

Help Elect Labor's Candidates and Defeat Prop. 13



California AFL-CIO News

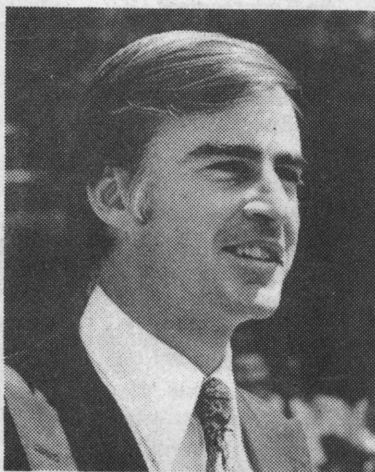
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June 2, 1978

Calif. AFL-CIO Statewide Candidates



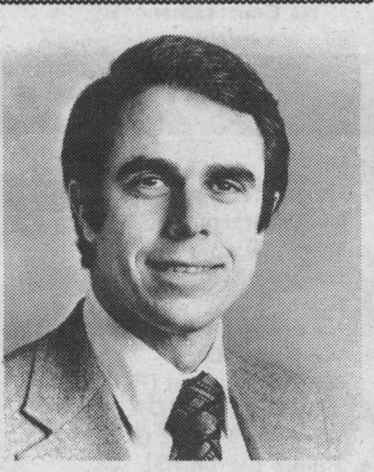
For Governor
EDMUND G. BROWN, JR.



For Lt. Governor
MERVYN M. DYMALLY



Dual Endorsement for State Attorney General
YVONNE B. BURKE



BURT PINES



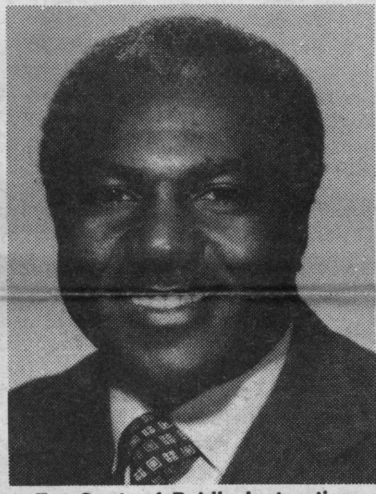
For Secretary of State
MARCH FONG EU



For State Treasurer
JESSE M. UNRUH



For State Controller
KEN CORY



For Supt. of Public Instruction
WILSON RILES

OK of Prop. 8 Urged To Cut Property Taxes & Aid Renters

"Anyone who thinks the state can pull \$7 billion out of its economy and give it to landlords and other business interests without creating a devastating impact on the jobs and welfare of hundreds of thousands of California workers and their families is living in a dream world. That's why the California AFL-CIO is urging a 'YES' vote on Prop. 8 and a 'NO' vote on Prop. 13 in the primary election next Tuesday."

So declared John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, in urging union members throughout the state to volunteer to help get out the vote for Governor Brown and other California AFL-CIO COPE-endorsed candidates as well as for the critical statewide propositions on June 6.

Approval of Proposition 8, which will permit owner-occupied homes to be taxed at a lower rate than other property, will provide a 31 percent tax break to every homeowner in the state, double the property tax credit for renters and provide tax reductions for senior citizens ranging as high as 76 percent, Henning pointed out.

In contrast, he said, the so-called "Apartment House Owners Enrichment Act" embodied in Proposition 13 would not only slash \$7 billion from local government budgets but would result in:

- The elimination of 451,000 jobs;
- The loss of an additional \$1.9 billion in higher federal income taxes as a result of the loss of property tax write offs on income tax returns; and,
- The loss of additional millions of dollars in federal matching funds for educational and other services.

A recent study by the UCLA Department of Finance analyzing the impact of Proposition 13 predicted that it would cause a loss of 451,300 public and private jobs and
(Continued on Page 2)

U. C. Employees 'Open Files' Bill Wins Committee's OK

California AFL-CIO-backed legislation to extend to all University of California employees the same rights to inspect—and correct—any personnel file pertaining to them that is kept by the University as those already accorded all other state employees won the approval of the Assembly Judiciary Committee yesterday.

The bill, **SB 251**, authored by Senator David Roberti (D-Hollywood) and known as the "open files" bill, was approved by an 8 to 1 vote and referred to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

Assembly members voting for the bill were:

Miller (D); Cordova (D); Chel (D); Fazio (D); Imbrecht (R); McVittie (D); Torres (D); and Maxine Waters (D).

Opposed was Assemblyman Ingalls (D).

Reported as absent were: Fenton (D) and Stirling (R).

The bill, which has been opposed by lobbyists for the University, would assure every employee of the University the right of access to all reports, documents, correspondence and all other material including, but not limited to, teaching evaluations and preemployment letters of reference, wherever filed, which pertain to the employee and which are retained by the University.

At present, UC employees are only entitled to summaries of what's in their file and university practice has been to provide summaries.
(Continued on Page 3)

Assembly Panel Hears Plea for 9% U.C. Salary Hike

An Assembly subcommittee on academic salaries at the University of California and the California State University & Colleges system heard extensive testimony Tuesday from officials of the two systems and representatives of academic employees to justify their requests that a 9.9 percent increase be granted in the 1978-79 state budget to academic workers, with additional compensation for librarians.

