

70,000 Unionists at October 24 Labor for Jobs and Justice Rally in San Francisco

EDITORIAL

## The October 24 Movement

By JOHN F. HENNING  
Executive Secretary-Treasurer  
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

Of all the implications emerging from the 1982 elections in California the most profound was the concept of union solidarity and pride that dramatized the united labor march and rally of October 24th in San Francisco.

Anti-labor elements should understand that in the political sense the marching has only begun.

The October 24th demonstration not only united the AFL-CIO, Teamsters and ILWU in one inspiring example but also gave 70,000 union members the chance to tell America of their faith in Labor whatever the fortunes of political war.

The marchers were defying the Reagan government in Washington, they were scolding Reaganite puppets in Congress and they were committing themselves to the idea of structural unity in Labor's House.

On October 24 the AFL-CIO, Teamsters and ILWU were indeed One Big Union. Nothing made this clearer than the addresses of AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Teamster General Secretary-Treasurer Ray Schoesling and ILWU President Jimmy Herman.

The three spoke with the one voice of Labor unity and Labor liberalism. The three called for the defeat of Reaganism and the building of a liberal America. The three by their presence symbolized a New Beginning.

The momentum of October 24th must not be wasted. As Lane Kirkland has observed, Labor has been taking to the streets in comparable demonstrations all across the country.

The California Labor Federation is herewith pledged to assist all central councils in local or regional approaches to the example of October 24th. We've only begun.

## Calif. AFL-CIO Calls Parley On International Affairs

A conference on international affairs that will cover the national AFL-CIO's view of the overall global situation as well as its concerns in such explosive areas as South Africa, El Salvador, and Poland will be held at the Hilton Hotel at Mason and O'Farrell Streets in San Francisco on **Thursday, December 2.**

Principal speaker at the conference, which is sponsored by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, will be Irving Brown, director of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Department.

Other speakers will include: Nana Mahomo, director of the African American Labor Center's South African Project, speaking on South Africa;

William Dougherty, executive director of the American Institute

for Free Labor Development, speaking on El Salvador and other Latin-American countries; and,

Tonia Papke, a consultant to the AIFLD who is an agricultural cooperative financial specialist who has worked with the campesinos in El Salvador on their entitlement to land parcels, speaking on El Salvador.

There will also be a speaker to discuss the situation in Poland.

Registration fee for each participant is \$10. Checks should be made payable to the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and sent to: California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, 995 Market Street, Suite 310, San Francisco, Ca. 94103, Attn: December 2, Conference.

A notification of the conference  
(Continued on Page 4)

## State Fed Hails Gain of Six Liberal Seats in Congress

"The election of six more progressive representatives to California's 45-member Congressional delegation and a net gain of two seats in the State Senate are victories of major proportions and will obviously be a big factor in the imminent battles to save Social Security and block other anti-worker legislation," John F. Henning, executive officer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, said this week as the dust from one of California's closest gubernatorial elections was still settling.

Asserting that "race made the difference" in the gubernatorial election, Henning declared:

"A white Tom Bradley would

have walked in."

"The narrow margin of Governor Deukmejian's victory — 49 percent to 48.3 percent — coupled

with the substantial majority of Democrats elected to both houses of the legislature makes it clear

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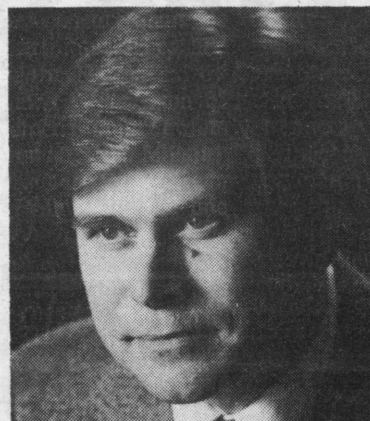
## New Faces in the House



DOUGLAS H. BOSCO  
Ousts Clausen in 1st Dist.



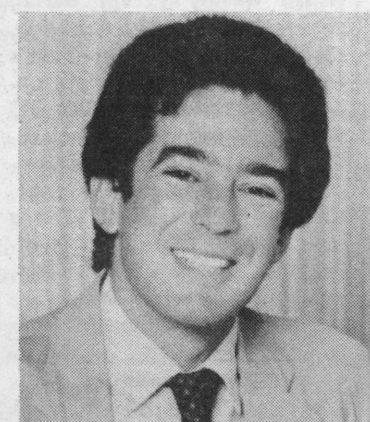
BARBARA BOXER  
Defeats Dennis McQuaid



RICHARD LEHMAN  
Swamps GOP Foe



HOWARD BERMAN  
Winner in 26th Dist.



