

AMALGAMATED
SHEET
METALWORKERS
LOCAL UNION

SHEET METAL | AIR | RAIL | TRANSPORTATION

LOCAL NO. 5



90TH ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATIVE HISTORY
1936 - 2026



SHEET METAL WORKERS LOCAL 5 “GRANITE JUBILEE” 90TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION & FAMILY PARTY

Saturday, September 12, 2026
11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Main Event Knoxville
9081 Kingston Pike W, Knoxville

Main Event Knoxville

Bar-B-Que Buffet
Drink Tickets provided
Arcade Center, Bowling, Laser Tag,
Adventure Course, Pool Tables and more!



WE HONOR OUR PAST FOR PROVIDING US WITH A FUTURE

Welcome to all Local 5 members and your families!

It is an honor to have everyone here today as we celebrate the 90th anniversary of SMART Sheet Metal Workers Union Local 5 and its predecessor locals dating back to 1936. For nine decades, this Union has stood as a brotherhood and sisterhood dedicated to making life better for working families by ensuring a living wage, providing security for our families and giving us the opportunity to retire with dignity.

As we come together today to celebrate our past, we must remember that the future we enjoy was built by the members who came before us. They stood together in unity, often making great sacrifices, so that the members of today could have a better tomorrow. We must remember where we came from to understand where we are going.

Our history is filled with brothers and sisters who stood on picket lines and fought for the right to collectively bargain and earn a living wage. Because of their courage, determination and solidarity, our members today have benefits that provide security for themselves and their families – including health care, pensions, 401(k)s and health savings accounts.

These benefits did not happen by accident. They were earned through the hard work, sacrifice and unity of generations of Local 5 members.

Today, I want to thank the brothers and sisters who came before us and paved the way for the members our local has today. I also want to thank every member who continues to stand together and carry that tradition forward.

Ninety years is an incredible milestone, but it is also a reminder that our strength has always been and will always be in our unity.

“Thank you” to everyone who has been a part of Local 5’s history, and “thank you” to everyone who will help write the next chapter.

Happy 90th anniversary to Local 5!

In solidarity,

Christian Fuller
Business Manager/Financial Secretary-Treasurer
SMART Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 5



This book was proudly produced by

UNION HISTORIES™
Preserving the Proud Stories of Local Unions
unionhistories.com

SMART Local 5 and Union Histories thanks the following for their contributions to the history contained in this book:

Local 5 retirees Alfred Clark, William M. “Bill” Skeens, Phil Payne, Jim Keck, Tommy Fuller, Harold W. Houser

SMART International Office

Head Historian: Calvin Jefferson

Research Assistant & Proofreader: Ann Wilkins Jefferson

Art Direction: Andy Taucher

Layout & Design: Steven Demanett



The Sheet Metal Workers Union In Eastern Tennessee, Southwest Virginia & North Carolina

A HISTORY OF PRIDE AND PROGRESS



Nearly a full *century* before the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association (SMWIA; now the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers, or SMART) merged existing SMWIA **Local No. 25** of Chattanooga and SMWIA **Local No. 69** of Knoxville on **September 1, 1990**, to form what would become today's **SMART Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 5**, the sheet metal workers of both cities were organizing into union locals as early as 1891. Since that time, the struggles and perseverance of the union

sheet metal workers, or "tinnerns," in Knoxville and Chattanooga are evident in the rise and fall of multiple union locals and the eventual permanent existence of Local 5 in Eastern Tennessee and North Carolina over the ensuing years and decades.

SMWIA established and chartered those direct descendants of Local 5 – Local 25 and Local 69 – on January 1, 1984. Both former locals were created when the union split Chattanooga-based SMWIA **Local No. 51**, which itself had been organized and chartered 90 years ago on **November 23, 1936**.



Edward J. Carlough
General President

SHEET
METAL
WORKERS'
INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION

1750 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
20006
202/783-5880

August 20, 1990

OVERNIGHT MAIL

Mr. Lester E. Hickman, Jr. Pres. Mr. George M. Hines, Pres.
Mr. Billy Burton, Bus. Mgr. Mr. Dean Ball, Bus. Mgr.
SMWIA LU 25 SMWIA LU 69
5622 A-2 Highway 153 P.O. Box 5377
Hixson, Tennessee 37343 Knoxville, TN 37928-0377

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

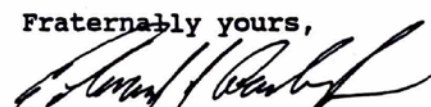
This is to advise you that pursuant to the authority vested in me under Article Three (3), Section 2(g), of the International Constitution I am, effective September 1, 1990, amalgamating Local Union 25, Chattanooga, Tennessee and Local Union 69 of Knoxville, Tennessee to form new Local Union 5. The Administrative Office of Local Union 5 will be in Knoxville and Local Union 5 will be assigned the territory and jurisdiction over the work heretofore assigned to Local Union Nos. 25 and 69.

I am appointing International Representative Harold Salinas as my personal representative to effectuate this amalgamation.

The entire membership of Local Union 25 and 69 will be transferred into and assigned to Local Union No. 5 as of September 1, 1990 on the conditions set forth below:

Since this action is in the best interest of our International Association and the membership thereof, I expect and feel confident of receiving your full cooperation.

Fraternally yours,


Edward J. Carlough
General President

The opening of the August 20, 1990, letter from Sheet Metal Workers International Association General President Edward J. Carlough to Local 25 and Local 69 officers announcing the two locals would be merged to create Local 5, effective September 1, 1990.

1891 - 1930

KNOXVILLE HOSTS MULTIPLE SHEET METAL UNION LOCALS

With Knoxville in the early stages of becoming a rapidly expanding industrial hub beginning in the late 1890s, the "Marble City" (as it was widely known because of its flourishing local quarries) was also defined at the time by intense regional labor conflicts. Marked by shifting union structures and at-times violent corporate pushback, organized labor in Knoxville was highly volatile, while the national Knights of Labor union organization, which had a heavy presence in Eastern Tennessee, collapsed and was replaced by the more-conservative, trade-specific craft unions associated with the American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.).

In that setting, the A.F.L.-affiliated Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International

Association, which had been founded in 1888 organized sheet metal workers in Knoxville and chartered them as **Local No. 11** in **August 1891**. Three years later, *The Knoxville Sentinel* newspaper reported on October 3, 1894, "(Local 11) is not so large as a number of other (union locals), as it has encountered many difficulties during its three years' existence."

The newspaper also went on to declare, "It is, however, now becoming stronger, and brighter prospects are ahead." However, as the International Association folded in 1896, while an exact accounting of the fate of Local 11 does not exist it was no longer operating by the turn of the century.

Undaunted and determined, the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, which was organized in 1897 and in 1903 would become the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International *Alliance* - which was the direct



Sheet Metal Workers International Association (SMWIA) Local 51 members pose after participating in a Chattanooga Labor Day parade during the late 1930s.



LOCAL 5 UNION HALLS

Local 5 moved into its current **Local 5 Union Hall** at **4300 Papermill Drive** in Knoxville in **April 2024**.

