



**Convention Delegates
from Local 293**

Date	Delegates
08/08-08/12 1966	J. J. Beresford
08/02-08/05 1971	John J. Beresford, C. G. Nolan
08/16-08/20 1976	Robert A. Moore, C. G. Nolan
08/10-08/14 1981	Robert A. Moore, Albert L. Royce Jr.
07/28-08/01 1986	Richard L. Chrostowski, Albert L. Royce, Jr.



Local #293 Danville, Illinois Office Holders 1906-1949

November 20, 1995

United Association
Research Department
LU 293, Danville, Illinois

ROLL CALL, 1906-1949 - The official charter date is August 24, 1907, but the local is mentioned in the UA roll call starting, May 1906, thru the date of the charter. We have been unable to locate any other mentions of the local during this time period.

NOTE: The dates listed indicate the appearance of the officer's name in the UA Journal and do not directly coincide with his date of office.

From Date	To Date	Office	Name	Address
05/06	08/07	Secretary*	Warren E. Emerson	421 Franklin St**
09/07	11/08	Secretary	Jno. N. Basinger	614 Chandler St
12/08	09/12	Secretary	Ernest Brower	1105 Harmon St
11/21	02/23	Secretary	Albert Meinke	705 Commercial St
03/23	09/27	Secretary	W.N. Rothenberger	117 Bremer Ave
10/27	07/30	Secretary	Ed. Timm	1007 E. Main St
08/30	05/32	Secretary	O.R. Buckleier	314 N. Alex. St
06/32	08/33	Secretary	E. Boehm	606 Pierce St
08/44	##	Secretary	Louis Brown	127 S. Bowman Ave
10/12	07/15	Recording Secretary	Otto Buckellen	212 Kimball St
08/16	02/16	Recording Secretary	Albert Meinke	705 Commercial St
03/16	02/17	Recording Secretary	E. Brewer	815 Chandler St
03/17	10/21	Recording Secretary	R.P. Burns	
09/33	02/36	Recording Secretary	Max Wanfeldt	309 N. Alex. St
03/36	02/39	Recording Secretary	Gilman J. Bracken	
03/39	08/39	Recording Secretary	Leo Schario	17 Park St
05/42	##	Recording Secretary	Ernest Boehm	R.R. 6
12/49	***	Recording Secretary	T.H. Hall	
10/12	04/14	Financial Secretary	Ernest Brower	1105 Harmon St
08/14	08/14	Financial Secretary	Clarence Kerr	316 N. Vermillion St
08/14	05/15	Financial Secretary	Albert Meinke	713 Douglas Ave
06/15	02/16	Financial Secretary	Ernest Boehm	rear 18 Hazel St

November 20, 1995

LU 293, Danville, Illinois

From Date	To Date	Office	Name	Address
03/16	06/21	Financial Secretary	Bert Meinke	710 Commercial St
07/21	09/21	Financial Secretary	Jesse Free	39 Columbus St
10/21	10/21	Financial Secretary	Albert Meinke	705 Commercial St
09/33	01/34	Financial Secretary	E. Boehm	R.R. No. 6
03/34	02/35	Financial Secretary	John M. Graening	1919 E. Fairchild
03/35	##	Financial Secretary	Louis Brown	127 S. Bowman Ave
12/49	***	Financial Secretary	Wm. Wahlfeldt	924 Baldwin St
09/15	02/16	Business Agent	W. Strawn	613 Grant St
03/16	02/17	Business Agent	August Faulstich	None Listed
03/17	01/22	Business Agent	Albert Meinke	None Listed
02/22	02/34	Business Agent	None Listed	
03/34	11/38	Business Agent	August Faulstich	613 E. Main St
01/39	02/40	Business Agent	Leo Schario	15 Park St
03/40	11/40	Business Agent	None Listed	
12/40	01/48	Business Agent	Aug. Faulstich	592 1/2 E. Main
03/48	12/49	Business Agent	Ralph Laird	1405 Robinson St

*The title "Secretary" is used when only one officer is listed in the roll call. The absence of an office from the roll call does not mean that the local had no one in that office. Some locals did not report the names of all their officers. In some cases, the same individual served as both recording and financial secretary, but this cannot be determined from the roll calls.

**Changes in address are noted only when they coincide with changes in officers. All addresses are in unless otherwise noted.

##Roll calls are available for the following months in the years 1943-1946:

1943: January, February, and July

1944: February and August

1945: February, May, and September

1946: January and August

The roll call appeared in the UA Journal every other month from January 1947 to June 1958.

***Still in office in 1950.



**Local #293 Danville, Illinois
Office Holders 1950-1992**

From/To	Office	Name
1950-1951	Recording Secretary	“Tiney” Hall
1951-1952	Recording Secretary	Charles Swank
1953-1955	Recording Secretary	George Junkerman
1956-1958	Recording Secretary	Henry Krabbe
1958-1960	Recording Secretary	Harold Warbritton
1960-1962	Recording Secretary	James Baker
1962-1964	Recording Secretary	Harold LaMar
1965-1974	Recording Secretary	Albert L Royce Sr.
1974-1976	Recording Secretary	James A. Bavmgart



From/To	Office	Name
1976-1977	Recording Secretary	William Hardesty
1977-1982	Recording Secretary	Albert L. Royce Sr.
1982-1984	Recording Secretary	Albert Royce Jr.
1985-1985	Recording Secretary	Jim Britton
1985-92	Recording Secretary	Craig L. Thompson
1950-1952	Financial Secretary	Louis Wahlfeldt
1952-1960	Financial Secretary	John Graening
1962-1964	Financial Secretary	James Baker
1965-1970	Financial Secretary	Farrell E. Lane
1970-1974	Financial Secretary	Robert A. Laird



From/To	Office	Name
1974-1982	Financial Secretary	Albert Royce Jr.
1982-1985	Financial Secretary	Albert Royce Sr.
1985-1986	Financial Secretary	Randy Holman
1986-1988	Financial Secretary	Carl E. Erickson
?	Financial Secretary	Ed Erickson
1988-1992	Financial Secretary	Randy Holman
1992-	Financial Secretary	Joseph B. Cromwell II
1950-1951	Business Agent	William Wakeley
1951-54	Business Agent	Howard Moore
1955-58	Business Agent	Glen W. Reed



From/To	Office	Name
1958-60	Business Agent	Howard Moore
1960-64	Business Agent	Glen W. Reed
1964-74	Business Agent	John J. Beresford
1974-1985	Business Manager	Robert Moore
1985-1992	Business Manager	Albert L. “Bud” Royce Jr.



The matchbook on the right is a token given out to members on the Local's 75th anniversary.

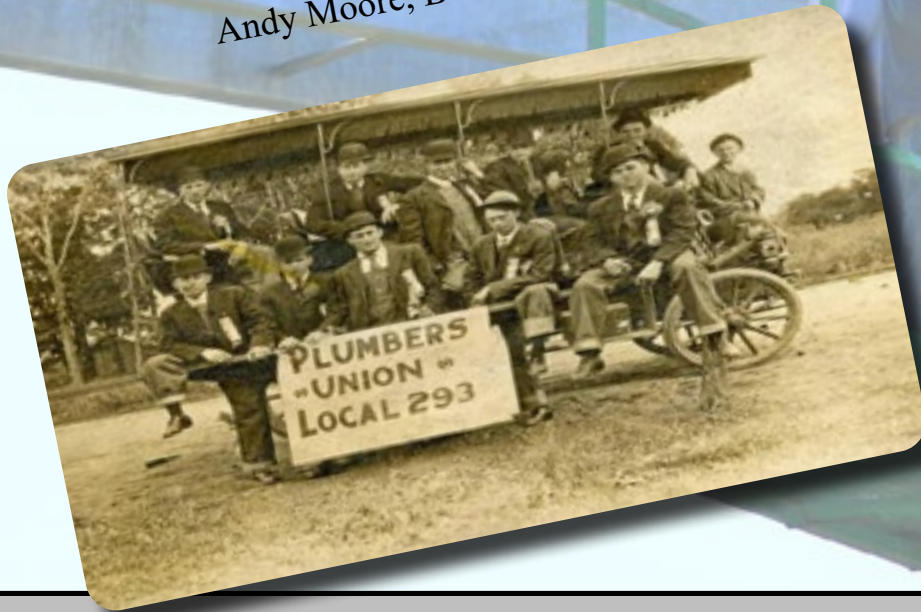
*Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity*



*Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021*



L to R - Jack Beresford, Howard Moore,
Andy Moore, Bob Moore





Local 293/157 Annual Officers Dinner Meetings

Beginning in 1955, the officers of Local 157 met annually with the officers of Local 293 for the purpose of establishing and continuing a tradition of mutual cooperation between the two UA Locals that would benefit their members.

Below is a section from a 157 Quarterly Report from a member who attended the 1st Dinner Meeting.

On December 1st, I attended a dinner at the Brown Derby in Danville, Illinois, which was sponsored by this Local Union and given for the Officers of Danville, Local Union No. 293. It was a pleasure to see the officers of the two Locals get together and enjoy the evening. Our President, James Wyatt, entertained by telling his "baseball stories." It was voted to have the party annually. Danville will come to Terre Haute next year.



157 December, 1955 Quarterly
Report picturing members of
Locals 157 and 293 at their 1st
Annual Dinner Meeting.



OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1957

Quarterly News Report

of Salaried Officers of L. U. No. 157

2



The 4th annual dinner meeting of officers of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 293 and No. 157 was held on December 13, 1957 in the Club Room of the Union Hall, 610 North 13th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana. Both the incoming and outgoing officers of Danville, Illinois and Terre Haute, Indiana Locals were in attendance.





Myself and most of the elected officers of Local 157 went to Danville, Illinois, on December 12, for our annual dinner with Local 293. This was the fifth year we have had a get together. We had a very enjoyable evening with our brothers who we have worked with for the last sixteen years. We presented all members present with a gift which was a knife with Local 157 inscribed on it. We have changed the annual meeting from December to the second Friday of October, starting in 1959. We should have a get together with other nearby Local Unions.

The caption above was written by an officer of Local 157 in a Quarterly Report in 1959. The meaning of the quote, "...who we have worked with for the last sixteen years" is unknown.



**157 and 293 Officers Annual
Dinner Meeting
(Date and Location Unknown)**





157 and 293 Officers Annual Dinner Meeting
(Date and Location Unknown)



**157 and 293 Officers Annual Dinner Meeting
(Date and Location Unknown)**





Anecdotes from “Old Timers”

“All knowledge results from experience.”¹

Thinking about all those apprentices, who are all retired by now most likely, brings to mind lots of memories. I used to tell them the most important tool in their toolbox was the telephone. Of course they had no telephone in their toolbox at that time. One also had to develop relationships and connections to use the telephone for help. Personally I called Ralph Dinkel when I was working for Frank Athey at the Lilly plant when I needed help. When working at Johnson Control I would call Skip Greenlee in case I was confronted by a controller which I wasn't yet familiar with calibrating same. Bill Sigman departed this world this past spring. I miss Mr. Sigman a lot, we would get together an hour or two for over 25 years. Among the many things I learned from Bill was when writing a business letter, write it as though you are writing to the opposition attorney and ONLY write on one subject per letter. This idea paid off dividends one time. Architects, James Associates of Indianapolis had too many “change orders” on a school job and were a bit “sloppy” with design thereby leading to numerous change-orders. One of which eliminated the removal of an existing 18” sewer in exchange for some additional water main. The existing sewer was about 10’ or so under a new section of wall, crossing under at a right angle. Long story short, at some point the new wall cracked and architects went looking for a reason. They blamed us because the sewer line had not been removed. We were relieved of responsibility when my letter documenting change order which itemized elimination of sewer removal in return for installing additional water main. This eliminated the responsibility of the Mechanical Contractor. This reminds me, I think it was John Locke who said that “All knowledge results from experience”.

¹ Some names have been omitted due to possible embarrassment to those involved in the stories.



Contacts and networking are extremely important. I recall bidding on the Westminster Housing project in Terre Haute; this was about seven stories and if memory isn't failing me there were about 375 units in the project which meant to me that this meant the possibility of fabricating. I didn't know how to estimate the savings by prefabricating, however I knew Ken Belford whom I met at UA training at Purdue. Ken worked for Poole & Kent in Washington DC. I called Ken and recall telling him I had 22 of 25 man-hours per fixture extirpated. He told me that we could figure on doing the repetitive portion at a labor cost of around 13 man-hours per fixture; this I did. Subsequently, Sollitt Construction went about "selling the mechanical contract to other Terre Haute Mechanical Contractors". Of course not one would touch it. We did the contract and bought out the equipment and material at a savings of around \$200,000 and brought the labor in at a savings of around \$250,000. The mechanical contract was in the vicinity of \$3.1 million which meant that gross profit was about 10%, that is 10% in addition to the buyout and labor savings. Quite a lucrative project. I told the apprentices, Do not be afraid to say, "I don't know". It's the first step in learning and knowing.

"Welding on a Live Gas Line"

I thought I should pass this along. Bill Fenton and I were talking with Ernie Peyton. Ernie passed on an absolutely terrifying tale of the time about welding on a natural gas line under pressure while flames danced up to 10' into the air. Apparently, this is not uncommon in the industry (Gas Distribution). I was absolutely "awestruck". I do not remember the intimate details as to whether it was a "butt" weld joint or a "saddle" weld or what; it wasn't until later that I understood how this was possible without an explosion. As long as there is adequate pressure in the pipeline to prevent air (oxygen) mixing with the gas inside the pipe, the gas will only ignite at the weld joint and burn and allow arc welding. Ernie had to have "some guts/gonads", to do this the first time. I'm not sure how the flame was kept away from his welder's face; guessing they used a blower to direct the flames away to protect the welder.



What is a "Coonass"?

I used to teach a "bit more" than the UA material covered. I was able to teach ALL the guys to use Trig Functions; never mentioning that it was trigonometry because I "picked up" on the fact that some apprentices had been dissuaded earlier in school. Elm. (sic) or High School that math was not for them; thereby lowering their expectations. I didn't have to mention Trigonometry, nor did I; that is until Greg Fisher, Joe Schalburg and Carl Daugherty showed up in class. Some teachers are capable of unknowingly "lowering" expectations of kids and relegating them to shop classes. I maintained that even if they became carpenters that they needed to be able to layout angles and solve right angle problems.

Chuck Howery was another fine apprentice; I believe he was Bob Walker's nephew. Chuck was into welding and wanted to be an underwater welder. One long holiday weekend Chuck, Bill Shearn and I drove down to Moran City, Louisiana to see what we could "get into". Luckily we met some folks in the offshore oil rig business and were able to see first hand deep sea diving bells and observe underwater welding procedures; as well as learn a bit about Cajun culture.

We came out of the motel one evening to get supper when we saw a plume of steam or smoke at the back of the motel. We headed out to investigate getting there we asked what was going on. Someone said, "Grab a beer, hang around and you'll see". Smoke and steam was coming from around a 55 gallon drum. After a while someone placed a 4'x8' sheet of plywood on the back of a pickup then dumped the contents of the drum on the plywood. Feast turned out to be crawfish. Needless to say we had crawdads and beer for dinner that night. A woman was next to us and during a conversation she informed me that she was a "coonass". I didn't know what that was but determined that she was a Cajun from Bayou Country. Her husband was a ships Captain around the Gulf.



"You'll Pick Shit with the Chickens"

Is this at your shop in Lafayette?

Yes, it is Mitch. I'm thinking that old sign is still there (someplace). Myles was in poor health at the time. He had serious heart trouble and his wife, Flora had recovered from cancer. I learned to do book keeping from Flora. I used to go to their home every Thursday evening and do the books after eating supper. Myles had throat cancer soon after this picture was taken and was not able to eat.

I used to "pack it away" and he enjoyed seeing me "enjoy". They lived at Horseshoe Bend on the Tippecanoe River. They lost their only daughter when she was only eighteen on North 9th Street Road near a bridge out where the Purdue warehouses were. Great memories. This is also where Pete Farmer (F&W) told me "You'll pick shit with the chickens". Bill Unger was there also. Pete was "pissed" at me. A long story.



From an old Local 240 Member

Powdered His Penis

"My uncle came here out of an Ohio Local after WWII in about 1947. I think he went straight to Lafayette 240. But he knew a lot of the older guys from the Frankfort local. I will ask my cousin and see if there are any pictures laying around. I know my uncle and "meat" (Robert) monitored the air compressor for the divers when the piping was laid across the Wabash, going from the Lilly plant in Lafayette to their wells in the fields across the river. I think this was in the early 50s. "Meat" told them he had been a "frogman" in the Navy. That lying stack was never in any kind of military. (lol) This is what my uncle told me.

Frankie Miller who was like an older brother to me told me about this guy, a member of 240 that worked building Lillys who every time he took a pee got out this little powder puff and powdered his penis. Swore it to be a true story. I wish I could remember the guys name. Wouldn't that be something to enter into the archives? (lol)" (sic)

Story from Carl Salem



"He Never Spit While Chewing Snuff Again"

I went in this same room some years later and there had been some flooding and the flooring was damaged and even had holes in it. In my first year about 2nd or 3rd class the apprenticeship committee and all the contractors came to the class to let us know what to expect in the coming years. John Gilbert was chewing snuff and was leaning forward drooling spittle through a crack in the floor when Al (Mac) McCarver, head of the apprenticeship committee was asking for a volunteer to read the U.A. Constitution. He saw John and John got to stand up and read it with his mouth full of snuff. I don't think John ever spit again while chewing snuff.

Old Lafayette Jeff High School





This story was sent to me by the Grand Daughter of Eugene Swank

*Painter/Little Boy - Micheal Bowman
157 Members - James Swisher and Eugene Swank*

My Dad stopped at a gas station on 32 West just past 25 in Montgomery County. There were a few paintings hanging on a wall in the entrance and one in particular captured his attention. He asked the man who was working, (who was in fact the actual artist), to elaborate about the painting. He then told the man that the painting was of his father in law and that he had to buy it and take it home to his wife. Here is the story the painter gave in reply.

“Leather-Britches McCollum” was born and lived all of his adult life, (excluding his time in the Army) in the hamlet of Wallace, Indiana. How Leather acquired his name is probably an urban myth in itself. He was a hard worker and a harder player, being prone to having a good time regardless. He held many jobs and seemed to have had, (in spurts of his life) a vehicle to drive. He once had a job helping Swisher and Swank Well Drillers. On weekends, Leather would bring one of their old well drilling truck rigs home with him. Home was an old house that looked pretty shaky and was located approximately one half mile West out of Wallace on the Sulphur Spring Road.



My Dad did not attend church, but instead he and I went on long walks almost every Sunday. One morning he came to the house from a visit to the "liar's bench", downtown in our one block town. He asked me if I wanted to walk down to Leather's. He had heard that Leather had brought in a flowing well. I was about ten years old on that day. As we walked we were passed by numerous vehicles. When we got to the site there was around 200 people already there.

The well was flowing all right. It was squirting four inches of water about eight feet into the air. The county road was washed out by the stream. The local Barber was making a home movie of the whole scene. Three men attempted to put a 55 gallon barrel over the well but the pressure of the geyser knocked them down. I remember several pictures being taken. Swisher and Swank appeared on the scene. Someone asked Leather what he was going to do with all of his water. Leather slowly replied, "Well, I guess I'll drink as much of it as I can".

I found an old photo copy of Swank, Swisher, and Leather posing by their truck with the water flowing. I knew that there would be a very limited market for a painting of this, but I had to try one anyway.



I had completed this painting a couple of weeks when one Sunday morning while I was running our country store, a man came in to browse the "Art Studio". He came out rather excited and asked if this painting said what he thought it did. Swisher and Swank? Well what do you know! I had accidentally matched the painting that I never would sell with Swank's Son-in-law. He bought the painting on the spot for \$250.00 and sent it to his mother-in-law who lived in Florida.



“Rise not from the people, but with the people”

He had never been an apprentice, never saw him at a Union Meeting, just happened to “show up” when I haired in at Cayuga. Both of us were sent to the “laydown yard” to unload railroad cars. Someone told me that I was going on the instrument gang; I would have liked that, however at the end of the day “Son-in-Law”, who had been an insurance salesman went on the instrument gang. Some years later I saw him at the Indianapolis Airport and learned that he was flying out to a project for Austin Company. Somehow he had been employed as a union supervisor. Obviously he had some “drag” which I did not. I had heard of similar situations occurring. I condemn no one nor do I indict anyone. Not everyone became a member through apprenticeship. I guess as one apprentice told me when I was teaching that “some people needed to know something, other people just needed to know the right people”. Samuel Gompers said “Rise not from the people, but with the people”. Anyway, I really enjoyed being on the heavy rigging gang, (the Bull Gang). It was a great experience and I guess I was lucky that I was able to convince my fellow workers on methods to follow to do a lift. I got to use I what I had learned on the Apprentice classes.



Times Have Certainly Changed

Now-a-days there is an abundance of "Cherry Pickers", JCB's, forklifts, and scissor lifts. There was a time when we did not have access to such a selection of equipment. We did a lot of work lifting and placing equipment using an A-Frame with a hand winch mounted on a flatbed truck or on the front of surplus military trucks; or on occasion building a platform on the back of a flatbed to reach working height in a large warehouse for instance. It also was not unusual to work from "Sageway Scaffolding" four or five sections high; a section measuring 5 feet in height. This was all "young man's work" since there was not a stair to the top platform. One had to climb up the end sections of the scaffold.

We also placed the pipe in hangers by having two men carry the pipe up a ladder, (two ladders, one for each man). John Burget Jr. and I have installed 4" Sch 40 galvanized for domestic water piping in this manner. In the 50s, domestic water piping was generally installed using sch 40 galvanized. In the late 50s and into the 60s, domestic water piping 2 1/2 and larger above ground was generally sch 40 galv.

