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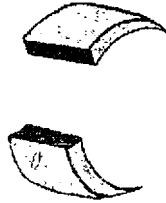
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A Giant in Our Time

Labor News

2. There is no merit in the Department of Defense contention that subcontractor listing requirement would intrude upon the prime contractor's responsibility. Many ethical general contractors are now forced to use inferior subcontractors with poor performance records in order to compete with unethical, bid-shopping prime contractors. The prime contractor would be held responsible as always.

3. The Associated General Contractors of America (AGCA), in its own code of ethics, specifically requires that the prime contractor is to award subcontracts to the selected subcontractors at the price bid, and is not to reveal the other sub-bids.

4. Actually, competition among subcontractors would be enhanced considerably by this bill. Due to present practices, many subcontractors will not even get involved in Department of Defense bidding because they know their bids will be divulged to competitors who will undercut them. Thus, the time and money they spend preparing bids is wasted.

5. Self-policing in general contracting is a wonderful idea on paper, but the AGCA Code of Ethics provision is ignored. Only the unethical contractor shops for bids after he gets the contract, but bid-peddling has become so prevalent that many ethical general contractors are forced to violate the code to stay in business.

Perhaps the best argument for this legislation, in addition to the successful experience of the Department of the Interior and the General Services Administration, is that the Federal government has long afforded its prime contractors with the protection of a competitive bidding system. In most cases, subcontractors perform the bulk of the Department of Defense contracts. Shouldn't they too have the protection of competitive bidding?

Congressman Leggett was the author of similar legislation in the 88th (1963-1964), 89th (1965-1966), and 90th (1966-1967) Congresses. The previous bill would have required the listing of all subcontractors receiving in excess of one half of one percent of the prime contract amount, or \$3000, whichever is greater. The new bill introduced today involves all subcontracts comprising more than three and one-half percent of the total contract and any other subcontracts which the contracting officer considers applicable to the purposes of the act. Other changes have been made primarily to clarify the intent of the bill.

The Leggett bill is endorsed by IDCNA, the National Federation of Independent Business, the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, the Western States Democratic Conference, the Electrical Industry Bid Registry of the Bay Counties, Inc. (Oakland, California), Electrical Bid Registry Service, the Plasterers and Lathers International Association, the National Specialty Contractors Association, and other associations and individual businesses too numerous to mention.

Nixon's policies on labor and manpower: He's giving much leeway to Sec. Shultz of Labor, who already is revamping the manpower programs, and is taking a long, hard look at revisions of Taft-Hartley law.

Nixon is getting high marks from labor & management at the moment for appointing professionals to key labor posts, then leaving them alone. They like his noninterventionist attitude on labor-management problems.

But there's stormy weather ahead on union negotiations, strikes, threat of unemployment.

Dock strikers win whopping 13% a year in wages and fringes for EACH of next three years. Plus a guaranteed wage—a whole year's pay every year until retirement even if work is scarce. Should spill over into demands made by other unions.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York said on March 3rd that the growth of the national economy should be slowed significantly this year by the combination of fiscal and monetary restraints in effect at the end of 1968.

The regional bank also said, however, that it is difficult to slow an economy "in which inflationary price and wage expectations are a major driving force."

All reports point to 1969 being better than 1968 with GNP increasing about 7% (off slightly from '68's 9%). No sharp slowing in first six months, as previously predicted, with pick-up in second half. Outlook now for gradual slow down through all of '69. Business will go into 1970 at a slower pace. Look for a budget surplus, tight money, rising interest rates, rationed credit, unemployment up, tight labor market, increased prices, white-collar salaries to keep going up.

Occupational Safety & Health—The House General Subcommittee on Labor began hearings March 4 on proposed coal mine safety measures (H.R. 4047, Perkins, D-Ky., H.R. 6504, Hechler, D-W.Va.). The Senate Subcommittee on Labor has already begun hearings on bills calling for Federal safety controls for coal-mine dust (S. 467, Randolph, D-W.Va.) and other mining safety hazards (S. 355, Randolph). The coal-mine hearings are expected to set the stage for an expansion of Congressional interest in the broad area of occupational safety and health.