MEL LEVINE  
Victorious in 27th C. D.



ESTEBAN "ED" TORRES  
Triumphs in 34th Dist.

### PROP. 14 DEFEATED

### Vote Backs Labor 8 Out of 9 Times on Ballot Measures

California voters concurred with eight out of the nine "Yes" or "No" recommendations made by the California AFL-CIO on the 15 statewide propositions on the November 2 ballot, defeating **Proposition 14**, a Republican Party-backed measure that was aimed at giving the minority party greater clout in reapportioning the state's legislative districts and thereby undermining majority rights. It was beaten by a 55 to 45 percent margin.

They approved all five of the labor-backed, job-creating bond issues involved in Propositions 1 through 5.

The voters also defeated another labor-opposed measure, **Proposition 9**, which would have amended the state constitution to permit the legislature to resume lending public school textbooks to private schools. Last year the state supreme court ruled that the textbook loan program violated the state constitution.

Approval of **Prop. 1** will allow the state to sell \$500 million in school bonds to finance new school construction.

**Prop. 2** authorizes a \$280 million general obligation bond issue to finance the remodeling of county jails.

(Continued on Page 2)



## Vote Backs Labor 8 Out of 9 Times on Ballot Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

**Prop. 3** the Veterans Bond Act, authorizes the state to sell \$450 million to finance Cal-Vet programs.

**Prop. 4** authorizes \$85 million in bond sales to acquire undeveloped property in the Lake Tahoe region for conservation and environmental purposes.

**Prop. 5**, the First-Time Home Buyers' Bond Act, authorizes the sale of \$200 million in general obligation bonds to provide reduced interest mortgage loans for first-time home buyers. These loans may be as much as five percentage points below the prevailing market interest rates.

Another labor victory was scored when the voters rejected Prop. 11, a California AFL-CIO-opposed measure to require a deposit of at least five cents on certain beer and soft drink containers by a 56 to 44 percent margin.

**Prop. 7**, a labor-backed measure to restrict from the definition of "new construction" in property taxation of certain fire protection installations, however, was defeated.

The California AFL-CIO made "No Recommendation" on Props. 6, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 15. But here's how they were decided:

**Prop. 6**, the Public Pension Fund Investment Constitutional Amendment, would have permitted the legislature to make changes in the investment options of public pensions and retirement funds. It was defeated by a 61 to 39 percent margin.

**Prop. 8**, which amends the constitution to let local governments transfer funds to local agencies based on the agency's anticipated total revenues during the fiscal year, was approved by a margin of 51 to 49 percent.

**Prop. 10**, which would have allowed the legislature to let individual counties unify their municipal and justice courts with the superior courts if the voters approved, was defeated by a 65 to 35 margin. This measure would have elevated municipal court justices to superior court justices but opponents argued that its real purpose was to raise the salaries of municipal court justices.

**Prop. 12**, one of the most controversial measures on the ballot, which directs the Governor to inform President Reagan that California voters are urging immediate negotiations with the Soviet Union for a bilateral and verifiable halt to the production, testing and deployment of all nuclear weapons by both countries, won approval by a 52 to 48 percent margin. Nuclear freeze measures were also approved in Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Michigan and Oregon. But a nuclear freeze measure in Arizona was defeated.

President Reagan had urged opposition to the measures, insisting that a freeze would increase the dangers of war. But supporters maintained that existing technology makes the halting of deployment, production and testing of nuclear weapons sufficiently verifiable through the use of seismic devices and infrared photographic techniques.

**Prop. 13**, which was backed by conservationists but opposed by landowners and growers, would have barred further dams or diversions from the Eel, Klamath, Smith and Trinity Rivers as well as part of the American River. It was defeated by a 65 to 35 percent margin.

**Prop 15**, an initiative measure to require the registration of handguns was defeated by a 63 to 37 percent vote.

# 1982 Statewide Election Winners

Here is a complete list of winners in the general election held Tuesday, November 2, 1982, based on the latest returns available as gathered from the wire services and various counties' registrars of voters. The letter (D) designates Democrat, the letter (R) Republican. An asterisk (\*) indicates an incumbent.

