



100TH ANNIVERSARY

HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS

LOCAL 5



100TH ANNIVERSARY

1918

A CENTURY OF SAFE & GREEN CONSTRUCTION

2018

LOS ANGELES & SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

**COMMEMORATIVE
HISTORY BOOK**

**Congratulations to the
Heat and Frost Insulators Local 5
on 100 years!**

**We wish you many more
years of success.**

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YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS.
HAPPY 100TH ANNIVERSARY!**

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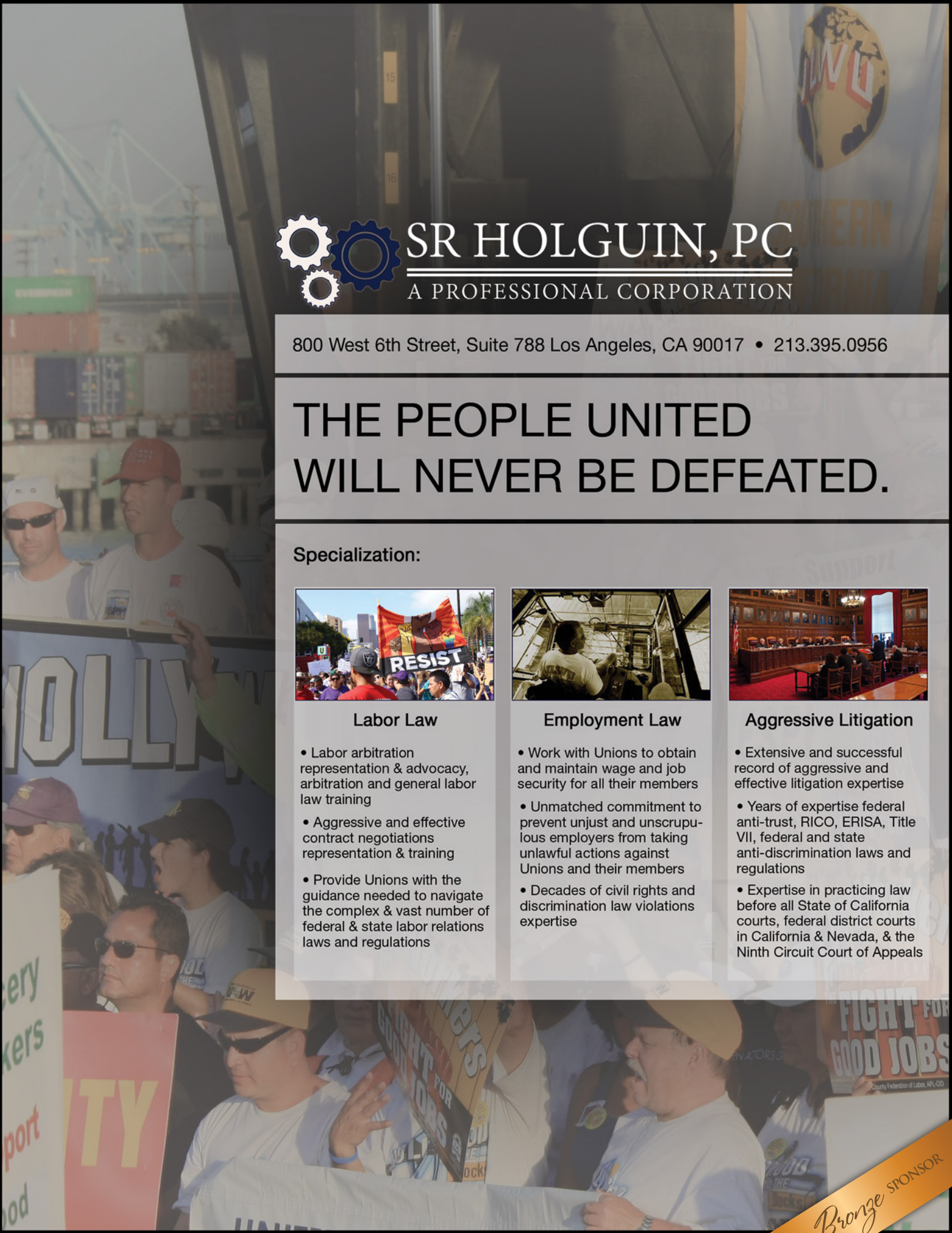
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Heat & Frost Insulators Local No. 5 100-Year Anniversary Celebration

Held in Conjunction with the Western States Insulators Conference Banquet

Monday, August 20, 2018

6:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m.

Hilton Anaheim

777 West Convention Way, Anaheim, California

Welcome Reception..... 6:00 p.m. to 6:45 p.m.
Presentations and Ceremony 6:45 p.m. to 7:15 p.m.
Dinner 7:15 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Entertainment and Socializing..... 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

BUILDING ON THE PAST STRENGTHENS OUR LOCAL 5 FAMILY

Brothers and Sisters,

It is an honor to be able to represent the members, past and present, as business manager of Local 5 as our local celebrates its 100th anniversary. Looking back at the men who have held this position, the things they were able to accomplish in good times and bad are truly a high standard to meet.

My family has been a part of Local 5 since the early 1950s; since then, in fact, my first day on the job was at the age of 20 working with my father, and my father's last day on the job was spent working for me. For more than 60 years, Local 5 has taken care of my family — as it has for so many others who have been blessed to be a part of it.

A short time after I became business manager, I found minutes and documents from the 1920s and forward showing the local has been at the forefront of organizing workers and companies. Our members made many sacrifices in the 1980s while working in the refineries at below-scale wages; I am proud to say that this is no longer true and we now man this work at full scale.

Along the way, Local 5 has become one of the largest locals in the continental United States. Organizing was and remains today the top reason we are 1,000 men and women strong.

Importantly, the members of Local 5 have further made it possible to train our apprentices and produce highly skilled journeymen to compete in the industry. Our Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee (J.A.T.C.) is able to train at a level never seen before in our local, and we now have a larger training facility, more instructors and equipment that mirrors jobsite conditions.

My goal as business manager is to help lead Local 5 to another 100 years. But Local 5 has been successful because of all the retired and present-day members who fought for better wages and working conditions the past 100 years. The quality of leadership from all who came before also made Local 5 what it is today. As in the past, I am sure there will be new leaders to take our place in the future and make Local 5 a stronger union.

In closing, I would like to say that being a member of this union and working side by side with many of you for 45 years has truly been an honor that I will never forget. God bless you all and all those to come.

Sincerely,

Michael Patterson, Business Manager
Heat and Frost Insulators Local No. 5



Local 5 officers (left to right) Business Agent Eddy Pena, Business Manager Michael Patterson and Business Agent Vidal Arce

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Insulators Local 5 and Union Histories give very special thanks to Local 5 retiree **Brother David Desmond** for his continued and tireless efforts and his unabated enthusiasm in helping to document the history of the local and to make this history program book a reality. **Thank you, David!**

Local 5 and Union Histories also thank the following for their contributions to this book:

Local 5 retiree Brother Doug Holler
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers, International Office
California State University, Fullerton, Pollak Library
California State University, Fullerton, History Department
Charles E. Young Research Library, University of California, Los Angeles

Head Historian: Calvin Jefferson
Art Direction: Andy Taucher
Layout & Design: Steven Demanett
Research Assistant: James M. Schrufer
Research Assistant: Michael Yebisu



THE HISTORY OF INSULATORS LOCAL No. 5 **A 100-YEAR TRADITION OF SERVING & PROTECTING SOCIAL & ITS UNION**

HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS

LOCALS

100TH ANNIVERSARY

1918

A CENTURY OF SAFE & GREEN CONSTRUCTION

2018

LOS ANGELES & SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Throughout the century since International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers Local No. 5 was re-chartered in July of 1918 by the union, which at the time was known as the **International Association of Heat, Frost and General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America**, the local's skilled mechanics have put their stamp on Los Angeles and Southern California. Indeed, the local has helped build and rebuild countless commercial, residential and industrial structures and edifices – including some of the most iconic skyscrapers, power plants and oil refineries – throughout its jurisdiction, helping to grow the region into the economic and cultural center it is in 2018.

But the legacy forged by Local 5 and witnessed in the many structural tributes on which its members have worked all around Southern California over the past 100 years was in true jeopardy even before the local received its charter in 1918.

Local 5 was one of four new local unions that had been organized in late 1910 and early 1911 by the International Association. At that time, however, a fervent anti-union atmosphere pervaded Los Angeles following the October 1, 1910, bombing of the *Los Angeles Times* building by two members of the ironworkers union that killed 21 newspaper employees and injured 100 others.

In the aftermath of the attack, the labor movement in Los Angeles collapsed as employers intensified efforts to break the labor movement in the city. As a result, according to *History of the Labor Movement in the United States* by Philip S. Foner, the city's Central Labor Council suffered "severe membership losses" by early 1912 and organized labor in the city would not begin to show signs of growth again until the 1950s.

The insulators and asbestos workers local union in Los Angeles could not survive that tumultuous period; consequently, the original Local 5 was disbanded sometime soon after it was chartered.

STARTING OVER WITH WWI UNDERWAY

Determined to organize its insulating industry, in early 1918 a group of Los Angeles insulators and asbestos workers applied for another charter from the Heat, Frost and General Insulators and Asbestos Workers (as did insulators in eight other cities that year). Subsequently, the union re-organized the city's insulators into Local 5 and issued the group a charter on **July 20, 1918**, to cover all of Southern California, including the City of San Diego.

With the aftermath of the *Los Angeles Times* building tragedy subsiding, the insulators and asbestos workers were one of many labor groups that were formed in the Los Angeles region in 1918. Other building trades locals chartered in the city that year were Electrical Workers No. 851, Ship Painters No. 140, the railway sheet metal workers and the iron workers of Torrance, California.

The “new” Local 5 held its first meetings in the **Los Angeles Labor Temple** and would continue to meet there for the next 20-plus years. For much of the local's first decade, members were primarily employed by **Master Felters** insulation and asbestos contractors, while many members worked in the numerous shipyards of Southern California that had grown exponentially – and continued to do so – with the country's entrance into World War I and an ongoing escalation of the U.S. Navy.

By April 1919, the local's mechanics were being paid 80 cents per hour and “helpers” or “improvers,” who were essentially apprentices, were being paid 54 cents per hour. (Elsewhere, union insulation and asbestos workers were also earning 80 cents per hour in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland and only 72-1/2 cents per hour in San Francisco.) Local 5's initiation fee for entrance into the local at that time was \$50.

With a membership of about 30 journeymen

INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHED 114 YEARS AGO

In 1903, Insulators Local No. 1 of St. Louis invited other trades to join it in an affiliation with the newly formed National Building Trades Council of America. The insulation locals that responded met to form a national union at their first convention on July 7, 1903.

During that meeting, the insulation union's constitution was drafted and approved, by-laws were adopted, A. J. Kennedy of Chicago was elected the first president of the organization and an assessment of \$1 per member was levied on each local union to pay expenses of the convention.

The following year, the union formally named itself the National Association of Heat, Frost and General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America. On September 22, 1904, the American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.) issued a charter designating the Association as a national union. On October 31, 1910, A.F.L. President Samuel Gompers signed the charter of affiliation for the international union to also represent several Canadian locals.

The union became affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A.F.L. on July 22, 1938.

During its 2007 Convention, the organization renamed itself the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers.

(Adapted and abridged from the *International Association 100-Year History*.)



Brother Joseph A. Mullaney, who signed the Local 5 charter in 1918 as International President of the Association of Heat & Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers — while leading the union in that position for 42 years from 1912 to 1954.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF



HEAT & FROST INSULATORS & ASBESTOS WORKERS

DOTH GRANT THIS

CERTIFICATE OF AFFILIATION

To G. Ruster	P. C. Sanderson
J. Ratzlaff	R. F. Hamilton
R. Scott	A. H. Fri.
G. Depledge	T. S. Goldsberry
A. E. Shadrick	E. E. Wakeman
	J. D. Beruleon

and to their successors legally qualified, to constitute the Union herein named and known under the title of Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers Local No. 5 for the purpose of a thorough organization of the trade, and a more perfect Federation of all **TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS**. And the Union being duly formed, is empowered and authorized to initiate into its membership any person or persons in accordance with its own laws. And to conduct the business affairs of said Union in compliance with the best interests of the trade and labor in general. The autonomy of the Union is hereby ordained and secured.

Provided, That the said Union do conform to the Constitution, Law's, Rules and Regulations of the **INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT & FROST INSULATORS & ASBESTOS WORKERS** and in default thereof, or any part, this Certificate of Affiliation may be suspended or revoked according to the laws of this Association. And should the said Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers Local No. 5 Los Angeles Cal. be dissolved, suspended or forfeit this Certificate of Affiliation, then the persons to whom this Certificate of Affiliation is granted, or their successors, bind themselves to surrender the same with such other property as shall properly belong to this Association. And further, in consideration of the due performance of the above, the

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT & FROST INSULATORS & ASBESTOS WORKERS does hereby bind itself to support the said Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers Local No. 5 in the exercise of all its rights, privileges and autonomy as an affiliated Union.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF We have subscribed our Names, affixed the Seal of the International Association of Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers, this Twentieth day of July AD One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen



J. A. Mullaney
Thomas J. McNamara
President
Secretary

Reorganized.

Local 5 charter, dated July 20, 1918, and signed by International President Joseph A. Mullaney and International Secretary Thomas J. McNamara.

When Brother Alvin E. Shadrick passed away on March 4, 1973, at age 81, he had been the last living signer of the Local No. 5 charter in 1918.

and improvers, the local early on actively sought to align itself with the city's labor organizations, and in early April 1919 it applied to join the **Central Labor Council** of Los Angeles. Later that same month, the local then applied to join the **Metal Trades Council**, which accepted an insulators and asbestos workers delegate, Brother Fred Olding, in October.

