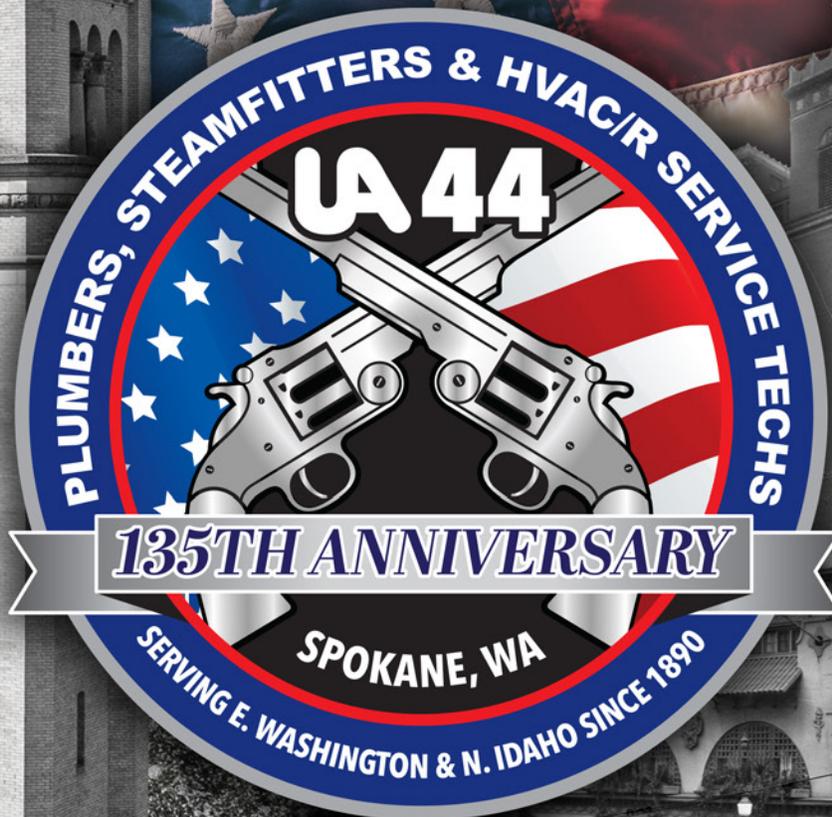


UNITED ASSOCIATION
LOCAL 44
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



135-YEAR ANNIVERSARY
COMMEMORATIVE HISTORY

1890 - 2025



Platinum SPONSOR

Gold SPONSOR



*The General Officers
of the United Association
Congratulate the Members of Plumbers,
Steamfitters & HVAC/R Service Techs
Local 44 on Their 135th Anniversary.*



Mark McManus
General President

Derrick Kualapai
General Secretary-Treasurer

Michael A. Pleasant
Assistant General President





LOCAL 44 PROVES ITS VALUE AND COMMITMENT EVERY DAY

Brothers, Sisters and Friends of U.A. Local 44:

On behalf of the members, officers and staff of U.A. Local 44 Plumbers, Steamfitters and HVAC/R Service Techs, it is my honor to welcome you to the local's 135th Anniversary Celebration Dinner and Dance.

This has been an historical year for us in many ways. Last fall, we were given the opportunity to host the U.A. Journal. My gratitude and sincere appreciation go out to General Secretary-Treasurer Derrick Kualapai for having the Journal team of Dean Battaglia and Hanna Farley come out to Spokane for the first time in Local 44's history to spotlight and recognize our local. The article captured the real-time events and the dedication of the members and staff of Local 44 – and the Local 44 family could not be more pleased with the outcome.



As many of you have read in the April edition of the Journal, it's an exciting time for Eastern Washington and Local 44, which is positioned for tremendous expansion across numerous projects and sectors. I'm pleased to report that our members are enjoying consistent employment, with several projects running overtime. Our books have remained clear all year, and we are currently hosting more than 90 travelers in our jurisdiction. While dispatching travelers has helped us meet our labor needs, they are becoming increasingly scarce as work heats up nationwide. We still have open calls – a good problem to have! But this challenge makes our path forward clear: We must grow our membership and market share through robust apprenticeship programs and organizing efforts.

We are evaluating and testing workers daily across all crafts. Since January 1, 2025, Local 44 has welcomed over 90 new members and signed three new contractors. Supporting open-shop workers and pushing back against unscrupulous contractors continues to yield positive results. Changing minds in the non-union world isn't easy, but through consistent, respectful engagement, more workers and contractors are seeing the value of joining the U.A. I appreciate every member who spreads the word about the benefits of being part of Local 44. A special thanks to Brothers Harris and Krels for their outstanding efforts in growing our ranks and giving unrepresented workers a chance at a better life.

This growth and workload brings many moving parts – coordination of meetings, scheduling and transitions that require a lot of effort. I cannot overstate how hard our staff is working to keep everything running smoothly. From Business Agent Everhart to Angie Schwald and Kim Love in the Business Office, along with our training department and instructors, every one of them has stepped up to the challenge. I am incredibly proud of them all.

We have more to celebrate: On August 22, 2025, U.A. Local 44 will mark 135 years of history! We are here in celebration to honor our past, enjoy the present and plan for the future generations who will carry on this legacy. It's an exciting time to be a member, and I consider it an honor and privilege to serve as your business manager.

Looking back, our second 16-week accelerated welding program began in late May 2025. Our fall 2024 pilot class was a success and proved to be a powerful recruitment tool. Training is a cornerstone of

our organization – and always will be. We're committed not only to training for today, but investing in tomorrow. That's why we've expanded our training facility by 7,000 square feet and are incorporating new technologies and diversified training methods. This tailored approach ensures we can meet the unique needs of our signatory contractors, whether in building trades, HVAC/R, plumbing service, gas distribution or mainline pipeline. We're committed to being the strongest labor-management partnership possible – and to proving our value every single day.

Even with our heavy workload, we never lose sight of our roots or our responsibility to our community. It's one of our greatest privileges to come together in service. We've built strong relationships with local non-profits and take pride in being part of the solution.

Our longest-standing partnership is with Meals on Wheels, for which we prepare holiday meals for over 900 seniors each Thanksgiving and Christmas morning. We sponsor three scholarships for the Kellogg, Idaho, Marine Corps R.O.T.C. program. We support Second Harvest Food Bank, which provided over 12,500 Thanksgiving meals to families in need across the Inland Northwest in 2024. In December, we delivered children's bicycles to Santa's Workshop in Kellogg, Santa's Little Helpers in Wallace and multiple elementary schools in Spokane and Coeur d'Alene. Our newest partnership is with Teen Closet, a local organization that supports underprivileged teens. Proceeds from our golf tournament will sponsor a local teen with clothing, backpacks and school supplies. These acts of service wouldn't be possible without the heart and dedication of our membership. You make it happen!

“Whether you think you can, or you think you can't – you're right.”

In closing, to ensure we finish the year as strong as we started, I challenge all our members every day to continue to work hard, to work smart, to work safe and to represent the finest local in the country to the highest capacity. You owe it to yourself, your family and your Brothers and Sisters!

Faternally,

Brett J. Wideman, Business Manager
U.A. Plumbers, Steamfitters, & HVAC/R Techs Local 44

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U.A. Local 44 at 135 Years

BUILDING ON A HIGH STORY OF PRIDE AS THE NORTHWEST'S OLDEST PIPING LOCAL UNION



While the rival International Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Steamfitters and Gas Fitters had organized its Local No. 57 in Spokane, Washington, in March of 1889, the United Association of United Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers (the U.A.) chartered a local of its own, "mixed" plumbers and steamfitters Local No. 44, in the city on **August 22, 1890**. Within a year, I.A. Local 57 no longer existed while U.A. Local 44 would go on to be instrumental in the development and growth of Spokane and the Inland Empire, as its members would work on nearly every major project in the region.

(Over the next more than two decades, The United Association, which was established on October 11, 1889, and the International Association, which would change its name to the

International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers (I.A.) in 1905, waged intense disputes rivalry across North America primarily over work jurisdiction. In 1912, the American Federation of Labor {A.F.L.}, recognizing that jurisdiction of work was the foundation of organized labor's ability to survive, ruled that a single union would represent all of the pipe trades, and the I.A. reluctantly agreed to merge into the U.A.)

Established in the wake of the August 4, 1889, "Great Spokane Fire" that wiped out more than 30 blocks of Spokane Falls – as the downtown area of Spokane was known at the time – Local 44 played a vital role in the rush of construction to rebuild the city. A lack of water pressure caused by technical problems with a pump station contributed to the fire spreading rapidly, although only one person perished in the blaze.



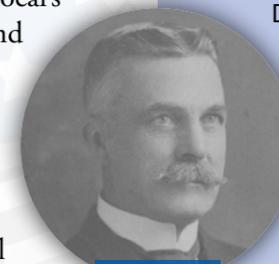
FIGHTING TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT Foothold

Less than three months after it was chartered, on November 15, 1890, Local 44 demanded their employing “master plumbers and steamfitters” grant its member journeyman plumbers and steamfitters a shortened workday from nine to eight hours for the existing \$4-per-day wage. *The Spokesman-Review* newspaper reported the following day, “The plumbers give as a reason for their demand that the other trades have been successful in getting nine hours’ pay for eight hours’ work and they decided to try for it themselves.”



Patrick J. Quinlan

When the employers refused the local’s mandate, its members went on strike and walked off their jobs on November 15. Three days later, after the local rejected an offer by the masters to arbitrate a new agreement through a third party, the employers yielded to the union and agreed to pay its journeyman-level employees \$4 for an eight-hour day, in large part because of the “immense amount of work on hand that must be completed before the cold weather sets in,” the masters revealed in the November 19 *Spokesman-Review*.



Richard A. O'Brien

Over the following years, during which by 1892 it had only 12 members, the fledgling Local 44 worked to maintain its foothold in Spokane. Success was elusive, however – so much so that the International Office of the U.A. suspended the local in February 1894 (although the local’s charter card indicates there have been no breaks in its continuous operation).

With its charter reinstated in May 1897 and a membership of 12 plumbers and fitters, the following year the local stopped taking apprentices into its membership “for the advancement of its members and the craft in general,” as the local explained in a March 1903 letter that appeared in the May 1903

U.A. WAS ORGANIZED OVER 135 YEARS AGO

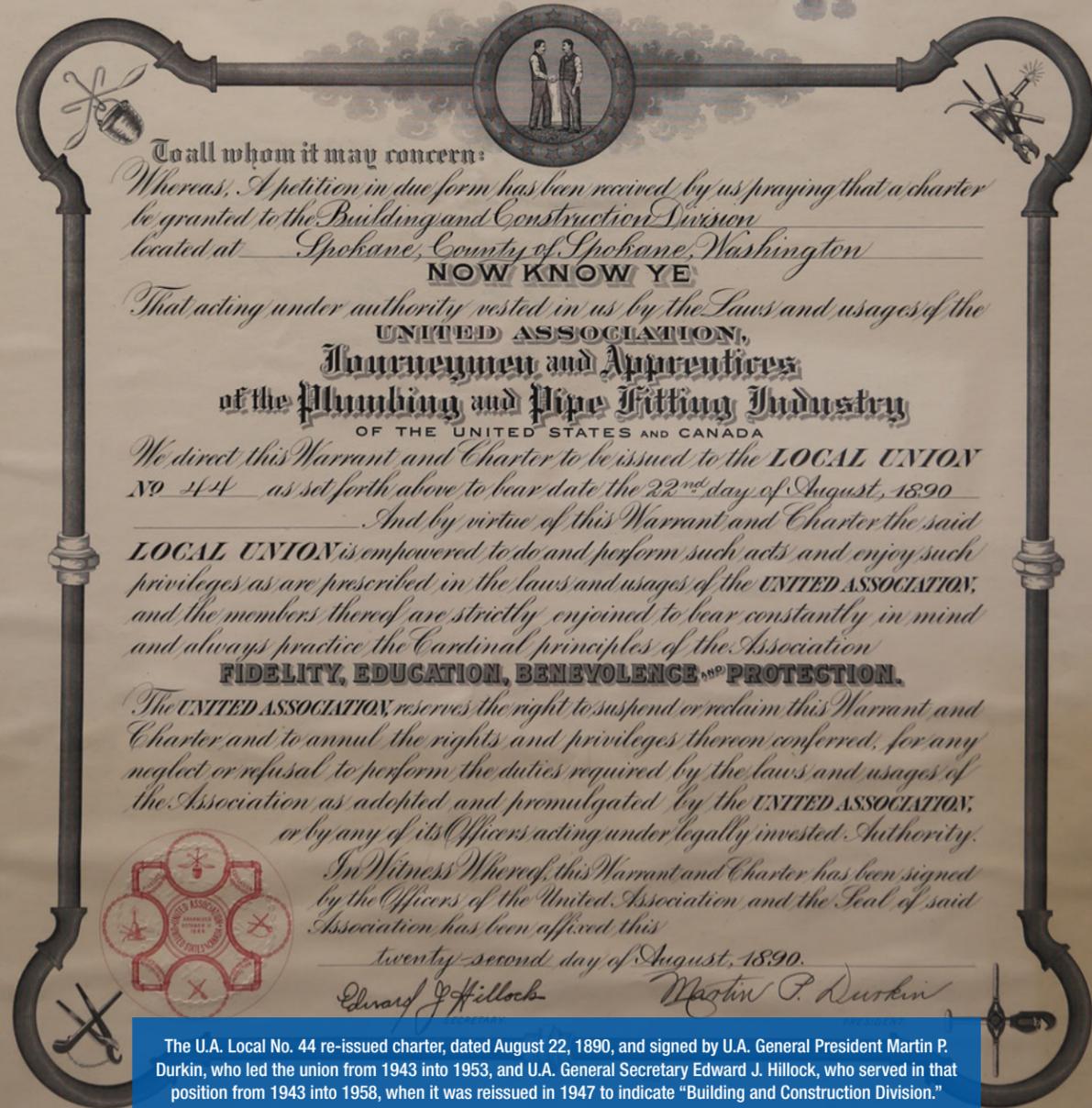
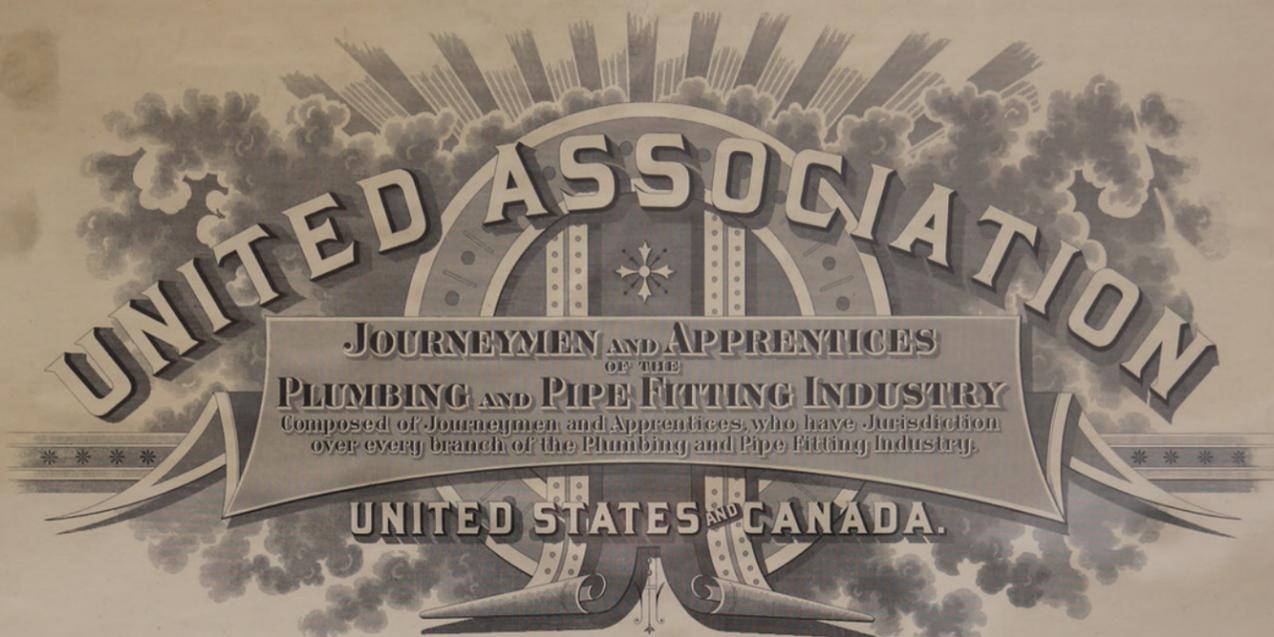
Prior to 1889, it had been a struggle for the pipe trades workers nationally to organize. Up until then, organized plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters most often were members of independent local unions that were not affiliated with other locals or that were allied with a multi-trades association.

