001William Biri March 13, 1994Anthony Gabriel September 25, 1997Edward Steckler August 10, 2000Patrick Torphy December 6, 2001John A. Seago Nay 22, 1994May 5, 1998Carroll M. Spencer, Sr. September 20, 2000Robert Posner December 26, 2001Georg December 26, 2001James B. BakerJoseph OrlickWilliam BerndCarmine InzettaBruce					<b>Fred Runyan</b> August 9, 2002
Earl E. Lohr March 10, 1993  William Matty March 6, 1998  John J. Zupko March 7, 2000  William Matty March 10, 1993  March 6, 1998  June 17, 2000  September 13, 2001  November 18, 1993  March 6, 1998  June 17, 2000  September 17, 2001  November 18, 1993  Frank A. Marchitto December 25, 1993  May 19, 1997  May 19, 1997  May 19, 1997  March 8, 2000  March 8, 2000  Adolph H. Camisa Anton November 13, 2001  November 13, 2001  Frank Lomassasro September 17, 2001  November 17, 2001  Freen September 17, 2001  Freen September 20, 2001  Februar  John P. Zupko November 5, 2001  Februar  John J. Schultz, Jr. February 9, 1994  William Biri March 13, 1994  March 13, 1994  March 8, 2000  March 8, 2000  Adolph H. Camisa Anton November 13, 2001  November 13, 2001  November 17, 2001  March 8, 2000  Milliam A. Koch Jack H. Pollard September 20, 2001  Februar  John P. Zupko November 5, 2001  Februar  William Biri March 13, 1994  March 6, 1998  Anthony Gabriel September 25, 1997  August 3, 2000  November 28, 2001  Februar  William Biri March 6, 1998  Anthony Gabriel September 25, 1997  August 10, 2000  March 8, 2000  December 6, 2001  March 13, 1994  March 13, 1994  March 6, 1998  Milliam A. Koch Jack H. Pollard September 20, 2000  November 20, 2001  March 13, 1994  March 6, 1998  March 7, 2000  March 17, 2000  March 18, 1998  March 19, 1998  March 6, 1998  Milliam A. Koch Jack H. Pollard  Freen November 20, 2001  March 18, 1998  March 6, 1998  March 17, 2000  Movember 20, 2001  March 18, 1998  March 18, 1998  M					John C. Mahn, Sr. October 10, 2002
March 10, 1993January 26, 1997June 7, 2000September 13, 2001NovemWilliam Matty May 28, 1993James V. Norris March 6, 1998George Smith June 17, 2000Frank Lomassasro September 17, 2001Thomas November 17, 2001Joseph J. Schultz November 18, 1993Julius Helmeczi April 20, 1997William A. Koch July 3, 2000Jack H. Pollard September 20, 2001Freen FebruaFrank A. Marchitto December 25, 1993Francis A. Henry May 19, 1997Albert Applegate July 9, 2000John P. Zupko November 5, 2001Conra FebruaJohn J. Schultz, Jr. February 9, 1994Dante Mammucari, Sr. July 5, 1997Harold Pittius August 3, 2000Stanley Jackson November 28, 2001Raymond FebruaWilliam Biri March 13, 1994Anthony Gabriel September 25, 1997Edward Steckler August 10, 2000Patrick Torphy December 6, 2001John A. MarcHarold A. Seago May 22, 1994Christain R. Reise May 5, 1998Carroll M. Spencer, Sr. September 20, 2000Robert Posner December 26, 2001Georg December 26, 2001James B. BakerJoseph OrlickWilliam BerndCarmine InzettaBruce					Henry Kettyle October 23, 2002
May 28, 1993 March 6, 1998 June 17, 2000 September 17, 2001 November 18, 1993 March 6, 1998 July 3, 2000 September 17, 2001 November 18, 1993 April 20, 1997 July 3, 2000 September 20, 2001 February 3, 2000 November 5, 2001 February 3, 1994 September 20, 2001 February 3, 2000 November 28, 2001 February 3, 1994 September 25, 1997 August 3, 2000 November 28, 2001 February 3, 1994 September 25, 1997 August 10, 2000 Patrick Torphy December 6, 2001 March 13, 1994 September 25, 1997 September 20, 2000 September 26, 2001 March 13, 1994 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2001 September 20, 2000 September 20, 2001 Se					Antonio Morales November 5, 2002
Frank A. Marchitto December 25, 1993  John J. Schultz, Jr. February 9, 1994  William Biri March 13, 1994  March 13, 1994  May 5, 1998  April 20, 1997  Albert Applegate July 3, 2000  Albert Applegate July 9, 2000  November 5, 2001  February 9, 2001  February 9, 2000  November 28, 2001  February 9, 2000  Raymond November 28, 2001  February 9, 2000  Febru					Thomas Shoobridge November 30, 2002
John J. Schultz, Jr. February 9, 1994  William Biri March 13, 1994  Harold A. Seago May 22, 1994  May 5, 1998  May 19, 1997  And Pittius Anthony Gabriel September 25, 1997  August 3, 2000  Edward Steckler August 10, 2000  Movember 5, 2001  February 9, 2001  February 9, 1994  Anthony Gabriel September 25, 1997  August 10, 2000  February 9, 1994  March 13, 1994  February 9, 1994  February 9, 1994  Anthony Gabriel September 25, 1997  August 10, 2000  February 9, 2001  February 9, 1994  February 9, 2001  February 9, 2001  February 9, 1994  February 9, 2001  February 9, 2000  February 9					Freeman C. Rue February 3, 2003
February 9, 1994  July 5, 1997  August 3, 2000  November 28, 2001  February 9, 1994  William Biri  March 13, 1994  September 25, 1997  August 10, 2000  December 6, 2001  March 13, 1994  Harold A. Seago  May 22, 1994  May 5, 1998  Carroll M. Spencer, Sr.  September 20, 2000  December 26, 2001  March 13, 1994  May 5, 1998  September 20, 2000  March 20, 2000  Carmine Inzetta  Bruce					Conrad Schueler February 12, 2003
March 13, 1994  September 25, 1997  August 10, 2000  December 6, 2001  March 13, 1994  Harold A. Seago May 22, 1994  May 5, 1998  Carroll M. Spencer, Sr. September 20, 2000  December 6, 2001  March 13, 1994  Carroll M. Spencer, Sr. September 20, 2000  December 26, 2001  March 13, 1994  March 13, 1994  March 13, 1994  March 13, 1994  Carroll M. Spencer, Sr. December 26, 2001  March 13, 1994  Marc					Raymond A. Soporowsk February 18, 2003
May 22, 1994 May 5, 1998 September 20, 2000 December 26, 2001 Marc  James B. Baker Joseph Orlick William Bernd Carmine Inzetta Bruce					John A. Bukovinsky March 3, 2003
					George W. Wines March 6, 2003
January 17, 1995 May 16, 1998 November 20, 2000 March 2, 2002 April	<b>James B. Baker</b> January 17, 1995	<b>Joseph Orlick</b> May 16, 1998	William Bernd November 20, 2000	Carmine Inzetta March 2, 2002	Bruce Petersen April 16, 2003
					<b>Hal W. Ashmore</b> April 19, 2003

