

Trade Union Women's Vote Vital June 5

"The women's vote in California can determine the outcome of our state's June 5 Primary Election."

This was the message sent this week to women of California AFL-CIO unions in an appeal to "make known" their political

presence by voting and by voting for labor-endorsed candidates.

"The record is clear," stated the declaration jointly signed by Jack Henning, head of the California Labor Federation; Kathleen Kinnick, the state AFL-CIO's wom-

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Mondale Hits Hart, Reagan on Their Foreign Positions

Walter Mondale last week strongly condemned the foreign positions of both President Reagan and Senator Hart.

In a biting denunciation of Reagan, Mondale made the following points:

✓ "He sees Sandanistas blocking elections, but not generals blocking land reform."

✓ "He sees what's wrong with

guerrilla sabotage, but not with CIA mining."

✓ "He wants the approval of world opinion, but not the judgment of the World Court."

With respect to Hart, Mondale condemned his opponent for "shooting from the hip."

"One slip of a president's tongue could cause an interna-

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Carpentry Apprentices of 46 Counties Compete

Carpenter, millwright and cabinet maker apprentices from 46 northern California counties vied for cash and other awards May 12 at Santa Rosa in a runoff, leading to statewide skills contests.

The contests were held at the Sonoma County Fair grounds. Winners were revealed at the 12th annual awards banquet that evening. The events are sponsored by the Carpenters 46 Northern California Counties Joint Apprenticeship Training Committees & Trust Board (JATC&TB).

First and second place winners in each of the trade groups will be

entered in the statewide contest at San Mateo June 14 and 15.

Winners included:

Carpentry

First: Wayne Anderson, Local 1408, Redwood City, representing the San Mateo Carpenters JATC.

Second: Jerry Calimpong, Local 771, Gilroy, for the Santa Cruz Carpenters JATC.

Mill-Cabinet

First: Randy Domras, Local 1323, for the Salinas-Monterey JATC.

Second: John Rossovich, Local 42, South San Francisco, spon-

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Kenny's Sudden Death Tuesday in Sacramento

Thomas P. Kenny, 60, head of the Sacramento Labor Council and a vice president of the California Labor Federation, died suddenly at his home at Sacramento Tuesday night.

"Tom Kenny's death was a blow to all of the state's labor movement," declared Jack Henning, head of the California AFL-CIO. "He was not only the central figure in organized labor in the Sacramento area, but was important on the national scene as an International Vice President of the Musicians. He had only last month participated in national Musicians agreements negotiated in New York."

During September, 1983, Kenny was one of three U.S. members of the Musicians, representing this country at the International Musicians' Conference held in Budapest, Hungary.

Just last year, Kenny had been elected as international vice president for the United States by the American Federation of Musicians, a union he had been a member of since 1945.

He was chosen president of AMF Local 12, Sacramento, in 1957. In 1970 Kenny became executive secretary of the Sacramento Labor Council. During the Anaheim convention in July, 1982, he was elected vice president of the State AFL-CIO for District 14, covering Sacramento, Yolo, Col-

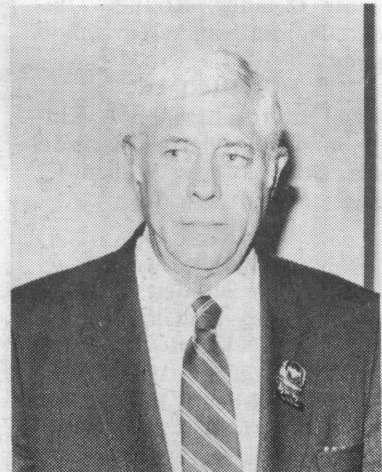
usa, Glenn, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado and Amador Counties.

Kenny was also editor and manager of the Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin.

His wife, Mary Geraldine, and six sons survive.

Born at Omaha, Neb., in 1923, he served in the Marines in World War II, earning the Silver Star. He was a member of the John Henry Cardinal Newman Honor Society and served on several Sacramento area civic and charitable organizations' boards.

Rosary will be at 7:30 p.m. May 25 at Our Lady of Assumption Church in Carmichael, with funeral services there at 10 a.m. Saturday.



THOMAS KENNY Dies on Tuesday

AFL-CIO MEMBERS URGED:

Vote Mondale Delegates at Primary on June 5

AFL-CIO members and their families wishing to vote in the Democratic Primary June 5 for delegates pledged to Walter Mondale for the presidential nomination will find the process considerably different than in the past.

Mondale voters should vote for each delegate whose name appears on the ballot pledged to Walter Mondale. The delegate's name appears first, with Mondale's name

Mondale District Delegate Candidates on Page 2

appearing immediately under it.

Each candidate's delegates will appear on the ballot grouped together, clearly separated from other candidates' delegates.

Mondale voters should vote for



TOGETHER AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, left, and Walter Mondale, AFL-CIO endorsed candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, will speak at an AFL-CIO unions and councils assembly in the American Clothing & Textile Workers Hall in Los Angeles at 6:00 p.m. May 31. Earlier that day, Kirkland will address a similar meeting at the San Francisco Hilton Hotel at 9:30 a.m.

the maximum number of delegates pledged to the candidate. Thus, if the ballot instructions are to vote for "no more than eight," then eight should be voted for to insure the AFL-CIO endorsed candidate, Walter Mondale, secures the largest possible number of delegates from that district.

If you vote for more than the allotted number, the ballot will be thrown out. You cannot vote for the maximum number of Mondale delegates and then vote for other candidates' delegates.