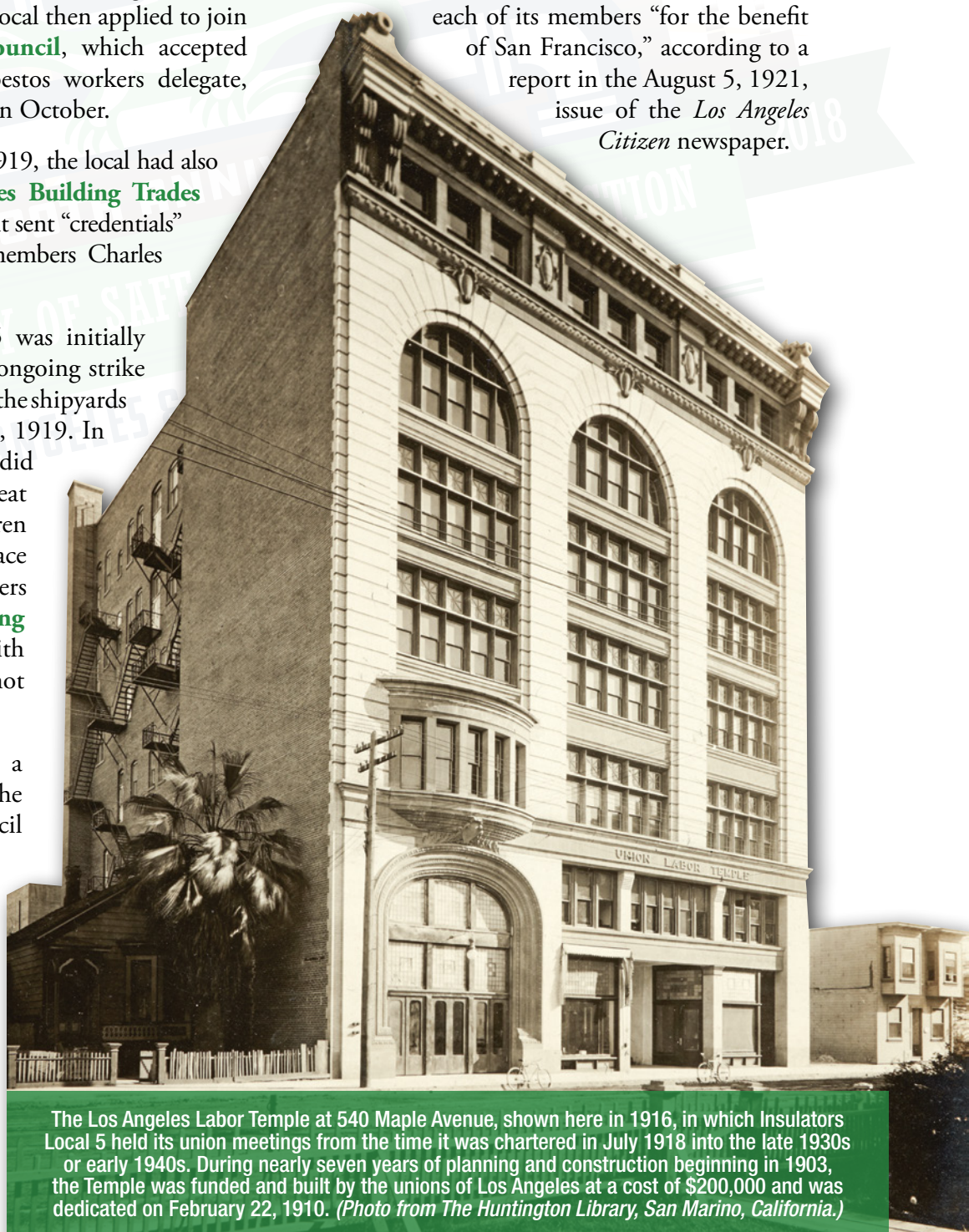
By the end of May 1919, the local had also joined the **Los Angeles Building Trades Council**. That month, it sent "credentials" into the council for members Charles Patterson and J. Kubly.

Meanwhile, Local 5 was initially very supportive of an ongoing strike by union machinists in the shipyards that began on May 23, 1919. In October, the local did not yield despite a threat by a contractor, Warren & Bailey, to replace the local's members employed in the **Long Beach Shipyard** with "scabs" if they did not return to work.

However, during a special meeting of the Metal Trades Council in November, the local voted that the strike should be ended and the building trades should return to work. That month, the local also asked the Building Trades

Council to call off strikes in the Long Beach and **Southwestern** shipyards.

Local 5 was also cognizant of its brothers who were in distress elsewhere, as in February 1920 the local's members refused to work at the Southwestern shipyard because it was servicing ships from San Francisco, where a strike was taking place at the time. The insulators and asbestos workers the following year in August 1921 would levy an assessment from each of its members "for the benefit of San Francisco," according to a report in the August 5, 1921, issue of the *Los Angeles Citizen* newspaper.



The Los Angeles Labor Temple at 540 Maple Avenue, shown here in 1916, in which Insulators Local 5 held its union meetings from the time it was chartered in July 1918 into the late 1930s or early 1940s. During nearly seven years of planning and construction beginning in 1903, the Temple was funded and built by the unions of Los Angeles at a cost of \$200,000 and was dedicated on February 22, 1910. (Photo from The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.)

The local was also supportive of other labor activities, such as organizing, within its own jurisdiction. For instance, the insulators and asbestos workers made an \$8.50 donation to the Central Labor Council in August 1920 "for labor's campaign fund," the August 13, 1920, *Citizen* reported.

But the union insulators and asbestos workers were forced at the time to confront invasions of their work in Los Angeles by other building-trades locals. In particular, Local 5 in early 1921 even asked the Building Trades Council for "assistance ... in regard to working with the plumbers," according to the February 11, 1921, *Citizen*, while also protesting to the Council "that other crafts (were) doing (insulation) work within their jurisdiction."

ROARING IN THE '20S WITH RISING PROGRESS

Regardless of the various challenges, the "Roaring Twenties" were a time of great progress for Los Angeles and Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local 5. A delegate from the local even reported to the Central Labor Council in May 1921 that the organization was "taking in helpers and making splendid progress," the *Citizen* announced in its May 13, 1921 issue.

During the 1920s, many of downtown Los Angeles's most famous historic buildings were erected, including majestic movie palaces, the **Biltmore Hotel** and City Hall, providing ample employment opportunities for Local 5 members. Elsewhere, among several industrial projects on which Local 5 members were involved into and during the early 1920s was construction and expansion of an oil refinery for the **Pan American Petroleum Company** (which decades later would be merged into the Standard Oil Company).

Even a reduction in asbestos workers' wages in the Los Angeles shipyards in mid-1921, which Local 5 had unsuccessfully attempted to prevent, did not hinder the local. On the

contrary, a delegate again was able to declare to the Central Labor Council in July 1921 that the local was still making "some progress."

With the abundant work in its jurisdiction, the local's membership reached upwards of 42 mechanics and improvers during 1921.

However, in order to protect the headway it was making, Local 5 **Secretary Guy DePledge** announced in the July 1921 *Asbestos Worker Journal*, the monthly publication of the International Association, that national reports of Southern California being a "workingman's paradise" where "jobs are hunting the men" were the product of the city's anti-labor Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers Association in an effort to "flood the city with labor and drive out the unions." Instead, Brother DePledge warned that brother insulators and asbestos workers seeking employment should "keep away from California" as they would "find it only a playground."

What's more, by 1923 only 30 of the 100 asbestos workers employed within the City of Los Angeles at the time were members of the union, placing Local 5 in a precarious position.

The American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.) in November of the year moved to reverse that trend, which was also persistent in the other building trades in the city. To that end, after a visit to the city, A.F.L. **President Samuel Gompers** formulated an organizing campaign for Los Angeles and his organization appropriated \$500,000 towards unionizing the town.

Local 5 also did its part, reducing its initiation fee to \$15 and also placing a business agent in the field in 1923. After International Association **General President Joseph A. Mullaney** visited the local late that year and reported in the January 1924 *Journal* that it was "holding its own, with the prospects of soon manning the only open (non-union) shop in town," the local voted on May 7 that each



Local 5 members and officers in the local's meeting hall on Fifth Avenue in Los Angeles during the mid- to late-1940s.

member would donate \$1 per week to keep a business agent in the field at an annual salary of \$131.50.

As a result, Local 5 doubled its membership during the second half of 1923 and the first half of 1924, and by July of that year it had more than 55 members. That month, the local reported to the Central Labor Council that work in its trade was "fair."

By April 1925, the union insulators and asbestos workers of Los Angeles were earning a wage scale of \$1 per hour. (Their counterparts in Baltimore and Philadelphia were being paid \$1.05, in Cleveland \$1.25 and in New York \$1.31-1/4 per hour.) Later that year in August, Local 5's new **Business Agent Douglas K. Jett** was able to report to the membership that conditions for the local were "very favorable" while members were working on a variety of projects that included construction of a hospital in San Fernando, California.

But the local and Brother Jett still had to deal with challenges to the collective well-being of the union insulators and asbestos workers. In once such instance in late October 1925, the local threatened to pull its men from the **Johns-Manville Company** insulation shop until the contractor agreed to pay double-time wages for work on Sundays.

With its relations with contractors steadily improving, after Local 5 in late 1925 asked for a raise to \$9 per day for an **eight-hour workday**, the shops informed the union in December that they would want a signed agreement in return for giving the local an increase in wages.



Ultimately, the local received the \$1-per-day raise on April 15, 1926, in a contract with all of its Master Felters' shops.

Several of the local's members would also be steadily employed at the chemical plants being built in Death Valley, California, during the late 1920s (during which transportation to the job sites in the then-remote desert region was harrowing at times). Perhaps most notably, Local 5 craftsmen helped build the **American Potash & Chemical Corporation** plant in Trona, California, beginning in 1927 and into the 1930s, although charter member **Brother Thomas Goldsberry** died on the last day of a job there in 1931.

SURVIVING THROUGH HISTORIC DEPRESSION

Unrelenting in its drive to protect the union insulation industry, by 1927 Local 5 was involved in efforts to secure the "enactment of an ordinance pertaining to their craft" within the City of Los Angeles. To that end, the local informed the Central Labor Council that it gave "unqualified sanction" to any action by the Council that would help pass such legislation, the *Citizen* reported on February 4, 1927.

The Council's annual report for that year also showed that the insulators and asbestos workers had made a "material increase in membership" and had sustained a wage scale of \$9 per day during the previous year. What's more, Local 5 during the closing months of 1926 had come to an agreement with "the last firm which was using non-men."

Meanwhile, the region's shipyards continued to employ Local 5's mechanics. In particular, the Southern Asbestos Company had the asbestos subcontract for the reconditioning of the steamship **City of Honolulu** in the Los Angeles dry dock beginning in early 1927, which "put all the local's spare men to work," the *Citizen* reported on April 18, 1927.

The local's members were also employed by the Warren Bailey Company during that time on construction of a new **Southern California Edison Power Plant**, as well as other generation facilities as the demand for power in the growing region soared. Local 5 mechanics were further working on a host of additional projects, including construction of the Marion Davies Hospital and the City of Los Angeles Hall of Records.

Despite the local's favorable employment conditions, officers revealed during its January 28, 1928, general membership meeting that its financial status "indicated action was necessary." Following a "red-hot discussion," the local voted in a secret ballot that evening to pass a resolution to raise the monthly dues to \$5 per month.

The membership also approved a motion to send a letter to San Francisco telling insulators there to "stay away as no work available at this time."

Into the next year, members were kept busy in the oil refineries as well as on various other projects. The new American Legion building in Los Angeles was favorable to the union at first, but by February 20 the local had placed construction of the building on its unfair list.

As it did throughout the nation, the **Great Depression**, which began when the U.S. stock market crashed on October 29, 1929 (history's "Black Tuesday") and lasted through the following decade, would greatly impact Local 5 and its jurisdiction – although the City of Los Angeles hosted the 10th Summer Olympics in 1932. The historic economic collapse and subsequent financial and human disaster stifled construction more than any other industry in California and the United States.

Meanwhile, **Business Agent W. R. "Curly" Michener** had embarked on a stepped-up organizing campaign to bring insulators throughout the local's large jurisdiction into

the union, an effort he would continue into the early 1930s. However, because of the local's uncertain finances and the vast size of the area it represented, he often had to borrow money from other building-trades locals to help fund his travels during the organizing drive.

It was also during the early 1930s that the International Association divided locals into regional conferences, including the **Western States Conference** in which Local 5 belongs, so that neighboring locals could better work with and assist each other.

But before the more severe effects of the Depression impacted the union insulation industry of Southern California, the Master Felters in March 1930 agreed to a \$10 per-day wage for Local 5 mechanics and a **five-day work week** (down from five-and-a-half days) of eight hours per day beginning April 1 – although work at the shipyards would still encompass five-and-a-half days per week at \$10 per day. With the new agreement in place, Local 5 **Secretary Victor B. Wicks** reported in the May 1930 *Journal* that conditions had been “very good” for the local and all of its members were working.

Some of the major projects on which the local's members were employed at the time included construction of the new, 1,680-bed **Los Angeles County General Hospital** beginning December 7, 1930, until the \$12-million facility opened in December 1933. Union insulators and asbestos workers also worked at the **Western Pacific Gasoline Company Plant** during the early 1930s.

The local and the union building trades realized another gain when on December 18, 1931, Los Angeles County and the Los Angeles Labor Council reached an agreement on a prevailing wage scale to be paid on public works projects. Among the union crafts for which a wage was fixed, the asbestos workers were awarded \$10 per day.

With the steady supply of work and the increase in pay for its membership, the local's finances stabilized during that time.

However, employment slowed dramatically by late 1933 as the Depression tightened its grip in the West; consequently, Local 5's wage scale remained stagnant at \$10 per day into early 1937. While some members were

working in shipyards and breweries, the local was essentially left to forage for work; during that time, for example, the local regularly asked the Los Angeles school board to give any asbestos work to its members.

