

'Blood on Their Hands'

President Carter deserves the praise of the nation for his pledge to veto any bill deregulating natural gas prices.

The utility corporations now blitzing Washington have blood on their hands for their murderous denial of housing heat to tenants who last winter froze to death as a cold wave swept our eastern cities.

The intrastate gas companies refused to send their life-saving fuel into interstate lines for that would have brought them under federal control.

And so the utility companies allowed dozens of Americans to freeze to death because their relief would have meant a reduction in corporate profits.

We trust the President's veto of any deregulation measure will be upheld by a Democratic Congress supposedly committed to the interests of the plain people of America.

House OKs Labor Law Reform Bill

Organized labor won a key victory yesterday when the House overwhelmingly approved labor law reform legislation backed by the Carter administration to speed up union election procedures and the processing of unfair labor practice charges and impose stiffer penalties for employers who illegally fire or threaten union supporters.

The vote was 257 to 163, with 27 of California's 29 Democrats and one Republican, Rep. Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey, Jr., of Palo Alto, voting for the bill. That's 39 more than the 218 needed for passage.

The other two California Demo-

crats—Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson of Roseville, who is ill, and confined to his home, and B. F. Sisk of Fresno—were reported as not voting.

California Congress members voting against the bill were R. E. Badham; Clair Burgener; Don Clausen; Del Clawson; Robert Dornan; Barry Goldwater, Jr.; William Ketchum; Robert Lagomarsino; Carlos Moorhead; Shirley Pettis; John Rousselot; Charles Wiggins; and Bob Wilson. All are Republicans.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), who carried the bill on the House floor, described the vote as a "tremendous" victory for labor

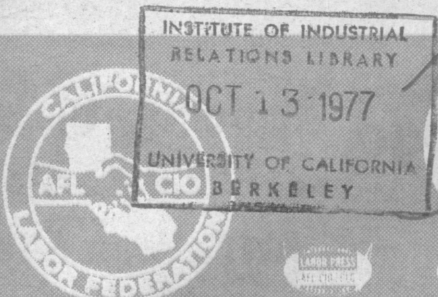
and said the bill is "easily the most pro-labor bill since the Wagner Act."

The measure would require employers to reinstate workers illegally fired during an organizing campaign and pay them double back pay.

It would also bar employers who willfully and repeatedly violate the nation's labor laws from federal contracts.

The vote concluded three days of debate during which powerful employer forces, including the National Assn. of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable, sought

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THE 1977 SESSION

21 Fed Sponsored, Backed Bills Approved by Governor

Twenty-one out of 23 major measures sponsored or backed by the California Labor Federation during the 1977 legislative session have been enacted into law. Governor Brown signed 20 of the measures and allowed another to become law without his signature before the midnight October 2 bill-signing deadline. He vetoed two other labor-backed bills.

Major labor measures enacted in 1977 include:

- ✓ A \$27 boost in the maximum weekly benefit for workers suffering off-the-job disabilities under the state's disability insurance program, bringing the maximum to \$146 a week;
- ✓ Legislation to assure workers suffering on-the-job disabilities free choice of doctors from the first day of their injury under the state's workers' compensation program;
- ✓ Extension of modified collective bargaining rights to 90,000 state employees;
- ✓ Legislation to spur construction of the state's first liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility in southern California to avert an energy shortage expected to develop within the next several years which might otherwise have imperiled some 700,000 jobs in southern California alone;
- ✓ \$4.26 billion in additional state aid to schools over a five-year period; and,
- ✓ Extension of item pricing until January 1, 1980.

Here is a rundown in numerical order with Assembly bills first of the 21 measures enacted. All of these measures will go into effect on January 1, 1978 unless otherwise indicated.

ASSEMBLY BILLS

AB 18, introduced by Assemblyman Herschel Rosenthal (D-L.A.), extended the state's existing item pricing law until January 1, 1977. **Signed July 7, 1977. Effective immediately as an urgency measure.**

AB 65, introduced by Assemblyman Leroy Greene (D-Sacramento), provides a five-year total of \$4.26 billion in additional state aid to schools and changes the way the state allocates funds to California's 1,046 local school districts. It also provides funds for a wide range of school programs, bolsters the teachers' pension system and provides cash incentives for districts that give more authority to councils of parents and teachers at the school level. **Signed Sept. 17, 1977. Effective immediately.**

AB 114, carried by Assemblyman Wadie P. Deddeh (D-Chula Vista), requires public utilities to implement an existing law requiring the payment of prevailing wages when public utilities contract for custodial or janitorial services. **Signed Aug. 8, 1977.**

