

No Inflationary Effect from Minimum Wage Increase

Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, in a report to Congress on the impact of the 1961 increase in the federal minimum wage, said that a Department study makes it clear that the 1961 increases had "no inflationary effect on wage levels generally, nor did they have any detrimental effect on the nationwide level of employment in the industries affected."

"Employment has, in fact, risen in those industries since the increase took effect," Wirtz declared.

According to the Secretary of Labor, these facts underline "the necessity for further extending the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act."

The federal findings also undercut arguments of California employers who argue "adverse employment effect" in opposition to State minimum wage legislation proposed by the California Labor Federation. The State AFL-CIO is sponsor of a \$1.50 per hour minimum wage within the framework of a State Fair Labor Standards Act.

Wirtz's study had reference to amendments to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, effective September 3, 1961, which increased the minimum wage to \$1.15 an hour. As a result, over two and one-half million workers received wage increase amounting to over \$500 million a year. Almost two million workers were already covered but

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Gruhn Cites Basic Factors Impeding Better Progress in On-the-Job Safety

Three key factors thwarting efforts to improve industrial safety conditions were placed squarely before some 1,500 participants in the Governor's annual Industrial Safety Conference in Los Angeles last week by Albin J. Gruhn, president of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

Gruhn, keynote speaker for labor, praised the conference for serving to emphasize the fact that technology must be required "to answer to the human values of life and safety."

The state AFL-CIO President stepped beyond what he called "the old shopworn slogans" about the equal responsibilities of labor, government and management, and dug into some of the "basic pressures in



THOS. L. PITTS
Executive
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Weekly News Letter

Vol. 5—No. 8
Feb. 22, 1963

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL
RELATIONS LIBRARY

FEB 28 1963

Published by California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY

Fair Housing Bill Given Top Priority as "Target for 1963" in Civil Rights Field

Labor and civil rights forces in Sacramento, under the leadership of the California Committee for Fair Practices (CCFP), have assigned top priority in equal rights legislation to enactment of a state fair housing bill.

The "Target Bill for 1963" is AB 1240, introduced by Assemblyman Byron Rumford (D) of Berkeley with the full backing of the community

of civil rights groups that make up the CCFP. Introduction of the Rumford bill coincided with a special message to the Legislature by Governor Edmund G. Brown designating "legislation to eliminate discrimination in the private housing market" as the number one item in a seven-point program to complete "this State's unfinished business in guaranteeing equal rights and opportunity to every California citizen."

The Rumford Fair Housing bill provides for:

—Vesting the State's Fair Employment Practices Commission (functioning as a California Human Rights Commission) with the authority to enforce non-discrimina-

tion in the sale and rental of housing.

—Applying to the field of housing the Commission's present procedures for investigation of complaints and remedying them through negotiation and conciliation, the holding of public hearings, the issuance of "cease and desist orders" and enforcement through court action as a last resort.

—Prohibiting discriminatory practices in the sale or rental of all housing except the single unit dwelling occupied by the owner as his residence.

State AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts, an officer of the CCFP, said the Rumford bill has the full support of the California Labor Federation by action of the Federation's Long Beach convention last August. Pitts backed up a statement by William Becker, Executive Secretary of the CCFP, that all groups concerned with human relations and civil rights legislation within the committee "have expressed the belief that AB 1240 is the fundamental test of each Legislator's attitude toward the principle of equality of rights and opportunities."

"A grass roots campaign in support of AB 1240," Becker added, "is now being launched to reach into every community. A wide range of civic leadership and the intensity of citizen interest backing the bill promises to outstrip even the broad support generated in the successful 1959 effort for FEPC legislation."

The CCFP Executive Secretary pointed out also that the Rumford

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Better Progress in On-the-Job Safety

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short-cuts to greater productive efficiency.

Gruhn said that he was not convinced that "the safety of an operation or a piece of machinery in the developmental stage is being given the same engineering consideration on the safety side that it receives on the purely technological side.

"Too often," he said, "the tendency may be to work on the productive potential and then try to make it as safe as possible."

An accident prevention program, he said, "must start at this level if it is to be effective." He suggested that committees should be set up to function on a year-round basis to look into incipient industrial safety problems as well as job displacement problems so that adequate steps could be taken to meet them as the problems arise.

Gruhn also called on organized labor to give industrial safety problems a higher level of priority and to extend its interest in them to the developmental stage of the production process.

