

## OCAW Asks All To Shun Standard Oil Products

An appeal to consumers to shun the products of the Standard Oil Company of California was made this week by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, AFL-CIO, after the huge oil firm refused to match the terms of the settlement met by all other major firms in the industry.

In urging union members and friends of labor not to purchase gasoline, oil and other products marketed throughout the West under the Chevron brand name as well as through Standard Stations, Inc., James A. Morgan, OCAW district director, explained that all the other major oil companies agreed to a 4½ percent wage and benefit package, including a two percent wage hike, an additional week of vacation after five years' service and other fringe benefits. But Standard of California offered only a 3½ percent pay boost without any improvements in fringe benefits, Morgan said.

He pointed out that automation has slashed payrolls so drastically in recent years that few employees with less than 10 to 12 years' seniority are still employed in the industry and the increase in length of vacations would help curb job losses to automation.

"It's not just that our people want to work one less week," Morgan said. "We want to spread the available work to more people. An extra week's vacation amounts approximately to a two percent cut in work hours and therefore spreads available employment."

OCAW represents most production and maintenance workers at Standard's two largest refineries at Richmond and El Segundo as well as employees in other areas.

## Court Tests Loom Over Props. 14 and 15; Lottery Beaten; Prop. 17 Kills 400 Jobs

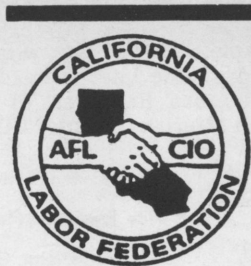
California voters appeared to be easy to please last Tuesday when they racked up substantial "Yes" vote majorities on 14 of 17 statewide ballot propositions but the reverberations from at least two of these issues—Propositions 14 and 15—are expected to be distinctly audible for some time to come.

### NLRB Shifts on 'Hot Cargo' Issue

Reversing prior decisions, the National Labor Relations Board ruled recently that building trades unions may lawfully use economic force to seek agreements with prime contractors that the contractors will use only union subcontractors on construction jobs.

C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, hailed the ruling as

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THOS. L. PITTS  
Executive  
Secretary-Treasurer

NOTIATED TISSON TST  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
BERKELEY

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## LBJ Sweeps State By 1.2 Million Most COPE Candidates Win

President Lyndon B. Johnson scored a smashing, landslide victory last Tuesday by rolling up a majority of more than 1.2 million votes in California and more than 15 million across the nation to win his first full Presidential term as citizens trooped to the polls to reject the reactionary philosophy of Senator Barry Goldwater and his Birch Society backers.

The Johnson-Humphrey ticket, the first Democratic Party presidential team to win California in 16 years, also won clear majorities in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, auguring well for passage of medical care for the aged through Social Security, area redevelopment projects and other programs designed to spur the economy, create jobs and work toward the "Great Society" the President has envisaged.

In the Senate, the President's party won 27 of 35 seats at stake and will hold a commanding 68-32 majority.

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## Brown Pledges Action To Boost Jobless Benefits

Governor Edmund G. Brown has promised to call on the 1965 legislature for increases in unemployment insurance benefits as well as for other improvements in the jobless pay program.

In a pre-election address to union members in Los Angeles, the Governor also said he would ask for higher employee contributions to the disability insurance fund which provides benefits for off-the-job injuries or illnesses.

Brown noted that the legislature raised benefits to \$55 a week in 1959, a sum that then amounted to 54% of the average weekly wage of \$102.05.

"Now, five years later, the average weekly wage is \$120," he said, "and unemployment benefits must be raised accordingly."

In a policy statement adopted by delegates to the California Labor Federation's Convention in San Francisco last August, the AFL-CIO delegates pointed out that "the state's unemployment insurance program is being starved by an inequitable 'merit rating' system of financing whereby employer contributions are being paid on only 60 per cent of total wages" due to "an archaic \$3800 taxable wage base."

