William Sidell, (front center) General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with iaWCC/GDCI Co-Presidents Donald J. Chambers (left) and Robert S. Mitchell sign the international agreement. Looking on are, left to right: John E. Ferguson, Jr., iaWCC/GDCI; John S. Rogers, Carpenters; Joe M. Baker, Jr., iaWCC/GDCI; William Konyha, Carpenters, and J. Munroe McNulty, iaWCC/GDCI.

Three new international agreements—agreements which are of vital importance to any unionized wall and ceiling contractor—have been successfully negotiated and formalized between the unions involved and the international association of Wall and Ceiling Contractors/Gypsum Drywall Contractors International.

The agreements, representing three of some five international agreements which iaWCC/GDCI intends to officially consummate, include:

— United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
— Laborers’ International Union of North America
— Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union

Agreements with the Carpenters and the Laborers were signed in formal ceremonies late in January of this year. The agreement with the Lathers had been formally executed last September.

Still pending are agreements with the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, and the Operative Plasterers’ and Cement Masons’ International Association. Agreements with these two unions have been negotiated for the most part but have not yet been signed by the two parties.

iaWCC/GDCI maintains a good working relationship but has no international agreement with the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen.

All three of the new agreements contain important language concerning the settlement of disputes, and hiring practices.

Agreements in Brief

In brief, the agreement with the carpenters allows a contractor to bring in two employees for local work on jobs not exceeding 5 days without the necessity of work permits or additional journeymen from the local. For work more than 5 days duration, but not requiring more than 6 men, the contractor must secure 50% of needs on a one-to-one basis from the local union or district council where the work is being performed.

All journeymen exceeding the basic four-man crew must be secured locally on a ratio of two local men for each man provided by the contractor.

The laborers’ agreement allows the contractor to move his key men from one locality to another but the employer must use the legal hiring hall system if one is being operated by the
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local union. In all other areas, the employer will notify the union and they will discuss labor requirements.

With the lathers, the contractor has the right to transfer up to 50 percent of the men needed to man a job from one locality to another, and the first man on the job will be the employer’s key man.

The agreements with the Carpenters and the Lathers provide for a three-step grievance mechanism, while the Laborers agreement has a two-step system.

With the former unions, issues will be resolved locally. That failing, the matter will be referred to top officials of the union and the association. Should they be unable to resolve the problem, the problem will be submitted to the Construction Division of the American Arbitration Association.

The Laborers-iaWCC/GDCI agreement calls for resolution of a grievance at the local level, and then ultimate referral to the Union and to the Association.

In all three agreements, the use of strikes or lockouts during the operation of the grievance machinery is prohibited.

Thomas McGlone and Gerold Reed, co-chairman of the association’s labor committee, hailed the new agreements as but one more valuable step in a long history of effective and responsive labor relations between the association and the unions with whom member contractors must work.

McGlone and Reed added that the agreements will now be re-printed as fast as possible and made available for distribution to contractors. Also, all three agreements have eliminated specific jurisdictional claims, with the exception of the Laborers which assigns the starting, stopping, and maintenance of plaster machines to the Laborer (rather than to the Operating Engineer).