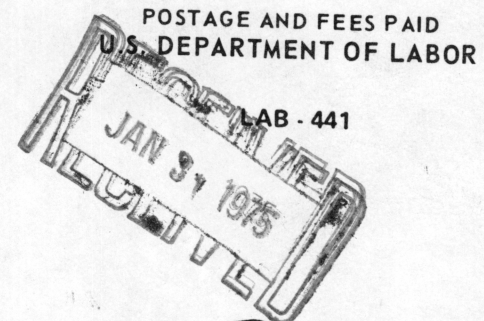


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Jan 1975

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A NEWS SUMMARY FOR HISPANOS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
Publications and Reports
Washington, D. C.
20210

WEEK OF JANUARY 27, 1975

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REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

The U.S. Department of Labor operates through 10 regional offices located in major cities across the country. If you want a local angle on a news or feature story provided through this service—or have a direct news inquiry—you may contact one of the offices listed below. This listing includes the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Assistant Regional Directors for Information and the states in their regions:

Region I Paul F. Neal
Room E-308
JFK Federal Bldg.
Boston, Mass. 02203
617-223-6767

Connecticut
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Region II Edward I. Weintraub
Room 3510
1515 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10036
212-971-5477

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Region III John P. Hord
14280 Gateway Bldg.
3535 Market St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104
215-597-1139

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Room 317
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300 S. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Ill. 60606
312-353-6976

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Region VI Les Gaddie
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1961 Stout St.
Denver, Co. 80202
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Room 2034
1321 Second Ave.
Seattle, Wash. 98101
296-442-7620

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Washington

HISPANOS NAMED MIGRANT WORKER ADVOCATES TO MONITOR STATE SERVICES TO FARMWORKERS

WASHINGTON -- Four Hispanos have been appointed as monitor advocates for farmworkers, including migrant and seasonal workers, by the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration.

Ten monitor advocates have been named, one for each regional headquarter, the Labor Department reported.

They will monitor activities of the state employment service agencies to ensure that a full range of manpower services--counseling, testing, job referral, and others--are provided migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Hispanos named monitor advocate are listed below, with regional headquarters and states covered:

-- Juan J. Castillo, Kansas City, Mo. (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska)

-- Ernest Quintana, Denver (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming)

-- Gilbert Apodaca, San Francisco (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada)

-- Richard C. Mellado, Seattle (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington).

Under the program, a complaint system has been developed that enables the migrant workers, and all workers in general, to register grievances with the nearest employment service office of the Labor Department's regional and national offices.

The Manpower Administration representative will supervise operation of the system, headed in each state by a state monitor advocate of the state employment security office.

The other monitor advocates in the Manpower Administration's 10 regional offices are:

-- Stanley Schorr, Boston (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont),

-- Edwin T. Redding, New York (New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico),
-- Franklin Wanamaker, Philadelphia (Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania,
Virginia, West Virginia),
-- Copeland Pace, Atlanta (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky,
Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee),
-- Bruce Samuels, Chicago (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota,
Ohio, Wisconsin)
-- Maurice Odem, Dallas (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma,
Texas).

#

Week of January 27, 1975

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY STRESSED
IN TRIBUTE TO MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

WASHINGTON -- The coordinator of the U.S. Labor Department's Program for Spanish-Speaking said that "jobs is the cry of the people" today, as it was when Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was alive.

Gilbert Florence, who was recently named to head the Department's Spanish-speaking program, made the statement during a Labor Department tribute to the slain black leader.

He said the spirit and work of Dr. King lives on.

"In Dr. King's memory, let us continue to bring about equal employment opportunity for all," Florence said. "Let us start internally."

In his new role, Florence has been charged with working to improve and increase employment opportunities for Hispanic Americans.

In a keynote address at the King tribute, Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan urged the Department employees to "rededicate" their work "to the principles that Martin Luther King believed in and worked for.

"We remember Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as a leader who helped influence far-reaching changes in the course of our Nation's history," Secretary Brennan said.

"He was committed to equality and justice for all men and women. And he helped shape into reality many of the principles that we, as Americans believe in and live by."

Brennan added that "as Department of Labor employees, it is our privilege to be in a unique position to carry on his vital work.

"In short, our mandate -- which is to help all those who work or want to work -- is our chance to pay tribute to Dr. King in our jobs, as well as in our ceremonies," Secretary Brennan said.