In 1958 I helped Harry VonEute install waste, vent, and water piping for a home for Charlie Scholer. Charlie was an engineer at Commercial Solvents. The home was being built in Allendale, Terre Haute. The drainage system was extra heavy cast iron soil pipe with lead caulked joints. The waste and venting above ground was sch 40 galvanized threaded pipe with cast iron screwed drainage fitting. After getting the underground cast iron piping building drainage system installed the work consisted of cutting and threading galvanized pipe for the aboveground waste and vent system and sch 40 galvanized water piping for the water system. I recall Harry would holler out measurement to me in the yard where we had a tripod vise set up and I would cut and thread per Harry's direction; all done by hand. We did not use any power tools, hand threader only, no "port-a-pony".



No "Soilpipe Snappers" just "Hammer and Chisel"

Speaking of Harry VonEute Jr., Harry was a deep-sea diver in the 2nd World War. I remember him showing me an underwater welding rod with a hole through the center; different from E6010. I was working with Harry at Wabash Fire Box in Terre Haute one time and was tasked with cutting a length of 30" diameter cast iron pipe using a hammer and chisel. I had a couple of 4x4s so that they overlapped slightly; 2 sets like this side by side. I used a wraparound to mark the pipe with soapstone and proceeded to cut along the mark with a cold chisel and a 5 pound hammer. I rolled the pipe along the 4x4s so that I would be hammering on top the entire time then I would roll back making sure that I encircled the pipe every time (circumference = 3.14159 times Diameter) so I had to make sure I got all the way around. I hammered/chiseled on the pipe all day and along about quitting time Harry came to me and said, "let me help you with this", to which I responded, "I've been hammering on this all day and I'll be damned if I'm going to let someone else have the opportunity to see the pipe break; the pipe finally separated shortly thereafter.

Harry told me other stories like the one about an old plumber "back in the day" who replaced a leaking water service by burying a garden hose. Or another about times in the past when water services were driven by a sledgehammer from the basement out to the street where an excavated 3' deep (below frost line) hole had been dug. The pipe was cut into manageable sections and "aimed" at the hole in the street/curb and driven toward the hole. Obviously the plumber had a protective "head" on the end of the pipe which was hammered with the sledgehammer in order to protect the threads.



“You Need a Plumber”

I think there are other retired folks besides me who would recall hearing about the plumber making work for himself during winter and “hard times” by creating leaks at taverns. One would make his rounds to various taverns and saloons around Terre Haute. Before leaving said tavern, he would stop in the toilet. The following day said tavern would require a plumbers services to repair a water leak. Then it was off to the next tavern and the next and the next on his list. Presto, a personal economic problem was solved and the plumbing repair business would “boom”.

There is a similar story concerning a steamfitter although he did not have the same “economic problem”. Many homes in Terre Haute, especially hoes on South 6th Street had old steam, vapor steam systems. I recall working on Tony Human’s resident learning the trade from Paul “Fuzzy” Baily (God Rest his Sole). I learned many lessons from “Fuzzy”. He is not the steamfitter of which I am about to communicate this story. Some steam piping was installed in attic spaces, occasionally a leak would develop. Rather than repair the leak, a difficult job, especially in the attic, said Steamfitter would install a coffee can under the drip from the screw joint. The steamy, hot water would vaporize from the coffee can, therefore problem deferred. When the can rusted and leaked, the can is replaced with a new one.



Just add a little Horse Manure

We did a lot of work on “Prox” cast iron sectional boilers. The sections were referred to as “Pork Chop Sections” because they resembled a pork chop. Bill Fenton and I apprenticed under “Fuzzy”. One thing we learned from our Journeyman was that in order to stop a slight leak in a joint in the boiler is to add some horse manure to the boiler. The manure would eventually migrate to the leak and plug the hole. Later, “Solder Seal” products became available and were used to effect a temporary repair. In the case of a significant leak occurring in the winter, one could shut down the boiler long enough to disconnect the problem “pork chop” section, then plug the spider header connection and the side header “mud drum”. The boiler could then be returned to service and repair during the summer.



Local 157 Members Cartoons

This section contains cartoons drawn by Local 157 members. The context of each drawing is not meant to be and most likely will not be understood by anyone reading them except for the artists and those working on the jobs at the time themselves.

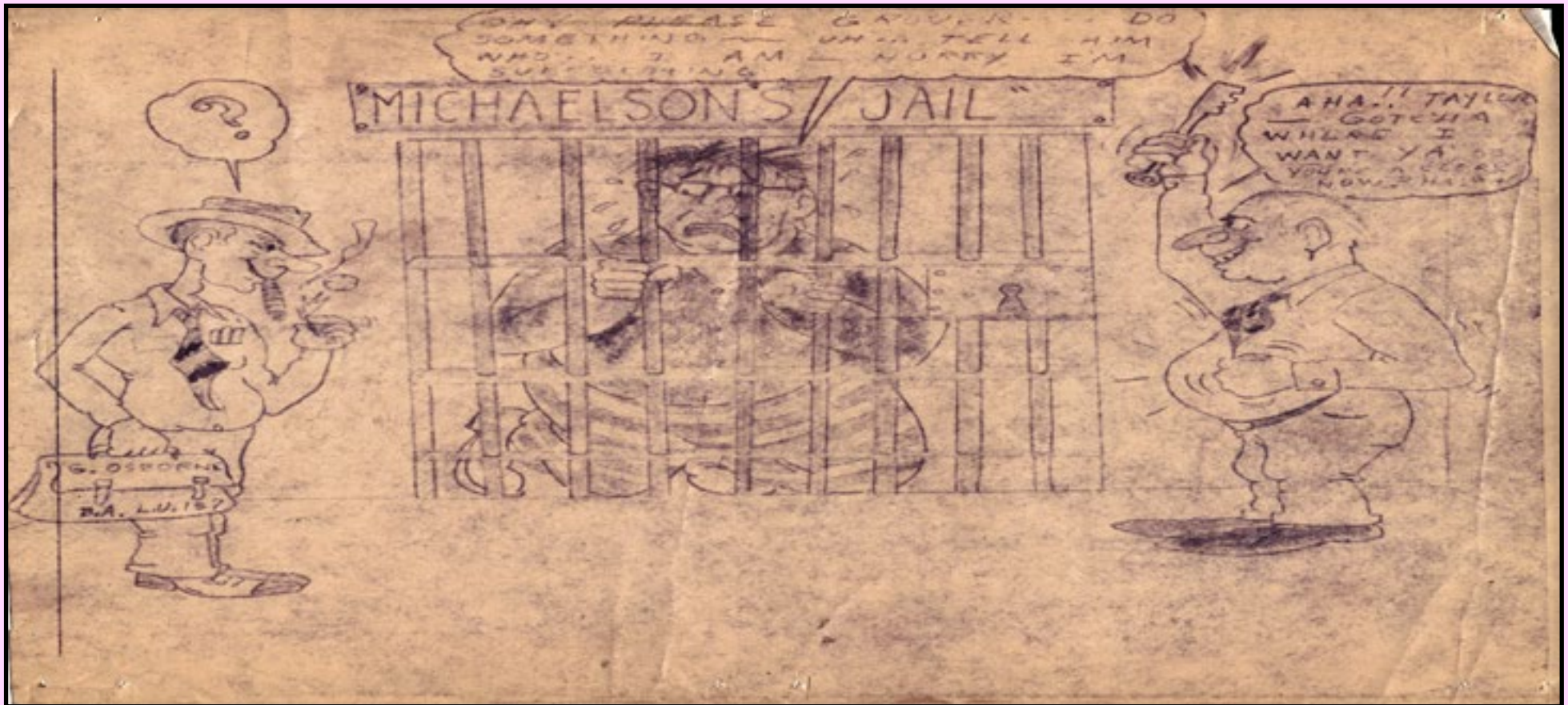
Some of the cartoons are on loan to the 157 Archives by brother James Taylor (son of Brother James (Tiny) Taylor). Others were found in a box in what would eventually become "The Archives Room" located in the basement of the Local 157 Business Office. The rest of the cartoons come from editions of the "Piping Industry News".

Some of the commentary contained in the cartoons is difficult to decipher due to the age of the paper, the methods of storing, and the locations in which they were stored.

If needed, an interpretation of the commentary is at the bottom of each Cartoon.

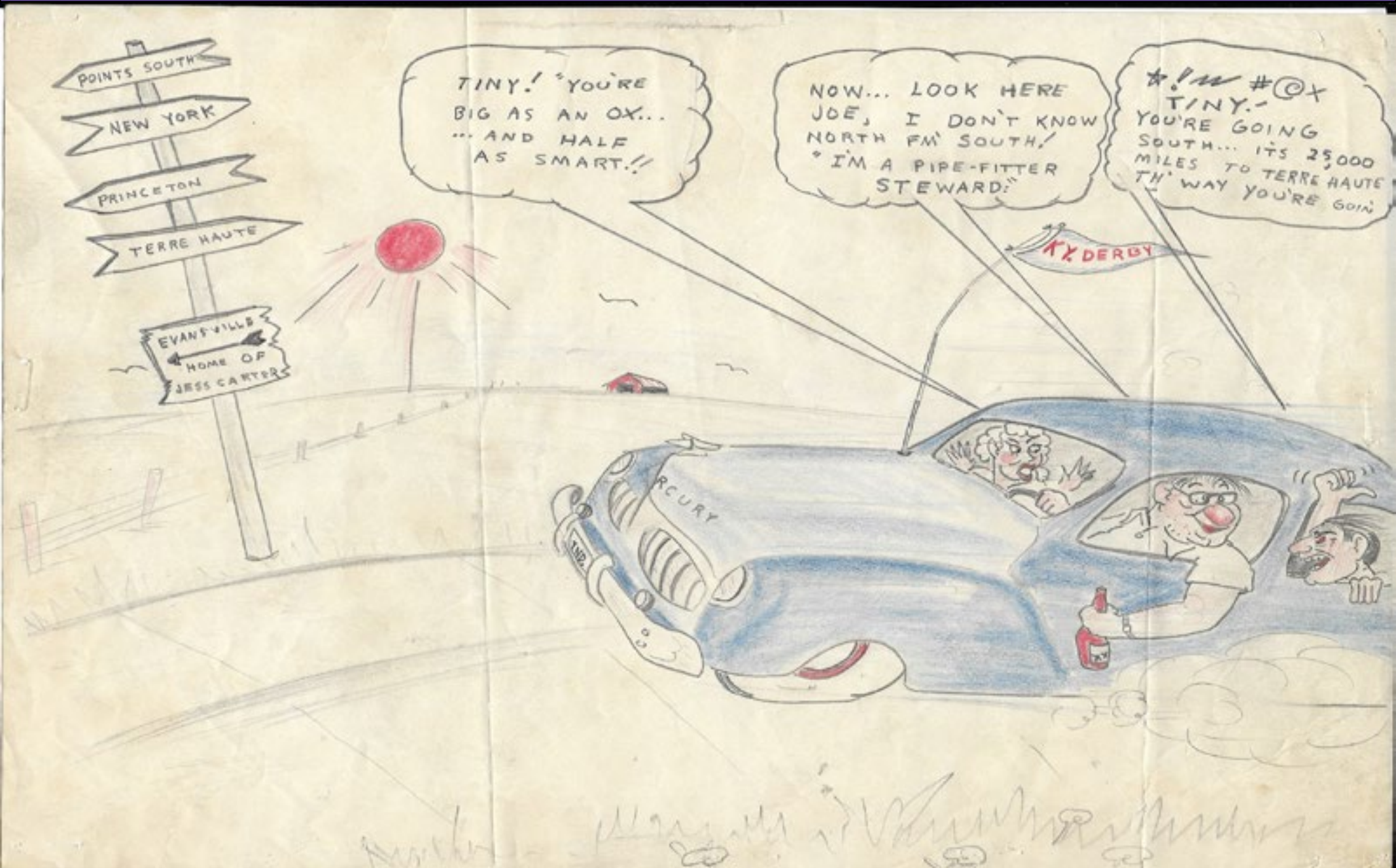


Local 157 Members Cartoons



Above "Michaelson's Jail" sign- *Oh please Grover...Do something ---UH... Tell him who... I am---Hurry, I'm suffocating.* Bubble the right of "key" - *Aha!! Taylor ---Gotcha where I want ya' so you're a clerk now. "HA HA"*
The writing on the Tool Bag the character to the left is carrying - G. Osborn, B.A. LU. 157
(This would date this cartoon to between 1950 and 1952 when the office of 157 Business Manager was created.)

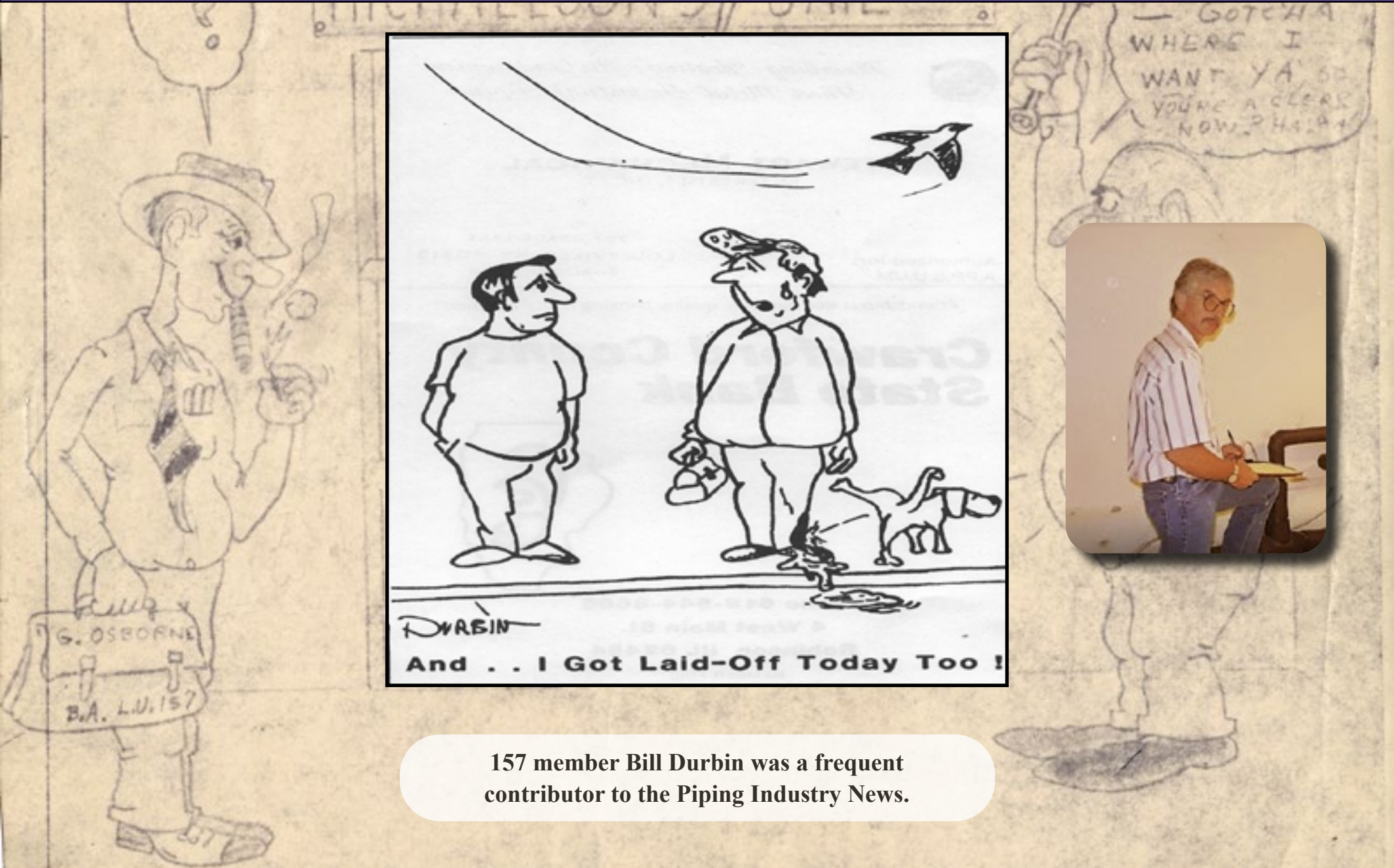




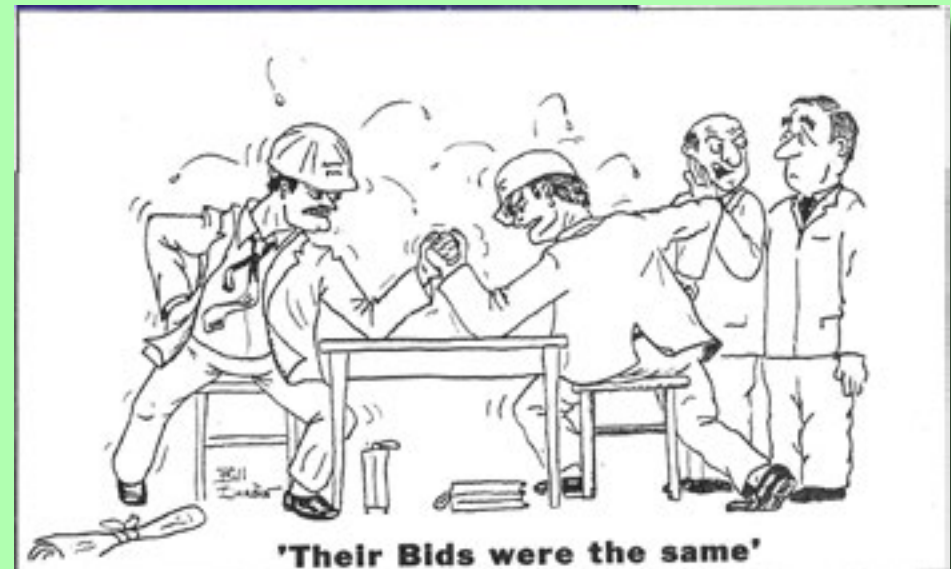
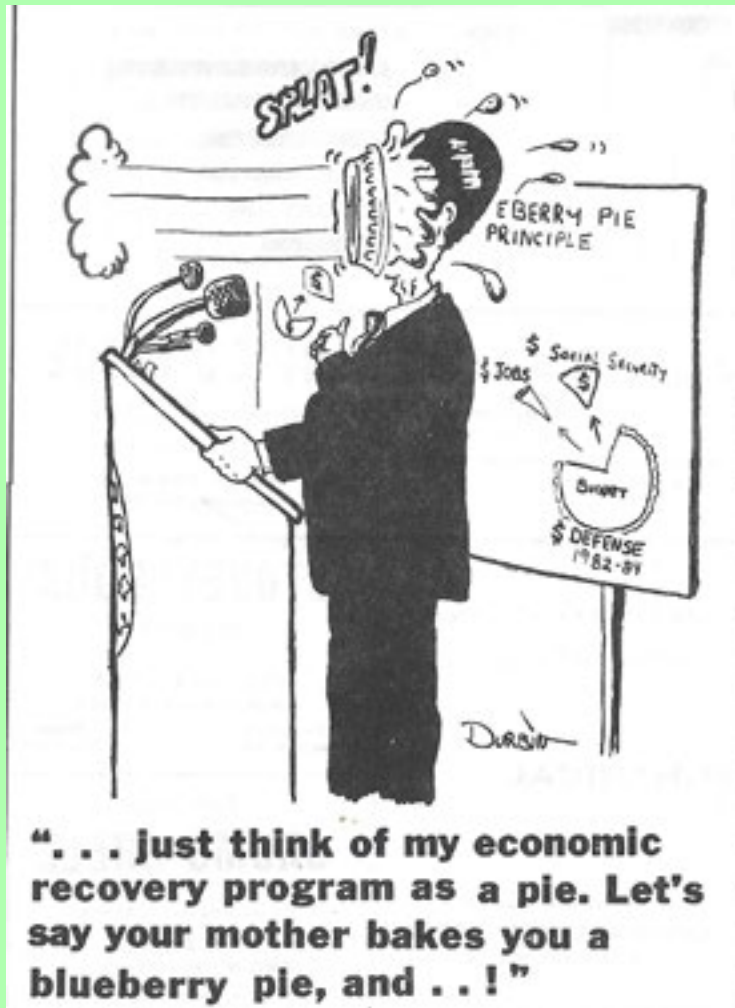




Tool Box belonging to James “Tiny” Taylor.



157 member Bill Durbin was a frequent contributor to the Piping Industry News.







Local #84 Ladies Auxiliary



Local #84 Ladies Auxiliary was chartered on November 3, 1953 and functioned as a “Sister” Local to Local 157. Throughout the 50s and 60s the group was made up of mostly wives of 157 members. An effort to revitalize the organization was attempted in the early 1970s due to its gradual decline over the previous 20 years. Unfortunately those efforts failed as did others in the years that followed.



Members of Local #84 Ladies Auxiliary were often responsible for organizing and serving refreshments at various social functions of Local 157.

Right - An article in a Piping Industry News (early 70s) announcing an attempt to rebuild and rejuvenate the Ladies Auxiliary #84.



157 LADIES AUXILIARY TO REORGANIZE AND REACTIVATE

Florence Osborn, President of the Ladies Auxiliary to Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union #157, has called a special meeting of all members and prospective members for Friday, August 7, at 8:00 P.M.

The meeting, which will take place at the same time as the regular Union Meeting, will be held in the basement banquet room of the Local Union Office Building.

According to Mrs. Osborn, the purpose of the meeting is to reorganize and reactivate the organization. Activities will include: an election of officers, and a planning session for working with the Benefit Club.

All interested wives of members are urged to attend this important meeting! Without a good show of support, several of the major projects may have to be abandoned, and there is a good possibility that the auxiliary might even have to be dissolved.