For the past several years, budget cuts have failed to permit these higher education professors, instructors and librarians to keep pace with rising costs of living,
(Continued on Page 3)

Here's Fed Stand On 13 Statewide Ballot Props.

Here are the recommendations of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, on the 13 statewide propositions to appear on the primary election ballot next Tuesday, June 6:

- Prop. 1—School bonds . . . Vote YES**
- Prop. 2—Water bonds . . . Vote YES**
- Prop. 3—Energy tax exemption Vote YES**
- Prop. 4—School Board votes Vote YES**
- Prop. 5—To limit agency power Vote YES**
- Prop. 6—For elected county sheriffs Vote YES**
- Prop. 7—Workers' Comp. liability pooling Vote NO**
- Prop. 8—Lower Tax rate on owner-occupied homes Vote YES**
- Prop. 9—Ten percent interest rate Vote NO**
- Prop. 10—Tax exemption for rehabilitated residential property Vote YES**
- Prop. 11—County-owned property tax exemption Vote YES**
- Prop. 12—Legislators' pay commission Vote YES**
- Prop. 13—Anti-worker tax shift Vote NO**

COPE-Endorsed Candidates -- Page 2

44 Calif. High School Seniors Win Awards of Merit in State Fed Contest

In addition to the recently announced 31 winners of \$500 scholarships in the California Labor Federation's 28th annual scholarship awards contest, 44 other graduating California high school seniors have been selected by the judges to receive Certificates of Merit for the outstanding quality of their examination papers.

By counties, these 44 seniors are:

ALAMEDA COUNTY: Brent Culmore, 17, of 2675 Turnstone Dr.,

Pleasanton, of Amador Valley High; Merrie Jo DeSilva, 17, of 651 Garside Ct., San Leandro, of Marina High; and Ruth Evelyn Warren, 17, of 6125 Marshall St., Oakland, of Presentation High.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY: Sara Beth Brady, 17, of 62 Richardson, Kensington, of John F. Kennedy High in Richmond; Michael David Frediani, 17, of 1500 Marie Ave., Antioch, of Antioch High; and Julie Raefield, 17, of 1941 Keswick Ln., Concord, of Ygnacio Valley

High.

LOS ANGELES: James A. Andrews, 17, of 5224 Mt. Royal Dr., Los Angeles, of Eagle Rock High; Lillian Bongolan, 18, of 1814 E. 215th St., Carson, of Banning High in Wilmington; Beth Chertock, 18, of 20701 Toluca Ave., Torrance, of West High in Torrance; Patricia Deghi, 17, of 2835 Palmer Dr., Los Angeles, of Providence High in Burbank; Everett Fong, 17, of 10816 Key West Ave., Northridge, of Granada Hills High in Granada

Hills; Arnaud Friedlander, 17, of 227 N. Alta Vista, Monrovia, of Monrovia High; Michael R. Jacobson, 17, 1225 W. Ave. 37, Los Angeles, of Benjamin Franklin High; Linda Koya, 17, of 9020 Roslyndale Ave., Arleta, of John H. Francis Polytechnic High in Sun Valley; James Kazu Kurashige, 17, of 1221 S. Normandie Ave., Los Angeles, of Beverly Hills High in Beverly Hills; Onain Nuchi, 17, of 7815 Lexington, Los Angeles, of Bever-
(Continued on Page 2)

Help Urged to Elect Labor Candidates, Defeat Prop. 13

(Continued from Page 1)

give the state double digit unemployment, Henning pointed out.

In contrast, he noted, approval of Prop. 8 along with rejection of Prop. 13 would result in a gain of 48,000 jobs, a reduction of the state's unemployment rate to 5.6 percent and a gain in personal and corporate incomes of \$2.2 billion.

In urging support for Governor Brown and other COPE-endorsed candidates, Henning emphasized that Governor Brown has "inspired and signed more legislation of lasting significance to California workers than any governor in the history of the state."

Specifically, he cited the bargaining rights bills for teachers, state employees and farm workers; major boosts in workers' compensation and disability insurance benefits, including pregnancy benefits for working women; legislation to keep the state's minimum wage at least as high as the federal pay floor; a ban on professional strikebreakers; and legislation outlawing the employer practice of deducting tips from the minimum wages due workers.

"No such gains would have been possible if California were under conservative control," Henning said.

Moreover, he added, "if Proposition 13 should pass, California workers are going to desperately need representatives in both houses of the state's legislature who will fight for tax reforms that are based on the ability to pay principle and reverse the trend toward shifting more and more of the tax burden onto the backs of middle and low income workers."

At the Congressional level, support for California AFL-CIO-COPE candidates is essential to win enactment of a national health care program for all Americans next year as well as legislation to establish fair federal standards for both unemployment insurance and workers' compensation programs, he noted.

The polls will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. throughout the state next Tuesday. Please be sure to vote and pitch in to help get others to the polls. The job you save could be your own, or your neighbors, he emphasized.

44 Win Awards of Merit in State AFL-CIO Contest

(Continued from Page 1)

ly Hills High; Michael Pepper, 17, or 3408 Longridge, Sherman Oaks, of U. S. Grant High in Van Nuys; Rochelle Rae Roth, 17, of 210 Knob Hill, Redondo Beach, of Redondo Union High; David Toews, 17, of 7809 Croydon Ave., Los Angeles, of Westchester High; and John Trower, 16, of 213 S. Arnaz Dr., Beverly Hills, of Beverly Hills High.