With a general lack of stable, national organizations to represent steamfitters and plumbers at the time, Patrick J. Quinlan, a plumber from Boston, sent a letter to R. A. O'Brien, a plumber in Washington, D.C., on April 25, 1889, proposing the formation of a new, national pipe-trades union. Subsequently, on October 7, 1889, 40 delegates from 23 piping-trades locals in 10 states and the District of Columbia assembled in Washington for a convention.

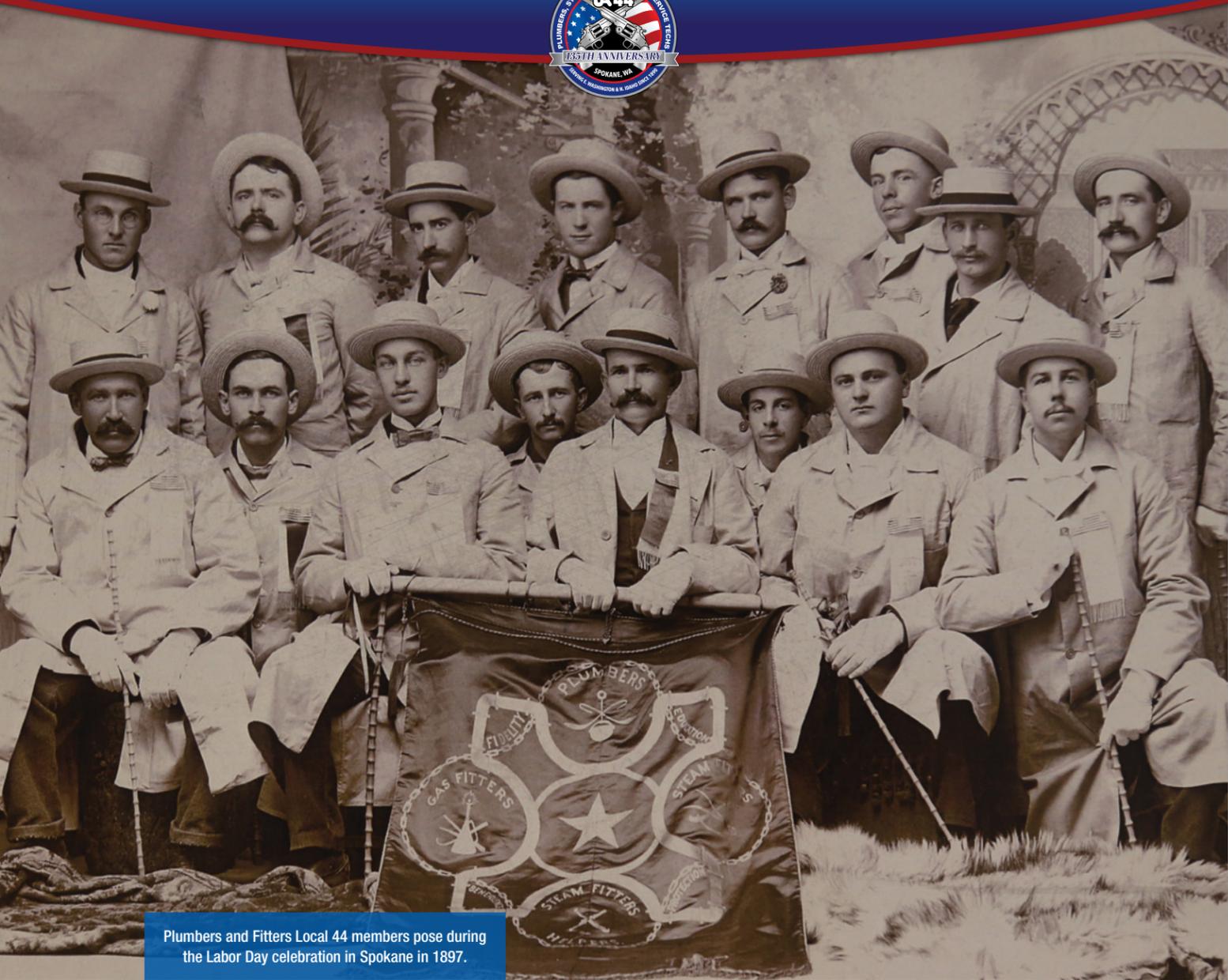
Four days later, the **United Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters’ Helpers of the United States and Canada (U.A.)** was born on October 11, 1889. The U.A. selected Brother Quinlan as its president, Brother Henry Collins of New York City as its vice president and Brother O'Brien as its secretary-treasurer.

Meanwhile, most steamfitters were attempting to sustain their own national union, the National Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Piping Fitters and Helpers, that they had formed in 1888, soon after which it would become the International Association (I.A.). For two decades, however, the two piping unions clashed regularly over jurisdiction – before the American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.) ordered the I.A. to amalgamate into the U.A. in 1912.

The union endured through two world wars and the Great Depression, after which on January 1, 1947, it changed its name to the **United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada.**



The U.A. Local No. 44 re-issued charter, dated August 22, 1890, and signed by U.A. General President Martin P. Durkin, who led the union from 1943 into 1953, and U.A. General Secretary Edward J. Hillock, who served in that position from 1943 into 1958, when it was reissued in 1947 to indicate “Building and Construction Division.”



Plumbers and Fitters Local 44 members pose during the Labor Day celebration in Spokane in 1897.

U.A. Journal, the union's monthly publication. As a result, with contractors only able to employ journeyman plumbers and fitters, over the course of the next five years the local's wage scale increased \$1 per day by 1903.

While the local supported apprenticeship to properly teach new plumbers and fitters, its officers and members believed the master plumbers and steamfitters were abusing the system by hiring apprentices instead of journeymen, who were paid higher wages. In its letter, the local called on the U.A. international officers and delegates to the 1903 U.A. general convention in Birmingham,

Alabama, to address the issue by regulating the ratio of the number of apprentices that can be hired compared to the number of journeymen working on a job.

The local went on strike again in 1899 to gain a new work agreement with their employing contractors. In the end, the local won a one-year contract that began May 1, 1899, that re-established the eight-hour workday "with one hour for dinner" and \$4-per-day wage scale and set pay for overtime and work on the holidays of Christmas, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July and Labor Day at double the basic wage rate.



Local 44's membership grew to 38 by September and 42 in June 1900, and two years later, by which time the local was holding its meetings in the city's **Central Labor Hall**, it consisted of 52 members in June 1902. But earlier that year, Local 44 had gone on what would become a prolonged strike beginning in late March because of "difficulty" between the union and its employers in the Master Plumbers' Association, the April 2, 1902, *Spokesman-Review* reported.

At the core of the dispute were new industry rules, to which the local was opposed, that allowed employers to determine the duration and yield of a work day. According to the newspaper, the master plumbers claimed that the main cause of the trouble was "that the union men object to the employers regulating what shall constitute a fair day's work," and they also protested that the union attempted "to so regulate work that each man will not work to

his full capacity, in order that more work will be made for others."

As the work stoppage extended into May, the employers began advertising in newspapers in the eastern part of the country for more plumbers to come to Spokane, the May 2, 1902, *Spokesman-Review* reported. The masters were offering to pay plumbers \$5 to work an 8-hour day while claiming there were not enough plumbers in the city – telling the newspaper that they had only 30 employees, whereas there were 40 plumbers in the city before the strike.

But with a great deal of work available in Spokane at the time, the two sides settled the strike early that month, with each making some concessions to the other side.

Determined to keep its membership employed and unions active in all industries, Local 44 during March 1903 stepped in when union workers of the City of Spokane's



Local 44 members pose during the Labor Day celebration in Spokane in 1898.



gas company called it quits after a long battle with their employers (resulting from the company's refusal to hire only union employees). As the March 18 *Spokesman-Review* described, "The gasworkers' union passed out of existence last night. After a hard fought battle that extended over a period of eight months, the members at last decided to withdraw from the contest, as they had reached a stage wherein they were unable to cope with the gas company any longer."

The newspaper went on to declare, "The plumbers union has resolved to take up the light where the gasworkers discontinued it. ... It is claimed that this union is in a position to make a fight that will not end if an agreement cannot be reached. It is a powerful organization and has behind it an International body that will render assistance when necessary. This sudden change in the situation will make the fight more bitter than ever."

In May, the Washington State Board of Arbitration ruled that the union plumbers were "skilled laborers" while declaring that the gasworkers were not. The board further decreed that the gas company "shall employ union plumbers so long as it shall continue the gasfitting business."

Another bitter strike against the Master Plumbers' Association that began October 29, 1903, which the local's 77 members were "out to win until doom's day," as the local declared in the February 1904 *Journal*, would last for two months before the two sides reached a settlement. With the local seeking a 50-cent-per-day increase to its \$5 daily wages, that day's *Spokane Press* described the initial strike action: "After a meeting last night, lasting until midnight, the members of the plumbers union of the city reached a decision to make a formal demand on their employers this morning and to go out on strike until the latter arrived at a



Local 44 members pose during the Labor Day celebration in Spokane in 1908.

decision as to whether or not they would accept the demands of the union and grant the increase in wages asked. ... When the proposition came up at the meeting last night in Central Labor Hall, there was very little argument against it – action thereon was practically unanimous."

The day after the union plumbers and fitters walked off their jobs, the employers themselves were out working on job sites, the October 31 *Spokane Daily Chronicle* reported, and "stated they will do their own plumbing until journeyman plumbers decided to go back to work at the old scale of \$5 per day." The local was also again hampered when the "boss" plumbers advertised in national publications that there was work for plumbers in Spokane while also bringing in workers from out of town to work on jobs – or "scab" – during the strike.

However, the master plumbers had already contracted thousands of dollars' worth of work, according to the newspaper, and the strike would affect all employing contractors in the city except for Maxwell & Hollingberry. The State Plumbing Examiners Board also required that any plumber working in the state would have to pass an examination in the city in which he wanted to secure work – making it difficult for the employers to hire outside plumbers.

As the strike became more contentious, Local 44's plumbers were forbidden by the union "from holding any conversation whatsoever with any member of the Master Plumbers' Association, unless such conversation is held in the presence of several other members of the plumbers' union," the November 14 *Daily Chronicle* reported. According to the newspaper, the resolution was passed because master plumbers "would get hold of members of the plumbers' union and tell them all sorts of stories and perhaps get them to break the strike."

By then, there were non-union plumbers working with the various contractors from which the local had called out its men throughout the city. The union had made a special dispensation



Local 44 President Frank Armstrong in 1905.

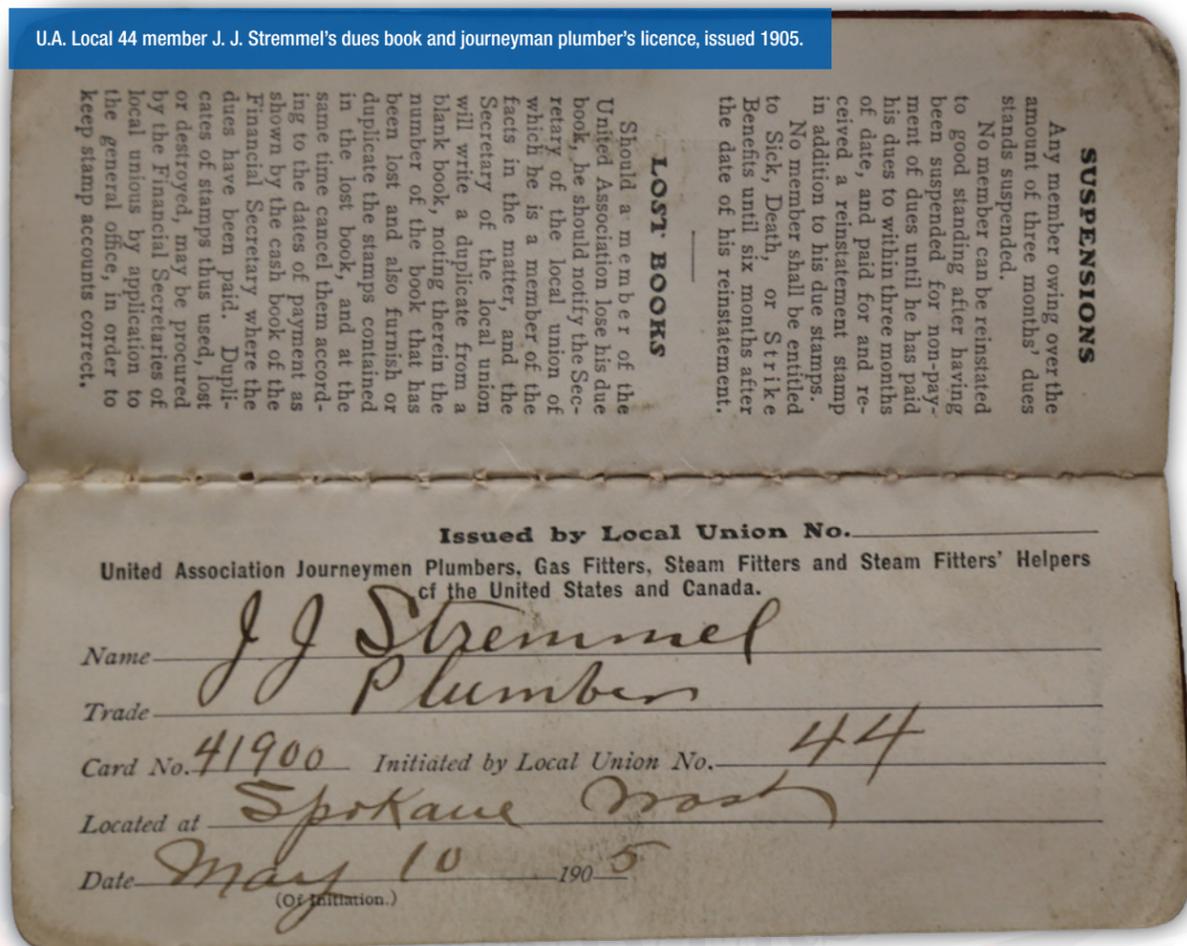
to allow plumbers to work on non-union jobs, but it was revoked by November 16, according to the *Daily Chronicle*.