<b>Alvin A. Knott</b>	Frank Bachonski	<b>Steven Lahrman</b>	<b>Christopher Curran</b>	Julius 0. Fessell
May 2, 2003	August 15, 2004	February 4, 2006	April 29, 2007	June 1, 2009
William F. Clear	Edwin C. Moke, Jr.	<b>William Rehl</b>	Edward Soporowski	<b>Melvin Hegeman</b>
May 15, 2003	September 25, 2004	February 25, 2006	June 29, 2007	June 15, 2009
Harry W. Sassaman	Louis J. Seminaro	James Lockie	<b>David Orlowski</b>	<b>George Sabol</b>
June 7, 2003	October 20, 2004	March 9, 2006	August 13, 2007	August 9, 2009
Stephen R. Sehein	Joseph Otero	<b>John Butch</b>	Michael Chencharick	Ross Stearn Jr.
June 26, 2003	November 1, 2004	March 10, 2006	October 7, 2007	September 7, 2009
Stephen F. Elko	Royal Anderson	<b>Leonard Thomas</b>	<b>Gerald Buda</b>	Ronald Stevens
August 28, 2003	January 15, 2005	March 10, 2006	January 22, 2008	September 24, 2009
William J. Schwab	George Pyatt	Frank Wigmore	Albert S. Ogden	Leon P. Boyce
September 18, 2003	January 27, 2005	March 22, 2006	March 31, 2008	October 2, 2009
Alfred P. Stepnosky	Frank Resser	Robert R. Sabo	Thomas R. Zadlock	Joseph L. Gyarmati
October 21, 2003	February 21, 2005	May 1, 2006	May 24, 2008	October 13, 2009
Herschel H. Barker	<b>John Gecek</b>	Howard Therkelsen	Benjamin Payson	Harald Brandmahl, Jr.
October 22, 2003	February 21, 2005	May 11, 2006	May 31, 2008	October 27, 2009
John M. Beasley	<b>Stephen Divona</b>	John B. Clark	James J. Callahan	William R. Williamson, Jr
January 10, 2004	April 12, 2005	July 6, 2006	June 5, 2008	December 27, 2009
Anthony Decicco	Thomas Ashmore	<b>Keith F. Anderson</b>	Ernest Marrpodi	James W. Beacher
January 21, 2004	May 18, 2005	July 23, 2006	July 1, 2008	December 29, 2009
Carl W. Conter	<b>John Amaczi</b>	<b>Charles J. Fazio</b>	Edward J. Sofield	James L. Richard
January 30, 2004	June 13, 2005	November 5, 2006	August 4, 2008	December 30, 2009
Joseph Buckelew	Stephen Adams	William A. Clausen	Ross Jacobs, Jr.	Samuel E. Tomlinson
April 1, 2004	June 18, 2005	February 21, 2007	September 14, 2008	February 1, 2010
Norman Manteau	Lawrence E. Scala	<b>John A. Sorensen</b>	<b>Thomas A. Egan</b>	<b>George Kipp</b>
April 10, 2004	July 6, 2005	February 22, 2007	October 22, 2008	February 18, 2010
Gerald H. Hayes, Sr.	Thomas Chinchar	Leroy Clausen	Loius G. Strakes	Robert E. Simanek
April 15, 2004	July 14, 2005	March 9, 2007	November 13, 2008	February 20, 2010
Arne H. Rasmussen	<b>Guy M. Callahan</b>	Richard Bakos	Eugene J. Reilley	<b>Arthur Peterson</b>
May 31, 2004	September 9, 2005	March 13, 2007	March 23, 2009	May 10, 2010
Charles Lorentzen	<b>Gene Megill</b>	Henry P. Pietrucha	William Csaszar	Peter M. Martiak
June 7, 2004	January 10, 2006	April 4, 2007	March 29, 2009	May 21, 2010
George Mifsud, Jr.	Joseph Gutsick	Richard Kiamie	<b>Gene Saunders</b>	<b>Alex Malko</b>
June 17, 2004	January 20, 2006	April 11, 2007	April 23, 2009	May 27, 2010
Donald Beck	William Simanek	Stephen H. Frazee	Robert G. Kowitski	<b>Anthony Polizzio</b>
June 24, 2004	February 1, 2006	April 14, 2007	May 16, 2009	September 1, 2010