Noting that advance information on technological innovations planned by management to improve productive efficiency would have to be disclosed to such a committee for it to be able to function, Gruhn suggested that once such committees are established through the collective bargaining process they would have to operate outside of the bargaining structure and protect any competitive advantage that might accrue to management as a result of an innovation.

Picking his way through the thorns of this problem of competition, Gruhn said:

"If this is a real problem, then the answer is not to shut the door, but to make the information available in a manner that will not give away competitive secrets."

Gruhn pointed out that the educational programs undertaken by organized labor, government and management to encourage employees to observe safety procedures are seriously undercut in periods of high unemployment such as exists today because employees fearful of losing their jobs are too intimidated to complain about hazardous conditions.

This problem becomes "doubly serious when the employer involved is also a marginal employer who may be trying to cut corners in order to meet the competition of more

efficient employers," Gruhn observed.

Statistics demonstrate that the larger the place of employment, the safer it is. Plants having less than 25 workers experience an injury rate of 56.6 per thousand employees compared to 38.4 in plants of 100 to 149 workers and 15.3 in plants of 1,000 or more workers, the AFL-CIO leader stated.

"These figures may very well represent the pressures of competition that work on the marginal employer, and which lead to a dangerous cutting of corners at the expense of the health and safety of the individual," he declared.

Although this may not be a direct cause and effect situation, "I think it is true that the union that is safety conscious has its greatest problem with the small employer or marginal employer," he added.

In summing up his remarks, he called on labor to prevent or correct unsafe working conditions and to keep its members out of unsafe

Labor-Sponsored Credit Unions Number 1200

The formation of 58 new credit unions in 1962 increased to 1200 the number of labor-sponsored credit unions in the United States, according to the Credit Union National Association. The potential membership is nearly a million persons.

Most labor credit unions are owned and operated by members of the AFL-CIO affiliated labor unions. President George Meany points out that "by organizing credit unions, labor unions have accomplished the double objective of helping their members save and invest their money and affording them the opportunity to borrow funds at reasonable interest rates. We believe in encouraging this desirable and beneficial form of self-help."

Credit Unions are non-profit corporations chartered and regulated under state and federal laws. Because they are non-profit organizations, all earnings left after operating expenses are met and necessary reserves set aside are returned to members as dividends on their savings. Interest rates on loans are limited by law to 1% per month on the unpaid balance, and in many cases loan costs are reduced by refunds as part of the interest paid by borrowers.

jobs "when safety standards are being clearly violated and no immediately effective remedy is available."

Among the statistics cited in the course of the 13th annual conference was the fact that the death rate per 100,000 workers has declined from 77 in 1914 to 16 in 1961 and that the number of disabling injuries per 1,000 has dropped from 49 in 1943 to 42 in 1950 and 32 in 1961.

The two-day conference was held at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, February 7-8, 1963.

Ernest B. Webb, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations was general chairman of the conference and George A. Sherman, chief of the Division of Industrial Safety was program chairman.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Assembly

Monday, Feb. 25th

Civil Service and State Personnel, Room 2117, 1:30 pm

AB 147 (Z'berg) Vacations for state employees. **Watch**

AB 275 (Z'berg) Employer contributions to OASDI under SERS coordination. **Watch**

AB 276 and 279 (Z'berg) SERS integration with OASDI and coverage. **Good**

Public Health, Room 5168, 1:30 pm

AB 183 (Belotti) Agricultural exemption to state housing law. **Bad**

Wednesday, Feb. 27th

Governmental Efficiency and Economy, Room 2170, 1:30 pm

*AB 418 (Knox) Prohibit net weight tolerances. **Good**

*AB 419 (Knox) Regulation of private trade schools. **Good**

Industrial Relations, Room 5168, 3:45 pm

*AB 319 (Davis) Security for loggers' wages. **Good**

Thursday, Feb. 28th

Education, Room 4202, 3:45 pm

AB 317 (Elliott) Dismissal of probationary employees. **Good**

Tuesday, March 5th

Criminal Procedure, Room 2133, 1:30 pm

AB 536 (Cologne) Physicians and surgeons. **Bad**

Senate

Monday, Feb. 25th

Judiciary, Room 4203, 9 am

SB 45 (Cobey) Defense of actions against public personnel. **Watch**

SB 47 (Cobey) Workmen's compensation for persons pressed into fire service. **Good**

SB 106 (Petersen) Administration of estates. **Good**

Wednesday, Feb. 27th

Education, Room 5007, 9:30 am

SB 115 (McAteer) Special educational programs for culturally disadvantaged children. **Good**