AB 399, carried by Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy (D-S.F.), provides, subject to the voters' approval at the June 1978 primary election, a \$375 million bond issue for planning and construction of water treatment facilities to help assure the state's citizenry of adequate clean water supplies. **Signed Sept. 30, 1977.**

AB 557, carried by Assemblyman Joseph Montoya (D-El Monte), expands the legal definition of the term "contractor" under the

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Free Choice of Docs Bill Signed by Brown

The right of California workers who suffer disabling on-the-job injuries or illnesses to be treated by their own doctor from the first day of injury — a goal sought by the State Labor Federation for more than 30 years — was finally realized last Friday when Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. signed **SB 520** into law.

The measure, carried by Senator John F. Foran (D-S.F.), was "bitterly opposed by lobbyists for the insurance industry every step of the way," John F. Henning, executive officer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, said.

Henning praised Governor Brown for signing the bill and commended Senator Foran and other legislators who played key roles in carrying it through both houses of the legislature.

But he reminded workers that the new law, which goes into effect January 1, 1978, still requires workers to notify their employers in writing in advance of any disability that they have a personal physician and want to be treated by him if they are disabled.

The legislation enacted this year is a follow up to California AFL-CIO legislation enacted in 1975 which gave workers free choice of doctors in workers compensation cases but only after the 30th day of their injury.

For the first 30 days, the worker was still obliged to accept a company doctor.

SB 520 won Senate approval last June by a vote of 29 to 2 and passed the Assembly September 7 by a vote of 70 to 3. The Senate concurred in Assembly amendments on September 8 by a vote of 39 to 0 and sent the bill to the Governor.

Fed Calls Parley on Attacks on Workers Comp. Benefits

A two-day conference to be devoted to "an in-depth study" of the growing attack on existing protections for California workers under the state's workers compensation program was announced this week by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

"Over the past several months, we have had to fight vigorous attempts to undermine the (workers compensation) program in the legislative halls and within the state agencies charged with maintaining the social integrity of the law," John F. Henning, executive officer of the California AFL-CIO, said in a letter sent to all Federation affiliates this week.

"It is important that the nature and extent of the threat be understood so that it can be effectively countered on behalf of working men and women who daily face immediate and cumulative occupational perils at the work place," he declared.

The conference will be held at the Fairmont Hotel at California and Mason Streets in San Francisco on Monday and Tuesday, November 14-15.

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House Shelves Action on Redwood Park Expansion

Attempts by environmentalists to ram legislation through Congress this year to nearly double the size of the existing 58,000-acre redwood national park in Humboldt County and wipe out 2,000 jobs in the process was foundering in Congress this week after House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.) declined to ask the Rules Committee to take the measure up before the House adjourns for the year.

The bill, **H.R. 3813** introduced by Congressman Phillip Burton (D-S.F.), has been strongly op-

posed by the California AFL-CIO on grounds that it would eliminate some 2,000 jobs, is too costly, and "environmentally unnecessary."

Press reports said that O'Neill acted after Andrew Biemiller, the AFL-CIO's legislative director, urged him to shelve the bill. Another report said that the AFL-CIO President George Meany had phoned O'Neill directly about the bill. And John F. Henning, executive officer of the California Labor Federation, who was in Washington this week at President

Meany's request to help mobilize support for the labor law reform bill (**H.R. 8410**), also discussed the problems created by the proposed park expansion with O'Neill.

Henning wrote to both Burton and Senator Alan Cranston, who is sponsoring a companion bill in the Senate (**S. 1976**), to urge them to withdraw their park expansion bills last Friday.

The Executive Council of the California AFL-CIO voted unanimously to call for such action at its meeting in Los Angeles earlier

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State Employee Relations Bill Signed by Governor

Legislation extending modified collective bargaining rights to some 90,000 state employees was signed into law by Governor Brown on September 30.

John F. Henning, executive officer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, had urged the Governor to sign the bill.

The measure extends the "meet-and-confer" rights presently afforded to city and county employees to employees of most state agencies, with the notable exception of employees of the California State University and College

system.

The legislation, **SB 839** authored by Senator Ralph Dills (D-Gardena), is known as the State Employer-Employee Relations Act.

It limits the scope of representation to wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment and requires representatives of the Governor to "meet and confer in good faith" with employee organizations.

If an agreement is reached, the Governor's representatives would prepare a memorandum of understanding.

