

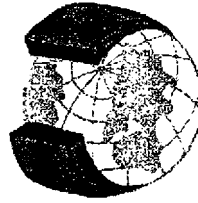
FILE NAME: Insulation Contractors & Distributors (ICD)

DATE: 1969 Mar

DOC#: ICD013

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: IDCNA Outlook

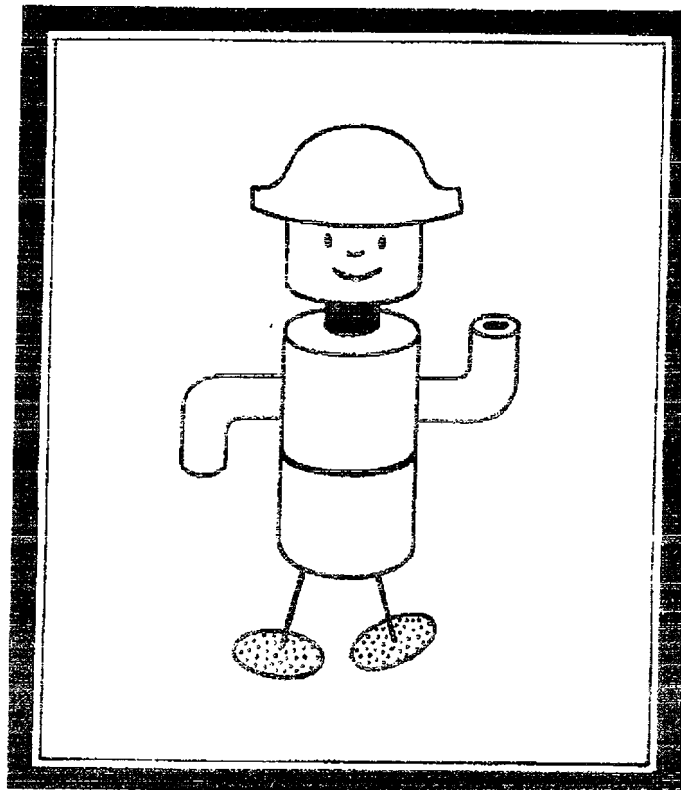
IDCNA



MAR.
1969
VOL. 14
NO. 3

outlook

(Formerly the IDCNA Newsletter)



*Published by
Insulation Distributor-Contractors National Association, Inc.
8226 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910*

IDCNA outlook

Published monthly by IDCNA

8226 Fenton Street, Silver Spring, Md.
20910 (301) 585-8886

John C. Pollock, Executive Director
R. F. "Pat" Yount, Chairman of
the IDCNA Publication Committee

Editors 1969-1970

A. Marvin Gibbons, President
Theodore H. Brodie, Vice President
Duane C. Luse, Treasurer
R. F. Yount, Secretary
J. Kenneth Dixon, Immediate Past
President

Board of Directors

Terms Ending 1969

Walter G. Liebert MAICA
Jack D. McInnes MICA
Homer C. Porter SWICA
Leland E. Sweetser AICWS
C. E. Thurston, Jr. AACSS
Wm. B. Wilkes At-Large

Terms Ending 1970

Gordon W. Harrison CSICA
R. F. Yount CSICA
Theodore H. Brodie At-Large
Leon T. Choate At-Large
James P. Ennis At-Large

Terms Ending 1971

Palmer Covil AACSS
A. Marvin Gibbons MAICA
Paul D. Gauer MICA
W. E. Munsey AICWS

Regional Reporters:

MAICA—Mrs. Jeanne Cecilia
AACSS—R. L. Hume
CSICA—Pat Yount
MICA—William B. Berglund, Paul D. Gauer
SWICA—Carl Shilcutt
AICWS—Ken McCaffree

Labor News

Safety-Health Legislation—Representative O'Hara's (D-Mich.) H.R. 3809 is reported to be stronger in some respects than the occupational safety & health legislation which cleared the House Education & Labor Committee last year. According to reports, the bill provides for inspections of work sites by the Secretary of Labor or his representatives with no advance notice. It permits the State to submit their plans for coverage of areas, industries, or special hazards for approval by the Labor Department. The Labor Department would have concurrent jurisdiction with the States for the first year, after which time it could cede jurisdiction. . . . Labor Dep't is studying, Congress is itching to get going. But a law this session is doubtful.

Wage-Fringe Gain Estimated at 8.4 Percent In 1968: Average hourly wage of union building tradesmen climbed to \$5.27 in closing months of 1968, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics quarterly survey of seven key trades in 100 cities. Wage-fringe package rose average 44.3 cents, or 8.4 percent, during year. Plumbers show greatest gain—60.1 cents, or 9.8 percent—followed by Electricians with 52.9 cents, or 9.2 percent, and Carpenters with 48.5 cents, or 8.8 percent. Hourly rates, excluding fringes, ranged from \$4.01 for Building Laborers to \$5.89 for Plumbers as of January 2, 1969.