Government Efficiency, Room 4203, 9:30 am

SB 36 (Gibson) Bar pilotage rates. **Good**

Thursday, Feb. 28th

Institutions, Room 2040, 9 am

SB 310 (Arnold) Labor of prisoners. **Watch**

SB 311 (Arnold) Prison production. **Bad**

Tuesday, March 5th

Agriculture, Room 3191, 1 pm

SB 157 (Rattigan) Extends New York dressed fowl exemptions from inspection. **Bad**

COPE Conference

The 1963 national COPE Area Conference, to be held at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28-29, will focus on the problems of COPE leadership.

In announcing the conference, James L. McDevitt, National COPE Director, said:

"This year we are directing our appeal to leadership."

For this reason, he said, we specifically wish to invite the COPE officers and directors of state, congressional district, county, and city central bodies and other full time union representatives.

The conference is expected to include an analysis of the effectivity of COPE's work in the 1962 general election and studies and discussions on how to improve its day to day functions. Delegates from California, Nevada, Arizona and Hawaii will attend.

Local COPE organizations interested in sending delegates may obtain credential forms from the San Francisco Office of California Labor COPE at 995 Market Street, San Francisco.

Although the full details of the conference have not yet been announced, considerable emphasis is expected to be placed on COPE's registration drive and the establishment of card file systems in all local COPE units.

In the course of last year's COPE area conference which was held in Los Angeles, McDevitt pointed out that in the 1960 elections although workers represented 37% of the potential vote, they cast only 26% of the actual vote. He contrasted this with the fact that in the same election professional people represented only 18% of the potential vote but cast 26% of the actual vote.

And it is this professional group, working through their organizations, that strives continually to torpedo legislative proposals in the public's interest, such as medical care for the aged under social security.

"Facts such as this demonstrate the necessity for a more effective COPE program," Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of California Labor COPE, pointed out. "I urge all affiliates to make arrangements now to send delegates to this important two-day conference to chart the course for COPE to steer toward victory in the 1964 elections."

Registration for the conference will open at 8 A.M. May 28 and the conference will begin at 9:30 A.M.

State Unemployment 6.6 Percent

January unemployment in California jumped seasonally to 6.6 percent of the labor force, as compared with 5.7 percent in December.

The latest jobless figure was only three-tenths of a percentage point below the 6.9 percent rate a year ago in January 1962, despite an over-the-year increase of 3.5 percent in employment.

According to the State Department of Employment, the jobless rate in California stood at 440,000 in January 1963 as compared with 446,000 during the same month a year ago.

State employment totaled 6,239,000, representing a gain of 213,000 jobs from January 1962.

The largest over-the-year advance in employment—63,000—was recorded in manufacturing with a total of 1,423,000 employed in January. The two defense-related industries — electronics and missiles —accounted for the major part of this gain in manufacturing employment.

New AFL-CIO Film Depicts Problems Of Urban Property

"Superfluous People," a new documentary film that depicts the problems of urban poverty just as starkly as "Harvest of Shame" portrayed those of rural poverty, has just been acquired by the AFL-CIO Department of Education and may be rented for discussion group showings for \$7.50.

Initially produced for TV in New York City, the 55-minute film condenses and crystalizes a broad array of problems created by urban poverty. These range from abandoned children, teen-age school drop-outs and delinquency to the unemployed, older persons displaced by urban renewal and the problems of life on relief and in the city slums.

The film serves well to bestir the social conscience of an "affluent society" that has almost completely insulated itself from even an awareness of the existence of millions of fellow citizens who are pinned in poverty. It also provides a provocative curtain raiser for a general discussion of either the social responsi-

New Safety Order On Noise Limits To Go Into Effect

New regulations to make industries "pipe down" to protect worker's eardrums will become effective Friday, March 15, 1963, the Department of Industrial Relations disclosed this week.

The action substantially fulfills the goal sought in a resolution adopted at the California Labor Federation's convention in Long Beach last August which called for amendment of the Safety Code to provide for the distribution of ear plugs to workers exposed to constant and excessive noise.

The noise control safety orders adopted by the department's Industrial Safety Board January 15, 1963, were filed in Sacramento Wednesday, February 13 and become effective in 30 days.

The orders, the product of 10 years of investigation and labor-management committee consultation, clamp limits on the amount and intensity of noise to which workers may be subjected.