During the strike, Spokane's building trades refused to hold sympathy strikes for the plumbers, and on January 2, 1904, Local 44 called off the strike, citing the lack of help from other unions as the only reason it had to give in to the employers, the *Daily Chronicle* reported. The following Monday morning, January 4, the local's members returned to work at their old scale of wages.

Immediately after the failed strike, tensions between union and non-union plumbers and contractors in the city remained high. In one incident, Local 44 **President Alfred T. Cattle** "punched" a non-union plumber who then chased Brother Cattle with an axe before they were joined by others, after which the two sides threw rocks and bricks at each other, according to an article in the February 2, 1904, *Daily Chronicle*.



U.A. Local 44 member J. J. Stremmel's dues book and journeyman plumber's licence, issued 1905.



Meanwhile, the Master Plumbers' Association of Spokane helped kill the state plumbing law requiring plumbers from other states to be re-examined within the State of Washington.

Later that year, the situation stabilized and the local's membership had increased back to 75 plumbers and fitters who were at last receiving a wage rate of \$5.50 per day for eight-hour workdays, while reports indicated that work in the area was good. During that time, with the local enjoying a relative measure of prosperity, it was compelled to select its first business agent, **Brother George Witherspoon**.

Also in later 1904, the U.A. established and chartered **Local No. 464** in Spokane for the city's steamfitters' helpers, which would operate under the auspices of Local 44. The

U.A. Constitution at that time provided, "A charter for steamfitters helpers shall first have the sanction of the steamfitters local unions in their city, and they will be under the jurisdiction of said steamfitters local union."

BUILDING UP SPOKANE & THE LOCAL'S MEMBERSHIP

After affiliating with the City of Spokane's **Central Labor Union** in April 1906, Local 44 the following month called a general strike against its employers, although most members remained on their jobs, the May 9 *Daily Chronicle* reported. The local was demanding that no apprentices be employed on any job unless they were working with a journeyman plumber and that no master plumber be allowed to work on any job.

That year, Local 44's members working for Smyth Plumbing Company on construction of the **Turner Building**, a sprawling mansion built in downtown Spokane for prominent Spokane pioneer Judge George Turner, called for a strike against the company during the early stages of the project in protest of the type of plumbing installations that were to be used in the building. Then in early November, the local walked off the job in protest of Smyth employing non-union steamfitters, after which the following January, as construction continued, the city's building trades placed Smyth on its "unfair list" at the request of Local 44, which was still demanding that the firm adopt a closed-shop policy, according to the January 17, 1907, *Daily Chronicle*.

But Local 44 continued to improve its position and gain new members as the 1900s progressed, and by November 1907 its plumbers were receiving \$6 per day in wages. Subsequently, after visiting the local in June 1908, U.A. General Organizer John M. Love was able to report in that July's *Journal*, "The conditions in Spokane are fairly good, there being but few non-union men and about a

quarter of the union men out of work. The hope for the future, however, is very bright and encouraging."

What's more, in September of that year **Brother B. M. Billings** represented Local 44 as a delegate to the 16th U.A. General Convention, which was held in Indianapolis – the local's first such representative to the international convention on record.

Out in the field, the local's members were also helping to build the **Paulsen Building** on West Riverside Avenue in Spokane in 1908, which would be completed in 1911. (As the local celebrates its 135th anniversary in 2025, the tower is part of the two-building Paulsen Center, which is one of the most prominent features of the Spokane skyline.)

By January 1910, Local 44 reported in that month's *Journal* that it had a membership of 150 and was in "good condition." At the time, the local's tradesmen were also working on the 15-story **National Bank Building** in Spokane, which would be the first skyscraper located in the Inland Northwest when it was completed in 1911 and would remain the tallest building



Local 44 members pose in 1906.



in the city until the second building of the Paulsen Center was completed just across Riverside Avenue in 1929.

While the local was beginning to flourish, by 1910 its steamfitters were seeking a separate charter with the International Association, and in September of that year during a meeting with U.A. General Organizer John M. Love, the local “gave its blessings” for a split. Subsequently in December 1910, the rival International Association chartered **Local No. 429** for the steamfitters and sprinklerfitters of Spokane – after which U.A. Local 44 represented the city’s plumbers and gasfitters while I.A. Local 429 represented steamfitters and sprinklerfitters



The Paulsen Building in Spokane was built in 1908 with Local 44 plumbers.

and U.A. Local 464 represented steamfitter helpers until mid-1915 when Local 464 was merged back into Local 44.

With two journeyman pipefitting locals in the City of Spokane, disputes between Local 44 and Local 429 soon mounted. In fact, U.A. General Organizer Thomas B. Clark even reported after a trip to the city in February 1911 that “the present trouble here is the culmination of seven years of quarreling and the steamfitters have been the most insistent in keeping it up.”

He went on to note that when in 1910 Local 44 granted the right to a separate local “with the hopes that would relieve the situation (between the plumbers and steamfitters),” the move instead “aggravated it, for as soon as the fitters got by themselves they drew up jurisdictional claims without consulting No 44.” In one instance in early 1911, the steamfitters claimed all water-pipe work on the construction of a packing house – in direct violation of an understanding that the U.A. had reached in December 1910 after the plumbers put their men on the water pipe (but only after the Local 429 charter had been removed from the project’s wall) and the steamfitters went on strike against them.

In February, after “about four weeks’ work to show the employers the error of their ways in supporting two pipefitting locals,” the U.A. and Local 44 “took the only step left ... and struck the shops,” Brother Clark reported. The master plumbers almost immediately asked for a conference with the unions, and a joint committee of five representatives from the employers, five from Local 44 and five from Local 429 subsequently held a meeting –

during which Spokane Mayor William J. Hindley, acting as an arbitrator, decreed that the weaker and numerically inferior International Association Local 429 would return to the U.A.

On March 1, 1911, General Organizer Clark reinstated Local 429 into the U.A. and presented the local with its new charter.

However, the troubles in Spokane were far from over, as the employers were increasingly belligerent towards the union and officially locked out about 60 Local 44 members (which was almost the entire membership) from their jobs beginning May 1, 1912. Later that month, Brother Clark visited the city again and found the union men were quitting because their employers had hung a sign that read:

This place of business is run on the open shop principle. All employees will be paid according to their individual merit, which of course means that our minimum scale would be the maximum scale paid to one man and the rest would get what they could or quit and let scabs take their places.

The general organizer noted that “as quick as that card went up, out went the plumbers and fitters and helpers.” Indeed, Local 44 and its sister locals in Spokane fought back, establishing their own master plumbing business “and with a vengeance right off the bat,” as Brother Clark described it, with members acquiring “jobs of their own at prices that would net them wages.”

As the locals continued to work together, in June 1912 their employing shops won the plumbing and heating contracts on the new **Spokane City Hall**, the largest job in the city at the time. While the contracts were won at cost, they gave the locals a “strictly union job and the open-shoppers a bad jolt in the plexus,” General Organizer Clark declared.



The Old National Bank Building in Spokane was built in 1911 with Local 44 plumbers.

Late the following year, with that latest dispute with the employers behind them, Local 44 union plumbers rescued the construction project for the **Davenport Hotel**, which initially was being built in downtown Spokane with non-union plumbers. As Brother Clark explained in the March 1914 U.A. *Journal*, construction was “one of the grandest monuments to non-union labor in the plumbing line,” as the job was five months behind and the general contractor was losing time and money on the project.

Eventually, with Local 44 members on the job, and by the time construction was completed in 1914 not a single worker was seriously injured or killed — a rarity for the time. (Named after Louis Davenport, its first



Durkin's Hall at 121 Howard Street, where Local 44 met during the early 1910s. (Photo courtesy of Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture.)

proprietor and overseer of the project, the Davenport was the first hotel in the United States with air conditioning, a central vacuum system, a pipe organ and dividing doors in the ballrooms. It was closed in 1985, remodeled and reopened in 2007.)

By December 1914, however, Locals 44 and 429 were locked out again by their employers throughout Spokane. In the shadow of that situation, the U.A. and General Organizer Clark, in particular, moved decidedly to finally re-consolidate the union within the city and make it a union town – as the general organizer asserted in the February 1915 *Journal*, “We will have to close up our own ranks some before we can expect to make any inroads on the employers.”

After discussing with the locals the possibility of unionizing the town again, a committee of five members from each local was appointed to meet on December 16, 1914. Three days later, the joint committee met with Brother Clark at the Coeur d’Alene Hotel in Spokane and outlined a program “looking towards the organizing of the plumbing and fitting business in Spokane.”

One particular issue that came before the joint committee was the Smyth Plumbing and Heating Company, which had been employing non-union men for nearly three years by that time. A subcommittee was appointed to see all the employing plumbers and fitters in the city on December 21, which was “done with some good effect,” according to General Organizer Clark – but it found Smyth unwilling to unionize his shop in Spokane.

Meanwhile, another committee was formed in early 1915 “for the purpose of bringing about an amalgamation of Locals 429 and 44,” Brother Clark reported in February that year. The panel decided to recommend that the merger take place, provided that a proper jurisdiction between the plumbers and fitters was adopted.

At the same time, the union was meeting with James Smyth – who also had a large plumbing job in St. Paul, Minnesota, that was being held up by U.A. plumbers **Local No. 34** in that city in support of its Spokane brothers. After a 10-day wait during which Smyth was recovering from an illness, the Spokane committee

traveled to Smyth’s home on February 1 and “settled the affair by both sides signing a union shop agreement,” Brother Clark announced.

The general organizer went on to explain, “It was not all that we desired, but it was the best agreement we could get under the circumstances and is the stepping stone to a union town here again.” Indeed, on the day after the agreement was signed, Smyth made copies of it and presented them to the rest of the master plumbers for their consideration.

Just before Helpers Local 464 merged with Local 429 in early 1915, Brother Clark also lamented in the February 1915 *Journal*, “It



The Davenport Hotel in Spokane was built in 1913 with Local 44 plumbers. (Photo courtesy of Davenport Hotels.)



is impossible to impress anyone with our strength when the United Association has 40 members in Spokane distributed in three local unions.” Subsequently after much additional deliberation, **Local 429 surrendered its charter in early 1916** and its members were merged into Local 44, leaving the piping trades in and around the City of Spokane solely under the local.

MAKING ITS WAY THROUGH A PAIR OF HISTORIC EVENTS

“I arrived in Spokane ... and found that our affairs had taken a decided turn for the better and under the conservative management of the officers and members of Local 44 will succeed in bringing about union conditions again in Spokane. The boys deserve success for the five-year struggle they have made.”

General Organizer Clark’s optimistic report in the April 1917 U.A. *Journal* had much credence to it, as Local 44 was gaining work within the city and the Spokane Building Trades Council was beginning to show signs of life again after remaining essentially dormant for the previous few years. Among other projects at the time, the local was working with the Merchants Heating Company to install steam heating in the city’s streets, and its members were working on a \$110,000, three-floor addition to the **Edgecliff Sanitarium** tuberculosis hospital, which would be completed in 1919.

Local 44 was also busy attempting to get more of the abundant public-school construction work that was going on in the second half of the decade – although it faced some jurisdictional disputes over the work, particularly with the carpenters. As such, the local decreed during its August 17, 1917, meeting that it would

demand “a settlement of the school work at once” from the Building Trades Council “or we are through with them.”

Conflicts and quarrels over jurisdiction of work continued on various jobs throughout the rest of the decade and into the 1920s. In particular, Local 44 often faced-off against Operating Engineers Local No. 83 over work – and in February 1918 even placed an assessment of \$500 against the engineers “for harm they have done Local 44 in the past and at present, relative to doing work that belongs to the Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 44.”

Regardless, Brother Clark was able to report in the August 1918 *Journal* that every one of the local’s members was busy and “the working conditions have improved materially in the last few years as well as the wage scale.”

One year later, the local joined organized labor’s closed-shop battle against the Spokane School Board when on August 17, 1919, 13 plumbers, electricians and carpenters struck on a school job. According to the *Daily Chronicle*, the board had placed three non-union plasterers on the project the day before, which union officials said was the reason for the strike.

Following World War I, which ended November 11, 1918, the United States prospered in the 1920s – the so-called “Roaring Twenties” – and Spokane itself grew with the resurgence. Local 44 likewise benefited, as its membership helped build many union projects during that decade, including the **Chronicle Building**.

Its expanding good fortune during that period also saw the local in late 1924 place shop stewards into each one of its shops and appoint a shop-steward secretary. That year, the local was also able to support its first paid business agent, electing **Brother Herbert P. Flickenger** to fill the post.

Local 44 also shared its prosperity during the 1920s, many times honoring requests from

LOCAL 44 OFFICER HELPED FORM STATE ASSOCIATION

When the Washington State Journeyman Plumbers’ Association was formed on March 25, 1921, during a meeting in Seattle, **A. W. Johnson**, secretary of Local 44, was elected its president. (The Northwest Association of Plumbers, which had included Washington, Oregon, Montana and British Columbia, was disbanded during that meeting and the Washington Association was subsequently formed.)

other tradesmen such as machinists and rail workers to support their causes and strikes. For its own members, the local was also providing **sick pay** of \$5 per week, and its journeyman wage scale for the last few years of the decade reached \$10 per day.

During that era, the local worked extensively with the James Smyth Plumbing Company, which had become one of its most prominent contractors, on many projects. What’s more, by 1929, Local 44’s membership had expanded to 82 plumbers, steamfitters, gasfitters, helpers and apprentices.

Also that year, while the other building-trades unions in Spokane negotiated together to gain a \$1-per-hour increase to their respective pay scales from the Associated General Contractors Association effective April 1, Local 44 chose to not seek any raise to its \$10-per-day scale, which was the highest among the trades in the city. The local did join the other unions in a walkout from all construction jobs on May 6 after many of the contractors refused to pay the laborers union members their increase before eventually complying with the agreement.

But like many union locals, Local 44 suffered during the Great Depression, which began when the U.S. stock market crashed on October 29, 1929 (history’s “Black Tuesday”). As the historic economic collapse deepened, by

Eiler’s Hall (the tall brick building behind the white Del Cardo Hotel) at Sprague and Post streets, where Local 44 met during the 1940s. (Photo courtesy of Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture.)



Continued after following spread.



Local 44 Apprentice & Member Education WORKFORCE TRAINING

REMAINS A PRIORITY

Well before the State of Washington or the Federal government established standards for apprenticeship training, U.A. Local 44 had already implemented several means of training so that its apprentices could achieve journeyman status. In the early 1900s, for example, Steamfitters' Helpers Local 464 was one training mechanism, and in the 1930s, the local had a classification of "Junior Journeyman" for in-training plumbers and fitters.

After the State of Washington enacted the Apprenticeship Act and appointed a State Apprenticeship Council in 1941, official apprenticeship-training standards were adopted by Local 44 – and have been maintained and improved upon ever since.

Official, standardized training programs for the local's apprentices have been conducted over the years in the old trade school in Hawthorne School and at Spokane Community College. In 1957, the local built its own **Training Center** at its union hall on Second Street in Spokane, where it educated its members until its new hall and training center on East Main Street were established in 2003.

Local 44's Apprenticeship Committee has participated in the Washington State Joint Conference on Apprenticeship and training seminars conducted by the U.A. at Purdue University in Indiana. The local's instructors throughout

the years have participated in those seminars in order to upgrade their knowledge of the trades and pass that knowledge onto apprentices.