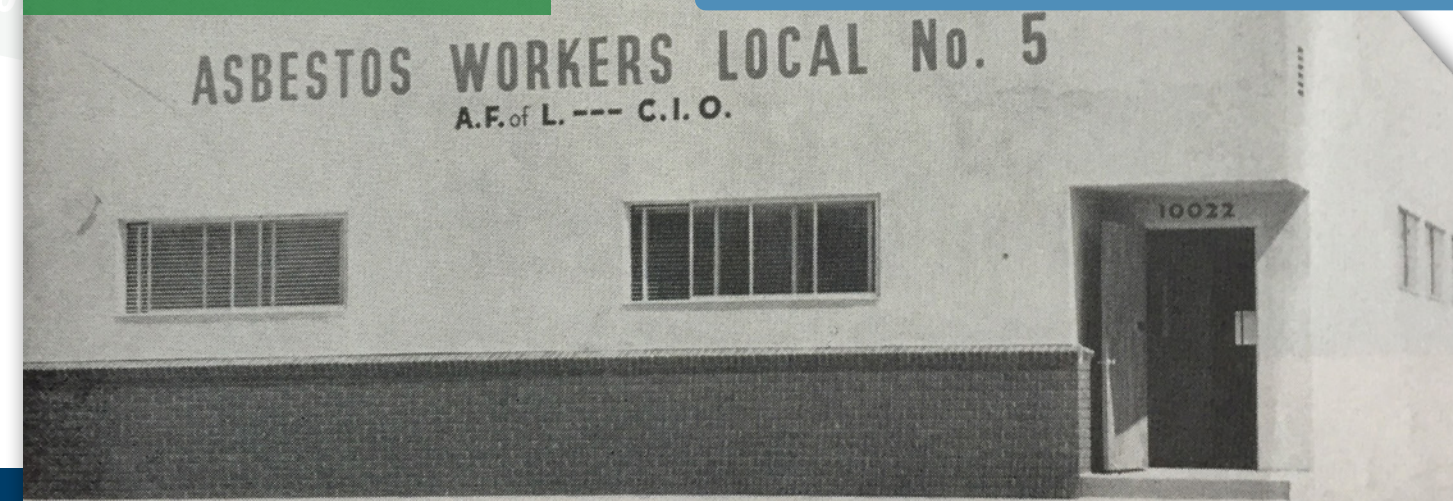
Regardless, Local 5 stayed vigilant in protecting the union construction industry and, in particular, the asbestos and insulation sector. As such, the local joined most all other trades in November 1934 in assessing each of its members 5 cents to “carry on the fight against the employers who always are seeking new ways to harass and embarrass” the labor movement in the construction industry. Brother Michener reported to the local's November 21 general membership meeting. Nearly three years later in early 1937, Local 5 also fully participated in an organizing drive executed for all of the trades by the Los Angeles Building Trades Council.

MAKING GAINS, AIDING THE WAR EFFORT

With construction basically dormant, on May 1, 1937, the wage scale for the union insulators and asbestos workers of Local 5 was reduced to \$9 per day – with the promise from the Master Felters that it would be returned to \$10 per day on November 1.

The International Association local, which was affiliated with the A.F.L., was also contending at the time with another threat from the union workers of the **Committee**

Local 5's new union hall and offices at 10022 South Broadway in Los Angeles, which the local officially opened on September 21, 1956.



LOCAL 5 MEETING LOCATIONS AND OFFICES

Los Angeles Labor Temple
540 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles
July 1918 to Late 1930s/Early 1940s

Local 5 Union Hall
3115 Fifth Avenue, Los Angeles
Late 1930s/Early 1940s to Early 1950s

Local 5 Union Hall
253 West 61st Street, Los Angeles
Early 1950s to September 1956

Local 5 Union Hall
10022 South Broadway, Los Angeles
September 1956 to Late 1960s

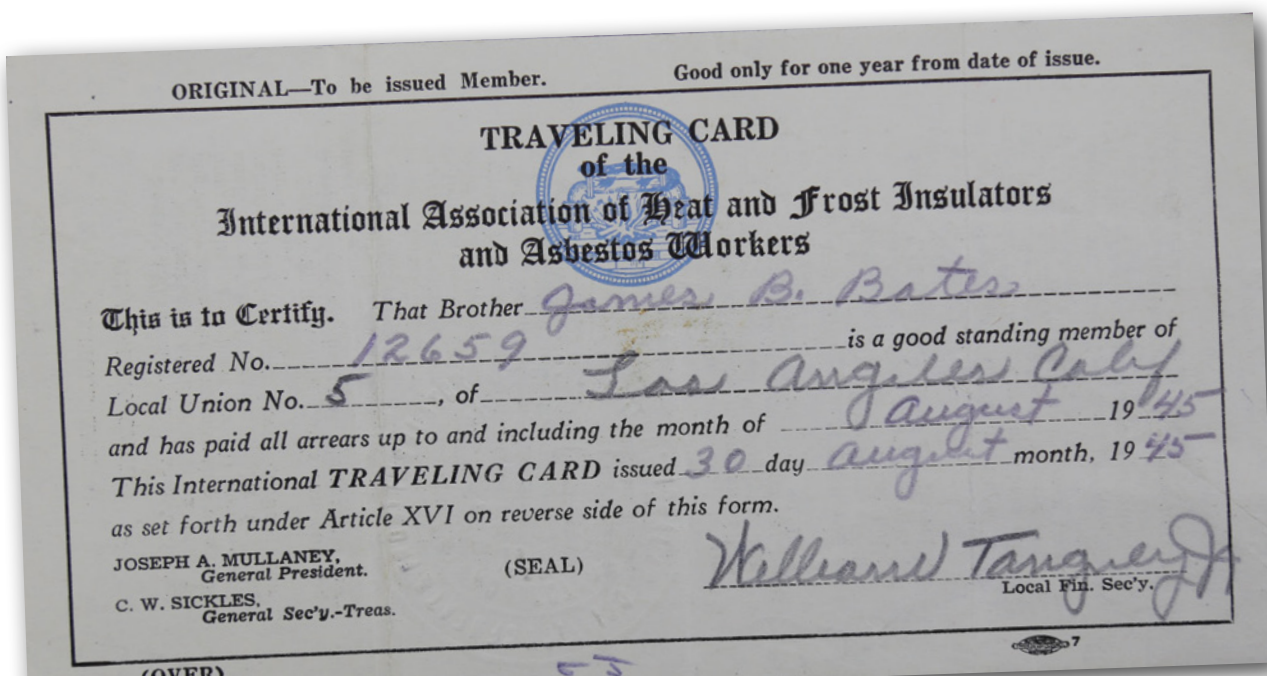
Long Beach Trades Hall
1231 Locust Avenue, Long Beach
Late 1960s to Late 1970s
Office: 1829 West Imperial Highway, Los Angeles
Late 1960s to Mid-1970s
Office: 1636 West 8th Street, Los Angeles
Mid-1970s to Early 1980s

Carpenters' Hall
2200 West 7th Street, Los Angeles
Late 1970s to Early 1980s

Los Angeles Building Trades Auditorium
1626 Beverly Boulevard
Office: 520 South Lafayette Park Place, Los Angeles
Early 1980s to 1994

Local 5 Union Hall
670 East Foothill Boulevard, Azusa
1994 to August 2017

Local 5 Union Hall
3833 Ebony Street, Ontario
August 2017 to present



The traveling card of Local 5 Brother James Bates from 1945.

for Industrial Organization (C.I.O.). Local 5 subsequently held a meeting on June 2, 1937, to discuss ways in which the local could protect itself against the “C.I.O. invasion” of work in the oil refineries in the Local 5 jurisdiction.

That evening, the local voted to make its initiation fee for workers at refineries who wanted to join Local 5 “comparable to the C.I.O. fee for this form of work.” The local further agreed that when it was “financially impossible” for an applicant to pay the entire initiation fee, he would still be admitted into the local and would pay the fee at \$2 per day after he was employed.

(The C.I.O., a federation of industrial unions in the United States and Canada, was formed in 1935 and changed its name to the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1938. It would eventually merge with the A.F.L. in 1955.)

Work picked up dramatically for Local 5 beginning in the late spring of 1937, boosted by a substantial amount of air-conditioning installations in commercial and residential structures throughout the region. With construction on some large buildings around Los Angeles underway and work in refineries

During World War II, Local 5 voted in November 1943 to purchase a plaque with the names of all of its brothers who were serving in the U.S. Armed Forces. The local also passed a motion that members each contribute \$1.50 per month for the next 12 months to the Los Angeles Community War Chest.

During the local's January 21, 1944, general meeting, the membership voted to “secure an air mattress” for Brother William Fonneville, who was a private serving with the Armed Forces in Italy. (Brother Fonneville would go on to be a longtime employee of Thorpe and Plant insulation companies.)

By July 1945, Local 5 had also purchased \$1,500-worth of U.S. War Bonds



picking up, all of the local's mechanics were employed throughout most of the balance of that year.

To further enhance its improving condition, the local informed contractors in June 1937 that it would claim all rock-wool insulation work, especially pertaining to home construction. Then in early August of that year, Local 5 and the District Council of Carpenters entered into a joint agreement that would also be signed by the cork-insulation contractors “in order to have harmony on all future work,” thereby avoiding jurisdictional conflicts between the two trades.

In the aftermath of those gains, Brother Wicks, who was now Local 5's business agent, announced during the local's August 4, 1937, general membership meeting, “Our craft is in much better position than ever before.”

The union insulators and asbestos workers of Los Angeles and Southern California were able to maintain their \$10 daily wage scale into 1940, by which time the nation had made its way through the Great Depression. (The union brothers in San Francisco were also earning \$10 per day at that time, while union insulators in New York were being paid \$16 and in Baltimore, Buffalo and Philadelphia they were earning \$11 per day.)

After the United States entered World War II immediately following the Japanese surprise attack on the U.S. Navy fleet at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the nation and Southern California experienced a dramatic jump in industrial production created by the demand to supply the war. As a result, the construction industry and its insulators and asbestos workers were called upon to use their skills for the war effort. (Perhaps most notably, asbestos workers played a “crucial role” in reconstruction of Navy ships that had been damaged at Pearl Harbor, the International Association's 100-year history points out.)

In particular during the war, Local 5 mechanics insulated many of the 467 “liberty ships” – simple cargo vessels mass-produced during World War II on an unprecedented scale – built by the California Shipbuilding Corporation at its shipyard on Terminal Island in Los Angeles. Led by California Shipbuilding, the ship-manufacturing industry in the Los Angeles area greatly expanded during the war, providing Local 5 with a strong source of employment and a means to further support the armed forces.

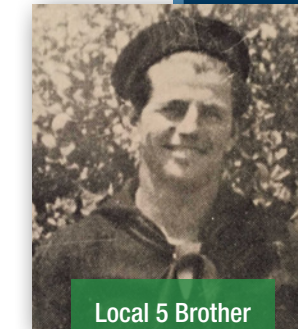
Among multiple other wartime production industries, Local 5 members also worked at the American Cyanamid Company chemical cyanide plant in Azusa, California, and the Bethlehem Shipyard in the San Pedro community of Los Angeles, where destroyers were built.

In fact, Local 5 was so inundated with jobs at that time that it employed members of the Operative Plasterers' International Association union, which was a common practice during the war for Heat, Frost and General Insulators and Asbestos Workers locals around the country.

A new agreement with the Insulation Contractors Association of Southern California in March 1944 gave the union insulators and asbestos workers a 25-cent raise to \$1.50 per hour on private work, although the local had asked contractors for a hike to \$1.75. Meanwhile, Local 5 and all of the building trades were subject to a Wage Stabilization Agreement during the war, which required wage rates on all government war construction work to be frozen at levels prevailing on July 1, 1942.

Still cognizant of the need to protect its industry even during that busy war period, the local in April 1944 established an Asbestos Workers Trade Board with its contractors. The panel of five representatives each from the union and the employers would act as a

LOCAL 5 MEMBER MADE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE DURING W.W. II



Local 5 Brother
Robert T. Noble

While serving with the U.S. Coast Guard in the Philippine Theatre during World War II, Local 5 Brother Robert T. Noble was killed when the ship on which he was attached sank after being attacked by an enemy aircraft.

“Brother Noble will be sadly missed by his immediate family, many friends and members of Local No. 5,” the local's recording secretary, Henry Thompson, wrote in the July 1945 *Asbestos Worker* journal.

watchdog over the insulation- and asbestos-working industry in Southern California while also promoting labor-management harmony.

Local 5 also voted during its membership meeting on October 20, 1944, to “go on record as being opposed to a charter being issued for a local at the Naval Base at Terminal Island.” However, the International Association soon after organized Asbestos Workers Local 20 at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, which during World War II provided routine and battle-damage repairs to various military tankers, cargo ships, troop transports, destroyers and cruisers.

With the war and its need for production at home grinding towards its ultimate outcome, before the end of 1944, Local 5 membership surpassed 120 mechanics and improvers. When fighting ended in May 1945 in Europe and in September 1945 in the Pacific Theater, the local's scale with its employers was still \$1.50 per hour, the same wage being paid to San Francisco asbestos workers while those in Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York were earning between \$1.65 and \$2 per hour.

Before the end of the decade, Local 5 and its contract with the Insulation Contractors of Southern California was put into national

spotlight when a former member of the International Association local in Philadelphia, Warren H. Spooner, filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board (N.L.R.B.) charging that the contract prevented him from gaining employment in Local 5's jurisdiction. Ultimately, the N.L.R.B. ruled in October 1949 that the agreement contained an illegal "closed-shop" section, the October 14 *Los Angeles Times* reported, after which the local and its contractors agreed to "eliminate from their contract that section which discriminates against a worker not in favor with the union." The Board further directed the local to "post a notice in its meeting hall in which it sets forth that it will not coerce workers or require employers to discriminate against workers in connection with union membership activities."

FLOURISHING '50S INCLUDE STRIKE, PENSION

Local 5 members were busy with work throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s, particularly with multiple projects on power plants and oil refineries throughout the local's jurisdiction. In particular, a large expansion of a **Standard Oil refinery** in El Segundo, California, during the early- and mid-1950s employed a sizeable number of Local 5 mechanics. *(The refinery, which was built in 1912, is still operational in 2018 under the Chevron Corporation and is the largest refinery on the West Coast of the United States.)*

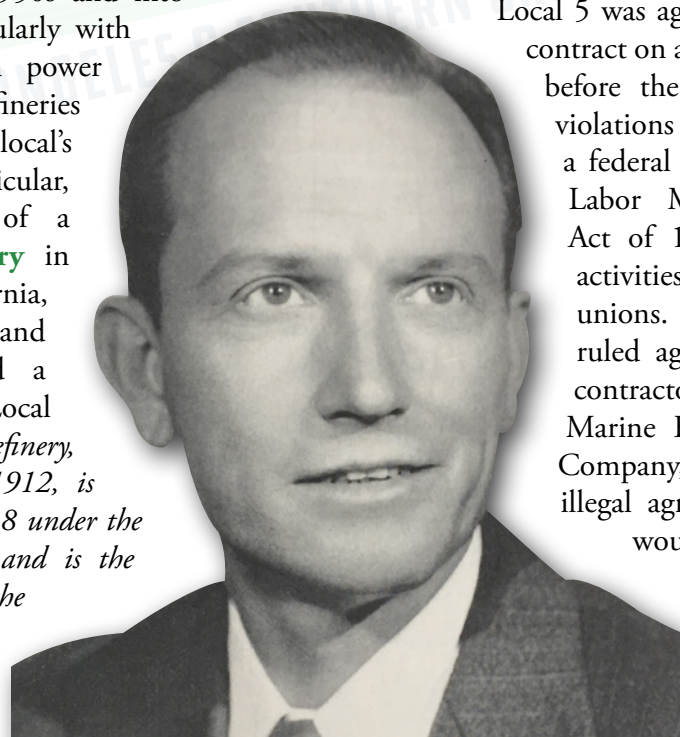
Many other Local 5 members would also be employed in several shipyards in the

region during the 1950s, including the **Todd Pacific Shipyards** in San Pedro (after the Todd Corporation purchased the shipyard from the U.S. Navy following World War II), where they continued to work alongside members of Local 20. *(Todd Shipyards would be the last shipbuilder operating at the Los Angeles Harbor when it eventually closed in 1989, soon after which Local 20 would be disbanded.)*

With members so busy that traveling asbestos workers were employed in the Local 5 jurisdiction, wages for the local's journeyman-level mechanics in 1950 were up to \$2.50 per hour.