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House Passes Labor Law Reform Bill--257 to 163

(Continued from Page 1)

action on nearly 150 amendments seeking to weaken or scuttle the bill.

Strong House support for the legislation was indicated earlier when the House defeated an employer-backed attempt to eliminate a union access provision of the bill.

The access provision would direct the National Labor Relations Board to develop reasonable and appropriate rules to give the employees a fair chance to hear both sides before making their choice in a secret ballot election.

The effort to wipe out this provision was defeated by a vote of 247 to 163 on Wednesday.

Under existing law, pro-union workers and union organizers cannot now lobby or present their views on company time or on company premises. The company, in contrast, can regularly call employees together to present its reasons on why the union should be kept out.

The proposed change would give union organizers equal access to workers on company time if the company first initiates a specific lobbying effort against the union during working hours.

Nearly all of the employer-backed amendments were defeated prior to the floor vote.

Republican Congressmen John Ashbrook of Ohio and John Erlenborn of Illinois had prepared a number of anti-union amendments aimed at frustrating labor organization and stiffening penalties on union violators of the law.

The House did, however, approve an amendment giving employers the right to speak at union rallies or public meetings where a union organizing effort was involved.

John F. Henning, executive officer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, spent most of the

Henning to Speak At I.I.R.A. Dinner In L.A. October 12

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, will be the featured speaker at a meeting of the Institute of Industrial Relations Association to be held at the Olympian Hotel at 1903 West Olympic Blvd. in Los Angeles on Wednesday, October 12.

Henning's topic will be "California Labor and Legislation."

Reservations for the dinner program, which costs \$7.50 per person, may be made by writing to: Mrs. Helen Mills, Institute of Industrial Relations, UCLA Los Angeles 90024.

Data Points Up Bias Against Older Workers

"In the fiscal year 1975-76, one out of every five applicants for work (in California) was over 40. Yet of those placed in jobs, only one of every 11 was over 40. Which means you have less than half the chance of finding employment if you are older compared with the average worker."

So declared Tish Sommers, a member of the California Commission on Aging, at a public hearing held by State Attorney General Evelle Younger at the State Building in San Francisco Tuesday.

Sommers urged action to strengthen the State Fair Employment Practices Commission to enable it to deal more effectively with job discrimination against older persons.

week in Washington mustering support for the bill at the request of AFL-CIO President George Meany.

The need for the legislation was underscored by President Carter in a message to Congress earlier this year.

"Unnecessary delays are the most serious problem. In even the simpler cases, the NLRB typically takes almost two months to hold an election to determine whether workers want union representation," the President said.

"The enforcement of Board decisions is also subject to unnecessary delay: Lengthy proceedings before the Board and extended litigation can sometimes delay

final action for years.

"The problem of delay has been compounded by the weakness of the Board's remedies. One of the reasons the regulatory processes work so slowly is that a few employers have learned that, because of the problems the Board has in enforcing its decisions, delay can be less costly than initial compliance with the law," President Carter pointed out.

Enactment of the labor law reform bill is viewed as vital by trade unionists all over the country to help revitalize the 42-year-old National Labor Relations Act, the nation's basic labor law.

This law, also known as the Wagner Act, was severely weak-

ened in 1947 with the passage of the Taft-Hartley amendments to it which opened the door for anti-union employers to throw almost interminable legal roadblocks in the path of the worker's right to organize and join a union, union spokesmen said.

The Senate bill, S. 1883, is currently before the Labor Subcommittee of the Senate Human Relations Committee but Senator Cranston's office said this week that no hearings have yet been scheduled on it.

Strong support for the legislation has been voiced by both conservative and liberal papers.

The Chicago Tribune, a staunchly conservative paper, conceded

that the NLRB hasn't been able to prevent employers from stalling elections or firing union supporters and said that, therefore, it supports some of the proposed changes "because they strike us as fair."

The New York Times called for adoption of the legislation, saying that it found "little merit" in employer objections to the bill "in light of the abuses that have grown up under existing conditions."

The Los Angeles Times also concurred with the need to "stiffen penalties against labor law violators and speed the workings of the National Labor Relations Board," two key goals of the bill.

Workers' Real Pay Less Than 5 Years Ago

U.S. workers suffered another drop in real earnings in August even though retail prices climbed only three-tenths of one percent, according to a recent report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The erosion of worker purchasing power was the result of a combination of higher consumer prices and a decline in weekly hours on the job, the BLS said.

Real spendable weekly earnings of a married worker with three children dropped to \$94.43 in August, a six-tenths of one percent decline from the seasonally adjusted July level.