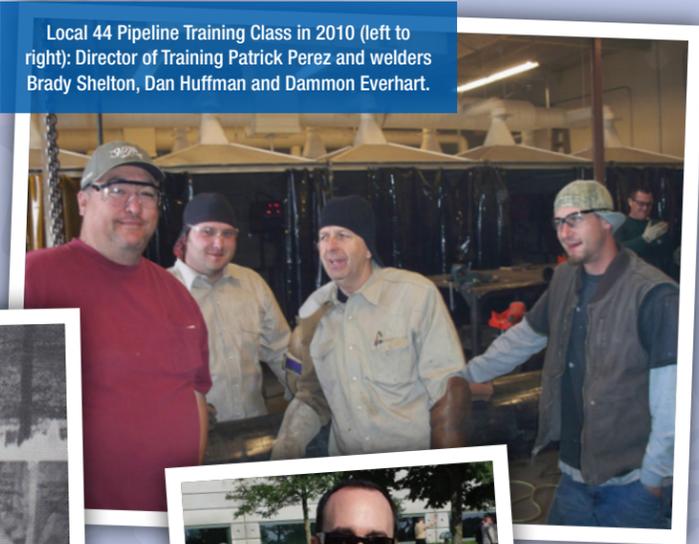
During the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s, the State Joint Conference conducted state contests for plumber and steamfitter apprentices. In 1961, Local 44 **Brother William Lester** won the state contest for the fifth-year steamfitter classification and participated in the national contest at Purdue University. *(The contest was discontinued in the mid-1970s because of certain Federal laws governing the expenditures of trust monies.)*

As Local 44 entered its 125th year in 2015, the **Inland Empire Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee** was administering a five-year, 10,000-hour on-the-job training program – as it continues to do in 2025. In the apprenticeship program, student apprentices go through a five-year curriculum based on current industry needs, and all classroom and laboratory work takes place in the local's 10,000-square-foot state-of-the-art Training Center within its union hall.

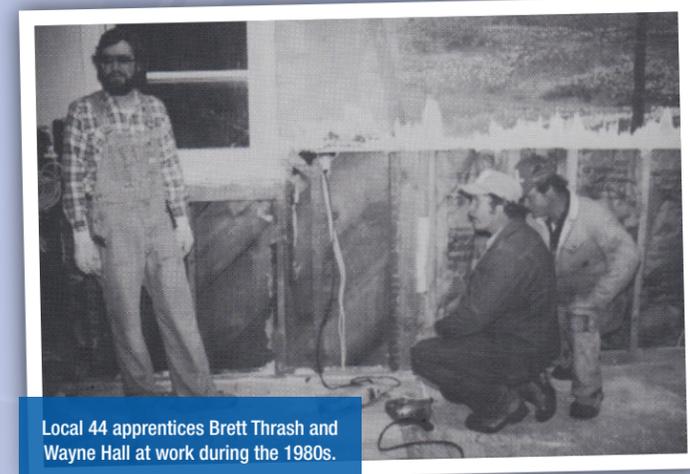
In 2012, the program was changed from a two-night-per-week schedule to a 40-hour-per-week daytime schedule to enhance the learning environment. Throughout the school year, students attend 260 school hours from September through May.

Within the program, the highlighted certifications include City of Spokane Natural Gas License, EPRI Rigging certifications, over 80 pipe-welding certifications, Medical Gas Certification, Foreman Certification, and Washington State Plumbing License.

In addition to apprentice training, the Local 44 training center also hosts numerous journeyman classes and upgrade courses to ensure its plumbers, fitters and service technicians are up to date on all the latest industry techniques and technologies.



Local 44 Pipeline Training Class in 2010 (left to right): Director of Training Patrick Perez and welders Brady Shelton, Dan Huffman and Dammon Everhart.



Local 44 apprentices Brett Thrash and Wayne Hall at work during the 1980s.



Local 44 apprentice Mike Harris won the Copper Project Award at the U.A. National Apprenticeship Competition in 2015.



Local 44's Joe Krels, William Krels and Zach Juhl after graduating from the U.A. Instructor Program in 2010.



Local 44 apprenticeship classes in 1952: (left photo, left to right) Art Manteuffel, Otto Kruger, Al Myers, Julius Zerbst, Carl Olson, Dan Little, Paul Reglin and Don Johnson; (right photo, left to right) Art Manteuffel, Brophy, J. Crisp, W. Forsgreen, N. Weston, D. Bertrand, T. Olson, T. Myers, J. Jennings, W. Miller, Harry Arther, Bob Goans, (unknown), J. Smith, J. McCullough, B. Hall., B. Arnold, J. Jeffers and R. Norman.





Local 44 members pose during the local's annual picnic held at Liberty Lake on July 13, 1930.

Local 44 Brother Herbert P. Flickenger was unanimously voted to be the local's first paid business agent on April 3, 1925. (Four other members were nominated but declined to run.) The local subsequently levied a 75-cent-per-week assessment on each member who worked three days or more "to be used to maintain a paid business agent."

1932 the local's wages had been cut to \$5 per day for men who could find work, according to the January 14 *Spokesman-Review*.

Indeed, hard times fell upon U.A. members and their families across the country as unemployment soared, according to the *U.A. International History*. It even notes that the *Journal* ran several issues during the early 1930s that offered advice on how members could make their wages go as far as possible, such as growing their own food in their own gardens, but much of the focus was either on calling on the government to take action to help people or on trying to offer some kind of hope and encouragement to the U.A. membership.

"... Construction all but stopped, and this led to a significant decline in manufacturing," the *U.A. History* recounts. "The economies of

both (the United States and Canada) spiraled ever downward, until unemployment reached extremely high numbers and workers began to give up altogether." But while membership declined, and no U.A. International conventions were held between 1928 and 1938, "the union held it together."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs began putting U.A. members back to work in the early 1930s, as they helped build schools, libraries, public buildings and housing projects under the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration. In and around Spokane, construction of the **Grand Coulee Dam**, the state penitentiary at Walla Walla, the **Spokane airport** and other public and private projects helped to alleviate some of the unemployment.

To further assist in lessening the burden on union workers throughout the city and region, the Spokane Building Trades Council put a 30-hour workweek program into effect in 1936 for all of its unions, including Local 44.

It was World War II and the busy wartime economy of the 1940s, however, that pulled the nation, unions and Local 44 out of the grip of the Depression. Especially after the United

States officially entered the war after Imperial Japan attack on the U.S. Naval Station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, the local's meeting minutes throughout the war year constantly noted "all men are working."

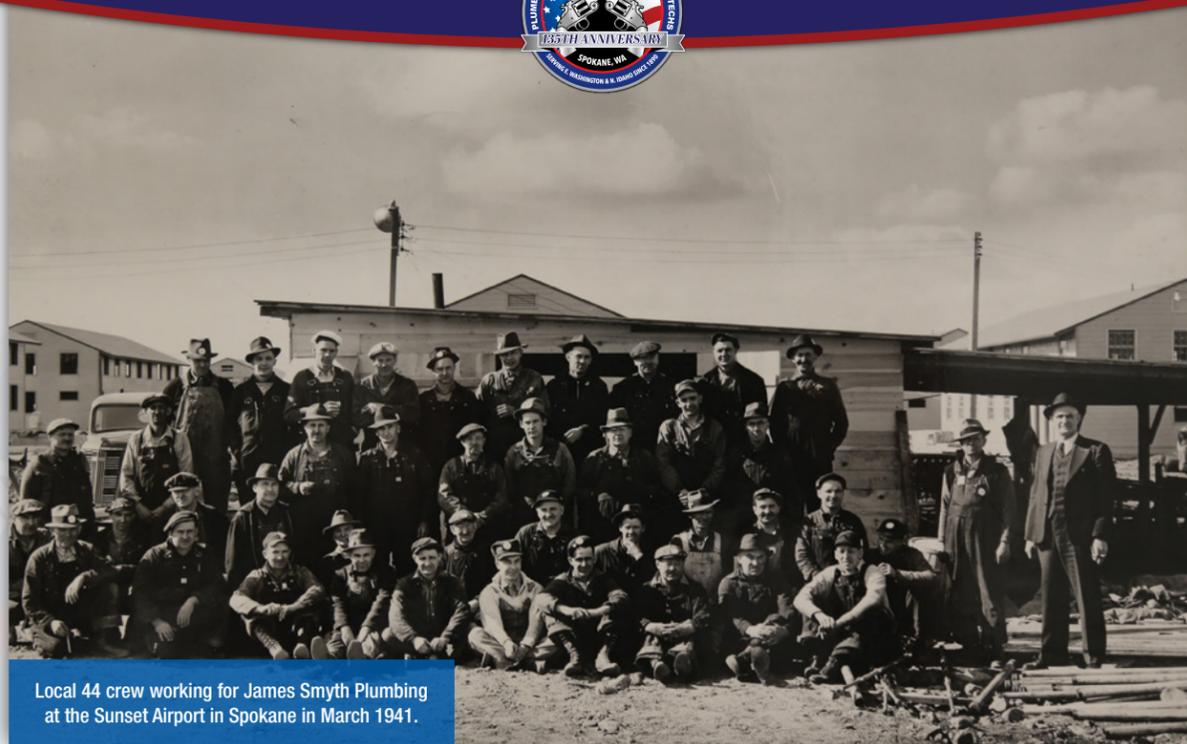
Across North America, U.A. membership during the war swelled from 81,000 in 1941 to 210,000 members, many of whom were working in shipyards, weapons plants, aircraft factories and other facilities to support the war. Local 44 itself had 187 members in 1942, and by 1943 the local had expanded to 522 members, including more than 80 apprentices.

Members were employed during the war on projects such as the **Hanford Nuclear Reservation** in Washington's Benton County, which was home to the B Reactor, the first full-scale plutonium production reactor in the world, and manufactured plutonium manufactured used in the first atomic bomb; and other military construction that included barracks and military buildings at Spokane's **Sunset Airport**, which had been designated as Northwest Army Air Corps headquarters for 11 Western states and would house 3,500 officers and enlisted men. According to the January 26, 1941, *Spokesman-Review*, the

allocation of \$1.7 million in government funds for the improvement of Sunset was the major construction development of 1940 in and around Spokane under the National Defense Program.

The U.S. Air Force then established the **Spokane Air Depot** in 1942 just west of Spokane, providing more work for union plumbers and steamfitters in the area. Renamed **Fairchild Air Force Base** in honor of General Muir S. Fairchild, a World War I aviator who was vice chief of staff of the Air Force, the base served as a repair depot for damaged aircraft returning from the Pacific Theater during World War II.

The Federal government then also paid for construction of a smelter in Trentwood just northeast of Spokane for **Alcoa Aluminum**, which was also building an aluminum rolling mill in nearby Mead, both of which Local 44's members helped build and maintain. The plants contributed to a massive U.S. effort to build bombers and other airplanes with high-quality aluminum, according to an article in the October 6, 2013, *Spokesman-Review*. (After the war ended, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation bought the Alcoa facilities, and



Local 44 crew working for James Smyth Plumbing at the Sunset Airport in Spokane in March 1941.

in its heyday in the 1960s the company had 2,100 workers at the Mead plant, which was eventually shut down in December 2000.)

On November 1, 1949, Local 44 moved into a new office and union hall on **Second Avenue** in Spokane – where it would remain through its 100th Anniversary in 1990.

GAINING AT NEGOTIATING TABLES & ON WORK SITES

The plumbers and steamfitters Local 44 enjoyed extended periods of strong employment throughout much of the 1950s and 1960s, and especially after natural gas came to the Spokane area. During that time, the local's membership peaked at more than 590 journeymen and apprentices in late 1961 and 1962.

The local was also involved in building one of the primary projects in the city at the time, the **Spokane Coliseum**. Opened in December 1954 after more than a year under construction, "The Boone Street Barn" (as it was nicknamed) with its seating capacity of 5,400 would host concerts and events and serve as the home of the Spokane Chiefs of

the Western Hockey League and the Gonzaga University basketball team before it was replaced by the Spokane Veterans Memorial Arena and demolished in 1995.

A major regional project on which Local 44's members also worked was the **Noxon Rapids Dam**, a gravity-type hydroelectric dam on the Clark Fork River in the northwestern part of Montana. When dedicated in July 1960, the dam was the largest hydropower producer in the state and was set to double the power-generating capacity of the Washington Water Power Company, according to Avista Utilities (which operates the dam).

In and around Spokane, Local 43 craftsmen were working on the **NorthTown Mall** shopping center, which opened in 1955. Meanwhile, members were also still working at Fairchild Air Force Base for various contractors.

Then in 1957, the local boosted its employment opportunities when it signed a **Home Builders Agreement** with "virtually all the contractors," **Business Manager Burt Taylor** reported to the local's July 26, 1957, membership meeting. With that, more residential work would open for the local's members.



It was during that period – at the beginning and through the height of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union – that the Federal government developed its long-range ballistic **Titan missile system** and **Atlas missile system**.

Local 44 members helped build and worked at the several missile sites in Eastern Washington communities such as Spokane, Deer Park and Davenport, which included nine underground Atlas sites whose missiles were armed with 4-megaton nuclear bombs.

The 1960s was a time of some strife, also, for Local 44. On August 17, 1960, the local's members voted, 295 to 87, to reject a statewide offer on a new work contract for employing contractors and to authorize a strike if an agreement could not be reached at midnight that evening, according to the *Daily Chronicle*. Shortly before, U.A. locals throughout Washington had voted, 1814 to 523, to reject an offer made by the 450 employers in the state who had contracts with the plumbers and steamfitters, the newspaper reported.

The union was asking for 34 cents an hour in salary increases effective January 1, 1961, and 33 cents the second year of the contract, plus 3 cents per hour in additional vacation pay. At the time, U.A. journeymen were receiving \$3.89 per hour in wages.

One year later, Local 44 and its sister U.A. locals of the Washington State Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters went on strike against mechanical contractors in the Pacific Northwest on August 27, 1961, after no new agreement could be reached. The work stoppage affected multiple construction jobs in the Spokane area,

MEMBER, OFFICER ADVANCED U.A. IN REGION

Local 44 **Brother William J. Linahan** served as the local's president and business manager in the 1960s, was secretary-treasurer of the U.A. Washington State Association and was administrator of the Washington State Conference of Apprentice and Journeyman Training. Shortly after his death in late 1972, Local 44 Business Manager Frank Forest said Brother Linahan "did more for the cause of the United Association than any man in the Pacific Northwest."



including a \$250,000 mechanical contract on the addition to Spokane's sewage treatment plant; several pumping stations; a steam-distribution system being installed in a building at Fairchild Air Force Base; and several school projects, including the new Continuation High School, the August 31 *Daily Chronicle* announced.

The local's members had also been working on buildings at the Spokane branch campus of **Washington State University**, including two new dorm buildings, and the **University of Idaho**. The union did allow completion of a heating plant at Booth Memorial Hospital and service to plumbing and heating at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, and missile site projects were not affected by the strike as national contractors were working those jobs.

After nearly two weeks during which the locals held out in an attempt to gain wage increases of 25 cents for each of the next two years, the union members accepted the contractors' offer on September 9, 1961. The new, three-year pact provided a total 46-1/2-cent raise over three years that would be divided among wages, healthcare, pensions and other benefits.

With its members back to work, Local 44 then helped build the **Holy Family Hospital** in North Spokane. The three-story, \$3.4 million facility was the first centrally air-conditioned structure of its kind in Eastern Washington when it opened in 1964.



But work had slowed briefly the year before, and at one point in March 1963, 114 of the local's members were unemployed. The local's membership also began to wane as work slackened, dropping below 500 by the end of 1966.