The AFL-CIO policy statement asserted that the "gross inadequacy of the present benefit schedule is indicated by the fact that the current average weekly benefit amount received by qualified jobless workers is approximately \$43," a rate of compensation that falls "far short of covering the non-deferrable living expenses incurred by jobless work-

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## Brown Pledges . . .

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ers" when the average weekly wage is more than \$120.

"In the fourth quarter of 1963," the statement said, "the average weekly wage in covered employment was \$120.37. This indicates that on an average for those lucky enough to be covered by unemployment insurance, the average benefit was only about 36 per cent of average weekly earnings."

The statement called on the legislature to "thoroughly overhaul the financing provisions of the law to provide for the proper funding of a level of benefits commensurate with the needs of California's economy and jobless workers."

Specifically, among other things, the statement called for an immediate boost in the taxable wage base from \$3800 to "at least \$7500" coupled with repeal of the present individual firm 'merit rating' system of financing and enactment of a uniform employer contribution tax that will sustain a fully adequate benefit program."

## NLRB Shifts . . .

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one upholding the Department's position in a legal dispute over picketing.

The decision will "give real meaning" to legislation enacted by Congress that permits the Building Trades to seek pacts requiring prime contractors to take on only union sub-contractors, Haggerty said, adding that it will "protect our union security" and stabilize the industry.

Last February, a trial examiner ruled that picketing by unions at a job site where a sub-contractor was working with members of an unaffiliated union violated Section 8 (b) (4) (a) of the Taft-Hartley Act in view of an NLRB decision in the Colson and Stevens case in 1962. That opinion held that Congress intended to legalize voluntary pacts on contracting at construction sites but that the use of economic force to compel an employer to enter into a "hot cargo" agreement violated the law.

However three separate circuits of the U.S. Court of Appeals have ruled the Board wrong, maintaining in one case that secondary sub-contracting clauses in the construction industry are lawful under the proviso to Section 8 (e) and that economic force may be used to obtain them.

In view of the court's rejection of the rationale involved in the Colson & Stevens case, the NLRB "re-examined its position and now agrees" with the courts.

Building trades attorneys say the ruling clarifies the legal right of construction unions to picket to obtain "hot cargo" clauses in their agreements with contractors.

## Here's List of Winners in Nov. 3 Election

Here is a complete list of the winners of the general election held Tuesday, November 3, based on the latest returns available as gathered from the wire services and various counties' Registrars of Voters. The letter (D) designates Democrat, (R) Republican. An asterisk indicates COPE-endorsed winner.

\* President Lyndon B. Johnson (D)

\* Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey (D)

U. S. Senator George Murphy (R)

### CONGRESSMEN

#### Dist.

1. Don H. Clausen (R)
2. Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (D)\*
3. John E. Moss (D)\*
4. Robert Louis Leggett (D)\*
5. Phillip Burton (D)\*
6. William S. Mailliard (R)
7. Jeffery Cohelan (D)\*
8. George P. Miller (D)\*
9. Don Edwards (D)\*
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)
11. J. Arthur Younger (R)
12. Burt L. Talcott (R)
13. Charles M. Teague (R)

#### Dist.

14. John F. Baldwin (R)
15. John J. McFall (D)\*
16. B. F. Sisk (D)\*
17. Cecil R. King (D)\*
18. Harlan Hagen (D)\*
19. Chet Holifield (D)\*
20. H. Allen Smith (R)
21. Augustus F. (Gus) Hawkins (D)\*
22. James C. Corman (D)\*
23. Del Clawson (R)
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)
25. Ronald Brooks Cameron (D)\*

#### Dist.

26. James Roosevelt (D)\*
27. Ed Reinecke (R)
28. Alphonzo Bell (R)
29. George E. Brown, Jr. (D)\*
30. Edward R. Roybal (D)\*
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)\*
32. Craig Hosmer (R)
33. Ken W. Dyal (D)\*
34. Richard T. Hanna (D)\*
35. James B. Utt (R)
36. Bob Wilson (R)
37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)\*
38. John V. Tunney (D)\*