Five years ago the same worker averaged \$96.64 a week in real spendable earnings.

On an over-the-year basis, real spendable earnings rose 2.8 percent but the increase was due to lower income tax withholding rates under the more liberal standard deduction that went into effect in June, the BLS report said.

The increase of three-tenths of one percent in retail prices still left the government's Consumer Price Index 6.6 percent higher than it was 12 months ago.

The August index was 183.3 percent of its 1967 base, meaning that goods and services that cost \$100 10 years ago cost \$183.30 in August 1977.



I'm Slipping Back Again!

gust 1977.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said that the modest rise in last month's CPI bears out organized labor's contention that "the major problem facing the country today is unemploy-

ment rather than inflation."

The August CPI increase, the smallest in nine months, compared with monthly increases averaging seven-tenths of one percent during the first six months of 1977.

FRB's Tight Money Policies Peril Economy, JEC Warns

The U.S. economy may fall into another recession if the Federal Reserve Board continues to push its restrictive monetary policies.

This was the warning issued by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress late last month.

In an unusually strong attack on the Central Bank, the JEC charged that the Federal Reserve Board's "obsession with inflation" has caused it to pursue policies that have reduced the nation's money supply by about 9 percent since the end of 1972.

"This disastrous policy was a principal cause of the magnitude and length of the (1973-75) recession; it has been a perennial source of obstruction to recovery; and it now threatens to abort the recovery entirely if the policy is continued," the majority report declared.

What the country needs now is not tighter money and the high interest rates that such a short supply brings but more economic stimulus to create jobs, the JEC said in its mid-year review of the economy.

The report declared that a growth recession is "a distinct possibility in the near future" unless the administration steps in

soon with expansionary programs.

The report forecast a slowing of the rate of real economic growth at least through 1978 and said that "further substantial reductions in unemployment seem unlikely to occur in the near future."

It also said that "the inflation rate will continue to be high and dominated by the rapid growth of unit labor costs."

Specifically, it projected a year-to-year increase in real gross national product of only 5 to 5.5 percent this year and from 4 to 4.5 percent in 1978.

It said that the official jobless rate may fall to the 6.5 to 6.8 percent range by the final quarter of 1977, but only because of recently enacted job-creation programs.

The U.S. jobless rate has hovered in the 6.9 to 7.1 percent range for the past six months.

The report chided both the Carter administration and Congress for pursuing an "unadventurous" fiscal policy and expressed pessimism over President Carter's goal of achieving a balanced budget in 1981.

Warning that there are "strong signals" that the FRB is planning

to tighten the money supply even further, the JEC report declared:

"Such tightening at this time would be inappropriate. It would abort the very healthy recovery of homebuilding; it would keep the stock market depressed and further delay the long-awaited revival of capital spending, and, because it would artificially lift the international value of the dollar, it would cause a further deterioration in our international trade position."

A recent U.S. Commerce Department report showed that American business sold fewer products abroad in August than at any time in the past 16 months.

The U.S. trade deficit so far this year totals \$17.6 billion and U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal has predicted that the deficit could go as high as \$30 billion for the year, compared to \$2.3 billion for all of 1976.

The JEC's majority report called for coordination of the nation's monetary and fiscal policies and said that the traditionally independent Federal Reserve Board should "be obliged to agree with the White House each year on economic goals and ways to achieve them."

Apprentice Classes Rate a.d.a., State Atty. Genl. Says

The Chancellor of California's community colleges is required to provide an apportionment of the average daily attendance (a.d.a.) funds for the attendance of registered apprentices in a class of related and supplemental instruction in which enrollment is limited to registered apprentices only.

That is the opinion issued by State Attorney General Evelle J. Younger after questions were raised regarding the eligibility of such apprenticeship classes for a.d.a. funds.

The opinion, prepared by Deputy Attorney General Stephen J. Egan, pointed out that legislation enacted last year (AB 3676 which went into effect September 22, 1976) provides that "the Chancellor of the California community colleges shall recognize registration in an apprenticeship program approved by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards in the Department of Industrial Relations as an acceptable prerequisite to enrollment into such related and supplemental classes of instruction."

The opinion said that the critical language in the 1976 law directs the Chancellor to recognize apprenticeship status as an acceptable prerequisite to enrollment in such classes and that the legislature by its action has determined that apprenticeship status is one of many alternative prerequisites to the subject matter of classes of related and supplemental instruction.