"Dr. King's vision of America was a land where every person -- black or white, old or young, rich or poor -- had the opportunity to share equally in the benefits of American life."

(More)

Noting that an assassin's bullet left much of Dr. King's work toward these goals unfinished, Brennan added:

"But he left behind him a framework for equality so that others could work toward fulfillment of his dream.

"One of Dr. King's contributions was to highlight the need for laws guaranteeing equal rights for Americans, regardless of their race, color, religion, sex or nationality," the Labor Secretary said.

The Labor Department enforces laws and regulations to ensure equality in the workplace, Brennan pointed out.

"In moving toward our goal of a better life for all working people, each Department of Labor employee plays a vital part," Brennan said.

Brennan said "substantial" progress under various programs has benefitted Americans in all walks of life.

"But now," he emphasized, "we are going to have to work harder for these people. If we do not, all of us -- we and they -- stand to lose much of the ground we have gained."

Among the jobless are minority group members, women, veterans, the handicapped and others just beginning to get a foothold in the job market, and their unemployment is rising even higher than the national rate, Brennan said.

Emergency legislation signed by President Ford on Dec. 31 is designed to help many of these workers over the hump until our economy gets better. Brennan told Department employees and others in the audience.

"Our role under this new law is to work with the states to assure quick payment of special unemployment benefits. We also must see that unemployed workers move quickly into public service jobs," Brennan said.

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Week of January 27, 1975

FARM WORKERS NEED LEGAL PROTECTIONS
LONG ENJOYED BY OTHER WORKERS, SCHUBERT SAYS

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Labor supports extension of a wide range of legal protections to the nation's farm workers, Under Secretary of Labor Richard F. Schubert said.

In a speech before the annual meeting of the National Council of Agricultural Employers here, Schubert said:

"Given the nature of modern American agricultural production, there just doesn't seem to be any justification for continuing the policy of exempting agricultural workers from a whole range of legal protections and guarantees."

It is in the best interests of employers, employees and the nature to find ways to assure farm workers "the same protections other workers have long taken for granted," he added.

A framework designed to "rationalize" the agricultural labor force could be established, he said, "through creating conditions similar to those enjoyed by industrial and service workers."

This goal, Schubert pointed out, could be achieved through a combination of these three "vectors":

-- Income maintenance (meaning unemployment insurance, social security and workers' compensation).

-- Cash income improvement (meaning, among other things, achieving the full protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act, under which the minimum wage for eligible farm workers just moved up to \$1.80 an hour).

-- Income transference (meaning food stamps, self-help housing and some form of national health insurance).

(MORE)

"The first, and possibly the easiest, step," he said "would be the extension of unemployment insurance benefits to farm workers."

The time has come for farm workers "to be brought under the same unemployment benefits umbrella already enjoyed by over 65 million workers engaged in other activities," Schubert said.

Another practical step in the effort "to rationalize the agricultural labor market" is some form of agricultural labor relations law, "through appropriate amendments to the National Labor Relations Act," he added.

"Managing change," Schubert concluded, "is neither easy nor painless, but it is the only course that can promise the greatest amount of progress with the least amount of friction and the most benefit for a hungry world."

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Week of January 27, 1975

AMERICAN WORKERS TO GET EXPANDED
ASSISTANCE UNDER NEW TRADE ACT

WASHINGTON -- American workers who have lost their jobs because of import competition will get expanded adjustment assistance under the new Trade Act, Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan announced.

Under the Act, signed into law by President Ford on Jan. 3, the Labor Department will be charged with administering a broader program of adjustment assistance with easier worker access to the program than under the current program established by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Key worker adjustment assistance provisions of the new Act, which becomes effective April 3, 1975, include:

--Cash trade readjustment allowances amounting to 70 percent of a worker's average weekly wage, not to exceed the national average weekly manufacturing wage, for up to 52 weeks. Workers may receive up to 26 additional weeks of allowances to complete approved training. Workers aged 60 or older when separated from their last job may receive up to 26 additional weeks of allowances. No worker may receive more than 78 weeks of allowances.

--Training, counseling, testing, placement services and supportive and other services. These services will be provided through cooperating state agencies.

--Job search and relocation allowances. Unemployed workers who cannot be expected to find suitable employment within their own commuting area may qualify for a job search allowance to assist them in obtaining employment in the U.S. Workers may receive up to \$500 as reimbursement for 80 percent of necessary job search expenses. Workers who find jobs outside their

Week of January 27, 1975

OSHA SIGNS JOB NOISE PACT
WITH CONCRETE BLOCK MAKERS

commuting area may be paid a relocation allowance to reimburse them for 80 percent of reasonable and necessary moving expenses plus a lump sum (up to \$500) equal to three times their average weekly wage.