Construction of the **Little Goose Lock and Dam**, a hydroelectric facility on the Snake River in Washington's Columbia and Whitman counties, provided additional employment for Local 44 after the project began in June 1963. The dam's main structure and three generators were completed in 1970, and an additional three generators were finished in 1978.

Again demanding higher wages, union plumbers throughout Washington, Oregon and Idaho went on a month-long strike in late August 1964, hampering hundreds of construction projects throughout the state. The strike ended September 26 only after a federal mediator helped management and labor reach an agreement following a 17-hour negotiating session, the *Daily Chronicle* reported.

With a new three-year contract it gained, the union earned a 20-cent increase beginning January 1, 1965, and a 1-cent-per-hour contribution into its apprenticeship program; 10 cents more on July 1, 1965; 25 cents on January 1, 1966; 20 cents on January 1, 1967; and 8 cents on July 1, 1967. However, during the strike as many as 100 union members left the area to find work elsewhere, according to the newspaper.



Local 44 also helped build the **Boundary Dam** hydroelectric facility on the Pend Oreille River in northeast Washington during the mid-1960s, which after completion in 1967 eventually provided over 40 percent of the City of Seattle's power generation.

Notably during construction, the union plumbers were forced to contend with the ironworkers in jurisdictional disputes over the setting of pumps and rigging at the dam.

Eastern Washington University in Cheney and the regional Washington State University also employed Local 44 members during the time – as they would throughout the coming decades while their campuses expanded. Facilities in which the local worked during that time included Washington State's new **French Administration Building**, which was completed in late 1967 and dedicated in honor of former university president C. Clement French, while members also continued to help build and upgrade many of the public secondary schools in Spokane and throughout the area.

ENJOYING NEW HIGHS & ENDURING RECORD LOWS

By the 1970s, Local 44 was representing U.A. plumbers, steamfitters and apprentices in Spokane; Pullman, Washington; Moscow, Idaho; and Lewiston, Idaho. As such, the local's total membership would again surpass 500 in June 1970.



A COMMITTED MEMBER OF ITS COMMUNITY

“Local 44 has shown throughout its history that it is comprised of persons who realize the importance of community and communal spirit. Some examples of this spirit have been countless visits to the homes of sick, injured and deceased members to assist in many different ways. Numerous loans to unfortunate members, boxes of clothing and food have been collected and given to poor and needy Spokane families by members of Local 44 on many occasions. The members of Local 44 have also donated their professional skills for the betterment of Spokane; an example of this is the outside shower facility at John Rogers High School. The members of Local 44 have also shown their spirit by participating in local bowling teams, attending meetings, picnics and banquets.”

One example of the “community spirit” to which the U.A. Local 44 100th Anniversary Committee Essay was referring in the above passage was displayed during a 1923 local membership meeting when the local voted to “take charge” of the plumbing work at the **Mothers Home Association** and provide volunteers for the project. In another display in 1926, Local 44 **Brother H.P. Flickenger** created a foil committee through which local residents saved and collected tin foil to raise money for the **Shriners Hospital**, with the collected foil coming mainly from the wrapping on cigarettes and cigars, so donation boxes were set up in most cigar stores in the city.

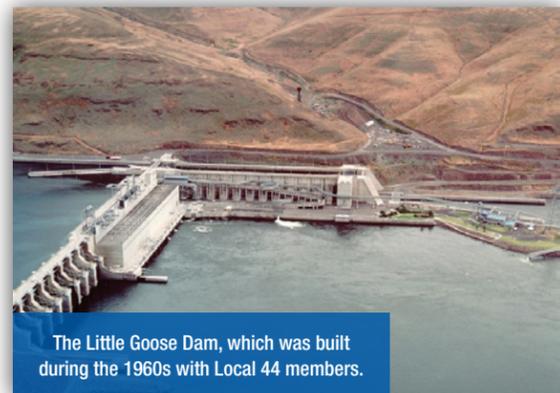
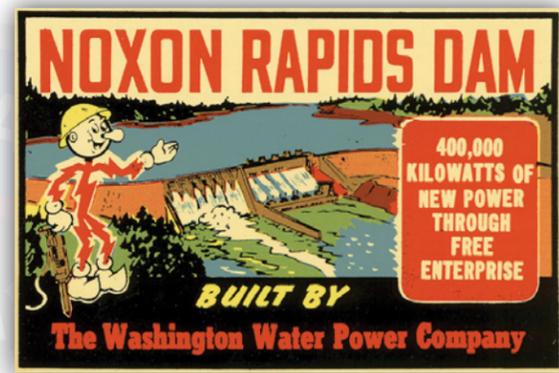
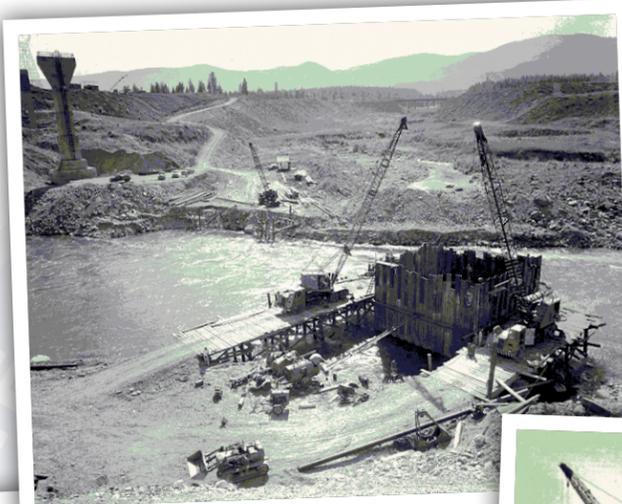
The popularity of the drive spread from Spokane and became a nationwide phenomenon, and the foil was shipped from Spokane to Chicago, where it was melted into tin-alloy bars – the last load, shipped to Chicago in 1933, filled an entire Northern Pacific train car with over 100,000 pounds of foil. Originally, **Bother Flickenger** hoped to raise \$100 to \$200, but by 1933, the campaign had raised close to \$1,500.

More recently, Local 44 has participated in the United Association's “**Heat's On**” program, through which the local volunteered time towards the local's residential heating assistance program for the elderly and handicapped. Members have also prepared holiday meals for families in need through **Greater Spokane County Meals on Wheels**, and in February 2020 the local and members donated about \$35,000-worth of time and resources to install the plumbing for an expansion of the **Second Harvest Food Bank** facility so the non-profit organization could feed more people through its **Bite2Go** program, which provides “snack packs” of nonperishables for kids in need of food over the weekend.

At 135 years old, the local has also worked with **Martin Luther King Center**, **Elderly Services**, **Habitat for Humanity** and **Friendly Sons of St. Patrick**, to name a few of its activities – as the local tries to answer the call whenever any community organization needs its help. In 2024 and 2025, for example, the local continues to prepare holiday meals and work with **Second Harvest** while also hosting a golf fundraiser for **Teen & Kid Closet**, which provides clothing and school supplies for children in need.



Kellogg High School Marine R.O.T.C. cadets receive scholarships from Local 44 in May 2025, which were presented by Local 44 Financial Secretary Joe Hauser (left) and Business Manager Brett Wideman (right).



The Little Goose Dam, which was built during the 1960s with Local 44 members.

Prefabricated cooling-and-heating and plumbing systems were also becoming an issue at the time throughout the industry, so much so that 1,200 plumbers and pipefitters in Washington, northern Idaho and northeastern Oregon – including 300 members of Local 44 – walked off their jobs on January 11, 1971, after employers withheld previously agreed-upon wage increases while charging that the union had backed down on a new, prefabrication work clause. The eight-day strike ended with an agreement on “liberalization” of prefabricated cooling-and-heating and plumbing systems, the January 19 *Daily Chronicle* reported.

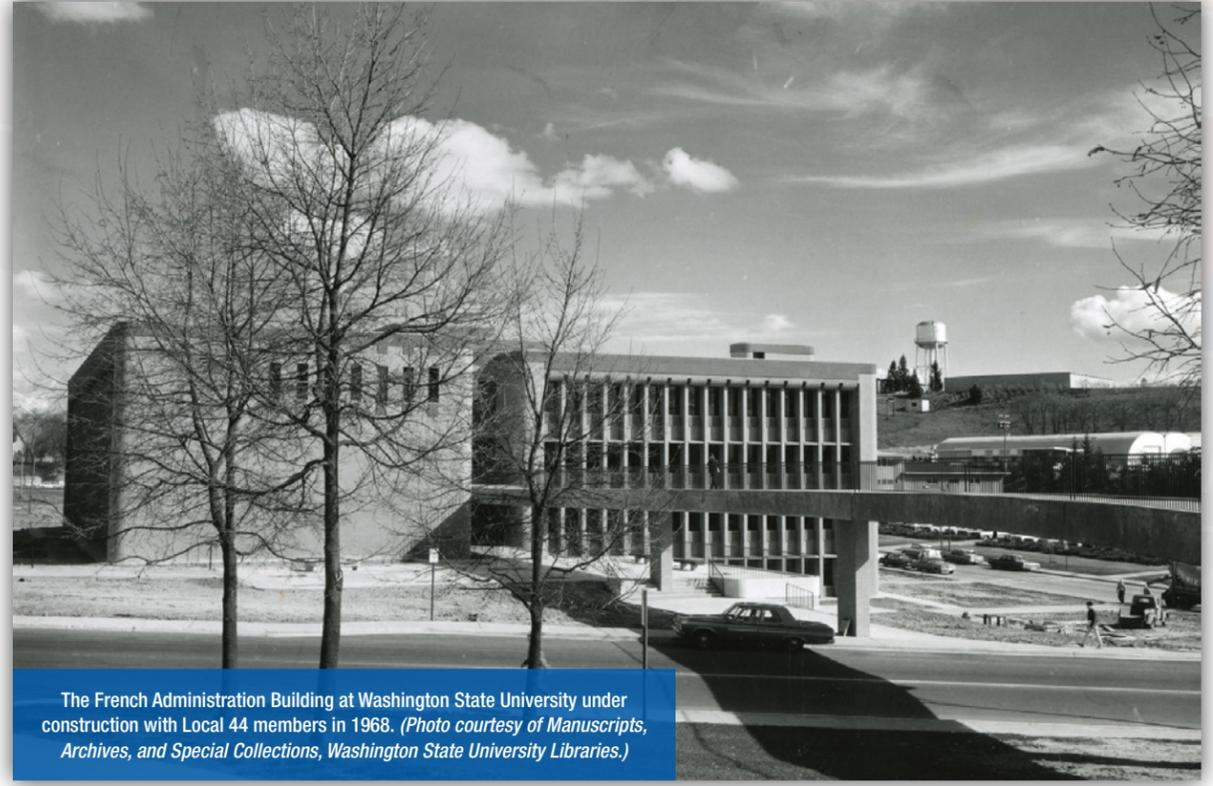
Leading up to that decade, Washington State and the entire Northwest had become the center of U.S. aluminum production because of the vast amounts of available hydroelectric power. Local 44 and many other U.A. locals in the region had been and continued to be heavily involved in the construction, maintenance and updating of the major aluminum plants in the area, with members of Local 44 remaining involved in projects at the Kaiser plant in Spokane.

Meanwhile, Local 44 members were also working on the new **Providence Sacred Heart Medical Center** in Spokane. The 623-bed, \$35-million hospital would open in 1971.

On March 1 of that year, about 175 members and union machinists, carpenters, electricians and boilermakers struck the **Bunker Hill Company mining and smelting complex** in



The Noxon Dam (with 1960s decal) under construction and completed during the 1950s and 1960s with Local 44 members. (Photos courtesy of Avista Utilities.)



The French Administration Building at Washington State University under construction with Local 44 members in 1968. (Photo courtesy of Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections, Washington State University Libraries.)



Washington State apprenticeship instructors in 1968 included from Local 44 (far right bottom row) Joe McCullough, (fourth from left top row) Lloyd Lovell, (fifth from left top row) William Quillinan and (far right top row) Frank Jenkinson.

Kellogg, Idaho, in a dispute over terms of a new work agreement. The two sides had been meeting for a month to negotiate a new contract to replace the one-year agreement that had expired at midnight that morning, according to the March 1, 1971, *Daily Chronicle*.

Local 44 members had worked for years at the complex, which when built was the largest smelting facility in the world. However, in 1981 the Bunker Hill mine and smelter would be closed down.

The local's plumbers and fitters then helped construct one of Spokane's greatest legacies, the **1974 World's Fair**, which ran from May 4 to November 3 and was the first-ever environmentally themed world's fair. While most all of the local's work was dismantled after the fair concluded, although it is said to have helped revitalize the city's blighted urban core while bringing an estimated \$150 million into the local economy.

The local's members had also joined many other U.A. craftsmen from around North

America to build the **Trans-Alaska Pipeline System** (known as the Alaskan oil pipeline), for which the final section to the terminal facility at Valdez, Alaska, was welded in June 1977 and oil was scheduled to begin flowing later that year. Since the first section of pipe was laid in March 1975, a total of 2,767 U.A. pipefitters and welders were called upon to work up to 10-hour shifts, often in the bitter cold of the arctic winter, to bring much-needed crude oil from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, to U.S. markets on schedule, the May 1977 U.A. *Journal* reported.

During the second half of 1970s, the local maintained a membership of just over 600 journeymen and apprentices for much of that time, most all of whom were kept busy with work. In fact, Local 44 **Business Agent Frank Forest** reported during a membership meeting in 1975 that "a good deal of time was spent finding people to man the jobs in the area."

Projects on which the local's members worked during that time included the **Spokane County Public Health Building**, on which the plumbers and steamfitters walked out on

July 27, 1976, in support of strikes by their counterparts in Richland and Seattle. That same day, Local 44 members also left the construction site of the **Veterinary Sciences Building** on the Washington State University campus in Pullman when a picket from another trade appeared there.

During the late 1970s, the national economy experienced a severe downturn that greatly affected Local 44 and its membership. Coupled with a growing general distrust for unions both locally and across the nation, the late 1970s and early 1980s was one of the bleakest periods in Local 44's history.

While the local did help build the Spokane skyline's first new addition in many years, the contemporary, 20-story **Seafirst Financial Center** that opened downtown in 1980 and

remains the city's tallest building as the Bank of America Financial Center, by 1982 a large number of its members were working out of town. Subsequently, much of the following year the local had only about 400 members, some of whom were employed at Avista's **Kettle Falls Generating Station**, a biomass-fuel power-generating plant that began operating in October 1983.