## STATEWIDE OFFICES

**Governor** . . . . . **GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN (R)**  
**U. S. Senator** . . . . . **PETE WILSON (R)**  
**Lt. Governor** . . . . . **LEO MCCARTHY (D)**  
**Attorney General** . . . . . **JOHN VAN DE KAMP (D)**  
**State Treasurer** . . . . . **JESSE M. UNRUH (D)**  
**Secretary of State** . . . . . **MARCH FONG EU (D)**  
**State Controller** . . . . . **KENNETH CORY (D)**  
**State Supt. of Public Instruction** . . . . . **BILL HONIG**

## STATE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
1. Stan Statham (R)*	41. Pat Nolan (R)*
2. Dan Hauser (D)	42. Richard L. Mountjoy (R)*
3. Wally Herger (R)	43. Gray Davis (D)
4. Thomas M. Hannigan (D)*	44. Tom Hayden (D)
5. Jean M. Moorhead (D)*	45. Burt Margolin (D)
6. Lloyd G. Connelly (D)	46. Mike Roos (D)*
7. Norm Waters (D)*	47. Teresa P. Hughes (D)*
8. Don Sebastiani (R)*	48. Maxine Waters (D)*
9. William J. Filante (R)*	49. Gwen Moore (D)*
10. Phillip Isenberg (D)	50. Curtis R. Tucker (D)*
11. Robert J. Campbell (D)*	51. Gerald N. Felando (R)*
12. Tom Bates (D)*	52. Frank Hill (R)
13. Elihu M. Harris (D)*	53. Richard E. (Dick) Floyd (D)*
14. Johan Klehs (D)	54. Frank Vicencia (D)*
15. William P. (Bill) Baker (R)*	55. Richard Alatorre (D)*
16. Art Agnos (D)*	56. Gloria Molina (D)
17. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)*	57. Dave Elder (D)*
18. Alister McAlister (D)*	58. Dennis Brown (R)*
19. Louis J. Papan (D)*	59. Charles M. Calderon (D)
20. Robert W. Naylor (R)*	60. Sally Tanner (D)*
21. Byron D. Sher (D)*	61. Bill Leonard (R)*
22. Ernie Konnyu (R)*	62. William H. "Bill" Lancaster (R)*
23. John Vasconcellos (D)*	63. Bruce Young (D)*
24. Dominic Cortese (D)*	64. Ross Johnson (R)*
25. Rusty Areias (D)	65. Charles W. Bader (R)
26. Patrick Johnston (D)*	66. Terry Goggin (D)*
27. Gary A. Condit (D)	67. John R. Lewis (R)*
28. Sam Farr (D)*	68. Steve Clute (D)
29. Eric Seastrand (R)	69. Nolan Frizzelle (R)*
30. Jim Costa (D)*	70. Marian Bergeson (R)*
31. Bruce Bronzan (D)	71. Doris Allen (R)
32. Bill Jones (R)	72. Richard Robinson (D)*
33. Don Rogers (R)*	73. David G. Kelley (R)*
34. Phillip D. Wyman (R)	74. Robert C. Frazee (R)*
35. Jack O'Connell (D)	75. Sunny Mojonier (R)
36. Tom McClintock (R)	76. Bill Bradley (R)
37. Cathie Wright (R)*	77. Larry Stirling (R)*
38. Marian W. La Follette (R)*	78. Lucy Killea (D)
39. Richard Katz (D)*	79. Pete Chacon (D)*
40. Tom Bane (D)*	80. Steve Peace (D)

## U. S. REPRESENTATIVES

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
1. Douglas H. Bosco (D)	24. Henry A. Waxman (D)*
2. Gene Chappie (R)	25. Edward R. Roybal (D)*
3. Robert T. Matsui (D)*	26. Howard L. Berman (D)
4. Vic Fazio (D)*	27. Mel Levine (D)
5. Phillip Burton (D)*	28. Julian C. Dixon (D)*
6. Barbara Boxer (D)	29. Augustus F. (Gus) Hawkins (D)*
7. George Miller (D)*	30. Matthew G. (Marty) Martinez (D)*
8. Ronald V. Dellums (D)*	31. Mervyn M. Dymally (D)*
9. Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D)*	32. Glenn M. Anderson (D)*
10. Don Edwards (D)*	33. David Drier (R)*
11. Tom Lantos (D)*	34. Esteban Ed Torres (D)
12. Ed Zschau (R)	35. Jerry Lewis (R)*
13. Norman Y. Mineta (D)*	36. George E. Brown, Jr. (D)*
14. Norman D. Shumway (R)*	37. Al McCandless (R)
15. Tony Coelho (D)*	38. Jerry M. Patterson (D)*
16. Leon E. Panetta (D)*	39. William E. Dannemeyer (R)*
17. Charles Pashayan (R)*	40. Robert E. Badham (R)*
18. Richard Lehman (D)	41. Bill Lowery (R)*
19. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)*	42. Dan Lungren (R)*
20. William M. Thomas (R)*	43. Ron Packard (R)
21. Bobbi Fiedler (R)*	44. Jim Bates (D)
22. Carlos J. Moorhead (R)*	45. Duncan Hunter (R)*
23. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)*	

