

## FDA Adopts New Rules on Use of Untested Drugs

The Food and Drug Administration this week issued stringent new rules to protect the public from untested drugs such as thalidomide, the use of which as a tranquilizer last year resulted in the birth of a number of deformed infants.

The regulations, effective February 7, require among other things:

- That the FDA be notified and supplied with full details on the distribution of all experimental drugs.
- That the drugs be tested clinically on animals to guarantee their safety.

The use of thalidomide to any extent in the United States was blocked by the refusal of Dr. Francis O. Kelsey, FDA medical officer to approve its sale. Dr. Kelsey, who was suspicious of the drug and kept demanding more proof of its safety, was later decorated by President Kennedy for preventing a far more extensive tragedy in this country. But use of the drug in Europe resulted in thousands of deformed births.

Just recently Dr. Kelsey was placed in charge of the FDA's new drug investigation division.

## COPE Report Rips Mask Off of R-T-W Promoters, Documents Right-Wing Links

A report that rips the veil of respectability from the face of union-busting "right to work" promoters and shows conclusively that "behind the open shop campaign are the forces of the reactionary right-wing and all they represent" has been issued by James L. McDevitt, national director of the AFL-CIO Council on Political Education.

The special report traces the history of the "right to work" movement back to 1903, when the National Association of Manufacturers—an employer's union—issued a hypocritical "declaration of principles."

## Testimonial Dinner Set for John F. Henning on Feb. 7

Under Secretary of Labor John F. Henning will be honored at a testimonial dinner to be held Thursday, February 7, 1963, at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco.

Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and chairman of the dinner committee, said a reception is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Dress for the event will be informal. Tickets cost \$10.00 per person.



THOS. L. PITTS  
Executive  
Secretary-Treasurer

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## Brown Spotlights Key State Problems In Inaugural Address to '63 Legislature

Governor Edmund G. Brown spelled out an extensive legislative program, including 45 specific recommendations, for the state's lawmakers in his "State of the State" inaugural address in Sacramento on Monday, assigning top priority to primary and secondary school education and repeating his pledge of no tax hike this year. In the course of his address, the Governor declared:

"Progress now, more than ever before, calls for bold, controversial leadership. Let me say now that I intend to offer such leadership... I will not seek controversy, but I will not fear it..."

"We are here to bear a lantern for the future, not carry a torch for the past."

Then he proceeded to spotlight a

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## Federation Opens Office

The California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, has established offices in the Hotel Senator for the duration of the 1963 legislative session. The introduction of labor legislation to fulfill the program adopted by delegates to the Federation's biennial convention in Long Beach last August is underway. An evaluation and digest of bills introduced and schedules of committee hearings on measures of interest will begin in the January 25th Newsletter.

## JFK Wins Fight For Liberalized Rules Committee

President Kennedy won his first skirmish with the 88th Congress on Wednesday, the opening day of the session, when the House of Representatives voted 235 to 196 to retain the liberalized, 15-member version of the House Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee, sometimes called the traffic cop committee, exerts life or death power over all legislation. The 87th Congress authorized expansion of the committee for the duration of the last session from 12 to 15 members, consisting of ten Democrats and five Republicans.

House Republicans and Southern Democrats had initially sought a return to the smaller committee, but in a last minute change of strategy

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# Governor Gives Education Top Priority; Calls for Stronger Civil Rights Action

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host of the state's problems. While stressing the urgency of legislation to meet the state's exploding educational needs, the chief executive also called for action on metropolitan urban problems, programs to achieve full employment, and for measures to strengthen the state's civil rights laws. He said he would have a special message on housing and another on social welfare for the legislators later in the session.

But he called on the lawmakers "to strengthen and extend existing law against discrimination in housing by expanding the Fair Employment Practices Commission into a Human Rights Commission" empowered to halt discriminatory practices.

The Governor also declared that the state must work to eliminate de facto segregation in public schools and pledged his full support to the State Board of Education in that connection.

In addition, he promised to issue an executive order to all state administrators this spring in the form of a "Governor's Code of Fair Practices," aimed at eliminating all vestiges of discrimination in state government. He called on the legislators to require that all persons and businesses licensed by the state adopt strict policies against discrimination.

Although he called for an increase in minimum benefits under the workmen's compensation, disability and unemployment insurance programs, endorsed a statutory commission on automation and technological development and more vigorous retraining of displaced or disabled workers, he did not elaborate further on any aspects of labor legislation or social insurance.