Thomas Halliday November 2, 2010 William F. Kohn, Sr. January 6, 2011 Glenn J. Thompson January 9, 2011 Aldrich W. Guscott January 20, 2011 William J. O'Buck February 7, 2011 Teddy Horuszak April 13, 2011 James Brusca, Sr. May 10, 2011 Carl J. Tyler June 12, 2011 Stanley W. Locha July 4, 2011 Andrew H. Browne July 31, 2011 John W. Kolowitz August 7, 2011 Edwin J. Gadek August 30, 2011 Albert J. Cutter, Sr. October 30, 2011 Isidore A. Pawlowski November 8, 2011 Arthur Zboyan November 15, 2011 Stephen Halasz

January 14, 2012 Robert Baier February 4, 2012 Keith S. Sherry February 17, 2012 Oscar D. Masters April 21, 2012 Joseph Feaster, Sr. April 26, 2012 Richard Flatley, Jr.

Fred Hanson March 12, 2013

Clarence J. Sorensen

June 16, 2012

Alan Malko July 23, 2012

William D. Wright, Jr. August 16, 2012

Richard A. Luszczewski October 27, 2012

> John R. Nicholas November 4, 2012

Thomas J. Hussey November 10, 2012

Dieter J. Feltham December 4, 2012

Robert E. Grohe December 5, 2012

Richard S. Farnham January 30, 2013

Carmine Armenti

February 11, 2013

Steve Sur February 27, 2013 Dennis M. Cronin March 17, 2013

March 22, 2013

James M. Buhl March 23, 2013

Carl Orlowski May 13, 2013

Douglas Towle June 21, 2013

Richard L. Mahn June 2, 2013

Rudolph V. Fotia August 12, 2013

William Zanzalari August 31, 2013

> William Albright September 7, 2013

John Meyer, Jr. September 13, 2013

Jason A. Billemeyer September 21, 2013

**Grover Smith** September 25, 2013

James H. Baker October 26, 2013

Michael Krehel November 1, 2013

Richard S. Masley January 11, 2014

Walter Bergacs March 16, 2014

Stephen Flachek May 8, 2014

Robert D. Meixner August 1, 2014

Joseph Schiavo August 14, 2014

Frank R. Young August 14, 2014

Donald Golden September 2, 2014

Walter R. Dey, Jr. November 12, 2014

Norman Pender November 12, 2014

William H. Sofield November 18, 2014

Robert VanMierlo November 23, 2014

Jeffrey Clausen November 26, 2014

Robert E. Spahr December 9, 2014

Peter D. Scofield February 22, 2015

Scott R. Hansen July 11, 2015

Russell Clement July 20, 2015

### Local 358 Members Who Have Passed Before Us

				November 16, 1976	February 17, 1979	December 1, 1981	May 2, 1984
<b>John Orspe</b>	<b>John Martin</b>	Michael Pastrick	<b>Arthur Kennedy</b>	Thomas Dalton	<b>Joseph Bash</b>	<b>Jack A. Hammer</b>	<b>Michael Sherry</b>
December 12, 1949	May 11, 1961	September 2, 1967	November 4, 1971	November 18, 1976	February 3, 1979	December 27, 1981	May 22, 1984
<b>Joseph Applegate</b>	<b>John Hudanish</b>	<b>Stephen Urban</b>	<b>John Pytel</b>	<b>John Digiacomo</b>	Andrew Rapack Jr.	<b>William Sheehy</b>	<b>John T. Donahue</b>
April 25, 1951	September 9, 1962	October 13, 1967	November 5, 1971	January 28, 1977	March 7, 1979	February 18, 1982	July 14, 1984
<b>William McDonough</b>	<b>Walter Marsh</b>	Charles Ryan Sr.	Charles Crane December 28, 1971	Abe Weinstein	<b>Arthur Wellbrook</b>	<b>Lawrence Magliocca</b>	Vernon Boulle
May 16, 1951	February 14, 1963	November 18, 1967		March 4, 1977	July 23, 1979	March 31, 1982	July 30, 1984
Andrew Rady	Edward Meisel	<b>Joseph J. Johnson</b>	Lauritz Gudmestad	Anthony Canzonier  March 18, 1977	Edward Goodman	<b>Arthur Scala</b>	<b>Julius Donces</b>
October 29, 1951	June 16, 1963	March 3, 1968	January 2, 1972		October 17, 1979	April 19, 1982	August 3, 1984
Edward Sofield Sr.	Angelo Pellegrine	Chester Rushing	Robert Callahan	Harvey Steidle	<b>Willard Warner</b>	<b>John Leschick</b>	Clinton Conover
February 21, 1953	September 30, 1964	March 7, 1968	February 5, 1972	May 5, 1977	November 19, 1979	June 8, 1982	August 11, 1983
<b>Victor Larsen</b>	<b>Paul Clark</b>	Harring Mohring	Alexander Martin	<b>Joseph Dralle</b>	Samuel Tremblay	Edward Maciorowski	Joseph Campbel