## STATE SENATORS

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
2. Barry Keene (D)*	22. Herschel Rosenthal (D)
4. James W. Nielsen (R)*	24. Art Torres (D)
6. Leroy F. Greene (D)	26. Joseph B. Montoya (D)*
8. John F. Foran (D)*	28. Diane E. Watson (D)*
10. Bill Lockyer (D)	30. Ralph C. Dills (D)*
12. Dan McCorquodale (D)	32. Edward R. Royce (R)
14. Ken Maddy (R)*	34. Ruben S. Ayala (D)*
16. Walter W. Stiern (D)*	36. Robert Presley (D)*
18. Gary Hart (D)	38. William A. Craven (R)
20. Alan Robbins (D)*	40. Wadie P. Deddeh (D)

## STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
1. Conway Collis (D)	3. Bill Bennett (D)
2. Ernest Dronenburg (R)	4. Richard Nevins (D)

### Confirmed as State Supreme Court Justices

**FRANK K. RICHARDSON**  
**OTTO M. KAUS**  
**ALLEN E. BROUSSARD**  
**CRUZ REYNOSO**

## U.S. Postal Workers to Get \$400 Million in Back Pay

The U.S. Postal Service has agreed to pay \$400 million to some 800,000 present and former employees in settlement of back pay claims based on violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act over a four-year period.

The wage-hour violations date from May 1, 1974, when postal and federal workers were first

brought under the FLSA.

Persons employed by the Postal Service at any time between May 1, 1974, and May 1, 1978, are in line for payments.

More than 80,000 postal workers won a \$60 million back pay settlement in 1978 through a private lawsuit brought with the encouragement of their unions.

After that precedent, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall filed a wage-hour suit against the Postal Service on behalf of all eligible postal workers.

The additional \$400 million settlement will come from a contingency fund the Postal Service established after its liability for four years of underpayments became obvious.

Top officials of the Letter Carriers and the Postal Workers welcomed the settlement agreement which was reached in negotiations between the Labor Dept. and the Postal Service and approved by U.S. District Judge Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr.

It includes payments for some claims that were still being litigated, so many of the persons

who shared the \$60 million award will receive additional amounts from the new settlement.

The Labor Dept. suit charged the Postal Service with wage-hour violations that included:

- Failure to include wage premiums such as night shift and Sunday differentials in calculating employees' regular rates of pay. This resulted in underpayment of overtime.

- Failure to compensate employees for worktime exceeding 40 hours a week in conditions where employees were expected or allowed to work longer hours but were not paid for them because the overtime had not been authorized in advance. Examples would be a letter carrier delayed in completing a route by bad weather or an unusually heavy load, or a window clerk serving people still in line at closing time.

- Failure to pay workers for required training or for study time in memorizing postal "schemes" to meet the requirements of the job.

Most workers affected by the settlement will receive either \$6.30

## HRDI Publishes Leaflets on Plant Closings

Two new publications of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute are designed to help workers and their unions hit by plant closings and heavy layoffs.

"Coping with a Closing: A Guide for Unions" tells local union leaders about Workers' Assistance Workshops HRDI can help set up in cooperation with the union and local AFL-CIO Community Service staffs.

A companion publication, "Surviving Layoffs," is designed to help individual workers in a search for new jobs.

Copies of the two brochures are available from the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

or \$7.35, depending on job classification, for each two-week period worked between May 1974 and May 1978.

Former employees with service during that period have been asked to check with their last place of employment at the Postal Service to determine their eligibility for back pay.

### Publisher's Notice

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# Plant Closures Point Up Need for U.S. Planning Role

By CHARLES JESZECK  
Research Director  
California Labor Federation AFL-CIO

I think by now working people are well aware of the utter failure of Reaganomics. Budget cuts and high interest rates have put over 11,000,000 people directly out of work, 6.6 million people on involuntary part time employment and discouraged 1.5 million more people from even bothering to look for work.

Meanwhile, business bankruptcies are at the highest level since the 1930's, averaging over 500 a week nationally. Already scores of Savings and Loans Associations have failed throughout the country, only to be merged with stronger thrifts to maintain depositor confidence. Large firms are starting to fold as well. Braniff and the Wickes Company, Penn Square Bank as well as Specter Red Ball have already folded. International Harvester, Pan Am, World and a significant number of Fortune 500 firms are teetering on the brink of insolvency.

Given a period of stagnation as serious as this one, bankruptcies, layoffs and plant closures will continue to occur in ever greater numbers.