Previously, Local 5 inherited the union hall of its predecessor Sheet Metal Workers Local 69 at **112 Hillcrest Drive** in Knoxville when Local 5 was established in 1990 with the merger of Local 69 and Chattanooga-based Local 25, after which the Local 5 headquarters remained at that location until it relocated to Papermill Drive.

In order to best serve its expansive jurisdiction, Local 5 also maintains branch offices in **Chattanooga** and **High Point, North Carolina**.

predecessor of the SMWIA – organized and chartered **Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 176** in Knoxville in 1901. But although the local reported in the September 1902 issue of the *Sheet Metal Workers Journal*, the international union's publication, that it had signed a new work agreement with contractors that called for reduced 9-hour workdays and that “work in our line is better than it has been for years,” local was defunct by November 1905.

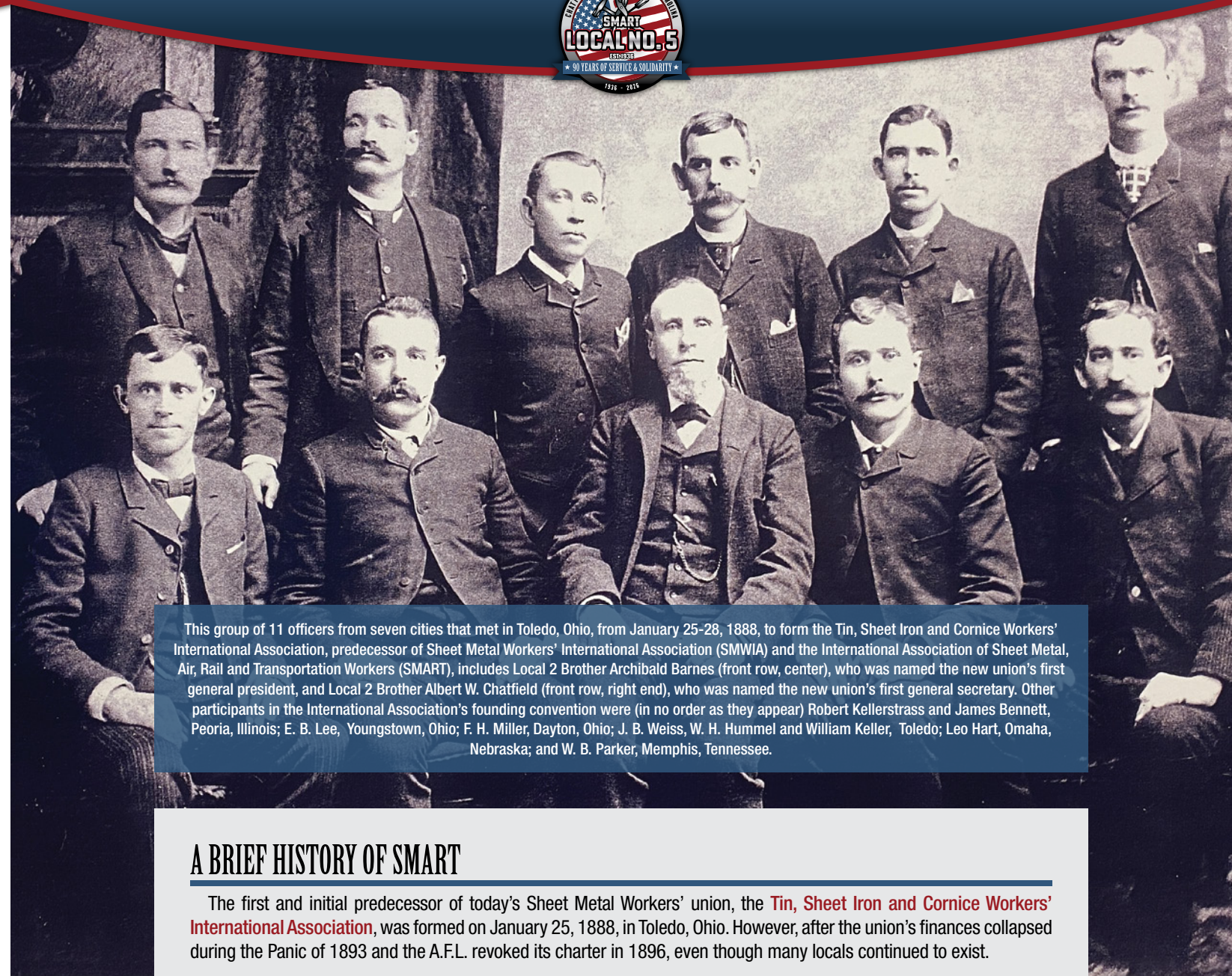
The International Alliance then chartered **Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 261** in Knoxville in March 1910, but that local met with the same fate as its predecessors and was defunct by June 1914. Four years later in another ill-fated attempt, the union chartered **Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 351** in early 1918 but would rescind its charter in late 1922 as the result of, as International Alliance General Organizer H. H. Stewart described in his report in the December 1922 *Journal*, “considerable indifference” among the local's members.

As the decade progressed, Knoxville became a bustling industrial factory town during the so-called “Roaring Twenties,” an extended period of the 1920s marked by a surging national economy, mass consumerism and rapid social change. Subsequently, the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association (SMWIA), the name assumed by the International Alliance in 1924 when it absorbed the chandelier, brass and metal workers union, **re-chartered Local 351** with 40 members on June 23, 1926.

However, the prosperity of the decade was cruelly ended by the Great Depression, the



SMWIA Local 51 officers, members and apprentices pose in the local's union hall sometime around 1950.



This group of 11 officers from seven cities that met in Toledo, Ohio, from January 25-28, 1888, to form the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Association, predecessor of Sheet Metal Workers' International Association (SMWIA) and the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers (SMART), includes Local 2 Brother Archibald Barnes (front row, center), who was named the new union's first general president, and Local 2 Brother Albert W. Chatfield (front row, right end), who was named the new union's first general secretary. Other participants in the International Association's founding convention were (in no order as they appear) Robert Kellerstrass and James Bennett, Peoria, Illinois; E. B. Lee, Youngstown, Ohio; F. H. Miller, Dayton, Ohio; J. B. Weiss, W. H. Hummel and William Keller, Toledo; Leo Hart, Omaha, Nebraska; and W. B. Parker, Memphis, Tennessee.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SMART

The first and initial predecessor of today's Sheet Metal Workers' union, the **Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Association**, was formed on January 25, 1888, in Toledo, Ohio. However, after the union's finances collapsed during the Panic of 1893 and the A.F.L. revoked its charter in 1896, even though many locals continued to exist.

The union re-organized in 1897 as the **Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association** and was rechartered by the A.F.L. in 1899. In 1901, the union's sheet-metal membership reached 5,581 in 108 total local unions.

With the merger of the Sheet Metal Workers' National Alliance in 1903, the union changed its name again to the **Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance**. In 1908, the A.F.L. Building Trades Department chartered the International Alliance.

In 1924, the International Alliance absorbed the chandelier, brass and metal workers union, and once more changed its name to the **Sheet Metal Workers' International Association** (SMWIA). The following year, SMWIA membership reached 24,000 in 441 local unions.

Among the highlights of SMWIA's history over the next several decades, its membership doubled during World War II. Then in 1947, SMWIA and the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association (SMACNA) negotiated the **Standard Form of Union Agreement** for contracts between locals and their contractors.