May 3, 1959
 Tea & Seminar at Student Union Building Ball Room - Terre Haute, Ind.
 Mrs. Chas B. Crabtree (kneeling) - presenting doll, purchased by Local #157
 Pres of Aux #84 to Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local Union #157
 to Cerebral Palsy, Walter
 Girl - Maria Jane Hopewell
 Left - Mrs Chas Schaffer - presenting check to Mrs Helen Thompson
 member of Aux #84 Cerebral Palsy Campaign
 Chairman.
KADILLAC
 3300 NORTH AVENUE
 24 SOUTH BEVERLY ST.
 C-2700 2-4570
 TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA
 Plumbers - Pipe Fitters Local #157 as the first union in Terre Haute, Ind.
 to sponsor a C.P. Child. Also they have
 helped to make play ground equipment for the
 Beacon of the Valley School for C.P. Children.
 The Aux #84 held a bake sale and made the
 first donation to Beacon of the Valley C.P. School
 In 1955 we help convert the building into the
 present school. members donated labor

The members of the Ladies Auxiliary donated both their time and money to several organizations in Terre Haute and the surrounding area. The card on the right gives the names and situation depicted in the picture on the left



Officers of Local #84 Ladies Auxiliary
Standing L to R - Hazel Crabtree,
Barbara Taylor, Barbara Gillin,
Seated - Viola Strange, Flossie
Osborn, and Faye Henderson



The caption below the picture reads: “Auxiliary of the Local Plumbers and Steamfitters Union installs new officials, Seated, from left: Mrs. Nellie Owen, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Fern Giffel, financial secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Lou Bailey, president; Mrs. Marguerite Kwoczalla, vice president, and Mrs. Rose Smith recording secretary. Standing, from left: James Wyatt, president of Local No. 157; Mrs. Judy Baker, Mrs. Lelia Purcell, Mrs. Anna Crowley and Mrs. Dorothy Bartenbach, board members, and Grover C. Osborn, Local No. 157 business manager.” (sic)



1958 CHRISTMAS PARTY. The Ladies Auxiliary to Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union #157 held their 1958 Christmas Party in the banquet room of the Union Hall on North 13th Street in Terre Haute.





The members of Local #84 Ladies Auxiliary often joined Local #157 members in the Labor Day Processions. (First car in line)



Lady Auxiliary #84 members often built and entered their own float and participated in the parade marching in front of the Local 157 members.



**Labor Day Parade
#84 Ladies Auxiliary
Float**





A few members of the #84 Ladies Auxiliary posing in front of a float they built and entered in a Labor Day Parade



Sports





There have been many teams consisting of Local 157 members starting in the early 1950s up into the 1980s.

Baseball





*Early Baseball teams
made up of members of
Local 157 Plumbers and
Steamfitters.*





Local 157 sponsored many teams playing in the “Terre Haute Babe Ruth League Inc” such as the group pictured here from 1957. Standing at the far left is Grover Osborn and to the far right is manager and 157 member Robert D. Dennany, .

*Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity*



*Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021*



*Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity*



*Quasiquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021*







*Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity*



*Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021*



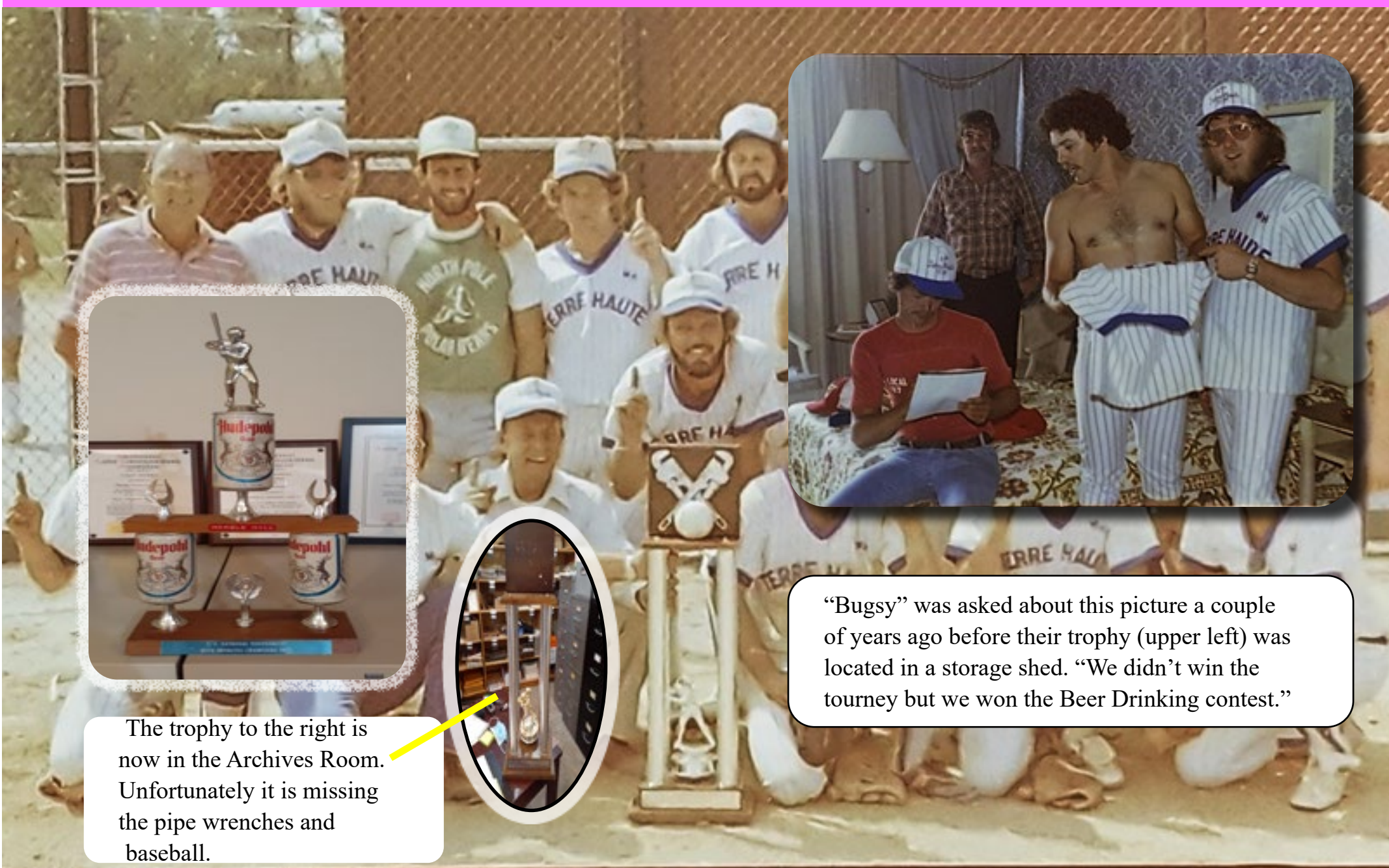
*Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity*



*Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021*







“Bugsy” was asked about this picture a couple of years ago before their trophy (upper left) was located in a storage shed. “We didn’t win the tourney but we won the Beer Drinking contest.”

The trophy to the right is now in the Archives Room. Unfortunately it is missing the pipe wrenches and baseball.



Members of the Local 157 Womens Softball Team enjoy a pre-season workout at the Union's Recreation Area. The ladies have been hard at work sharpening their skills for the beginning of league play.



The new softball park, completed last fall, will open this spring for the first full season. Open class leagues for both men and women will use the facility.







Golf



*Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity*



*Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021*











Gun Club



Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana 125 Years of Solidarity



Quasiquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021

LOCAL UNION No. 157
OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEMEN AND APPRENTICES OF THE
PLUMBING & PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY OF THE U. S. & CANADA, A.F. of L. & C.A.O.

610 North Thirteenth Street Terre Haute, Indiana 47807
Telephones 234-3766 - 234-3767

Branches Covered: Building Trades - Metal Trades - Maintenance - Refrigeration - Air Conditioning - Specialties: Heating - Gas Distribution - Residential

GROVER C. OSBORN, Business Manager

April 6, 1973

Mr. Wallace H. Grosbach
Attorney-at-Law
115 East National Avenue
Brazil, Indiana 47834

Dear Mr. Grosbach:

After our meeting held on Monday of this week, I talked to some of my Members including the President of the Local 157 Gun Club and have decided to offer the following proposition to those who are complaining; not because we feel they are right, but simply because we want to be good neighbors and we want to cooperate with the citizens who reside in the area.

If they do not want to accept this proposition, then we do not want it used as a guideline in seeking a court injunction against us.

I might point out to you, also, that I checked the complainants in the previous case and find that some of them do not reside in the immediate area and also that many are not interested in any action against the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union.

We would be willing to:

- (1) Limit shooting to two evenings a week from 6:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.
- (2) We would shoot no more than two Saturdays per month between the hours of 12:00 Noon and 6:00 P.M.
- (3) We propose to shoot on each Sunday from 1:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.

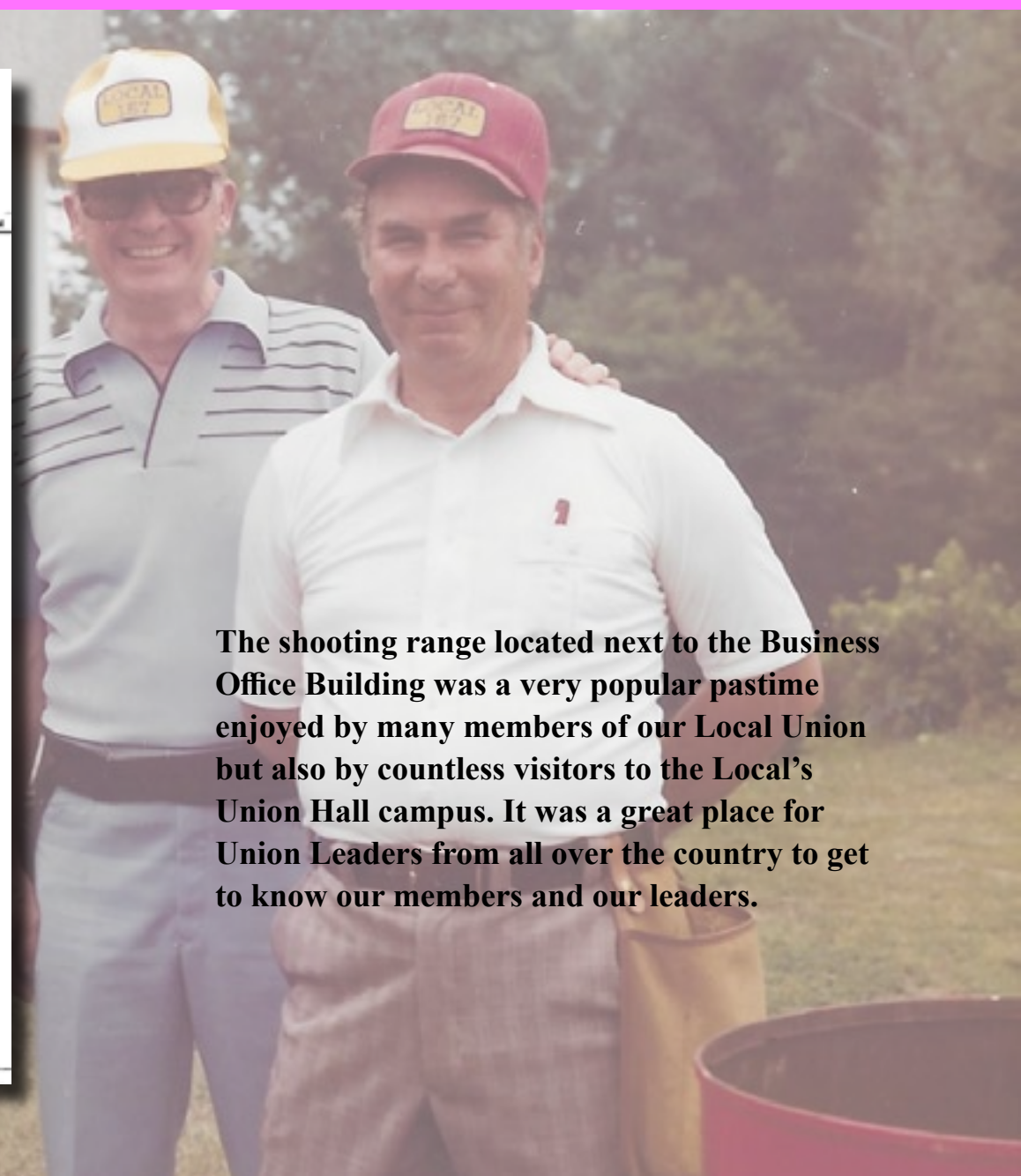
You may feel free to submit this to your client(s) for consideration.

Very truly yours,
Grover C. Osborn
Grover C. Osborn
Business Manager
U.A. LOCAL NO. 157

COPY

GCO:lah
opeiu:l
afl-cio

COMPOSED OF JOURNEMEN AND APPRENTICES WHO HAVE JURISDICTION OVER EVERY BRANCH OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY



The shooting range located next to the Business Office Building was a very popular pastime enjoyed by many members of our Local Union but also by countless visitors to the Local's Union Hall campus. It was a great place for Union Leaders from all over the country to get to know our members and our leaders.





Horse Shoe Pitching at the Picnics





Bowling



The Picture to the right shows the 157 Bowling Team which were the winners of the Viquesney Bowling League.
(L to R Front) Bob Dennany and Lou Bartenbach
(Back Row) Don Vaughn, Ed Hodson and Harry Von Eute Jr.
(Missing from picture) Dave Finney





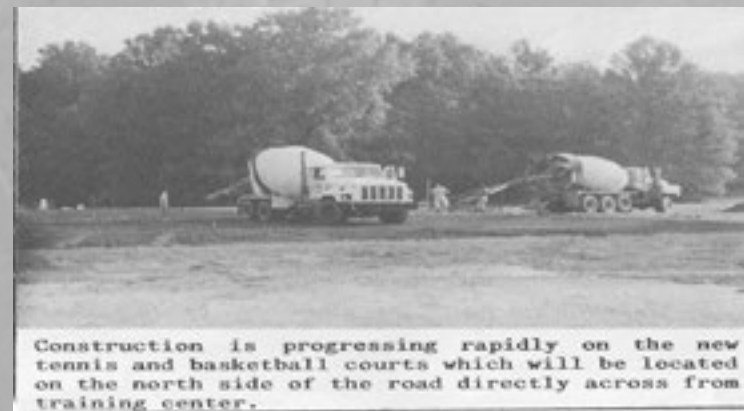
Tennis

LOCAL 157 STAFF MEETING
JULY 27, 1982

Those in attendance were Grover C. Osborn, Jimmie L. Strange, William L. Fenton, Charles A. Rayson, Joseph F. Osborn, Barbara Foster, Sheila Keidel, and Linda Schoffstall.

1. Len Hightshoe wants a Journeyman Card now. He must pay the balance due that he owes. He should talk to Jack Hightshoe first and tell him that we will help him out if he wants us to. Len is in service now and is taking courses there to equal out for Apprenticeship classes. See what Jack wants us to do. Len should get a notarized statement.
2. Jim and Bill are taking care of the Labor Day Parade and Picnic. We have donated \$100 to this. They have over \$1,000 collected so far. The Mayor will be the Grand Marshal of the Parade. He will hold a press conference in his office prior to the Parade. All of the Shriners will participate.
3. Mr. Osborn reported on the GROW Terre Haute Committee. He suggested taking out a full-page ad in the newspaper to ask and answer questions that the public wants to know. Everyone thought this was a good idea. The Mayor has the money for this already.
4. Discussed the Local Union Picnic. We will have to have a special meeting next week. Mr. Osborn and Linda will handle the tickets, etc.
5. The Picnic Dance was discussed. We should have it the same day as the Picnic. We should check on bands for the afternoon and evening dances. Snos and the Outlaws will play.
6. Discussed the Ribbon-Cutting Ceremonies. Marty Ward has confirmed that he will attend on August 11th.
7. There will be a Joint Apprenticeship Committee here tomorrow.
8. The next meeting of the Local Union will be on Friday, August 6th. They will confirm everything on the Picnic at that meeting. Mr. Osborn will explain how the tickets will work for the Picnic this year.
9. The new Ball Diamond is coming along fine.
10. The Tennis Courts will be painted blue and red.

Staff Meeting reporting
on Construction of Tennis
Courts 1982



Construction is progressing rapidly on the new tennis and basketball courts which will be located on the north side of the road directly across from training center.

Construction of Tennis Courts located
behind Maintenance Building



New Tennis Courts Available Evenings & Weekends

The new tennis courts, located behind the motor pool and across the road from the meeting hall, are available for Local 157 Members and their guests everyday; evenings, and on weekends. The two regulation size concrete courts are completely fenced and are among the finest in this part of the state.

Current plans call for the organization of several tournaments next season and a special one-day tourney to be held in conjunction with next years Annual Picnic.

Members and guests coming to this years picnic are invited to bring their rackets and try out the new courts.



Nationally Sanctioned Arm Wrestling Tourney To Be Held At Picnic

A representative of the United States Wrist Wrestling Association will be on hand at this years Annual Picnic to conduct a nationally sanctioned arm wrestling tournament.

All Local 157 Members are invited to take part in the competition; and official trophies will be awarded to the winners.

The event will be held at the north end of the picnic shelter and will begin at 1:00 P.M.



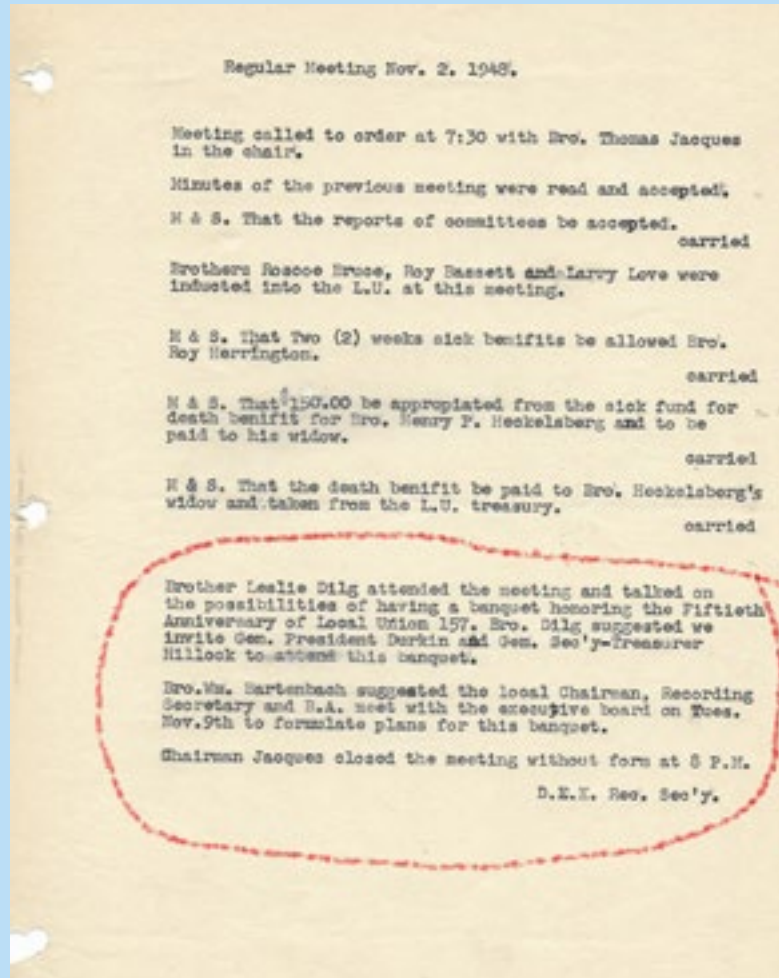
Celebratory Events Parades, Picnics, and Holidays





Local 157 Anniversaries

50 Years



As of the date of this writing, the page to the left from the Regular Meeting Minute Book dated November 2, 1948 is the only solid proof that a “Banquet honoring the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Local 157” was ever mentioned. Brother Dilg suggested that, “The Recording Secretary and the B. A. meet with the Executive Board on Tuesday, November 9th to formulate plans for this Banquet.” No Executive Board Meeting Minutes have been found recorded on W that date stating that there was any discussion of the matter.



75 Year Anniversary “Diamond Jubilee”

Local Union 157 to observe 75th year with picnic

The annual picnic of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 157 will be held Saturday night at its new \$300,000 recreational area located three-fourths miles south of Seelyville in Vigo County, Indiana.

A dance will be held tonight at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 9th and Poplar Streets in Terre Haute.

In conjunction with the picnic the local union will also be celebrating its Diamond Jubilee, the charter having been issued to Local 157 on Sept. 1, 1896.

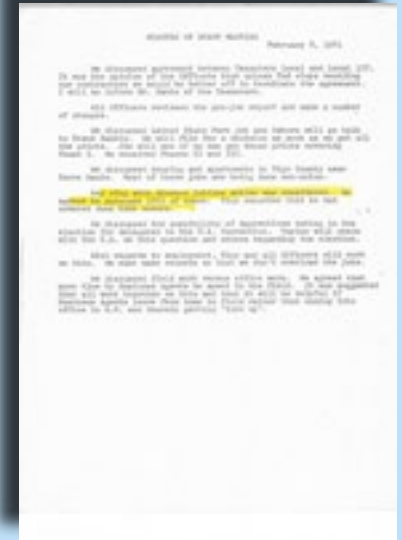
Entertainment is planned for all members, their families and guests and a crowd of 3,000 is expected to attend, according to Grover C. Osborn, business manager.

The local union's territorial jurisdiction includes ten counties in Indiana and five in Illinois with a total membership of approximately 1100.