After April 3, 1975, when the Trade Act's adjustment assistance provisions become effective, workers who believe they have been or will be injured by increased import competition may petition the Secretary of Labor under the Trade Act for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, worker petitions were submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission, and the Labor Department issued certification of eligibility when the Commission found injury.

Consolidation within the Labor Department of all trade adjustment assistance investigations and determinations should expedite the issuance of certifications and the delivery of services to adversely affected workers.

Workers whose original petition is filed under the Trade Act will not be covered by the certification if their last separation from adversely affected employment occurred more than one year before the date of the petition or if they were last laid off before Oct. 3, 1974. Other provisions are made for petitions filed under the Trade Expansion Act which have not been acted on before the effective date of the Trade Act.

Workers are eligible for adjustment assistance under the new law if they have been employed at the affected firm or plant for 26 weeks out of the 52 weeks prior to layoff, at wages of \$30 or more per week.

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WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Labor and the National Concrete Masonry Association have signed a job noise compliance agreement covering some 600 concrete block manufacturers.

In a joint statement, Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender, head of the Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and Paul Lenchuk, association president, said the purpose of the agreement is to encourage employers to overcome technological and economic problems in reducing job noise exposure by using constructive research, meanwhile safeguarding employee hearing.

The signing ceremony at the Labor Department was attended by Under Secretary of Labor Richard F. Schubert.

Pointing out that the vast majority of concrete block manufacturers are small businessmen, Stender said that the agreement provides "positive evidence that small business is not opposing the federal job safety and health law, but is actually seeking ways to make the law and OSHA standards work by protecting employee safety and health."

The manufacture of concrete blocks is an inherently noisy process, with noise levels generally exceeding OSHA's currently allowed limit of 90 decibels averaged over an eight-hour workday.

Under the voluntary agreement, the Arlington, Va., based association will undertake studies aimed at reducing employee exposure to noise at concrete block plants across the country by Dec. 1, 1976.

OSHA will continue to inspect company facilities to insure employees are safeguarded from excessive noise levels and that occupational safety and health standards other than noise are adhered to.

Under the agreement, any pending contested citations for noise violations before the independent Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission will be negotiated for settlement between the companies concerned and the Labor Department.

(More)

The association commits itself to furnishing OSHA and making available to concurring unions listed in the agreement periodic reports detailing progress in developing engineering and administrative controls and in individual company implementation of those controls.

The agreement calls for periodic meetings between OSHA, the association, and the unions to review its implementation.

Three international unions, whose affiliates represent concrete block workers in organized plants have concurred in the agreement. They are:

- International Union of Operating Engineers;
- Laborers International Union of North America, and
- Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association

Copies of the agreement are to be distributed to all collective bargaining representatives of affected employees and posted at manufacturing facilities of all participating companies.

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Week of January 27, 1975

OSHA PROPOSES JOB HEALTH
RULE ON INORGANIC ARSENIC

WASHINGTON -- Citing inorganic arsenic as a "cancer-suspect agent" endangering thousands of American workers, the U.S. Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has proposed a job health rule that would substantially reduce employee exposure to the industrial chemical.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender, head of OSHA, said the proposal, published in the Federal Register Jan. 21, would establish a maximum limit for employee exposure at .004 milligrams of inorganic arsenic per cubic meter of air averaged over an eight hour period, and a ceiling limit of .01 for any 15-minute period.

The exposure limits would affect an estimated 1.5 million persons, mainly workers engaged in the production of arsenic compounds used as herbicides and pesticides and workers in glass manufacturing plants, smelting plants and plants where wood preservatives and nonferrous alloys are produced.

To speed the rulemaking process, OSHA invites comment on the standard proposal by March 3, setting April 8 as a date to begin public hearings in Washington, D.C.

While maximum employee exposure to inorganic arsenic would be set at .004, OSHA proposes that employers record measurements starting at .002. The lower level also would trigger medical surveillance requirements in the proposed standard.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recommended to OSHA

(MORE)

The food index rose 12.2 percent for the calendar year that ended 1. December and accounted for a fourth of the rise in the CPI. The food index rose sharply in the first quarter, slowed substantially in the second, and accelerated again in the third.