MONTEREY: Katherine Duarte, 18, of 637 Broadway, King City, of King City Union High.

SACRAMENTO: Darren A. Waters, 17, of 133 Dean Terrace, Mather Air Force Base, of Folsom High in Folsom.

SAN BERNARDINO: Gregg Allen Adams, 17, of 15127 Pocahontas Rd., Apple Valley, of Apple Valley High.

SAN DIEGO: Leslie Speer, 17, of 1467 Laurel Ave., Chula Vista, of Bonita Vista High; Kathleen Stenbeck, 17, of 8223 Roy St., Lemon Grove, of Mt. Miguel High; Kay Sundstrom, 18, of 1330 Clove St., El Cajon, of El Cajon Valley High; Sharon Marie Travers, 18, of 1230 Clarence Dr., Vista, of Vista High; and Gary K. Waring, 18, of 5075 Glen Verde Dr., Bonita, of Bonita Vista High in Chula Vista.

SAN FRANCISCO: Lorelei Mar-

COPE's Candidates for June 6 Primary

Here are the endorsement actions made by more than 600 delegates representing California's 1.7 million AFL-CIO

union members at the California Labor Federation's Pre-Primary Endorsement Convention in San Francisco on April 6:

FOR STATEWIDE OFFICES

Governor EDMUND BROWN JR. (D) No Endorsement (R)	State Controller KENNETH CORY (D) No Endorsement (R)
Lieutenant Governor MERVYN M. DYMALLY (D) No Endorsement (R)	Attorney General YVONNE B. BURKE (D) BURT PINES (D) (Dual) No Endorsement (R)
State Treasurer JESSE M. UNRUH (D) No Endorsement (R)	Superintendent of Public Instruction WILSON RILES
Secretary of State MARCH FONG EU (D) No Endorsement (R)	

FOR CONGRESS

District 1. Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (D) No Endorsement (R) 2. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 3. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 4. Vic Fazio (D) No Endorsement (R) 5. John L. Burton (D) No Endorsement (R) 6. Phillip Burton (D) No Endorsement (R) 7. George Miller (D) No Endorsement (R) 8. Ronald V. Dellums (D) No Endorsement (R) 9. Fortney H. (Pete) Stark, Jr. (D) No Endorsement (R) 10. Don Edwards (D) No Endorsement (R) 11. Leo J. Ryan (D) No Endorsement (R) 12. Kirsten Olsen (D) Open (R) 13. Norman Y. Mineta (D) No Endorsement (R) 14. John J. McFall (D) No Endorsement (R) 15. Tony Coelho (D) No Endorsement (R) 16. Leon E. Panetta (D) No Endorsement (R) 17. Open (D) Open (R) 18. Bob Sogge (D) No Endorsement (R) 19. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 20. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 21. James C. Corman (D) No Endorsement (R) 22. No Endorsement (D) No Endorsement (R)	District 23. Anthony C. Bielenson (D) No Endorsement (R) 24. Henry A. Waxman (D) No Endorsement (R) 25. Edward R. Roybal (D) No Endorsement (R) 26. No Endorsement (R) 27. Carey Peck (D) No Endorsement (R) 28. Nate Holden (D) Julian C. Dixon (D) (Dual) No Endorsement (R) 29. Augustus F. "Gus" Hawkins (D) No Endorsement (R) 30. George E. Danielson (D) No Endorsement (R) 31. Charles H. Wilson (D) No Endorsement (R) 32. Glenn M. Anderson (D) No Endorsement (R) 33. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 34. Mark W. Hannaford (D) No Endorsement (R) 35. Jim Lloyd (D) No Endorsement (R) 36. George E. Brown, Jr. (D) No Endorsement (R) 37. Dan Corcoran (D) No Endorsement (R) 38. Jerry M. Patterson (D) No Endorsement (R) 39. William E. "Bill" Farris (D) No Endorsement (R) 40. Jim McGuy (D) No Endorsement (R) 41. John French (D) No Endorsement (R) 42. Lionel Van Deerlin (D) No Endorsement (R) 43. Edward M. Skagen (D) No Endorsement (R)
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FOR STATE SENATE

District 2. Barry Keene (D) No Endorsement (R) 4. John F. Dunlap (D) No Endorsement (R) 6. John F. Foran (D) No Endorsement (R) 8. John W. Holmdahl (D) No Endorsement (R) 10. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 12. Jerry Smith (D) No Endorsement (R) 14. George N. Zenovich (D) No Endorsement (R) 16. Walter W. Stiern (D) No Endorsement (R) 18. Omer L. Rains (D) No Endorsement (R) 20. Alan Robbins (D) No Endorsement (R)	District 22. Alan Sieroty (D) No Endorsement (R) 24. Alex P. Garcia (D) No Endorsement (R) 26. Alfred H. Song (D) No Endorsement (R) 28. Ralph C. Dills (D) No Endorsement (R) 30. Diane Edith Watson (D) No Endorsement (R) 32. Ruben S. Ayala (D) No Endorsement (R) 34. Robert Presley (D) No Endorsement (R) 36. Ron Cordova (D) Gil Ferguson (R) 38. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 40. James R. Mills (D) No Endorsement (R)
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tins, 17, of 480 Panorama Dr., San Francisco, of the Star of the Sea Academy; Ann O'Regan, 17, of 1427 Wayland St., San Francisco, of Immaculate Conception Academy; Peter Radcliff, 17, of 811 Castro St., San Francisco, of Lowell High; Mary Catherine Ryan, 17, of 623 Baker St., San Francisco, of Star of the Sea Academy;