### STATE SENATORS

#### Dist.

1. Stanley Arnold (D)\*
3. Carl L. Christensen (D)\*
5. Edwin J. Regan (D)\*
7. Paul J. Lunardi (D)\*
9. John C. Begovich (D)\*
11. Samuel R. Geddes (D)\*
13. John F. McCarthy (R)

#### Dist.

15. Luther E. Gibson (D)\*
17. George Miller, Jr. (D)\*
19. Albert S. Rodda (D)\*
21. Richard J. Dolwig (R)
23. Donald L. Grunsky (R)\*
25. Fred S. Farr (D)\*
27. Robert D. Williams (D)\*

#### Dist.

29. Vernon L. Sturgeon (R)
31. Alvin C. Weingand (D)\*
33. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)
35. John G. Schmitz (R)
37. Gordon Cologne (R)
39. Aaron W. Quick (D)\*

### ASSEMBLYMEN

#### Dist.

1. Frank P. Belotti (R)
2. Pauline L. Davis (D)\*
3. Leroy F. Greene (D)\*
4. Ray E. Johnson (R)
5. Pearce Young (D)\*
6. Eugene A. Chappie (R)
7. William T. Bagley (R)
8. Walter W. Powers (D)
9. Edwin L. Z'berg (D)\*
10. Jerome R. Waldie (D)\*
11. John T. Knox (D)\*
12. Robert T. Monagan (R)
13. Carlos Bee (D)\*
14. Robert W. Crown (D)\*
15. Nicholas C. Petris (D)\*
16. Don Mulford (R)
17. William Byron Rumford (D)\*
18. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)\*
19. Charles W. Meyers (D)\*
20. John L. Burton (D)\*
21. Milton Marks (R)
22. George W. Milias (R)
23. John Francis Foran (D)\*
24. Alfred E. Alquist (D)\*
25. William F. Stanton (D)\*
26. Carl Britschgi (R)
27. Leo J. Ryan (D)\*

#### Dist.

28. Jack T. Casey (D)\*
29. John C. Williamson (D)\*
30. John G. Veneman (R)
31. Gordon H. Winton, Jr. (D)\*
32. George N. Zenovich (D)\*
33. Charles B. Garrigus (D)\*
34. Alan G. Pattee (R)\*
35. Gordon W. Duffy (R)
36. Winfield A. Shoemaker (D)\*
37. Burt M. Henson (D)\*
38. Carley V. Porter (D)
39. George Deukmejian (R)
40. Edward E. Elliott (D)\*
41. Tom C. Carrell (D)\*
42. Bob Moretti (D)\*
43. Howard J. Thelin (R)
44. Joseph M. Kennick (D)\*
45. Alfred H. Song (D)\*
46. Charles Edward Chapel (R)
47. Frank Lanterman (R)
48. George E. Danielson (D)\*
49. Houston I. Flourney (R)
50. Philip L. Soto (D)\*
51. Jack R. Fenton (D)\*
52. George A. Willson (D)\*
53. Mervyn M. Dymally (D)\*
54. John L. E. Collier (R)
55. F. Douglas Ferrell (D)\*

#### Dist.

56. Charles Warren (D)\*
57. Charles J. Conrad (R)
58. Harvey Johnson (D)\*
59. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)\*
60. Robert S. Stevens (R)
61. Lester A. McMillan (D)\*
62. Newton R. Russell (R)
63. Don A. Allen Sr. (D)\*
64. Lou Cusanovich (R)
65. Jesse M. Unruh (D)\*
66. Joe A. Gonsalves (D)\*
67. Clayton A. Dills (D)\*
68. Vincent Thomas (D)\*
69. William E. Dannemeyer (D)\*
70. James E. Whetmore (R)
71. Robert E. Badham (R)
72. John P. Quimby (D)\*
73. Stewart E. Hinckley (R)
74. W. Craig Biddle (R)
75. Victor V. Veysey (R)
76. Clair W. Burgener (R)
77. Richard Donovan (R)
78. E. Richard Barnes (R)
79. James R. Mills (D)\*
80. Hale Ashcraft (R)

# LBJ Sweeps State By 1.2 Million Most COPE Candidates Win

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In the House, the Democrats scored a net gain of 37 seats and the Democratic margin is currently 292 to 139 with four seats undecided. This is the largest margin the Democrats have enjoyed since 1936 when they won 333 seats.