February 23, 1954	November 4, 1964	May 7, 1968	February 26, 1972	October 27, 1977	November 22, 1979	June 30, 1982	October 16, 1984
<b>John Slaniko</b>	<b>Thomas Knox</b>	August Lembcke	<b>Stanley Orlowski</b>	Theodore Zboyan	<b>George Pribula Sr.</b>	<b>Fred Gebhardt</b>	<b>Daniel B. Zboyar</b>
March 2, 1955	January 13, 1965	August 11, 1968	June 6, 1972	October 28, 1977	December 21, 1979	July 1, 1982	November 28, 198
Frederick Klepp March 26, 1955	<b>Theodore Gliva</b> June 5, 1965	<b>Joseph Timmins</b> July 10, 1968	<b>John Laughlin</b> July 20, 1972	Charles Black Sr. December 28, 1977	Andrew Leshick June 18, 1980	<b>Peter Czyzewski</b> July 27, 1982	Francis Dowling February 6, 1985
<b>Martin England</b>	<b>Roy White</b>	John Callahan	William Van Engelen	<b>Henry Geiling</b>	Knute A. Jensen	John Gadek	Henry Handricks
July 24, 1955	August 12, 1965	August 24, 1968	October 3, 1972	February 20, 1978	December 27, 1980	August 23, 1982	March 3, 1985
<b>Daniel Unger</b>	Andrew Sheehy	Stephen Sehein	Edward Bachman	<b>Michael Fritz</b>	<b>Charles Black Jr.</b>	Chester Hamer	<b>Andrew Bartosh</b>
August 17, 1955	January 23, 1966	January 13, 1969	October 11, 1972	February 27, 1978	January 20, 1981	September 28, 1982	May 20, 1985
Edward Soporowski	Lawrence McMahon Sr.	<b>William Sherry</b>	Murray Ziegler	Edward Tredb	<b>Barry Glikin</b>	<b>Joseph Andrechuck</b>	<b>Curtiss Brink</b>
December 30, 1955	April 12, 1966	April 18, 1969	December 3, 1972	May 17, 1978	January 27, 1981	November 29, 1982	August 6, 1985
<b>Jacob Glaser</b>	Russell Smith	Harry Rasnussen	Aloysius Hess	Frederick Hegeman	<b>John Schultz</b>	<b>Daniel Garibaldi</b>	<b>Anthony Flanner</b>
April 6, 1956	April 26, 1966	June 21, 1969	July 26, 1973	June 23, 1978	February 1, 1981	December 8, 1982	August 8, 1985
<b>Jay Franke</b>	Harold Brown	<b>John Kudrick</b>	James Arnott	Hamlet Whitaker	Clarence B. Shirk	Sewell Baldwin	<b>Charles Maguirk</b>
April 15, 1956	May 3, 1966	September 12, 1969	October 10, 1973	August 7, 1978	February 25, 1981	December 18, 1982	September 25, 198
<b>Eldon Raison</b> October 7, 1956	Andrew Zboyan December 30, 1966	<b>Chris Jensen</b> January 4, 1970	<b>Victor Therkelsen</b> February 11, 1974	<b>Joseph Molchan</b> October 6, 1978	Care Larsen May 1, 1981	Joseph Monush Jr. December 29, 1982	<b>John C. Boll</b> December 12, 198
<b>Henry Tiedgen</b>	<b>John Mckelvey</b>	<b>James Boyle</b>	<b>Stephen Bachman</b>	<b>David Palmiotti</b>	Chester Lund	Anthony Giordano	<b>George Evener</b>
January 25, 1957	January 8, 1967	January 27, 1970	April 26, 1974	October 26, 1978	June 24, 1981	May 13, 1983	December 26, 198
Martin Rasmussen May 13, 1958	<b>William Buchan</b> March 19, 1967	Frank Russell June 10, 1970	Frank Minnick September 4, 1974	James O'Brien December 27, 1978	<b>George Hudanish</b> August 4, 1981	Raymond Hansen June 5, 1983	<b>Joseph Kopclock</b> December 31, 198
<b>Ralph Gillis</b>	Charles Weidner	Charles Sherry	Edward Shoobridge	Albert Trudel	<b>William Morgan</b>	Francis C. Solt Sr.	Wallace G. Sofiel
July 31, 1959	June 30, 1967	October 27, 1970	September 15, 1975	January 2, 1979	August 5, 1981	November 19, 1983	May 8, 1986
<b>Joseph Zboyan</b>	<b>Donald Callahan</b>	Charles Clausen	<b>Gerard O'Brien</b>	<b>Robert Dahill</b>	Anthony Bubenheimer	<b>Richard Schneider</b>	<b>John Harrison</b>
January 20, 1961	July 5, 1967	November 17, 1970	November 14, 1975	January 16, 1979	August 16, 1981	January 8, 1984	May 19, 1986
<b>Julius Knudson</b>	<b>Lewis Swift</b>	<b>Fred Boll</b>	Robert Beck June 8, 1976	<b>Andrew Pittel</b>	<b>Alfred Cromwell</b>	Sam Georgianna	<b>Richard Stack</b>
April 24, 1961	July 16, 1967	August 2, 1971		January 2, 1979	October 10, 1981	January 13, 1984	August 12, 1986