The normal tolerable level of sound is about 85 decibels. The order stipulates that workers may be exposed to no more than 94 decibels at any time over a five hour period.

Industrial plants with noise levels exceeding those fixed by the new order will be expected to redesign operations to reduce noise levels or to provide workers with effective earplugs or other protective devices.

Any industrial plant failing to abide by the new noise safety order may be compelled to shut down by on-the-spot ruling of an inspector if circumstance should warrant such action.

bilities of the labor movement in general or any number of related topics.

Rental requests for the film should be made at least a month in advance and should be addressed to George T. Guernsey, assistant education director, AFL-CIO Department of Education, Room 510, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Several alternate dates should be submitted along with the request for the film. Checks should be made payable to William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO.

DIGEST OF BILLS

Key to Symbols

CR Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
DI Disability Insurance
EA Employment Agencies, Private
ED Education
EL Elections
HO Housing

IN Insurance (Incl. H & W)
LC Labor Code Changes, General
LI Liens, Attachments & Writs
LS Labor Unions, Individually
LU Labor Unions, General
MI Miscellaneous
PE Public Employees
PH Public Health

RE Recreation
S Industrial Safety
SL State & Local Government
TA Taxation
TR Training & Retraining
UI Unemployment Insurance
WC Workmens Compensation
WP Water and Power

* Sponsored by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

No bill may be taken up until 30 days after date of introduction indicated in Digest, except by $\frac{3}{4}$ vote.

ASSEMBLY BILLS

AB 927 Knox (Ind.R.) Lie detector tests for employees. Prohibits employers from demanding, requiring, requesting or permitting persons to submit to polygraph or lie detector tests as a condition of employment. Excepts the state and federal government from the prohibition. Feb. 5. **LC—Good**

AB 928 Beilenson (Fin. & Ins.) Compensation insurance. Deletes requirement that compensation insurance written by state fund be incidental to and in connection with California workmen's compensation when insuring employers against liability under federal or maritime laws. Feb. 15. **WC—Watch**

AB 930 Meyers (C.S. & S.P.) Civil service. Specifically prohibits discrimination in the state civil service because of religious creed, color, national origin or ancestry. Feb. 5. **CR—Good**

AB 938 Henson (Fin. & Ins.) Workmen's compensation. Permits commission to determine priorities of liens against compensation payments if there is more than one lien. Feb. 5. **WC—Watch**

AB 939 Knox (Elec. & Reap.) Political activities of public employees. Specifies that neither the State nor any political subdivision may enact any statute, ordinance or charter provision limiting the participation of public employees in political activities during their off-duty hours. Feb. 5. **PE—Good**

AB 949 Waite (Pub.H.) Radiation control. Includes objects contaminated with radioactive materials as one of the sources of ionizing radiation which the State Department of Public Health may impound or order impounded under certain circumstances. Feb. 5. **S—Good**

AB 950 Cologne (Ind.R.) Wages: women and children. Excepts camp counselors employed by organized camps from authority of the Industrial Welfare Commission to fix minimum wages for women and minors in the State. Feb. 5. **LC—Bad**

AB 963 McMillan (Mun. & C.G.) State Housing Law. Provides that rules and regulations adopted by Division of Housing shall impose requirements at least equal to minimum painting standards required by the Federal Housing Administration and Department of Veterans Affairs for home construction loans. Feb. 5. **LS—Good**

AB 980 Warren (Ind.R.) Firefighters: labor disputes. Authorizes either party in a labor dispute between firefighters and public agencies to submit the dispute to the Department of Industrial Relations for advisory arbitration. Provides that the department must hold public hearings on the dispute and publish its findings. Feb. 5. **LS—Watch**

AB 982 Bane (Fin. & Ins.) Claims under liability insurance. Provides that if a claim presented to a liability insurer is not settled within three months of presentation, interest at 6 percent per annum, compounded quarterly, accruing from the date of loss shall be paid on any settlement made or judgment rendered, whether or not an insurer may become liable to pay a total amount exceeding the coverage limits under a policy and that the amount of interest to be paid shall not be considered in the determination of the amount of any judgment. Feb. 5. **MI—Good**

AB 983 Bane (Ind.R.) Maximum hours: exemptions. New act. Provides procedure whereby employers engaged in national defense and space work may be granted permits to employ persons engaged in such work in excess of those hours permitted by law. In effect until 91st day after adjournment of the 1965 Regular Session of the Legislature. Feb. 5. **LC—Bad**

