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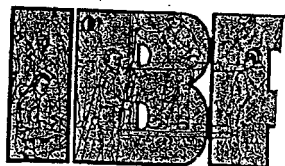


1979

NO CIRCULATING



HALL OF FLAGS
at the
CONRAD HILTON HOTEL
in Chicago
Site of IBPAT's 24th Convention



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Painters & Allied Trades Journal

On the Cover

The stunning Hall of Flags in Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel, site of IBPAT's Convention.

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Any member or subordinate body publishing programs, souvenirs or other documents of any description must not designate them as "The Official Journal of the Brotherhood," or as "The Painters and Allied Trades Journal," either upon the publication itself or their advertising contract forms or stationery.

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S. FRANK RAFTERY
General President
1750 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

ROBERT J. PETERSDORF
General Secretary-Treasurer
1750 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

General Vice Presidents

BERNARD SNIEGOWSKI
1st District
1443 Westchester Boulevard
Westchester, Ill. 60153

A. L. MONROE, 2nd District
7909 Bayberry Drive
Alexandria, Va. 22306

JAMES WOLFORD, 3rd District
100 Devon Lane
Williamsville, N.Y. 14221

JACK T. COX, 4th District
2212 DuPont Drive
Irvine, Calif. 92664

GUY LEBER, 5th District
1930 Bishop Lane
Louisville, Ky. 40218

JAMES B. COX, 6th District
8800 Blue Ridge Ext. No. 10
Kansas City, Mo. 64138

WILLIAM A. DUVAL, 7th District
1750 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Denver Local 419 Aids IBPAT-OSH Project

Local 419 of Denver, provided jobsites for photographs required to complete a unit of the IBPAT-OSH Health and Safety Education Program titled "Floorcoverers Health Hazards." The unit was videotaped in January and has since been presented in several training seminars for floorcoverers.

Business Manager Paul Wishard handled location arrangements with local contractors and accompanied IBPAT-OSH Project Photographer Les Crandell as he filmed floorcoverers at work.

The first stop was in Denver's historic Larimer Square district, where Bill Staab, Inc., was installing carpet for Decorator's Walk. Brother John Paul posed while performing seaming, kicking and stretching operations. Proper use of respirators during clean up was demonstrated by Brother Leo Leonard.

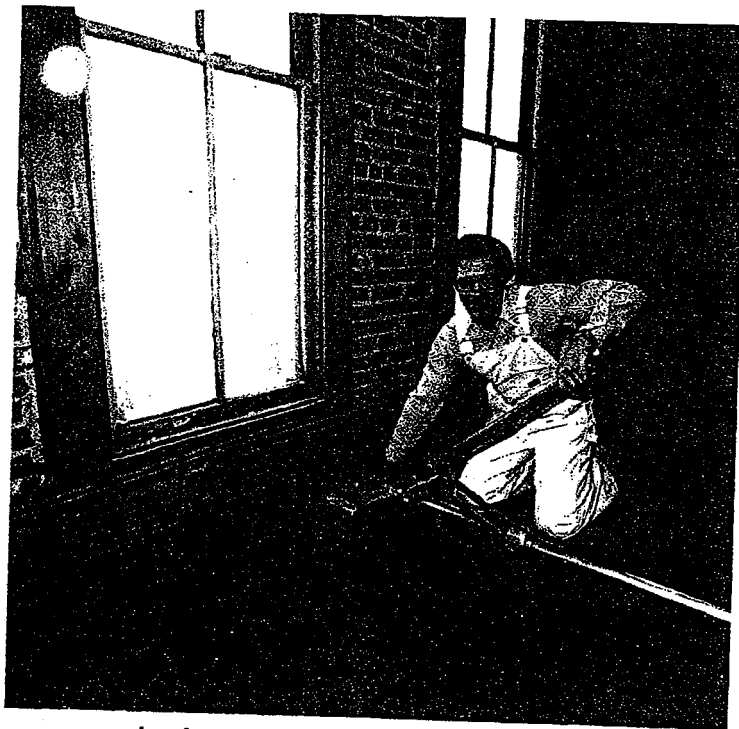
Nestled in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains just west of Denver is Golden, Colorado, home not only to the union-boycotted Coors Brewery but also to the Colorado School of Mines, where IBPAT member Al Fuhrer, also of Bill Staab, Inc., was installing carpet in the school's library. Brother Fuhrer demonstrated proper control measures when using solvent-containing carpet adhesives.

In the fast-growing city of Aurora, a suburb east of Denver, is the Smokey Hill development, one of several construction sites for Wood Bros. Homes. There IBPAT members employed by Earl Dixon, Inc., posed for the camera while installing both carpet and tile. Brother Joe Ortiz, who is an apprenticeship training instructor, showed his techniques for sanding, sealing and spreading adhesive. Instructor Ortiz

also invited Photographer Crandell to film his apprenticeship class this evening at Local 419.

Instructor Ortiz's apprentices expertly improvised situations that have not been encountered on the jobsites. Apprentice Benny Harvey demonstrated proper procedures for sanding asbestos-backed tile, moving asbestos felt backing, cutting, wet-sweeping and investigating the contents of an inadequately labeled product with an employer played convincingly by Business Manager Wishard.

Most of the materials used in these photographs were provided by Earl Dixon, Inc. Mr. Dixon personally located many substances needed for the program. The beautiful montage of carpet and tile work that graces the hallway to the Dixon showroom was selected for use as the title slide in the "Floorcoverers Health Hazards" unit.