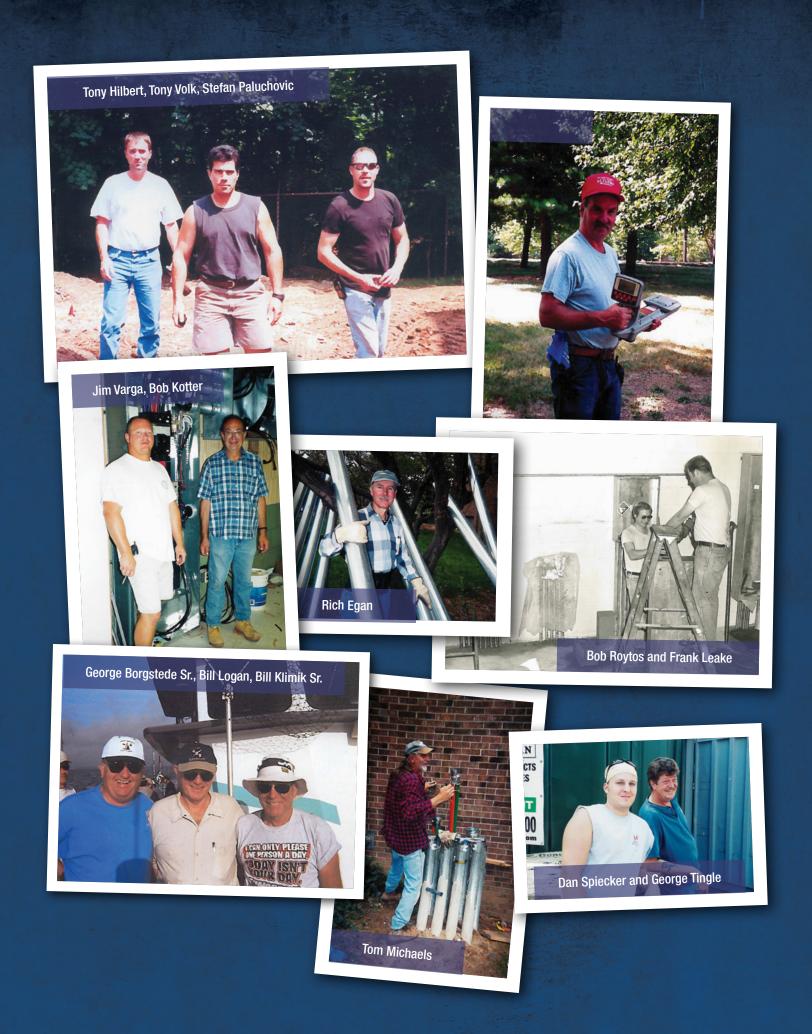
Gilbert Lund

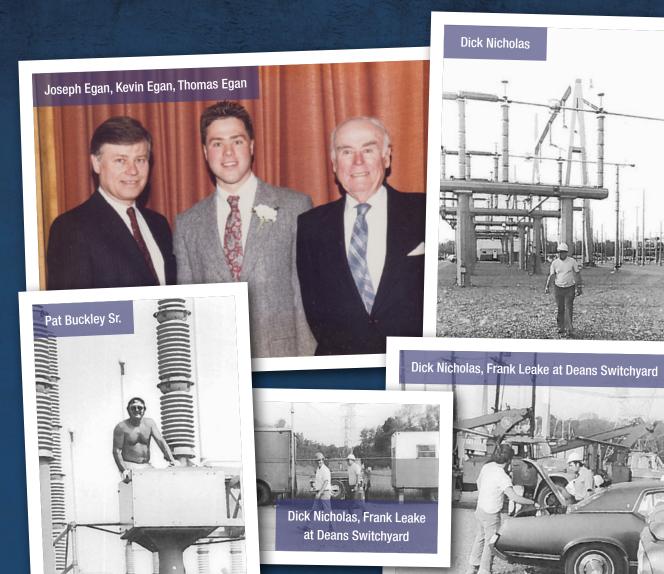
Nelson Applegate

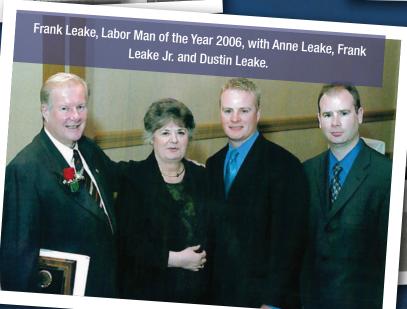
John Bona

Vincent Ryan

<b>John Fofrich</b>	<b>Kurt Gillar</b>	<b>Thomas Gillan</b>	<b>Frank Gaffney</b>
October 17, 1986	February 10, 1989	September 20, 1991	May 26, 1995
Mario Tomasetti December 5, 1986	George Pribula Jr. March 10, 1989	Frank Applegate October 5, 1991	David Wiggett June 20, 1995
Arthur Tiedgen December 8, 1986	Timothy McCaffrey  March 25, 1989	Edward Marratt October 17, 1991	Edward Fofrich November 1, 1995
John Bruce Smith December 26, 1986	Edward Moran	Hans Schreier	Stanley Nielsen
	March 29, 1989	October 18, 1991	January 26, 1996
Frank Horgos	<b>Brian Steigler</b>	<b>Joseph Hydock</b>	Herbert Rickman
March 12, 1987	April 10, 1989	October 23, 1991	January 28, 1996
William Christensen	Robert E. Herring	<b>John Engry</b>	Stanley White
March 29, 1987	June 22, 1989	February 4, 1992	August 2, 1996
<b>Leonard Palmer</b>	<b>Joseph Meilus</b>	William Coyle	Robert Liedtka
April 4, 1987	July 10, 1989	February 18, 1992	November 23, 1996
<b>Garyown Cookw</b>	<b>John J. Orsoe</b>	Walter Bohensky	<b>John Granski</b>
April 17, 1987	July 28, 1989	February 26, 1992	May 4, 1997
<b>Robert Spacht</b>	<b>Frank G. Russell</b>	<b>Kenneth Budd</b>	<b>John Meyers Sr.</b>
August 6, 1987	July 29, 1989	May 1, 1992	February 27, 1998
<b>Samuel Kushman</b>	<b>John W. Banfield</b>	Howard Eshleman	<b>Walter Stillman</b>