SMWIA adopted a “Code of Excellence” to help ensure best work practices of its membership in 2008; the program was subsequently endorsed by SMWIA and SMACNA in 2009.

The merger of the United Transportation Union (U.T.U.) and SMWIA, which had been negotiated in 2007, was confirmed by arbitration in 2011, forming the **International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers – or SMART**.



worldwide economic and human catastrophe that essentially began with the devastating crash of the U.S. stock market on October 29, 1929 (history's "Black Tuesday") during which national unemployment reached upwards of 25 percent of the workforce. Soon after, the SMWIA declared Local 351 defunct again on January 1, 1930 – leaving Knoxville's sheet metal workers without a union again for the next six years.

1899 – 1933 CHATTANOOGA'S 'TINNERS' REPRESENTED BY LOCAL 62

Known by the early 1890s as the "Dynamo of Dixie," Chattanooga, like Knoxville, was also a bustling, smokestack-dominated manufacturing center. However, the devastating Panic of 1893 collapsed the city's industries, after which it would have to actively recover from the severe economic recession throughout the balance of the decade.

Organized labor in the city consequently struggled to even exist at times, but it also pivoted from radical agricultural-industrial alliances and the Knights of Labor toward localized, trade-specific craft unions primarily under the A.F.L. For Chattanooga's tinnners, although a local union existed briefly in the city in 1895 (likely under the Knights), the A.F.L.-aligned Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association chartered **Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 62** in late October 1899 with 16 charter members.

Unlike its sister sheet metal workers locals in Knoxville, Local 62 would have some measure of relative longevity. But first, the fledgling local held its first general membership meeting on November 2, 1899, in the **Central Labor Union Hall** at 115 West Eighth Street in Chattanooga to organize members and elect its initial officers.

Lending A Helping Hand LOCAL 5 ASSISTS AFTER HURRICANES

In the wake of hurricanes Helene and Milton inflicting catastrophic damage on communities across the Southeast, Local 5 led local union-wide efforts by SMART to provide affected members and families with much-needed support. The storms struck the U.S. southern coast just two weeks apart, with Helene making landfall first on September 26, 2025, devastating broad swaths of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

Many SMART members, families and communities felt the brunt of the disasters, losing power and experiencing extensive damage to their homes and livelihoods. But SMART sent targeted emails and texts to members in impacted states, providing information on the SMART Disaster Relief Fund and instructions on the fund's use, while Local 5 and Local 399 of South Carolina were able to secure generators, power cords, chainsaws, ice machines, water, coolers and nonperishable food to help sustain members across their jurisdictions.

"We make sure our members are taken care of," Local 5 **Business Manager Christian Fuller** declared at the time.

With Local 62 in a "flourishing condition," as the *Chattanooga Daily Times* newspaper reported on February 22, 1900, earlier that month it formed the new Chattanooga Building and Construction Trades council along with the city's carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, plasterers, paper hangers, painters and decorators and stone cutters unions. Nearly two years later, the sheet metal workers local had about 55 members and enthusiastically announced in the December 1901 issue of the *Sheet Metal Workers Journal*, "Union tinnners are all working and prospects are good for the winter. We are trying to enforce the (union) card system."

The local made progress into the following year as well, while its membership continued



to slowly grow and employment conditions remained steady when not strong. What's more, in January 1902 the local negotiated a new working agreement with its employing contractors that granted a reduced 9-hour workday for the local's union sheet metal workers with 10-hour days' pay beginning April 14.

By that date, Local 62 had every sheet metal contractor operating in Chattanooga except one signed to its agreement, while about 80 percent of all sheet metal workers in the city were members of the union. The local subsequently declared that non-union contractor "unfair" to labor and requested that all other contractors and building-trades locals in the city as well as all other International Association locals not work with the non-union firm or "work on" or "purchase or use any of their material."

By April 1903, however, the local's 46 members were on strike against the city's 11



(Top photo) While celebrating his retirement, SMWIA Local 51 and former SMWIA Local 62, Chattanooga, member Grover C. Tittle (right) receives a certificate of appreciation for his more-than 40 years of service to the union from SMWIA General President Edward C. Carrough during an April 1963 ceremony, after which (bottom photo) the SMWIA General Executive Council presents Brother Tittle with a watch. SMWIA Seventh Vice President at the time of his retirement, Brother Tittle became a member of the union in 1902 when he joined Local 62 and went on to serve as business agent of the local, business manager of Local 51 and president of the Chattanooga Building and Construction Trades Council.

sheet metal contractors – only five of which were "fair" at that time – "for the betterment of conditions," as the local announced in the May 1903 *Journal*. During the strike, the local revealed in the *Journal* the names of four members who went to work for the "unfair" contractors, "so that at any time in the future any of the members of the International Association come in contact with them they will know how to deal with them."

While the local survived the strike, intense anti-union sentiment in its booming industrial city only increased well into the 1910s. As such, in early 1915 the International Alliance rescinded the Local 62 charter and the local went defunct.

The union's absence was brief, however, as Chattanooga's sheet metal workers continued to seek union representation and protection in the increasingly industrialized city. Consequently, the International Alliance re-organized the city and **re-chartered Local 62** on August 4, 1916.

Among the gains Local 62 would make during the Roaring Twenties as Chattanooga experienced a wave of construction and rapid downtown growth, just as that period of prosperity began the local secured a new working agreement in May 1922 with its 14 employing contractors. After the local had accepted a 10-cent hourly reduction in pay the previous year, the new contract provided a 10-cent increase back to the local's previous 85-cents-per-hour wage scale.

Eventually, however, the Great Depression, which devastated Chattanooga with severe economic hardship among its businesses and residents, high unemployment and widespread poverty, took its toll on Local 62. As a result, the local went defunct and the SMWIA redacted its charter on May 12, 1933– leaving Chattanooga's sheet metal workers without a union again for the next three years.

1936 – 1950

LOCAL 51 COVERS AREA AS TVA, WAR WORK PROLIFERATE

The nation and SMWIA found some measure of relief from the Great Depression after the U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt administration initiated its "New Deal" legislation in 1933 to create federally funded public-work projects, programs and regulations. Consequently, after the union canceled its 24th general convention in 1933, it was able to hold the convention in 1935 in Chicago beginning on August 5 of that year.

As the labor-friendly reforms of the New Deal, and particularly its work programs such as the Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration, helped curb the depression's damaging impact on employment, the nation began to slowly recover as the decade progressed. The "second phase" of the New Deal, which President Roosevelt launched in 1935, included legislation that guaranteed workers the right to unionize and bargain for better working conditions and higher wages, including the National Labor Relations Act, which created a National Labor Relations Board to oversee union elections and supervise the treatment of workers by their employers.

Arguably the most impactful product of the New Deal for Eastern Tennessee's sheet metal workers (as well as the region in general) was the creation of the **Tennessee Valley Authority** (TVA) on May 18, 1933, when President Roosevelt signed the Tennessee Valley Authority Act into law. Designed by Congress to modernize the impoverished Tennessee Valley region, the act focused on construction projects for flood control, improving river navigation, generating cheap hydroelectric power and promoting agricultural and industrial development – jobs that put sheet metal workers and other building-trades craftspeople to work and would provide them with regular employment for decades to come.