But undercutting the Reagan stagnation is a more secular phenomenon of the deindustrialization of America. During the last 15 years, even during less serious economic periods, companies seem to be closing more plants and offices and shifting investment funds with greater and greater rapidity.

How serious is this deindustrializing phenomenon? One problem in answering this question is the lack of hard data on plant shutdowns. In a real sense today,

**"...Given recent technological changes, the number of white collar jobs moved and lost will increase dramatically during the 1980s."**

we are where the Department of Labor was in 1930 when people were losing jobs by the millions, yet no government statistics were being collected on the unemployed.

Yet even the limited data collected has shown that plant shutdowns are indeed a serious economic phenomenon. Bennett Harrison, a professor at MIT and Barry Bluestone of Boston College, examining data compiled by Dun & Bradstreet found that between 1969-76 for New England as a whole, 120 jobs were lost for every 100 jobs created by private sector investment.

For the so called Frostbelt, the industrial corridor which stretches from Minnesota to New York, 111 jobs were lost for every 100 jobs created during that period.

As a further illustration of the long term erosion of jobs, Akron, Ohio, once the tire capital of the world produced 2 out of every 3 tires in 1930. Today the city accounts for 1% of total U.S. tire production.

Even the southern part of the U.S. has not escaped this plant shutdown phenomenon. While only 80 jobs were being lost for every 100 jobs being created between 1969-76, older heavy manufacturing plants and firms located in the South have actually had a greater probability of closing than those in other regions. Recently, the south has suffered a number of closures in oil refining and aluminum processing.

Given the severity of the situation, California's Employment Development Department has also begun to collect data on plant closures. Over the past three years, they estimate that over 100,000 jobs have been lost in California due to plant closures, and the department only counts layoffs and closures affecting

## GOP Candidates Get Most of Big Oil Funds

Some 196 corporate political action committees representing oil, gas and energy interests had already donated \$6.8 million to Congressional candidates as of October 13, according to a study conducted by the Citizens' Labor-Energy Coalition, an organization composed of AFL-CIO unions and community organizations.

One of the biggest recipients of the largesse of the oil and energy companies was San Diego Mayor Peter Wilson, the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, who got \$93,341.

Other California recipients included: State Senator Milton Marks, \$47,675; Bill Kennedy, \$33,775; Dennis McQuaid, \$27,475; and incumbent Congressmen John Rousselot, \$53,825 and Don Clausen, \$30,900.

The study, based on reports filed with the Federal Election Commission, showed that 12 U.S. Senate candidates, all Republicans except Senator Lloyd Bentsen (D-Texas), received a total of \$60,000 or more each from the oil and energy PACs. Their contributions to Wilson made him Number 6 on the list.

The study also found that 17 candidates for the House of Representatives—15 Republicans and 2 Democrats—received contributions of \$25,000 or more from the oil and gas PACs.

(Editor's Note — The following is the text of an address presented by Charles Jeszeck, Research Director of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, at an all-day conference on "The Economic Impact of Plant Closures" sponsored by the California Labor Federation at the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco, October 18.)

over 100 workers. If you counted closures affecting less than 100 workers, this number would double.

Like the rest of America, the industries hit hardest in California are those in heavy manufacturing, processing and warehousing — steel, auto, rubber, timber, canning, etc. No area of the state has been spared.

It is also important to note that white collar indus-

**"...Those nations which have generally outperformed the U.S. economy in recent years have governments which intervene much more extensively in the marketplace as well as providing greater labor market protections for their employees."**

tries are not immune to shutdowns as Blue Shield's actions in San Francisco have demonstrated. And, given recent technological changes, the number of white collar jobs moved and lost will increase dramatically during the 1980s.

As we said earlier, plants have always been closed, but why do closures today seem to be occurring with greater frequency? To answer this question, we have to look at some structural changes which have been occurring in the U.S. economy over the past 50 years and the historical context in which these changes have occurred.

The first important structural change has been the revolution in transportation and communication. Changes in transportation have weakened the necessity to keep production in close proximity to major markets. (Jumbo Jets, and an extensive national highway network have both eroded this necessity.)

Recent developments in communication have allowed corporations to control production throughout the world without physically being present at the factory or office. For example, Ford Motor Company, from its headquarters in Dearborn, Mich., can control line speeds in assembly plants from Australia to West Germany. These changes have allowed corporations to exercise a greater centralization of control over production while permitting production itself to become more decentralized.

Another important factor is the path of product cycles and the general pace of technical innovations. As an industry matures, technological innovation allows firms to become less dependent on the skilled workforces it originally needed for production, allowing firms to shift production to new locations more easily.