FOR STATE ASSEMBLY

District 1. Open (R) 2. Oscar Klee (D) Sam J. Sacco (D) (Dual) No Endorsement (R) 3. Open (D) Open (R) 4. Thomas M. Hannigan (D) Betsy Marchand (D) (Dual) No Endorsement (R) 5. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 6. Leroy F. Greene (D) No Endorsement (R) 7. Norman Waters (D) 8. Mike Gage (D) No Endorsement (R) 9. Michael Wornum (D) No Endorsement (R) 10. Daniel E. Boatwright (D) No Endorsement (R) 11. John T. Knox (D) No Endorsement (R) 12. Tom Bates (D) No Endorsement (R) 13. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 14. Bill Lockyer (D) No Endorsement (R) 15. S. Floyd Mori (D) No Endorsement (R) 16. Art Agnos (D) No Endorsement (R) 17. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D) No Endorsement (R) 18. Leo T. McCarthy (D) No Endorsement (R) 19. Louis J. Papan (D) No Endorsement (R) 20. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 21. Victor Calvo (D) No Endorsement (R) 22. Russell J. "Rusty" Hammer (D) Richard D. Hayden (R) 23. John Vasconcellos (D) No Endorsement (R) 24. Leona H. Egeland (D) No Endorsement (R) 25. No Endorsement (D) No Endorsement (R) 26. Carmen Perino (D) No Endorsement (R) 27. John E. Thurman (D) 28. Henry J. Mello (D) No Endorsement (R) 29. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 30. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 31. Richard Lehman (D) No Endorsement (R) 32. No Endorsement (D) No Endorsement (R) 33. No Endorsement (D) No Endorsement (R) 34. Larry Chimbole (D) No Endorsement (R) 35. Gary K. Hart (D) No Endorsement (R) 36. Open (D) Charles R. Imbrecht (R) 37. Hal Goldman (D) No Endorsement (R) 38. Roger Bollinger (D) No Endorsement (R) 39. Jim Keyser (D) No Endorsement (R) 40. Tom Bane (D) No Endorsement (R)	District 41. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 42. Open (D) Open (R) 43. Howard L. Berman (D) 44. Mel Levine (D) No Endorsement (R) 45. Herschel Rosenthal (D) No Endorsement (R) 46. Mike Roos (D) No Endorsement (R) 47. Teresa Hughes (D) No Endorsement (R) 48. Maxine Waters (D) No Endorsement (R) 49. Gwen Moore (D) No Endorsement (R) 50. Curtis R. Tucker (D) No Endorsement (R) 51. Dave Helgevoid (D) No Endorsement (R) 52. Vincent Thomas (D) No Endorsement (R) 53. No Endorsement (D) No Endorsement (R) 54. Frank Vicencia (D) No Endorsement (R) 55. Richard Alatorre (D) No Endorsement (R) 56. Art Torres (D) No Endorsement (R) 57. Mike Cullen (D) No Endorsement (R) 58. Fred W. Chel (D) No Endorsement (R) 59. Jack R. Fenton (D) No Endorsement (R) 60. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 61. No Endorsement (D) No Endorsement (R) 62. Sandy Baldonado (D) No Endorsement (R) 63. Bruce Young (D) 64. George M. Juric (D) No Endorsement (R) 65. Bill McVittie (D) No Endorsement (R) 66. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 67. Open (D) Open (R) 68. Walt Ingalls (D) No Endorsement (R) 69. Open (D) Open (R) 70. No Endorsement (D) Bruce Nestande (R) 71. Chef Wray (D) No Endorsement (R) 72. Open (D) Open (R) 73. Dennis Mangers (D) No Endorsement (R) 74. James M. Parker (D) Bob Wilkes (R) 75. Open (D) No Endorsement (R) 76. Open (D) Open (R) 77. Open (D) Open (R) 78. Lawrence Kapiloff (D) No Endorsement (R) 79. Pete Chacon (D) No Endorsement (R) 80. Wadie P. Deddeh (D) No Endorsement (R)
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FOR STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

District 1. George R. Reilly (D) No Endorsement (R) 2. Iris G. Sankey (D) No Endorsement (R)	District 3. William M. Bennett (D) No Endorsement (R) 4. Richard Nevins (D) No Endorsement (R)
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Aragon High; Robert Michael Mantler, 18, of 2460 Princeton Dr., San Bruno, of Crestmoor High; Lynn G. Paul, 18, of 1735 Echo Ave., San Mateo, also of Aragon High; Girard R. Ramsay, 17, of 274 Sterling Ave., Pacifica, of Terra Nova High; and David Steinberg, 17, of 2499 Trenton Dr., San Bruno, of Crestmoor High.

SANTA BARBARA: Michael Carroll, 17, of 1505 West Cherry, Lompoc, of Lompoc Sr. High.

SANTA CLARA: Anne Mooring, 17, of 137 Kellogg Way, Santa Clara, of Cupertino High in Cupertino.