The rapidly increasing work in the region prompted the SMWIA to charter **Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 51** on November 23, 1936,



Apprentice and Member Training

PREPARING LOCAL 5'S HIGHLY SKILLED WORKFORCE

Just as SMART Sheet Metal Workers Local 5 continues to do, its predecessor SMWIA Local 51 and then SMWIA Local 25 and Local 69 trained potential new members – “apprentices” – to become journeyman-level sheet metal workers with the time-honored system of **apprenticeship**. Through the hands-on method of teaching the trade, apprentices work side-by-side with experienced member journeymen on jobsites to learn necessary skills while they are paid wages and provided with fringe benefits such as healthcare insurance.

But initially after it was chartered in 1936, although Local 51 apprentices went through a years-long apprenticeship and each was evaluated annually with examinations, the local had no standard procedures or consistent classroom instruction for apprenticeships into the 1950s.

Partnering with its employing contractors in the **Sheet Metal Workers Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee (J.A.T.C.)** beginning in the early 1950s to administer and fund its union training, Local 51 instituted a more-formal and structured apprenticeship during that time in order to provide apprentices with a more well-rounded and in-depth education. Initially consisting of four and five years of workplace training and a set curriculum of classwork and laboratory instruction, classes for students throughout the local's jurisdiction were held at public technical high schools in Chattanooga, Knoxville and North Carolina – including **Fulton High School** in Knoxville, the city's first comprehensive high school with both an academic and vocational curriculum when it opened in 1951.



The J.A.T.C. training programs were also hosted at the local's union halls beginning in the 1980s, after which Local 5 obtained its small **Knoxville Sheet Metal Workers Apprenticeship Training Facility** at 2500 Edgewood Avenue during the 1990s. The center was named **The Howard A. McMahan Building**, whose namesake was a long-time, dedicated instructor in the Local 5 apprentice-training program.

Ultimately, to enhance its training, in 2025 the local and the Knoxville Area J.A.T.C. built the new, spacious and well-

equipped **Local 5 Sheet Metal Workers Training Facility of Knoxville** onto the local's new union hall into which it moved in 2024. Additionally, to provide training for apprentices and upgrade training for its journeymen throughout its jurisdiction, Local 5 and the Chattanooga Area J.A.T.C. have continued to maintain the **Chattanooga Sheet Metal Workers Apprenticeship Training Facility** in **The Dewayne Chastain Building** at 3109 Curtis Street and the **North Carolina Sheet Metal Workers Apprenticeship Training Facility** at 1446 Bethel Drive in High Point.

In addition to J.A.T.C. “earn-while-you-learn” apprentice training, Local 5 member journeyman sheet metal workers are provided with opportunities to upgrade and enhance their skills at each training center through **continuing education** that keeps them up to date with latest industry techniques and standards.





with jurisdiction over Chattanooga, Knoxville and 82 southern counties in Eastern Tennessee and parts of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Some of the TVA's most vital projects would be erected within the local's territory with union sheet metal workers, including one of the largest hydropower construction programs ever in the country that at its peak in 1942 would have 12 hydroelectric projects and a steam power plant under construction across the valley.

After **Brother Erskine Mabee**, who was an organizer for the Chattanooga Central Labor Union, installed the charter for the new Local 51 during its first meeting on November 26, 1936, the local's membership elected a new slate of officers that included **President William R. Conley**, **Vice-President Luther A. Campbell**, **Financial Secretary Glenn D. Abercrombie** and **Treasurer Paul Tipp**. After agreeing during its December 8, 1936, general meeting that the local needed a business agent, the membership elected Brother Mabee to the position on December 22 with a salary of \$10 per week.

As work in the area and especially on TVA projects expanded into the next decade, on February 22, 1940, the **Chattanooga Building and Construction Trades Council**, with which Local 51 had been affiliated since

the local was established, signed an agreement with the Chattanooga Chapter the Associated General Contractors America that established that only members of crafts affiliated with the council "be employed by the contractors." The pact further decreed that the council's locals "shall provide the contractors with the services of all necessary union mechanics in the various trades" while also providing that there "shall be no stoppage of work either by lockouts, strikes, refusal to work or other methods for any reason whatsoever except the employment of non-union labor."

But it was World War II that effectively ended the Great Depression after the conflict began in Europe and then Asia in 1939, as manufacturing and construction throughout the United States and Eastern Tennessee were quickly increased to meet the needs for wartime military materiel. Ultimately, the nation's crusade for an atomic weapon to end the war put thousands of Local 51 and other union sheet metal workers to work in the local's territorial jurisdiction.

Even before the United States officially entered the conflict following the Imperial Japanese attack on the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941,

the U.S. government had launched a research committee in June 1940 that would become the Manhattan Project – the expansive construction, research and testing effort to create an atomic bomb beginning in June 1942. *(The U.S. War Department was given joint responsibility for the project along with private industrial and scientific sectors because of the large number of plants, laboratories and manufacturing facilities that would have to be constructed, while in June 1942 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Manhattan District was assigned management of the construction work since much of the early research had been performed at Columbia University in Manhattan – after which "Manhattan Project" became the project's code name.)*

With the project's primary weapons-research laboratory located at Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the bulk of the remaining research and construction of the bomb was performed, later in 1942 the government created the **Clinton Engineer Works** on farmland located 18 miles west of Knoxville and eight miles south of the Town of Clinton, Tennessee, to perform research into both a uranium- and a plutonium-based atomic bomb. Construction of the facility and the new **Town of Oak Ridge**, which was created to house the project's production staff of as many as 50,000 workers, provided an abundance of workhours for union sheet metal workers.

During the war, the Clinton Engineer Works became the home of the uranium enrichment plants K-25, Y-12 and S-50 and the pilot plutonium production reactor and world's first operational nuclear reactor, the X-10 Graphite Reactor, each of which Local 51 and other SMWIA members were involved in building. Construction of the **Y-12 National Security Complex** electromagnetic isotope separation plant began in February 1943 and was completed in November 1943, after which it produced the enriched uranium for Little Boy, the nuclear weapon that would be dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945.

At one point during the war, Local 51 expanded to more than 3,000 members

including many SMWIA members from other locals who traveled to work through the Chattanooga-based local. Additional jobs on which those union sheet metal workers were also employed included construction of **U.S. Army Camp Forrest**, a training base and prisoner-of-war camp located just outside Tullahoma, Tennessee; the **Volunteer Ordnance Works**, a massive TNT manufacturing facility in Chattanooga; the **Holston Ordnance Works**, a in Kingsport, Tennessee (that is now the Holston Army Ammunition Plant); and many smaller projects in the local's jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, with the abundance of work in its territory and its membership substantially growing, in October 1944 Local 51 purchased a two-story building at the corner of Sixth and Cherry streets in Chattanooga for \$32,500 cash to serve as its future home. After the local renovated the reinforced-steel and brick-facade structure, it then opened the new **Local 51 Union Hall**.