But his message did include other recommendations in the fields of consumer protection, mental health, highway safety, conservation, and agriculture, as well as proposals to overhaul the state's election laws and criminal procedures. The specifics of the Governor's program are as follows:

## EDUCATION

Noting that "one in four of our children does not finish high school," the Governor recommended enactment of a county-wide tax equalization formula to ease the financing of public education; the channeling of state funds for education into equalization instead of basic

assistance; a complete overhaul of vocational training to assure a greater degree of job security; a pilot youth conservation work program to combine outdoor work with instruction for school drop-outs; aid to local districts to develop special assistance programs for the culturally disadvantaged; improvement of library services throughout the state; and creation of a statewide educational television network.

## URBAN GROWTH

Governor Brown urged enactment of laws to end "the haphazard formation of new cities and service districts" and called for additional measures to encourage units of local government to provide various services jointly on a regional basis. Turning specifically to the problems encountered by the Metropolitan Transit Authority in Los Angeles, Brown asked the legislators to approve changes that the MTA will request in the current session in its enabling act to authorize a limited taxing power to expedite construction. He asserted that three San Francisco Bay Area counties have approved a rapid transit system that will set the pace for the entire nation. He also recommended laws to encourage regional planning and action to reduce the affirmative vote needed to pass a locally sponsored bond issue from two-thirds to 60 per cent.

## FULL EMPLOYMENT

In order to achieve full employment, Brown pointed out that the state must attract new industries, maintain a secure and skillful work force, create new markets and maintain our top rank in tourism. To do this, he proposed creation of the Office of California Development, which would merge the Economic Development Agency and the World Trade Authority. Establishment of the present Committee on Automation and Technological Development as a full statutory commission will help insure that California's work force remains equal to the demands of the space age, the Governor said. He also recommended inclusion of all vocational rehabilitation functions in a single department in the Health and Welfare Agency.

## MENTAL HEALTH

The Governor said he would seek to boost the state's contribution to new local mental health programs under the Short-Doyle Act from the present 50 percent to 70 percent.

## WELFARE

Major recommendations for changes and improvements in the state's welfare programs will await the final report of the Governor's Commission on Social Welfare Problems. The Governor said he would submit a special message to the legislature after he has analyzed the report.

## Brown to Address Parley On Industrial Safety Feb. 8

Governor Edmund G. Brown will be the featured speaker at a luncheon on the second day of the 13th annual two-day statewide meeting of the Governor's Industrial Safety Conference at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles on Feb. 7-8.

Some 1,500 representatives of labor and management concerned with on-the-job safety will discuss measures to reduce industrial injuries and deaths in California during the conference.

George A. Sherman, Chief of the Division of Industrial Safety, is program chairman for the conference which will open in general session at 10 a.m. Feb. 7.

## CONSUMER

Asserting that present laws on interest rates are obsolete and that the public pays too high an interest premium, the Governor urged re-examination of existing law in this field, as well as legislative action to lower natural gas rates and bring about reforms in the savings and loan industry.

## CONSERVATION

To conserve the state's scenic beauty, Brown called for strict controls on billboard placement and amendment of state laws to permit the purchase of scenic easements for the state's 5,000-mile scenic highway system. He also called for a bond issue to appear on the 1964 ballot to provide funds to purchase park and beach lands for future development. (A \$150,000 bond issue for this purpose, Proposition 5 on the June, 1962, primary ballot, was defeated by the voters by a narrow margin.) He also said the state should actively spur interest in the performing and graphic arts and said he would support legislation for such purposes.

## AGRICULTURE

Citing the need to encourage the development of the state's water resources at all levels of government, Governor Brown recommended further liberalization of the Davis-Grunsky Act and the consolidation of the State Water Pollution Control Board and the nine regional boards under one State Water Quality Control Board.

## HIGHWAY SAFETY

In 1962 more than 4,000 persons were killed in California traffic accidents. To curb this "slaughter" Brown asked legislation to permit radar speed control by the California Highway Patrol; to permit the CHP to use unmarked cars; to make seat belts mandatory; and require chemical tests in drunk driving cases.

## CRIMINAL LAW

Since there has been no overall revision in the state's criminal procedure for 35 years, the Governor asked the legislature to undertake such revisions. He also recommended measures to make the peddler of dangerous drugs liable to

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# R-T-W Promoters Ties to Far Right Bared

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the Wagner Act by claiming that "men have an inalienable right to work, free from coercion." The express purpose of the Wagner Act, of course, was to give workers the right to organize, free from coercion by employers or anyone else.

The report thoroughly documents the direct links between the "right to work" movement, now spearheaded by the National Right to Work Committee, and such far out radical right wing groups as the John Birch Society and the so-called Christian American Association, an anti-Negro, anti-Semitic group that has an affiliate called the "Right to Work Union."

Although the report notes that the exact origin of the deceptive term "right to work" is not known, it says that one of the first to use the term as a slogan was Vance Muse, a professional right winger who was an organizer of the Christian American Association, Inc. (C. A. A.).