Food prices continued to rise at a rapid rate in the fourth quarter--advancing at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 14.6 percent. Prices were higher for sugar and products which contain sugar and for most other types of food except beef.

About a third of the rise in the CPI in 1974 was due to an increase of 11.3 percent in the services index. The rise in the services index moderated somewhat in the fourth quarter--to an annual rate of 10.9 percent, from 13.9 percent in the third quarter.

Charges for many types of services, including mortgage interest rates, increased at a slower pace in the fourth quarter than earlier in the year. However, charges for services such as gas and electricity and most types of public transportation continued to rise at a rapid rate.

Price increases for energy items--which include gasoline, motor oil, coal, and residential natural gas and electricity--accounted for over a tenth of the increase in the overall CPI in 1974.

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MANAGERIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE JOBS
TO INCREASE FASTER THAN IN YEARS PAST
(One of a Series)

WASHINGTON -- Managerial and administrative jobs are expected to number 10.5 million in 1985--up from 8 million 1972--as industry and government depend increasingly on trained management specialists and as technological development continues.

So predict two labor economists from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

In an article published in the Winter 1974 issue of the Bureau's Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Neal Rosenthal and Hall Dillon say jobs for managers and administrators will grow more rapidly than they did between 1960 and 1972.

However, a large part of his future growth will be a "catch-up phase" because this occupational group grew only slightly between 1968 and 1972, according to the article.

"The nation experienced an economic slowdown during the 1968-72 period, and this explains in part why employers failed to increase their managerial staff during this time," the authors say.

They note that a growing number of technically trained managers will be needed to administer research and development programs and to make decisions about installation and use of automated machinery and automatic data processing systems.

As a result, managers and administrators will account for 10.3 percent of the Nation's total work force by 1985, compared with 9.8 percent in 1972.

Rosenthal and Dillon predict that, despite an overall increase in managers and administrators, the number of self-employed managers (proprietors) will decline because of the continuing trend toward larger firms. Helping to slow this decline will be the expansion of quick-service grocery stores, self-service laundries and drycleaning shops, and hamburger and frozen custard drive-ins.

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Dear Consumer

Week of January 27, 1975

Read the Label On the Table

By Virginia Knauer
Special Assistant to the President
and Director
Office of Consumer Affairs
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

With furniture products, what you see is not always what you get. Unless you are an expert, it may be impossible to distinguish a vinyl chair from a leather one—or a solid walnut table from one with a walnut veneer.

But no longer. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has taken important steps to end the consumer's confusion over furniture. FTC has revised its guides for the furniture industry. Now manufacturers must put accurate identifying labels on their products.

The new guides require that labels be attached to the furniture specifying the actual materials used. For example, furniture built with veneer (where a layer of high quality wood is glued to a less expensive material) must be labeled accordingly. As a result, you will know that the high quality wood is not used throughout the piece.

The guides also require that manufacturers differentiate between a certain type of wood and a wood stain. Therefore, if a table is stained with walnut but is not made of walnut, the manufacturer must make this distinction by labeling it "walnut color."

In addition, the guides prohibit manufacturers from using names of countries as descriptions. Furniture designed, for example, in a modern style associated with Danish manufacturers may not be labeled "Danish" unless it is actually imported from Denmark. Otherwise, it may be labeled only "Danish style" or "Danish design." However, FTC is still allowing manufacturers to use such terms as "French Provincial" because it believes that most consumers know that these terms describe the

style of the furniture, not the place it comes from.

To eliminate what the FTC calls "half truths" in describing upholstery, the guides also require that all fibers be disclosed on the label. All fibers in an upholstery fabric must be listed, with percentages and in the order of their predominance (40 per cent nylon, 40 per cent rayon, 20 per cent cotton).

Also covered in the guides are "rules of thumb" for accurate labeling of plastics that resemble wood, of vinyl upholstery fabrics and of fillings used in upholstered furniture. A typical hangtag on a suite of bedroom furniture might read: "This suite is constructed of selected walnut veneers and solid pecan, and has simulated wood panels on drawers, doors, and headboards."

If you have questions about furniture labels, speak to the salesman in the store or write to FTC. Also write to FTC for a free copy of *Guides for the Household Furniture Industry*. The address is Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580.

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The U.S. Department of Labor is charged with administering and enforcing statutes designed to advance the public interest by promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment.

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The U.S. Department of Labor was created by an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1913.