Earlier that year, as marathon contract talks continued in Seattle, Local 44 members did not show up for work on June 13, 1983, on construction projects throughout the Spokane area while the state's plumbers and fitters statewide were seeking a wage increase to \$26.32 per hour on projects over \$1 million. The *Chronicle* reported that projects in the Spokane area affected by the strike included a \$23 million psychiatric and ambulatory-care wing addition

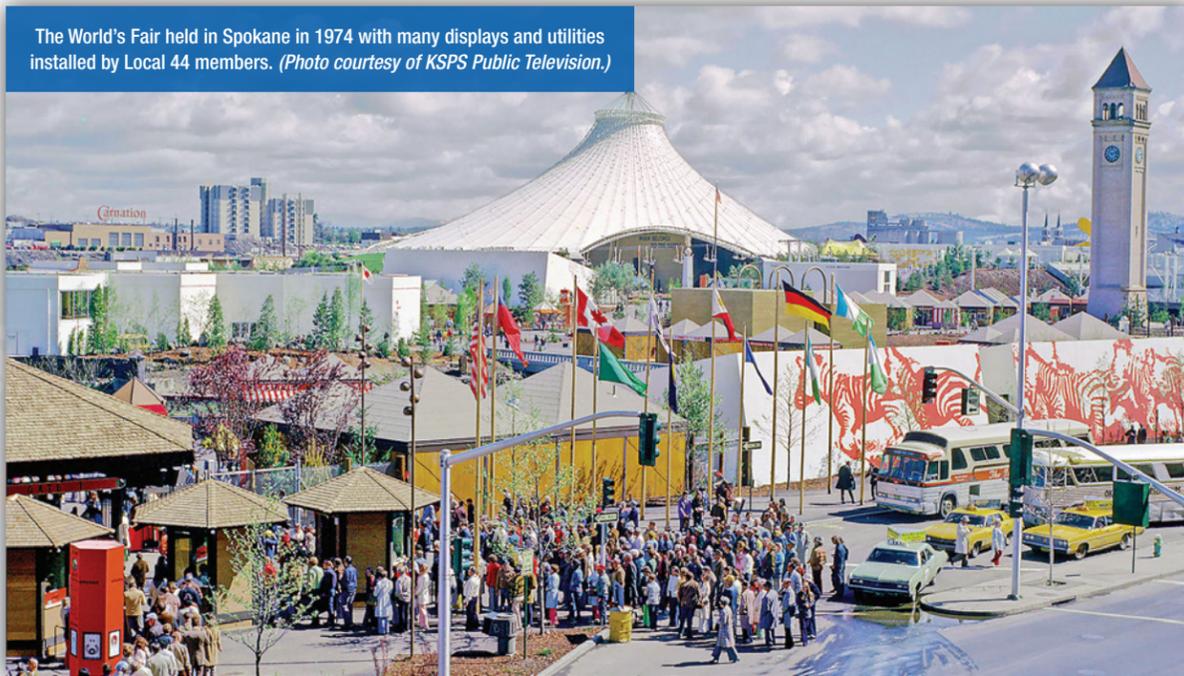


Local 44 "old-timers" banquet, 1970

OLD TIMERS BANQUET 1970
SEATED LEFT TO RIGHT: GEORGE PRICE, HARRY SCHMIDT, HARRY SCHIBEL, HOWARD KOHLI, HOWARD MILLER, ED BARTON SR., GEORGE CLARK, JAMES HUDDLESTON, PETER NATHE, HAROLD OLSON, HOWARD WARREN, MASON TERRY, WALTER McKNIGHT.
MIDDLE ROW LEFT TO RIGHT: BILL McDUGAL, WALT BEYERS JR., RAY TETRAULT, MARION MANNING, MARVIN CALICOAT, NORM PETEFISH, UNKNOWN, WES WILLIAMS, ED MORRAL, BILL LEHR, DON JOHNSON, FRED McLEAN, AL MEER, WALT OLSON, DEL ALDRICH, SCOTT KIMBALL, FRANK BONGIORNO, WOODY SPRAY, CHUB ZAHIZER, ANDY GARDELLA, WILLIAM TALBOT, WILLIAM HARRAY, ART MacARTHUR, BOB GOANS, C.L. COLE, HAROLD SCHINDLER, WILLIAM LINAHAN, GOERGE WASHBURN, FLOYD BOYD, CLIFF PETERSON, LEROY GERLACK, HANK BATTERMAN, HOLLIS OAKES, HEINZ SCHNEIDER, JAMES McLAIN, TED HARTSOCK, DON NORMAN, FRANK FORREST.
BACK ROW; LEFT TO RIGHT: LES GOCKLEY, ART CLARK, IVAN WOOD, RAY SHEA, LLOYD BLACKWOOD, ED BARTON JR., BILL MONTGOMERY, LOU KIRSCHBAUM, ELTON WALLACE, TED NILSON, AUGIE WEBER, JULIUS ZERBST, O.F. HATHAWAY, GEORGE WELKER, CHARLIE KINVILLE, ERNEST HARPER.



The World's Fair held in Spokane in 1974 with many displays and utilities installed by Local 44 members. (Photo courtesy of KSPS Public Television.)



to Sacred Heart Medical Center (which would be completed in 1984) and a \$15.5-million addition to **Valley General Hospital**.

A contract put into effect on August 2 for **Service and Maintenance** members of Local 44 (or “jobbers”) contained a total wage-and-fringe-benefits package of \$23.90 per hour and included a provision that “if the contractor does not reduce his billing charge by the amount of the reduction or a greater amount, the local has the right to cancel the agreement.” The stipulation was meant to allow the local to see if the contract would recover some of the work it had lost to the non-union sector.

The local took several additional major steps in early 1984 to help combat what had become a dire unemployment situation, including not taking in new apprentices for the next three years. Perhaps foremost among those actions, the local created a **Job Targeting Program** and committee that would determine jobs to “go after” with wage concessions to contractors, allowing the union employers and workers to be “more competitive monetarily against the non-union elements” in plumbing- and fitting-specific industries by setting more-competitive wages on targeted jobs.

Local 44 then instituted a 20-cent assessment for each member to help fund an organizer and a “direct” representative to its contractors to help implement the targeting program and other measures. The local also began offering classes to journeymen that would teach them how to start their own contracting businesses.

As work and employment remained stagnant, construction of the new **Ponderay Newsprint Paper Mill** in Usk, Washington, beginning in October 1987 provided an abundance of new



Local 44 apprentices Darin Solberg, Ken Patterson and Jim Wimmer at work during the 1980s.

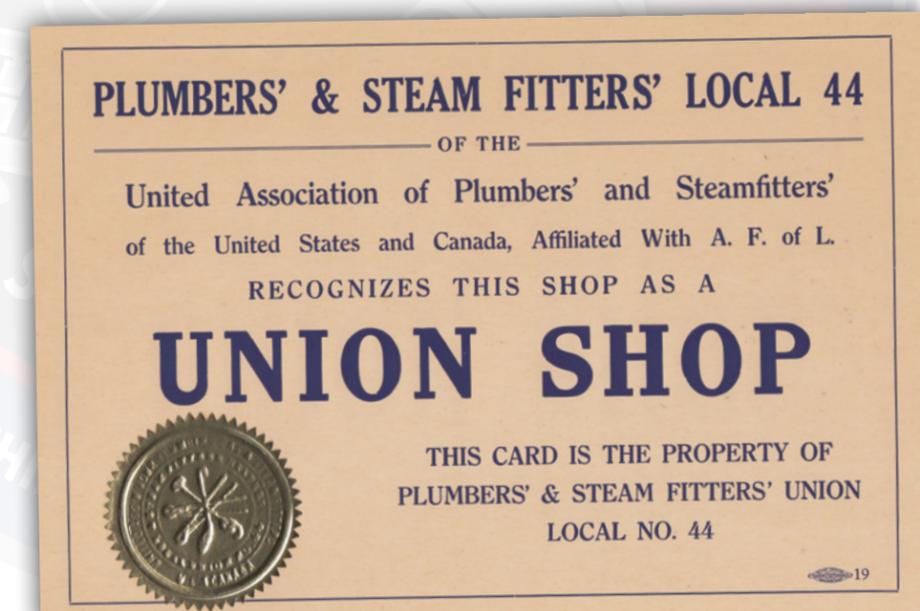
jobs for the Local 44 membership, reviving the local. The \$300-million plant (equivalent to more than \$8 million in 2025) would be completed in 1989 and put online in 1990 after employing many of the locals members.

But membership in the late 1980s slowly declined to nearly 400 by the end of the decade. The work situation for the local continued to improve during that time, but its membership remained in the low 400s for the next 20 years.

Major projects on which the local’s members also worked during the second half of the



Local 44's 85th Anniversary celebration in 1975.





The Kettle Falls Generating Station cooling tower constructed in 1983 with Local 44 members.



pipeline runs from the Canadian border south through Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

From 1992 until 1993, the local would also work on a new, 48-inch gas pipeline for **Pacific Gas Transmission** that stretches from Eastport, Idaho, to the State of California. Members also worked on expansions to all of the Pacific Gas pipeline's pump stations in its jurisdiction: Eastport, Washington, Station No. 3; Samuels, Idaho, Station No. 4; Athol, Idaho, Station No. 5; and Rosalia, Washington, Station No. 6.

Local 44 remained busy for much of the 1990s, notably helping to build the new **Airway Heights Correctional Facility** from 1992 to 1995 under Zephyr Mechanical and the **Spokane International Airport Concourse C** from 1998 to 1999 while working for McClintock & Turk. During the decade, the local's members were also employed on the construction of **Nine Mile (Washington) High School** from 1990 to 1991 under 4-Gs

Plumbing; a new waste-to-energy plant for the City of Spokane from 1991 to 1992 under Rust Engineering; the ice rink at the new **Spokane Veterans Memorial Arena** in 1995; and the new **B.F. Goodrich Carbon Fiber Plant** in Spokane from 1997 to 1998 under McClintock & Turk and Ramsey Plumbing.

At Washington State University, the local's plumbers and steamfitters could constantly be found helping the school expand throughout the decade. Jobs manned by Local 44 included a classroom building at the Riverpoint Campus from 1994 to 1995 under Three Dimensions Mechanical; and at the Pullman campus the **Animal Science Laboratory Building** in 1997 under McClintock & Turk, **Kimrough Hall** in 1997 under R.M. Mechanical and **Bohler Gym** in 1998 also under R.M. Mechanical.

Rounding out the millennium, among many other projects, Local 44 members helped build the new **Kennedy Library** at Eastern

decade included the new No. 5 recovery boiler at Potlatch Paper in Lewiston from 1985 to 1986 under contractor Wright, Schukart and Harbor. At Washington State University in Pullman, the local helped build the **Food Service & Nutrition Building** from 1987 to 1989 under McClintock & Turk Contractors and the **Chemistry Building** in 1989 under University Mechanical.

With jurisdiction over pipeline work in its region, Local 44 was part of the construction of the **Pacific Gas & Electric pipeline expansion project** beginning in the late 1980s – the first pipeline put in place under a project agreement negotiated between the United Association and the Pipeline Contractors Association since the Alaska Pipeline was built in the 1970s. As a result of the agreement, 12 new contractors were signed to the National Pipeline Agreement.

The massive, \$1.6-billion job included 900 miles of natural gas pipeline, four meter stations and 17 compressor stations installed by members from several U.A. locals including Local 44. Completed in November 1993, the



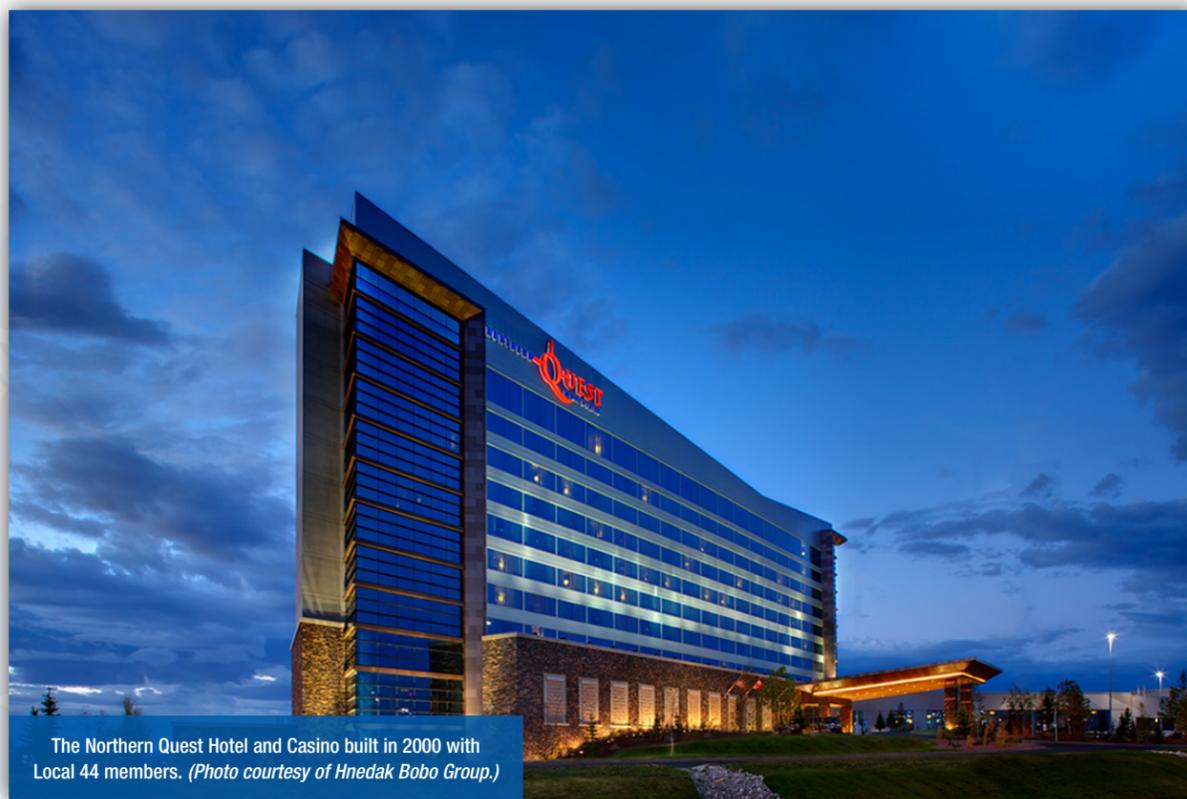
Local 43 crew working at the Kaiser Aluminum plant in Spokane in 1984: (front row, left to right) Phil Crabb, Brian Hall, Toby Olson and Denny Bertrand; and (back row, left to right) Lee Longoria, Garry Hoffstrand, Scott Smith, William Krels, Frank Spray and Skip Clark.



Local 43 members Toby Olson and Phil Crabb at work at Kaiser Aluminum in 1984.



Local 43 Business Manager Al Maggio, E-Board Committee member Terry Williams and Business Agent Don Burchett man a picket line in 1989.



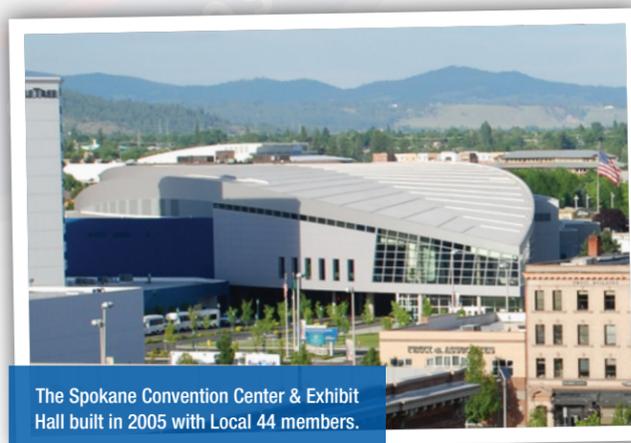
The Northern Quest Hotel and Casino built in 2000 with Local 44 members. (Photo courtesy of Hnedak Bobo Group.)

Washington University while employed by Mackin & Little in 1998; and the new **Northern Quest Hotel and Casino** in Airway Heights, Washington, while working for McClintock & Turk and the **Carlyle Hotel** in Spokane under Three Dimensions Mechanical, both of which began construction in 1999. Northern Quest, with its 250-room hotel, 14 restaurants and lounges and 55,000-square-foot casino, opened in January the following year while the Carlyle would be finished in 2001.

The optimism was warranted at the time, as the newspaper reported that ongoing school, highway and bridge projects had hundreds of skilled union workers on the job. What's more, Spokane Public Schools was about to begin a \$165 million, multi-year school modernization effort and several other area building and highway projects had been approved for funding by that year's State Legislature.