YOLO: Fred Fuchslin, 17, of 814 Rosewood Way, Woodland, of Woodland High.

U.C. Employees 'Open Files' Bill Wins Committee's OK

(Continued from Page 1)
maries only at the end of a review procedure.

In the course of testimony in support of the bill, representatives of university employees pointed out that the employee has no way to tell whether the summary is accurate, no way to know what's being summarized and no way to appeal.

The upshot is UC employees may be denied a promotion or tenure, at present, as a result of incorrect or unjust or unfounded

charges contained in their files, UC employee representatives charged.

SB 251 would set up a procedure to enable employees to request correction or deletion of erroneous materials in their records and requires the Chancellor of the campus either to accede to the employees' request or to notify the employee in writing of the refusal, state the reasons for the refusal and inform the employee of appeal procedures.

Last week, the California AFL-

CIO wired all 11 members of the Committee to urge them to support the bill, saying:

"California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, asks that you extend to University of California employees the same access to personnel files as is now granted state college and university employees. Please vote 'YES' on SB 251 by Senator Roberti."

The Roberti bill was also strongly supported by the University Council of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO.

'Be Wary of Hospital Cost Control Panels'

All AFL-CIO affiliates are being urged to refuse to serve on voluntary hospital cost control committees being formed by the American Hospital Assn., American Medical Assn. and the Federation of American Hospitals by Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Seidman said that the AFL-CIO has refused to serve on a committee composed of the above organizations because it considers their drive "a vehicle for holding down wages of hospital workers."

On May 10 the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted a statement on "hospital cost containment" voicing support for President Carter's announced aim to develop

"an effective and fair anti-inflation program" to curb soaring hospital costs. But, the council said:

"Such legislation must not create incentives for hospitals to hold down the wages of already low-paid hospital workers. We could not tolerate such a blatant injustice. Such unfair treatment of hospital workers is all the more indefensible since even the Council on Wage and Price Stability has admitted that sharply escalating non-labor costs — not wages — have been responsible for virtually the entire hospital cost increase."

The Council's statement urged the Congress "to enact effective

hospital cost containment legislation without wage controls on low-paid hospital workers."

But it also noted that even the enactment of such legislation "will not bring a halt to rapidly rising health care costs since it will not affect physicians' fees and other health care costs" which are also increasing too rapidly.

"Only a universal and comprehensive national health insurance program with effective and fair cost controls and incentives for improving the quality and enhancing the efficiency of health care will bring both lasting health care cost containment and adequate health care to the American people," the Council declared.

Assembly Panel Hears Plea for 9% U.C. Salary Hike

(Continued from Page 1)
they said.

As a result, not only have the workers themselves lost real income but the state's higher education system has lost valued instructional and research resources to other institutions and to private industry, they pointed out.

Among those testifying for the raises were: Douglas Barrett, of the California AFL-CIO; Warren Kessler, president, United Professors of California; David Novogrodsky, University of California AFT; and Mary Blackburn, past president, University Federation of Librarians, AFT.

Earlier the California Labor Federation had wired members of the Assembly Ways and Means subcommittee urging support for the increase saying:

"California Labor Federation AFL-CIO, urges you to vote for a nine percent salary increase for University of California faculty as proposed by President Saxon. Our hope of retaining adequate faculty rests upon adequate compensation."

The subcommittee took all testimony under submission. A vote is scheduled after June 6.

Publisher's Notice

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INJUNCTION DENIED

Long-Stalled Pact For Warm Springs Dam Is Awarded

An \$118.7 million contract for work on the California AFL-CIO-backed Warm Springs Dam northwest of Healdsburg in Sonoma County was awarded this week by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers just hours after the U.S. District Court of Appeal refused to issue an order to bar the contract that had been sought by environmentalists.

An official of the Army Corps of Engineers said that the contract was awarded immediately after the decision against issuance of an injunction because a delay of even a day would have required the Corps to send the project back for new bids.

The Corps also authorized an immediate start on the long-delayed project. The project has been stymied by litigation since 1974.

Total cost for the new earth-filled dam, which was estimated at \$42 million in 1962 has increased in the ensuing 16 years to a current estimate of \$220 million.

The dam is designed to rise to a height of 319 feet and be 2,990 feet wide. It will create a 3,600-acre lake to be known as Lake Sonoma that will extend 12 miles up Dry Creek and seven miles up Warm Springs Creek.

The winning bid was submitted by Auburn Constructors of Danville.

46 Million Job Openings

The vast majority of the 46 million job openings expected to arise between 1976 and 1985 will require less than 4 years of college training; according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Outlook Handbook.

VOTE YES on Prop. 8

High Court Ruling Puts Crimp In OSHA's Inspection Rights

The U.S. Supreme Court has put a sharp crimp in federal job safety inspection efforts by ordering government inspectors to obtain a warrant if employers refuse them entry to workplaces to check on occupational hazards.

The 5-3 decision struck down a key section of the 1970 job safety law that allowed Occupational Safety & Health Administration inspectors "to enter without delay and at reasonable times" any of the 6 million workplaces under the agency's jurisdiction for a routine inspection.

But the full impact of the ruling may not be known for some time — depending on what delays OSHA encounters in petitioning U.S. district court judges for warrants and if employers attempt to use the decision as a loophole to avoid spot-check investigations.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said the agency is not anticipating any special difficulty in obtaining warrants for inspections.

