

Action Urged To Spur Job Training Effort

Asserting that the Johnson Administration already has a number of job development programs in the works for the coming year, Stanley Ruttenberg, the nation's Manpower Administrator told some 200 participants at a conference on job training and industrial relations in San Francisco this week that fears about training people for jobs that don't exist must be set aside so that programs to equip people with marketable skills can move ahead.

Ruttenberg, former AFL-CIO Director of Research, said that people involved in both institutional and on-the-job training programs must assume that the job expansion efforts of the Administration will not only be continued but expanded to cope with the coming crisis in youth employment.

In the light of the overwhelming vote of confidence reflected in the 72 to 8 Senate and 392 to 0 House approval of the bill to expand the nation's Manpower Development and Training Act this year, plus the Administration's success in reducing unemployment to a seven-year low, such an assumption is not unjustified, Ruttenberg said.

In the coming fiscal year, he explained, the Administration is shooting for a four-fold increase in on-the-job trainees. To provide some measure of the government's efforts to date in this field, Ruttenberg pointed out that in fis-

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Assembly Unit Passes Fed Bill To Repeal Hot Cargo and Secondary Boycott Act

Repeal of the Hot Cargo and Secondary Boycott Act, a World War II emergency measure which was declared unconstitutional in 1947, won the approval of the Assembly Industrial Relations Committee on a 5 to 4 roll call vote on Wednesday and moved to the Assembly floor.

A similar Federation-backed measure on the Senate side, SB 551, fell just one vote shy of winning final Senate approval a day earlier.

Two Bills Peril Jobless Benefits

Two measures that would severely weaken the state's unemployment compensation program, SB 948—Rees and SB 1511—Miller, have moved out of the Senate Insurance Committee and may come up for a Senate vote at any time.

The first measure, AB 948, would boost the required base period earnings

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Sect. 14(b) Denies Freedom To Decide Key Union Issue, Wirtz Says in Urging Its Repeal

Opponents of President Johnson's call to Congress to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act are virtually all anti-union businessmen, U. S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz told Congress this week in urging repeal of the so-called "right-to-work" clause of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The central issue in this controversy, Wirtz said, "is not the right to work but the right to decide" the conditions of work.

"This issue of whether the private parties to collective bargaining are, or are not, to be free to decide the union security issue as they see fit should be settled once and for all.

"It has cluttered up the political processes in almost every state in the union and it will continue to do so as long as the federal law invites such controversy," the Labor Secretary declared.

Appearing before a subcommittee of

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A 44-Word Clause Set Off 18 Years Of Costly Strife

During the past 18 years, since the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, Section 14(b) of that Act has spawned more than 40 bitter and expensive right-to-work fights across the nation.

These battles, which were initially provoked and financed by anti-union employers seeking to weaken unions and

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Senate Invokes Cloture and OKs Voting Rights Bill

For the seventh time in the history of the United States Senate, cloture was invoked this week to limit debate on the AFL-CIO-backed voting rights bill which is aimed principally at ending discrimination against Negro voters in the south and a day later the bill won Senate approval on 77 to 19 vote and was sent to the House.

The vote to cut off debate on the measure by limiting each Senator to one hour to talk on the bill and amendments, came Tuesday after the measure had been under debate for 24 days. The cloture move, which required a two-thirds majority, carried on a 70 to 30 vote.

California's Senator Thomas H. Kuchel

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Assembly Unit OKs Fed Bill To Kill Hot Cargo Act

(Continued from Page 1)

men Badham, Cusanovich, R. Johnson and Veysey voted "No." The measure may come up for a vote next week.

With just 15 days left before the mandatory June 18 adjournment date for the current session, a last-minute logjam of much critically needed legislation appears to be a virtual certainty. The administration's \$4.16 billion budget, AB 500, which includes \$60.3 million in salary increases, won the approval of the Assembly Way and Means Committee last Thursday and moved to the Assembly floor.

The salary increases for civil service and exempt employees on the state payroll would provide a five percent boost for 76 percent of them and a 2.5 percent hike for the remainder.

The Senate Finance Committee was still working on its version of the budget. Within the next two weeks, however, both houses of the legislature must act on all bills that originated in their respective houses. The last day for Senate action on Senate bills is June 3 and the last day for Assembly action on lower house measures is June 8.

Two Federation bills to provide collective bargaining for hospital workers in both private hospitals and public hospital districts, AB 865 and AB 866, were referred to the Rules Committee for assignment to interim study on Wednesday.

In other action this week, the Senate passed SB 767, an urgency measure to permit the state to make arrangements with local agencies to house migratory farm workers and to educate and provide day care for their children.

The aim of the law is to permit the state to get federal funds under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to provide services for migratory farm workers as soon as possible.

Hearings on the Federation's three key social insurance measures, AB 466, AB 1227 and AB 1280 calling respectively for long overdue improvement in the state's disability insurance, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance programs, were completed this week and the three subcommittees of the Assembly Finance and Insurance Committee are in the process of drafting composite bills on each issue to be submitted to the full committee.

AB 1274,—Mills to permit trust funds such as those in the building trades to get liens against buildings and materials to assure the payment of fringe benefits is still on the third reading file in the Senate and could come up for a vote at any time. It has already won Assembly approval.