BUILDING ON ITS SUCCESS GOING INTO ITS 125TH YEAR

The new Y2K (Year 2000) millennium brought continued prosperity to Local 44's roughly 475 members in Eastern Washington and North Idaho. **Business Manager Scott Smith** even told the August 31, 2003, *Spokesman-Review*, "It's so busy, I've got virtually everyone working right now. It looks good around here."



The Spokane Convention Center & Exhibit Hall built in 2005 with Local 44 members.

Meanwhile, Local 44 took another major step forward when it purchased and moved into a new (and its current) Union Hall at **3915 East Main Avenue** in Spokane in 2003. Recognizing the need for more office, meeting and training space, the local's members performed much of the renovation work and many contractors supplied materials for the new facility, which would eventually include a state-of-the-art **training center**.

Among scores of projects in which Local 44 has been involved in Y2K, members helped build a 100,000-square-foot exhibition-hall addition to the **Spokane Convention Center** in 2004 and 2005. With abundant work in its area, by mid-2009 Local 44's membership spiked back over 500 journeyman plumbers and fitters and apprentices, although it would settle back below that number during the years before the local's 125th anniversary in 2015.

After nearly two years of construction in which Local 44 craftsmen were involved, the

ITS UNION HALL HAS HELPED PROPEL THE LOCAL FORWARD

U.A. Local 44 moved into its new union hall at **3915 East Main Street** in Spokane, where it resides as it celebrates its 135th anniversary, in 2003. The hall was remodeled and constructed by Garco, which placed a \$123,822 bid on the project.

The local abandoned its former headquarters on Second Street in a building that dated to 1947 primarily because its employers were demanding more skilled manpower than could be trained there. By 2003, apprenticeship numbers had recently doubled and the East Main building was built with four classrooms, a large welding shop and room to set up boilers to accommodate more and improved training.

new, 17-floor, 716-room **Davenport Grand Hotel** opened in June 2015 as the largest hotel in Spokane by number of guest rooms. During the 15 previous years of the millennium leading up to the local's quasiquintennial in 2015, its



The Local 44 Political Action Committee rallies support for political candidate Denny Delwo with members Wayne Hall, Mike Foley and Patrick Perez in 2012.



AN ENDURING TRIBUTE TO SPOKANE'S INDIANS

Local 44 and its members along with other locals of the Northeastern Washington/North Idaho Building and Construction Building Trades Council donated time and materials and engaged their contractors for equipment to help build "The Gathering Place" monument for the Spokane Tribe of Indians in Spokane's Chief Garry Park.

After securing the financing for the material, Local 44 constructed the 12-foot diameter "Circle of Life" ring entryway of the monument based on Local 44 Organizer Mike Foley's idea to have a 24-foot-long piece of pipe built and mounted by the local's members. The fabrication of the ring was completed in June 2011, and it was then rigged into place by the members with the help of McClintock and Turk, Inc., and their boom truck.

The monument was unveiled and dedicated on August 10, 2011. "The Gathering Place" features photographs and details about Spokane Garry and the Spokane Tribe of Indians, and each element of the monument has a special meaning – the large steel circle entryway representing "Children of the Sun" and the copper color of the sun structure representing the copper used by Spokane Tribal Ancestors for jewelry and regalia wear.



(Photos courtesy of The Spokane Tribe of Indians; All rights reserved.)



members also worked on the following major projects throughout its jurisdiction:

- New tank farm and refueling hydrants at Fairchild A.F.B., 2000-01
- New Women's Hospital wing at Sacred Heart Medical Center, 2000-01
- Deaconess Hospital's North Tower, 2000-01
- Children's Center at Sacred Heart, 2001-02
- McEuen Terraces Tower in Coeur d'Alene, 2002
- Health Science Building at Washington State Riverpoint Campus, 2002
- Shock Physics in Lewiston, 2002
- Washington State Digital Archives Building, 2002-03
- Pullman Memorial Hospital, 2003-04
- Jepson Hall at Gonzaga University, 2003
- McCarthy Athletic Center at Gonzaga University, 2003-2004
- Computer & Engineering Building at Eastern Washington University, 2003-04
- New boiler plant at Washington State, 2004
- Washington State Crime Lab, 2004-05
- Vogel Plant Biosciences Building at Washington State, 2004-05
- Buck Knives in Post Falls, Idaho, 2005
- Schweitzer Engineering Home Office at Washington State, 2005
- New Cabela's Sporting Goods in Post Falls, Idaho, 2006

Local 44 winners of the 2013 State Apprenticeship competition, with Business Manager Pat Perez, far left, and Training Director Brett Wideman, center, are (left to right) Clint West, Phillip Cromberg, Nick Haney and Matt Koch.





The Grand Davenport Hotel in downtown Spokane under construction in 2014 with Local 44 members.



- Nursing School at Washington State Riverpoint Campus, 2006-08
- The Salvation Army, Ray & Joan Kroc Athletic Center in Coeur d'Alene, 2007
- The Terraces Condominiums – Duane Hagadone Hospitality in Coeur d'Alene, 2007
- CUB at Washington State, 2007
- National Guard Readiness Center in Spokane, 2007
- Biotechnology/Life Sciences Building at Washington State, 2007-09
- Spokane Riverside WWTP Digester, 2008
- Parkside Tower in Coeur d'Alene, 2008
- New expansions No. 3.0 and No. 4.0 at R.E.C. Silicon in Moses Lake, 2008-10
- National Guard Readiness Center at Fairchild, 2008
- Rogers High School remodel, 2009-10
- Shadle Park High School remodel, 2009
- Teaching Building at Lewis and Clark State College in Lewiston, 2009
- Spokane Waste Water Treatment Plant, 2009-2011
- Tri-State Hospital in Clarkston, 2010
- Bio/Chemistry Building at Whitworth College, 2010-2011
- Global Animal Health at Washington State, 2010-2012
- Veterinary Biomedical Research Building at Washington State, 2010-2013
- Patterson Hall at Eastern Washington University, 2010-2014
- Cheney Middle School, 2011-2012



The completed Grand Davenport Hotel in 2015. (Photos courtesy of Davenport Hotels.)



Local 44 President Mike Foley and Business Manager Patrick show the local's appreciation to retired member William Krels for his 23 years of service as the local's president in 2014.



- Providence Medical Building in Spokane Valley, 2011-2012
- Thomas Foley Federal Building remodel, 2011-2012
- Martin Stadium remodel at Washington State, 2012
- Paterson Hall renovation on the Eastern Washington University, 2012
- Pharmaceutical Biomedical Building at Washington State Riverpoint Campus, 2012-2013
- Northside Resident Hall at Washington State, 2012-2013
- Niccolls Home Economics Building at the University of Idaho in Moscow, 2013
- WinCo Groceries in Spokane Valley, 2013
- New Target store on South Hill in Spokane, 2013
- St. Joseph's Hospital in Lewiston, 2013-2014
- McGregor Chemical Plant in Asotin, 2013
- Salk Middle School gymnasium, 2014
- Football Operations Building at Washington State, 2014
- Pullman High School, 2014-2015
- Colton Elementary, 2014-2015
- Clean Tech Building at Washington State, 2014-2015
- Kootenai Medical Center Addition in Coeur d'Alene, 2014-2015
- Student Union Building at Gonzaga University, 2014-2015
- Spokane Convention Center addition, 2014-2015
- Integrated Research at University of Idaho in Moscow, 2015

That list does not contain every job in Local 44's jurisdiction on which its members were employed during the first decade-and-a-half of the 21st Century. Members also contributed to additional major and minor projects at Fairchild Air Force Base; Washington State University; **Gonzaga University**; Eastern Washington University; Whitworth University; the University of Idaho; Lewis

& Clark College; Community Colleges of Spokane; Sacred Heart Medical Center; Deaconess Medical Center; Holy Family Medical Center; the Veterans Administration Hospital; Kootenai Medical Center; Kellogg Hospital; Kaiser Aluminum; Clearwater Paper mill; Spokane International Airport; and the Federal Courthouse in Spokane.

By that time, Local 44 was the representing union for the **Spokane Public Schools** maintenance plumbers and steamfitters, and members were working on approximately 70 percent of the school projects in the local's jurisdiction. Those included jobs in the Spokane Public, Central Valley, Riverside, Deer Park, Nine-Mile Falls and West Valley school districts.

The local also had mainline pipeline jurisdiction in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho by 2010, and it continued to provide manpower on those projects over the ensuing years.

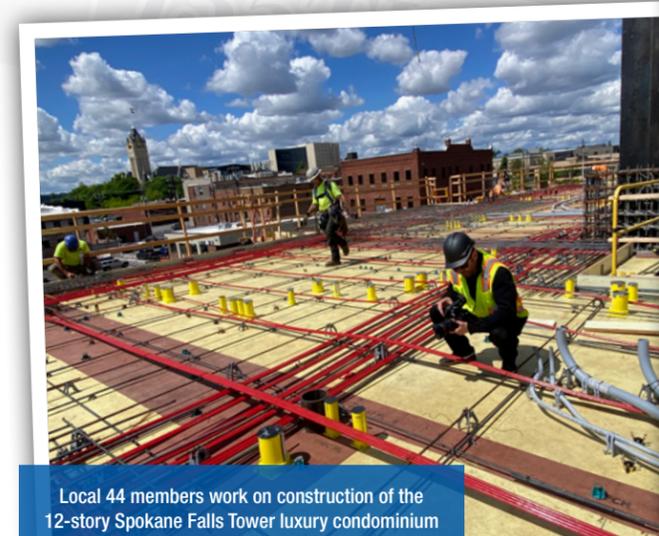
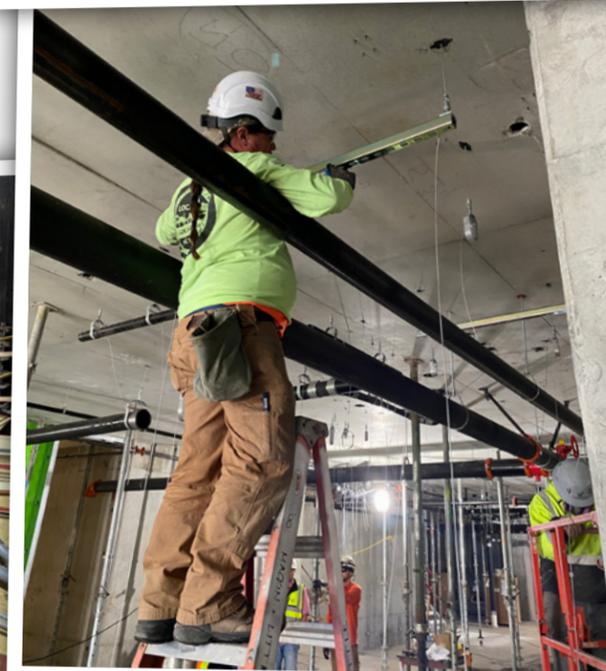
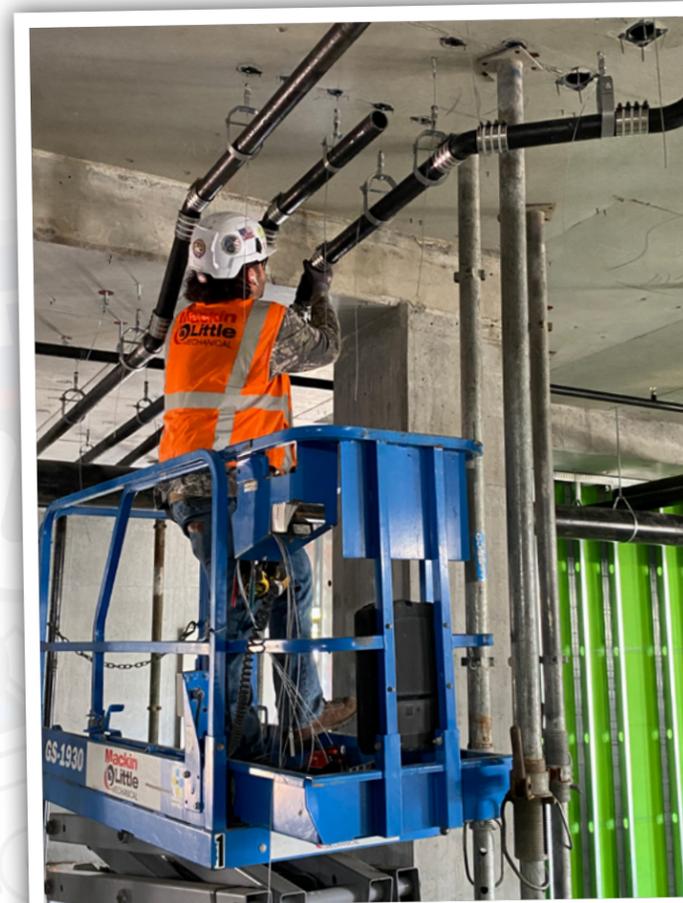
On August 22, 2015, Local 44 marked the 125th anniversary since it received its charter

from the U.A., a milestone it celebrated with a dinner party at The Lincoln Center in Spokane on September 19, 2015. In his address in the event's program book, **Business Manager Patrick Perez** wrote:

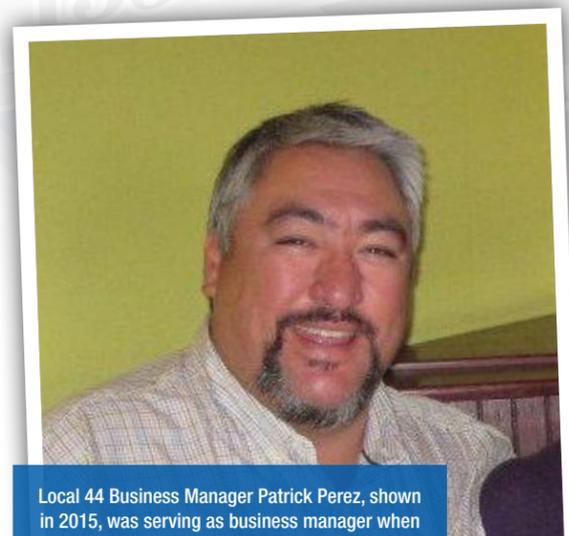
"Without the sacrifices and commitment our forefathers made throughout the years, U.A. Local 44 would not be what it is today; for this I would like to thank them. During the course of our history, there have been horrific challenges, but because of our solidarity, we have not only prevailed but also prospered. It is this strength and solidarity that allows us to foster generations to come and continue to build with strong union pride."

REACHING NEW HEIGHTS ON ITS WAY TO YEAR 135

Over the decade following its 125th charter anniversary, despite a steep decline in construction in the wake of the severe national economic downturn in 2007 and 2008 labeled the "Great Recession," Local 44 has not only risen to but has surpassed the challenges of the past 10 years. Those adversities have also included the lethal nationwide coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that



Local 44 members work on construction of the 12-story Spokane Falls Tower luxury condominium complex scheduled to open in 2026.



Local 44 Business Manager Patrick Perez, shown in 2015, was serving as business manager when he passed away on January 30, 2018, at age 53.



began in January 2020 and lingered into 2023, by which time it had claimed the lives of more than 1 million Americans, and afterwards a shortage of workers for contractors' requests for a flood of projects in the jurisdiction.

Regardless, in the years leading up to the local's 135th anniversary in 2025, its membership and its market share have substantially expanded. Among the factors that have contributed to that resurgence have been renewed emphasis on organizing, political activity and capturing more work in the **residential construction industry** – which the local has been able to

accomplish over a period of time as it invested in the training for residential work so that its employing contractors can successfully bid on and complete a host of various housing projects.