The year after the local bought its new hall, the B-29 bomber "Enola Gay" dropped Little Boy, the first atomic weapon ever deployed in warfare, on Hiroshima, killing at least 80,000 people almost instantly and injuring tens of thousands more, many of whom would later die. Three days later on August 9, 1945, the United States detonated the plutonium bomb "Fat Man" over Nagasaki, killing upwards of 80,000 people, after which Japan announced its surrender on August 15, 1945, ending the war after Nazi Germany had surrendered earlier that year on May 8.

Following the war, Local 51 continued to make outstanding progress in organizing its jurisdiction and improving working conditions and wages of the craftsmen in the sheet metal trade, while in 1946 the pay scale of its members increased from \$1.50 to \$1.65 per hour. By that time, the local's jurisdiction had also come to include all TVA work located in the Tennessee River watershed in Georgia.

However, work slowed significantly by the end of the decade throughout the Local 51





Local 5 retirees with 60 years of service to SMWIA and SMART and international and local union officers (left to right, seated), Earl Weaver, Donald Walker, Edith Shankles (accepting on behalf of her deceased husband, Charles Shankles), Bill Leffew and Bill Bush; and (standing) General Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Sellers, International Representative Tommy Fuller, Local 5 Organizer Rick Staadt, Business Representative Dewayne Chastain, Business Representative Don Dette, Business Representative Jason Andrews and Business Manager Chris Griffey pose during a ceremony honoring long-time retirees at Calhoun's on the River in Knoxville on September 14, 2013.

jurisdiction, decreasing to a point at which in March 1949 the Associated General Contractors called on the local's about 1,000 sheet metal workers to accept a reduction in their wage rates. Regardless, as the only building-trades local in Chattanooga and Knoxville to not go on strike while demanding a pay increase at the time, the local's members and their roughly 40 employing contractors settled on a new, two-year work agreement that went into effect on April 1, 1949, and continued the wage scale from their previous contact signed on April 1, 1948.

1950 - 1990

LOCAL CONTINUES TO PROSPER BEFORE BEING SPLIT INTO TWO

Local 51 members continued to work on a wide range of government nuclear projects into and throughout the second half of the century, including the K-25 (often referred to as K-2) and K-31 large gaseous diffusion buildings located at the **Oak Ridge**

Gaseous Diffusion Plant. Both facilities played critical roles in enriching uranium for national defense throughout the decades-long Cold War, a political and economic rivalry between the United States and the communist Soviet Union that lasted until 1991, as well as commercial nuclear power.

The local's 240 members working at K-25 and K-31 went on strike beginning July 18, 1951, in a jurisdictional dispute over work being performed by union ironworkers employed at the plants that was claimed by the sheet metal workers. The Local 51 members returned to their jobs a week later on July 25 at the insistence of the SMWIA international office.

About 550 of the union's sheet metal workers walked off their jobs at Oak Ridge again on November 2, 1953, while working on construction of the new, 32-acre K-33 gaseous diffusion uranium enrichment plant, the final section of the site's five-stage uranium enrichment cascade, in a dispute over pay for travel to and from workers' homes. After placing pickets on the site a week later, halting a large portion of the work, Local 51 members ended the strike on November 24 when



the local and the contractor on the project agreed to have a committee study the travel-pay demands – although the quarrel would continue until April 15, 1954, when the committee recommended that contractors pay \$2.10 per day retroactive to the previous July 1, a compromise of the union's \$3.90-per-day request and the contractors' \$1.50 offer.

Also that year, some 650 of the local's members went on strike again at K-33 on February 16, 1954, to protest the firing of 22 union sheet metal workers, whose dismissals "did not follow normal procedures." After another week, the local ended the strike on March 3 after the union and contractors reached an agreement on future firings.

Meanwhile, among other key jobs on which Local 51 members were employed was construction of the **Sperry Farragut Corporation plant** in Bristol, Tennessee, for military manufacturing for the War Department.

Now the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant after the Raytheon Company took it over in 1957, the 660,000-square-foot facility would fabricate and assemble advanced missile system components, aircraft engine parts and artillery and bomb fuses.

Aside from defense work, however, employment throughout the local's Chattanooga and Knoxville areas was slow during that time. As such, at one point in mid-September 1954 more than 200 of the local's roughly 1,000 members were out of work.

An industrial manufacturing boom in Eastern Tennessee and increased work at the Oak Ridge complex beginning in the late 1950s and continuing throughout the 1960s and 1970s would maintain growth and strong employment conditions for Local 51 throughout much of that period. Among notable projects on which the local's members worked during that time was construction of



Local 5 retirees and 70-year SMWIA and SMART Service Award recipients (front row, left to right) Bill Bush and Joe Miles pose with officers Christopher Griffey and Tommy Fuller after receiving their awards during a ceremony in 2022.



the **Thomas Products Company plant** in Johnson City, Tennessee, which manufactured painting apparatus, that was part of a major post-World War II economic expansion in that city that saw several new manufacturing operations locate to the area.

At Oak Ridge and particularly Y-12, major construction and facility development that continued to focus on advanced nuclear-research reactors and shifting operational missions provided union sheet metal workers with consistent work. In particular, the High Flux Isotope Reactor erected at **Oak Ridge National Laboratory** in 1965 featured the highest neutron flux of any reactor at the time to improve medical isotope production and materials research.

Meanwhile, the local's sheet metal workers also helped build the new **General James White Memorial Civic Auditorium and Coliseum** multi-purpose events facility in Knoxville in 1961. Owned by the Knoxville city government, the facility included an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,500, a multi-purpose arena with a seating capacity of 6,500, an exhibition hall and a reception hall.

Construction of a new **Westinghouse Electric Corporation plant** between Bristol and Abingdon, Virginia, that started in 1967 was among key projects that also helped the local maintain its workhours throughout the decade. When completed in 1970, the factory served the company's Electrical Division and mainly produced magnet wire for electric motors, transformers and other electromagnetic equipment.

With work among its membership remaining stable when not robust, Local 51 accepted a new, three-year work agreement with the East Tennessee Chapter of the Sheet Metal Air Conditioner National Association (SMACNA) on July 31, 1970. The contract provided an immediate 40-cent increase to the local's \$5.30 per hour wage scale and 20 cents to its **Health and Welfare Fund** fringe benefit, after which

50 cents per hour total would be added to pay and benefits, including a new **Pension Fund**, every six months during the remaining term of the agreement.

Back out in the field, accelerating work on new TVA projects injected more employment opportunities into the Local 51 jurisdiction, including construction of the **Sequoyah Nuclear Plant** just north of Chattanooga in Soddy Daisy, Tennessee, that began in 1969. When fully completed in 1982, before which work on the plant dominated the local's employment, the facility's two reactors would have an operational production capacity of 2,440 megawatts of power.

Construction on the **Watts Bar Nuclear Plant** between Chattanooga and Knoxville beginning in 1973 then added to the workhours for the local's sheet metal workers. Although work on the facility was stopped in 1985 and resumed in 1992 before its Unit 1 generator was completed in May 1996 and its Unit 2 was completed in October 2016, work on the plant employed many members throughout the 1970s and into the 1980s.