To obtain a warrant where employers insist on one, she observed, the court held that "OSHA need not show specific evidence of an existing violation at the workplace."

Although the court majority declared the inspection clause of the safety act unconstitutional, it tempered its decision by saying that warrant petitions may be eas-

ily justified by showing that "reasonable legislative or administrative standards for conducting an inspection are satisfied. . . ."

Dr. Bingham found this to mean "the court's ruling thus falls right into line with our policy announced last year of directing 95 percent of our inspection activity toward high-hazard industries."

She also stressed that the ruling "does not change the employer's responsibility . . . in providing safe and healthful workplaces."

The AFL-CIO, which had filed a friend of the court brief on behalf of the Labor Dept., expressed disappointment in the ruling.

"The decision can delay and complicate OSHA's job of insuring the health and safety of America's workplaces — and that's not good for workers," the federation observed.

"We expect, however, that the Dept. of Labor will immediately seek warrants from the courts in accordance with the standards set by the Supreme Court and get on with the job of protecting the health and safety of working men and women."

Bingham said OSHA was reviewing the decision carefully and that it would soon be issuing instructions to its field staff on new inspection procedures.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-

N.J.), who co-authored the safety law, said he was "shocked by the thrust of the majority decision."

He said the ruling was particularly disturbing in view of the strides made by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and Dr. Bingham toward redirecting the goals of the agency.

"They have worked to make the OSHA program responsive to the very real needs of America's workers, and anything that impedes their progress is greatly troubling indeed," Williams declared.

The decision, written by Justice Byron R. White, affirms a 1976 ruling by a three-judge panel in Idaho which held that surprise inspections violated an employer's constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment.

The case was initiated by Ferrol G. Barlow, owner of a Pocatello plumbing and heating firm, who had refused to allow an OSHA compliance officer to inspect the company's work area.

Barlow was supported in the constitutional fight by right-wing and employer groups, including the John Birch Society and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

White was joined in the majority ruling by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Thurgood Marshall and

Fed-Backed Rape Prevention Bill Gets Assembly Panel's OK

California AFL-CIO-backed legislation to require the state to provide a rape prevention program for state employees won the unanimous approval of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee Wednesday. The vote was 11 to 0. The bill now goes to the Assembly floor.

The bill, **AB 2807** introduced by Assemblywoman Maxine Waters (D-L.A.), would require the state to provide rape prevention instructional classes one hour before or one hour after the workshift or during the lunch break, with the heads of local agencies to determine the most suitable time.

As amended, the bill contains a two-year sunset provision and will require a report on participation by state employees and on the effect of the program in decreasing the incidence of rape at state facilities.

Prior to the Committee's ac-

tion, Kathleen Kinnick, director of women's activities for the California Labor Federation, and Joyce Harlan, president of the Clerical and Allied Service Employees union, testified in support of the measure, pointing out that there are presently between 33,000 and 40,000 female state clerical employees and that the incidence of rape on state premises — in restrooms, hallways and parking lots — is on the increase.

So-called "buddy systems," they said, are inefficient because they result in doubling the lost time involved.

The fact that there are only 250 state police for the entire state demonstrates the lack of adequate police protection, they said.

Assemblywoman Waters also testified that she felt uneasy when she worked late and walked the empty corridors of the capitol alone.

inspections, adding up to additional administrative costs for the agency.

The minority also held that the Constitution did not prohibit the kind of inspections that OSHA had conducted without a warrant.

The 1970 law provides that the agency may inspect workplaces during regular working hours and at "other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner. . . ."

Since OSHA became operational in 1971, it had conducted about 400,000 inspections. With its 1,300 inspectors, the agency conducts about 60,000 inspections annually. Since about 6 million workplaces are covered by the safety act, OSHA can only inspect fewer than 2 percent of the establishments every year.

Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

Justices John P. Stevens, William H. Rehnquist and Harry A. Blackmun filed a dissent. Justice William J. Brennan did not participate.

The majority contended that most businessmen would continue to allow OSHA inspectors entry to their workplaces without demanding a warrant.

The minority disagreed, warning that OSHA would encounter "undue enforcement problems" with an expected increase of refusals for voluntary compliance to in-

VOTE NO on Prop. 13

THE CALIFORNIA AFL-CIO's

DIGEST OF BILLS

The measures below introduced in the 1977-78 regular session of the California Legislature are classified by the California Labor Federation as "Good," "Bad," or "Watch†". An asterisk (*) indicates a bill sponsored by the California Labor Federation. A "Watch†" designation indicates that the Federation will defer to the wishes of affected affiliates on the ultimate classification of the bill. Such bills are printed in the digest to inform affiliates involved. No bill may be taken up until 30 days after the date of introduction indicated in the digest, except by a three-quarters vote. When the abbreviation (H.A.D.) appears in the digest following the author's name, it means that the measure has been held at the Speaker's desk in the House of origin and has not yet been assigned to a committee.

ASSEMBLY BILLS

AB 3244 — Arnett (Ed.) — (1) The Ryan Act minimum requirements for a teaching credential, other than a designated subjects credential, include completion of an approved program of professional preparation, as defined.

This bill would permit this requirement to be satisfied by student teaching or its equivalent either in public schools or in specified private schools.