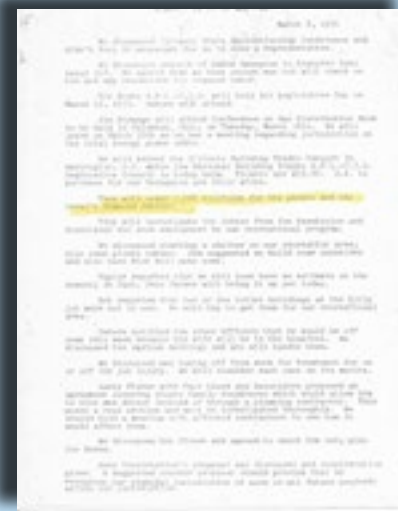
U. S. Congressman George Shipley of Illinois, who holds membership in the local union will be present for the occasion as well as Vigo County officials including Mayor Leland Larrison and business agents from other plumber and pipe fitter locals and international representatives, Osborn said.

Local 157 75 Year Anniversary Celebration was held in 1971 at the new home and Union Hall located just outside Seelyville, Indiana. As the reader will see in the next few pages, the outdoor pavilion was not complete when the members held their first event.





To the right is a page taken from a Staff Meeting Minutes book dated March 8, 1971. The portion of the memo highlighted in yellow states that, “Tiny will order 2000 billfolds for the Picnic and the Local’s Diamond Jubilee.”



Far Right - January 18, 1971 discusses having a dance on Friday before the Picnic celebrating the Diamond Jubilee.
Upper Right - Discusses ordering 1500 “Key Rings” with the Jubilee emblem.



Medallion (key chain)
presented to members
as a token to remember
the Local's 75 Year
Anniversary.





**Volunteers Building the
Open Air Pavilion**





As seen in the picture above. It can be inferred that the original plans for the pavilion called for metal sheeting to be installed on all four walls (see door frame). Somewhere along the line the decision was made to cover only the ends of the building and leave the side walls open to the outside.



Local 157 86th Anniversary



Left is a page from the minutes of a Staff Meeting Minute Book stating that “September will be the 86th Anniversary of the Local Union”.

Upper Left is a picture of a cake prepared for the occasion and to the Upper Right seems to be a float with the Office Staff holding some kind of banner announcing the anniversary.

As of the date of this writing, the reason for celebrating 86 Years is still a mystery to this writer.



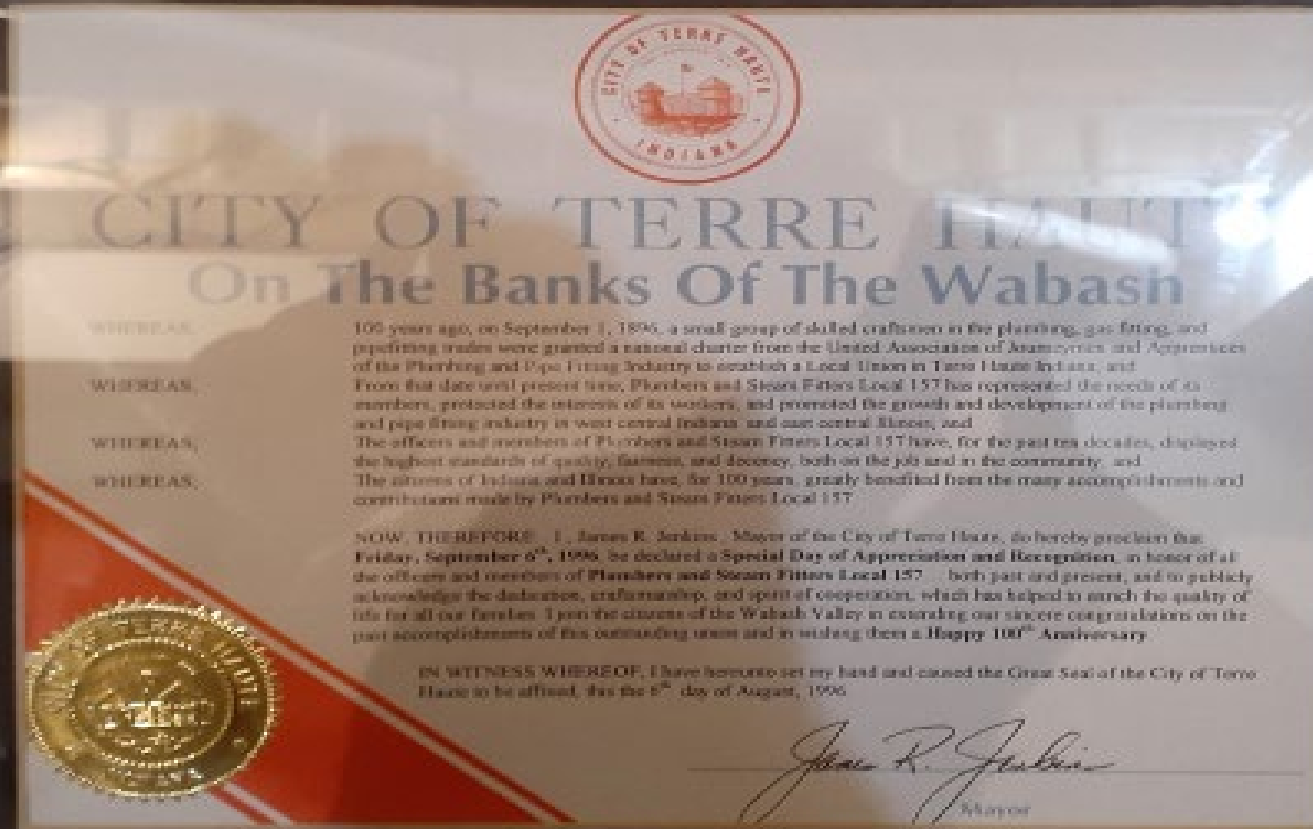
**Local 157
100 Year Anniversary**

100th Anniversary





This plaque was presented to the members of Local 157 declaring September 6th, 1996 "A **Special Day of Appreciation**" in recognition of their 100 year anniversary.





The officers and members of Local 157 celebrated their 100 year anniversary September 6th, 1996 at the Hulman Center in Terre Haute, Indiana. Guests were treated to live piano music while dining on Prime Rib of Beef, Baked Potato, Vegetable, Tossed Salad and a bottle of Champagne at each table. An open bar was also close at hand for the attendees.

Pyrotechnic
Productions Inc
provided a large confetti
cannon which shot out
multi-colored streamers
and fireball effects as part
of the celebration. Out of town
guest stayed at the "Larry Bird Boston



Connection" and the Holiday Inn. Guests also received a commemorative wine glass with gold imprint depicting the 157 Logo and recognition of the 100 Year Anniversary.









**Local 157
‘Quasquicentennial’
125 Year Anniversary**

In conjunction with the researchers at “Union Histories”, an abbreviated history of Local 157 was compiled and offered in a printed version.





An Evening Dinner was served in the open-air pavilion at the Union's Recreation Area. Members and their guests reminisced and rekindled old friendships with their Union brothers and sisters.



**All those attending the dinner received a
Commemorative Medallion and Union Pin
as gifts from their Local Union.**

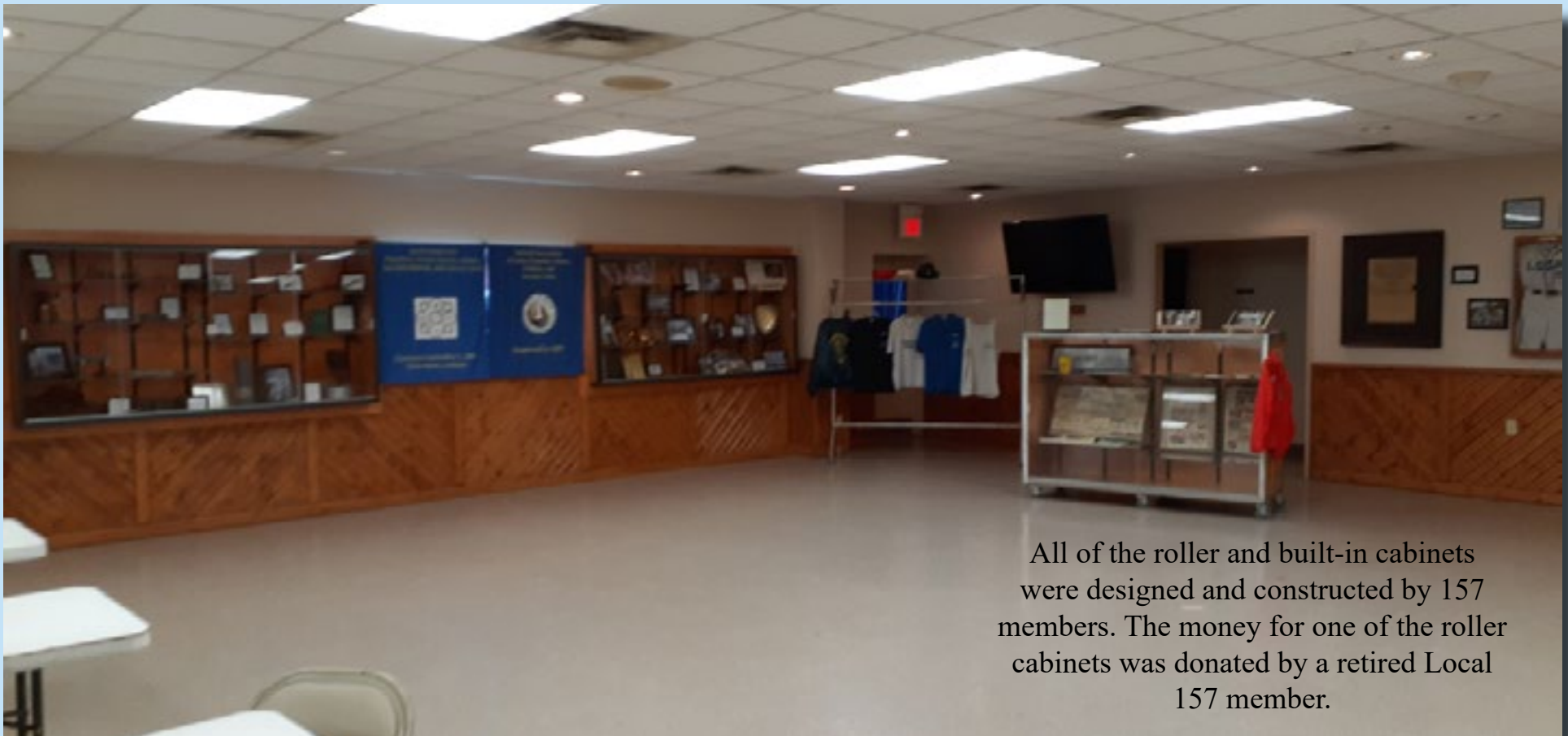




In celebration of Local 157's 125 Year Anniversary, 4 Cabinets were built into the walls along with 2 large roller cabinets to display mementos and artifacts collected over the years giving members a place to store and preserve their history.

Local 157 Meeting Hall Remodel (2019-2020)

Curtains were installed on some of the windows and a flat screen TV was purchased to offer slide shows of pictures during meetings and other Union functions.



All of the roller and built-in cabinets were designed and constructed by 157 members. The money for one of the roller cabinets was donated by a retired Local 157 member.



The 157 Banner which was carried in the lead of Members marching in Terre Haute and Danville Labor Day parades for many years was located and put on display in the Meeting Hall.





New Curtains behind
Officer's Podium





Archives Room

An Archives Room in the basement of the 157 Business Office Building was created and organized in order to store Local 157 artifacts and memorabilia.





Quasquicentennial Logo



A new Logo was designed for the occasion by a member of 157.



Walnut and Cherry Shadow
Boxes were built by Max
Harrison; previous member of
Local 240 and one of Local
157's Retirees.





Before



After

Wood Pipe was repaired and restored back to original condition by a retired member.

Members working for Freitag-Weinhardt pictured to the right Kurst Wilson, Doug West, and Jarrod Barrett at Hoosier Energy in Merom unearthed wooden piping.





Honor Plaques

WWII



Korea



Vietnam



Persian Gulf



US Veterans



The Honor plaque to the left was purchased and displayed in 1946 with the names of 157 members who served during WWII.



Veterans Honor Plaques created by two retired 157 members



Labor Day Parade Terre Haute

**The following editorial was taken from the August 23, 2006 edition of the Piping Industry News titled
“It’s Labor Day. Take time to march in your parade”**

Labor Day...the last day of the last weekend of summer. For many people it represents the last chance for a family trip or picnic; or to work on some of those projects that we’ve been promising ourselves we’d do since last spring. So, why would we want to take such a valuable day, and squander it by spending that time marching in the Terre Haute or Danville Labor Day Parades?

After all, it’s not like we are actually being paid to be there...Or; are we? Whether we are Union or not, we all benefit from the efforts of Union Members. The pay, the benefits, the holidays, the right to be heard on the job and the safe working conditions we take for granted did not just happen. They are either a direct result of Union negotiations, or as a preventative measure by non-union companies to keep Unions out.

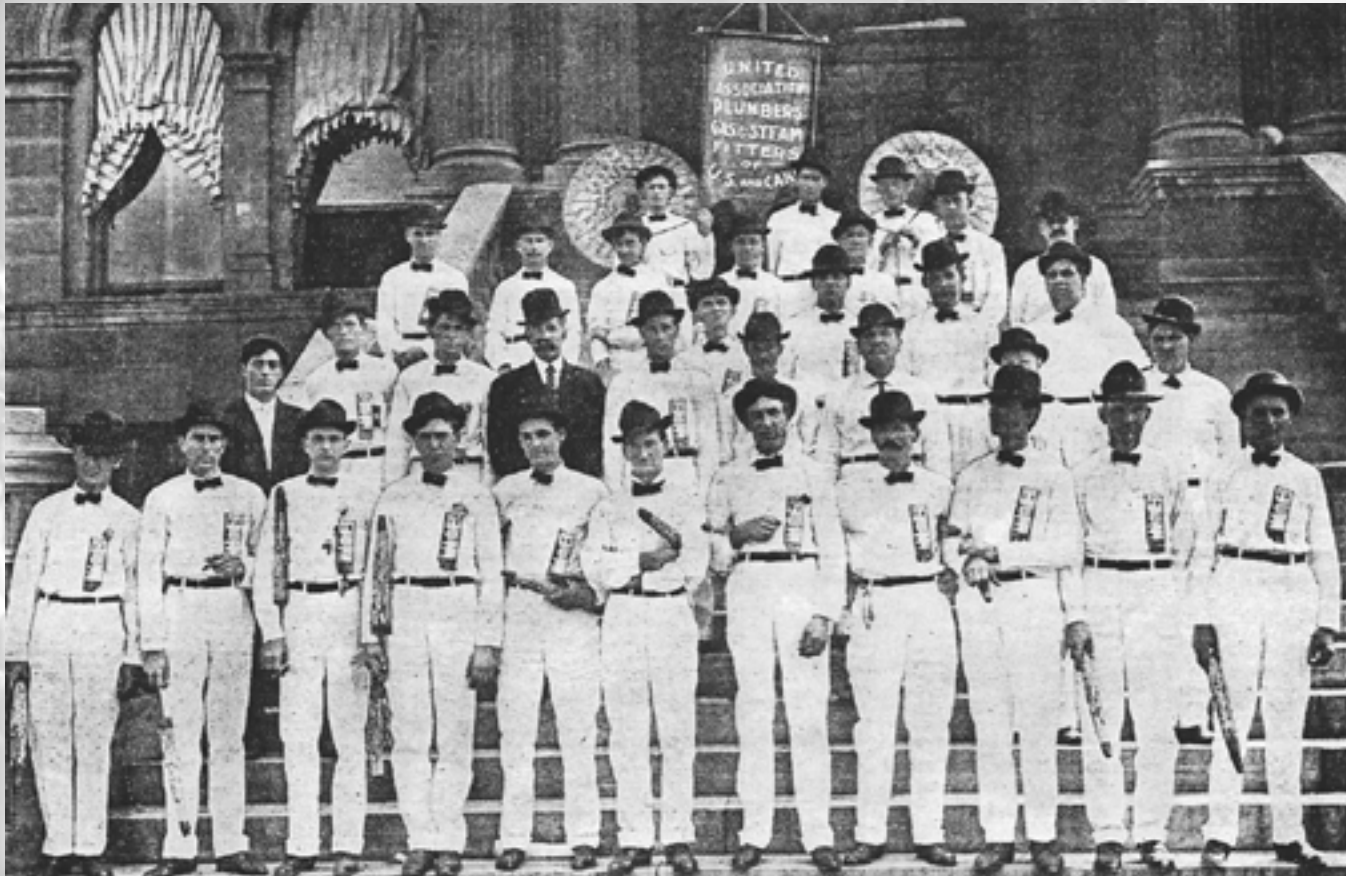
Why give up your day off to march with your family in the Labor Day Parades? Lots of reason: To honor our grandfathers and great-grandfathers who fought, and sacrificed and bled, and even Died...so that we could have dignity in the workplace; a living wage; a safe place to work; and, so that we could look forward to a financially secure retirement.

Our annual Labor Day Parades draw attention to such achievements as a 40-hour work week; acquiring health and welfare benefits, and secure retirement plans. They also serve as a visible reminder to those in power; both in government and in industry, that America’s working men and women will stand united and strong in defense of all those hard-earned rights. (sic)

The American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.) was founded in Terre Haute in 1881 and the community’s first Labor Day observance was in 1889. The parade was discontinued in 1965 and not reinstated until 1982.



Labor Day Parade Terre Haute, Indiana



**157 Members Marched in the 1908 Labor Day Parade
The picture above was taken in front of the Vigo County Court House. The U. A.
Banner shown behind the members has not been located.**



Labor Day Parade 157 Member Participation

This picture was discovered behind one of those hanging on the wall in the lobby of the Business Office building at the Terre Haute Union Hall where it had gone unnoticed for many years. It is the oldest known photo (circa 1940s) of the Local 157 members marching in the parade.



Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity



Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021





Brett Russell, Gib Lynn, and Todd Boland work on the frame of the Local 157 Float which will be entered in the Terre Haute Labor Day Parade.

Labor Day Float Takes Shape

The 1984 Labor Day Float, which will be entered in this year's Terre Haute Parade, will feature a voting booth and an unemployment office. It is being designed to demonstrate the relationship between getting Union Members out to vote, and getting them out of the unemployment lines. All Local 157 Members are urged to march together with their Union Brothers and Sisters in a show of solidarity and strength. The Parade will begin at 11:00 A.M. at 11th and Wabash and be followed by a free bean dinner at Fairbanks Park with entertainment and speakers.







Labor Day Parade

157 Floats

1964



The two pictures above were discovered among several slides in a box in the Archives Room in 2019. The float was meant to represent the pride members of Local 157 felt for their Apprenticeship Program and was a participant in the 1964 Labor Day Parade at Terre Haute.



Labor Day Parade 157 Floats



Standing-BM Grover C. Osborn, BA's Roger V. Mansard and Robert R. Walker, Financial Secretary/Treasurer James Taylor, and Harry Von Eute Sr (A retired member of Local 157 initiated in 1911).











Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity



Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021

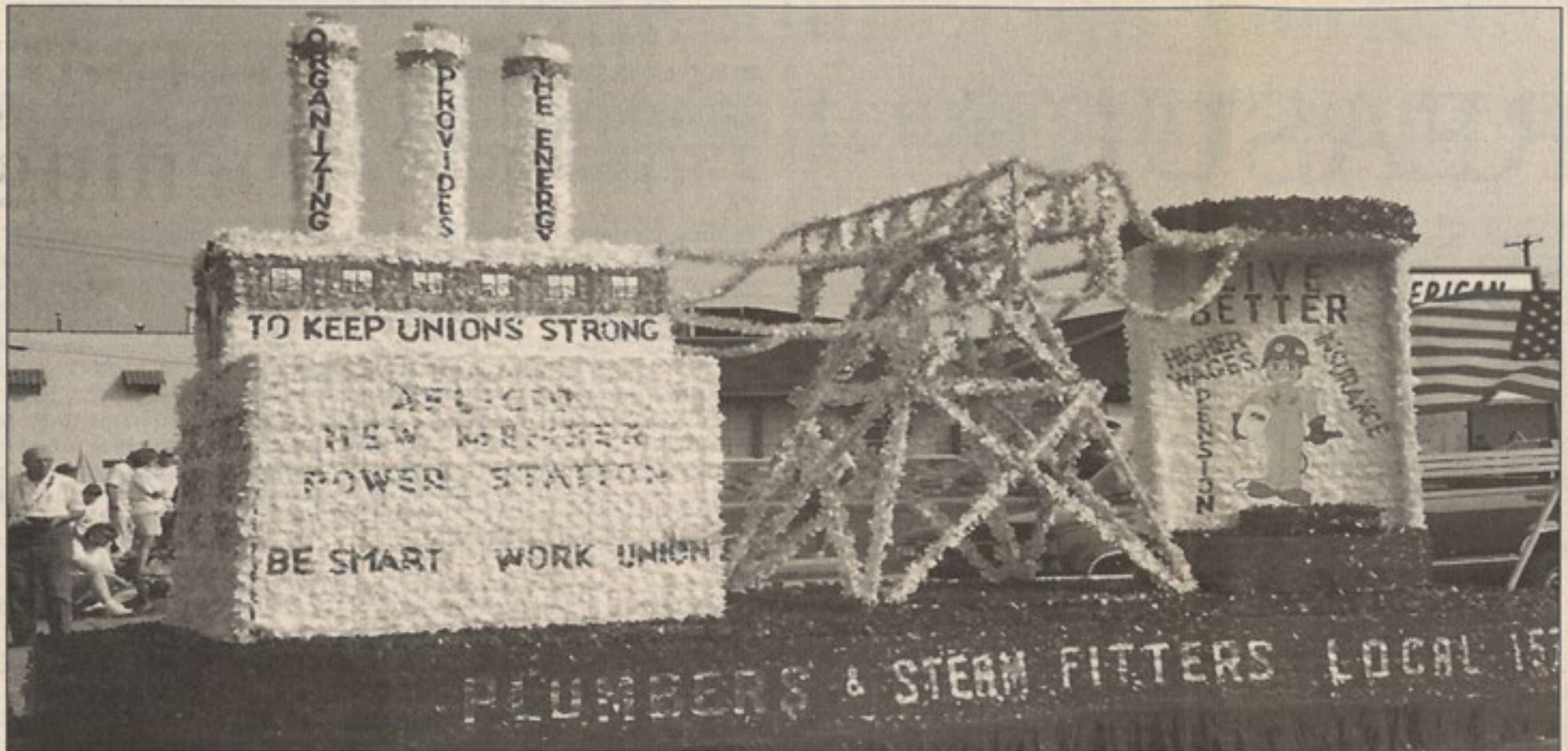








We love a parade



Submitted photo

The Plumbers and Steamfitters float was one of many in the 1998 Labor Day parade. This year's parade kicks off at 11 a.m. today in Terre Haute. The parade begins at 13th Street, proceeds west down Wabash Avenue, then south on Fourth Street to Poplar Street, where it continues west to First Street. Following the parade, the public is invited to the annual Labor Day bean dinner from noon to 2 p.m. at Fairbanks Park. The events conclude with the annual Labor Day Awards Dinner, starting at 6 p.m. at the Home Court Hotel.