Major jobs staffed and completed with Local 44 mechanics during that time included modernizing and replacing the boilers within the **Rozell Steam Plant** at Eastern Washington University beginning in 2019. The project would improve output and also reduce fuel usage and lower emissions, while a Local 44 crew would continue to maintain the updated plant, which provides high-pressure steam throughout the campus by way of four miles of underground tunnels.

Elsewhere, beginning in September 2020 local members helped build **The 840 Building** in Spokane, a 90,000-square-foot hub for medical and health education, research and innovation anchored by the University of Washington School of Medicine-Gonzaga University Health Partnership. When completed in August 2022, the four-story facility in the city's University District became home to the Washington' School of Medicine and Gonzaga's Department of Human Physiology.

The local's plumbers and fitters also worked on the new **Lake Chelan Health Hospital** beginning in April 2021 to replace the previous facility built in the early 1970s. The \$44.5-million medical center would open in December 2022 after the local's members installed its plumbing and piping, including that needed for medical gases.

More recently, Local 44 members helped to completely renovate **Avista Stadium** baseball

park, home of the minor-league Spokane Indians, in time for Opening Day 2025. The \$17 million project modernized the stadium and field to satisfy Major League Baseball regulations and improve the fan experience.

At 135 years old in 2025, the Local 44 membership grew 10 percent over the previous two years while enjoying full employment. During that time, members have continued to help build up the region while working on a range of projects that included the Spokane International Airport expansion and renovations phases; multi-unit housing; an increased number of pharmaceutical and data industry facilities; industrial complexes such as the Kaiser Aluminum plant; and maintenance of higher-education facilities at Washington State University, University of Idaho, Whitworth University and Eastern Washington University.

Ongoing high-profile jobs include the 12-story **Spokane Falls Tower** luxury condominium complex scheduled to open in 2026 after Local 44 members install its ultra-modern piping and mechanical systems. The local is also providing work with its **off-site manufacturing (O.F.M.) facility** in which members are fabricating parts for data centers around the country and assembling pre-manufactured complete water-chiller systems on skids for shipping around the world.

As U.A. Local 44 celebrates its 135 years of serving Spokane, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, it has positioned itself to provide its

member plumbers, steamfitters, HVAC/R service technicians and welders with strong, advantageous conditions on jobsites and through the benefits of their collectively bargained work agreements. Those last successes are the product of a membership, past and present, of dedicated and skilled craftspeople who have been and remain committed to supporting and advancing the union, their employers and their industry. ●



Local 44 members work on the modern boilers at the Rozell Steam Plant at Eastern Washington University, which were replaced beginning in 2019.



Local 44 members work in the local's off-site manufacturing (O.F.M.) facility in Spokane fabricating parts for data centers around the country in 2025. Members at the O.F.M. also pre-manufacture complete water-chiller systems on skids for shipping around the world.



IN MEMORIAM

Local 44 remembers our Brothers and Sisters who have passed before us since 2015.

(Date of birth and deceased date are listed below each.)

John S. Mehl
9/11/1936
1/31/2015

Clinton O. Hammond
8/28/1921
3/5/2015

Jeffrey O. Wilson
7/25/1944
3/18/2015

Stephen E. Knutson
12/29/1927
4/29/2015

Marion L. Bumpus
8/23/1937
6/2/2015

George A. Gallaher
3/24/1920
7/6/2015

Henry D. Pomerinck
5/6/1924
7/31/2015

Bryan A. Yates
5/6/1938
8/16/2015

Jay D. Norisada
12/27/1962
8/24/2015

Edward Barton
4/14/1931
8/29/2015

David G. Coe
4/6/1936
12/7/2015

Donald Norman
5/27/1936
3/2/2016

Raymond P. Sullivan
7/20/1938
5/4/2016

Roger W. Heston
9/19/1940
5/16/2016

Gary L. Sewell
2/14/1938
6/7/2016

Franklin W. Spray
3/4/1934
6/21/2016

Earl King
6/2/1923
8/5/2016

Levi S. Oakes
7/27/1959
9/19/2016

Fred L. Thompson
2/29/1952
11/3/2016

Jack E. Wichterman
4/6/1942
2/9/2017

Louis E. Kirschbaum
12/30/1918
3/23/2017

Ralph Little
11/11/1941
4/25/2017

Phillip J. Smith
5/4/1965
6/24/2017

Charlie H. Wilson
5/25/1928
7/12/2017

John Tiffany
8/30/1931
7/19/2017

Albert Goetzinger
6/10/1930
7/30/2017

Edward Patterson
11/13/1932
7/30/2017

Harold L. Phelps
12/3/1927
8/29/2017

Gregory J. Preece
12/5/1952
12/10/2017

Delbert A. Kessler
6/28/1934
12/30/2017

Patrick J. Perez
4/28/1964
1/29/2018

George A. Price
9/3/1934
2/26/2018

Robert K. Meyer
4/22/1935
3/7/2018

Robert G. Rector
7/12/1938
3/26/2018

Paul M. Hogan
1/27/1947
5/5/2018

Denny Bertrand
12/15/1929
6/9/2018

William D. Brown
(unknown)
7/4/2018

William S. Kovash
3/27/1937
7/9/2018

Phillip K. Crabb Sr.
6/4/1947
8/25/2018

Douglas J. Dodge
9/14/1945
8/26/2018

John C. Van Scyoc
7/15/1946
11/17/2019

Kim B. Hayes
11/27/1927
12/5/2019

Larry E. Anderberg
9/25/1946
12/12/2019

Lyle J. Bullinger
9/23/1966
1/8/2020

Walter G. Beyer
9/14/1928
1/20/2020

Irvin S. Reed
1/31/1940
1/21/2020

Rex Barstow
3/23/1928
2/13/2020

Jeffery D. Nelson
2/15/1967
4/12/2020

James B. Cline
10/13/1938
4/22/2020

Albert J. Stifanick Jr.
11/15/1961
8/28/2020

Harvey A. Waller
11/12/1943
9/29/2020

Ronald E. Schaefer
1/25/1942
12/15/2020

Paul F. Lande
3/18/1947
12/23/2020

Ross M. Hansen
6/30/1953
3/17/2021

Garry A. Daily
8/11/1947
8/3/2021

Edmund A. Carlson
10/16/1935
8/30/2021

Lelan J. Burau
10/25/1943
10/2/2021

Philip D. Moulton
11/11/1948
10/27/2021

Danny R. Davidson
11/6/1951
2/13/2022

Roland C. Warren
3/2/1966
8/18/2022

Steven J. Schindler
9/23/1958
1/10/2023

Paul Nelson
1/12/1951
3/30/2023

Jesse Van Troba
8/15/1943
3/31/2023

Leroy L. Gill
6/29/1945
3/31/2023

Andrew Alexandrovich
2/4/1930
4/26/2023

Mike J. Hixson
4/8/1944
5/20/2023

Gerald J. Little
4/4/1940
5/28/2023

Francis H. Riggan
6/15/1938
9/21/2023

Herman H. Rock Jr.
7/26/1945
12/16/2023

Bearl Carlisle
10/21/1933
1/17/2024

Dale H. Johnson
5/6/1939
2/26/2024

Jeremy D. Brouwer
8/18/1977
3/16/2024

Michael W. Price
2/13/1949
4/8/2024

Michael M. Smith
6/21/1948
4/23/2024

Milo M. Clark
5/28/1932
7/2/2024

Jerry P. Hawkins
3/3/1945
7/4/2024

Michael E. Sheppard
8/8/1953
7/14/2024

Stephen Bohannon
3/17/1964
9/29/2024

Robert D. Noble
12/25/1931
10/4/2024

Donald D. Rinaldi
9/27/1930
12/18/2024

James L. Wimmer
10/7/1962
2/4/2025

Joel Neal
01/11/1979
2/7/2025

Raymond E. Kafton
12/27/1939
2/11/2025

Russell D. Williams
9/8/1938
3/7/2025

Daniel Carroll
07/19/1945
03/10/2025

Edward L. Hamilton
1/5/1941
4/15/2025

James Duke
05/03/1942
05/02/2025

Donald R. Lovell
4/14/1945
5/7/2025

Robert Gerlach
9/24/1946
7/20/2025

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CONGRATULATIONS LOCAL 44 ON 135 YEARS!

*Wishing Your Membership Continued Success
Serving and Building the Northwest Inland Empire*



From Your Brothers and Sisters of the
IDAHO STATE
PIPE TRADES ASSOCIATION

*Congratulations to the Officers and Members
of Plumbers, Pipefitters, and H.V.A.C./R. Service Techs
Local Union No. 44 as you Celebrate 135 Years*

*Paul O'Connor
Business Manager*

*Freddy Delligatti
Financial Secretary-Treasurer*

*Richard Gilligan
Business Agent-At-Large*

Business Agents

*Paul Cotto
Carl L. Johnson, Jr.
Bob Murray*

*Richard Garner
Tommy Kinirons
Louie J. Pasquale*

*John Hickey
George Malandrakis
John Totino*

*Organizers
Albert Esposito
Andrew Friscia*



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PAUL O'CONNOR
Business Manager

FREDDY DELLIGATTI
Financial Secretary-Treasurer

RICHARD GILLIGAN
Business Agent-at-Large

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www.ualocal1.org

CONGRATULATIONS LOCAL 44

on your

135th ANNIVERSARY

from the

**OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS LOCAL
UNION 234 JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**



RONNY ANDREWS
BUSINESS MANAGER

NATHAN HARTLEY
BUSINESS AGENT

5411 CASSIDY ROAD, JACKSONVILLE, FL 32254 904-786-0941



UA PLUMBERS LOCAL 24

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www.plumbers24.org



**Business Manager,
Roshan "Roc" White**

**Asst. Business Manager,
Patrick Kelleher**

**Business Agents,
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Chadrick Garris
Kermit Hartman
Enzo Scordo**

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

From PLUMBERS LOCAL 24



www.ua342.org



UA Local 342

935 Detroit Ave, Concord, CA 94518
Phone: (925) 686-5880

Training Center

2450 Whitman Rd, Concord, CA 94518
Phone: (925) 686-0730

Congratulations UA Local 44 on your

135th Anniversary

from the Officers, Members, and Staff
of UA Local 342





Congratulations to Local Union 44 on 135 years!

Pipefitters' Association

Local Union 537

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Business Manager/ Financial Secretary-Treasurer

James M. O'Brien
Assistant Business Manager

Brian A. Nicholson
Business Agent

Daniel E. Coady
Business Agent



Daniel J. Mulligan
President

John J. Kelly
Business Agent

Christopher J. Brennan
Organizer

Terence M. Sweeney
Organizer

40 Enterprise Street, Ste 420, Dorchester, MA 02125
Phone: 617-787-5370 / Fax: 617-787-5373 / Pipefitters537.org

Congratulations

**to the Brothers and Sisters
of U.A. Local 44 on Your 135th Anniversary!**



**From the Officers, Members and Staff
of U.A. Local 598, Pasco, Washington**

ua598.org



THE OFFICERS AND
MEMBERS OF PLUMBERS,
PIPEFITTERS, AND
HVACR TECHNICIANS
LOCAL UNION 72,
ATLANTA, GA

SALUTES AND HONORS

**LOCAL
UNION 44**



ON YOUR 135TH ANNIVERSARY

Terry Newsome, Jr. **BUSINESS MANAGER**
Alan Tomberlin **FINANCIAL SECRETARY/TREASURER**
David Evans **BUSINESS AGENT**
Lance McCravy **BUSINESS AGENT**

Atlanta Local 72 Hall

374 Maynard Terrace SE
Atlanta, GA 30316

(404) 373-5778 | Fax (404) 373-2404

Rome Local 72 Office

110 Darlington Drive
Rome, GA 30161

(706) 291-6635 | Fax (706) 291-0816

Albany Local 72 Office

1900 Clark Avenue
Albany, GA 31705
(229) 436-3929 | Fax (229) 439-4803

WWW.UA72.ORG

135 YEARS

*The Officers, Members and Staff of
The Washington State Building &
Construction Trades Council*

~
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HVAC/R Service Techs*

**Celebrating
135 Years of Service**

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Heather Kurtenbach, Executive Secretary

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Business Manger/Financial Secretary Treasurer

Tom Aten
Business Agent

Zak Noonan
Business Agent

Andrew Davie
Organizer

Rick Bertacchi
President



WWW.PLUMBERS690.ORG
2791 SOUTHAMPTON ROAD
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19154
215-677-6900

**BUSINESS MANAGER
SECRETARY-TREASURER**
GEORGE C. PEGRAM

ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER
THOMAS P. GOLDEN

BUSINESS AGENTS
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TRAINING INSTRUCTORS
BRIAN GILBERT JOHN QUIRK

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EDDIE BAHAMONDE
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ED DAVEY
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DENIS FITZGERALD

BRAD FOX
ED GILLEN
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JASON NILSEN
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GEORGE E. PEGRAM
MIKE RODIA
CHRIS ROLA
AL ROSSI
RICH TRIEBL

ROBBLEE DETWILER

Congratulations to Local 44
on your **135th Anniversary**

from the

Attorneys of
Robblee Detwiler PLLP

Partners

Kristina Detwiler
Bradley Medlin
Angelo Cruz

www.robbleedetwiler.com

**CONGRATULATIONS
ON 135 YEARS OF UNION PRIDE.
HERE'S TO
135 MORE YEARS!**

**FROM THE OFFICERS, BROTHERS AND
SISTERS OF PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS
LOCAL 101, BELLEVILLE, IL.**



Congratulations

United Association Local 44
For 135 Years of Excellence in Service to your
Members and Community

Steve Beringer
Business Manager/Financial Secretary-Treasurer

Barry Kenny John Bennett
Business Representative Business Representative

Dan Goar Sean-Keoni Ellis
Business Representative Organizer

Ron Attig Curtis Montag
President Vice-President



www.ualocal230.org



**The Officers & Members
of UA Local 38
Salute
UA Local 44
Plumbers, Pipefitters &
HVAC/R
on their
135th Anniversary**

Larry Mayzola Jr.
Business Manager/Financial Secretary Treasurer

**Congratulations U.A. Local 44
On 135 Years Of Continued
Success!**



FROM U.A. LOCAL 123 OF TAMPA, FLORIDA

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**Congratulations UA Local 44
on your 135th Anniversary!**



From your friends at
Plumbers & Pipefitters
UA Local 23

4525 Boeing Dr.
Rockford, IL 61109
(815) 397-0350

Randy Allen • Business Manager
Ryan Marshall • Business Agent
Ryan Tracey • Business Agent / Organizer



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Of Pride and Solidarity!**

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...in due form has been received by us praying that a charter
be granted to the Building and Construction Division
located at Spokane, County of Spokane, Washington
That acting under authority vested in us by the Laws and usages of the

NOW KNOW YE

**UNITED ASSOCIATION,
Journeymen and Apprentices
of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry**
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

We direct this Warrant and Charter to be issued to the **LOCAL UNION
NO 44** as set forth above to bear date the 22nd day of August, 1890.

And by virtue of this Warrant and Charter the said
LOCAL UNION is empowered to do and perform such acts and enjoy such
privileges as are prescribed in the laws and usages of the **UNITED ASSOCIATION**,
and the members thereof are strictly enjoined to bear constantly in mind
and always practice the Cardinal principles of the Association:

FIDELITY, EDUCATION, BENEVOLENCE

**THANK YOU TO OUR
PLATINUM SPONSOR**