Although President Johnson carried all but four of California's 58 counties—Alpine, Orange, San Diego and Sutter, the defeat of U.S. Senator Pierre Salinger by Senator-elect George Murphy and the failure of the Democrats to improve their 23-15 edge in the State's Congressional delegation corroborate the view that there was little carry-over of Johnson's popularity to the State races.

While Salinger carried 27 counties and rolled up a majority of more than 112,000 votes in the four northern California counties of San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara and Sacramento, he was unable to overcome the deficits rolled up against him in Southern California where the Murphy majorities were 172,000 in Los Angeles, over 99,000 in Orange, and 40,000 in San Diego County for a total majority for Murphy in those three southern counties alone of more than 312,000 votes.

With less than 10 percent of the State's 31,498 precincts remaining to be tallied at press time, Murphy was leading Salinger by 204,220 votes.

Another Congressional upset occurred in the 27th District where Tom Bane, former chairman of the State Assembly Rules Committee was narrowly defeated by Republican Ed Reinecke for the seat vacated by Rep. Everett G. Burkhalter (D-L.A.) in a preponderantly Democratic district.

This GOP gain was offset in the 38th District in Imperial and Riverside Counties, however, where Democrat John V. Tunney, with strong support from California Labor COPE, ousted incumbent Republican Patrick Minor Martin.

Commenting on the presidential and congressional election results, State AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts said:

"On balance, while union members throughout the state have a right to be proud of the job they did in getting out the vote for President Johnson, we cannot afford to overlook the serious impact that reactionary right-wing propaganda is making in our state, particularly in southern California.

"In view of the post-election avowal by arch conservative leaders that they intend to try to maintain control of the Republican Party in California despite the electorate's crushing repudiation of their 19th Century philosophy, Goldwater's defeat calls for a step-up in our

own educational efforts rather than any slackening off."

The defeat of Proposition 17, Pitts declared, "is unfortunate and something I am convinced the public will ultimately regret.

"Official Interstate Commerce Commission statistics already show a staggering increase in the number of persons killed and injured in railroad accidents during the first three months of rail operation without firemen on locomotives in states where the compulsory arbitration award was intended to apply," he pointed out.

"The break in the railroad safety record began May 7, 1964 when the compulsory arbitration ruling permitted railroads in all states except those such as California that were then protected by minimum crew laws to eliminate firemen from freight and yard locomotives. Eli L. Oliver, an expert on ICC statistics has reported that 'railroad accidents in the May-July period increased at six times the rate of increase recorded for the first four months of 1963.' In actual numbers, Oliver said '696 more persons were killed or injured than in the same three months of 1963,'" Pitts reported.

"Unfortunately," he added, "There's every reason to believe California will now suffer similar tragic losses."

The composition of the State Senate was basically unchanged by the election with the Democrats winding up with 27 seats to the Republicans 13, giving the Democrats one vote more than a two-thirds majority.

The State Senate's membership now includes one avowed member of the John Birch Society, John G. Schmitz, an Orange County Republican and an instructor at Santa Ana College. Eight other candidates for Congressional or state legislative offices who were identified as Birch Society members or sympathizers by the Society's national Public Relations Director John Rousselot were defeated.

In the Assembly, the Democrats lost three seats: in the 6th District where Eugene A. Chappie, a Republican, defeated Howard B. Smith, a Democrat for the seat vacated by Democrat Paul J. Lunardi who moved up to the State Senate in a special election last year; in the 4th District where Republican Ray E. Johnson ousted Democrat Harold E. Booth; and in the 35th District where Republican Gordon W. Duffy defeated Democrat Myron H. Frew.