Still more work was provided for the Local 51 membership on major private projects such as construction of the now-iconic, 14-story, pyramid-shaped **Hyatt House** hotel in downtown Knoxville that opened in 1972 (but was closed in 2020 and is being repurposed as apartments). Elsewhere, the local's members helped build the new, 10-story Knoxville City-County Building between 1977 and 1979 to serve as the joint headquarters for the City of Knoxville and Knox County governments, as well as housing the Knox County Jail.

The local then entered the 1980s with a membership of about 1,000 sheet metal workers who were gainfully employed on major projects throughout its jurisdiction, including the two TVA nuclear powerhouses and several Oak Ridge jobs. What's more, by the early 1980s, Chattanooga's renewed focus on traditional manufacturing and commercial



The SMWIA Local 51 re-issued charter of November 6, 1950, that replaced the local's original charter of November 23, 1936.



development had created more employment for union sheet metal workers.

With Local 51 managing a vast a geographic jurisdiction at the time while its key cities of Knoxville and Chattanooga were experiencing distinctly different industrial trajectories, in 1983 the SMWIA decided to divide the local in a strategic restructuring aimed at optimizing local representation, managing its large territory and accommodating regional economic shifts across East Tennessee. Indeed, while it was difficult to administer separate economic hubs across wide distances and provide efficient, everyday representation to members and handling routine dispatches, the issue was compounded as Knoxville was heavily influenced by federal and energy-related construction largely tied to Oak Ridge and the TVA and Chattanooga was concentrating mainly on local industrial fabrication and construction.

Subsequently, on **January 1, 1984**, the union chartered **Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 25** in Chattanooga and **Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 69** in Knoxville and assigned the former Local 51's members to each according to their respective geographic locations.

1990 – 2010

LOCAL 5 FORMED TO COVER TERRITORY OF LOCALS 25, 69

Just over six years after creating two separate locals in Eastern Tennessee, the SMWIA merged Local 25 of Chattanooga and Local 69 of Knoxville back together on **September 1, 1990**, to form and charter what would become today's **SMART Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 5**.

With construction work in both local's respective jurisdictions diminishing and non-union competition increasing, Local 25 and Local 69 were experiencing internal financial issues as well as employment setbacks out in the field that prompted the union to execute a merger. As such, in an August 20, 1990, letter to Local 25 **Business Manager Billy Burton** and **President Lester Hickman** and Local 69 **Business Manager Dean Ball** and **President George Hines**, SMWIA General President Edward J. Carlough explained that the amalgamation had been "prompted by a number of considerations," which included:



Local 5 hosts a SMART Army day of action at its Knoxville union hall on June 21, 2025, to build 50 beds for children in need and donate them to Sleep in Heavenly Peace of Knox County. The local also hosted its inaugural SMART Army Motorcycle Ride on June 14 to fund the build.



"It has been difficult to properly police the jurisdiction of the local unions because of financial conditions of the entire amalgamated area;"

"The trend throughout the nation, both in our International Association and other International Associations, is to combine smaller local unions within a given area so as to achieve economy in administrative expenses and also to provide a larger area with sufficient full time business representatives. In these times of high unemployment, dwindling work opportunities and non-union problems, this is more important than ever;" and

"The amalgamation of Local Unions 25 and 69 into Local Union 5 should improve work opportunities for the combined membership and their employers by eliminating territorial jurisdictional barriers and thus enabling union sheet metal contractors to have greater utilization of manpower through the elimination of barriers under the two-man rule, apprentice usage, travel and subsistence and similar provisions."

In opening his letter, General President Edward J. Carlough first announced to the Local 25 and 69 officers:

"The Administrative Office of Local Union 5 will be in Knoxville and Local Union 5 will be

assigned the territory and jurisdiction over the work heretofore assigned to Local Union Nos. 25 and 69.

"I am appointing International Representative Harold Salinas as my personal representative to effectuate this amalgamation.

"The entire membership of Local Union 25 and 69 will be transferred into and assigned to Local Union No. 5 as of September 1, 1990."

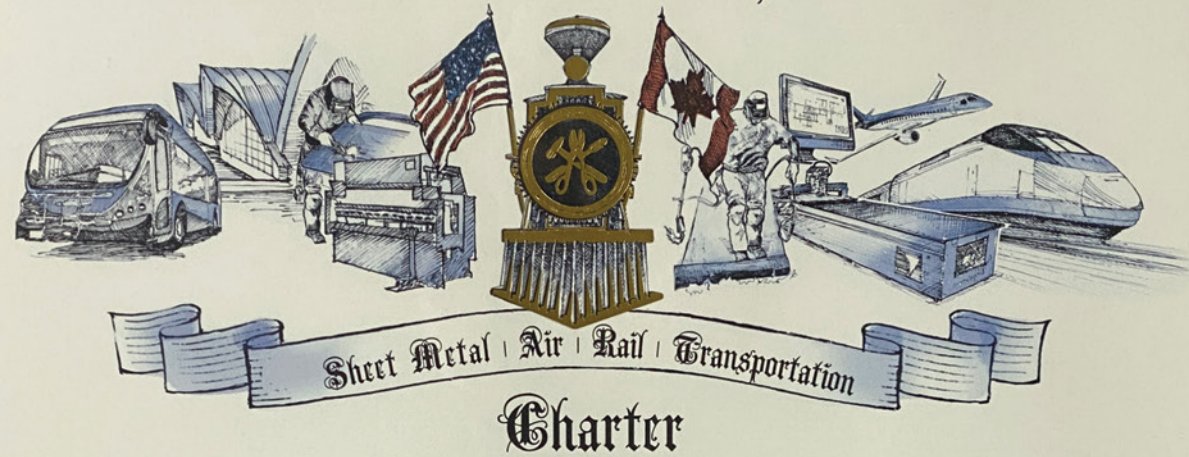
Among the conditions of the merger, which were further detailed in the letter, the SMWIA decreed that:

"All members of these local unions will be transferred into Local Union 5 with members credited for years and fractions thereof of continuous good standing in their former local union;"

"All funds, books and records of the former local unions shall be surrendered by the custodian of same to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association who shall give proper receipt or release for same. All funds shall be returned by the General Secretary-Treasurer to the Financial Secretary of Local Unions;" and

"All existing collective bargaining agreements between these local unions and their employers or employer associations which are for terms extending beyond August 31, 1990, shall be

International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers



Granted to

Business Manager, Business Representatives and Local Union Officers as of January 1, 2012: Christopher L. Griffey, Harold W. Houser, Jr., Stacy L. Miller, J. DeWayne Chastain, Donald H. Dette, Richard M. Andersen, Brad E. Bell, Johnathan T. Burgin, Robert G. Burkhart, Russell A. Chastain, Jr., Michael W. Daniels, David W. Denton, Linus P. Fox, Adam B. Green, Charles M. Hurst, Jeffrey Lovingood, Danny J. McCormick, Joseph A. Painter, Joshua A. Porter, Daniel Rogers, Christopher O. Sapp, Byron T. Travis

And their duly qualified and elected successors to constitute a subordinate local hereafter designated and identified as Local Union No. 5-SM of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers, composed of eligible members based in

Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America

By Virtue of this Charter said Local Union No. 5-SM is hereby established and recognized with authority to initiate as members all eligible persons within the classification and within the jurisdiction specified and, when duly proposed, elected and accepted, in accordance with the Constitution of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers.