AB 984 Bane (Ind.R.) Women employees: maximum hours. Prohibits the employment of a female for more than eight hours a day or 40 hours a week. Brings within the maximum hours provisions certain female employees who were excepted therefrom. Feb. 5. **LC—Watch**

AB 985 Bane (G.E. & E.) Barber college instructors. Deletes provision permitting barbers who apply for an instructor's certificate and who meet certain requirements to temporarily act as instructors. Feb. 5. **LS—Good**

AB 986 Bane (G.E. & E.) Barbering. Prohibits persons holding an apprentice certificate from working for more than 2 years without applying for and taking the barber's examination. Limits to 12 months the period an applicant for a barber's certificate who fails the examination may continue to practice as an apprentice before he again takes the examination. Makes other technical changes. Feb. 5. **LS—Good**

AB 987 Bane (G.E. & E.) Barbers: qualifications for licensing. Provides that 12 of the 18 months which a registered apprentice must spend working under the supervision of a barber shall be in a program established by the apprenticeship council. States that if the apprentice does not spend 12 months in that program, he must spend 24 months working under the supervision of a barber. Feb. 5. **LS—Good**

AB 988 Bane (G.E. & E.) Barbershops. Requires the State Board of Barber Examiners, whenever the certificate issued to a barbershop has been suspended or revoked for a violation of the sanitary provisions of the law governing the practice of barbering, to post a sign on the shop stating that the certificate has been suspended or revoked and the reason therefor. Feb. 5. **LS—Good**

AB 992 Bane (Elec. & Reap.) Special elections. Provides for primary election to select party candidates at special election to fill vacancy in legislative or congressional office; such primary election to be held on fourth Tuesday before special election. Feb. 5. **EL—Watch**

AB 993 Casey (G.O.) State colleges. Authorizes Trustees of the California State Colleges to adopt rules and regulations for government and maintenance of state college buildings and grounds. Makes violation or attempted violation of regulations a misdemeanor. Feb. 5. **LS—Watch**

AB 997 Bane (Fin. & Ins.) Disability compensation benefits. Extends additional disability benefits due to confinement in hospitals to those who are confined in nursing and convalescent homes. Feb. 5. **DI—Bad**

AB 1000 Crown (Ed.) State public school support. Adds, amends, repeals various secs., Ed.C. Effects extensive revision of law pertaining to state support for current operations of public schools. Increases from \$201.36 to \$208.90 per unit of preceding fiscal year's a.d.a. in all grade levels in the State, the maximum adjusted amount to be transferred to and apportioned from the State School Fund for regular school support purposes. Requires levy and collection of countywide school taxes at rates of 60 cents for elementary schools and 50 cents for high schools. Revises formulas for apportioning State School Fund moneys for regular support of elementary schools and high schools to require all computations to be made on basis of current attendance and assessed valuations rather than those of previous fiscal year, and eliminates present procedure for transfers and apportionment for growth in enrollments. Increases by \$11 per a.d.a. the foundation program levels of support for elementary schools and high schools, requires computation of countywide foundation programs for both levels, and provides for apportionment of both regular State School Fund allowances and countywide school tax proceeds on per unit countywide basis. Changes, for elementary and high school support purposes the present basic aid and equalization aid category of support to system of affording foundation program support and supplemental support for less wealthy districts but retaining the \$125 per a.d.a. minimum level of state apportionments, and eliminating present "alternate foundation programs." Increases junior college per a.d.a. foundation level of support from \$543 to \$570 with computations based upon current a.d.a. and assessed valuation levels, increases by \$10 the maximum regular special education allowances, revises county school service fund apportionment formulas to place them on a foundation program basis and make other changes. Makes numerous related changes and revisions. In effect immediately, urgency measure. Feb. 5. **ED—Watch**

AB 1002 Meyers (C.S. & S.P.) Medical Examinations. Authorizes the State to pay for medical examinations required of applicants, eligibles, or employees of the State, in accordance with standards prescribed by State Personnel Board. Appropriates \$25,000 from the General Fund for this purpose. Feb. 5. **PE—Good**

AB 1031 Winton (Ed.) School textbooks. Requires the State Board of Education to select and adopt and maintain a list of recommended basic textbooks for elementary schools, rather than to adopt one or more basic textbooks. Requires governing boards of large elementary districts to adopt basic textbooks from the list of books recommended by the state board. Requires the county superintendent of schools to make such adoption for small elementary districts. To be operative when the voters approve an amendment to Section 7 of Article IX of the State Constitution proposed by Legislature at its 1963 Regular Session. Feb. 6. **ED—Bad**