Under the 1984 system, 209 delegates and 69 alternates will be elected from the state's 45 congressional districts by the voters on June 5.

On or before June 23, the Democrats will hold a state convention to allocate the state's additional 136 delegates among party leaders, elected officials and others chosen to insure California's delegation meets affirmative action quotas set by rules of the national Democratic Party.

In all, California Democrats will choose 345 delegates and 115 alternates to the Democratic National Convention at in San Francisco in July.

A complete list of Mondale delegates, district by district, appears elsewhere in this week's California AFL-CIO News.

L-P Strikers Fly East to Face Shareholders

Some forty Louisiana-Pacific Company strikers from northern California and other Pacific Northwest areas confronted the highest company management in its stronghold earlier this month at Rocky Mount, N.C.

They flew first to the Carpenters International headquarters in Washington. After a meeting with President Patrick Campbell they took buses to an L-P shareholders meeting in North Carolina to discuss the company's admitted union-busting activities.

Around 1,500 L-P Corp. workers have been on strike since June 1983, when L-P broke ranks with seven other companies in an industry bargaining group and re-

jected a modest three-year contract which included a first-year wage freeze. Company concession demands included elimination of the union security provision for new hires.

The workers at most struck plants are members of the Carpenters' Western Council of the Lumber Production & Industrial Workers.

Accusing the company of totally ignoring the workers' needs in bargaining, Campbell pledged the international union's full support in their efforts to secure a fair settlement.

Under the banner of the Louisiana-Pacific Workers for Justice Committee, the west coasters were joined at Rocky Mount by more than 100 trade unionists and supporters.

They entered the morning shareholders meeting armed with

nearly 2 million proxied shares of L-P stock which had been garnered through mail solicitation of the company's shareholders. Union-sponsored shareholder resolutions challenged the company's strike-provoking actions and other policies.

Dave Bigby, a striker from Oroville, Calif., speaking at a rally before the shareholders meeting, called the campaign against L-P part of "the beginning of a new era for the labor movement in America, a demonstration that working people are still together on the things that matter to them." He accused L-P President Harry A. Merlo of "unbridled greed and arrogance."

The proxy strategy is part of a many-sided "corporate campaign" aimed at pressuring the company at its weakest points. The cam-

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Ban on Homework Is Upheld

The Reagan administration's attempt to lift a federal regulatory ban on industrial homework was turned down last Friday as Warren E. Burger, chief justice of the U.S., rejected an emergency request from Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan to "temporarily" set aside the federal restrictions.

In October, 1981, the administration "lifted" the prohibition against such "cottage industry" employment in the knitted outer-

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A Right Hook . . .

"During the past two months Gary Hart has been maligning union labor in the corrupt language of the right. The throwing of small potatoes is customary in presidential campaigns but the branding of labor as a special interest is more than a misdemeanor in taste. Labor's legislative ambitions are the progress and protection of workers' rights and the forging of a society of economic abundance and social morality for all."

—John F. Henning
Executive Secy.-Treas.
Calif. Labor Federation

Trade Union Women's Vote Vital June 5

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en's activities director, and Mary Bergan, vice president of the State Coalition of Labor Union Women. "Walter Mondale, labor's endorsed candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, has a 93% 'right' voting record, as tabulated by the AFL-CIO.

"He has also been an outspoken advocate for women on such issues as the Equal Rights Amendment, comparable worth, affirmative action, minimum wage, child care and education, to name just a few."

The statement called for a halt to the erosion of "the hardwon gains achieved by labor and the women's movement" which has taken place during the Reagan administration.

Calling for increasing political activity through local COPE organizations, the letter concluded, "If ever there was a time for women to be politically assertive, this is it. Your vote is critical to victory for social and economic equity and justice in the June 5 Primary Election."

U.S. Wage Trend is Downward

Industrial changes in the U.S. are tending to eliminate high paying jobs and replacing them with low paying ones, according to a study released last week by economists Barry Bluestone of Boston College and Bennett Harrison, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

U.S. Labor Department figures indicate that American industries which grew most rapidly in the 1970s and are expected to grow the most during the rest of the 20th century are generally those in which the average wage in 1980 was below \$12,500 annually.

In contrast, industries having least growth in the 1970s and which are expected to continue slow growth were those that paid an average of \$22,000 in 1980.

"For every manufacturing job we lose, we need to create two or three jobs in the service sector," Bluestone explained.

The two economists find a trend to rising unemployment and underemployment in an economy in which it will be increasingly hard to earn a middle-class wage.

In fact, the only way a family could have a middle-class standard of living, they say, would be if several members work in the new low-paying jobs.

Times would be particularly hard for families headed by a single adult, especially if that breadwinner is a woman, the authors said, since women still are subject to discrimination in obtaining jobs and in their pay.

The report was released by the Economic Education Project and the Project on Industrial Policy and Democracy, two private groups.

Knights

The Knights of Labor was established Dec. 9, 1869.

Mondale Delegates

AFL-CIO members and their families in California, going to the polls at the June 5 Presidential Democratic Primary, must vote for delegates pledged to the nomination of Walter F. Mondale, rather than the candidate directly, if they desire to have their preference for him reflected in the outcome.

Delegates will be elected from each of the State's 45 Congressional

DISTRICT 1

Arthur H. 'Bud' Harwood, Loretta K. Mahoney, Thomas M. Golden, Roberta A. Hollowell, Timothy P. Smith, Diane K. Shugart.