Provided Always, that said Local Union No. 5-SM and all officers, representatives and members thereof shall at all times now, and hereafter, be governed by the specific provisions and requirements of the Constitution of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers, and shall accept and comply with all decisions, interpretations, and policies of the duly elected officers of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers, to make operative and effective the provisions, requirements, purpose and intent of said Constitution.

And Provided Also, that this Charter may be suspended or revoked for cause in the manner and under conditions specified in the Constitution of the

International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers,

and that should this Charter be suspended or revoked, or should Local Union No. 5-SM dissolve or otherwise forfeit its right to this Charter, then said Charter, Official Seal, Books, Records, Funds, including monies and investments and other property of every description belonging to the above mentioned Local Union No. 5-SM shall revert to and become the property of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers, and shall immediately be surrendered to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers on demand.

And Further, in consideration of the due performance of the above International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers do bind themselves to support said Local Union No. 5-SM in the exercise of its rights and privileges as a Subordinate Local Union. In Witness Whereof, we have subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers, this first day of January A. D., two thousand and twelve.

SHEET METAL | AIR | RAIL | TRANSPORTATION
SMART

Joseph J. Nigro
General President

Joseph J. Nigro
General Secretary-Treasurer

The current SMART Local 5 charter, issued January 1, 2012, by the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers, which was formed with the merger of SMWIA and the United Transportation Union.



assumed by Local Union No. 5 which shall regard such agreements as valid and binding upon the parties for the duration of the term of each such agreement, and the labor trustees of fringe benefit funds shall remain under the present agreements unless the membership of Local Union No. 5 shall determine otherwise."

General President Carlough also appointed Brother Ball as the new Local 5 business manager and financial secretary/treasurer, Brother Hines as its president and Brother Burton as its business representative, among other officer assignments. The union further announced that the local would continue to maintain hiring halls in Knoxville, where the local's union hall would be located, and Chattanooga.

As the dust from the merger settled, during the first meeting of the Local 5 Executive Board, held on September 14, 1990, as recorded in its meeting minutes:

"The Board stressed the need for us to pull together and make Local union No. 5 of east Tennessee the best it can be."

The SMWIA then added to the Local 5 jurisdiction in 1992 when it merged its North Carolina locals into Local 5, which already represented nine Virginia counties and three Georgia counties. However, work and employment among the Local 5 membership remained poor into the mid-1990s, forcing many members to travel to the jurisdictions of other SMWIA locals for work.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the TVA once again helped the union sheet metal workers of Eastern Tennessee and the Tennessee River Valley recover from a down period as work with the two organizations increased in the 1990s and into the 2000s. Among the key sources of workhours for the Local 5 membership throughout much of the 1990s, for instance, were multiple refueling outages and forced shutdowns for maintenance and upgrades at the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant.

Elsewhere in the late 1990s, additional work for the local's members was provided by various

other large projects that included construction of the **Wallens Ridge State Prison** in Big Stone Gap, Virginia, that opened in April 1999. The super-maximum security prison was built as part of a state prison expansion project that, among other reasons, was launched to stimulate the local economy following coal-mine closures.

Into the new "Y2K" (Year 2000) Millenium, as the government science and weapons complex in Oak Ridge was busier with construction than it had been in decades, the union sheet metal workers then under Local 5 subsequently flourished once again. Reviewing the U.S. Energy Department's \$2.4-billion budget for 2001 as compared to its \$1.8-million spending for the facility just four years earlier, which according to a November 15, 2000, article in *The Kingsport Times-News*, was a post-Cold War low, Local 5 **Business Manager Tommy Fuller** exclaimed, "There's a big buss around town already."

Key to that "buzz" was construction of the Spallation Neutron Source, the largest science project underway in the country at the time, which would feature a 1,500-foot-long linear accelerator to study the composition of living and organic materials through the process of "neutron scattering." At the same time, more work would continue to be generated at Oak Ridge, where construction of the **Highly Enriched Uranium Materials Facility** and other projects at the Y-12 complex would also consistently employ Local 5 members.

Among projects that kept the local's sheet metal workers fully employed during much of the balance of the decade before the severe global "Great Recession" slowed the economy and work in 2008 and 2009 was construction of the **DuPont Tate & Lyle Bio Products plant** in Loudon, Tennessee. After the factory was completed in 2007 and the onset of the recession, employment decreased sharply but the presence of government, higher education and energy-sector jobs at Oak Ridge, the **University of Tennessee** in Knoxville and the TVA lessened the economic downturn's negative effects on much of the local's jurisdiction.



2010 – 2026

'SMART' LOCAL 5 THRIVES, GOES STRONG TO 90TH YEAR

The Sheet Metal Workers International Association and the United Transportation Union finally officially merged effective November 30, 2011 (after several legal contests) to form the **International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers** (SMART), after which the union re-issued charters from all former SMWIA locals. Subsequently, the newly renamed union issued the current charter for SMART Sheet Metal Workers Local 5-SM on **January 1, 2012**.

Regardless, as business continued as usual for Local 5 and its union sheet metal workers throughout the decade, many of those members were working on the National Nuclear Security Administration's **Uranium Processing Facility** at Y-12 in Oak Ridge beginning in 2018. One of the largest construction projects in the history of the state and "one of vital importance to the country at-large," as an article in the Fall 2023 issue of the SMART *Journal* noted, hundreds of the local's sheet metal workers would continue to apply their skills to build the facility through 2025, after which it would consist of processing capabilities for enriched uranium casting, oxide production and salvage to support the nation's nuclear weapons stockpile, defense nuclear nonproliferation and naval reactors.

With the project at peak production, **Local 5 Business Manager Chris Griffey** proclaimed in the *Journal* article, "Our sisters and brothers worked diligently throughout the (COVID-19) pandemic. There's no more a patriotic project, in my opinion."

The worldwide coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that struck the United States in early 2020, after which it would claim the lives of more than 1 million Americans over the next three years, disrupted Local 5's employment conditions as it slowed construction work throughout the United States and the local's

jurisdiction. Internally, the local took measures to help stop the spread of the virus and keep its members and staff safe, including implementing social distancing in its union hall, branch offices and training facilities and canceling meetings, training and events, while members working on "essential" projects continued at their jobs while safety measures were also implemented at jobsites.

After the pandemic subsided, Local 5 experienced tremendous growth, advancement and opportunity in the years leading up to its marking of the 90th year of union sheet metal workers continually serving Eastern Tennessee. That progress was spearheaded by the local's stepped-up **organizing** efforts to initially provide qualified union sheet metal workers to two new "mega projects" in the local's jurisdiction – Wolfspeed's \$5-billion **John Palmour Manufacturing Center for Silicon Carbide** computer-chip manufacturing plant near Siler City, North Carolina, and the \$13-billion **Toyota Battery Manufacturing North Carolina** plant that opened in Liberty in 2025.

As a result, the local grew from about 1,100 members in April 2023 to more than 1,500 members in April 2025 while it also expanded its contractor base by adding signatory contractors and local union shops. What's more, the size of Local 5's North Carolina membership increased by more than 60 percent during that period, in part as the result of a SMART-led "organizing blitz" in the state in September 2023 that featured organizers undergoing two days of jobsite visits to convince non-union workers to join the union.