The following year, the union's contract with its employing contractors included a first-ever paid **Health and Welfare** benefit. Beginning August 1, 1951, contractors agreed to pay 7-1/2 cents per hour worked into the newly created **Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers Health and Welfare Fund**.

Local 5 was again made to defend its contract on a national level that year before the N.L.R.B. for alleged violations of the Taft-Hartley Act, a federal law also known as the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 that restricts the activities and powers of labor unions. The Board again ruled against the local and its contractors, and specifically the Marine Engineering & Supply Company, declaring they "made illegal agreements that in effect would establish closed-shop working conditions and brought about the firing of six non-union workers," the November 4, 1951, *Los Angeles Times* reported. After deciding that the fired workers were



Member Headed International Association

Local 5 **Brother Albert E. Hutchinson** was first elected business manager of the local in December 1949, served as president of the Western States Conference of Insulators that year and was also appointed an International Vice President of the International Association of Insulators in 1950. He would go on to lead the international union as its general president from September 5, 1967, to June 19, 1972.



Local 5 members and officers gathered in December 1951 at the local's union hall on Fifth Avenue in Los Angeles.

"unlawfully kept from work under an illegal contract," the Board ordered the union and contractors to repay them for wages "lost as a result of discriminatory policies."

Regardless, Local 5 was flourishing in the early 1950s and hosted the International Association Conference in 1951. Afterwards, International Association General President Mullaney even announced in the *Journal* that during his visit to Los Angeles he found "a good labor market with an all-time high of wage rates."

Among the many construction projects on which the local's growing membership was working during that time, mechanics helped expand and modernize the old **Patton State Hospital** in San Bernardino City, California, in 1952 and 1953. What's more, the local was so committed to ensuring its members were producing only quality installations, upgrades and abatements that in March 1953 it formed a "**Slam Committee**" of two members to "check inferior work on jobs that have been reported."

Meanwhile, the local stayed engaged in safeguarding organized labor and in May 1953 contributed \$50 to the Clark County Building and Construction Trades Council to be used for radio airtime in its campaign to fight anti-union, so-called "right to work" state legislation that would prohibit required union membership and payment of dues by non-union employees in workplaces represented by unions. *(In 2018, California remains a non-"right to work" state.)*

Another new contract raised wages to \$3.15 an hour for Local 5 journeymen for 1955, during which they also received an additional 7-1/2 cents per hour for the Health and Welfare Fund.

The local reported to the Western State Conference during its convention in early 1955 that "work in the Los Angeles Area looks good through 1956 with work on refineries, powerhouses, schools (and) furnishing the larger jobs." With employment strong, the local



Representatives and guests of the International Association of Heat & Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers and its local unions from around the country enjoy a dinner-dance at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles on September 4, 1952, during the union's International Conference, which Local 5 hosted that year.

membership reached more than 250 mechanics and about 80 improvers during 1955, while upwards of 57 travelers were employed in the local's jurisdiction at one time that year.

As membership continued to grow, the following September, Local 5 moved into a new, larger union hall at **10022 South Broadway** in downtown Los Angeles – where it would remain for more than a decade.

But less than two years later on June 19, 1957, the local's membership voted to reject a 35-cent-per-hour increase over two years that contractors offered for a new contract. With negotiations at an impasse, the membership then voted on July 23 by a 171-to-14 margin to go on strike if the contractors did not meet their demands.

After turning down another offer for a 50-

cent raise over two years and agreeing to not accept hourly increases below 35 cents for the first year and 30 cents for the second, **Local 5's nearly 400 members went on strike against the Insulation Contractors Association of Southern California on August 1, 1957.** The work stoppage was ended two weeks later when the insulators and asbestos workers agreed to go back to work on August 14 after the two sides signed a unique "memorandum of intent" that provided an immediate wage boost of 20 cents per hour and another 15 cents on February 1, 1958, after which wages for the second year of the two-year contract would be negotiated after November 1, according to the August 15, 1957, *Los Angeles Times*.

Before the end of the decade, work in shipyards picked up again for Local 5. Then in 1959, the local's mechanics began working in the **National Steel and Shipbuilding Company (NASSCO)**

shipyard in San Diego, which would employee a large number of members into the following decade. *(Soon after, conversations began on organizing an International Association of Insulators local in San Diego, but plans never worked out and the city's insulators remain represented by Local 5 in 2018.)*

The local's new, two-year contract in 1959 raised its hourly wage scale to \$4 for the first year, while also providing an additional 10 cents per hour to the Welfare Fund, another 25 cents per hour to a Vacation Fund and 10 cents per hour into the local's first paid **Pension Fund** for retirees. During the second year of the agreement, effective August 1, 1960, it would pay \$4.15 per hour in wages to journeyman mechanics and the employers would contribute 20 cents per hour to the pension, which would start compensating some retired members on January 1, 1961.

EXTENDING GROWTH, FOCUS ON MINORITIES

Into the next decade, Local 5 remained well-employed on an increasing amount of industrial and commercial projects throughout Southern California. Construction

of schools and shopping centers in particular during the 1960s would continue to keep the local busy – so much so that Local 5 employed four business agents in its jurisdiction all through the decade.

By May of 1960, the local had grown to more than 420 members. However, work was so slow for a brief period that spring, highlighted by the struggles of the Todd Shipyard through the post-war period, that the local discussed working four-day weeks until employment picked up.

After employment picked up again for Local 5, its 500 members went on strike for two days on August 1 and 2, 1961, against eight Los Angeles employers represented by the Insulation Contractors Association after their contract expired without a new deal. The insulators and asbestos workers returned to work on August 3 with a new, two-year agreement providing for a 61-cent total hourly wage boost, with 18 cents effective immediately; 10 cents added on February 1, 1962; 15 cents added on August 1, 1962; and a final 18-cent hike added on February 1, 1963.

Local 5 members and officers gathered in January 1955 at the local's union hall on West 61st Street in Los Angeles.





Local 5 members and officers gathered in December 1957 at the local's union hall on South Broadway in Los Angeles.

One of the many larger projects on which the local's mechanics were employed as the decade progressed was construction of the **Santa Onofre Nuclear Generating Station** beginning in late 1964. This would help keep the insulators and asbestos workers busy through January 1968, when its first generation unit was completed. *(The station would be expanded using Local 5 labor in the early 1980s before being shut down in 2013.)*

Local 5 gained another new contract in 1964 that raised the total wage-and-benefits package for journeyman insulators and asbestos workers to \$5.69 an hour on August 1, 1964. The following year beginning August 1, 1965, the total scale increased to \$6.26 per hour for the local's roughly 420 member mechanics, with 20 cents going into the Pension Fund, 30 cents going towards vacations, 21 cents going into the Health and Welfare Fund and 15 cents per hour going into the recently created **California State Apprentice Plan** to fund apprenticeship training and education.

However, work decreased dramatically for Local 5 in 1965, with **Business Manager George Hunt** reporting to the Western States Conference that year that work in the future also looked slow. "Jurisdiction is the main problem. Other crafts are doing our work," he told the Conference while adding, "The area has over-built in the past few years."

During that racially charged period in which the Civil Rights Movement by black Americans climaxed, the union building trades in Los Angeles and Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local 5, in particular, were called out of their alleged failures to provide opportunities in the trades to minorities by not bringing them into training programs. In December 1965, for instance, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N.A.A.C.P.) charged that "the apprenticeship program of the building trades unions in California is 'riddled with racial prejudice and discrimination,'" the December 8, 1965, *Los Angeles Times* reported.

A 1964 survey by the State Division of Apprenticeship Standards did show that of 18,430 apprentices "observed" in the building trades training programs, only 531 were black – and that the insulators and asbestos workers were one of a few unions that did not have a black apprentice. But Cecil Freeman, a spokesman for the Apprenticeship and Journeyman Trust Fund of Southern California, said in the September 6, 1966, *Times* that a plan by the union building trades to deliberately exclude minority groups was "absurd."

The local in November 1968 did become involve with other building trades unions in an apprenticeship-training program for Mexican-Americans. By that time, the Los Angeles Building Trades Council had also recently started a program, known as the Labor Education Apprenticeship Project, in cooperation with the Department of Labor and the Urban League to train black youths for entry into the construction industry.

But in a September 8, 1969, article in the newspaper, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors member Kenneth Hahn, an ardent supporter of the Civil Rights Movement, commented that despite the non-discrimination attitudes of many unions, the asbestos workers and pipefitters locals in the city "will not even accept a Negro apprentice." Into July 1970, Local 5 still did not have a black member.

That year, the local declined signing the "Los Angeles Plan," a resolution adopted by City Council in early May 1970 that called for a program to increase the number of minority workers in the construction industry within the community. However, Local 5 **Business Manager Edward B. Smith** testified

during a City Council hearing in September that the local's membership did not want to sign the Los Angeles Plan because of the local's high rate of unemployment, the September 4, 1970, *Times* reported. Brother Smith went on to explain that of the local's 450 active Southern California members, 53 were working out of the state and about 70 were on the out-of-work list at that time.

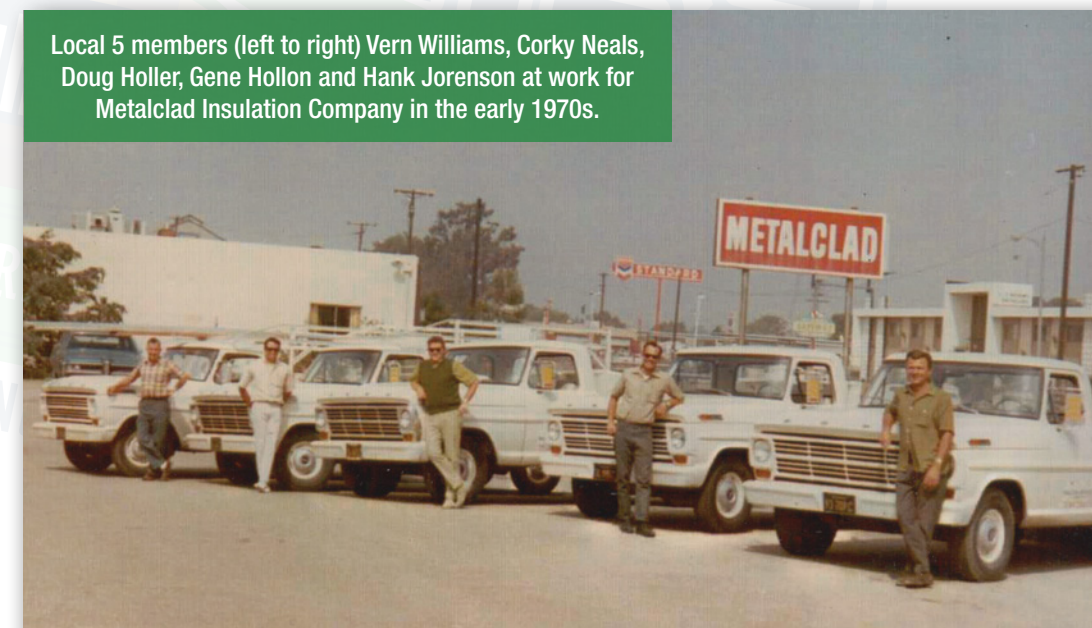
Additionally, the local was also dealing with contractors using other trades workers to install asbestos insulation. "When we find our work eliminated, the organization feels any program to put new men into the craft seems unrealistic," Brother Smith further testified to City Council.

Years later in a May 21, 2007, *Times* article, Local 5 **Business Manager Jim Watkins**, who had been a member of the union since the 1950s, recalled how membership into the building trades was tightly restricted even for white applicants. "You damn near had to be a relative of somebody's," he said in the newspaper. "It was tight knit, almost like a lodge."

TAKING ON ASBESTOS & RE-CREATING ITSELF

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the insulation and asbestos-working industry was also beginning to come to grips

Local 5 members (left to right) Vern Williams, Corky Neals, Doug Holler, Gene Hollon and Hank Jorenson at work for Metalclad Insulation Company in the early 1970s.



LOCAL 5 LEADERSHIP THROUGH THE YEARS

(The President and Secretary — whose positions along with other officers were elected by the membership every six months during the local's early years — essentially managed the Local 5 administration until about 1925 when the position of Business Agent was established and eventually grew into the Business Manager position in the late 1950s.)