"It follows," the opinion declared, "that where a governing board or district elects to establish a prerequisite of 'registered apprentice' to such a class, assuming all other conditions of law are satisfied, the a.d.a. of this class qualifies for apportionment of state funds."

Fed Calls Parley on Attacks on Workers' Compensation Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

Registration fee for the conference will be \$15 for each participant, which includes the cost of an organized dinner Monday evening, November 14.

Registration forms for the conference were sent out with Henning's letter.

Further details on the conference will be announced later.

First U.S. Labor Bureau

The first federal labor bureau was created by the Hopkins Act of 1884, which placed the bureau under the Department of Interior, according to "Labor Firsts in America," a publication of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Let Those Who Don't Want Kids Work With Pesticides

If you don't want children, you ought to be allowed to work in the peach orchards so you can be exposed to pesticides that cause sterility.

As far-fetched as that sounds, that's the gist of a suggestion made recently by one of the top officers of a national organization of growers to a key federal official.

Robert K. Phillips, executive

secretary of the National Peach Council, an organization representing 6,300 peach growers in 35 states, wrote to Dr. Eula Bingham, head of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, saying:

"While involuntary sterility caused by a manufactured chemical may be bad, it is not necessarily so. After all, there are many people now paying to have

themselves sterilized to assure they will no longer be able to become parents."

In his September 12 letter, Phillips said he felt that Bingham and U.S. Labor Secretary Ray Marshall "may have overreacted" in coordinating a joint national emergency program to restrict the exposure of workers to DBCP, a soil fumigant now identified as a cause of both sterility and cancer.

"If possible sterility is the main problem, couldn't workers who were old enough that they no longer wanted to have children accept such positions voluntarily? Or could workers be advised of the situation, and some might volunteer for such work posts as an alternative to planned surgery for a vasectomy or tubal ligation, or as a means of getting around religious bans on birth control when they want no more children," Phillips' letter said.

"We do believe in safety in the work place but there can be good as well as bad sides to a situation," he added.

Concern about the continuing use of the pesticide, which has been in use since the 1950s, was prompted last July when it was discovered that 14 of 27 men handling the substance at an Occidental Chemical Company plant in California were sterile or had low sperm counts.

The chemical, dibromochloropropane, has also been shown to cause stomach and mammary cancer in rats.

In issuing its immediate ban on the use or manufacture of DBCP in California, the State Department of Industrial Relations noted that Dr. Robert Johnson, medical advisor to Cal/OSHA, has said that:

"The effect of DBCP in producing sterility in human males has been established beyond question from studies done by physicians at the University of California and at the Dow Chemical Plant in Arkansas where the material was manufactured. Animal studies have shown that DBCP is also a very potent carcinogen (cancer-causing substance), producing not only primary cancer but rapidly spreading metastatic lesions."

The chemical is also known under a number of common trade names such as Fumazone, Nemafume, Nemagon, Nemaset, BBC12 and DS 1879.



House Shelves Action on Redwood Park Expansion

(Continued from Page 1)
last week.

The Council pointed out that government parks and reserves already contain the equivalent of 23 percent of the entire redwood commercial forest acreage and already include the "tallest, largest and oldest specimens."

It also noted that the cost of the existing 58,000-acre park created in 1968 has already exceeded \$172 million, which it said is twice the acquisition cost of the entire national park system. The cost of the new park expansion legislation has already been estimated

BOYCOTT GUIDE

The American labor movement calls on all consumers to stop buying products of the J. P. Stevens Company. You'll find them hiding under these brand names, among others:

SHEETS & PILLOWCASES Beauti-Blend Beuticale Fine Arts Peanuts (comic strip figures) Tastemaker Utica Utica & Mohawk Designer Labels: Yves St. Laurent Angelo Donghia	CARPETS Contender Gulistan Merryweather Tastemaker TABLE LINEN Simtex HOSIERY Big Mama Finesse Hip-Lets Spirit	TOWELS Fine Arts Tastemaker Utica BLANKETS Forstmann Utica
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UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Anderson Cites Benefits of US Oil Cargo Preference Bill

Enactment of the AFL-CIO backed oil cargo preference bill (H.R. 1037) "will enhance our national security, provide about 5,000 jobs for American seamen and shipyard workers, protect our marine environment, improve U.S. balance of payments and generate a savings to the taxpayer."

That's the view of Congressman Glenn M. Anderson (D-San Pedro) who pointed out that a recent report by the General Accounting Office, an independent nonpolitical agency of the federal government, found that any cost increase resulting from enactment of the cargo-preference bill would be less than two-tenths of a cent per gallon.