The local continued to be part of some of the largest and most significant projects in the local's region that called for organizing more new members, which have also come to include construction of **Amazon data centers**; a 2.36-million-square-foot **Red Bull manufacturing and distribution facility** in Concord, North Carolina, beginning in 2025 to produce that company's energy drinks;

and many others. At the same time, the local has continued to grow and expand its core work by adding to its contractor base and bringing more local shops into the union, thereby creating a stronger and more diverse foundation for the future.

To help ensure its workforce can properly staff those projects and more, Local 5 has also made significant investments in its **training facilities** for apprentices and members. The complete remodeling of its centers, along with the additions of state-of-the-art equipment and technology, ensured that members would have access to the best possible training in the industry.

The local also moved from its former longtime union hall at 112 Hillcrest Drive in Knoxville into the new **Sheet Metal Workers Local 5 Union Hall** at 4300 Papermill Drive in April 2024. The new property provided the local with more administrative and meeting space as well as room to expand its Knoxville-area training facility.

Just as importantly, the local has continued to strengthen its members' benefits through its healthcare, pension and 401(k) programs. Working to provide members with greater security while building a stronger financial future for themselves and their families, the local continued to negotiate and implement improved benefits packages for its membership through its collectively bargained work agreements.

The local also demonstrated its continued willingness to stand up when its members' rights are at stake, as seen when it called the first strike at ADTI in more than 30 years, an historic moment for the organization. The strike action showed that when workers are treated unfairly and their rights are challenged, Local 5 stands together, stands strong and fights for the respect, dignity and fair treatment of its members.

Those attributes have allowed the local to be proud of how far it has come while also being even more excited for its future, as the local has opened the door to opportunities that will have a lasting impact on its members and their

families. With the clear goals of expanding those opportunities while protecting and strengthening the work that has built the union, the dedication of the Local 5 membership, the commitment of its employing contractors and the willingness of members and management to work together toward a common goal have enabled the local to take another step forward with each new project, new signatory contractor, new apprentice, improved training facility and stronger benefit.

Building on its tremendous momentum that has been developed over 90 years, Local 5 can look forward to new projects on the horizon and the expansion of its contractor base and membership. With each of those progressions, the local will strengthen the careers and futures of the men and women of the building trades and SMART – as it has done over the previous nine decades.



Silver SPONSOR

**Congratulations on 90 Years
of Building North Carolina!**



North Carolina Chapter

SMACNA proudly congratulates the Officers and Members of
Local 5 on your remarkable milestone ...

Together, we continue to build the future!

North Carolina SMACNA represents the state's
signatory sheet-metal industry contracting firms.

www.smacna.org

**CONGRATULATIONS
FROM LOCAL 175!**



IBEW175.ORG

The Officers and Membership of
Sheet Metal Workers' Local 100
are proud to support the 90th Anniversary of
S.M.A.R.T. Sheet Metal Workers Local 7!



Richard LaBille III

Business Manager/President

Michael Mahar

Financial Secretary

**CONGRATULATIONS TO SMART
SHEET METAL WORKERS LOCAL 5**

**FOR 90 YEARS OF EXEMPLARY SERVICE
TO YOUR MEMBERS AND OUR INDUSTRY**



Sheet Metal Workers Local 15, Central Florida

www.smwlocal15.org

CONGRATULATIONS

★ ★ ★ TO THE ★ ★ ★

90TH

CHARTER ANNIVERSARY



1936
★
2026



CELEBRATING

90 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

SMART LOCAL UNION NO.5

90 YEARS OF SKILL ★ PRIDE ★ BROTHERHOOD ★ CRAFTSMANSHIP

BUILDING OUR COMMUNITIES SINCE 1936

FROM THE MEMBERS OF
SMART LOCAL #435

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association

Local Union No. 85

Business Manager
Stephen L. Langley

4830 Mendel Court SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30336
Telephone: (404) 758-2689
Fax: (404) 758-1091

SHEET METAL | AIR | RAIL | TRANSPORTATION

SMART[®]



Our Members Make the Difference
We offer a four-year apprenticeship program with on-the-job training. You will work and train with qualified Local 85 Journeypersons employed by Atlanta SMACNA Contractors. Wages are based upon current union contract with periodic increases. Fully paid medical insurance and retirement benefits. Give us a call and begin your new career today. Apprenticeship office: (404) 753-6466.
www.jato85.org

I.U.P.A.T. DISTRICT COUNCIL 77



Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union 38
P.O. Box 119, 36 Star Ridge Road, Brewster, New York 10509
Phone: (845) 279-6668 Email: unionoffice@smart38.org www.smart38.org



MICHAEL COLOMBO
President
Business Manager

ERIC C. HOFBAUER
Vice President
Financial Secretary/Treasurer

BRIAN EISELE
Recording Secretary

Business Representatives

STEVEN SILVERNAIL
Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster &
Upper Westchester Counties

THOMAS M. PICHECO
Fairfield, Litchfield & Lower Westchester Counties

Organizer
JOHN GJOKAJ

Conductor
PAUL H. McGUIRE

Executive Board
JAMES AGOSTA
VICTOR ANTONUCCI
DEVIN BAILEY
ANGELO DIAZ
JOHN GJOKAJ
ROBERT GRELLA
EDGAR MCKENNA
JEFFERY B. SUTTER

Warden
ROBERT HOGUE

Trustees
MATTHEW LaBARBERA
PETER G. SUDOL
EDWARD A. VIOLINO



We Salute Your 90 Years,
Local 5!

The Officers and Members of U.A. Local 43
Proudly serving the Tennessee Valley since August 25, 1890

ualocal43.org

UNION MEDIA™

A UNION HISTORIES™ STRATEGIC PARTNER

Services Exclusively for the

UNION CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



BRANDING

VIDEO

WEBSITES

MARKETING

WWW.UNIONMEDIA.US



CWA
MEMBERS

International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers



Manager, Business Representatives and Local Union No. 5-SM members, including: J. DeWayne Chastain, Donald H. Miller, Jr., Michael W. Daniels, David Chastain, Jr., Danny J. McCormick, Joseph A. Painter, and others.

qualified and elected successors to constitute the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers.

Christopher L. Griffey, Harold W. Houser, Jr., Johnathan T. Burgin, Robert G. Burkhardt, Charles M. Hurst, Jeffrey Lovingood, D. Sapp, Byron T. Travis

Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America

is Charter said Local Union No. 5-SM is hereby established and recognized with authority to initiate as members all eligible persons within the jurisdiction specified and, when duly proposed, elected and accepted, in accordance with the Constitution of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers.

that said Local Union No. 5-SM and all officers, representatives and members thereof shall at all times now, and hereafter, be subject to the provisions and requirements of the Constitution of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers, to make operative and effective the provisions, requirements, purpose and intent of said Constitution.

that this Charter may be suspended or revoked for cause in the manner and under conditions specified in the Constitution of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers, or should Local Union No. 5-SM dissolve or otherwise forfeit its right to this Charter, then the Seal, Books, Records, Funds, including monies and investments and other property of every description belonging to the above Local Union No. 5-SM shall revert to and become the property of the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers on demand.