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There are 10 regional directors of the U.S. Department of Labor, who represent the Secretary of Labor and coordinate the Department's activities in states under their jurisdiction.

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The Employees' Compensation Appeals Board consists of three members appointed by the Secretary of Labor to consider and decide appeals from final decisions in cases arising under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

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The Solicitor of Labor has responsibility for all the legal activities of the U.S. Department of Labor and serves as the legal adviser to the Secretary of Labor and other officials of the Department.

#

The United States Employment Service, under provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, provides assistance to States in establishing and maintaining a system of more than 2,400 local public employment offices throughout the Nation.

#

last January that permissible occupational exposure to inorganic arsenic be reduced to 0.05 milligrams per cubic meter of air. The present OSHA standard for inorganic arsenic is 0.5 milligrams per cubic meter of air. Both exposures are determined as a time-weighted average.

According to data collected by OSHA, airborne contamination is the most dangerous to workers. However, the proposed standard would also protect employees from poisoning due to swallowing the chemical or from direct skin contact with it.

OSHA has found no evidence that inhalation of organic arsenic compounds causes cancer. Therefore, only inorganic arsenic is covered by the proposal. Organic arsenic compounds are used primarily in pharmaceutical manufacturing and poultry feeds.

The rule for inorganic arsenic would apply to all employers having establishments where the chemical and its compounds are produced, reacted, released, packaged, repackaged, stored, handled or used, except where other federal agencies (the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration or the Environmental Protection Agency) prescribe or enforce regulations affecting occupational safety and health.

The rule also would apply to transportation of inorganic arsenic and its compounds, except where the Department of Transportation has statutory authority over working conditions.

In addition to establishing maximum exposure levels for employees, the proposed rule would include several other following requirements.

(MORE)

Written information to be submitted (in quadruplicate) by March 3 should be addressed to Nancy Hucke, OSHA Committee Management Office, Docket OSH-37, 1726 M St., N.W., Room 200, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Persons wishing to appear at the April 8 hearing must file a written notice with Ms. Hucke by March 17. The notice should state the name and address of the person, the capacity in which he or she will appear, and the approximate time needed for the presentation to be made.

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Week of January 27, 1975

REAL EARNINGS IN DECEMBER 1974

WASHINGTON -- Real gross average weekly earnings increased 0.6 percent from November to December, after allowance for the usual seasonal change, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

This increase was the result of a 0.7 percent rise in average weekly hours which more than offset a 0.7 percent increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Over the year, real average weekly earnings were down 4.7 percent.

A rise of 12.2 percent in the Consumer Price Index and a drop of 1.6 percent in average weekly hours overcame a 8.7 percent increase in average hourly earnings. Before adjustment for the increase in the Consumer Price Index and for seasonal change, average weekly earnings were \$159.87 in December, compared with \$149.51 a year earlier.

Real spendable earnings -- average real weekly pay of all workers reduced by Social Security and Federal income tax rates applicable to a married worker with three dependents--rose 0.4 percent from November, seasonally adjusted.

Over the year, real spendable earnings were down 5.4 percent owing to the 4.7 percent decline in real weekly earnings and a 0.8 percent increase in the effect of taxes.

The Hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power was 106.2 in December, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from November. Compared with a year ago, the index is 2.6 percent lower. The index excludes the effects of overtime in manufacturing and of interindustry shifts, such as the shift of workers between high-wage and low-wage industries.

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Week of January 27, 1975

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX -- DECEMBER 1974

WASHINGTON -- The Consumer Price Index rose 0.7 percent in December to 155.4 (1967=100), the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Higher prices for sugar and most other types of food, housekeeping supplies, gas and electricity, and public transportation were responsible for a large part of the December rise. The effect of these increases was partially offset by declines in prices for beef, fresh fruits and vegetables, clothing, and used cars.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the rise in the December CPI was 0.7 percent, compared with 0.9 percent in each of the two preceding months. The food index rose 0.7 percent after seasonal adjustment in December, the smallest increase in 5 months.

The December increase of 0.4 percent for the nonfood commodities index was the smallest monthly rise in 1974.

The services index rose 0.9 percent, about the same as in October and November.

For the calendar quarter that ended in December, the CPI rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 10.1 percent. Seasonally adjusted annual rates of increase in the first 3 quarters of the year were 14.2 percent, 10.3 percent, and 14.2 percent, respectively.

For calendar year 1974, the CPI rose 12.2 percent.