Good examples of these developments are the textile industry's regional shift from the northern to the southern part of the U.S. due to the development of automatic looms and Cad-Cam computer processes in heavy manufacturing. These again free U.S. firms to increase production in lower wage areas throughout the world.

Coupled with the above developments we have also witnessed a growing concentration of economic power and centralization of production control.

In other words, most industries now have fewer and larger firms than they did 40 years ago, and there now exists a large number of conglomerates which extend across many industries. Often conglomerates don't invest in new capacity. Instead they shift resources from viable firms and plants to finance other more profitable expansions in other firms and industries both domestically and internationally.

### U.S. POLICIES SPUR CLOSURES

Government policies have encouraged this growing concentration and centralization of industry. Accelerated depreciation allowances provide the greatest benefits to the companies with the largest liability and the Reagan tax changes on tax credits leasing and depreciation further enhance this benefit.

Firms that close plants and/or shift equipment can also write off the costs on their taxes. Lax anti-trust enforcement also encourages wasteful corporate mergers, as the U.S. Steel-Marathon Oil and Dupont-Conoco Oil and Bendix-Marrietta-United Technologies-Allied fiasco will attest.

These structural changes must also be viewed within the historical context of the U.S. postwar era.

U.S. international economic preeminence has declined markedly since 1945. Political shifts in developing nations have eroded U.S. domination of many markets and cut our access to raw materials at cheap prices.

Meanwhile, as foreign nations developed modern plants and equipment to replace their destroyed capital stock, the U.S. economy channeled a large portion of available funds into military production rather than for peacetime investment. As a result, more technically efficient foreign firms made steady inroads into major U.S. consumer markets during the late 1960s and 70s. This intensified international competition will continue.

### IMPACT OF REAGAN'S POLICIES

The Reagan response to the decline in U.S. economic preeminence and the growth of international economic competition has been to redistribute income to the corporate community, deregulate the economy and to let high interest rates bankrupt the weak firms—in effect, to let market mechanism be the sole means to restructure and revitalize the U.S. economy. This strategy, while it places severe burdens on workers and their communities, leaves no room for any democratic input, from these constituencies.

This strategy of privatizing the economy is particularly ironic when it is noted that those nations which have generally outperformed the U.S. economy in recent years have governments which intervene much more extensively in the marketplace as well as providing greater labor market protections for their working citizenry.

### CORPORATIONS TERRIFIED

As Reaganomics continues to flounder, public discussion about some sort of national economic planning has increased. This growing public debate about national planning or reindustrialization is why the corporate community is so terrified of plant closure legislation.

Plant closure legislation fits in well with a policy of greater state intervention in the economy. It represents a popular response from working people which

**"Recent developments in communication have allowed corporations to control production throughout the world without physically being present at the factory or office. For example, Ford Motor Company, from its headquarters in Dearborn, Mich., can control line speeds in assembly plants from Australia to West Germany."**

frames the issue of plant closures in terms of workers' rights and democratic input into corporate decision making. Such legislation has a proven track record in other nations and even in some U.S. states.

European nations like Great Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium and Italy already provide worker protections in the areas of advance notifications of plant shutdowns, severance pay, relocation rights and access to relevant corporate records and have done so for years. Canada has laws providing advance notice to employees and severance pay and the province of Quebec has supplemented the Canadian law with even greater worker protections.

Wisconsin requires employers with over 100 employees to give two months advance notice of a plant closure to displaced workers. Maine requires employers with over 100 workers to provide severance pay to workers displaced by a plant shutdown. The City of Philadelphia has recently implemented an ordinance requiring two months advance notice to workers affected by a plant shutdown.

American firms like Hewlett Packard and Safeway, which vigorously fight plant closure legislation in the U.S., have operated profitably under such provisions in Europe for years.

Efforts in California to institute such protections are simply an attempt to bring California into the postwar era of industrial relations.

So far over 20 states have introduced plant closure legislation and these bills are slowly but steadily advancing in the political process, although none have become law yet.

These measures provide access to an important arena for the growing plant closure movement, an arena in which this burgeoning movement can challenge the corporate community for these basic worker rights, raise public consciousness around the issue of plant shutdowns, and assist workers fighting for these protections and for corporate responsibility at the bargaining table and in the local community.