PRESIDENTS

L. Z. Shadrick

July 1918 through September 1918

A. Fred Fri

October 1918 through December 1918

Robert Fararr

January 1919 through December 1919

Guy DePledge

January 1920 through June 1920

Charles H. Patterson

July 1920 through December 1921

L. C. Wakeman

January 1922 through June 1922

Charles H. Patterson

July 1922 through December 1922

Walter Masset

January 1923 through June 1923

H. Horsman

July 1923 through December 1923

George B. Swassey

January 1924 through June 1924

Jasper M. Von Bulow

July 1924 through December 1924

George E. Brown

Early 1925

SECRETARIES

Guy DePledge

July 1918 through December 1919

J. C. Donoghue

January 1920 through June 1920

L. C. Morris

July 1920 through December 1920

Guy DePledge

January 1921 through Early 1924

L. C. Morris

Early 1924 through December 1924

C. F. Bird

Early 1925

BUSINESS AGENTS

C. F. McElroy

1925 to June 1926

Douglas Jett

June 1926 into 1927

W. R. Michener

1927 through Early-1930s

Victor B. Wicks

Early-1930s through Early 1940s

Henry H. Thompson

Early 1940s through December 1949

Albert E. Hutchinson

January 1950 into Late 1950s

BUSINESS MANAGERS

John W. Suitor

Late 1950s into Early 1960s

George Hunt

Mid-1960s into Late 1960s

Don A. Bruner

Late 1960s

Edward B. Smith

Early 1970s

Joseph McLean

Mid-1970s into late 1970s

Roger Hamilton

Late 1970s into 1990

David Perez

1990 into 1991

James Watkins

1991 through 2008

Alfred Montoya

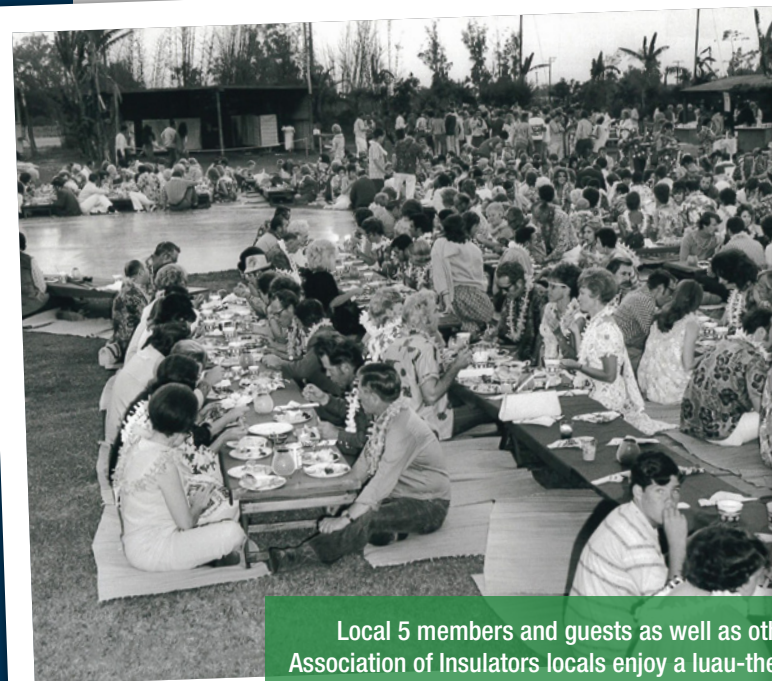
2009 through 2012

Thomas Gutierrez

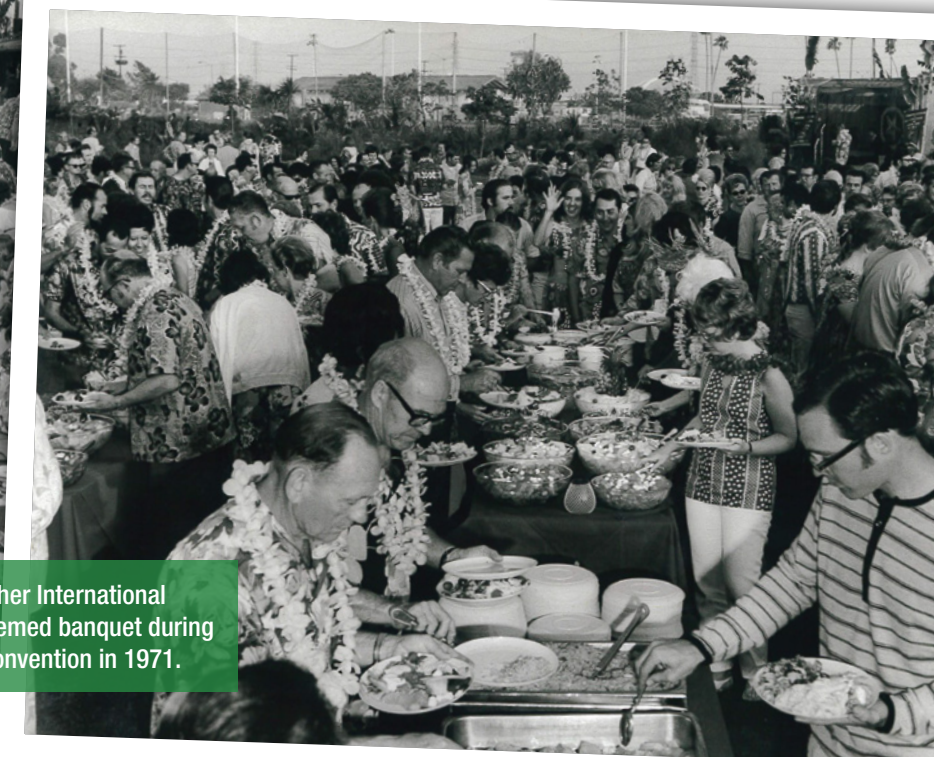
2013 through 2016

Michael Patterson

2017 to Current



Local 5 members and guests as well as other International Association of Insulators locals enjoy a luau-themed banquet during the Western States Insulators Conference convention in 1971.



with the deadly effects of asbestos. Among the many highly publicized issues related to the insulation that was causing the lung cancer **mesothelioma**, in early 1970 the A.F.L.-C.I.O and the Insulators and Asbestos Workers union supported legislation introduced in California and other states to ban the use of asbestos or fibrous-glass interior linings in air ducts.

The relatively new practice of lining the ducts on the inside with the insulation, as opposed to wrapping the metal airways on the outside, was less expensive for manufacturers. However, health concerns arose as scientist and construction professionals began to question the safety of having asbestos insulation on the inside of ducts that transport air that could pick up the tiny asbestos fibers.

Interior insulation also took jobs away from insulators and asbestos workers, as the new ducts were being handled by the sheet metal workers. But those worries soon became secondary to the health hazards of blowing asbestos fibers from the interior insulation.

“To tell the truth, this thing did start out as a sort of jurisdictional dispute since our members lose work when the interior-lined ducts are installed by sheet metal workers,” Local 5 **Business Manager Don A. Bruner**, stated in a March 17, 1970, *Times* report. “But as we began doing research on this, and got some scientific advice and information, the jurisdictional fight became meaningless and, for some people like myself, this became a cause for an all-out battle to stop us from breathing glass.”

Meanwhile, work and employment in the Local 5 jurisdiction greatly improved for the local's members during the 1970s, bolstered in part by a surge in commercial work at the Todd Shipyard. Many of the local's mechanics also worked during the decade on construction of the new **Diablo Canyon Power Plant**, a nuclear generating facility nuclear near Avila Beach, California, whose two units would be completed in 1985 and 1986, respectively. (After the permanent shutdown of the San Onofre

TRAINING AND EDUCATION ENSURING THE FINE CRAFTSMEN NECESSARY FOR THE FUTURE

Ever since it was first organized in 1918, Local 5 has been committed to training apprentices – known as “improvers” during those earlier years – to become skilled journeyman insulators. Early on, the local required improvers to serve alongside trained members on the job to learn the trade.

By the mid-1920s, the local required a three-year apprenticeship of all apprentices, with all training taking place on jobsites under the direction of journeymen.

Local 5 did form an **Education Committee** by 1930, which hosted “educational periods” before some of the local’s general membership, during which contracting firms would present industry information. The topic during the February 5, 1930, meeting, for example, was “approved methods of installing various installations.”

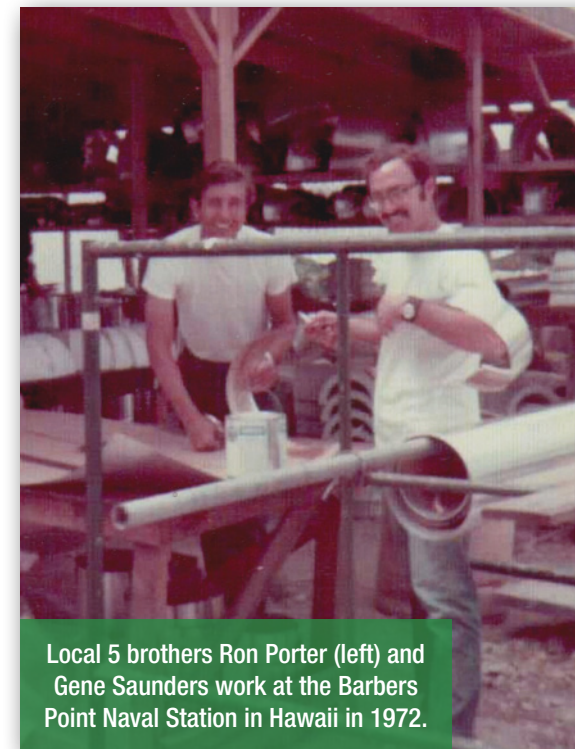
Also by that year, the local had an **Educational Fund** and a **Joint Education Committee** of representatives from the local and its contractors to oversee the fund and the education of the local’s improvers.

It was during the early 1960s when Local 5 began providing classroom and lab instruction to its apprentices to augment the on-the-job education they were receiving. The enhanced training was initially held in a training center established at Rio Hondo College and was administered by the **Joint Apprenticeship Trust of Local 5**, which still functions more than 55 years later.

Those early apprenticeship training efforts have since grown into the comprehensive, world-class, five-year apprenticeship program that is overseen by Local 5 and its contractors through a **Joint Apprenticeship Committee** in 2018.

In addition to providing paid, on-the-job training at commercial, industrial, power plant and refinery projects, the Local 5 apprenticeship also requires trainees to attend two classes per month on weekends. Courses taught during the five-year program include fundamental insulation, green energy, firestopping, advanced metal jacketing, removable insulation pads, labor history, asbestos abatement, lead abatement, osha safety, thermography and blueprints.

The Local 5 apprentice graduation banquet held on October 3, 1970, which was attended by International General President and Local 5 Brother Albert E. Hutchinson, who said that evening, “I feel very enthusiastic about this type of activity, for it is through programs like this that we will ensure the fine craftsmen necessary for the future of our industry.”



Local 5 brothers Ron Porter (left) and Gene Saunders work at the Barbers Point Naval Station in Hawaii in 1972.

Nuclear Generating Station in 2013, Diablo Canyon would be the only operational nuclear plant in the state.)

The local gained a new, three-year contract with significant raises beginning August 1, 1969, at which time journeyman asbestos workers were earning a total wage and benefits package of \$8.22-1/2 per hour. Subsequent raises in the agreement pushed the rate to \$8.79-1/2 effective February 1, 1970; to \$9.64-1/2 on August 1, 1970; and to \$10.64-1/2 on August 1, 1971.

Another three-year contract with the **Southern California Chapter, Western Insulation Contractors Association** on August 1, 1976, would eventually place the hourly wages for the local’s mechanics at \$13.80 for a year beginning August 1, 1978. In addition, each year the journeyman members would also earn 80 cents per hour worked for Health and Welfare, 6 cents per hour for the local’s apprenticeship program, 7 cents for an **Occupational Health Plan**, \$1.20 per hour for the **Western States Insulators & Allied**

Workers’ Pension Plan and \$1 per hour for a new **Savings Plan** allowance that was started with the new agreement.

The late 1970s and early 1980s was an extremely busy time for Local 5 and its membership, as several large jobs provided an abundance of employment. In fact, the 1980s would see a building boom in Los Angeles during which developers primarily built corporate-office skyscrapers on Bunker Hill as part of an urban renewal effort – and Local 5, consequently, hosted many travelers from other International Association locals working within its jurisdiction.

In 1979 and 1980, Local 5 members were also actively involved in a project to expand the **Mohawk Oil Refinery** near Bakersfield, California, which was a vital part of a plan to continue to keep oil from Alaska flowing to the continental United States during an oil glut on the west coast. During the expansion, a crew of Local 5 mechanics applied advanced insulation techniques to about 40,000 linear feet of pipe line, including a new insulating product, 850 degree Snap On, to most piping under 16 inches in diameter.



Local 5 President Bill Lewis (right) at the Western States Insulators Conference convention in 1979.



(Left to right) Local 5 Brother Gene Hollon, Adriane Hollon, Teri Holler and Local 5 Brother Doug Holler at an open house event for Metalclad Insulation Company during the mid- to late-1970s.

The total wage and benefits package beginning on August 1, 1980, for Local 5 journeymen was \$18.94. Among union insulators and asbestos workers around the country, in Boston they were earning \$15.12 per hour and in Cleveland they were being paid a total of \$17.28.

Also during the early years of the decade, a massive expansion of the **Anheuser-Busch Budweiser brewery** in Van Nuys (onto adjacent land previously occupied by Busch Gardens Amusement Park) employed up to 75 insulators and asbestos workers working for O.C.F. Contracting and Thorpe Insulation Company. The expansion tripled capacity of the plant to roughly 11.5 million barrels, making it the company's second largest brewery when completed in late 1983.

Elsewhere at that time, many members were also working on maintenance and upgrade projects at the Santa Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, where construction of new units 2 and 3 were started in 1983 and 1984, respectively. New construction work on the Diablo Canyon Power Plant also continued under a union-friendly **Project Labor Agreement (P.L.A.)**, signed February 1, 1985, between the **Santa Barbara-San Luis Obispo Counties Building**

and **Construction Trades Council**, with which Local 5 was affiliated, and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Work at the Todd Shipyard also peaked again in 1983 during a U.S. Navy frigate contract, providing another source of employment for the union insulators and asbestos workers. *(However, the shipyard would close soon after in 1989 after it failed to secure a Burke-class –DDG-51 – contract.)*

An upgraded pay increment in a new contract beginning on September 8, 1985, paid Local 5 journeymen a total package of \$27.53 per hour for the following year. Among the benefits included in the new scale, members would receive \$3.50 per hour worked into their Pension Fund and \$1.80 in Health and Welfare added to the basic wage and vacation rate of \$22.06 per hour.

Local 5 mechanics then helped construct four **geothermal power plants** at the **Coso Geothermal Field** in east-central California on the test and evaluation ranges of the Naval Air Weapons Station at China Lake (the Navy's premier research and development facility for air-to-air and air-to-ground ordnance.) Constructed from 1987 through 1990 and applying the most modern insulation techniques, the project would produce more than 273 megawatts of electricity for the local utility grid at its peak.

However, the non-union construction sector that began infiltrating Southern California beginning in earnest during the late 1970s had a strong foothold by the late 1980s, especially



A Local 5 member mechanic at work on a project to expand the Mohawk Oil Refinery near Bakersfield, California, in 1980, which would help keep oil flowing from Alaska.