The legislation, which is being bitterly opposed by the multi-national oil lobby and foreign maritime interests, would require that

9.5 percent of all U.S. oil imports be carried in U.S. flagships by 1982.

At present U.S.-flag tankers bring in only 3.5 percent of all the nation's oil imports.

The legislation would be of substantial benefit to U.S. seamen and shoreside shipyard workers, but attempts to torpedo it are being led by the Republican party's national chairman, Bill Brock, and Senate minority leader Howard Baker, aided by California Congressman Paul McCloskey (R-Menlo Park).

The bill, which has already cleared the House Rules Committee, is expected to be taken up on the House floor next week.

The GAO report concluded "that a reasonable range of cost estimates would be from about 0.15 cents to 0.23 cents per gallon of imported oil."

'Psychology for Union Leaders' Set at UCLA Facility Nov. 13-18

"Psychology for Union Leaders," a program offered on the west coast by the George Meany Labor Center, will be held at UCLA facilities at Lake Arrowhead November 13-18, Gloria Busman, coordinator of UCLA's Center for Labor Research and Education, has announced.

Designed for full-time union officers, staffers, and union trustees, the program is aimed at helping participants gain a fuller understanding of what motivates them as individuals and as members of an organization and explores ways of encouraging supportive participation by other members of their organization. It also will examine

techniques for improving communication skills.

Since the program is limited to 25 participants, union officials wishing to attend or send staffers should contact the UCLA Labor Center, Institute of Industrial Relations, Los Angeles, California 90024 as soon as possible. The phone number is (213) 825-3180.

No tuition is charged but each union is responsible for covering transportation and accommodation expenses for the representatives they send. The full cost for room and meals at Lake Arrowhead will be \$180 for the five days, Busman said.

Supplement to Calif. AFL-CIO's Digest of Bills

AJR 45, as amended in Assembly September 15, 1977—Mori (L., E., & C. A.)—This measure would request the Legislature, through appropriate committees in conjunction with the Office of the Legislative Analyst, to investigate and conduct a study of cosmetology schools in California and to have such committees report their recommendations to the Legislature. June 24, 1977.

Miscellaneous—Good

ASSEMBLY BILL

AB 1628, as amended in Senate September 8, 1977—Greene (Fin., Ins., & Com.)—Existing law provides that tips or gratuities customarily received and retained by a worker in the course of his employment shall be treated as wages paid for unemployment and disability compensation insurance purposes if such tips or gratuities plus the excess of the minimum wage required to be paid constitute substantially the only wage payable to the worker.

This bill would provide that, notwithstanding the above, such tips and gratuities shall also be treated as wages for the purposes of unemployment insurance disability benefits only if they are equal to or greater than \$20 during any calendar month.

This bill would also provide detailed procedures for the reporting of such tips and gratuities, the withholding of worker contributions, and the furnishing of employee statements. April 13, 1977.

Unemployment Insurance—Good

SPECIAL NOTE

AB 1628—Greene, as amended in Senate September 8, 1977, carried in this week's Digest of Bills, was printed in the July 1, 1977 issue as originally introduced.

Publisher's Notice

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THE 1977 SESSION

21 Fed Sponsored, Backed Bills Approved by Governor

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Contractors License Law to include those who undertake the cleaning of grounds of structures. **Signed Aug. 27, 1977.**

AB 884, authored by Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy (D-S.F.), will speed up the permit approval process for development projects by creating a lead agency to serve as a one-stop permit authority. **Signed Sept. 30, 1977.**

AB 968, introduced by Assemblyman Richard Alatorre (D-L.A.), extends unemployment and disability insurance benefits to individuals who do work at home according to specifications of employers on materials or goods furnished by the employer which are required to be returned to the employer or the employer's agent. **Signed Sept. 7, 1977.**

AB 1044, introduced by Assemblyman Art Torres (D-L.A.), alters the method used in computing average annual earnings for temporary disability benefits. Its effect is to increase the minimum temporary disability benefit from \$35 to \$51.33 per week. **Signed Sept. 22, 1977.**

AB 1379, carried by Assemblyman Vic Fazio (D-Fairfield), increases the maximum weekly benefit payable under the employee-financed State Disability Insurance Program from \$119 to \$146 and raises the minimum weekly benefit from \$25 to \$30. This bill will benefit more than 200,000 California workers who suffer disabling off-the-job injuries or illnesses each year. **Signed Sept. 28, 1977.**