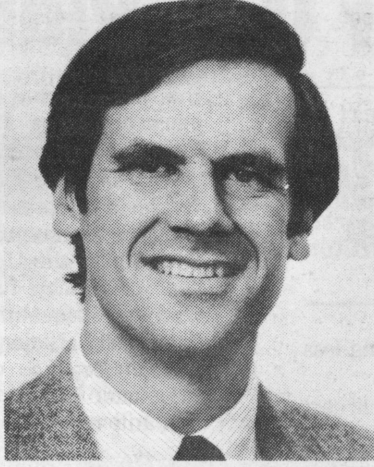
**BOYCOTT BLUE SHIELD**



## Labor-backed Winners of Legislative Seats



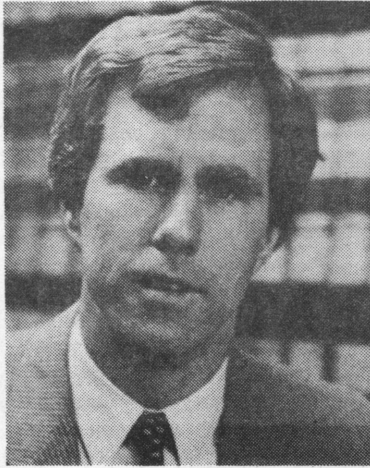
**DAN McCORQUODALE**  
Defeats Dan O'Keefe



**GARY HART**  
Santa Barbara's Senator



**LLOYD CONNELLY**  
Wins Assembly Seat



**JOHAN KLEHS**  
14th Dist. Assemblyman



**TOM HAYDEN**  
44th Dist. Winner



**ART TORRES**  
Moves up to Senator

## State Fed Hails Gain of Six Liberal Seats in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

that legislative leadership will be more important than ever in protecting the rights of all California workers during an era of mounting unemployment and economic distress," he said.

In referring to Governor Brown's loss of the U.S. Senate seat to San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson, Henning said that Governor Brown "bore the scars of eight years of incumbency."

The incumbency factor and money were major factors in Wilson Riles defeat by Bill Honig in the race for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, he said, noting that Riles was seeking a fourth term and that Honig outspent Riles by better than 3 to 1, according to the latest reports.

Henning pointed out that California AFL-CIO-backed candidates won all statewide posts except the Governor's office and increased the liberal majority in the state's congressional delegation from 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans to 28 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

"Labor's all-out participation in the marginal congressional and state legislative districts made 'the decisive difference,'" he said.

With all precincts reporting, the latest tally in the gubernatorial

race was 3,773,713 for Deukmejian to 3,721,418 for Bradley, a difference of 52,295, or less than one percent of the total vote cast for Governor.

Noting that Democrats now hold a 25 to 15 majority in the State Senate and a 48 to 32 majority in the Assembly, Henning said:

"Deukmejian is obviously a prisoner of the legislature."

He also said that the massive attempts by the Reagan Administration and the National Conservative Political Action Committee to "knock such veteran Congressmen as Phil Burton and Ron Dellums out of the box failed primarily because of organized labor's get-out-the-vote efforts."

California AFL-CIO COPE-endorsed candidates for statewide offices winning election include: Leo McCarthy as Lieutenant Governor; John Van De Kamp as Attorney General; Jesse M. Unruh as State Treasurer; March Fong Eu as Secretary of State; and Kenneth Cory as State Controller.

In congressional races, Assemblyman Douglas H. Bosco ousted veteran Republican Congressman Don Clausen in the 1st District; Marin County Supervisor Barbara Boxer saved a Democratic seat when she defeated Republican

Dennis McQuaid in the 6th District; Assemblyman Richard Lehman of Sanger trounced Republican Adrian C. Fondse in the 18th District; Assemblyman Howard Berman clobbered Republican Hal Phillips in the 26th District; Assemblyman Mel Levine of Santa Monica beat Republican Bart Christensen in the 27th District; Esteban "Ed" Torres, a La Puente community leader, defeated Republican Paul Jackson in the 34th District; and Jim Bates, chairman of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, defeated Republican Shirley Gissendanner in the 44th District.

Other labor victories were scored when incumbent Democrat Tom Lantos won reelection in the 11th District in San Mateo County by drubbing Republican Bill Royer for the second time in a row and when freshman Congressman Matthew "Marty" Martinez defeated right-wing Congressman John Rousselot in the 30th District in San Gabriel Valley.

Nationally, Democrats won 40 Republican seats and Republicans won 7 Democratic seats, changing the composition of the House from 241 Democrats and 192 Republicans to 267 to 166.

On an overall basis, California AFL-CIO COPE endorsed 148 candidates and 104, or 70 percent, were victorious.

The Republican Party suffered a net loss of four congressional seats plus the loss of both of the two additional seats that California received as a result of the reapportionment following the 1980 census.