SENATE BILLS

SB 525 Holmdahl (Lab.) Labor camps: sanitary conditions. Includes within the definition of "camp" housing accommodations maintained by the employer for less than five employees, as well as for five or more employees. Excludes persons in household domestic service from provisions regarding safety conditions in labor camps. Revises provisions regarding exits in sleeping places for employees, insect screening on windows and other exterior openings, and ceiling height in sleeping places. Appropriates \$80,000 from General Fund to Department of Industrial Relations to carry out its functions relating to labor camps. Feb. 5. **LC—Watch**

SB 561 Teale (Rev. & Tax.) Privilege taxes: public utilities. Imposes privilege taxes on the purchase by a private corporation subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission of electricity for resale generated at, or for the purchase of falling water made available by, tax-exempt facilities at a rate of one-half of a mill for each kilowatt hour of electricity so purchased and one-quarter of a mill for each kilowatt hour of electricity generated by the falling water so purchased. Provides for distribution of revenue collected from tax imposed on the purchase of falling water made available by the tax exempt facilities to counties and school districts in which the facilities are located. Feb. 5. **WP—Watch**

SB 562 Cameron (Gov. Eff.) Public purchases. Exempts the purchase of specified types of turbines, pumps, motors, generators, valves, and air blast circuit breakers from the provisions of law prohibiting public agencies from purchasing foreign materials where materials of the same class and character are produced in the United States. To take effect immediately as an urgency measure. Feb. 5. **LS—Bad**

SB 570 Stiern (B. & P.) Barbers. Requires the State Board of Barber Examiners, if it determines from the copy of an application to enroll in a barber college which must be filed with it, that the applicant will not be eligible to take the examination, to give written notice thereof to the applicant, stating the reason for the board's conclusion. Permits applicant to request a hearing on the decision. Feb. 5. **LS—Good**

SB 600 Regan (Jud.) Condominiums. Defines condominium. Provides for situations when condominium projects may be partitioned, for the filing of subdivision maps with respect to such projects and for separate assessment of condominiums. Defines land to include space subject to limitations imposed and rights in use of airspace granted by law. Allows owner prior to any sale of a condominium to record restrictions which shall be equitable servitudes and which shall be binding on all owners of condominiums. Specifies incidents of a condominium grant when not otherwise specified. Restricts right of employee to file a lien against condominium. Feb. 5. **HO—Watch**

SB 607 Nisbet (Rev. & Tax.) Sales and use tax. Extends to sale or use of described railroad freight cars the exemption now applicable to sale or use of aircraft. Feb. 6. **TA—Bad**

SB 608 Nisbet (Rev. & Tax.) Sales and use tax. Extends to sale or use of described rail freight cars the exemption now available to sale or use of watercraft. Feb. 6. **TA—Bad**

SB 620 Cobey (Elec.) Elections dates. Declares that the direct primary shall be on the first Tuesday in August, instead of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June. Deletes the provision requiring that in each year when electors of President and Vice President of the United States are to be chosen, the presidential primary shall be consolidated with the direct primary and no order is necessary. Feb. 7. **EL—Watch**

SB 636 Short (Inst.) Community mental health services. Eliminates provision expressing legislative intent that services under Short-Doyle Act shall be rendered only upon voluntary application. Provides that State shall reimburse counties, cities, and local health districts for 75 percent, rather than 50 percent, of sums spent for each mental health service in excess of sums spent in fiscal year prior to receipt of state aid for such service. Provides that amounts received from other sources, such as federal government, shall operate to reduce state and local share proportionately with respect to excess over total expenditures made for services subject to reimbursement. Provides that items of expenditure subject to reimbursement include expenditure for such equipment and remodeling expense as may be provided for in regulations of Department of Mental Hygiene. Eliminates provision prohibiting reimbursement for costs and expenditures incurred by reason of court procedures and for cost of confinement of any person in excess of 90 days. Deletes provision exempting from consideration in computing expenditures of local agency funds received from federal government under National Mental Health Act and Health Amendments Act of 1956, to extent that such receipts do not exceed 50 percent of expenditures made by local agency. Feb. 7. **PH—Good**