(2) The Ryan Act minimum requirements for a life credential include 2 years of teaching experience in a California public school.

This bill would, in addition, permit this requirement to be satisfied by teaching at a private school.

(3) The Ryan Act requires professional preparation to include student teaching, designated as student internship programs.

This bill would designate such programs as supervised field work programs. . . .

. . . . This bill would appropriate \$600,000 to the Department of Education for allocation and disbursement to students in the form of a voucher to be used to pay school districts or schools and teacher preparation institutions for costs incurred in providing an approved supervised field work program. . . . March 27, 1978.

Education—Watch†

AB 3246 — Chacon (H. & C. D.) — Under present law a redevelopment plan submitted to the Legislative body of a community for adoption must contain a neighborhood impact report, as specified, if the redevelopment project area contains low- or moderate-income housing.

This bill would expand the information required to be included in such neighborhood impact reports to provide for an estimate of the number of low- and moderate-income persons to be displaced, a description of existing and planned housing opportunities for such persons, including the number of low- and moderate-income housing units to be constructed pursuant to the redevelopment plan. . . . March 27, 1978.

Housing—Watch†

AB 3247—Calvo (Fin., Ins., & Com.)—Existing law does not require the Public Utilities Commission to establish a loan program for the purpose of financing solar energy systems.

This bill would require that such a program be established and would specify that the solar energy systems so financed shall be for residential and commercial uses that would otherwise require electricity or natural gas. . . . March 27, 1978.

Energy—Good

AB 3249 — Torres (L., E., & C. A.) — Existing law does not specifically require an employer to provide employees with information known to the employer regarding possible adverse effects on human beings of chemical substances which employees may be exposed to in the course and scope of their employment.

This bill would specifically require every employer to provide each employee, and the employee organization of such employee, with all such information, and would require the employer to make written inquiry to the manufacturer of each chemical substance which employees may be exposed to, and which is not produced by the employer, regarding possible adverse effects on human beings as a result of exposure to the chemical substance. March 27, 1978.

Labor Code—Good

AB 3277 — Antonovich (Crim. J.) — Present law requires state agencies to make maximum utilization of prison-made goods.

This bill would require such agencies to give preference in their purchases to prison-made goods. . . . March 28, 1978.

Prison Labor—Bad

AB 3280 — Fenton (L., E., & C. A.) — Existing law requires an employer to obtain a permit from the Division of Industrial Safety . . . places of employment which by their nature involve a substantial risk of injury. An employer whose permit is revoked may appeal the revocation to the Director of Industrial Safety.

This bill would provide that the filing of an appeal to the director from a permit revocation by the division shall not stay the revocation, but would permit the director to issue an order staying the revocation while the appeal is pending.

This bill would also permit the division to apply to the superior court for an injunction restraining an employer from engaging in activity for which a permit is required. March 28, 1978.

Labor Code—Good

AB 3282—Fenton (L., E., & C.A.)—Existing Cal-OSHA law provides, among other things, that the Division of Industrial Safety has jurisdiction over every place of employment in California. "Place of employment" is generally defined to include any place where employment is carried on except a place over which safety jurisdiction is vested in other specified agencies.

This bill would redefine such term to mean any place where employment is carried on except a place over which health and safety jurisdiction is vested by law in, and actively exercised by, such other agencies.

Existing law provides that the Division of Industrial Safety has jurisdiction over the safety of, among others, employees of steam railroads employed in shops devoted to the construction or repair of railroad equipment.

This bill would provide instead, that the division has jurisdiction over the safety and health of railroad employees. March 28, 1978.

Labor Code—Good

AB 3283—Fenton (L., E., & C.A.)—Existing law requires that in any investigation or hearing before the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board, the deposition of witnesses be taken in the manner prescribed by law for like depositions in civil actions in the superior courts of this state.

This bill would instead require that such depositions be taken in such a manner as the appeals board may prescribe. March 28, 1978.

Labor Code—Bad

AB 3284—Fenton (L., E., & C.A.)—Existing law requires the Bureau of Investigations in the Division of Industrial Safety to, among other things, direct accident investigations involving violations of standards, orders, or special orders in which there is serious injury to 5 or more employees or death and to refer the results of such investigation to the city attorney or district attorney having jurisdiction for appropriate action.

This bill would make such referral by the bureau to the city attorney or district attorney in such cases permissive, instead of mandatory. March 28, 1978.

Labor Code—Bad

ASSEMBLY BILLS (Cont'd)

AB 3293—Lockyer (L., E., & C.A.)—Existing law exempts any person from the provisions of the Employment Agency Act who is engaged in the business of management consulting and who recommends a person for a management position provided, among other things, the starting salary for such position is not less than \$20,000 per year and the person does not advertise positions for which the starting salary is less than \$20,000 per year.

This bill would increase such salaries to not less than \$30,000 in order to qualify for such exemption. March 28, 1978.

Employment Agencies—Good

AB 3304—Calvo (Res., L.U., & E.) . . . This bill would authorize the Director of Forestry to enter into cost-sharing agreements with eligible landowners, as defined, pursuant to which the landowner will undertake forest improvement work, as defined; authorize the director to make a grant, as specified, to a forest landowner who has entered into an undue hardship agreement with the Controller for the payment of inheritance taxes; authorize the director to make loans for forest resource improvement work to cover the landowner's cost share payment under a forest improvement work agreement; require a landowner, in order to be eligible to participate in such agreements and loans, to, among other things, submit a long-term forest land management plan. . . .