In State Senate races, six California AFL-CIO-backed Democratic Assemblymen were successful in their bids for upper house seats. They are Leroy F. Greene in the 6th Senate District; Bill Lockyer in the 10th; Gary Hart in the 18th; Herschel Rosenthal in the 22nd; Art Torres in the 24th; and Wadie P. Deddeh in the 40th.

In addition, Dan McCorquodale, a member of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors and a California AFL-CIO-backed can-

## Factory Workers One Year Older And \$1.18 Short, BLS Data Show

"Another year older and \$1.18 short" is the way U.S. factory workers can sum up the impact of the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics report showing a two-tenths of one percent monthly rise in the Consumer Price Index and a one-tenth of one percent drop in average weekly earnings in September.

That's because over the last 12 months, real weekly earnings have declined nine-tenths of one

percent while gross weekly pay for the average factory worker in September was at an average of \$268.66 in current dollars or \$166.87 in constant 1977 dollars.

This compares to \$168.05 in 1977 constant dollars a year earlier, or \$1.18 less in purchasing power.

The September monthly increase in retail prices raised the Consumer Price Index 4.9 percent higher than the year-earlier level.

## Calif. AFL-CIO Calls Parley On International Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

as well as a registration form was sent to all federation affiliates on October 21.

Participants must make their hotel reservations directly with

the hotel by phoning (415) 771-1400 before November 18 and specifying that you plan to attend the conference in order to qualify for the convention rate of \$68 single or \$97 single in the Hilton Tower.

## Walk-Around Safety Pay Upheld by California Court

In the first California case of its kind, Judge Marcus Tucker of Long Beach Municipal Court has determined that Texaco, Inc. violated anti-retaliatory provisions of the California Occupational Safety and Health Act when the company refused to pay four of its employees for their participation in a worksite safety and health inspection.

The State Division of Labor Standards Enforcement brought the case against Texaco with the assistance of CAL/OSHA on behalf of Thomas Lind, Rudy Peary, Robert Hilliker, and Harold Cook following a six-month long CAL/OSHA inspection at Texaco's Wilmington refinery.

Current state law provides that employee representatives must be allowed to participate, along with management representatives, in a CAL/OSHA inspection.

Texaco did not deny this legal basis for employees' participa-

tion in an inspection but based its refusal to pay the workers on the fact that the law did not also require "walk-around pay."

Several previous Federal court decisions had also failed to uphold the right to walk-around pay.

But the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement maintained that because state law forbids an employer from discriminating against any employee who exercises his or her rights under the California Occupational Safety and Health Act, withholding pay from the Texaco employees who exercised their right to represent 800 fellow employees during a CAL/OSHA inspection violated state law.

Art Carter, Chief of CAL/OSHA's Division of Occupational Safety and Health commended Judge Tucker's decision as an important reminder to California workers that they cannot be penalized for their participation in job safety and health activities.

## Transport Unions Call for One-Day Worldwide Boycott of Poland

The executive board of the International Transport Workers' Federation, representing 4.4 million workers in 83 countries, has called for a one-day worldwide boycott Nov. 10 in support of Polish workers.

The boycott coincides with the second anniversary of the registration of Poland's suspended Solidarity trade union by a Warsaw court.

The ITF boycott, which is viewed as a first step toward wider

industrial action in support of Solidarity and its imprisoned leader, Lech Walesa, will be directed against all Polish aircraft and vessels going to or coming from Poland.

The trade union secretariat includes 14 U.S. affiliates. They are represented on the ITF board by President Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen; John Peterpaul, vice president of the Machinists, and J. F. Otero, vice president of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

### Forefront of the Fight

"Organized labor must continue to be in the forefront of those who fight against prejudice and for progress because we still have a long, long way to go."

— Benjamin Hooks, Executive Director, NAACP, 1982

## Iowa Beef Boycott to Continue With Unionists Back on Job

Union members have returned to work but a boycott of Iowa Beef Processors will be continued and intensified, the United Food & Commercial Workers Union has announced.

The union's unfair labor practice charge against the company—including an assertion of failure to bargain in good faith—were adopted in a complaint issued by the National Labor Relations Board's acting regional director in Kansas City.

UFCW Vice President Thomas Russow said the union made its offer to return immediately rather than wait until the con-

clusion of the NLRB hearings before an administrative law judge. The company has put nearly 1,300 returning union members back to work. They had been on strike for 16 weeks at the plant in Dakota City, Neb.

Iowa Beef had recruited strike-breakers in other cities at rates \$2-an-hour less than the starting rate under the expired union contract.

Returning union members will be paid their old rate. A key issue in the dispute had been the company's demand for a four-year wage freeze. The union had agreed to a two-year freeze.