DISTRICT 2

Ann J. Procter, George C. Shaw, Sara Price, Al Byer, Sylvia Mayo.

DISTRICT 3

Illa M. Collin, Joe Serna Jr., Alice A. Huffman, Thomas P. Kenny, Nancy Akabori.

DISTRICT 4

Cicily 'Sandy' Motley, William J. Carroll, Cynthia R. Baker, James L. Evans, Rachel A. Joseph, Roger Dickinson, Shirley Anne Forrest.

DISTRICT 5

Doris M. Ward, Sal Rosselli, Lucy Blake, Timothy J. Twomey, Linda Post, Jack Trujillo, Carol Migden, Catherine Jean Dodd.

DISTRICT 6

Gail M. Wilhem, John L. Molinari, Carol Singer Peltz, Bill

Thurston, Louise A. Minnick, Martin H. Eber, Lorna Takehara Strand, Neil D. Eisenberg.

DISTRICT 7

Bert Coffey, Diane Longshore, George Livingston, Marilyn J. Talken, Raymond E. 'Ray' Johnson, Mila Nues, Minot Tripp.

DISTRICT 8

Betty Smith, Evelio Grillo, Patricia S. Pineda, David R. Andrews, Clara B. Provost, Roger A. Gooden, Susan Hone, Bobbie J. Williams.

DISTRICT 9

Bill Lockyer, Mary King, Alex Giuliani, Deanna Espina, Robert V. Miller Sr., Betty Christie, William Mathews Brooks.

DISTRICT 10

Susan Hammer, Fernando F. Chavez, Iola M. Williams, Robert J. Bettencourt, Delaine A. Eastin, Antonio Estremera, E. 'Vira' Milirides.

DISTRICT 11

Jackie Speier, Fred Lyon, Mary

Districts. Voting for all potential Mondale candidates is the surest means of carrying California for Mondale, the AFL-CIO backed presidential candidate, to insure his nomination and election to defeat President Ronald Reagan in November.

Following is a list for each of the 45 Congressional Districts of delegates candidates June 5 pledged to the Mondale nomination:

E. Griffin, Will Holsinger, Alice P. Bulos, R.D. 'Bob' Anderson Jr., Rayna Lehman.

DISTRICT 12

Robert Trent Jones, Anna Eshoo, Ralph J. Flynn, Karen Lowestern, Dean Munro.

DISTRICT 13

George Soares, Susanne Wilson, Jerry T. Estruth, Julianne 'Soza' Sabadin, John Neece, Consuelo Santos-Killins, Edmond A. Foglia.

DISTRICT 14

Ramon Desagun, Candace Blue, Boone Robinson, Kathleen M. Clancy.

DISTRICT 15

Yvette M. Sarnowski, Richard G. Patterson, Darlene Reynolds, Eugene J. Martinez, Carole Ann Stark, James Johnston, Carol P. Davis.

DISTRICT 16

Sylvia M. Panetta, Jerry Zellhoefer, Elizabeth Moore, Theron J. Polite, Sarah Palmer Amos, Crecencio Padilla, Leda E. Jelinek.

DISTRICT 17

Frances Range-Long, Anthony P. Capozzi, Linda Farsakian, Don Hunsucker, J. Frank Villegas.

DISTRICT 18

Patrick Johnston, Sandra L. Carter, Mary A. Fierro, Chester Mucker, Virginia Sanchez, Robert A. Licon, Harriette Ramos.

DISTRICT 19

Benjamin Bycel, Gloria Megino Ochoa, Don Cannon, Patricia A. Sundberg, Marietta Goodman.

DISTRICT 20

Kiem Yang Tan, Arthur Robert Shain, Inez Jules Davis, Raymond Barney, Diana M. Lloyd.

DISTRICT 21

Dennis M. Mukai, Judith Solkovits, Gilbert R. Saldana, Jane Pettijohn.

DISTRICT 22

Nelson C. Rising, William M. Wardlaw, Kathy Moyd, Diana Durham.

DISTRICT 23

Joy Picus, Edmund D. Edelman, Violet C. Rabaya, Nick Patsouras, Estelle Tuvman, Bruce Corwin, Lani Ann Sakoda.

DISTRICT 24

Mike Roos, Marjorie B. Green, Samuel L. Williams, Virginia A. 'Toni' Carabillo, George Hardy, Mary D. Nichols, Clayton Wells, Marjorie A. Caldwell.

DISTRICT 25

Gloria Molina, Larry Gonzalez, Consuelo Nieto, Collin L. Lai, Leticia Quezada, Michael Yamaki, Teresa Aguerreberre, Roger C. Johnson.

DISTRICT 26

Edmund G. 'Pat' Brown, Irene Tovar, A.E. 'Charlie' Brown, Marnie Delaney, Rodney Diamond, Norma Jean Vescovo, Bob Hattoy.

DISTRICT 27

Ken Edwards, Maureen A. Kindel, Sandra L. Farha, Ricardo Icaza, Dolores Press, William C. Demers, Maxine Brickman.

DISTRICT 28

Kenneth Hahn, Teresa P. Hughes, Nate Holden, John T. McDonald III, Ophelia McFadden, Bondia O. Gambrell, Regina E. Render, Louis A. White, Jimmie N. Gray, Rhea P. Butler.

DISTRICT 29

Elizabeth 'Pat' Eastman, Henry C. Gonzalez, Gloria Marigny, Russell Cecil Rhodes,

Pauline S. Cheese, Woodrow Fleming, Maxine Hobdy, Amador Chavez, Leola Brinker, Felton J. Johnson.