In Arkansas and Florida—the first two states to adopt "right to work" laws—the C. A. A. and a related group called the Veterans Industrial Association both played important roles.

Muse was a protege of John Henry Kirby, an oil and lumber man and one-time president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which along with the United States Chamber of Commerce comprise the Siamese twins of reaction in the United States, the report said.

Among the Kirby-Muse organizations were the American Taxpayers League, the National Council of State Legislatures, the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, and the Southern Tariff Association. The variety and deceptiveness of the titles of these front groups provides an inkling of the extensiveness of the right-wing movement afoot in the nation today.

Muse's activities were often substantially underwritten by money from John J. Raskob, Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors, and the duPonts, all prominent anti-Roosevelt Liberty Leaguers. Kirby and Muse were also not above joining forces with anti-Semite Gerald K. Smith, the report noted.

It tells how these and other extreme right wing organizations, aided by the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, played significant parts in putting union-crippling "right to work" laws on the books in 17 states.

When the formation of the National Right to Work Committee was announced in 1955 with ex-Congressman Fred A. Hartley (Rep., N.J.) as one of its chief sponsors, it was clear that its principal purpose was to spread propa-

ganda against "compulsory unionism," which when translated from right wing jargon meant the union shop.

Since Hartley left Congress in 1946, he has been associated with a host of extreme right wing organizational individuals, including the late Merwin K. Hart, a "long-time, anti-Semite and later a John Birch Society chapter leader."

Other founders of the National Right to Work Committee include such ultra reactionaries as businessman Edwin S. Millard, a box manufacturer who was an endorser of the John Birch Society. The JBS, one of the most rabid right wing organizations, has even charged President Eisenhower and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren with playing the Communist game.

Still other organizations that have abetted the "right to work" campaign against unions include the huge American Farm Bureau Federation, the Political Freedom Foundation which was set up by movie mogul Cecil B. DeMille, the National Labor-Management Foundation engineered by promoter Maurice Franks, and the National Council for Labor's Rank and File, headed by Lafayette Hooser, a former Baltimore and Ohio engineer who was made a vice president of the NRTWC.

One of the NRTWC's top anti-union propagandists is Glenn A. Green, a "graduate" of the National Education Program of Hardin College in Searcy, Arkansas. The college, headed by President George S. Benson, has been a fountainhead of rightist films, literature and strategy for years. Green served as chief assistant to Benton for 12 years and was the executive director of the Arkansas State Right to Work organization. Green is an admitted member of JBS, the COPE report says.

Members of NRTWC's board of directors with close ties to the extreme right include: Reverend Howard E. Mather, a leader of the Christian Freedom Foundation; Reverend Frederic C. Fowler, a speaker at meetings of Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade and a director of Christian Freedom Foundation; and Doctor Charles E. Daniel, a member of the rightist American Good Government society; and Eugene B. Germany, president of Lone Star Steel, which is one of the biggest donors to right wing activities in the nation.

The NRTWC maintains close ties with the NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, both of which have set up parallel organizations dedicated to destroying unions through the implementation of virtually identical programs. The Chamber set up its "Special Committee on Voluntary Unionism" in 1961 for the express purpose of spearheading and stimulating "a drive for an end to compulsory unionism wherever and in whatever form it may exist." Directing the Chamber's committee is Wofford B. Camp, a former director of the California Farm Bureau and a member of the right wing

# Judges Named for Essay Contest

Judges have been named for the annual Edward P. Morgan Essay Contest, which this year is being tied into the U. S. Labor Department's 50th Anniversary celebration.

The subject for the 1963 national collegiate essay contest, which aims to increase the awareness of America's youth of its role in today's world is "Youth's Challenge in the Labor Market of the 1960's." Morgan's nightly news program, sponsored by the AFL-CIO, is carried on the American Broadcasting Company's network.

Judges of the contest will be U. S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, former Secretaries of Labor Francis Perkins and James P. Mitchell, Senator Jacob K. Javits, Dean John McConnell of Cornell University's Labor and Industrial Relations School, ABC Radio President Robert R. Pauley, AFL-CIO President George Meany, and Morgan.

The contest, open to all undergraduate college students and intended to apprise the students, their families and teachers of the AFL-CIO's role in the major issues of our time, offers the winners graduate school scholarships and meetings with top officials of government and labor in Washington.

The fellowship winners will also attend a dinner marking the Department of Labor's 50th Anniversary on March 4.

American Good Government Society. Other Chamber committee members include Alpheus H. Borden, a Manion Forum endorser; Howard F. Jensen, a vice president of Lone Star Steel; John J. Geary, a JBS member; and John M. Shepperd, another Manion Forum endorser. As a matter of fact, one-fourth of the Chamber's committee members are directly connected with NRTWC.