Coal-Mine Safety & Health Measure Has President's Endorsement—Senator Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) has introduced S. 1300, a White House proposal calling for "a comprehensive new program to provide a vigorous, multi-faceted attack" on coal-mine safety and health dangers. Hearings on coal-mine safety legislation are continuing in the House and Senate Labor Committees.

Continued on page 35

Labor maps 1969 goals

A higher hourly wage and full employment head AFL-CIO's list of priorities. Encouraged by the mood in Washington, the federation will push a number of legislative proposals

Reprinted from Business Week March 1, 1969

AFL-CIO has given full employment and a \$2-an-hour minimum wage top priorities in its program for 1969.

Meeting for 10 days in Bal Harbour, Fla., the AFL-CIO's executive council assessed the social and economic times in the opening days of a new Administration and found them "not too bad," but with much still to be accomplished.

Warning. After eight years of unprecedented national prosperity, the council noted, there are signs that economic expansion is slowing down. It warned against applying brakes "too quickly and too hard" on expansion, and it opposed any trade-off-policy—a slight rise in unemployment for less inflation—as "economically false and loaded with social dynamite." AFL-CIO urged:

- Lowering profit margins and reducing rates of return on investment to ease "the profit inflation" of the past few years.

- Keeping a close watch on interest rate policies, which should be eased "at the first signs of a general

economic softening." The council urged particularly that the Nixon administration and the 7% investment tax credit and double-depreciation regulations that it said channel money from homebuilding into business investments and luxury apartment and office rental property. The council said it was "dissatisfied with the whole trend of government financial policy for the last decade."

- Reforming the tax laws "to eliminate loopholes of special tax privileges for wealthy families and business, to establish a minimum tax that will end tax avoidance, and to reduce the relative tax burden on low- and moderate-income families."

- Raising Social Security payments to help the aged, unemployment benefits, and the minimum wage from \$1.60 to \$2.00.

- Making "legitimate efforts to reduce welfare rolls without hardship" and providing more adequate protection and more aid to those left on the rolls.

- Undertaking a massive national effort to aid rural America—including

ing ceilings on "excessive payments under subsidy plans and a closing of tax loopholes for 'agri-businesses.'"

The council expressed firm opposition to several programs pushed by liberals for relieving poverty and assisting minorities. It objected to plans for a guaranteed income or negative income tax as "a discernible danger" to Social Security, minimum wage, and other social programs. It opposed any system of family allowances. And it strongly criticized "black capitalism" programs as "apartheid and anti-democratic nonsense," helping at most a few and "opening huge new loopholes for business locating in ghetto areas."

Encouraging. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, will make specific proposals on these and other points at a meeting with President Nixon in March and in testimony before Congressional committees. Meany said that "legislative prospects are not too bad, provided we get some leadership from the White House."

Two developments have eased labor's doubts about the Nixon administration: Last week, the President wrote Meany that inflation must be cured "without asking the wage earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs." Then Labor Secretary George P. Shultz, who had earlier opposed a \$2 minimum wage, told the council that he might change his mind if a \$2 rate wouldn't bar teenagers from jobs.

Bargaining. On the collective bargaining front, the council called for the usual "substantial gains in wages

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Workmen's Compensation Case Information

Case Preparation Data

The following information (prepared by Johns-Manville for the IDCNA-NIMA health and safety presentation) is pertinent to the preparation of Workmen's Compensation Claim Petitions. To assure the most effective and efficient results, it is essential to provide your insurance carrier with all available data. It is also advantageous to maintain file copies of Workmen's Compensation Case Information for future reference, if required. Recommended questions to be answered are as follows:

1. Date of preparing this information
2. Name of Petitioner (Employee)
3. Social Security Number—
4. Petitioner's Attorney—
5. Workmen's Compensation Claim Petition Number—
6. Workmen's Compensation Claim Petition Date—
7. Date Workmen's Compensation Claim Petition served on Respondent (Employee)—
8. Petitioner's residence —
9. Petitioner's birth date—
10. Petitioner's marital status—
11. Number, names, ages and relationship of dependents—
12. Date of Petitioner's first employment with Respondent—
13. Length of service with Respondent (specify dates)—
14. Date of injury alleged by Petitioner—
15. Knowledge and notice of alleged injury admitted or denied by Respondent—
16. Date of knowledge, if admitted
17. Date of notice, if admitted—
18. Petitioner's job at time of alleged injury:
 - a. Specific duties—
 - b. Materials used—
19. Petitioner's wages at time of alleged injury:
 - a. Rate per hour—
 - b. Hours in working day—
 - c. Days in working week—

- d. Regular weekly wages—
- e. Additional allowances (meals, room, transportation, etc.)—

20. Alleged injury reported to Insurance Carrier by Respondent
21. Nature of injury—
22. Time lost from work and inclusive dates thereof—
23. Workmen's Compensation Temporary disability paid
24. Workmen's Compensation permanent disability paid—

25. Medical and Hospital Treatment:
 - a. Requested—
 - b. Furnished—
 - c. By whom—
 - d. Inclusive dates—
 - e. Nature of treatment—
26. Is Petitioner still employed by Respondent—
27. Present job, if still employed—
28. Private plan disability insurance paid:
 - a. Amount—



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Workmen's Compensation Case Information

Continued from page 50

- b. By whom—
 - c. Period covered—
 - d. Diagnosis specified on application—
 - e. Treating Physician
 29. Previous employment:
 - a. Names of employers (list in chronological order)—
 - b. Dates of employment—
 - c. Job description—
 - d. Materials used—
 30. Prior Injuries and Illnesses (Occupational and Non-occupational)
 - a. Nature of injury or illness—
 - b. Medical treatment, by whom
 - c. Hospital treatment, Location
 - d. Workmen's Compensation paid—
 - e. Private Plan Insurance paid
 - f. Other reimbursement—
- Case Disposition Data*
1. Type of Settlement:
 - a. Office Settlement—
 - b. Informal W.C. Hearing—
 - c. Formal W.C. Hearing—
 - d. Civil Court Trial—
 - e. Other—
 2. Date of Settlement—
 3. Location of Hearing—
 4. Petitioner's Attorney's name—
 5. Respondent's Attorney's name
 6. Petitioner's Doctor's name—
 7. Respondent's Doctor's name—
 8. Judge or Referee's name—
 9. Names of Witnesses—
 10. Names of Insurance Carriers Involved—
 11. Award Disposition:
 - a. Extent of temporary disability—
 - b. % of permanent partial disability—
 - c. % of permanent total disability—
 - d. Petitioner's attorney fees charged to Respondent—
 - e. Petitioner's attorney fees charged to Petitioner—
 - f. Petitioner's medical fees charged to Respondent—

- g. Petitioner's medical fees charged to Petitioner—
- h. Court Steno fees charged to Respondent— Petitioner—
- i. Other costs charged to Respondent— Petitioner—
- j. Total amount of compensation—
- k. Total case cost—
- l. Future disposition:
 - Statute of Limitations—
 - Compromise and Release—
- m. Respondent's Insurance Carrier's name and representative—

LABOR MAPS 1969 GOALS

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and fringes," and—as consistently in the past—ruled out any voluntary action against inflation unless "a real emergency" for the nation results in a Presidential order or Congressional action "controlling all forms of income and prices."

The council feels that AFL-CIO did "a terrific job" in the 1968 election—almost electing Hubert H. Humphrey and "saving Congress" for the liberals. Now it is already getting set for 1970. It is uneasy. In 25 Senate races, seats of 21 "friends of labor" will be up for grabs.

INCOMES JUMP, BUT UNIONS WANT MORE

"Over the past eight years, income of the typical U.S. family rose from \$5,400 a year to \$8,000, a gain of 48%. Even allowing for price increases, income was up 29%."—From a UAW publication. Despite the source, these are facts that unions seem to overlook when they go to the bargaining table.

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