DISTRICT 30

Charles M. Calderon, Lucille P. Torres, Robert A. Morales, Geneva Vega, William Lew Tan, Joan Acosta, Alfred L. Encinas.

DISTRICT 31

Ralph C. Dills, Donald L. Dear, Ruby M. Watkins, Betty J. Ainsworth, Frances Haywood, Masani Mas Fukai, Gwendolyn Ann Johnson, James A. Byard, Dessie Gaynor.

DISTRICT 32

John Greenwood, Shirley P. Guy, Clarence M. Gregory, Dea Langlois, Luis Mata.

DISTRICT 33

Lotus Irene Warren, Vernon R. Watkins, Eleanor Esqueda Vazquez, Aurelio Ruiz.

DISTRICT 34

Isabel Verver, Joe M. Placentia, Rickie Santell, Alexander N. Macksoud, Beverly Hine, Michael A. Reza, Gloria Vargas.

DISTRICT 35

Joyce Coleman-Maginn, Raynolds Johnson, Elva Elaine Raish, Morton N. Rosenbaum.

DISTRICT 36

Mary H. Curtin, Jane W. Carney, Kathy Kinley, Albert Casey Jr., Gloria Macias Harrison, Arthur M. Garcia, Gail Laguna.

DISTRICT 37

Jackie Suitt, Gail B. Fabian, Manuel Arredondo, Frank S. Mott, Debra A. Cucci.

DISTRICT 38

Sadie M. Reid, John Echeveste, Judith A. Perez, James A. Hayes Jr., Lynda Nickelson-Pope.

DISTRICT 39

Hazel Stover, Danton B. Sailor, Dolly Schultz, Robert L. Balgenorth.

DISTRICT 40

Bruce W. Sumner, Mary Yunt, James L. Evans, Billie Nave Masters.

DISTRICT 41

Mike Gotch, Paula S. Siegel, Lenore C. Lowe, Joseph S. Francis, Ruth C. Duemler.

DISTRICT 42

Renee B. Simon, John E. Foley, Debbie Anderson, Armando Vazquez-Ramos.

DISTRICT 43

Richard J. O'Neill, Lucinda J. Canada, Nancy Parkinson, Howard Adler.

DISTRICT 44

Wadie P. Deddeh, Leon L. Williams, Verna King, Linda Le Gerrette, Dorothea H. Contreras, A. Brad Truax, Julita A. David.

DISTRICT 45

Janice Claussen, James P. Bartell, Irene Rael, Rudolfo R. Cardenas Jr., Evelyn L. Clarke.

Workers by Thousands Set To Greet Demos to S.F.

"We can do it...if we register!"

"We can do it...if we vote!"

"We can do it...if we organize!"

That's the message tens of thousands of Bay Area unionists and supporters will carry through the streets of San Francisco on Sunday, July 15—the day before the opening of the National Democratic convention—in a massive march and rally.

The march, a combined effort of the AFL-CIO, Teamsters and ILWU, will turn out thousands of unionists to show the assembling delegates and a watching nation that "the labor movement is the strongest voice in this country for the just causes of working people and their families," said San Francisco Labor Council Secretary-Treasurer John F. Crowley. "We hope that this will serve as a reminder that our demands for jobs, for social justice, and for sound economic growth must be taken seriously."

In addition to members of Bay Area labor groups, Crowley said, organizers expect the participation of many of the large number of trade unionists who will be serving as convention delegates. A similar pre-election mobilization in October, 1982, drew 70,000 marchers, "and we're looking to improve on that substantially," Crowley said.

The march will also commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1934 maritime and general strikes, which set the stage for the development of the modern labor movement. It will be led by veterans of '34.

The march begins promptly at 10 a.m. at Second and Howard Streets, and will proceed up Market Street to Civic Center. Participants should plan to be on hand by 9 a.m. Your local will be instructed to a specific gathering area in the near future.

For further information, call the San Francisco Labor Council, (415) 863-7011.

Cranston For Bankruptcy Control Bill

In response to a message from the California Labor Federation, U.S. Senator Alan Cranston last week said that he is "Deeply concerned that some companies are using the bankruptcy laws improperly to break unions or undermine existing collective bargaining agreements."

"In the light of the Supreme Court's decision in *NLRB v. Bildisco*," the senator writes, "I favor provisions in the House-passed bankruptcy bill, H.R. 5174, requiring employers to meet in good faith with a union before seeking rejection of a collective bargaining agreement in bankruptcy court; prohibiting companies from unilaterally rejecting collective bargaining contracts; and permitting bankruptcy judges to vacate labor contracts only when their enforcement would ruin a company's financial reorganization and cost workers their jobs."

"I've heard from many labor leaders, union members and others urging me to do what I can to see that these labor provisions in H.R. 5174 pass the Senate unchanged. We're still negotiating for acceptable language that will permit enactment of a bill."

"You know I'll continue working for a fair and effective bill that prevents companies from misusing bankruptcy laws solely to break union contracts but maintains the intended purpose of permitting employer-debtors an opportunity to get back on their feet."

We can do it!

AFL-CIO Teamsters ILWU

LABOR PARADE
Sunday, July 15, 10 a.m.
2nd & Market St., S.F.

Publisher's Notice

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'America Works' Series On Summer TV Network

Four California television stations already are among the over 100 public TV stations nationwide which will show the "America Works" series this summer season.