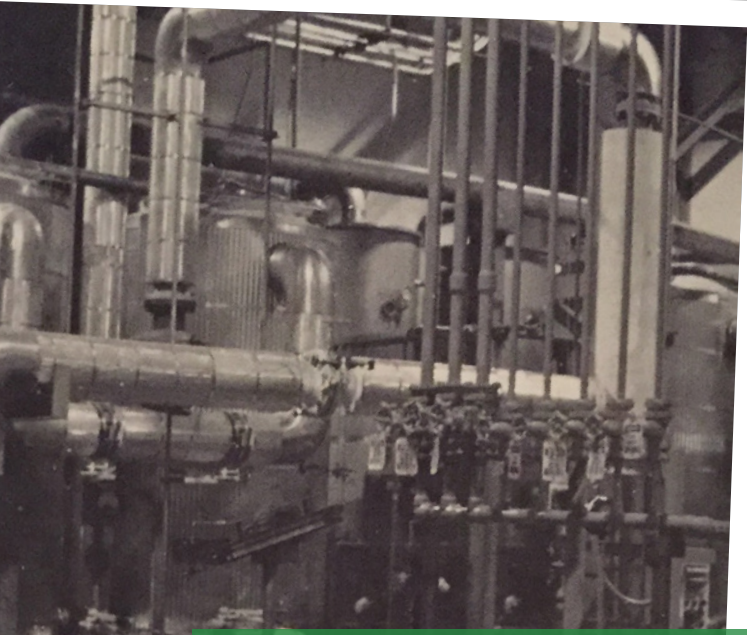
in rural areas and the suburbs of Los Angeles. By that time, construction in the Local 5 jurisdiction had also slowed, and employment for the local's members subsequently slackened into the 1990s.

It was also during that time, with the increased incursion of non-union contractors, swelling push-back from some of its own contractors and declining union membership, that Local 5 realized it needed to "branch out" if its membership were to grow. Brother Watkins also recalled in the May 21, 2007, Times. Just decades earlier, the local had controlled 80 percent of the work in its jurisdiction, but during the 1980s that figure fell to about 20 percent.

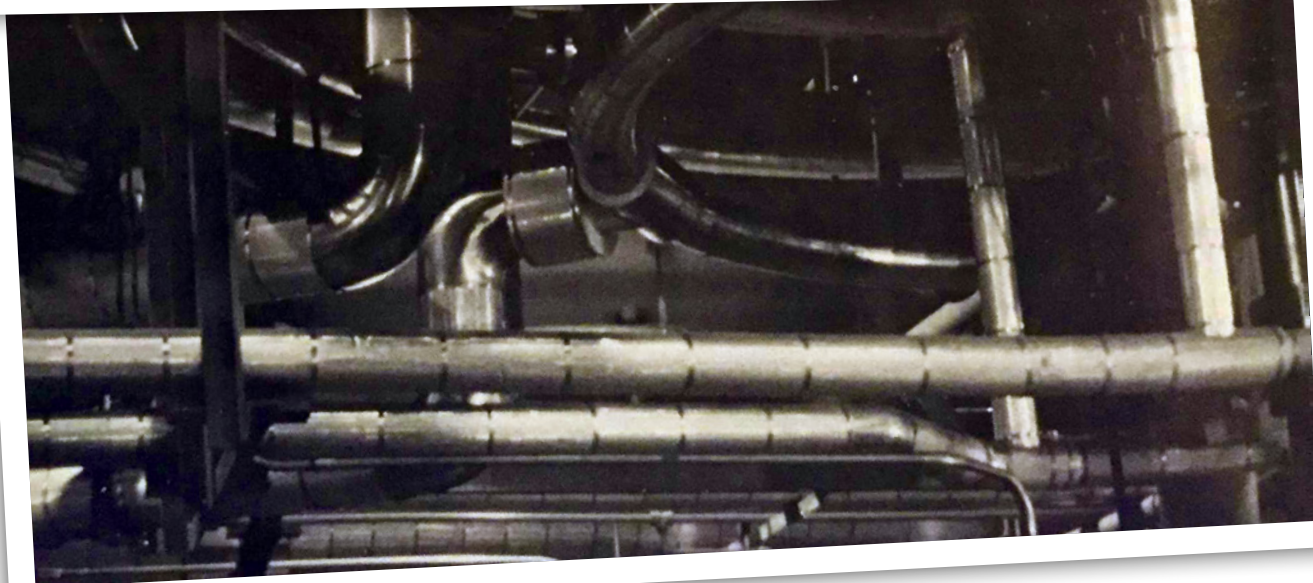
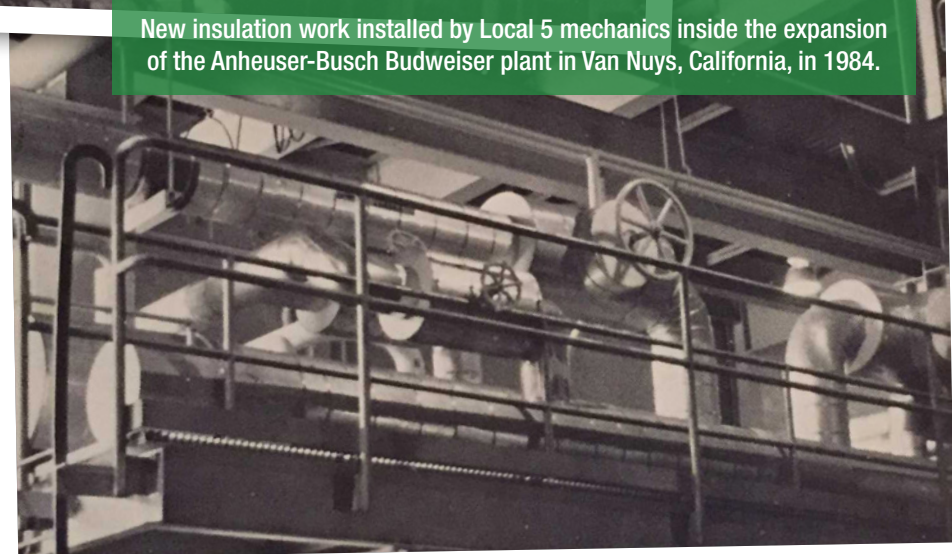
Subsequently, a "new generation" of union

leaders opened membership to "almost anyone who wanted to work hard" and even began recruiting aggressively in the inner city, the newspaper reported. As a result, whereas the local's membership had been about 65-percent white during the early 1980s, more minorities were rapidly taken in during the 1980s and 1990s – and by 2007, according to the Times article, 65 percent of Local 5's members were "non-white."

Another way in which the local also countered those challenges during the late 1980s and into the 1990s was by instituting a sweeping **maintenance program**, although the move to focus on maintenance work was unpopular with some members – and especially older Local 5 members. Regardless, the effort allowed



New insulation work installed by Local 5 mechanics inside the expansion of the Anheuser-Busch Budweiser plant in Van Nuys, California, in 1984.



Local 5 to maintain a significant portion of the market share of the region's insulation industry, particularly in the many oil and gas refineries in the area. *(In retrospect, according to Local 5 retiree **Brother David Desmond** in 2018, the maintenance program was extremely successful and allowed the local to "re-create" itself once again and survive those difficult times.)*

NEW CHALLENGES IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

Following a collapse of the construction boom in Los Angeles caused by an early 1990s recession, which was exacerbated by defense cutbacks after the end of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, the balance of the 1990s was an extremely busy time for Local 5 members. Abundant work in Southern California persisted through to the new millennium with a large amount of construction taking place in the region; as such, the local hosted many travelers from sister locals during the mid- and late-1990s.



Former Local 5 Business Manager Roger Hamilton, who became an International Representative of the International Association of Insulators in the early 1990s, is seen in this undated photo seated second from the right. Since 2002, the Roger Hamilton Memorial Golf Invitational, sponsored by the Western States Conference of Insulators, has raised approximately \$1.6 million to support research into a cure for mesothelioma, the cancer primarily caused by exposure to asbestos insulation.

That period still proved to be a challenging time for Local 5, as the non-union construction sector continued its advancement into the local's jurisdiction, producing roughly 3,000 non-union Southern California asbestos workers outside of Los Angeles alone. But the local did not relent, and in another move to halt that development it agreed to split organizing of those asbestos workers with the Laborers' union.

To begin the final decade of the 20th century, Local 5 members were working under an agreement that raised their total pay scales to \$30.23 per hour starting March 1, 1990, until the contract expired on August 31 of that year.

The following year, Local 5's asbestos abatement and maintenance workers and improvers, led by **Business Manager David Perez**, formed their own local that was chartered by the International Association on April 23, 1991, as **Local No. 208** to serve the Los Angeles area. In the end, the insulators and asbestos workers would realize that working

in solidarity was most beneficial to the union insulation industry and, as a result, the members of Local 208 would be amalgamated back into Local 5 in 1997. Afterwards, many of the maintenance members were given the opportunity to become mechanics with additional training or apprenticeships, helping to further strengthen Local 5.

Following the split, **Brother Watkins** took over as business manager of Local 5 and would remain in that position for the next 17 years.

Meanwhile, many Local 5 members were able to travel to other Insulators locals for work during the early part of the decade. Those that remained in the Local 5 jurisdiction during the late 1980s and early 1990s did find employment on some larger jobs, including a few groundbreaking projects such as the **Harper Lake, California, Solar Electric Generating Station**, which for more than 20 years was the largest commercial solar power plant in the United States.



Former Local 5 Business Manager David Perez (left) and Brother Kenneth DeBoom, both of whom led the split of mostly maintenance and abatement members from the local to form Insulators Local No. 208 in 1991.

Work for union insulators at the shipyard in San Diego was showing encouraging signs in the early 1990s, as well, with Local 5 and Local 208 working together to defend and expand the role of union insulators on the waterfront in that city. While there was a committed union marine contractor in San Diego, a workable labor agreement with competitive union rates in place and a group of satisfied shipyard customers at the time, future marine insulation contracting opportunities would be affected by a general downturn in defense spending and a planned Navy ship deactivation program – as well as restrictive government contract-award practices and abuses by non-union contractors.

(Those factors would eventually throttle union marine work, and into the 2000s most all of the union shipyard jobs in Local

The Local 5 Retirees Club was organized in 1997 by brothers Bill Lewis, Swede Berg and Bob Bailey. More than 20 years later in 2018, the club still holds regular luncheons several times each year among its activities under Brother Doug Holler, who has been club president since September 11, 2001.

5's jurisdiction would be gone. However, some of the local's members are still employed primarily performing maintenance work in the shipyards of San Diego as the local turns 100 years old in 2018.)

Meanwhile, the devastating Northridge earthquake of January 17, 1994, which resulted in 57 deaths in the Los Angeles area and was one of the costliest natural disasters in U.S. history, brought about an increase in the **fire-stopping insulation industry**. With hospitals and other facilities retrofitting their buildings in the wake of the catastrophe, Local 5 subsequently increased its membership with the addition of many fire-stopping technicians.

Among other significant work during the final years of the decade, the century and the



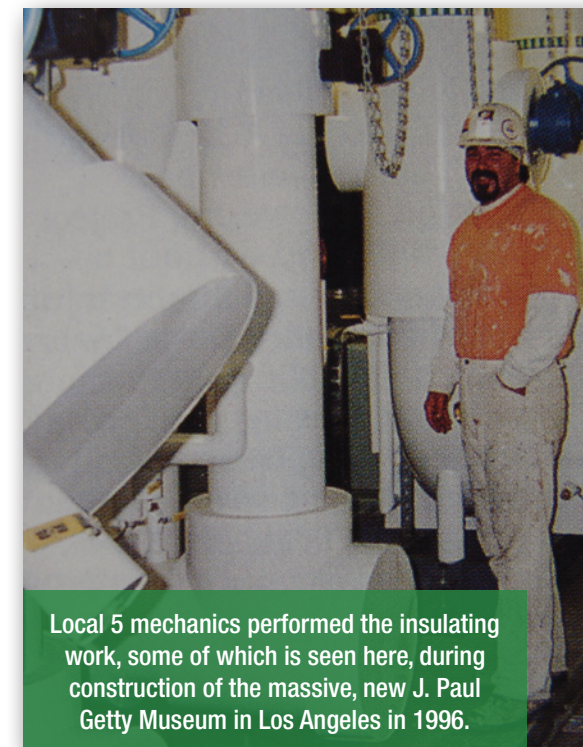
Local 5 Business Manager James Watkins (left) and Business Agent Robert Moore attend an International Association conference in 1992.

millennium, Local 5 members helped build the massive, new location for the **J. Paul Getty Museum** in the Brentwood neighborhood of Los Angeles during the mid-1990s, performing high-quality insulation installs in the now-iconic facility for its opening in 1997. When completed, the complex dedicated to the visual arts and humanities would encompass more than 1 million square feet of space to house one of the world's largest collections of European paintings, drawings, sculpture, illuminated manuscripts, decorative arts and photographs.

The union insulators made the facility possible by installing insulating materials that would ensure the safety and comfort of staff and more than 1 million visitors each year. Working for Thorpe Insulation Company of Los Angeles, Local 5 craftsmen – among many other tasks they performed with precision care and attention to detail – covered five HVAC chillers and piping in PVC jacketing insulation and insulated piping systems in the massive boiler room in aluminum jacketing.