One of the favorite traditions of the Terre Haute Labor Day Celebration has always been the Free Bean Dinner. It begins immediately following the Labor Day Parade and is held most years at Fairbanks Park, on the banks of the Wabash River.

In addition to the Ham and Beans, those who attend the Parade and Picnic are also treated to speeches from dignitaries, and have the opportunity to win one of the dozens of door prizes which are contributed each year by various Wabash Valley Labor Unions. There are also vendors on sight selling soft drinks and snack items.



**Labor Day
157 Bean Dinners
Terre Haute**

**Fairbanks Park,
Terre Haute,
Indiana**



Over 3,000 bowls of ham & beans were served during the Labor Day Picnic at Fairbanks Park in just over one hour. Helping with the serving are: (left to right) Art Smith, Judy Anderson, Nick Peters, Phil Raspberry, and Bill Fenton.



**Labor Day
Parade
Danville, Ill**







Labor Day at the Park Lafayette, Indiana

Each year, members of Local 157 and their families enjoy a day of fun and food at Columbia Park in Lafayette, Indiana.









Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana 125 Years of Solidarity



Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021



The Members of Local 157 and their families pictured above were among the many who took part in the 24th Annual Labor's Family Picnic at Columbian Park in Lafayette last year. They are pictured near the Union's Shelter which provides free drinks and snacks. That same shelter, located just north of the playground, has been reserved again this year.



The Members of Local 157 and their families pictured above were among the many who took part in the 23rd Annual Labor's Family Picnic at Columbian Park in Lafayette last year. They are pictured near the Union's Shelter which provides free drinks and snacks. That same shelter, located just north of the playground, has been reserved again this year.





Industry Day





Gib Lynn, John Dill, Mike Porter,
Sean Keating, Grover Osborn
1974 Industry Display

From 1975 to _____ Local 157 along with the area Contractors, through the Piping Industry Promotional Fund sponsored what they called “Industry Day”. Plumbing, Pipe Fitting material, equipment, and tools used in the course of their training and employment were all on display. Some years there were welders at work on the different types and kinds of welding that were/are utilized in the trade. The welding demonstrations could include the operation of a submerged arc automatic welding machine and equipment furnished by the J.L. Allen Company of Tuscola, Illinois. One year, 1983 they had a class of Apprentices actually receiving instructions in some of the various classes offered.







Exhibits





**Family
and
Friends**





Industry Day Special Guests





Special Guests
Irving R. Levine
(Born August 26, 1922 – Died March 27, 2009)

Irving R. Levine was an American journalist and longtime correspondent for *NBC News*. During his long and distinguished career he reported from more than two dozen countries. He was the first American television correspondent to be accredited in the Soviet Union. He wrote three non-fiction books on life in the USSR, each of which became a bestseller.





In 1940 Levine went into journalism, starting at the Providence Journal as an obituary writer. During World War II he served with the Army Signal Corps. After completing graduate school of Journalism, he started working for the International News Service. He covered the outbreak of the War in Korea in 1950 and began freelancing for *NBC News*. He joined them in 1950 as a correspondent. During his career, He reported from more than two dozen countries. These included the USSR. He had accompanied some American farming experts there, and stayed for four years to report on the country. He later recounted that during 1955, when he was approached to be a Soviet spy but he refused and, despite threats and being followed, managed to continue reporting.

Lavine was named Bureau Chief of Rome, where he served for nearly 12 years, also being stationed in Vienna and Tokyo. His reporting on Europe included accounts of the 1961 construction of the Berlin Wall by East Germany, the Vatican II Ecumenical Council, which opened in 1962, and the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by the USSR. During his time as the Rome correspondent, he also reported on the reaction in Italy to the assassination of John F. Kennedy on the 22nd of November, 1963.

Lavine was an NBC News correspondent for more than 40 years and earned a reputation as





one of the most renowned and respected journalists in broadcasting. He reported and interpreted fast breaking news and major economic, political and social trends on television and radio on four continents. Mr. Lavine reported on financial trends in the marketplace, taxation and tariffs, and money, “ Who has it, who doesn’t, and what they’re doing with it”. He accompanied Presidents Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton to

the annual economic summit meetings in Puerto Rico, Tokyo, Bonn, Paris, Onawa, Toronto, Versailles, Venice, Williamsburg, Munich, and London. He traveled to Beijing and Shanghai with the Secretary of the Treasury to cover the start of United States-China trade negotiations.¹

Mr. Levine graduated from Brown University with a Phi Beta Kappa Key. He received his master’s degree from Columbia’s Graduate School of Journalism and was awarded honorary doctorate degrees by Brown University, Bryant College, Roger Williams College, the University of Rhode Island, Northeastern University, and Lynn University. In 1988 he received Brown University’s highest alumni honor, the William Rogers Award for “Outstanding professional achievement and extraordinary service to humanity”.

¹ “Lynn University Commencement Exercises” Boca Raton, Florida, May 7, 1994, Donal E. Ross, President and CEO



Upon returning to the U.S. in 1981, Levine

became the Chief Economics Correspondent for NBC and reported from Washington D.C. He was the first Full-time economics reporter for the network. *Time Magazine* described him as a “pioneer” in economics reporting on television.

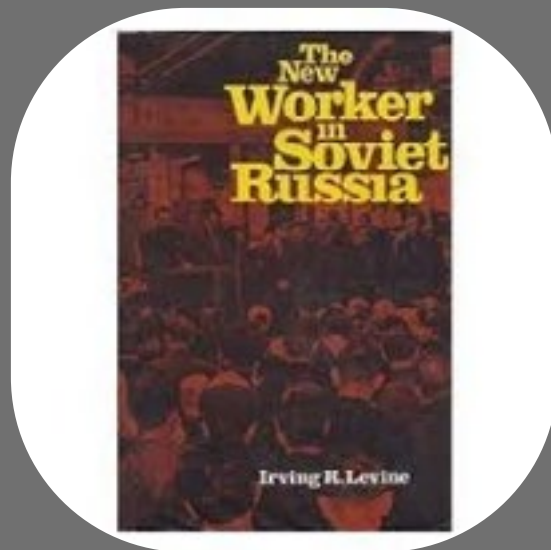
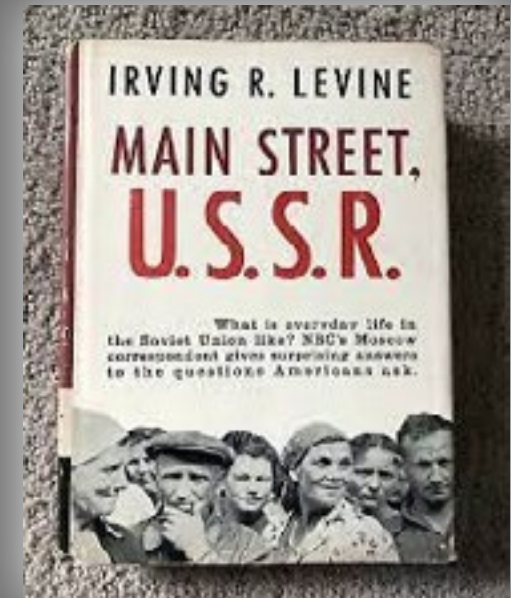
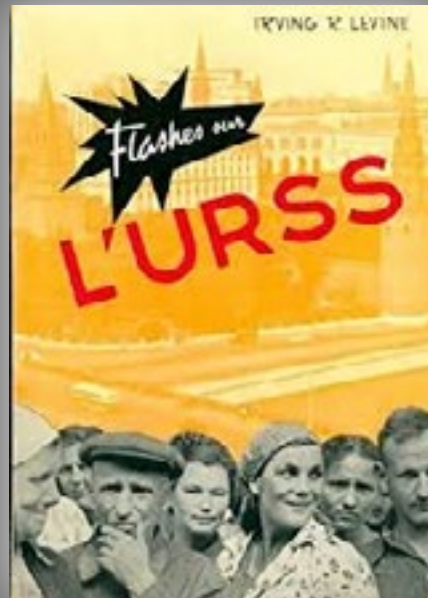
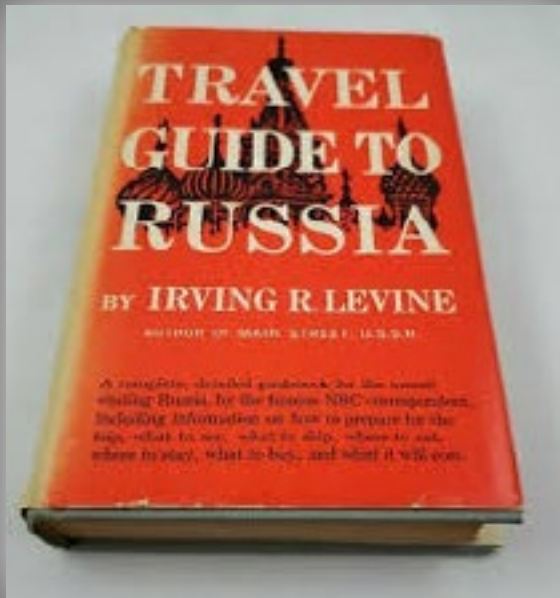
As a national correspondent, Lavine became known for his distinctive sign-off, slightly stressing his middle initial. He wore bow ties when reporting on screen. Famed for his impeccable grammar and diction, Levine made a crossover to entertainment, with a self-mocking appearance on *Saturday Night Live*. He also played on his national reputation by appearing on the series *Murphy Brown*. Levine was interviewed by David Letterman and Jay Leno on their respective



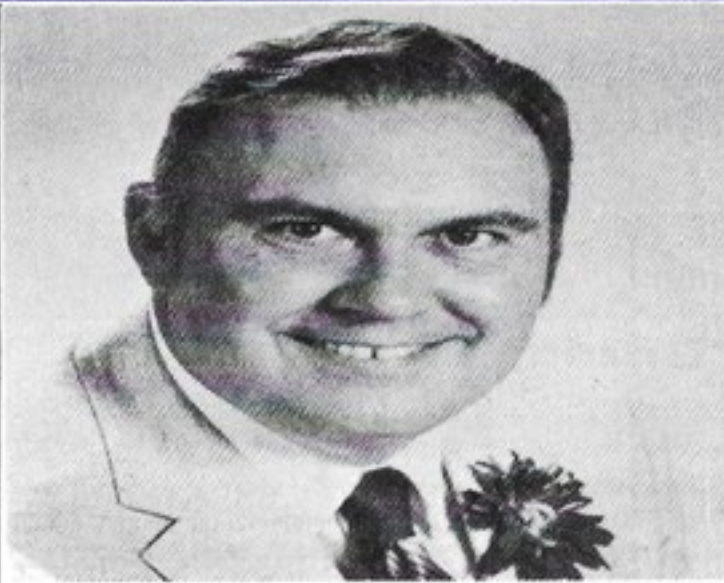
shows. Upon his moving from *NBC* to *CBS Late Night*, Letterman was asked what he would miss most. He answered, “Back-rubs from Irving R. Lavine”. Lavine’s final interview prior to retirement was with Tom Brokaw.

After retiring in 1995 from NBC, Lavine became dean of Lynn University’s School of International Communication in Boca Raton, Florida. He retired from there in 2004. ²

² Irving R. Lavine” Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation Inc, 29 July 2019, en.wikipedia.org







Willard Scott NBC-TV Weatherman Is Featured Speaker

Featured speaker for this years, seventh annual, Industry Day will be the popular weatherman from the NBC-TV "Today" show, Willard Scott.

He has been a regular on the nationally telecast program for the past two years. Prior to that time, he had served as the weatherman on the NBC Affiliated television station in Washington, D.C.

Along with his speaking duties, Mr. Scott will present the cash awards to the winners in the "oldest residents" contest sponsored jointly by Local 157 and by the Wabash Valley Mechanical Contractors Association. Receiving the \$500.00 prizes will be Henry Zimmerman (92) the oldest member of Local 157 to enter the contest, and Blanche "Granny" Reece (102) the oldest non-member who entered.

Scott has become known for recognizing the birthdays of America's senior citizens during his segment of the weekly morning TV program.

Johnny Palmer, newsman for WTWO-TV the NBC station in Terre Haute, Indiana will serve as Master of Ceremonies; and will introduce Willard Scott.

The Industry Day program is open only to invited guests and to the representatives of those companies which are taking part in the day's activities.



Willard Herman Scott Jr.
Born March 7, 1943 - Died September 4, 2021

Willard Scott was an American weather presenter, radio and TV personality, actor, narrator, clown, comedian, and author, with a career spanning 65 years. He was best known for his television work on the *Today Show* as weather reporter who also



Above, Mr. Scott speaking to a large crowd of 157 members in the open-air pavilion at the Local's Milner Avenue Campus complex.



Mr. Scott speaking to the oldest living female in the County at that time, honored guest 102 year old Blanche "Granny" Reece, of Cory, Indiana.



May 28, 1982

Winners Announced For Oldest Residents Contest



Henry Zimmerman



"Granny" Reece

Judges in the Oldest Residents Contest, sponsored jointly by Local 157 of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters and the Wabash Valley Mechanical Contractors Association, have announced the recipients of the \$500.00 cash prizes.

The oldest Local Union Member to enter the contest was Henry Zimmerman of Terre Haute. He was born on Oct. 22, 1890 and entered the union as a plumber back in July of 1912. He has been a continuous member for almost 70 years.

The oldest non-member to enter was 102 year old Blanche Reece of Cory, IN.

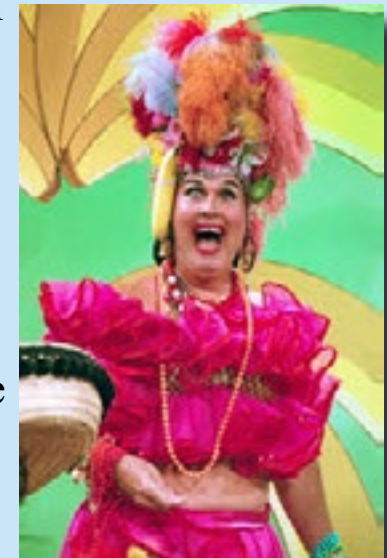
The awards will be made during this year's Industry Day which will be held on June 11th at the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Recreation Grounds south of Seelyville.

Officials in Industry Day have announced that all of those who entered the contest will be invited to attend the event, and to meet NBC-TV weatherman Willard Scott who is to be the featured speaker.



presented a tribute greetings segment for people celebrating their 100th or above birthdays as well as select marriage anniversaries. He will always be remembered as the creator and original portrayer of Ronald McDonald.

Scott was born in Alexandria, Virginia and attended George Washington High School. He showed an interest in broadcasting as a 16-year-old, working in 1950 as an NBC page at WRC (AM), NBC's owned-and-operated radio station in Washington, D.C. He then attended American University earning a Bachelor of Arts degree in philosophy and religion in 1955. He also served in the United States Navy from 1956 to 1958 and was a seaman.



Scott created and performed the role of Ronald McDonald regularly from 1963 to 1966 and occasionally as late as 1971 for the McDonald's franchise in Washington, D.C. He wrote in his book *The Joy of Living* that he originally created



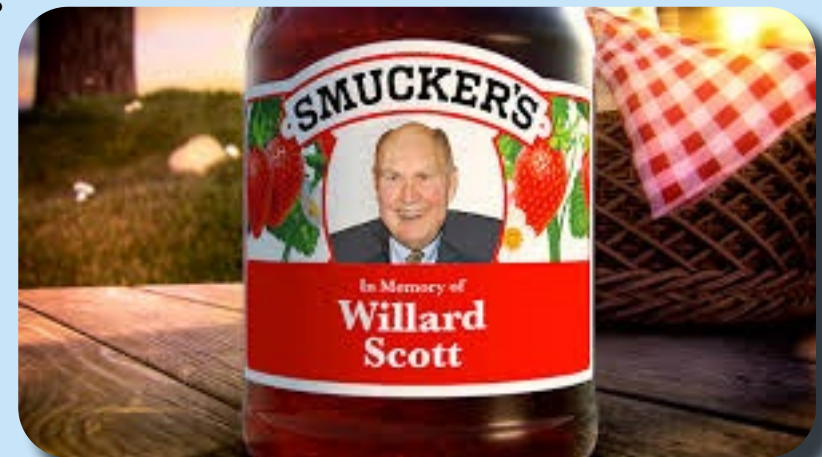
the Ronald McDonald character at the local franchise's request, which had also sponsored the "Bozo the Clown" show on which he portrayed "Boso".

Scott was tapped by NBC in 1980 to become its weatherman for *The Today Show*, replacing Bob Ryan, who replaced him at WRC-TV until 2010. After being inspired by a viewer request, Scott began his practice of wishing centenarians a happy birthday on-air in 1983.

During the 1980s, Scott routinely did weather reports on the road, interviewing locals at community festivals and landmarks. He went into semi-retirement in early 1986 and was succeeded by Al Roker.

He continued to appear two days a week on the morning program to wish centenarians a happy birthday and also acted as the commercial voice of Smucker's Jellies, which sponsored his birthday tributes on *Today*. He also was the spokesman for the Days Inn Hotel chain, appearing in their commercials from 1993 to 1997.

Scott announced his full retirement from television on December 11, 2015. *Today* held a tribute to Scott on his final day featuring taped highlights from his years with the show. The plaza outside Rockefeller Center was renamed Willard Scott Way in his honor. Several former *Today* staff came to bid fare well to Scott including Tom Brokaw, Jane Pauley, Katie Couric, and Gene Shalit along with Barbara Bush.





Scott's awards include: The President's Award from the Private Sector for Public Service (1985), The Virginian Association of Broadcasters Distinguished Virginian Award (1990), Washingtonian of the Year Award from the Washingtonian magazine (1979), and from the National Society of Fund Raisers, the Humanitarian in Residence award 1985. National 4-H United States Department of Agriculture, and from Johnson & Wales University and Honorary Doctorate. ¹



¹ "Willard Scott." Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation Inc., 09, December 2012, en.wikipedia.org

*Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity*



*Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021*

Local 157 Annual Picnic





Moved & sec that a Committee be appointed
see what the expense would cost to go
picnic

The committee were Boyle Reiley
and Schoeffter

Moved & sec to have a special meet-
ing July 13th in regards to picnic.

Moved & sec. That shop steward collect
\$5.00 fines from Louis Jenty & Frank Remig

Moved & sec to sent the striking Plum
Fall River Corn \$2.00

Moved & sec to give the striking Brick m
\$1.00

Moved & sec to give Picnic Committee \$1.00

The receipt of the meeting was \$7.75

Harry Coffrage

Local 157 minutes July 6th, 1900.

“Moved and sec to have a special meeting
Tuesday, July 13th in regards to picnic.” (Sic)

But, as we see in the minutes dated 09/20/1900
it was decided to forgo the picnic and instead
use the money for a “Ball” to be held later.

38
#3. Correspondence filed on file

" " of Ben Coffrage in regard to
monthly report to be laid over.

M. 3. That Ben Coffrage report more regular and
if possible to make out all fact reports

M. 3. That the Local let the picnic day
and see about giving a Ball later

M. 3. That the money appropriated for the
be returned to the as nobody has
called for same.

Receipt of meeting was \$1.95.

M. 3. To Adjourn which was carried.

L. J. Kunkin Sec. Harry Coffrage Pres.

The Chamber, Gas & Steam fitters union
 met in special convention to hear report
 of Picnic. comm.

Those absent were Menty, Coffage, Donnell,
Janish, Boylan, Dinger, Remington, Pith.
Boyer, Matter, Davis, Tappenbeck Bird.

Committee, Boyden Reilly Shaffer. Boyden about
Report as follows. Grounds, Kensington Park.
Private use for £5.00 & Public use £10.00
J. H. Brown Co would see to Liquid Refreshment

A. 3. Bro. Thompson. That this com. look after
advertising and music. Carol

M.3. To take a note on having a public picnic
The body voted to give a public picnic.

Bro Thompson offer to serve on com. which
was accepted by the body

M3. That this com. to stand three weeks exposed until next regular meeting night and from bill for same.

Bro Von Cuth asked for information

Musie. Ringold Band 16 piece.	\$35.00
Chovent. Fair Grounds.	25.00
Art Hall for dancing	10.00
Bear Games	1.25
Broken Stalls would cost in	.08 1/2
Printing { Hangers.	6.50
{ Lodger.	8.00
Amusement	None
Berkowitz offers \$15.00 for Refinement Prize	
Total expense of com.	.90 cent.