Six all-new episodes, produced by the AFL-CIO's Labor Institute of Public Affairs, also will begin distribution Labor Day week. In addition, more than half the stations signed up will rebroadcast 12 episodes of the series, originally aired on commercial stations in 1983 and early 1984. Many of the cities did not see the series in its first run.

As of May 15, California stations signed up thus far and their scheduled starting dates include:

KOCE, Channel 50, Huntington Beach, in July; KLCS, Channel 58, Los Angeles, June 18; KVCR, Channel 24, San Bernardino, June 10; KCSM, Channel 60, San Mateo, July 8.

"America Works" will be distributed by satellite to public TV

stations by the Interregional Program Service, Eastern Educational Television Network. IPS offers programming outside the national Public Broadcasting system network to almost all the nation's public television stations.

"America Works" will be the most widely carried public affairs series outside the PBS network programs, according to LIPA's Executive Director Larry Kirkman.

"With the full line-up of over 100 stations this fall," Kirkman notes, "Labor's first regularly scheduled series will become available to an estimated 56% of all U.S. TV homes: about 124 million potential viewers."

"We're especially gratified," he went on, "that so many smaller communities will be able to view the programs for the first time. We are asking labor bodies in cities which have not joined in our broadcast to help us continue to

increase this important series audience and to promote the series where it has already been scheduled."

Among the subjects, locations and unions treated in the dozen summer episodes are:

Energy costs (OCAW, Denver); hunger (Steelworkers, Los Angeles); health care costs (SEIU, Massachusetts); education (Teachers, Texas); plant closings (UAW, Indiana); voter registration (Public Employees, Detroit); workplace toxics (Electrical Workers, Boston); job retraining (CLC, Des Moines); senior citizens health care (Steelworkers, ILGWU and Shoemakers, Pennsylvania); industrial policy (National AFL-CIO leaders); services to the unemployed (IAM&AW, Milwaukee); and comparable pay equity for women (AFSCME, Maryland).

Topics of the six new episodes will be announced by the LIPA later.

For additional information as to programs and programming, inquirers may call Kathy Garmez (202) 637-5334. She may be contacted in writing at The Labor Institute of Public Affairs, AFL-CIO; 815 Sixteenth St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Hawaii First

June 30, 1970, Gov. John A. Burns signed a law making Hawaii the first state to allow public workers the right to strike if agreement efforts failed and public health was not endangered.

Hightower is Re-Named APRI Region Director

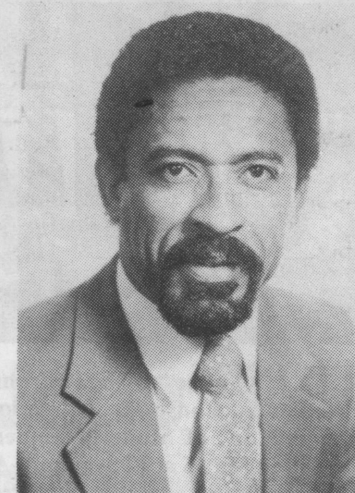
Don E. Hightower, field representative for the California Labor Federation, has been re-elected Western Regional Director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute at the APRI's national conference.

The 15th national APRI conference was held in Hollywood, Fla., May 10-13.

Hightower, vice president of Industrial Iron & Metal Workers Local 1088, Oakland, joined the State AFL-CIO staff four years ago as statewide coordinator of efforts to encourage the political involvement of black trade unionists in local, state and national political efforts.

As APRI's regional director, he is responsible for chapters in seven western states, including Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington, as well as California.

"Many black trade unionists," he said, "and many of our APRI activities have been taking the message of coalition politics into the black community. Some black union members have worked hard to raise within the black commu-



DON HIGHTOWER
APRI Director

nity the central theme of the 1984 campaign: the defeat of Ronald Reagan and his replacement with a pro-labor, pro-civil rights president.

"The ground work that has been laid by these voices for the black labor coalition will pay off in the general election come November."

Ban on Homework Is Upheld

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wear industry. Last Nov. 29 the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., ordered the restriction reimposed.

The administration's rescinding of the ban was challenged in the courts by trade unions, state labor law enforcement officers and manufacturers in the courts.

They pointed out that when homeworkers are employed it is vir-

tually impossible to effectively enforce minimum wage, overtime pay, workers' compensation and child labor laws.

On March 27, Donovan sought to circumvent the appeals court action by issuing an emergency rule suspending the homework provisions for four months. A federal trial judge, however, ruled that Donovan hadn't followed the proper administrative procedures.

Mondale Hits Hart, Reagan on Their Foreign Positions

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tional crisis," Mondale said in reference to what he called Hart's blundering statements.

Charging that Hart has been inconsistent on several international issues and has been "all over the map" on nuclear arms control, Mondale added, "Think what the effect would have been if it had been President Hart, not candidate Hart, speaking on foreign

policy."

He also criticized Hart's efforts to "dredge up one of the most trying times in American history," the Iran hostage crisis during Mondale's term as Jimmy Carter's vice president.

Mondale said that Hart was "flip-flopped" repeatedly from praise to denunciation of President Carter's actions in the Iran crisis.



RECEIVING the "Albin J. Gruhn Consumer Advocate Award" at the 12th annual Consumer Federation of California Convention is Frank Damrell, Jr., of Modesto, center. The award was made at the CFC convention May 5 at El Segundo. At right is Al Gruhn, vice president of the consumer federation and President of the California AFL-CIO. On the left is Mary Solow, president of the CFC. Damrell headed the consumers' group from 1972 to 1976.