August 29, 1987	August 8, 1989	January 20, 1993	March 19, 1998
Kenneth R. Rapach	<b>Daniel J. Connolly</b>	<b>Hans Nevad Jr.</b>	Stephen Baralecki
December 5, 1987	November 12, 1989	March 4, 1993	March 31, 1998
<b>Fred Anderson</b>	Roscoe Watson	Francis J. Smith July 8, 1993	<b>Hoyett Morrison</b>
April 18, 1988	February 5, 1990		August 30, 1998
Edward Fofrich Jr.	<b>Michael Matey</b>	<b>James Schmidt</b>	<b>Lee Scheid</b>
June 2, 1988	February 25, 1990	October 13, 1993	January 20, 1999
<b>Jack Goodman</b>	<b>Harold Koenig</b>	<b>William Pottenger</b>	Courtland Cone
June 10, 1988	July 6, 1990	October 16, 1993	January 23, 1999
Arthur Conquest	Albert Guth Jr.	<b>Nicholas Hunyadi</b>	<b>Harry McDonnell</b>
June 21, 1988	October 8, 1990	December 4, 1993	February 12, 1999
Clarence A. Tyrell	<b>Phillip J. Cassidy</b>	Charles Burdick	<b>Bernard Bochonski</b>
November 27, 1988	November 19, 1990	January 11, 1994	February 23, 1999
Neal Hansen	Charles C. Peterson December 5, 1990	Eugene Reilley	Michael W. Chinchar
December 3, 1988		February 17, 1994	September 14, 1999
William C. Benni	<b>Albert Flath</b>	John F. Becker	Roland Novak
December 29, 1988	January 29, 1991	March 24, 1994	June 15, 2000
<b>Robert Mitchell</b>	<b>John Mazurowski Sr.</b>	<b>William Brady Jr.</b>	
January 9, 1989	March 1, 1991	October 7, 1994	
Frank F. Toth	<b>Oscar Lawrence</b>	<b>John Baumlin</b>	
February 6, 1989	April 21, 1991	May 18, 1995	