Report	Board of Directors	
Balance on hand	Jan 26 1899	\$98.48
"	July 6 1900	95.70
Disbursements up until	"	83.04
Leaving a balance of		51.14
General Total		134.18

Report	Board of Directors.	
	Balance on hand	Jan 26 1899 \$38.48
	Rec. for 1900 of until	July 6 1899 95.90
	Total	134.38
	Disbursements.	1900 83.04
	Leaving a balance on hand	52.64
	Received of Bro Moore	1.50
	For fee finds report Comst.	



Local Union No. _____		EXPENDITURES.									
City _____		State (Union) _____		For Month Ending _____		19__					
DATE	No. of Voucher	NAMES	Local Deduction	Club Receipt	Strike Receipt	Treas. Receipt	Regular's Va. to Local (See 10 U. A.)	Officers' Salaries & Commissions Expenses	Hall Rent, L.S.D., Taxes, etc.	Stationery and Postage	TOTAL (Use Last Three Columns Only)
JUN 17 1914		H. D. Von Eute, Stranded Bro		1 00							
		Picnic tickets		7 00							
		Per capita tax C. L. U.		1 68							
		H. D. Von Eute Local Money		5 00							
		Officers Salaries		1 30							
		Percentage to Headquarters		2 60							
				19 18							

The Local 157 Annual Picnic has been a popular event for members for over 100 years. The "Expenditures" page above is from an expense ledger dated "Jun 17 1914" (sic). Tickets for that year are listed as costing the Union \$7.00. Also listed H. D. Von Eute as "Stranded Bro" \$1.00, Per Cap tax C. L. U. (Central Labor Union) \$1.68, H. D. Von Eute Local Money \$5.00, Officer's Salaries \$1.30, and Percentage to Headquarters (UA) \$3.20 for a total of \$19.18.



**1913 Local 157 Picnic
Brother Henry Zimmerman is seated on ground
just right of the keg with “HZ” on the front of his shirt.**



1938 Local 157 Picnic



1940s - 1960s



*Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity*



*Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021*





PLUMBERS AND FITTERS
LOCAL NO. 157
Will hold its Annual Picnic
on —
SAT., AUG. 3, 1968
at the
WABASH VALLEY
FAIRGROUNDS
Terre Haute, Indiana
Any responsible catering service
interested in contracting to supply
and serve the food should contact
the Local Union Office, 610 North
13th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.
The caterer must have facilities and
personnel to serve between 2,000
and 2,500 persons.



The Rosedale American Legion Post catered the picnic of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union on Labor Day. Shown in the picture are the members of the Post who did the cooking. Nearly one ton of chicken was served.

Among the guests attending the Plumbers and Steam Fitters picnic were Chief of Police Frank Riddle, second from left and Mayor Ralph Tucker, third from left.

LABOR DAY PICNIC -- 1959 --



The Plumbers and Steam Fitters picnic was held Labor Day at the Vigo County Fairgrounds and was well attended by members and their families.

Hot dogs by the tubsfull were served at the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 157 picnic held Labor Day at the Vigo County Fairgrounds.

(Top Left) - The Rosedale American Legion Post catered the picnic of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union on Labor Day. Shown in the picture are the members of the Post who did the cooking. Nearly 8 one ton of chicken was served.

(Top Right) - Among the guests attending the Plumbers and Steam Fitters picnic were Chief of Police Frank Riddle, second from left and Mayor Ralph Tucker, third from left.

(Bottom Left) - The Plumbers and steam Fitters picnic was held Labor Day at the Vigo County Fairgrounds and was well attended by members and their families.

(Bottom Right) - Hot dogs by the tubsfull were served at the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 157 picnic held Labor Day at the Vigo County Fairgrounds.



1940s - 1960s





1940s - 1960s





1940s - 1960s





1970s - 1980s



*Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity*



*Quasquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021*







1970s - 1980s





1970s - 1980s





1970s - 1980s





1990s - 2000s





2017





2018





2022



Bands

Throughout the years, there have been several bands hired to play at the annual 157 Picnics. These are just a few of those bands.

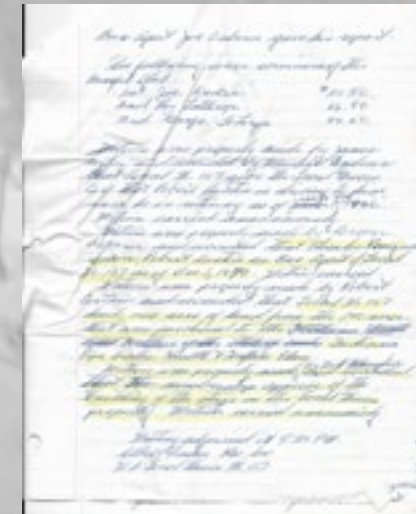






The Stage

To the right are the ‘hand-written’ Regular Meeting Minutes including the motion at the bottom of the page in yellow highlight, “...that the membership approve the building of the stage on the Local Union property.” (1979)





Enos and The Outlaws, provided music and entertainment on the out-door stage for Members and their Guests at the Annual Picnic.

Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana 125 Years of Solidarity



Quasiquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021

PRESENTS:

WABASH VALLEY BLUEGRASS JAMBOREE

at the PLUMBERS & STEAMFITTERS 157 RECREATIONAL AREA
(1,500 seat pavilion in case of rain)

MAY 23 (Friday), 24 (Saturday), & 25 (Sunday), 1980

FEATURING: DEL MCCOURY & THE DIXIE PALS (Sat. & Sun.)
THE SANDERS FAMILY (Sat. & Sun.)
THE NEW CARTER FAMILY (Sat. & Sun.)
BILL & WILMA MILLSAPS & THE SNOWBIRD MT. BOYS (Sat. & Sun.)
LOUIE POPEJOY & THE HEIRS OF BLUEGRASS (Fri., Sat., & Sun.)
THE AMBRAW RIVER BOYS (Sat. & Sun.)
HARVEST WOOD (Sat. & Sun.)
CHET KINGERY & THE KNIGHTS OF BLUEGRASS (Fri., Sat., Sun.)
HICKORY HOLLOW (Fri., Sat., Sun.)
THE HOOSIER HEELCLICKERS (Fri., Sat., & Sun.)
HOOSIER TOETAPPERS Cloggers
BLUEGRASS '78' (Fri. & Sat.)
BUCKSKIN (Fri.)
THE FOUR FLUSHERS (Sat.)

ADMISSION: Friday--\$5.00
Saturday--\$7.00
Sunday--\$6.00

ADVANCE TICKETS--\$5.00/Day
Children 16 & under FREE w/Parents

ADVANCE TICKETS & INFORMATION

LOCAL 157, BENEFIT CLUB
C/O PERREL R. YOUNGBLOOD
R. R. # 52, BOX 594B
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47805

812 466-4348

NICE OUTDOOR STAGE
BRING LAWN CHAIRS OR BLANKETS
FREE CAMPING (NO HOOK-UPS)
NO PETS
NO ALCOHOL & NO DRUGS
REFRESHMENTS AVAILABLE
MOTELS LOCATED IN NEARBY TERRE
HAUTE & SEELYVILLE

LOTS OF
PICKIN' &
GRINNIN'

FRIDAY: 6:30 PM to Midnight (Stage Performances)
SATURDAY: 10:00 AM to 12 Noon (Banjo & Fiddle Contests to
determine the Wabash Valley Champions)
12:30 PM to 12 Midnight (Stage Performances)
8:30 PM (Square Dancing Open To All)
SUNDAY: 10:30 AM (Gospel Concert & Service)
12:30 PM to 8:30 PM (Stage Performances)

ADVANCE TICKET FORM

FRIDAY # _____ SATURDAY # _____ SUNDAY # _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PLEASE INCLUDE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER \$ _____

PROCEEDS SHARED WITH LIFELINE





2

Motion was properly made by Grover Osburn and seconded that Local Union 157 purchase one acre and a house for \$40,000.00. Motion carried.

Motion was properly made by David Shaffer and seconded that the Conservation Committee investigate the possibility of purchasing 286 acres which adjoins Local Union No. 157. If they decide to purchase this property, then a special meeting of Local No. 157 is to be held to purchase this property, and that any member who would like to be on this Committee would be added to the Committee. Motion carried.

Motion was properly made by Joe Osborn and seconded that Local No. 157 purchase two school buses. Motion carried.

Motion was properly made by Bob Certain and seconded that Local No. 157 build a tennis court and basketball court. Motion carried.

Motion was properly made by James Kowitz and seconded that Local Union No. 157 make a dance floor in front of the outdoor stage which will be out of concrete. Motion carried.

Motion was properly made by James Taylor and seconded that Local Union 157 give the Delegates to the U.S. Convention the expenses for the same amount of days as the U.S. pays. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned without form at 9:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted:

Albert Fisher
Sec. Treas.

af:hp
ued:157



Above is a page from a Regular Meeting Minutes Book recording a motion made and accepted by the members to pour a concrete dance floor in front of the stage. Above/Right shows members and their guests enjoying the completed dance floor.



In Concert (Aug. 24, 1980)
“Jim Ed Brown and Helen Cornelius”





Jim Ed Brown

James Edward Brown (April 1, 1934 – June 11, 2015) was an American country singer-songwriter who achieved fame in the 1950s with his two sisters as a member of the Browns. He later had a successful solo career from 1965 to 1974, followed by a string of major duet hits with fellow country music vocalist Helen Cornelius, through 1981. Brown was also the host of the Country Music Greats Radio Show, a syndicated country music program from Nashville, Tennessee.

Brown continued to record for RCA Victor and had a number of country hits, starting in 1965 while still with his sisters. In 1967, he released his first solo top ten hit, “Pop a Top”, which became his signature song. Beginning in 1969, he also gained his own syndicated TV series “The Country Place”, which would become famous for introducing Crystal Gayle. The show ended in 1971. In 1970, he gained a crossover hit with “Morning” which went to No. 4 on the country charts and No. 47 on the pop charts. Other hits included “Angel’s Sunday” (1971), “Southern Loving” (1973), “Sometime Sunshine” (1974) and “It’s That Time Of Night” (1974).

An active and popular member of the Grand Ole Opry since 1963, Jim Ed Brown would remain so until his death. He would occasionally reunite there with Helen Cornelius to perform their hit duets together.





Helen Cornelius

Helen Cornelius (born Helen Lorene Johnson; December 6, 1941)[1] is an American country singer-songwriter and actress, best remembered for a series of hit duets with Jim Ed Brown, many of which reached the U.S. country singles top ten during the late 1970s and early 1980s.



In 1976, she recorded a duet, “I Don’t Want to Have to Marry You” with Jim Ed Brown; it was a major success in America. Further solo singles failed to take off, but her next duet with Brown, “Saying Hello, Saying I Love You, Saying Goodbye”, was another smash, and the pair began playing on the TV show, Nashville on the Road. She continued to record with Brown, releasing the hits “I’ll Never Be Free”, “If the World Ran Out of Love Tonight”, “Don’t Bother to Knock”, “Lying in Love with You”, and finally notching a solo hit with “Whatcha Doin’ After Midnight Baby”. In 1981, after topping the U.S. country charts one last time with Brown with “Morning Comes too Early”, Cornelius separated with Brown, and enjoyed moderate success as a solo artist, touring with The Statler Brothers and performing in an Annie Get Your Gun road show. In

1988, she and Brown reunited for a nationwide tour.

Cornelius opened Nashville South in Gatlinburg, Tennessee in the 1990s, where she performed with a house band nightly.[2] Early in the 2000s, she took a regular gig at the Jim Stafford Theater in Branson, Missouri. Most recently, Cornelius has been an active participant in the Country’s Family Reunion series, which airs on RFD-TV.





**“Life” Concert (Sept. 5, 1980)
America’s Premiere Show Group**





Entertainment for the Members of Local 157



**Jackie King and “Mr. Beauregard”
the Hound Dog seen regularly on the
popular TV show “Hee-Haw”.**

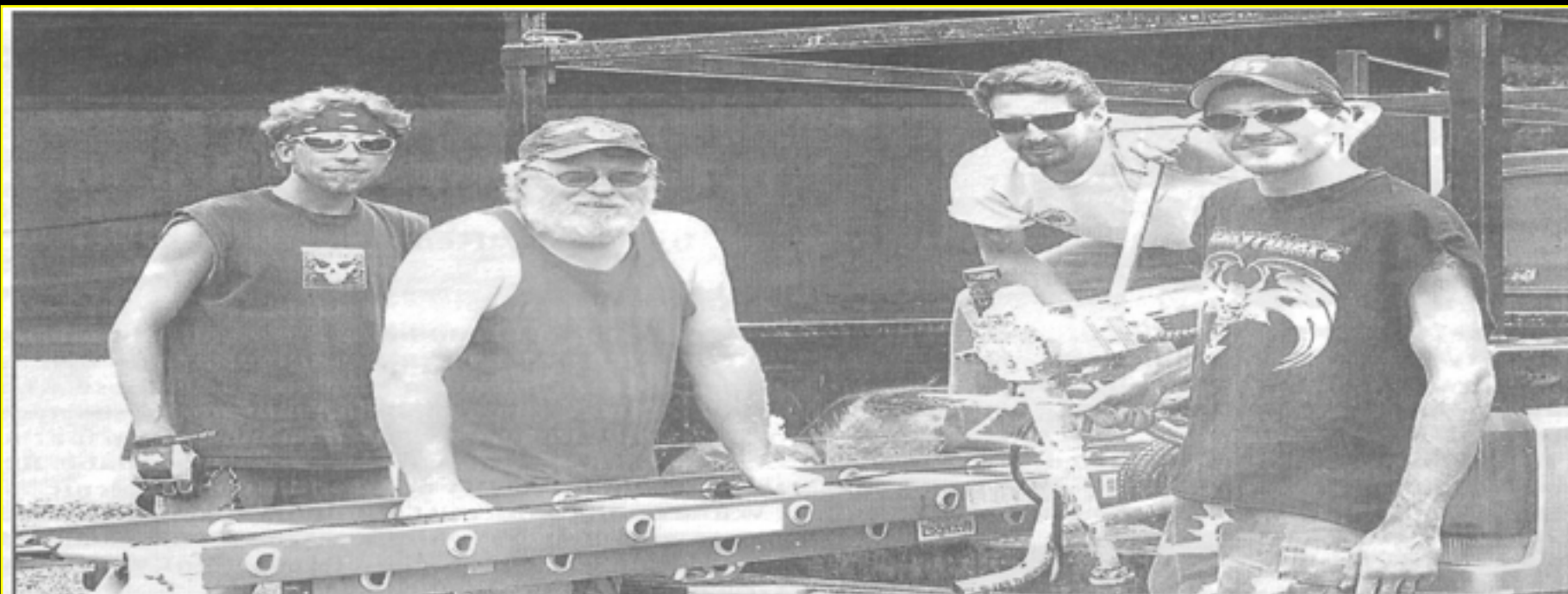


**Top Picture-”County Starlighters from Marshall” The picture
above shows a couple of members “Hamming” it up for the
crowd.**



Entertainment for the Members of Local 157 and their Families





(Left to right: Local 157 Members Matt Cottrell, Charles "Bugsy" Malone, Lester Wiggins, and Joe Osborn, have been spending their evenings and weekends refurbishing the Union's Outdoor Stage.

Newly Remodeled Outdoor Stage Almost Ready For Live Shows

Along with cleaning the grounds, setting up bike and hiking trails, getting the trap shooting range back in operation, and treating the lakes, the Local 157 Volunteer Property Management Group is also refurbishing the Unions outdoor stage (at the east edge of the picnic area, behind the picnic pavilion) in preparation for some upcoming live shows.

The first of these is scheduled for the Saturday after the Union's Annual Picnic.

It will be a "Poker Run and Summer Jam", and will be used as a fund raiser to obtain additional money to continue the property improvements.

The Poker Run is open to both Union Members and non-members. It will begin at 11:00 AM, and all bikes are welcome. The event will feature the music of *Stiffy Green* starting at 6:00 PM. Cost is \$6 for adults and \$3 for children. Lawn seating is available, so bring your chairs and blankets.



Sniper fires several rounds into the front of the Local 157 Business Office Building

In _____ 157 office workers arrived at work and found that someone had fired several bullets through the windows in the front of the Local's Business Office Building. Several theories have been offered over the last 30+ years as to who was responsible and what message they were attempting to send and to whom that message was intended. The front foyer of the building was remodeled shortly afterwards in an attempt to prevent the possibility of injuries to the staff in case someone else decided to "shoot up the place" again. The picture above is the last remnant of evidence of the shooting. The filing cabinet was located in the "line of fire" during the attack.

Miscellaneous Interesting Facts

Bullet Hole in Filing Cabinet





CHAMPS IN THE 30's—The Tribune-Star Golden Gloves boxing champs of 1937 often have been praised as the finest squad ever to represent Terre Haute in the Tournament of Champions at Chicago. From left, Danny Dwyer, coach; Dick Forbes, Star Sports Ed.; Curt George of Clinton, assistant coach; Bob Nesbit, Tribune Sports Ed.; Johnny Benna, who won at Chicago; Johnny Barcus, Bud Chapman, Joe Trout, Ralph Hamilton; (in doorway) King Pruett, Dick Lybarger and Newt Baker.

Ottis “Bud” Chapman, (3rd from right) was a member of Local 157.



Honorary Member Fred MacMurray



July 13, 1962 - The Grand Theater in Terre Haute was the site of a state-wide premiere of the Walt Disney movie; "Bon Voyage." The star of the movie Fred MacMurray (My Three Sons) is cast as a master plumber from Terre Haute, Indiana.

At the time of the opening, our own Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union 157 announced it had elected Fred MacMurray to an Honorary Membership and had sent him a gold Membership Card.

The following letter was sent to the film star in Hollywood, California:

July 12, 1962

Dear Sir and Brother-You are now a member of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local Union No. 157 of Terre Haute, Ind. This membership is being granted to you for your outstanding performance in the film entitled "Bon Voyage." Inasmuch as you portrayed the part of a plumber from the Terre Haute area, it is only reasonable to assume that you would be affiliated with the Plumbers and Fitters Union.

Incidentally, you have 1000 brother members of Local Union No. 157 in the Illinois and Indiana area and some 250,000 brother plumbers and fitters working throughout the United States, Canada and outlying possessions.

I might also state that you will be placed on the mailing list of the Local Union and will receive the United Association Journal, Quarterly Report of the Local Union Officers, and the local labor paper (The Advocate).

If, by chance you are in the Terre Haute area any time in the future, you are invited to visit the Local Union and meet with your Brother Members.

Fraternally yours,
GROVER C. OSBORN
Business Manager, Plumbers and Fitters L.U. 157
Terre Haute, Indiana.

JAMES L. TAYLOR
Fin. Sec.-Treas., Plumbers and Fitters L.U. 157
Terre Haute, Indiana.



Above Left - Piping Industry News article, copy of letter written to Fred MacMurray confirming his honorary membership in Local 157.

Above Right - Picture of "Grand Theater" showing premier of movie.

Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana
125 Years of Solidarity



Quasiquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021

Fred MacMurray
has a
**Honorary
Membership**
IN TERRE HAUTE'S
PLUMBERS
and
Steam
Fitters Union
Local 157

Harral Plumbing
and Heating Svc. Co., Inc.
1600 S. 11TH
L-2262

Freitag-
Weinhardt, Inc.
917 EAGLE
C-2394

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

Industrial
Supply Co.
322 N. 9TH
L-6141

Mechanical
Suppliers, Inc.
100 N. 9TH
C-3333

Walt Disney
presents

BON VOYAGE!

STARRING

FRED **MACMURRAY** • JANE **WYMAN**

Michael CALLAN • Deborah WALLEY • Jessie Royce LANDIS • Tommy KIRK • Kevin CORCORAN

Screenplay by BILL WALSH • Based on the book by HAYES • Associate Producers BILL WALSH and RON MILLER • Directed by JAMES NEILSON • **TECHNICOLOR®**
Released by BUENA VISTA Distribution Co., Inc. • ©1952 Walt Disney Productions

NOW SHOWING
AT THE ...

GRAND

THEATRE

**Honorary Member
Fred MacMurray**





Frederick Martin MacMurray (August 30, 1908 – November 5, 1991) was an American actor. He appeared in over one hundred films and a successful television series in a career that spanned nearly a half-century. His career as a major film leading man began in 1935, but his most renowned role was in Billy Wilder's film *Double Indemnity*. In the 1960s, MacMurray appeared in numerous Disney films, including *The Absent-Minded Professor*, *The Happiest Millionaire* and *The Shaggy Dog*. He played Steve Douglas in the television series *My Three Sons*.¹



¹ Fred MacMurray, (November 21, 2021) In Wikipedia URL



Contractors President Christman and Local 157 Business Manager Grover C. Osborn presenting Honorary Membership of the Contractors and Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local to Martin Pinkstall, Manager of the Grand Theatre.