Carpentry Apprentices of 46 Counties Compete

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sored by the Mill-Cabinet JATC of Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo Counties.

Millwright

First: William Hegland, Local 102, Fremont, for the Bay Area Millwrights JATC.

Second: Terrill Duran, also of Local 102, representing the Bay Area Millwrights JATC.

In Third

James W. Anthony, Local 1408, Milpitas, was third in Carpentry; Robert Andrade, Local 102, Orangevale, was third in Millwright. Third place contestants are alternates if the first and second placers cannot take part in the statewide contests.

Sponsors of the apprenticeship programs and contests are the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters unions and employers party to the Carpenters' Master agreement, the collective bargaining agreement in northern California.

Contestants were provided with blue prints, equipment and raw materials. As seasoned journeymen observed and judged, the apprentices construct projects chosen to test their ability to read blueprints and build a project with the skill and efficiency acquired in four years of on the job training and classes conducted in cooperation with district community colleges.

Announcing the winners were Hans Wachsmuth, Jr., chairman, and Joseph B. McGrogan, vice chairman of the board for the sponsoring JATC&TB.

L-P Strikers Fly East to Face Shareholders

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paign is accompanied by a stepped-up organizing drive at many of L-P's non-union mills and the AFL-CIO's national consumer boycott of L-P wood products.

Bigby spoke of the "human costs of the strike" and presented the union resolution calling on L-P to issue quarterly reports detailing the financial cost of the strike. Union officials have estimated that the strike so far has cost the

company over \$50 million in lost production and other expenses. They compare this to the \$4.7 million cost over three years of the contract rejected by L-P.

Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said, "We're not going to let anybody turn back the clock, including the cowboy in the White House."

"Companies can't escape to the South, where they think blacks

and whites are divided. We're not as together as we're going to be, but we're not as divided as we used to be," declared Lowery to a standing ovation.

At the L-P shareholders' meeting, Merlo was barraged with questions from the proxy-bearing workers, including the \$2.4 million in salary, bonuses and stock option compensation he received last year.

Women's Wages Inequity Is Path to Poverty

Although the federal Equal Pay Act was passed 21 years ago, the wage gap between men and women remains "too wide," according to Rhoda H. Mazur, member of the subcommittee on pay equity of the Virginia Commission on the Status of Women.

Today, the average wage for women is 62% of that for men, about the same as it was 30 years ago. The reason cited by Mazur is that, by and large, men and women don't do the same kinds of work.

Women tend to be segregated into "women's" jobs and the pay in these positions is invariably held down. During the 1970s, more than 40% of working women were in only 10 out of 427 occupations listed in the U.S. Department of Labor's Dictionary of Occupational Titles. In 1982, over 80% of all women workers were in the narrow range of 25 compara-

tively low paying occupations.

The National Academy of Sciences recently studied the matter of comparative earnings, concluding "only a small part of the earnings differences can be accounted for by differences in education, labor force experience, labor force commitment, or other... factors believed to contribute to productivity differences."

Clearly, the Academy found, traditionally female-dominated occupations such as teaching, nursing and secretarial work require high levels of training and skill but are compensated at very low wage levels when compared with male-dominated work fields.

"The ability to hold a decently paid job is a crucial test of participation in American society," Mazur declares. "It enhances the capabilities, confidence, and self-esteem an individual needs to be a responsive citizen and pro-

vides a basis for a stable personal life."

Nearly one in two female-headed American families with children under 18 is below the federal poverty line. Women heads of households are six times more likely to live in poverty than men. Two out of every three poor adult Americans are female already.

This, says Mazur, has led to a "feminization of poverty" in America. It is estimated that if the present trend continues, by the year 2000 almost all Americans living below the "poverty line" will be women and children in households headed by women.

Older women, she states, suffer most "cruelly from pay inequity." Since retirement benefits are usually based on wages, wage discrimination carries over into retirement. Thus, women 65 and older are the fastest increasing poverty group in the nation.

THE CALIFORNIA AFL-CIO's

DIGEST OF BILLS

The measures below introduced in the 1983-84 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.

SENATE BILLS

SB 1876—Dills (Fin.)—Existing law defines a state employee, for the purpose of state employer-employee relations, as 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. It makes an exception from this definition for managerial employees, confidential employees, and employees of specified state agencies.

This bill would, in addition, except from the above definition of employee nonclerical employees of the Department of Finance engaged in technical or analytical state budget preparation. February 15, 1984.

Public Employees—Watch †

SB 1886—Vuich (Sen. Floor)—Existing law authorizes the governing board of a school district to immediately place an employee charged with any of certain narcotics offenses, any of certain controlled substance offenses, or unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor, upon compulsory leave of absence.

This bill would include specified violent crimes against the person in the categories of murder, attempted murder, mayhem, manslaughter, assault, and battery within this provision. February 15, 1984.

Education—Watch †

SB 1888—L. Greene (Ed.)—Current statutory provisions require the governing board of each school district to fix the length of the schoolday for the several grades and classes of the schools maintained by the district, and to establish certain maximum and minimum schooldays for the various grade levels. Existing law provides financial incentives for school districts to increase the length of the schoolday and school year by requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to apportion specified amounts to each school district which offers at least 180 days of instruction, as specified.

This bill would exclude supervised and unsupervised study halls and homeroom activities from the calculation of additional instructional time for each fiscal year. February 15, 1984.

Education—Watch †

SB 1890—L. Greene (Fin.)—Under existing law, there are no provisions establishing a master teacher program within the state public school system.