POWERING TOWARDS ITS BRIGHT FUTURE

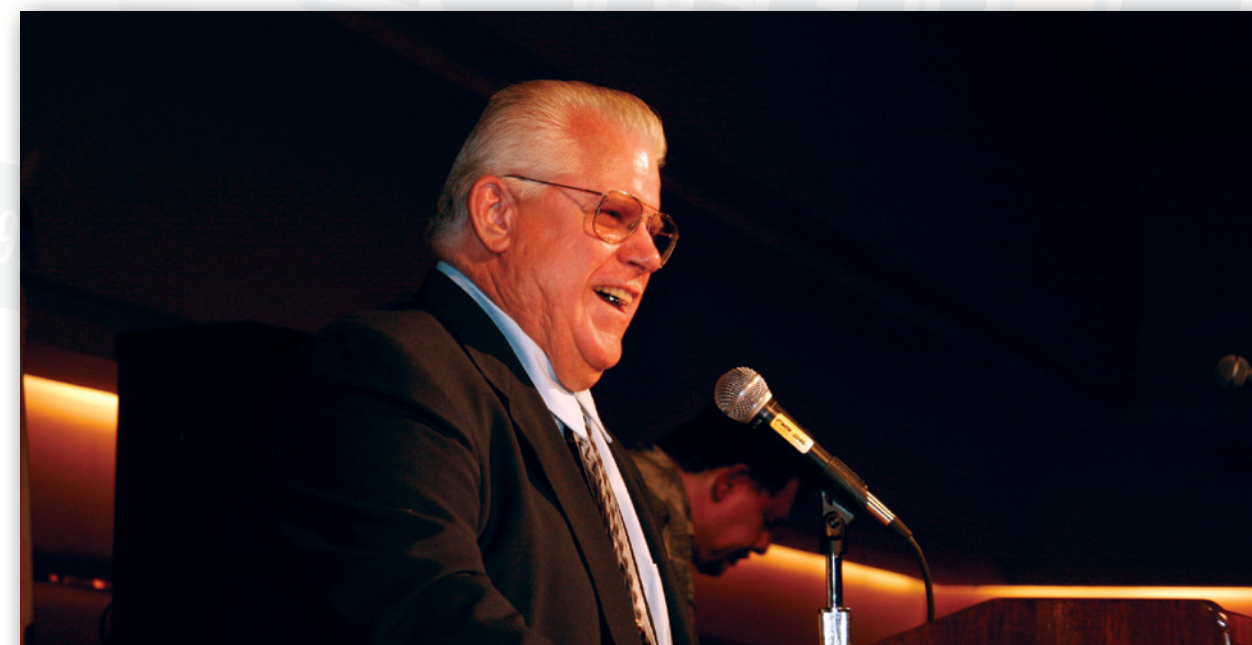
Local 5 would prove its resilience and determination into and through the new "Y2K" millennium, growing by its centennial year in 2018 to become one of the largest locals



Local 5 mechanics performed the insulating work, some of which is seen here, during construction of the massive, new J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles in 1996.

of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers.

To begin the 2000s, solid employment that had begun in the late 1990s continued for the local, sustained by several jobs that employed many of its members. Those included renovation of the **Anaheim Convention Center**, work at the San Diego shipyard, construction of



Local 5 Brother Thomas "The Bear" Herbert, who served as the local's president throughout the 1990s and 2000s.



Local 5 officers Apprenticeship Coordinator (and future Business Manager) Tom Gutierrez (left) and Business Manager James Watkins (center) stand with Los Angeles Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa during a contract administration meeting circa 2008.

Disneyland California Adventure Park in 2001 and work at refineries.

What's more, members who were willing to travel were able to take advantage of a seemingly non-stop supply of work on the strip in Las Vegas.

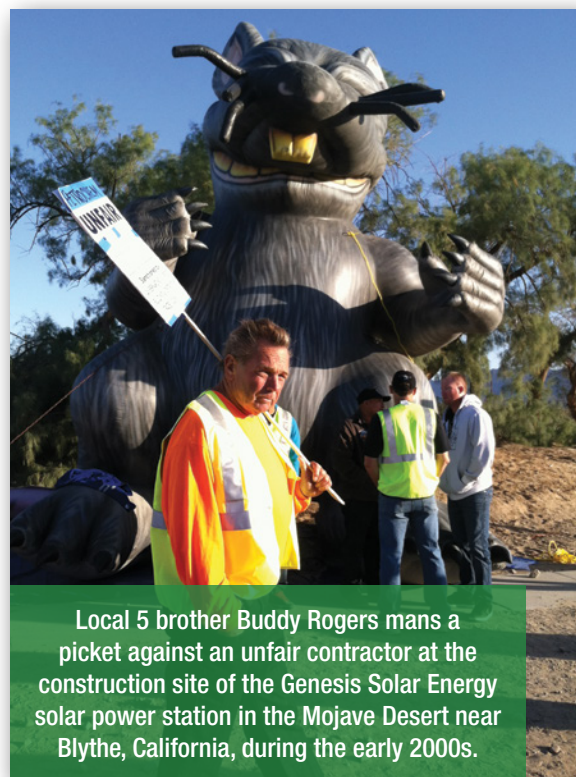
With the local still coming up against several non-union contractors, during the mid-2000s Business Manager Watkins implemented an organizing program that asked members to picket non-union jobsites. As a result, the local was also able to strip vital workers from those companies during that time.

One of the key efforts in the local's recent resurgence was its highly effective participation in organized labor's successful campaign supporting **California Senate Bill 54**, which was eventually passed through the legislature and signed by Governor Jerry Brown in October 2013. When it became law in 2014, the measure required private oil and gas refineries to pay prevailing wages and employ a

percentage of workers who graduated from an apprenticeship program.

The law made an almost immediate impact by ensuring that Southern California refineries would have well-trained workforces comprised primarily of members of the union building trades – including Local 5 skilled technicians. Specifically, the legislation had an effect on operations at most of the refineries in the greater Los Angeles area, including the Exxon Mobil facility in Torrance and the Chevron refinery in El Segundo.

"It's given the union contractors a better opportunity to work in the refineries; it's opened up some doors for us," Tom Richey, a Southern California construction manager with industrial construction services company Performance Mechanical, Inc., told the *Building Trades News* at the time. He further stated that thanks to apprenticeship programs, trainees are "very well qualified" when they begin working at a refinery.



Local 5 brother Buddy Rogers mans a picket against an unfair contractor at the construction site of the Genesis Solar Energy solar power station in the Mojave Desert near Blythe, California, during the early 2000s.



Local 5 officers attend the Western State Conference of Insulators meeting in 2013: (left to right) Roc Summers, Business Agent David Nicks, Training Director Peter Rojas and Business Manager Alfred Montoya.

Subsequently, Local 5, which for some time had been essentially relegated to maintenance work for refineries, again became heavily involved in their construction, upgrading and expansion.

During that time and over the following few years, the local further benefited from the fast-emerging solar-power industry in Southern California, while helping to lead the drive for cleaner and greener energy.

The **Mojave Solar Project**, a concentrated solar-power facility in the Mojave Desert in California located about 20 miles northwest of Barstow, employed around 200 Local 5 members during its construction from 2011 to 2014. After it was commissioned on December 1, 2014, the \$1.6 billion Mojave Solar could annually generate 280 megawatts of power, enough for more than 88,000 households, as the result of the skills and dedication of the union insulators.

Local 5 also undertook one of its largest projects in many years with construction of the **Ivanpah Solar Electric Generating System**, a concentrated solar thermal plant in the Mojave

Desert that employed 300 members during its construction from 2012 through 2014. Located at the base of Clark Mountain in California, the \$2.2 billion facility was the world's largest solar thermal power station when completed and can produce nearly 400 megawatts, enough power for 140,000 homes – thanks again to the contributions of the Local 5 membership.

Refusing to relent despite its escalating conquests, in yet another endeavor to strengthen its position within the insulation industry of Southern California, the local instituted its **Local 5 California Specialty Insulation (C.S.I.) Program** in 2013 to target non-union contractors not paying standard wages or following fair labor practices. As part of the program, members and apprentices would handbill and picket jobsites to make the public aware of the unscrupulous employers. In one example of its impact, the C.S.I. picket line on the renovation and expansion project of the Hawaiian Gardens (California) Casino in 2016 was a complete success as all trades honored the line, which was up for three days until a two-gate system for union and non-union entrance onto the jobsite was implemented.

INSULATING THE TALLEST BUILDING IN L.A.



Brother Olivares applies fire-resistant insulation around floor penetrations during construction of the Wilshire Grand Center in 2016.



Local 5 mechanic Brother Miguel Olivares applies firestopping insulation to electrical components during construction of the Wilshire Grand Center in 2015.



Local 5 mechanic Brother Anthony Smith insulates ductwork in the Wilshire Grand Center in 2015 during construction of the skyscraper in the Financial District of downtown Los Angeles.



Local 5 Business Manager Michael Patterson stands alongside insulation installed by the local's mechanics on the heating and cooling systems in the Wilshire Grand Center in 2016.

The Wilshire Grand Center as it nears completion in 2017.



International Association of Insulators General President James McCourt kisses the lucky forehead of Local 5 Business Agent Vidal Arce during a meeting in 2017.

Local 5 has also greatly benefitted from the recent building boom in downtown Los Angeles and the increased use of union-friendly Project Labor Agreements (P.L.A.) within the local's jurisdiction.

Perhaps most notably, the landmark 73-story **Wilshire Grand Center** was built in the Financial District of downtown Los Angeles under an all-union P.L.A. with the Los Angeles/Orange Counties Building and Construction Trades Council beginning in 2012. Once completed on June 23,

2017, after Local 5 members insulated all its systems, the \$1.2-billion, 1,100-foot tall skyscraper was the tallest building west of the Mississippi River and was the 10th tallest building in the United States.

Throughout its construction, dozens of Local 5 members were employed to insulate the building's heating and cooling HVAC

systems and all of its ductwork, as well as miles of hot- and cold-water piping, providing energy conservation and that would save money while keeping inhabitants comfortable. What's more, the union insulators also installed fire-stopping insulation throughout the mixed-use hotel, retail, shopping mall and office complex, which one day could save lives and property if needed.

Among many other featured projects on which Local 5 members also worked during that time were the heating-and-cooling central

The current Local 5 union hall in Ontario, into which the local moved in August 2017.



FACE TO FACE WITH A DEVASTATING OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE: ASBESTOSIS

"One of the men in the asbestos workers' union, before he died, used to walk backwards. I had never seen this before until I began to care for asbestos workers. You may wonder why asbestos workers walk backwards. They don't always walk backwards. It is only going upstairs. They are so short of breath that after two steps they have to sit down. It is easier to go up a flight of stairs backwards than walking up."

Dr. Irving Selikoff, testimony before the Senate Labor Committee in support of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1970

In 1927, doctors identified lung damage from asbestos as a disease, which they called "asbestosis." That year, a foreman in the weaving department of a Massachusetts asbestos factory filed the first-ever personal-injury claim by an asbestos worker.

But the dangers of asbestos exposure were not publicly appreciated until Dr. Irving J. Selikoff's landmark 1964 study found extraordinarily high rates of unusual cancers and other respiratory diseases among asbestos workers. The study was funded by New York and New Jersey insulation workers locals in order to definitively determine the relationship between their members' occupational exposure to asbestos and the excessive numbers of lung cancers they were experiencing.

Then in 1980, Richard J. Hogard, a former worker at the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, where many Local 5 members worked over the years alongside fellow Insulators Local No. 20 brothers, won a benchmark \$1.2-million damage suit against two asbestos manufacturers for a lung cancer — now known as "mesothelioma" — that followed 10 years of exposure to the insulation material at the shipyard.

At that time, the Navy had been using its Long Beach shipyard as the site of its prototype "asbestos-control program." Asbestos was used to insulate pipelines in military ships, as well as boilers and other installations, so when a ship underwent a major overhaul, asbestos was stripped from the lines and the lethal dust often filled working areas.

In 1977, the head of the City College of New York asbestos laboratory examined 500 Long Beach shipyard workers and

found 30 had asbestos-related lung abnormalities.

Hogard's was the first case of an estimated 1,700 asbestos suits pending in the Los Angeles County Superior Court to be tried. In July 1980, however, he was ordered by a judge to accept a reduced verdict of \$250,000 or face a new trial primarily because he had smoked on a daily basis.

Local 5 insulators have not been immune to mesothelioma over the years, and many members have been sickened and even lost their lives as a result of the disease. The law firm of Rose, Klein & Marias has even represented Local 5 members since the mid-1970s in both workers' compensation and civil-damage claims against third-party manufacturers and distributors of asbestos-containing insulation products.

Following successful lawsuits in the mid- to late-1960s in various parts of the country, including those brought by "ladders" against Johns-Manville in Duluth, Minnesota, and Fibreboard Corporation in Texas, Rose, Klein & Marias filed asbestos-related lawsuits on behalf of Local 5 members starting in 1975. The firm was soon joined by a number of members from Local 20 out of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard — including Mr. Hogard.

In the beginning, the major insulation companies were in denial and were unwilling to accept any responsibility for the widespread disease their products had caused, according to the law firm. The companies were willing to pay former employees who had been sickened only after being found liable following costly trials and appeals.



plant at **Los Angeles International Airport** and the overhauled, energy-efficient **NRG Energy Center** power plant in El Segundo, California, which went online in 2013.

As the local continued to organize non-union insulation workers over the past decade, in 2016 Local 5 assessed its membership a 1/2-percent dues increase to purchase its new union hall, offices and training center at **3833 Ebony Street** in Ontario, into which the local relocated in August 2017 after 23 years at its former union hall in Azusa (which the local sold). Importantly, the new facility provided Local 5 with the means to create an exceptional training center and room to expand.

At 100 years old in 2018, Local 5 members can be found working on commercial and industrial insulation projects including hospitals, schools, pharmaceutical, petrochemical, marine and power-plant facilities. They are further applying life-preserving fire-stopping compartmentation for mechanical, electrical, plumbing and seismic-expansion applications. The local's

abatement members are also performing the crucial tasks of safely removing asbestos, lead and mold from buildings while also handling other hazardous materials.

Meanwhile, the local provides essential **energy audits** using thermography to help medical, educational, industrial, pharmaceutical, petrochemical, marine and power facilities to save money using proper insulation.

After a century of serving Southern California, Local 5 is 1,000-members strong and continues to come together when a need arises and during tumultuous times. That solidarity has allowed the local not only to sustain itself but also to continue to positively impact the 11 counties of Southern California — as it will while moving into its next 100 years.