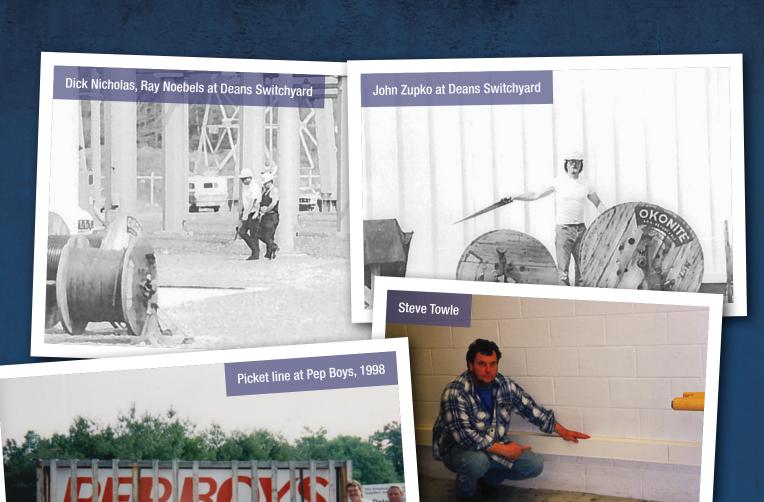




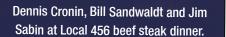


at Deans Switchyard



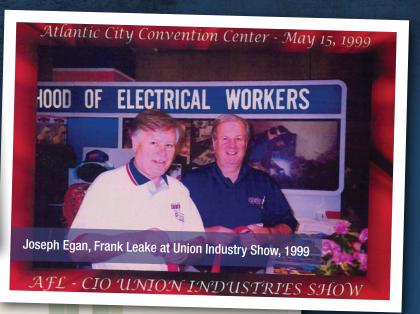


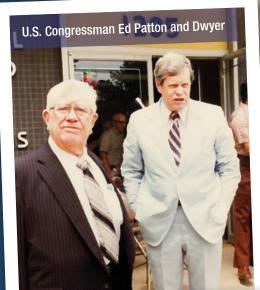




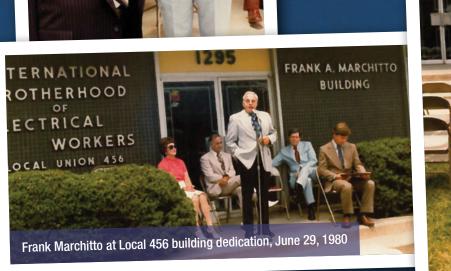








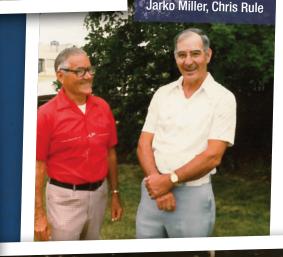


















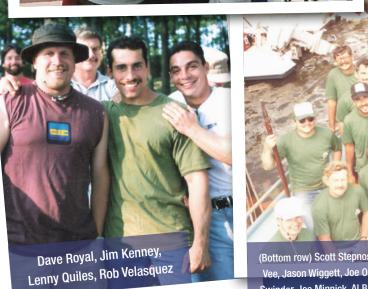
Vic Black, Bruce Petersen, Pete Martiak, Sal Forgione