This bill would state the legislative intent to provide for the establishment of new career ladders within the teaching profession offering higher salaries for a limited number of specially trained teachers who will be assigned responsibility for teaching large numbers of pupils in subjects suitable for a lecture format and the supervision of teaching assistants. . . . February 15, 1984.

Education—Watch †

SB 1921—Marks (Assem. Aging & L.T.C.)—Existing law does not contain provisions relative to establishment of an Advisory Committee on Nursing Home Care for purposes of assisting, advising, and making recommendations to the State Director of Health Services regarding regulations, policies, and administrative practices affecting the delivery of services by long-term health care facilities, as defined.

This bill would create such an advisory committee with prescribed responsibilities consisting of 13 members appointed in a specified manner. It would provide that committee members receive per diem, subsistence, and travel reimbursement, as specified. February 15, 1984.

Health—Watch †

SB 1936—Nielsen (G.O.)—Under existing law, the Department of Forestry is required to provide firefighting implements and apparatus for the control of forest fires.

This bill would prohibit the department from purchasing any airplanes designed for firefighting until all comparable aircraft have been evaluated and considered by the department. February 15, 1984.

Labor Unions—Watch †

SB 1942—B. Greene (Fin.)—Under existing law, until July 1, 1991, the money in the Hazardous Substance Account ("California Super Fund") may be expended by the State Director of Health Services, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes, generally, of taking removal or remedial action relating to the release of a hazardous substance.

This bill would specify that the money in the Hazardous Substance Account may also be expended for paying the costs of training state and local fire and environmental health personnel in the handling and removal of hazardous substances. February 15, 1984.

Safety—Good

SB 1947—Dills (Assem. Desk)—Existing law, pursuant to specific definitions, conditions, and procedures, prohibits any person from owning or operating an underground storage tank used for the storage of hazardous materials without a permit to the owner from a local agency. Existing law authorizes a county, or city which assumes exclusive jurisdiction under these provisions, to establish a fee, which would be paid by each person submitting an application for a permit, or a renewal or amendment thereof, to cover the costs incurred by its implementation of existing law. . . .

This bill would make various legislative findings and declarations regarding groundwater contamination and protection, and the regulation of hazardous substance storage tanks. Under specified conditions, the bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to provide dollar-for-dollar matching funds to regional water quality control boards, the State Department of Health Services, and local agencies not exempt from the provisions of existing law summarized above. . . .

The bill would authorize the board to require local agencies which have assumed responsibility for implementing existing law to impose additional surcharge fees, which are new taxes, that would be deposited in the Supplemental Surcharge Account of the Underground Storage Tank Fund, up to a specified maximum amount. The board would be authorized to expend the funds in the account to reimburse local agencies for their implementation of existing provisions regarding storage tanks, to support the development and implementation of statewide standards and regulations in this area by the State Department of Health Services, or to recover the board's costs of providing technical assistance. . . . February 15, 1984.

Ecology—Watch

SB 1948—Dills (Assem. Desk)—Existing law prohibits any person from owning or operating an underground storage tank used for the storage of hazardous substances without a permit to the owner from a local agency. . . . A local agency is required to inspect every underground storage tank, within its jurisdiction, every 3 years, or to require a permit holder to employ, periodically, special inspectors to conduct the inspection.

This bill would require the inspection to include those underground storage tanks for which a person submitted a hazardous substance storage statement to the State Water Resources Control Board, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to issue regulations implementing specified provisions concerning underground storage tanks by January 1, 1985, and authorizes the board to adopt regulations implementing other provisions.

This bill would require the board, in adopting these regulations, to consider the difference between groundwater aquifers on a regional basis. . . . February 15, 1984.

Ecology—Watch

SENATE BILLS (Cont'd)

SB 1963—B. Greene (Fin.)—Existing law excludes from "employment" professional services performed by an individual working as an independent contractor and establishes a rebuttable presumption that services provided by certain individuals are rendered as an independent contractor. However, under existing law, this presumption does not apply to a contractual agreement which establishes an employer-employee relationship.

This bill would specify that the existence of a contract between certain clinics and health care practitioners shall not constitute an employer-employee relationship if the contract stipulates that the services rendered to the clinic are by an independent contractor, not an employee, and would exempt these clinics and individuals or organizations from any unemployment insurance payments required under an employer-employee relationship. February 16, 1984. **Unemployment Insurance—Bad**

SB 1990—Ayala (Fin.)—Existing law authorizes the California Horse Racing Board to allocate racing weeks, except that the maximum number of racing weeks which may be allocated is prescribed. A maximum of 15 weeks per year may be allocated for harness racing in the central zone and 10 weeks per year may be allocated for harness racing in the southern zone. A maximum of 25 weeks per year may be allocated for quarter horse racing in the southern zone.

This bill would revise the above limitations to allow an unspecified number of weeks for harness racing and for quarter horse racing in the central and southern zones combined. The bill would authorize the board to allocate additional weeks of harness racing to a lessee of the Los Angeles County Fair to be raced at its fairgrounds in Pomona.

This bill would reduce the state license fees that a harness or quarter horse association is required to pay when conducting a racing meeting. . . . February 16, 1984. **Labor Unions—Watch †**

SB 1998—Presley (Assem. Floor)—Existing law generally permits the inspection of public records, except as specified. Records relating to applications for licenses to carry a concealed firearm are not specifically governed, and therefore, would be public records.