But in a cliffhanger in the 36th Assembly District in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, the COPE-endorsed candidate, Winfield A. Shoemaker has apparently ousted Republican

## 'Right-To-Work' Forces Plot New Drive in State

S. D. Cadwallader, president of the National Right-to-Work Committee, has disclosed that a committee called "California Employees for Right-to-Work" has been organized in Santa Monica and that incorporation papers for the organization have been filed in Sacramento.

In an address to a private club meeting in San Francisco in September, Cadwallader reportedly disclosed that the NRTWC does not believe that California is ready yet for another attempt to outlaw the union shop but that the California unit was being set up to conduct what he called a "long range program in education."

He claimed the California RTW Committee is supported by 1,000 workers, most of whom are employed in Southern California aerospace industries.

The organizational meeting in Santa Monica evidently took place the weekend of September 19-20 and was attended by 20 directors, four of whom, Cadwallader said, were from San Francisco. Cadwallader identified the two San Franciscans as L. K. Hide, a magazine salesman and a Mrs. Susan Shields, a secretary. Cadwallader is identified as a Baltimore & Ohio Railroad conductor and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen who has been on leave since 1962 to head the NRTWC which is headquartered in Washington, D. C.

incumbent James L. Holmes by a scant 700 votes. Despite a Democratic registration edge of only 51-45 percent in the 36th District, organized labor worked solidly and actively in Shoemaker's behalf demonstrating what can be done when an all-out effort is made. Holmes, however, has reportedly requested a recount so the victory is not yet assured.

This leaves the Assembly with 49 Democrats to 31 Republicans compared with 52 Democrats to 28 Republicans at the start of the 1963 legislative session. With the Democrats five votes shy of a two-thirds majority in the Lower House, this places the Republicans in a position to veto budget and appropriation bills during the 1965 session.

On an over-all basis, COPE-endorsed candidates were victorious in 87 out of 128 races in which endorsements were made even though endorsements were made in a number of districts in which registration figures offered little hope for victory. Percentage-wise, the California Labor COPE-endorsed candidates won 68 percent of their battles as a whole, 62 percent in Congressional races, 73 percent in State Senate races and 69 percent in State Assembly races.

# Court Tests Loom Over Props. 14 and 15; Lottery Beaten; Prop. 17 Kills 400 Jobs

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mento to seek to bar Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan from certifying the results of the vote on the proposition to prevent it from going into effect.

The measure unanimously opposed by delegates to the California Labor Federation's convention in San Francisco last August, received significant "Yes" majority votes in every major county in the state, with the Southern California counties of Los Angeles, Imperial, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside and San Diego all approving the measure by margins of two or three to one.

## IMPACT NOTED

The first impact of the proposition's passage was to bar any new contracts for urban renewal projects in California. Robert Murray, special assistant to U. S. Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver, said the government would honor contracts already signed but explained that because of the federal requirement of non-discrimination clauses in all such contracts, the government's hands are tied "unless and until" the U. S. Supreme Court declares the amendment unconstitutional.

"Because of the new constitutional amendment, we are no longer in a position to sign any new contracts for urban renewal projects in your state," Murray stated.

Among other things, this means that some \$38 million that has been counted on for a second Western Addition project in San Francisco is now blocked.

Although Governor Brown said that "until it is declared unconstitutional I will make no move to enforce the fair housing laws on the books," he also declared:

"I do not regard the election as the end of California's fight against discrimination and segregation 'in housing.'"

A court test of the constitutionality of Proposition 15, which outlaws pay-TV enterprises in the state and which received almost as wide a majority of votes as Proposition 14, has been promised by Sylvester L. Weaver, president of Subscription Television, Inc.

## OK OF 17 KILLS 400 JOBS

Passage of Proposition 17 is expected to cost some 400 California locomotive firemen their jobs within about two weeks—as soon as the election results on the measure are officially certified.