Common Situs Bill Called Real Threat: Situs picketing legislation pushed by building trades can't be stopped in committee and "only a House floor fight or Senate filibuster appears to have a chance to halt this bid for more union power," according to forecast presented to conference of Associated Builders & Contractors by attorney Harry Lamberth. He says threat bill will pass, spurring higher construction costs by removing any restrictions on secondary boycotts, "is real".

The safety, health standard revision did not take effect on February 16 as scheduled. Labor Secretary Shultz has delayed for 90 days the effective date to allow time for him to study the proposal. Shultz states that the delay doesn't reflect an evaluation of the merits of the revision but is necessary to afford time to study a complex regulation he may have to administer. May 17 is set as the new date for the proposed standards to become effective.

NAACP new plan for a string of construction consortiums will soon be launched. Black-owned, black-run manned by mostly-black working forces the consortiums are being formed to bid on public construction.

Continued on page 22

48" x 50", is placed horizontally, with a return duct over it. The space in the trench was much too cramped to permit a workman to wrap insulating material around the ducts in the usual manner. Also, there was a fear. Toy said, that conventional glass fiber insulation would fail to seal the ducts where the metal stiffener angles were placed. "Glass fiber insulation," Toy says, "would have been torn to bits when workmen walked on it to install the return duct."

As a result, urethane foam was sprayed around the supply ducts. The penthouse machine room is also insulated with urethane.

The general contractor is Walsh Construction Company. The urethane foam chemical system was formulated and supplied by Callery Chemical Company, Callery, Pa.

STYRO FABRICATORS, INC.

Specializing in
PIPE COVERING, FITTING COVERS
and VESSEL COVERING

THIS IS OUR POLICY

1. Quality material that fits.
2. Service that makes sense to our contractor customer. We are specialists in pipe covering and we do things others can't or won't.
3. Do not contract. Do not sell direct in competition to our customers.
4. Keep prices as low as our quality standards and guarantee reserve will permit. Go after customers, not one shot sales.
5. Have a guarantee that makes sense. Ours is so broad we cannot put it in writing.
6. Support the local and national organizations promoting the welfare of our industry.

P.O. Box 254
Conyers, Georgia 30207
Phone 404-483-4133

P.O. Box 1276
Sandusky, Ohio 44870
Phone 419-626-8643

1401 Fairfax Trafficway
Kansas City, Kansas 66115
Phone 913-FI 2-2431

LABOR NEWS

Continued from page 24

been motivated by concern over civil rights, he said, the new objective apparently was to make it easier to repeal Section 14-B of the Taft-Hartley Act that permits State legislatures to enact "Right-to-Work" laws.

Andrew J. Biemiller, chief Congressional lobbyist for the AFL-CIO, hotly disagreed when told of Senator Holland's remarks: "There was no realignment of forces this time. The civil rights advocates—and labor is proud to count itself one—were just as determined this time as they were in the past."

Rise In Construction Jobs Marks 1968: Rebounding close to peak achieved in 1966, construction employment during 1968 rose by 53,000 to average of 3,256,000, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, and industry's unemployment rate—while still the highest around—declined from 7.3 to 6.9 percent of labor force. Preliminary figures show that 27-cent increase in average hourly earnings pushed up weekly earnings of employees by \$8.42, to average of \$163.37, despite drop in workweek figure.

Apartment Site Work Held "Heavy Construction": Rejecting Operating Engineers' claim to higher building construction rates, Arbitrator Clair V. Duff holds that site preparation work for apartment development in Allegheny County, Pa., is covered by union's heavy construction agreement with Master Builders Association of Western Pennsylvania. Although agreement specifically mentions "industrial plants and sites" and

is silent as to apartment projects, Duff sees "no sound basis to differentiate between site preparation work for an industrial plant and site preparation work for an apartment complex covering 20 acres".

Employer Race Bias May Be Unfair Labor Practice: Circuit court in District of Columbia declares that Title VII of Civil Rights Act does not preclude NLRB from determining that employer discrimination against workers based on race or national origin restrains rights of employees to engage in concerted activity in violation of Section 8(a)(1) of Taft-Hartley Act. Board has jurisdiction to examine racial policies of employers as well as unions for possible unfair labor practices, court says. It directs Board to take further evidence on whether West Texas employer practiced discrimination and, if so, to issue "appropriate remedy".

New Regulation put into effect before the Nixon Administration took over. Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz issued federal safety and health standards under the Walsh-Healey Act, which covers federal contractors. Effective Feb. 17, they set new rules on occupational noise levels, machine guarding, record-keeping, material handling and storage, radiation, and airborne contaminants. They also adopt other standards from various private organizations.

At the time they were proposed, the National Chamber challenged the Labor Department's right to issue mandatory federal standards pre-empting state

Continued on page 32