SB 638 Rodda (Ed.) Public school testing program. Requires the State Department of Education to review and report the districtwide and statewide results of the testing program for each school district for each year, including the 1962-63 school year, to the State Board of Education at a regular meeting of the board. Deletes provision prohibiting the Superintendent of Public Instruction from making public any results identifying a school or district without the consent of the district governing board. To take effect immediately, urgency measure. Feb. 7. **ED—Good**

SB 643 O'Sullivan (Nat. Res.) Fire prevention and control. Declares that the burning of vegetation and use of conservation camp wards and inmates in performing the burning is for a public purpose if the State Forester has determined that the burning is necessary for prevention or suppression

of forest fires; provides for regulation of public and private dumps within any area in which the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires is primarily the responsibility of the State; authorizes the State Forester, as well as the State Board of Forestry, to establish "hazardous fire areas," and prescribes requirements re maintaining of property and powerlines in hazardous fire areas; revises the times during the year when burning permits from the State Forester are required; makes the occurrence or the escape of certain fires prima facie evidence of negligence; prescribes requirements re the maintenance of incinerators; authorizes a reward for persons whose information leads to arrest and conviction of person who maliciously sets fires; authorizes and prescribes terms and conditions for contracts by the Division of Forestry for conducting burning operations upon private property; makes conditions which endanger public safety by creating a fire hazard a public nuisance and prescribes procedure for abatement by the State Forester; establishes and prescribes the membership and powers of a Committee on the Treatment of Rights-of-Way; changes the penalty for throwing any litter or any flaming or glowing substance from any vehicle outside of a business or residence district; requires the Department of Public Works to place and maintain signs re penalties for littering or throwing flaming or glowing substances from vehicles; requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to send a letter to the registered owner of a vehicle where occupants of the vehicle have been observed throwing litter or any flaming or glowing substance from the vehicle; requires certain motor vehicles to be equipped with an exhaust deflector or spark arrester; and makes any fire which originates from operation of a motor vehicle equipped with a spark arrester prima facie evidence that the spark arrester was not adequate or was not maintained in an operable condition. Makes other technical changes. Feb. 11. **LS—Bad**

SB 651 Nisbet (Lab.) Payment of wages. Provides that provisions regulating payment of wages shall not prohibit employer from paying wages by depositing them in bank account maintained in the State by the employee if the employee so requests. Feb. 11. **LC—Bad**

SB 655 Lagomarsino (Jud.) Arrest. Adds additional exception to rule prohibiting arrest at night for misdemeanor, by permitting arrest on warrant, although magistrate has not so directed, when the person to be arrested is in a public place. Feb. 11. **CR—Bad**

SB 658 Burns (Gov. Eff.) Limits prohibition against sale of alcoholic beverages during elections to statewide elections, excluding prohibition against sales during city or county elections. Feb. 11. **LS—Good**

SB 664 Bradley (B. & P.) Construction of subdivision improvements. Requires, rather than authorizes, the governing body of a city or county to require completion security from a subdivider to insure the subdivider's construction of improvements. Requires such security to be in an amount of not less than 50 percent of the total estimated cost of the improvement conditioned upon the faithful performance of the subdivider's agreement with the governing body, and an additional amount of not less than 50 percent of such estimated cost securing payment to the contractor, his subcontractors, and persons furnishing labor and materials. Makes other technical changes and declares legislative intent. Feb. 12. **LI—Good**

SB 679 Bradley (L.Gov.) Public works: prevailing wages. Provides that a body awarding any contract for public work shall state in the call for bids that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid, rather than specifying what such rates are. Feb. 12. **LC—Bad**

SB 683 Bradley (Jud.) Permits any party to arbitration to take the deposition of any person, including a party, for the purpose of discovery or for use as evidence in the hearing, and deletes the provision that such depositions for use as evidence only may be ordered by the neutral arbitrator upon application of a party under certain conditions. Feb. 12. **LU—Bad**

SCA 7 Regan (Jud.) Election and appointment of judges. Makes the President of the State Bar of California, rather than a presiding justice of a district court of appeal, a member of the Commission on Judicial Appointments. Makes term of office, method of election or appointment, and occurrence of filling of vacancies uniform for both superior court and municipal court judges. Creates a vacancy at the end of the term of an incumbent judge of a superior or municipal court who does not file a declaration to become a candidate at the general state election preceding the end of his term. Requires the Governor to fill by appointment any vacancy in either office and makes his appointment subject to confirmation by the approval of a majority of the members of the Commission on Judicial Appointments. Changes term of office of an appointee to a superior court judgeship and prescribes term for an appointee to a municipal court judgeship. Feb. 5. **MI—Bad**