Banfield, Fred Anderson, Guy Callahan







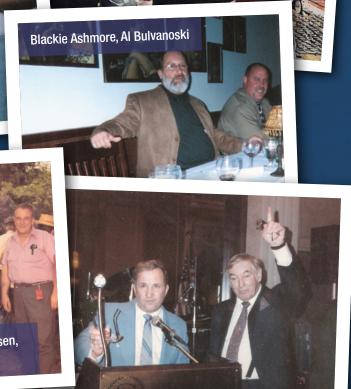


(back row) Ed Glinka, Dan Callahan, Tom Bachowski Sr., Mike Konowicz



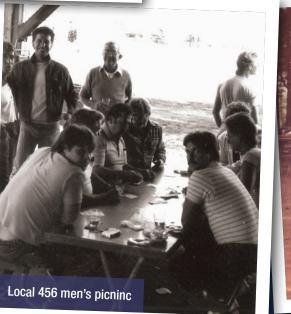
Norm Whitely, Bob Galleta

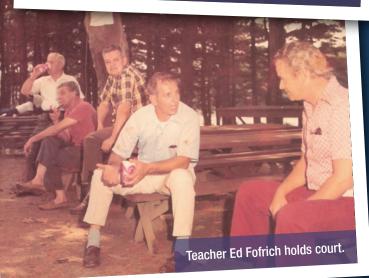


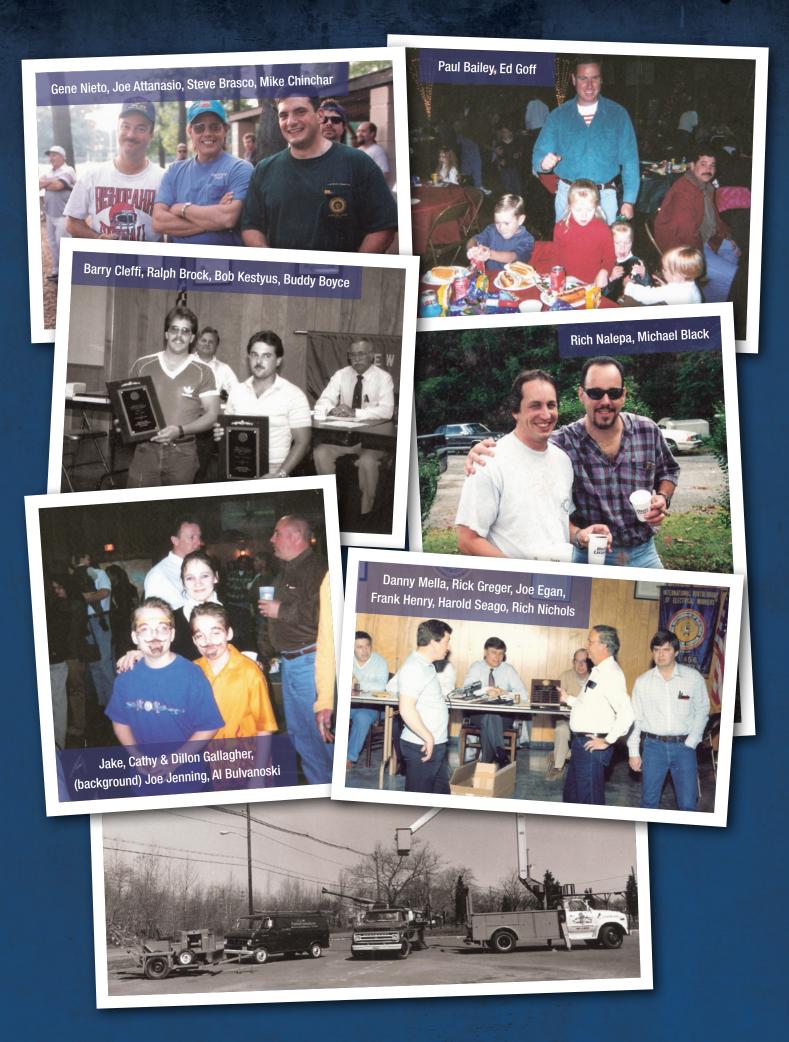


Steve Sehein, Business Manager Jim Callahan

I.B.E.W. Convention in Philadelphia, September 1996







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