AB 1628, carried by Assemblyman Leroy Greene (D-Sacramento), will require tips and gratuities to be treated as wages in determining disability insurance benefits if they are equal to or greater than \$20 during any calendar month. **Signed Sept. 23, 1977.**

AB 2022, carried by Assemblyman Eugene Gualco (D-Sacramento), will require the basic wages for employees of the Office of State Printing to be the prevailing hourly wage paid by private printers in major metropolitan areas in California. **Signed Sept. 30, 1977. Effective immediately.**

SENATE BILLS

SB 32, carried by Senator David A. Roberti (D-Hollywood), is the second bill in a two-bill package introduced in the 1977 session to protect the consumer's right to compare prices at the supermarkets using automated check-out systems. **SB 32** extends the state's item pricing law to Jan. 1, 1980. **Signed Sept. 13, 1977.**

SB 224, carried by Senator Peter Behr (R-San Rafael), extends coverage under the state's Unemployment Insurance and Disability Insurance programs to former inmates of state prisons or institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Corrections. **Signed Sept. 29, 1977. Effective July 1, 1978.**

SB 520, carried by Senator John F. Foran (D-S.F.), assures workers suffering on-the-job disabilities the right to be treated by their personal physician from the first day of injury if the employee has notified his employer in writing that he has a personal physician prior to the date of injury. **Signed Sept. 30, 1977.**

SB 650, carried by Senator John Nejedly (R-Walnut Creek), enacts a statewide litter control, recycling and resource recovery plan under the direction of the Solid Waste Management Board and sets up a State Litter Control, Recycling and Resource Recovery Fund. **Signed Sept. 30, 1977. Effective immediately as a tax levy; becomes operative Jan. 1, 1978; Terminates July 1, 1983.**

SB 671, carried by Senator Alex P. Garcia (D-L.A.), eliminates an existing law which

requires the approval of the Director of Consumer Affairs for the State Board of Barber Examiners before additional duties could be assigned to an examiner-field representative. It authorizes the Board to assign such additional duties "as it deems necessary." The Governor allowed this bill to become law without his signature. **Chaptered Sept. 20, 1977.**

SB 792, carried by Senator John Dunlap (D-Napa), enacts the California Library Services Act to expand library services and facilitate the exchange and coordination of library resources and services between library systems. This bill will enable California, which currently ranks 35th among the nation's 50 states in state aid to libraries, to substantially improve its ranking. The Governor reduced the funding for this measure from \$6,460,000 to \$5,300,000. **Signed Oct. 1, 1977.**

SB 839, carried by Senator Ralph Dills (D-Gardena), extends modified collective bargaining rights to some 90,000 state employees. This bill, which was initially opposed by the California AFL-CIO, was amended to provide for unit determination, maintenance of membership, listing of unfair labor practices, and administration by an independent board. As amended it contains some of the necessary elements essential to protect the integrity of existing units and provide some measure of fairness and due process to state employees. The California Labor Federation subsequently described the bill as "a positive step" toward the goal of full collective bargaining rights for all public employees and urged the Governor to sign it. **Signed Sept. 30, 1977. Effective Jan. 1, 1978 with some provisions not effective until July 1, 1978.**

SB 876, carried by Senator Nate Holden (D-L.A.), increases the amount of casual earnings unemployed workers may earn each week without suffering a reduction in their unemployment insurance benefits from \$18 to \$21. **Signed Sept. 28, 1977.**

SB 1081, carried by Senator Alfred E. Alquist (D-San Jose), will spur the construction of the state's first liquefied natural gas facility to help avert a predicted energy shortage which, experts say, could jeopardize hundreds of thousands of jobs in California within the next several years. **Signed Sept. 16, 1977. Effective immediately.**

SB 1099, carried by Senator Omer L. Rains (D-Oxnard), will eliminate provisions in the state's existing Bank and Corporation Tax Law which subjected certain organizations that were otherwise exempt under the law to tax where expenditures are made to influence or attempt to influence legislation, ballot measures or a recall procedure. It will also exclude severance or terminal pay from gross income under the personal income tax law and from wages or compensation of purposes of unemployment insurance benefits for workers terminated from employment as a direct result of the expansion of a federal redwood park in northern California as a result of federal legislation in 1977 or 1978. **Signed Sept. 30, 1977. Effective immediately as tax levy.**

BILLS VETOED

The two bills vetoed by the Governor were: **AB 860**, carried by Assemblyman Bill Lockyer (D-San Leandro), which would have provided grants to encourage the establishment of recycling centers. As noted above, however, the Governor signed **SB 650** setting up a statewide recycling program.