SCR 19 McAteer (Pub.H. & S.) Nursing home rates. Urges that the effective date of the recently established nursing home rates be postponed. Jan. 30. **MI—Bad**

SJR 2 Rodda (Rls.) Political activities by state employees. Memorializes Congress and Civil Service Commission to exclude California state employees from the Hatch Act. Jan. 14. **PE—Good**

SJR 5 Regan (Ins. & F.I.) Itinerant unemployment insurance offices. Memorializes Congress to appropriate additional funds in order to enable states to establish itinerant unemployment insurance benefit offices so that claimants will not incur burdensome travel expenses. Jan. 22. **UI—Good**

Fair Housing Bill Given Top Priority as "Target for 1963" in Civil Rights Field

(Continued from Page 1)

bill "is basic to solving the problem of discrimination in all areas of community life. Although the so-called 'climate of opinion' has improved substantially in the last ten years, the practices and patterns of housing segregation and discrimination has remained as rigid as ever."

Brown Message

In his special civil rights message to the Legislature, Governor Brown agreed that, although great progress has been made against discrimination, "California shares with other urban states the problems of crowded cities in which minority groups are forced to live in ghettos."

"Imposed segregation breeds further segregation in schools," Governor Brown said. "It breeds poverty, family breakdown, dependency and 'social dynamite.'"

"These questions threaten the very life of the central core of our cities. They will not right themselves; they demand a solution now."

Brown pointed to experience in eight other states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, Colorado, and Oregon—as proving that properly drawn fair housing laws are effective.

He combined his support of the fair housing bill with other recommendations to broaden the scope of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, prevent de facto segregation in our schools, begin a new program to help culturally deprived children, and eliminate discrimination in businesses and professions licensed by the State.

Support of the Brown administration was thrown behind the following bills before the Legislature, in addition to AB 1240:

—SB 170 (Rodda), expanding the existing Commission on Equal Employment Opportunities for

Teachers in the Department of Education into a "Commission on Inter-Group Relations" charged with the responsibility of seeking ways of ending "de facto" segregation in the public schools and implementing the non-segregation policies of the State Board of Education.

—AB 15 (Burton) requiring the suspension or revocation of any license issued by the State authorizing the conduct of any profession, vocation or calling upon the showing that the licensee has engaged in a persistent course of discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion and national origin.

—SB 115 (McAteer), establishing a pilot program of "compensatory education" for culturally disadvantaged children from poor economic backgrounds, (similar legislation has been introduced in the Assembly by Mervin M. Dymally, AB 87).

—AB 1239 (Dymally), changing the name of the Fair Employment Practices Commission to the Human Rights Commission.

—AB 1201 (Ferrell), increasing the membership of the new Human Rights Commission from five to seven members.

—AB 1246 (Song), permitting the new Human Rights Commission to initiate investigations and complaints on its own volition in addition to the present procedure of acting on complaints brought to it.

Supplementing his legislative proposals, Governor Brown said that he will take other "actions appropriate to the Executive." He said that he soon will issue a formal directive to all State Administrators in the form of a "Governor's Code of Fair Practices."

"It will contain new administrative guarantees of non-discrimination within the State Government, and we hope that it will prove to be a national model," Brown said.

No Inflationary Effect from Minimum Wage Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

had been paid less than the new minimum. Another 600,000 were among the 3.6 million workers not previously covered, and had also been working for less than the \$1.00 minimum set for newly-covered workers.

On Labor Day 1963, the federal minimum is scheduled to go up to \$1.25 per hour for previously covered workers, and to a \$1.15 an hour for those brought under coverage by the 1961 amendments.

Women in Labor Force Up in West

Women workers in California's labor force rose 63 percent between 1950 and 1960, according to a new U. S. Department of Labor report entitled "Women Workers in 1960: Geographical Differences."

Madeline Coddling, regional director of the Department's Women's Bureau, said the report shows that western states lead the nation in the number of working women in the labor force. In the 1950-60 decade the number of women in the labor force in the Western states rose 60 percent, while the national average was only 35 percent. Women workers' gains were lowest in the Northeast at 24 percent. In the North Central and Southern regions the gains were 31 and 40 percent, respectively.

Among the states with the largest increases were Nevada, Arizona and Alaska, with increases ranging from 91 to 125 percent. These states were also among those with the largest gains in women in the total population. The westward march of women workers is related to industry relocations and total population redistribution, the report indicated.

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