This bill would declare that the identity of an applicant in applications for licenses to carry a concealed weapon and related information and records is confidential, except as specified, when the license is granted. Willful dissemination of any information required to be kept confidential would be a misdemeanor. . . . February 16, 1984. **Miscellaneous—Bad**

SB 1999—Stiern (Fin.)—Under existing law, the Student Aid Commission administers various student aid programs.

This bill would create the Student Aid Commission Special Projects Fund, to be administered by the commission, as specified. All moneys in the fund would be continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal year for the operation, support, and development of student aid application delivery systems, research, workshops, conferences, and other special projects of the Student Aid Commission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this bill would authorize the commission to transmit to the Treasurer any funds received by the commission from any source for purposes of student aid application delivery systems, research, workshops, conferences, or other special projects, and would require the Treasurer to deposit any funds so transmitted in the State Treasury to the credit of the Student Aid Commission Special Projects Fund. . . . February 16, 1984. **Education—Watch †**

SB 2006—Watson (Fin.)—Existing law provides for child care facilities to be allowed in state buildings which are added to, altered or repaired under certain circumstances.

This bill would require the Director of General Services to retrofit existing state office buildings to accommodate a child care facility for certain cooperating state agencies who wish to have a centrally located child care facility. February 16, 1984. **Child Care—Good**

SB 2009—Robbins (G.O.)—Existing law provides for a preference to supplies manufactured or produced in the state when purchases of supplies are made by the state or a county or a city.

This bill would provide, to the extent not in conflict with federal law, that state officers and bodies charged with the letting of contracts pursuant to Public Law 98-8, and Public Law 97-424, and for the purpose of rebuilding Coalinga, shall provide for a 1/2 of 1% preferential bidding advantage for persons manufacturing in the state the supplies to be used pursuant to the contract or the supplies to be purchased.

In addition, the bill would provide, to the extent not in conflict with federal law, that local officers and bodies may provide for the above preferential bidding advantage.

This bill would take effect immediately as an urgency statute. February 16, 1984. **State and Local Government—Good**

SB 2010—Robbins (G.O.)—Existing law provides, with certain exceptions, that all state contracts for the sale or hiring of materials, supplies, or equipment in an amount of \$5,000 or more shall be made or entered into with the lowest responsible bidder meeting certain specifications.

This bill would provide, in addition to the above-existing law, that in order to facilitate the participation of automotive manufacturing businesses within the state, a 2% bid advantage shall be given to those automotive manufacturing businesses within the state, as defined, which participate in the bidding procedure. February 16, 1984.

State and Local Government—Good

SB 2012—Watson (Fin.)—Existing law prohibits discrimination in employment because of the race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical handicap, medical condition, marital status, sex, or age of a person, and specifies activities in this regard which are unlawful employment practices.

Existing law also makes it an unlawful employment practice, because of the above-specified factors, to harass an employee or applicant for employment, requires the entity to take all reasonable steps to prevent harassment from occurring, and provides that loss of tangible job benefits would not be necessary to establish harassment.

The bill among other things, would redefine "employer" under the California Fair Employment and Housing Act as any person regularly employing one or more persons and would set forth various provisions to prevent discrimination and harassment from occurring and to obtain enforcement of orders requiring a respondent to cease and desist from discriminatory or harassing practices.

Specifically, the bill would provide that if the State Personnel Board finds that a person has engaged in discrimination or harassment, the board shall issue and cause to be served on the person or persons an order requiring the person or persons to cease and desist from such discrimination or harassment and to take such action, including, but not limited to, hiring, reinstatement or upgrading of employees, with or without back pay, compensatory damages, and awards of attorneys' fees. . . . February 16, 1984. **Civil Rights—Good**

SB 2016—McCorquodale (Assem. Desk)—The existing Public Employees' Retirement Law presently prescribes various retirement formulas and benefits, contribution rates, and minimum retirement ages for the various membership categories of the retirement system.

This bill would provide, for contracting agencies which elect to be subject thereto, an alternative set of benefits for new local miscellaneous members who are also covered under the federal Social Security Act. The new benefits plan would provide for: earliest retirement at 55 years of age with 5 years of service; a normal retirement age of 65 years; a 1.5%-at-age-65 benefit compensation formula; an annual cost-of-living adjustment of 3% compounded; an employee contribution rate of 2%; nonparticipation by current employees; existing nonindustrial disability retirement allowances, subject to specified reservations; and lump-sum death benefits of \$1,000 upon retiree's death. . . . February 16, 1984.

Public Employees—Watch †

SB 2019—McCorquodale (Assem. Desk)—The Public Employees' Retirement Law prescribes contributions and benefits for state miscellaneous and industrial members of the Public Employees' Retirement System.

This bill would require that a new state miscellaneous or industrial member who is hired on or after _____, be subject to a retirement plan with a normal retirement age of 63 years and a benefit computation formula which includes the federal social security benefits received.

This bill would also establish the state's contributions for service under this plan at _____%, which contributions are statutorily appropriated monthly to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund. February 16, 1984. **Public Employees—Watch †**

SB 2023—Rosenthal (Assembly Nat. Res.)—The existing law provides for the regulation of transporting oil in the state.

This bill would require the Secretary of Environmental Affairs to conduct a study of offshore oil transport and refining options, as prescribed. The bill would require the secretary to develop recommendations for state policies and procedures to facilitate the transport and refining of offshore oil which will promote the greatest public health and economic benefits to the people of the state. . . . February 16, 1984.

State and Local Government—Watch †