The NAM, for its part, has set up a special committee called the "Center for the Study of Union Power," an erstwhile secret organization that has launched a four-year campaign to cripple the nation's unions. The details of this plot were reported in the September 7, 1962, News Letter.

The report leaves no doubt that one of the basic aims of right wingers is to enable the passage of anti-union legislation as one of the steps in their drive for authoritarian power. It serves both as an eye-opener and an index of the forces secretly arrayed against the nation's announced policy of encouraging collective bargaining.

## Unions Alerted to Phony Yule Ad Pitch by Paper

Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, has warned unions throughout the state against an organization calling itself the California Union Labor Journal.

"This organization, apparently attempting to cash in on local business communities' goodwill toward labor, has been sending ad solicitations to business firms in Northern California that at first glance appear to be bills. The solicitation is in the form of an invoice, but it is not accompanied by any letter of solicitation as would appear proper under the circumstances.

"This publication—if indeed it exists—is NOT authorized, sanctioned or in any way endorsed by any AFL-CIO affiliate, nor to the best of my knowledge by any legitimate labor organization in the state. No copies of it have ever been seen by this office," the State AFL-CIO leader said.

"It appears to be strictly a boiler-room operation," Pitts said.

At the top of the form above a horizontal line appears the phrase, "Published in Labor's Interest." The letterhead reads:

### CALIFORNIA UNION LABOR JOURNAL

P. O. Box 542  
San Francisco 1, Calif.

Nearly two inches of space are allowed immediately beneath the letterhead for the addressee. In a wide column labeled "Items" appear the words:

*Advertising  
Season's Greetings*

and in a righthand column labeled "Amount," one such solicitation contained the figure \$15.00.

At the bottom of the page in agate type appears the line:

"This is a solicitation, not a bill."

The San Francisco Better Business Bureau reported that similar "invoices" mailed out under the letterhead of the *California Union Labor Journal* were

## JFK Wins Fight For Liberalized Rules Committee

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decided to vote for a 15-man committee with a new party division of nine Democrats and six Republicans. This move, which was defeated, would have meant conservative control of the committee as a result of a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

The showdown vote came on a motion to adopt the rules of the last session, except that the size of the Rules Committee should be permanently set at 15 members. When the votes were tallied the Administration, which had hoped to win the fight by 10 votes, triumphed 235 to 196 for a 39 vote plurality.

In 1961 the motion that had temporarily expanded the size of the committee from 12 to 15 members scraped by 217 to 212 with just five votes to spare.

The victory means the Administration will enjoy a one-vote majority in the Rules Committee since two of the ten Democrats are Dixiecrats who are expected to align themselves with the conservative Republican bloc.

The triumph is expected to ease the way for action on a host of the President's domestic programs.

called to the Bureau's attention in November, 1955, and again in November, 1960.

The Better Business Bureau said that complainants reported that they "had been misled by the form of the solicitation. Believing that a legitimate debt for advertising had been incurred, they mailed checks. To the best of our knowledge, no refunds were made," the Bureau said.

"This ad solicitation has stirred up controversy and created considerable misunderstanding between labor organizations and the various business firms that have received them. In view of this, I am calling on all Central Labor Councils and local union officers to alert their local community newspapers and Better Business Bureaus to this deceptive practice," Pitts said.

## Brown Seeks New Drug Control and Election Laws

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the same penalties as the peddler of narcotics; to amend the present law to permit the confinement of minors for treatment for narcotics addiction; and said he would have further proposals regarding the present legal definition of insanity which, he asserted, is now obsolete. He also recommended a moratorium on capital punishment, substituting life imprisonment without possibility of parole, except in cases where the death penalty is necessary to protect the staffs and inmates of penal institutions.

### ELECTION LAWS

Asserting that the practical effect of the state's present code governing political activity is "to inhibit rather than encourage broader participation in our political life," the Governor recommended an overhaul of the state's political procedures and the enactment of a purity of elections statute to require candidates to report not only a list of contributors but the amount of each contribution. He also urged the legislators to ratify the proposed U. S. Constitutional Amendment to outlaw the poll tax in all states.

### STATE REORGANIZATION

Pointing out that state government needs constant revision to remain responsive to the will of the people, Governor Brown said he would submit another series of major reorganization steps to the 1963 legislature. Simplification of the State Constitution through methods approved by the voters' authorization of Proposition 7 in November should proceed and action to establish "reasonable exceptions to sovereign immunity of the state and local governments against damage suits" must be undertaken in conjunction with the formulation of "careful limits," Brown said. He also recommended "an end to a special privilege written into our condemnation statutes" which gives utility property needed for water projects a special status and results in excessive costs, delays and difficulties in obtaining such property. The Governor recommended the creation of a Joint Tax Commission to make a comprehensive review of the state's entire tax structure and to recommend reforms to adjust it "to a new era of California history."

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