INSULATORS LOCAL 5 MEMBERS WHO HAVE PASSED BEFORE US

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THESE AND OTHERS SHALL NOT BE FORGOTTEN

Kenneth Abbott
William Abbott
Bruce Abbott
Russell Alcorn
Omer Ammon
Frank Anderson
L.C. Anderson
Gary Anderson
Andrew Austin
Robert Austin
Richard Austin
Victor M. Avendano Jr
George Axtmann
Carl D. Bailey
Robert Bailey
Mark Bailey
Raymond Baker
Raymond Baker Jr.
Randy Ballesteros
Anthony J. Barranon
James Bates
Floyd Beale
Horace Bear
Rufino Bello
Denis Beresford
Marlin Berg
Jack Berkeley
James Beu
Fritz Bodmer
Nicholas Boicourt
Roger Borquist
Andrew Brajevich
Robert Breeding
Stanley Britt
Harold Bronson
Ted Brouws
William R. Brown
Steve Brown
Don Bruner
Charles Buchanan

Henry Burgess
Michael Burley
William Butler
Ronald Butler
Ronald Cantrell
Arthur Carlson
Howard Carson
Vincent Castro
Thomas Caylor
Ronnie Gene Cheatwood
Bill Childers Sr.
Jack Cline
David C. Cobarrubias
Bert Critchfield
E.S. Crovella
Carlos Cruz
Richard Curran
Teddy Curtis
Frank Davidson
Roy P. Davis
Kenneth De Boom
Cesar De La Rosa
Bill Dearen
Joseph Del Guy
Phillip Desmond
John Ditgen
John Dobrocke
John Dooley
Charles Doty
Alfred Duenez
Ronald Dyer
Ron Earp
William Eason
Richard Edgar
Pete Ensminger
Glenn Erickson
Jose Lopez Escobar
Robert Evans
Jerry Evans
Maynard Farmer

Ted Ferrell
R.L. Finley
Lawrence Finley
Robert Fischer
William Fitzgerald
Roy Fletcher
Pedro R. Flores
Roger Fogel
Michael Foley
Robert Foote
Lloyd Fossen
George Foster
Robert Foster
Ronald Fournier
Glen Fowler
Michael Frank
Jerry Franks
Donald Frethy
Kenneth Frisk
Billie Gadberry
Charles Gaia
Jose Antonio Garcia
Jose D'Jesus Garcia
John Gardner
William Glenwinkel
Joseph Golonka
Rene Gonzalez
James Gordon
Robert Graves
Earl Greer
John Grove
Harry Gumbert
Dennis Gurney
Lawrence Hagerman
Roger Hamilton
John M. Hardacre
William E. Harrison
Jim Hartman
Ben Harvey
John Haskell

Ralph Hatcher
James Hawkins
Glenn Henley
Leon Henricks
Thomas Herbert
Harvey Herman
Felipe Hernandez
W. J. Hillenbrand
Vance Hilliard
Frank Holland
R.L. Horsman
Lawrence Hostetler
Richard Hoy
R. C. Hughes
T. R. Hughes
Eugene Hunter
Robert Hurd
Charles Huseman
Robert Huseman
Jason Hyde
James Illg
Joseph Illg
Thomas Irwin
Rodney Jackson
Robert E. Johnson
Edward J. Jones
Bobby Ray Jones
Darwin Kell
Jeff Kelley
Jeffrey Kemp
Wallace Kennedy
George Max Kervin
Virgil Kidd
Medford Kidder
Gary Philip Koontz
Rudy Kralik
Darrell L. Kvenbo
William LaLonde
Rick LaRoche
Nevell LaRue

Raynold Lahr
Richard Lanning
Paul Lanning
William Lewallen
William Lewis
Harold Lewis
James Lindsay
Richard D. Livingston
Chuck Loeb
Garrett Lumbattis
George Lyden
Chester Mankowski
Leon Martin
Pete Martinez
Robert C. Matthews
Richard McDonough
James McIlrath
Allen McInnis
Ernest McKeever
Joseph McLean
Tim McNeillie
James Mihalko
Sammy Miles
William Miller
Floyd Mitchell
George Mitchem
Leonard Modee
Don Mondt
Guy D. Mondt
Vicente Medina Montoya
Robert Moores
Keith Morgan
W.K. Neales
Pat Nelligan
Michael Nethery
Richard Newell
William Norvell
Frank P. O'Day
Robert Oelrich
Donald Oelrich
Lawrence E. O'Malley

David R. Ontiveros
Roberto Ortiz
Donald Page
Thomas Parker
Donald Parmenter
Michael P. Pascale
Edward Payne
Jeffery Pearson
Genaro Pebenito
Robert D. Perez
Gilbert Peters
Donald Pratt
Martin Quigley
Dana Quinnam
Darrell Reed
Paul Reed
Kenneth Reimer
Charles Rex
Laura Ricci
Calvin D. Richards
Ray Riffin
James Riley
Robert Roach
Robert Roberson
Jerry Roberts
Larrie D. Robinett
Pete Rodriquez
Abel Rodriguez
Benjamin Rodriguez
Ruben Rodriguez
Lawrence Rogers
John Romano Sr.
Lorin Rowsey
William Royce
Robert Rundle
Doug Saglin
Ronald Salter
Joseph Sanders
William Sands
Elwin Sands
Manuel Saucedo Jr.

Russell Saunders
Allen Savelesky
J.P. Schaefer
M.F. Schaefer
Jack Schmitke
Earl Schumacher
George Schweitzer
Steven Sewell
James Shelton Jr.
James Shelton Sr.
Frank Sherrill
James Sherwood
Charles Short
Frank L. Sims Jr.
Jerry Sisco
Sam Slott
Edward B. Smith
Roy L. Smith
William A. Smith
Robert C. Smith
William M. Smith
Elson Smith
Gerald Sorensen
Jenifer Soto
Humberto Soto
Eric Charles Spaulding
Daniel Stafford
Norman Stanley
Walter Stanton
John Staples
Ray Steadman
Gregory Stoltz
Wayne Stout
John W. Suitor
Denver Tarver
Wayne Tatum
Donald Theroux
James Thomas
Ben Thompson
Charles Tolewitzke
Dennis Tucker

L.W. Van Buren
Armando Vargas
Domingo Vela
Verne Vickers
Salvador Villaverde
John L. Walker
Jeff F. Walsh
William M. Walsh
James Walters (Wasner)
Wesley Wantz
Elbert Ward
Bay Warren
James Watkins
Raymond Weaver
Mark Weaver
Richard Weaver
Tim Weaver
George Weaver
Perry Webb
Dewey Welch
Charles Welty
James Welty
Gerald West
Robert White
G.L. Whiteford
Daniel Whiteford
Todd Wilkins
Leonard Williamson
Bruce Williamson
Carl Wilson
Ronald Withem
Jerry Wolfe
W.B. Womack
Edward Wood
Larry Wood
Orville Yoder
Charles Yost
Albert Zamarripa

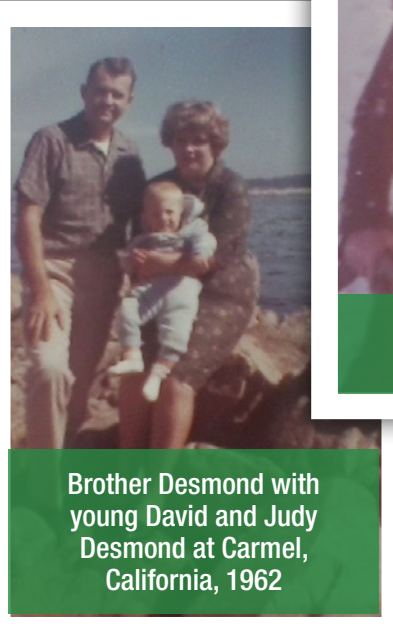
In Memoriam

In Loving Memory

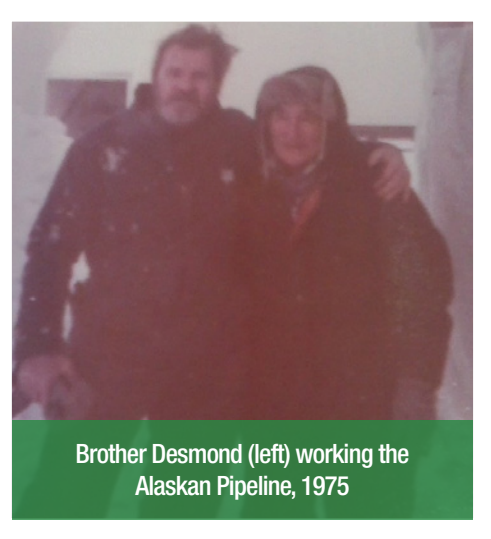
Phillip Desmond
Insulators Union Registration
Number: 025459

1920 - 2008

From son David Desmond
(retired Local 5 member);
also survived by son Paul Desmond.



Brother Desmond with
young David and Judy
Desmond at Carmel,
California, 1962



Brother Desmond (left) working the
Alaskan Pipeline, 1975



In Loving Memory

Thomas "The Bear" Herbert
Insulators Union Registration Number: 029677
Former Local 5 President

1942 - 2018

From Juliet and Family

In Loving Memory

Darrell L. Kvenbo
Insulators Union Registration Number: 17833

January 14, 1931 - December 13, 2013

From Jeff Kvenbo (retired Local 5 member, along with three other sons of Brother Darrell)

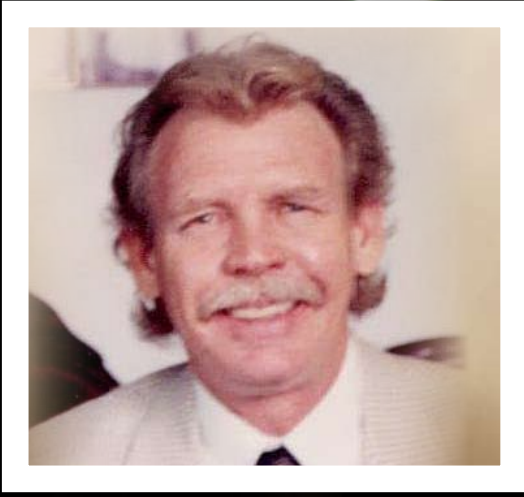


In Loving Memory

Robert "Bobby" Moores
Insulators Union Registration Number: 35385
Former Local 5 Business Agent; 45-year member

October 21, 1945 - March 9, 2015

From Katie Moores and Family



**LOCAL #17
HEAT & FROST INSULATORS
AND ALLIED WORKERS**

**WISHES TO CONGRATULATE LOCAL 5
ON YOUR 100TH ANNIVERSARY**



**WILLIAM MANGIN - BUSINESS MANAGER
THOMAS MCGRATH - SECRETARY-TREASURER
JAMES MCMANUS - PRESIDENT-BUSINESS AGENT
KEVIN LINDSEY - BUSINESS AGENT
BRIAN KEANE - BUSINESS AGENT
ROBERT FLYNN - MARKETING REP.-ORGANIZER**



**The Officers and Members of
Insulators Local #24
Are Pleased to Congratulate
Heat & Frost Insulators
Local #5
On the Celebration of their
100th Anniversary
Best Wishes for a prosperous future!**

Business Manager - Lino Cressotti
Business Agent - Mike Moneymaker
President - Brian Cavey
Vice President - Robert McCourt
Recording Secretary - Jon Potter
Sargent-at-Arms - Mark Topolski

Executive Board Members:
Gary Kauffman
Cody Pugh
Edwin Recinos
Terry Richter



Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers
Local Union 105

Sheet Metal Workers' Local 105 is a proud sponsor of the 100th anniversary commemorative book for Local 5 and we salute them for their hard work, dedication, and commitment to uphold the values of organized labor in protecting the wages and benefits of the members they serve and the community at large.

Happy 100th Anniversary!

Luther B. Medina, President/Business Manager

David M. Shaver Financial Secretary-Treasurer/Recording Secretary

Steve Hinson, Vice President/Business Representative

Business Representative

Jesse Ayala
Tim Hinson

Donald P. Bennett
Sam Hurtado

Chris Gonzalez
Bill Shaver

Al Hernandez
Joe Whitcher

Executive Board

Tony Adamee
Wendy Ichikawa
Robert Vasquez, Jr.

George Anderson
Al Sandoval

Alan Blomgren
Dwight D. Scott

Anthony Campos
Joaquain Stallworth
Erik Villegas

Trustees

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Fernando E. Montes

Arturo "Art" Lopez
Donald E. Sappington, II

Conductor

Morris Rocha



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CONGRATULATIONS HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS LOCAL 5

ON YOUR 100-YEAR ANNIVERSARY!



SHEET METAL LOCAL 206



Congratulations Local 5

*For 100 Years of Excellence In
Service to your
Members and Community*

*From the Officers & Members of
Plumbers & Steamfitters Local Union 230,
San Diego, California*

Mike Hartley

Business Manager/Financial Secretary-Treasurer

*Jim Cunningham
Business
Representative*

*Bernadette Butkiewicz
Organizer*



*Steve Beringer
Business
Representative*

*Barry Kenny
President &
Organizer*

www.ualocal230.org



Officers and members

*Celebrate **Local 5** 100 Years!*

CONGRATULATIONS LOCAL 5 ON YOUR 100th ANNIVERSARY



IN SOLIDARITY LOCAL 73, ARIZONA

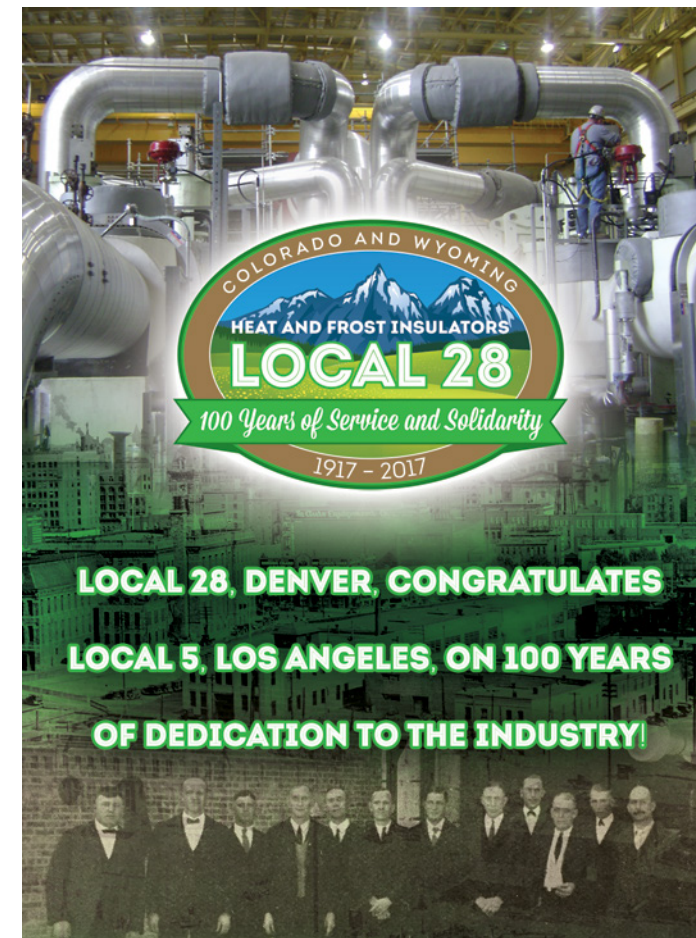
Congratulations, Local 5!



Insulators Local No. 32
Newark, New Jersey

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GARY M. PAYEUR
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GERALD L. McATEE
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JOSEPH COSTA
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*Congratulations on your
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*The Officers and members of Local 19
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progress and success.*

*Business Manager—Brett Large
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