About two-fifths of the annual increase in the CPI was due to a 13.2 percent rise in prices of nonfood commodities. The nonfood commodities index rose at a rapid rate in the first 3 quarters--at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 15.3 percent.

In the final 3 months of 1974, the index rose at a 7.3 percent rate, as price increases for many consumer goods were smaller than earlier in the year and gasoline prices declined.

(More)

Week of January 27, 1975

LIBRARY JOBS HARD TO FIND,
PUBLICATION REPORTS

WASHINGTON -- The current employment situation and future job prospects for library workers are outlined in "What's Happening to Jobs in the Library Field?" an article in the winter issue of the Occupational Outlook Quarterly.

The article reports results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) study undertaken in 1972 to gather data about library employment.

The study found that the number of persons employed in library occupations more than doubled between 1960 and 1970. By 1970, however, the need for library personnel began to decline, mostly because of government austerity budgets and declining school enrollments.

• The study reveals several facts about library employment, including:

-- Opportunities for upward mobility within the library profession are limited.

-- Members of racial and ethnic minorities are not well represented at the professional level in many libraries.

• According to the article, library employment will grow through 1985 but at a rate much slower than during the 1960's, and the main source of jobs for librarians in future years will be as replacements for librarians who retire, die, or leave the work force for other reasons.

Another article, "Occupational Employment Prospects for the Mid-1980's," summarizes BLS manpower projections for the period from 1972 to 1985. These projections, which are based on specified assumptions, including full employment and adequate supplies of energy, show total employment rising from 81.7 million in 1972 to 101.5 million in 1985, an increase of about 24 percent. White-collar employment is projected to increase by about 37

(MORE)

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LIBRARY - P. 2

percent over the same period, compared to a growth rate of 22.2 percent for service workers and 15 percent for blue-collar workers.

Other articles in the Winter Occupational Outlook Quarterly include

-- "Beginner's Guide to Work," a summary of expectations employers are apt to have of new workers and employers' responsibilities to their employees.

-- "Foreign Languages and Careers," which describes ways in which a knowledge of foreign language can be useful in a variety of jobs.

-- "Words from the Workplace," a glossary of terms frequently used in the work world.

The Occupational Outlook Quarterly is a career guidance magazine published four times during the school year. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price is \$5.40 for a 1-year subscription or \$1.35 an issue. (Make checks or money orders payable to Superintendent of Documents.)

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Week of January 27, 1975

OSHA ANNOUNCES NEW JOB SAFETY AND HEALTH
CONSULTATIONS FOR SMALL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON -- On-site job safety and health consultations for small businesses, without citations or penalties, will shortly be provided by the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The new program will assist small businessmen in states where federal job safety and health rules are enforced by OSHA.

States operating their own job safety and health programs under OSHA-approved plans are already authorized to provide such consultative services to small businessmen.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender, who heads OSHA, said that as funds are made available for the new program, states without OSHA-approved plans may contract with OSHA (under provisions of the 1970 Occupational Safety and Health Act) to provide these services using state personnel.

"As in a normal inspection," Stender explained, "each consultation will consist of an opening conference with the employer, a walk-through of the company facility, a closing conference, and a written summary of findings."

There will, however, be no citations issued for any alleged violations found and no penalties proposed, Stender said.

The consultation agreements also will contain provisions for immediate abatement of imminent danger situations and for protecting the confidentiality of trade secrets.

Under the terms of OSHA contracts with the states, a clear separation will be maintained between consultative and enforcement staffs.

Stender emphasized that consultants' files will not be used to trigger an OSHA inspection. In the event of a subsequent OSHA inspection, however,
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a federal compliance officer will not be precluded from issuing citations regardless of earlier findings or recommendations of the state consultant.

During a walkthrough inspection, consultants will:

- explain to the employer which OSHA standards and rules apply to his workplace;

- explain the technical language and application of applicable standards;

- point out to the employer where he is not complying with OSHA standards;

- where possible, suggest means by which identified hazards may be abated.

The consultation program came about as a result of congressional action directing such a program and OSHA's concern for helping small businesses comply with job safety and health rules.

To date 26 states or territories have OSHA-approved plans, so will not enter into the OSHA consultation contracts. They are: South Carolina, Oregon, Utah, Washington, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Minnesota, Maryland, Tennessee, Iowa, Kentucky, Alaska, Virgin Islands, Colorado, Michigan, Vermont, Illinois, Connecticut, Hawaii, Nevada, Indiana, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Arizona.

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