SB 96, carried by Senator John A. Nejedly (R-Walnut Creek), which would have required the California Highway Commission to allocate not less than 90 percent of all of the funds estimated to be deposited in the State Highway account during the fiscal year as well as all other funds deposited in the account during prior fiscal years that are still available for public mass transit guideway and state highway purposes.

Poll Finds U. S. Willing to Pay For National Health Plan for All

National health care is the only program for which the U.S. public is willing to have its taxes raised.

That's the conclusion of a recent survey made by Patrick Caddell, president of Cambridge Survey Research, Inc., who served as President Carter's official pollster during his election campaign and is now an unofficial Carter advisor.

Nationwide support for increased taxes for a federal health care program has risen from 46 percent in 1975 to 51 percent in 1977, Caddell said in an address to a symposium on national health care in Chicago Tuesday.

Asserting that "national health care is perceived by the public as the last great initiative on the social agenda," Caddell said that the most serious concern of U.S. citizens, other than becoming unemployed, is that of being hit by a serious illness in the family, especially one involving a family breadwinner.

"Most people feel they don't have the resources to pay for a medical catastrophe," he pointed out.

He said his latest survey found that 34 percent of the U.S. public want a national health care program that guarantees medical treatment for all; 18 percent want a totally nationalized medical system; 26 percent want the federal government to pay insurance premiums for the poor; and 16 percent want to keep the current health care delivery system.

Noting that 51 percent of the public supports higher taxes for government health programs while 43 percent is opposed, Caddell added:

"In view of the anti-Washington, anti-government, anti-tax mood, I think this is surprising and I think support for government involvement in health care and for higher taxes will continue to grow."

He said that U.S. taxpayers are increasingly blaming hospitals, drug companies and insurance companies for the sharp rises in medical costs.

State Employee Relations Bill Signed by Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

standing and present it to the legislature for determination.

It also authorizes the Governor and the employee organization to mutually agree on the appointment of a mediator to settle disputes or, as an alternative, to permit either party to request the PERB to appoint a mediator, in which case the costs of mediation would be paid by the Board.

All sections of the bill will become effective on July 1, 1978 except Section 7 which establishes the three-member PERB effective January 1, 1978.

The legislation also gives supervisory employees the right to organize and join their own employee organizations for representation on matters of supervisory employer-employee relations.

The Dills bill defines "state employee" as meaning "any civil service employee of the state, and the teaching staff of schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education or the Superintendent of Public Instruction, except managerial employees, confidential employees and those state employees regularly working outside of the state, and employees of the California Maritime Academy."

The California AFL-CIO, which had initially opposed the bill, withdrew its opposition after the committee approved amendments that:

- ✓ Provide for unit determinations to protect AFL-CIO unions;
- ✓ Spell out unfair labor practices; and,

- ✓ Change the name of the existing Educational Employment Relations Board set up under the Rodda Act to the Public Employment Relations Board and require it to administer the law instead of having the law administered by the State Personnel Board.

During the legislative battle over the bill, an attempt to write a so-called "conscience" clause into the measure was narrowly defeated in an Assembly committee.

The "conscience" clause is a clause that anti-union employers have sought to tack onto various bills repeatedly in recent years. It would have provided that persons with certain religious beliefs would not be required to belong to unions or pay union dues.

Union officials view such clauses as a union-busting device because federal law requires unions to bargain and handle grievances for all workers in the bargaining unit.

"The so-called conscience clause is basically a union-busting ploy garbed in a cloak of religious freedom promoted by anti-union employers in an attempt to create dissension and undermine the financial strength of worker organizations. It also would result in discrimination against workers of different religious beliefs," a union spokesman said.

Board Sets Exam for Plumbers For State Agency Jobs on Nov. 19

Journeyman plumbers or apprentices who are within six months of completing their apprenticeship program may be eligible to take part in an examination that will set up an eligibility list for plumbing jobs with various state agencies, the State Personnel Board has announced.

The final date for filing for the examination is **October 20, 1977**. The examination itself will be held November 19, 1977.

Further information on the plumbers' examination may be obtained by contacting the Board's offices in Los Angeles, Sacramento or San Francisco. The three addresses are:

California State Personnel Board at 801 Capitol Mall, Sacramento 95814 (916-322-2530); or 107 South Broadway, Los Angeles, CA 90012 (213-620-2790); 100 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco 94102 (415-557-0576).

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