On the brighter side, Proposition 16, designed to authorize a privately controlled lottery that would have guaranteed its promoters more than half a billion dollars over a 10-year period while corrupting the 'ability to pay' principle underlying fair tax laws, was defeated by a better than two to one majority.

And Propositions Numbered 1, 2 and 3

—calling respectively for bond issues of \$150 million for beaches and parks; \$380 million for state construction, principally of educational facilities; and \$260 million for new and expanded school facilities—were all approved.

Other ballot propositions approved include:

No. 4—Limiting veterans' \$1,000 tax exemption to California residents.

No. 5—Increasing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the maximum amount of property a veteran's widow can hold and still receive the \$1,000 property tax exemption.

No. 6—Authorizing additional taxation on out-of-state insurance firms whose home states impose a greater tax on California insurers than California imposes on them.

No. 8—Permitting omission of the names of unopposed incumbent Superior Court judges from the ballot in counties with more than 700,000 population.

No. 9—Calling for uniformity in adjusting supervisorial district boundaries.

No. 11—Permitting cities to contract with their county for functions such as fire protection or sanitation without a city-wide vote.

No. 12—Authorizing the legislature to give relief from property taxes when property is destroyed by natural disasters.

No. 13—An anti-lottery measure banning submission of constitutional amendments naming private corporations to perform specified functions.

In addition to the lottery scheme involved in Proposition 16, two other ballot propositions were defeated:

No. 7—which would have permitted the legislature to authorize investment of public pension or retirement fund monies in corporate stocks.

No. 10—which was designed to simplify school land fund accounting procedures.

## Right-Wing Groups Spent \$30 Million

The alarming growth of extreme right-wing political and economic groups in recent years has been graphically pointed out by statistics showing that they spent \$30,000,000 in 1963.

Going back to 1955, the statistics show that these groups have been growing at the rate of 17 percent annually.

The figures, compiled by Group Research, Inc., which has been studying the right wing movement for the past two and a half years, show that 30 leading right wing organizations spent \$14,300,000 with other similar groups spending at least as much.

## Memorial Lecture To Honor Liebling At ILPA Parley

Samuel Lubell, nationally known political analyst, will deliver the first A. J. Liebling Memorial Lecture at the International Labor Press Association's annual convention at the International Inn in Washington, D.C. on November 20.

The ILPA executive council approved the plan to honor Liebling, a trenchant critic of the performance of the nation's newspapers whose column "The Wayward Press" appeared in The New Yorker magazine for some 20 years, at its Spring meeting. The memorial lecture will be delivered each year by an outstanding figure in journalism.

The ILPA convention will run from November 19 through November 21 and will include three workshops on various aspects of readability and a fourth on radio and television techniques as well as an analysis of the 1964 election and a look at the legislative prospects in the 89th Congress by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller.

## U.S. Credit Union Membership Tops 15 Million

Credit Union membership in the U.S. topped 15 million in October for the first time in the movement's history. At the same time, worldwide membership in credit unions rose above 19 million.

Final worldwide figures indicate that 30,825 credit unions throughout the world now serve 19,350,000 members.

Statistics compiled here by CUNA International, Inc., formerly the Credit Union National Association (CUNA), showed an increase of 400,000 in U.S. memberships since last Dec. 31. The U.S. total number of credit unions grew from 21,518 to 21,750 in the same period.

Total assets of U.S. credit unions on September 30 were \$8.8 billion, up from \$8.1 billion last Dec. 31. Savings of members reached \$7.85 billion, and loans outstanding were reported at \$6.7 billion.

Elsewhere in the world, in some 70 countries, the number of credit unions increased from 4,246 to 4,400, and membership went over the million mark, from 943,000 to 1,100,000, for the first time.

## Education—The Key to Jobs

"I believe every American boy or girl is entitled to all the education he or she can master. Only by education can your children qualify for the jobs of the future."—President Johnson, October 8, 1964.