Local 419's John Paul of Bill Staab, Inc., demonstrates the assembly of a stretcher. A worker who is trained to use a stretcher can do a room as fast—or faster—than a worker who uses a kicker. Kickers are not intended for use in large rooms. They are designed only for small areas, such as closets, hallways and in and around stairways and wells. Knee injuries from using kickers improperly is a common problem for floorcoverers. The stretcher saves the knees of workers. The IBPAT-OSH project recommends that floorcoverers use stretchers as often as possible.

Below, Al Fuhrer, a Local 419 member employed by Bill Staab, Inc., spreads tile adhesive on this floor at Colorado School of Mines Library in Golden, Colo. Despite appearances, the respirator he is wearing is not a dust mask—which would provide no protection against the harmful solvent vapors present in most adhesives. The respirator is a lightweight disposable organic vapor and particulate removing respirator, one of many available from major U.S. personal protective manufacturing companies. Proper respiratory protection equipment is a necessity for floorcoverers, as it is for all painters and allied trades workers. Make sure the equipment you chose is suited to the job and is MSHA or NIOSH approved.



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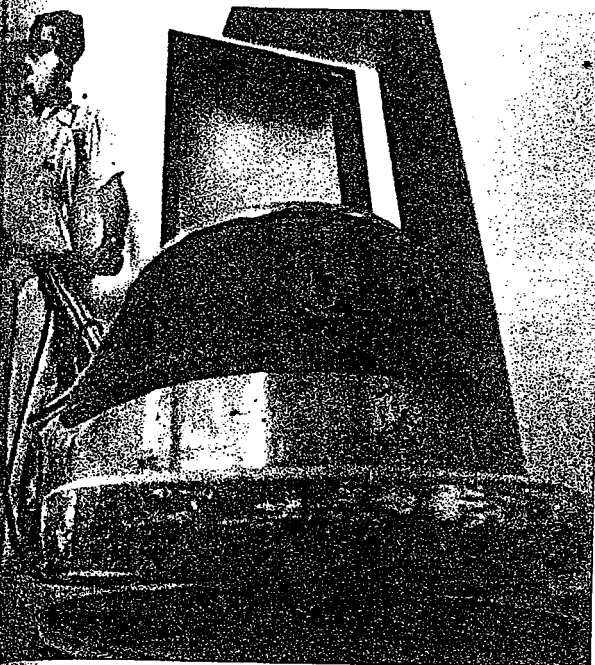
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Ben Ortiz, a journeyman floorcoverer with Local 419, who is also a Colorado apprenticeship instructor, is sanding a floor at a housing development at Smokey Hill in Aurora, Colo. He is wearing a single use dust mask to protect him from particulates and dusts generated by the sander. Asbestos, wood dust, metal dusts and other fine particulates are created by the abrasive action of the sander. Without a respirator for protection these particulates are inhaled and many go deep into the lungs where they remain imbedded. Some particulates can cause cancers, asbestos, for example. Others can cause bronchial and tracheal irritation. It is best to always wear a particulate removing respirator when in or around dusty work.



Local 419 apprentice Ben Harvey dumps dust into a proper trash receptacle to be hauled away. Even though the bag is closed, he still wears the respirator because harmful dust and particulates can still be released into the air. When the job isn't done until the clean up is finished, it is a good idea to be sure you remain protected from the harmful dusts and particulates that can be generated by sanding and scraping. Choose the proper respirator for each job and be sure you wear it when you work. The disposable respirators, such as this one worn by Ben, should be thrown away at the end of each day, or when breathing becomes difficult. Do not attempt to clean single use respirators.

... And Its Picketing Program is Ruled Fair

Four months ago, the Journal carried an extensive article about Denver Floorcoverers' Local 419's successful residential picketing program.

The program enables the Local to protest the unfair labor conditions of subcontractors installing carpet at residential homesites. The key to the program is to avoid using the prime contractor's name—in these cases major Denver department stores who sell carpet and subcontract with installers.

"As long as our objections are directed against the subcontractor's unfair labor and wage conditions—not against the store that sells the goods—we can picket," explains Local 419 Business Manager Paul Wishard.

At the time the article appeared in the Journal, the program had successfully called attention to substandard

installation work being done for the Denver Dry Goods, Co., of Denver, by a local non-union floorcovering contractor. Paul indicated that the picketing program would also be used against J. C. Pennys and Joslins. He said he expected that the two companies would lodge an NLRB complaint against the union to prevent the picketing.

This the companies did, and the good news is, that the NLRB found the picketing as performed violated no law.

Consequently, the picketing by Local 419 against unfair labor standards can continue.

This is a far cry from the days of the Sears battle in Denver, in which Local 419, attempting the very same method of picketing, was made to stop.

The case reached the supreme court of the land. Local 419 lost because they had included the prime contractor's name on the picket placards. The court ruled that directing the picketing against the prime contractor amounted to a secondary boycott.

But just a little change in strategy—directing the picketing against the subcontractor without mention of the primary contractor—makes 419's method of bringing to the public's attention the unfair and substandard work of non-union contractors both totally legal and quite successful.

Paul is justly pleased and proud of the success that Local 419 is having with this method, and encourages every local interested in making inroads into residential work to try it soon.

The details appear in the Journal, January 1979.