Mayer Tucker turning a valve to open the show. Premier of "Bon Voyage" July 1962

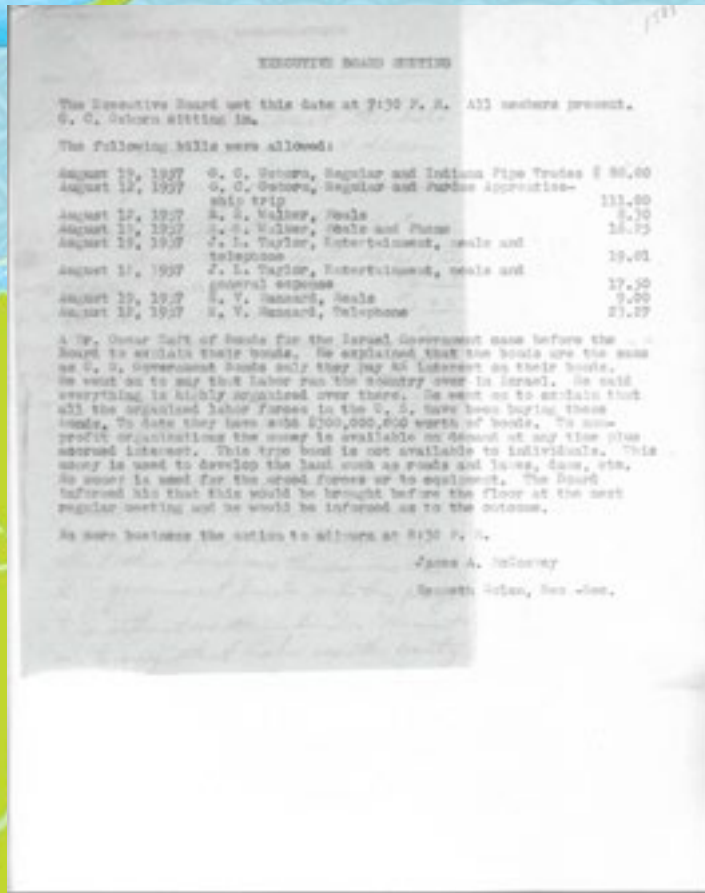


Buying Bonds to support the Establishment of "Israel"

On May 14, 1948, in Tel Aviv, Jewish Agency Chairman David Ben-Gurion proclaims the State of Israel, establishing the first Jewish state in 2,000 years. Ben-Gurion became Israel's first premier.

In the distance, the rumble of guns could be heard from fighting that broke out between Jews and Arabs immediately following the British army withdrawal earlier that day. Egypt launched an air assault against Israel that evening. Despite a blackout in Tel Aviv—and the expected Arab invasion—Jews joyously celebrated the birth of their new nation, especially after word was received that the United States had recognized the Jewish state. At midnight, the State of Israel officially came into being upon termination of the British mandate in Palestine.

Nine years later, at a regular meeting, the members of Local 157 were presented with an opportunity to invest in the construction of the State of Israel. The outcome of the vote proposed in the meeting minutes to the left is unknown.





Local 157 1984 & 1985 Calenders



The Local Union sent out these
calenders to members.



Member Joe Hayden “A trip down the River”



The committee which formed a joint labor-management charitable contributions foundation in Terre Haute, Indiana are shown as the plans were concluded. They are, from left: Fred Christman, Roy Williams, D. J. Pfleging, Joseph Decker, Byron F. Cooper and Grover Osborn, Business Manager of Local Union 157.

In the picture above, Byron Cooper is seated just to the left of Grover Osborn. Brother Cooper held the office of President of Local Union 157 from 1956 up to the evening of his death during a Union Meeting on November 2, 1962. *“It was at this stage of the meeting that tragedy struck within our midst. Our beloved President Byron F. Cooper was stricken and collapsed on the rostrum and died shortly thereafter.”*¹

¹ Quote from Meeting Minutes - Joe Gillespie, Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 157

Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana 125 Years of Solidarity



Quasiquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021

A recommendation was also made from the floor that a site be selected aside from the meeting room were the membership may gather and be instructed as to the progress of the strike. It was recommended that such information be posted periodically throughout the meeting. The President approved this recommendation.

It was at this stage of the meeting that tragedy struck within our midst. Our beloved President Byron F. Cooper was stricken and collapsed on the rostrum and died shortly thereafter. It is only fitting and proper that this record show that Brother Cooper served this membership well in the capacity of President for the past (5) years and much was to be attained from his guidance and council.

Joe Gillespie
Sounding Secretary
Local Union No. 157

COPY

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING NOVEMBER 14, 1941

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 P.M. by Vice-President Joseph Becker.

The minutes of the meeting of November 7, 1941, were read and approved.

Brother Roger V. Harwood gave a report on the Building Trades Council.

Brother Homer C. Debus informed the membership that Indianapolis will be a participating local in the Harwood House and Welfare in the very near future.

Brother Harwood and Brother Walker gave reports on the work status.

A telegram was read from the General Office denying our request for an alternate ballot.

A letter was read to the membership written by Homer C. Debus to the General President, Peter D. Schumann, requesting that the nominations be reopened for the office of Business Manager due to the untimely death of President Byron F. Cooper.

In answer to Brother Debus's request, a letter was read to the membership from Peter D. Schumann denying his request to re-open the nominations for the office of Business Manager.

A motion was made and seconded to dispense with all business at the regular meeting on November 14, 1941, other than the election of officers. Motion carried.

The Executive Board reported that due to the lack of business they had on coming on November 14, 1941.

A moment of silence was observed by the membership for Byron F. Cooper, our late President.

The following officers were elected: James Gill, John Deane and William Richardson.

The meeting adjourned without further action at 9:10 P.M.

Joseph W. Gillespie
Sounding Secretary
U. A. Local Union No. 157

COPY

November 14, 1941

Peter D. Schumann, General President
United Association
201 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brothers:

It is with deep regret that I inform you of the untimely death of Byron F. Cooper, President of our local union. Brother Cooper died suddenly at our regular meeting on November 14, 1941.

Brother Cooper and I were nominated at this meeting as candidates for the office of Business Manager of Local Union No. 157. We were the only two nominees for this position.

I respectfully request resignation from your office to again open nomination for the office of Business Manager only. Under the International Union and A. U. A. rules, the legitimacy of this procedure is questionable. I feel that a situation from your office could arise to supersede our local Union laws and A. U. A. laws and prevent such action.

It is my sincere desire to give to all our members of our local Union an opportunity to nominate and elect a member of their choice to fill the office of Business Manager.

Trusting that you will give this matter your most sincere consideration, and with best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Respectfully yours,

Homer C. Debus
Business Manager
U. A. Local Union No. 157

Gilling
c/o Frank J. Loran, Jr.,
General Organizer, U. A.
Joseph W. Gillespie
Sounding Secretary, Local 157
File
encls #125

Above Left - Page from minute meeting minutes, "It was at this stage of the meeting that tragedy struck within our midst. Our beloved President Byron F. Cooper was stricken and collapsed on the rostrum and died shortly thereafter. It is only fitting and proper that this record show that Brother Cooper served this membership well in the capacity of President for the past (5) years and much was to be attained from his guidance and council."

Above Right and Center - "...requesting that the nominations be reopened for the office of Business Manager due to the untimely death of President Byron F. Cooper."



Memo from Kit to Grover

Memo from _____ Date _____

Kit Shone

To _____ G.C.O. _____

Here is the one which has caused the discussion. There is another one in the bathroom (attached by pressure-sensitive adhesive) which says "Times are Rough, Please use paper on both sides" which Delores (I believe) posted. I can't say whether this was literally interpreted or not. I feel a joke is a joke but if not taken the way intended, can be serious. As far as I am concerned, there will be none distributed.

... Compliments ...
WOODBURN PRINTING CO. INC.




In 1974 we had not
yet heard of
"Political Correctness"

Memo to Grover from "Tiny"

160

PLUMBERS AND FITTERS LOCAL #157 Terre Haute, Ind.

7

MEMO

To GCO, REA, JLS, MWT Date Jan. 8, 1974

From Tiny Subject _____

Prosecutor Ralph Berry called and said he would appreciate it if we could do him a favor by selecting Darrell Wright as an Apprentice this year. Wright is a midget. I told Berry that I would pass the information along to the other paid Officers for their consideration.

Local 157 Terre Haute Indiana 125 Years of Solidarity



Quasiquicentennial
September 1, 1896 - September 1, 2021

ancestry

1940 United States Federal Census

Name:	Raymond Leonard
Age:	34
Estimated Birth Year:	1906
Gender:	Male
Race:	White
Birthplace:	Indiana
Marital Status:	Married
Relation to Head of House:	Head
Home in 1940:	Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana
Map of Home in 1940:	Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana
Street:	Tenth
House Number:	629
Farm:	No
Inferred Residence in 1935:	Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana
Residence in 1935:	Same Place
Sheet Number:	10B
Number of Household in Order of Visitation:	266
Occupation:	Steamfit Helper
House Owned or Rented:	Rented
Value of Home or Monthly Rental if Rented:	8
Attended School or College:	No
Highest Grade Completed:	Elementary school, 8th grade
Hours Worked Week Prior to Census:	24
Class of Worker:	Wage or salary worker in private work
Weeks Worked in 1939:	40
Income:	1200
Income Other Sources:	No
Household Members:	
Name	Age
Raymond Leonard	34
Hattie M Leonard	30
Madonna Leonard	11
William R Leonard	7
Darlene M Leonard	3

Source Citations Year: 1940; Census Place: Terre Haute, Vigo, Indiana; Roll: 20-43647-01294; Page: 40B; Enumeration District: 84-40

Source Information:
Ancestry.com, 1940 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2018.
Original Data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1940. T847, 4,643 rolls.

Description:
The 1940 United States Federal Census is the largest census released to date and the most recent census available for public access. The census gives us a glimpse into the lives of Americans in 1940, with details about a household's occupants that include birthplaces, occupations, education, citizenship, and income.

© 2020 Ancestry

Raymond Leonard, father of William Robert "Slick" Leonard was a member of Local 157





157 Retirees

Accomplished Artists



Bob Siddens, a Retired Member of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local 157, was named "Artist Of The Month" at the July meeting of the Covered Bridge Art Association in Rockville, Indiana. Siddens, who has been painting since his retirement in 1979, has taken First Place in the Association's 1981 and 1982 Spring Shows. He recently was asked to send five of his paintings to Paris, France to be included in an International Art Show. Several of his works are now on display at the Covered Bridge Art Gallery, located south of the courthouse in Rockville, Indiana.



Bob and Norma Siddens

Bob was the Father of Local 157
members Pat and Mike Siddens.





Local 157 Membr Bill Vaughn pursues his favorite pastime...painting rustic and outdoor scenes on pans, saws, and antique containers. Bill has put an announcement concerning his hobby in the "Bulletin Board" section of the next issue.



Plumbing and Welding in the middle to late 19th Century

Labor History

Having spent our lives in the 20th and now the 21st centuries, today's members of Local Union #157, both active and retired have little understanding of the daily life of our Charter Members; both on and off the job. We have sat at the feet of our "old timers" during lunch breaks, sharing a beer after work or at the Meeting Hall following Union meetings listening to their stories of how things were so different fifty years ago.

Anthony Pacilla, a registered Master Plumber working at McVehil Plumbing Supply in Washington Pennsylvania struck up a conversation with an old plumber one morning who had walked into the store. The old man's story turned out to be a description of the life of a Plumber or a Welder in a city about the size of Terre Haute, Lafayette, Danville or Robinson, Illinois in the middle to late 1800's. Pacilla posted the story in an on-line magazine in 2019.

The Morning Routine

In mid- sized working towns there was typically a "knocker" or "night watchman" who would walk through neighborhoods and knock on windows with poles to wake people up for work. Everyone lived near their workplace, and if the town didn't have knockers, they had a factory whistle that would blow at 4 a.m. There was no electricity, and candles were rationed and considered a wealthy person's asset so when you woke up it was dark. You would typically keep a candle on you.

Once you were up, it was time for breakfast. Cornmeal and coffee were kings during this time period because corn could be easily stored. The coffee was made using water from a hand pump well, since most of the country did not have running water. The food and coffee was usually heated with a wood-fired pot belly stove.



Combating Frozen Waterlines

You would typically bathe once a week and maybe less often in the winter since there was no hot water. In the summer you would fill up a tub with water in the morning and let the sun heat it up during the day so you could have a warm bath after work hours. You would also make your lunch and put it in your homemade lunch box (tin or leather). Once you were ready to roll, you headed out of the house and walked to work.

Shaving was done daily with a straight razor. Clothing was usually bought at local general stores. Men would keep two sets of clothing. One set of everyday work clothes, and another set of better clothing for church. Work pants and shirts were made from cotton twill. The typical plumber would wear cotton twill pants, a chambray style button down shirt, and denim or cotton twill overalls.



The Walk to Work

Most people lived close enough to walk, and the working class at this time was known to be swift nomads traveling place to place in a flash when work opened up unless you owned your own land. There were no cars, only horses. The walk to work was typically a struggle to walk around the large quantity of horse manure that was caked over every street. It's estimated that this horse manure came out to 10 tons per square **mile**. There were also occasionally carcasses of dead horses lying in the streets that would remain there stinking for weeks until the city came to clean it up.

At Work

Upon arrival at work, if you weren't sent to start a large project somewhere in or around town, you handled three orders a day as service plumber. You would receive your three work orders at the beginning of the day and be accompanied by two laborers. The laborers would push a wheelbarrow full of fittings and tools and walk with you to each job. You got three trips back to your supply yard for parts. If you came back a fourth time you were sent directly home for the day, and more than likely replaced with another plumber who had been waiting for employment.



Food

Lunch for the working man consisted of either cornmeal or white potatoes (if you lived in the North) or sweet potatoes (if you lived in the South). White potatoes matured too early for consumption in the South. Fruits were usually missing from the American diet during this time period because of how fast they would spoil, with the exception of apples. Some workers would spoil themselves with a piece of chocolate or tea.

Dinner was almost always salted and smoked pork because there wasn't a means of preservation. Pork was the most popular because pigs required little attention.

Home Heating Systems

There was no central heating at that time, so wood or coal had to be brought into the house and the fires had to be tended to throughout the day. The rags in the cracks of a house's walls were typically the only insulation. Pot belly stoves, coal stoves, and wood burners were the only source of heat, all of which were very dangerous fire hazards. Even with those sources of heat, the house remained very cold throughout the winter months.

Quoting Mr. Pacilla, *"I have never been more engaged in listening than I was when this gentleman was speaking. It had a feel of simple, yet highly skilled professionals living in a time of plight and depression. It seemed to be a time when the plumber was considered the savior of society and at his social status peak. You could feel the pride radiate from the man's personality and I am grateful to say the least that I had the opportunity to speak with him before he passed"*.

www.plumbermag.com

A Look Back: Plumbing in the 1800s

A visit from a retired plumber causes the author to reflect on how much the industry has changed

By Anthony Pacilla

April 24, 2019



Origins of Organized Labor

America's working men and women were major contributors to the war of Independence; they provided colonial armies with soldiers as well as helping to produce and deliver a great many of supplies needed by the fighting men. Once the Revolutionary War was over and America's independence from England was secured, Britain no longer had control over who could, or could not be admitted into America. The floodgates of western Europe opened up and the Colonies were inundated with thousands of new settlers, including many highly skilled building tradesmen and their families.

With this infusion of both general labor and craftsmen into America, the power of workers to bargain with employers for skills that had previously been in short supply were gone. Instead, companies and corporate officials took over almost total control of the workplace. Now that companies were in control, it was no longer necessary for local government to regulate wages. Nevertheless, a great many colonial communities still retained legal control. Not only was it illegal for workers to organize to protect or advance their conditions of employment; in many cases they were forbidden from quitting their jobs until the agreed term. Often when a workman would seek a new place of employment, it was necessary to show letters testifying that he was free to hire himself out.

Employers felt an obligation to pay the lowest wages possible as a means of keeping their workers in place. "Too much money", it was said, "tends to encourage insolence in workers. In other words employees should be prevented to believe that they were as good as the people who hired them. There was constant emphasis on the necessity for employees to dress and act according to their station in life, as not to be confused with those of a high station. One colonial regulation expressed "utter detestation and disdain that men and women of mean conditions would take upon themselves the garb of gentlemen and ladies".

The rise of industry followed closely the increase of the nation's population. From approximately four million people in 1790, the number rose to over seven million by 1810. With no other options, those with no real skills were relegated to work in America's factories. And because there were more people than jobs, the factory owners had very little consideration for the well-being of their workers. "I regard my work people", one factory owner stated, "just as I regard my machinery. So long as they can do the work I require of them for the amount I choose to pay them, I will keep them, getting of them all I can. But, just like my machines, when they become old or useless, I simply reject them and get new ones".



Not only was the pay of workmen at the mercy of the factory and mine owners in the early 1800's, many of them were losing their jobs to women and children. The factory owners and managers began to realize that women and children could be used to operate the machinery in a large number of their plants that did not require any heavy lifting. Furthermore, since they could be paid less and intimidated more easily, that became the norm throughout the industry. Even in the coal mines and on the railroads, owners were looking for the cheapest and most expendable workers they could get.

It was inevitable that working people, confronted by common problems would seek to unite their efforts for safer jobs and better pay. This was true both in the factories and in the construction trades where greedy employers would play one group of craftsmen against the other. If building tradesmen in one area would join together to form a "protective society" to safeguard their wages and their working conditions, the employer would simply go to another craft or to the same craft in another town to get the workers he needed at the price he was willing to pay.

It was at this point that working people began to explore the possibilities of forming national and multi-craft unions. The original word for "union" was "Society" or "Association" and they basically represented a local organization of workers within a single trade seeking only wage and work-day fairness. It was not until the 1830's that the term "Trade Union" came into use. Throughout this period, in city after city, some sort of central union of workingmen began to be organized by Trade Unions. Just like their predecessors, they wanted protections for themselves and their jobs; and the establishment of shorter work days, which could be negotiated in their contracts. In addition, free education for their children was to become a constant in many bargaining agreements; for at the time only the wealthy could afford to send their children to school. They also wanted the imprisonment for non-payment for debts to be eliminated. Finally, they wanted to see the equal distribution of public lands to put themselves in situations where they could vote for only landowners could cast ballots in governmental elections.¹

During this period in history when working families were demanding more, the wealthy were beginning to unite in their efforts to keep the union in their place. They were joined by their friends in the courts and the nation's newspapers. The

¹ An overview of United States Labor History, pgs. 5-6, Compiled and Edited by Gary Brown, 3rd Edition 2006



courts constantly ruled against the Unions and in favor of the owners, as in the “Cordwainer Conspiracy Cases” where job actions by workers against shoemakers were declared “ipso facto”, or something that is determined to have happened based entirely on the fact that a specific act took place in restraint of trade. And, because the job action restrained the production and sale of shoes, it was therefore illegal. In addition, newspaper editors whose income was tied directly to advertising placed in their publication by the wealthy companies and manufactures, railed against Unions in scornful language.

In 1834 many local Trade Associations attempted to unite nationally and formed the National Trades Union. They held national conventions and adopted platforms and agendas. But they were not very influential nor did not have the financial stability to keep them going through the Panic of 1837. However the Union did demonstrate that there was a need for workers from throughout the country to unite for the common good.

The first nationwide multi-craft Union to be successful in both attracting members and achieving financial stability was the Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor founded in Philadelphia in 1869 by that city’s tailors, who were led by Uriah Stephens. By 1886, under “Grand Master Workman” Terence Powderly, it had grown to nearly one million members.

However, even with this many members, this Union was forced to remain a secret to avoid spies and company retaliation measures against individuals supporting Unions. To this day, Labor Unions, including Local Union 157 prefers to require each member to use a pass word upon entry to their Union Meetings. The Knights even had their own secrete code, to announce meetings and pass along messages both to and between their members.

The Knights embraced many of the principles of the National Trades Union including:

- Mutual assistance among worker.
- Lightening the exhaustiveness of toil.
- Solidarity among workers.
- Education in reading and writing for working people; And abolish Child Labor.



2 The practice of giving a password before entering the Meeting Hall of Local 157 for a Regular Meeting is no longer required.



They declared that their organization welcomed “men and women of every craft, creed and color, both skilled and unskilled, citizen or non-citizen. They also accepted farmers, shopkeepers, police and firemen and anyone else who wanted to join with the exception of bankers, lawyers, professional gamblers, and anyone involved in the sale of alcoholic beverages. The “One Big Union” concept would later be embraced, unsuccessfully, by the International Workers of the World (I.W.W.), also known as the “Wobblies”. With its huge numbers, the Knights were able to increase public awareness on important overall worker concerns, but due to their membership including both employees and employers, it was never very successful in collective bargaining situations or in being able to secure increases in wages or improvement in working conditions. Many of the skilled workers who had joined with the Knights of Labor, believing that its size, strength and power would help them improve their wages and working conditions were becoming themselves extremely frustrated by having their owners and their Union bargaining committee sitting on the same side of the table. They began to try and come up with an organization made up of and designed specifically to meet the needs of working people.

The Creation of the American Federation of Labor AFL

In the 1887 American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.) Newsletter, Frank Duffy, the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Vice President of the AFL recalled the events that led to the Trades Unions disaffiliating with the Knights of Labor, and coming together to form their own Union, which would centralize the workers’ forces and resources against attacks from all other anti-worker elements.

“It all began”, he wrote, “with a letter being issued early in 1881 by Mark W. Moore, a member of the Typographical Union of Terre Haute, calling for a conference of Trade Unionists to be held in Terre Haute, Indiana on August 2nd and 3rd, 1881. The site of what was to be a historic gathering, was the former Baldwin Presbyterian Church at the corner of 5th and Ohio Streets.



At that time the building was being used as the Central Temperance Union Meeting Hall. The official call for the conference was mailed only to bona fide Trade Unions. Eleven delegates, representing some 40,000 workers were in attendance to discuss formation of a “National Trade Union Congress”.

Unfortunately, word got out to various political and semi-political bodies as well as to officials of the Knights of Labor, who were worried about losing dues paying members if these workers were successful in forming a new Building Trades Union. More than 50 of these uninvited persons showed up and demanded to be placed on the agenda. Realizing they were hopelessly in the minority, the Trade Union Delegates agreed to allow all attendees to be seated. When it came time for the meeting to begin the Tradesmen were outnumbered 53 to 11. After a full day of speeches and motions from the Knights’ Members and others, whose goal was to detract from the original purpose of the gathering, the Trade Union Delegates adjourned the Terre Haute meeting and called for a second meeting to be held at a time and place where a larger number of Building Trades Delegates could be present.