. . . This bill would enact the California Urban Forestry Act of 1978 under which the Department of Forestry would be required to provide technical assistance to urban areas with respect to urban forestry, as defined, and the director would be authorized to make grants to cities, counties, districts, and nonprofit organizations for specified urban forestry purposes in accordance with guidelines required to be established by the board by December 31, 1979.

(3) Existing law does not specifically authorize the department to conduct surveys, studies, and research concerning the utilization of wood wastes. . . .

This bill would so specifically provide.

(4) The bill would create the Forest Resources Development Fund, appropriate \$77,000,000 for transfer to such fund. . . .

(5) Existing law authorizes the payment of inheritance taxes subsequent to disposition of the estate under an agreement with the Controller when the payment of taxes prior to distribution would result in undue hardship to the estate, including hardship resulting from taxes imposed on qualified family property.

This bill would define qualified family property for such purposes to include a timber-growing enterprise.

. . . This bill would also entitle a taxpayer to a deduction with the amortization of the amortizable basis of any forest land improvement, as defined. March 28, 1978.

State and Local Government—Watch

AB 3305—Cordova (Fin., Ins., & Com.) . . . This bill would require that, severance or termination payments to an individual, whether vested or not, be construed to constitute wages or compensation for personal services for purposes of the unemployment insurance law. March 28, 1978.

Unemployment Insurance—Bad

AB 3309—Hayden (Fin., Ins., & Com.)—Existing law provides that any classification of risks and premium rates or system of rating for insurance covering employers against their liability for compensation or damages under the United States Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act is subject to specified rating provisions.

This bill would exempt such rates as are calculated using out-of-state experience. March 28, 1978.

Insurance—Bad

AB 3312—Levine (Res., L.U., & E.)—Existing law authorizes the Attorney General to bring an action for equitable relief from damage or threatened damage to the environment or natural resources.

This bill would extend such provisions to permit any city, city and county, or county to authorize their city attorney or county counsel to maintain such an action under such provisions when the natural resources in question are located wholly or partly within the city, county, or city and county. March 28, 1978.

Ecology—Bad

AB 3323—Cullen (Rev. & Tax.) . . . This bill authorizes the board to allocate as many weeks of racing to a lessee of the California Exposition and State Fair as it determines would serve the purposes of the Horse Racing Law. The bill would authorize the board to grant licenses for more than one type of racing. March 28, 1978.

Labor Unions—Watch

AB 3331 — Hart (P. E. & Ret.) — Existing Public Employees' Retirement Law enumerates state employees who come within the state safety membership category, and, among others, includes certain persons employed to perform full-time active firefighting duties under the title of campus firefighter.

This bill would include in the state safety membership category, persons employed under the title of campus firefighter who performed active firefighting duties for the state on April 1, 1973, and who, on January 1, 1979, performed such duties for a local agency providing fire protection under contract to the state. March 28, 1978.

Labor Unions—Good

AB 3332 — Young (L., E., & C.A.) — Existing law permits the Labor Commissioner to provide for a hearing in any action to recover wages, penalties, or other demands for compensation; provides for findings of fact and orders, decisions, or awards by the commissioner; and permits the parties to seek review of such order, decision, or award in the superior court.

This bill would permit the parties to seek review in either the municipal or superior court, in accordance with the appropriate rules of jurisdiction. . . .

Existing law permits the commissioner to prosecute all actions for the collection of wages, penalties, and demands of persons who in his judgment are both financially unable to employ counsel and who he believes have valid and enforceable claims.

This bill would delete the requirement that such persons, in the judgment of the commissioner, be financially unable to employ counsel. March 28, 1978.

Labor Code—Bad

AB 3334—Young (L., E., & C.A.)—Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to negligently fail to prevent articles or materials under his custody or control from being taken to a home for manufacture by industrial homework without a valid industrial homework license.

This bill would instead make it a misdemeanor for such a person to knowingly fail to prevent such articles or materials from being taken to a home for such purposes.

Existing law provides that possession, control or custody of articles or materials for the purpose of manufacture by industrial homework by a person other than the owner or operator of a factory shall be presumptive evidence that said owner or operator has negligently failed to prevent articles or materials under his custody or control from being taken to a home for manufacture by industrial homework, where it is established that such owner or operator is entitled to possession, control or custody of such articles.

This bill would delete such provisions.

Existing law provides that any goods which constitute evidence of a violation of industrial homework laws shall be confiscated by the Division of Industrial Welfare.

This bill would, in addition, provide that only enough goods necessary to constitute evidence of such violation shall be confiscated unless it can be proven that the manufacturer has actual knowledge that the industrial homework laws are being violated.

Existing law requires the division to destroy confiscated goods produced by illegal industrial homework.

This bill would instead require the division to donate such goods to charity. March 28, 1978.

Labor Code—Bad

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION

SJR 42 — Russell (Ris.) — This measure would memorialize the Congress of the United States to prepare and submit a constitutional amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring, in the absence of a national emergency, that the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total estimated federal revenues for that fiscal year; would memorialize the Congress, alternatively, to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing such an amendment; and would propose that the legislature of the other states memorialize the Congress to take such action. March 27, 1978. **Miscellaneous—Bad**