The second meeting was set for Pittsburgh, and scheduled for November 15th. Before that meeting, a special call was sent to every craft Union in America in hope of gaining numerical superiority for the Trades Unionists. It stated, “We the undersigned Delegates in a preliminary national convention, assembled at Terre Haute, Indiana, held August 2, 1881, do hereby resolve to issue the following call: That all international and national Unions, Trades Assemblies or Councils and Local Trades or Labor Unions, are hereby invited to send delegates to an International Trades Union Congress, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., On Tuesday, November 15, 1881”.

This proved successful, as 104 Trade Union Delegates from 14 States took part. The Tradesmen totally outnumbered the Knights and their President, Terrence Powderly, who tried unsuccessfully to disrupt this meeting, just as he had done three months earlier in Terre Haute. The result was the formation of the “Federation of Organized Trade Unions of the United States of America and Canada”.



*Central Temperance Union Meeting
Hall in Terre Haute, Indiana*



At this same time a member of the Brotherhood of Firemen named Eugene V. Debs living in Terre Haute, Indiana was developing another totally new Union concept. The defeat of the Homestead workers, along with dozens of other single craft unions in the steel, mine, and railroad industries by large corporations in conjunction with their political and law enforcement allies, gave rise to the first “Industry Wide Union”. Debs came to realize that the only way Unions were going to prevail was to do so industry-wide, rather than trade by trade. In 1891 he resigned from his Local Union and from the Indiana Legislature, of which he had been elected in 1884, to concentrate on the formation of one giant railroad Union open to every segment of the industry. So in 1893 Debs and his associates organized the American Railway Union (A.R.U.)



Organized Labor in the 20th Century

Fearful of losing their power to control their employees, owners came up with a variety of measures designed specifically to keep their workers from joining Unions. These included **BLACKLISTING** and **YELLOW DOG CONTRACTS**.

Blacklisting involved circulating the names of known Union organizers and activists, as well as those who were suspected of being union sympathizers, to business owners and managers in order to keep those workers from being hired. Yellow Dog Contracts were agreement that had to be signed by an employee, before being hired. It declared that the workers were not currently a member of any union, that they would not join any union while employed there, and that they would not induce other workers to join a Union. In addition to the Blacklists

and Yellow Dog Contracts designed to exert control over their workers, the larger employers, especially those in mining and other more isolated industries, instituted **COMPANY TOWNS**. As a requirement for becoming a company employee the worker was required to patronize only the company stores and shops, and to rent their homes from the company.

Because rent, purchases from the company store, and almost all other purchases and expenses were deducted from wages, the workers were almost always in debt to the company. Even those who wanted to quit couldn't do so until they paid off their debt. If they couldn't afford to pay the bill they were thrown in the company-owned jail be the company town sheriff until it was paid.



Government Guaranty's Union Protection

Despite all of the measures taken to prevent it, American workers who were seeking dignity, a sense of self-worth, and fair wages, continued their drive to establish Unions. As more and more people got behind this struggle, and as the influence of union voters expanded, workers were able to elect enough Congressional representatives to enact important federal laws designed to establish and protect workers.

The CLAYTON ACT of 1914 declared that the "labor of human beings is not a commodity and exempted it from the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. That law was originally passed to prohibit price-fixing and monopolies by large corporations. But, employers had been successfully using it to avoid paying union-negotiated wages, calling them a form of price-fixing.

The DAVIS-BACON LAW was passed in 1931 to protect the wages of tradesmen and to keep traveling workers and contractors from undercutting local companies on federal construction jobs. It was amended in 1935 to include methods for determining wages; and to set penalties for firms violating the law. In 1964 it was amended again to include fringe benefits, and again in 1981 to change the make-up of the percentage required to set a wage rate. Many individual states, including Illinois and Indiana (where it is called "Common Wage") have state provisions for establishing wages on construction jobs financed with

Yellow Dog Contract
I am employed by and work for Lafayette Plumbing, with the express understanding that I am not a Member of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters or any other employee union, and will not become so while employed by this contractor. I agree that Lafayette Plumbing is a non-union contractor and agrees with me that it will run non-union while I am in its employ.

If at any time while I am employed by Lafayette Plumbing I want to become affiliated with the United Association, or any other union, I agree to withdraw from the employment of said contractor. I also agree that while I am in the employ of that contractor I will not make any effort amongst its employees to bring about the unionizing of that contractor against the contractor's wishes.

Name

Date



state and local tax dollars.

In 1932 Congress passed the WAGNER ACT (National Industrial Recovery Act) which set forth, as a federal law, that employees have a right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. It also required employers to comply with federal laws relating to maximum hours of labor and minimum rates of pay.

In 1938 the FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT (FLSA) established federal minimum wage and overtime regulations. It also laid out specific limits on child labor.

As the needs and goals of Industrial and Trade Unions continued to go in different directions, and with the Industrial workers feeling they were not getting as much representation as the Trade Unions, they elected to break off and go their own way in 1935, forming the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS (CIO). The Trade Unions remained in the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Anti-Union Legislation

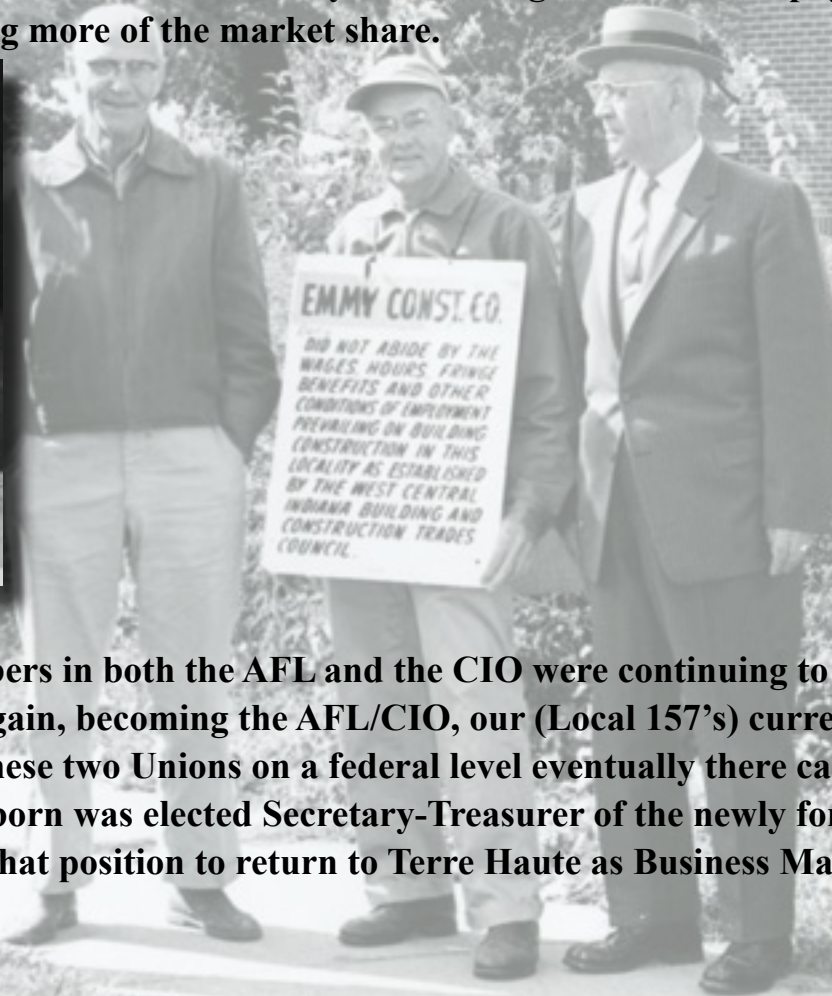
Both of the aforementioned Unions grew rapidly in the mid 1940's. Unfortunately, there were some labor leaders who took unfair advantage of their power and positions for personal gain. As a result, the TAFT-HARTLY ACT was passed in 1947. It imposed federal restrictions on Unions and their leaders to prevent further abuse. These restrictions ranged from strict rules for International and Local Union Elections, to the regular and open disclosure of union finances; and to the selection, training and certification of Union Apprentices. Although some of these provisions are helpful to unions and their members, some are designed to benefit the anti-union owners and users who utilized this law to pass RIGHT TO WORK LAWS at the state level.

Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act outlawed "closed shops". In a closed shop which is represented by a union new employees must agree to become union embers within a set time before they can be hired. It also allows individual states to decide whether or not labor-management contracts could include language calling for a "closed shop", which is sometimes referred to as a "union shop".

Several states took advantage of this provision to pass RIGHT TO WORK laws. These laws, which were purposely misnamed by their anti-union supporters to confuse voters and the general public, actually do nothing to guarantee anyone's "right to work". What they do is take away the basic principle of the collective bargaining process by diluting the



union's numerical strength and income by decreasing its membership and taking away it's financial base; then forcing it to spend funds representing workers in a facility where they are not required to pay dues yet they must receive equal protection by union representatives. As Unions get weaker and less financially stable, the growth of lower paying "open shop" firms increases. By working cheaper they are taking more of the market share.



In the mid 1950's the number of union members in both the AFL and the CIO were continuing to decrease. To counter this the two organizations agreed to join forces again, becoming the AFL/CIO, our (Local 157's) current national labor umbrella, in December of 1955. With the rejoining of these two Unions on a federal level eventually there came the rejoining on a state level as well. On May 24, 1958 Grover C. Osborn was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the newly formed Indiana State AFL-CIO. (See picture to right) He later gave up that position to return to Terre Haute as Business Manager of Local 157.



Formation of the United Association

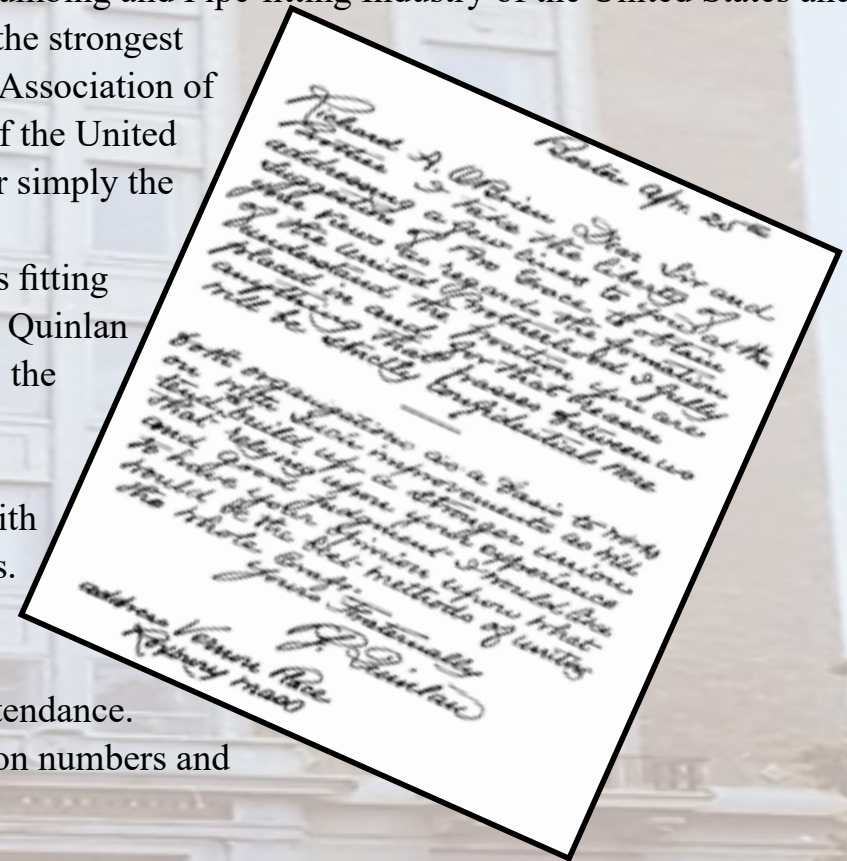
On April 25, 1889 a Boston plumber named Patrick J. Quinlan addressed this letter to Richard A. O'Brien; a plumber and leader of the Washington, DC Plumber's Union. This was the first step in the formation of the organization we now know as the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe-fitting Industry of the United States and Canada. This letter marked the beginning of what would become one of the strongest and most admired of the building trades skilled craft unions. The United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe-fitting Industry of the United States and Canada is commonly Referred to as the United Association, or simply the "UA".

The letter was the initial step in bringing many of the local plumbing, gas fitting and steam fitting unions together as a single united entity. Its author, P. J. Quinlan became the groups first President and its recipient, Richard O'Brien, was the first Secretary-Treasurer.

Prior to 1889, any plumbers, steam fitters or gas fitters who were organized were either members of an independent local union or guild with no national affiliation; or were affiliated with a variety of unrelated trades.

On October 11, 1889 the Founding Convention of this new organization was held in Washington D. C. Some 40 delegates, representing 23 separate independent local unions in 10 states were in attendance. Besides electing their first officers the delegates also assigned Local Union numbers and agreed on an official name.

It was originally "United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitter Helpers of the United States and Canada". They initially decided on Having conventions each year to share information and ideas; with the First Annual Convention held July 28 through August 2, 1890 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In less than a year the number of Local Unions had nearly doubled to include 41 affiliated unions. And, at 11:20 AM on Monday, July 28, 1890, the first ever





United Association Convention was called to order. UA Conventions continued to be held annually until 1902, when because of the increasing numbers of delegates and the complexity of their issues the organization decided to change to biannual (2 year) conventions. In 1910 they adopted a three-year schedule, but in 1913 they changed again, this time to a four-year interval. That same year, the official name was changed to the, “united Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada”. In 1921, the name changed again. This time it became, “United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada”.

Then in 1946 during its Atlantic City Convention the schedule was changed to every five years. The delegates at that meeting also agreed on another name change to include, “Apprentices”. This was necessary following the adoption of national Apprentice training standards by the UA which required Apprentices to be UA Members and to attend a specific number of classroom hours to be certified. The new name was, **“United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada”**. The UA is the governing body for all affiliated Local Unions. It has control over the Charters that assign both job classification and trade & territory jurisdiction to specific Local Unions

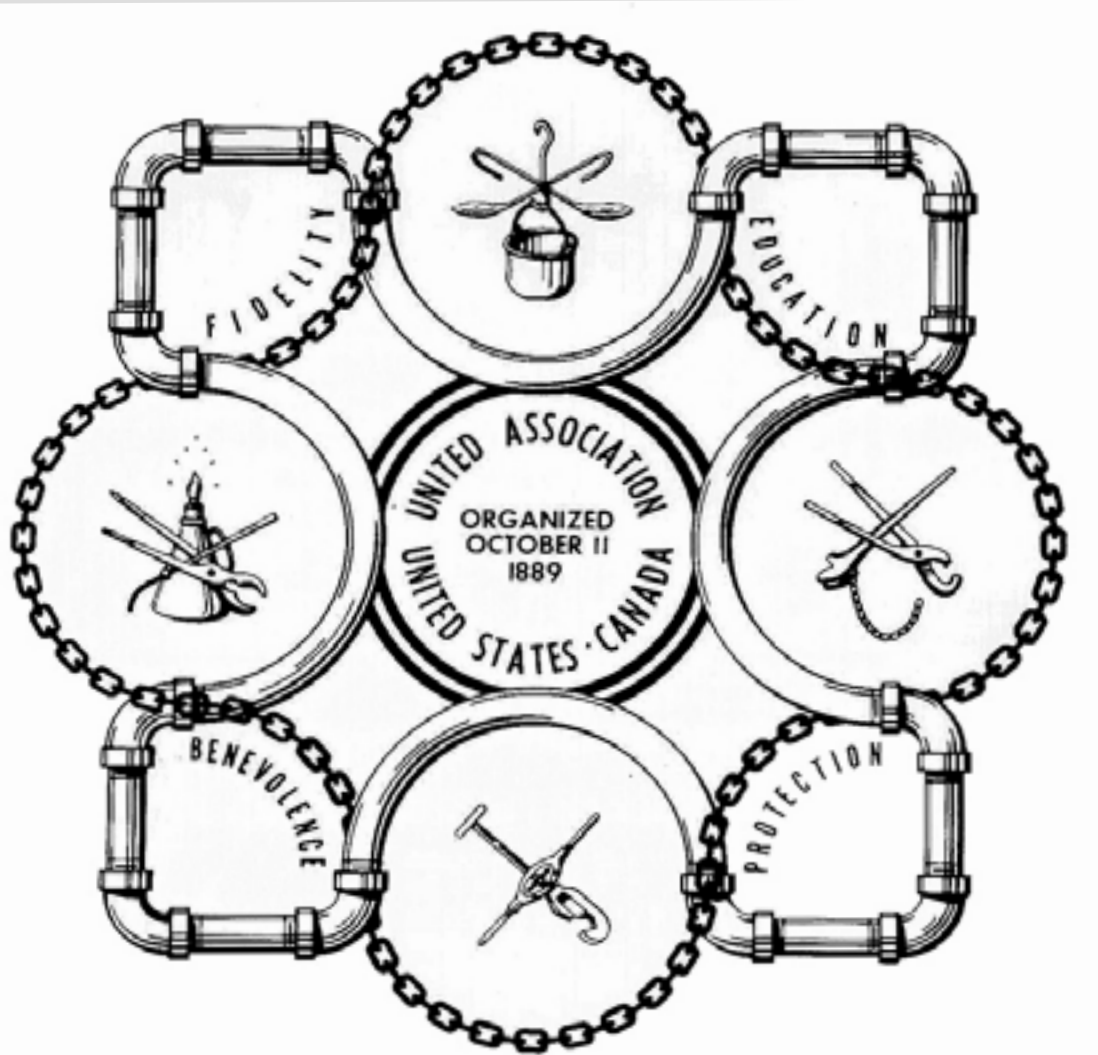
UA Divisions of Membership Building Trades and Metal Trades

The United Association has two basic divisions of Membership. There is the Building Trades Division which is by far the largest. It covers all of the construction, installation and service members. Included are: Plumbers, Pipefitters, Pipe Welders, Gas Distribution & Pipeline Workers, Heating, Ventilation & Refrigeration Technicians, Sprinkler Fitters, Instrumentation Fitters and the Residential Division. UA Members belonging to the Metal Trades Division are involved in a wide array of related activities. They range from ship building at large assembly facilities, to workers at supply houses and contractor office, to employee groups outside our industry who simply want to be represented by a strong and stable Union.

One of the biggest differences between the Building Trades and the Metal Trades, in addition to the type of work that they do is that way they themselves negotiate their collective bargaining agreements. In the Building Trades, the contracts are industry wide. When you leave one job and go to another one, the same contract provisions remain in effect. In the Metal Trades Division each contract is negotiated separately with each individual employer. This can even hold true for workers in different departments of the same organization. People doing maintenance jobs may have different rates of pay and benefits than those doing installation work.



History of the UA Emblem



The United Association emblem was first adopted in 1892. It consists of five circles joined together by pipes and chains. The center circle contains the name of the organization, as well as the date it was founded. Each of the other four circles contain pictures of tools which are symbolic of a particular aspect of the pipe trades at that time. Pictured in the top circle is a heating pot with crossed ladles, which represents the plumber. The circle on the right contains a chain wrench and pipe tongs representing the steam fitter. The one on the bottom has a pipe cutter and stock & dies, for the steam fitter's helper; and the circle on the left contains a burner, pliers, and a blow pipe, to represent the gas fitter. Until 1946, the name of each trade appeared above the tools. Inside the angles separating the circles appears the United Association motto: "Fidelity", "Protection", Education", and "Benevolence."

1 "An Overview Of United States Labor History" As It
Pertains To Plumbers & Steamfitters Local 157, Third Edition,



New UA Emblem



As the UA moved into the 21st Century, it was decided that a new Union emblem was needed that would better depict the Union as modern, and up-to-date; and to reflect the incorporation of its new divisions and the demise of some of the original crafts. In 2000 a new log was devised; it contained the UA symbol in the center of the two concentric circles with crossed pipe wrenches. In the border between the circles were the words Union Plumbers, Pipefitters, Steamfitters, Refrigeration Fitters, and Sprinklerfitters. The logo was later revised in 2001 separating the word “Union” from “Plumbers” and replacing the words “Refrigeration Fitter” with the words, “Service Technician”.

Although now, nearly all of the new UA books, merchandise and apparel carries the new logo, the original emblem which served the organization for over 100 years is still very much a valid logo; and it continues to be a recognized and accepted representation of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada. ¹

¹ Terre Haute Tribune Star, Changing With The Times, Sept. 4, 2000, Suzanne Risley



A Message from your Historian

Now we come to the end of this ebook. Sometimes I wonder just how much longer our great Union will survive. I started this project naively believing that our younger members might see the pictures and read the commentary and think, "Hey, why aren't we still doing that?" Well it has been 3 1/2 years and though many have asked that question out loud, few have acted upon it. There is one bright spot to report, we have recently seen the reestablishing of a 157 Softball team.

Yes, times now are much different than the stories in this ebook portray; but there should be someone who is willing to step forward and find a way to bring some of these events back to life, even in these confusing and insecure years of the 21st Century.

In researching the contents of this History Book, sad thoughts frequently clouded my mind like how many of our Union Brothers and Sisters have passed on and how many of the apprentices who join our Union only for the high pay and not giving a thought to the terms "Solidarity" or "Sacrificing for Others". When did we give up the notion of "Union Pride"? I don't see it. Our Union Meetings are attended by 30 to 50 members out of 1700. This though is nothing new, the officers have struggled with this problem for the entire life of Local 157; but in these last few years it has become much too obvious to ignore. A large number of members care only about themselves and not for what is best for the Union.

I hope and pray that after reading this ebook, you will get some of that Union Pride back in your thoughts. If you don't, I'm wondering whether or not 157 will last another 25 years to celebrate our Sesquicentennial?

*Mitchell Poynter
Local 157 Historian*