Sect. 14 (b) Denies Freedom to Decide Union Issue, Wirtz Says In Urging Repeal

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the House Education and Labor Committee on Monday, Wirtz pointed out that state laws that prohibit the union shop do not guarantee anyone a job. On the contrary, he said, they cause disruptive industrial competition among the states.

"The argument that union shop agreements violate the freedom of individual employees," Wirtz said, "has no substantial basis . . .

"There is no violation of freedom in a minority's having to accept a majority's fair judgment fairly arrived at," he declared.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, testifying before the same committee on Tuesday, emphasized that the so-called 'right-to-work' laws undermine the nation's social and economic progress by causing unfair industrial competition between the several states, with each vying to pay their workers as little as possible.

A union shop contract provides that,

Two Bills Peril Jobless Benefits

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to qualify for jobless pay from \$600 to \$850. In addition it says that if earnings are less than \$1,000 during the base period—which would be based on earnings during two quarters of the year instead of the present high quarter basis—the earnings in any one quarter may not exceed 75 percent of total base pay earnings. If they do, the worker would lose his benefits.

In a year like 1965, SB 948 would result in a denial of benefits to some 67,300 workers who would qualify for benefits under the present law.

In fighting this measure, the Federation pointed out that no state in the Union requires more than \$800 in base period earnings to qualify for benefits and that only Mississippi and Tennessee have such a severe qualifying earnings requirement.

SB 1511 would decrease or cut off benefits for about 60,000 workers, with some 38,000 being denied benefits completely and 22,000 receiving smaller benefits. In monetary terms, it would result in a cutback in benefit payments of about \$26.5 million in a year like 1965.

The measure is aimed at workers who quit voluntarily and those who are discharged for cause. Under present law, any worker who either quits voluntarily or is discharged for cause is disqualified from benefits for five weeks.

as a condition of employment, employees shall become and remain members of the union that has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the collective bargaining agent for them.

The collective bargaining agent for a group of employees is selected at a closely supervised secret ballot election in which all employees to be covered by the contract are entitled to vote.

If employees become dissatisfied with their bargaining agent they may petition the NLRB for a new election and select a different bargaining agent if the majority so decides.

But Section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act of 1947, which is also known as the Taft-Hartley Act, permits state legislatures to deny employees and their employers the right to decide this issue for themselves.

Under federal law, the collective bargaining agent is required to negotiate in behalf of all of the employees in the bargaining unit. But, in effect, Section 14(b) imposes a degree of anarchy on the union by permitting small minority factions within the bargaining unit to refuse to pay their fair share of the costs involved in negotiating and enforcing the provisions of their contract. And anti-union employers, in an effort to weaken and destroy the unions, may encourage their employees to become "free riders."

Wirtz refuted the right-to-work promoters' claims that such anti-union laws help attract industries, by pointing out that although states banning the union shop may show a higher percentage of wage gains in the last 18 years, this is principally because wages in those states were so low to begin with that comparatively small increases in wages resulted in a higher percentage figure than other states.

At the outset of the hearing, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.) pointed out that the Taft-Hartley Act basically authorizes union shop contracts under certain conditions, but, he declared:

"Section 14(b) takes another and to me an incomprehensible step. It says that the several states may themselves establish regulations as to union security agreements, provided only that the terms are more restrictive than those of the federal law."

This represents another reason why organized labor is pressing for the repeal of Section 14(b): it is essentially a punitive section that is at odds with the national policy of encouraging free collective bargaining.

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 ¾ vote.

ASSEMBLY BILLS

AB 3086 Dymally (G.E. & E.). Establishes Human Rights Commission to administer various antidiscrimination laws. Places the various antidiscrimination laws to be administered by Human Rights Commission in same part of Civil Code as commission. April 23. **CR—Watch**

AB 3119 Alquist (Rev. & Tax.). Increases rates on personal income taxes and establishes procedures for taxing incomes of nonresidents earned in this state. April 23. **TA—Watch**

AB 3175 Deukmejian (Crim. Pro.). Provides that any person who shows, or permits showing, in place owned or controlled by him, of "adults only movie" or portion thereof, when persons under 18 are admitted thereto, without giving patron prior notice of such showing, is guilty of misdemeanor. Specifies notification sufficient for such purpose. Defines "adults only" movie as one which deals with any of the subjects of adultery, fornication, prostitution, sexual perversion, or obscenity, and any motion picture which portrays any of certain acts of physical violence, nudity, or use of narcotics or alcoholic beverages. April 23. **LS—Watch**

AB 3178 Powers (Ind. R.). Enacts the "State Employees Formal Representation Act" to provide a system of representation between state agencies and the elected representatives of their employees. Guarantees the right of every state employee to form, join and participate in the activities of an employee organization of his choice and provides a system for the selection of such employee organizations. Provides for the designation of management councils and representatives to negotiate with properly elected employee organizations. Stipulates that such groups must regularly meet to discuss employment problems and provides a system of arbitration and mediation where the parties cannot agree. Specifies that state employees shall not have the right to strike or to refuse to work. Creates the Division of Public Employment Relations administered by the Public Employment Relations Control Commission and vests the division with administration of the law. Appropriates an unspecified sum for the purposes of the act. April 23. **PE—Bad**

AB 3201 Z'berg (Ind.R.). Deletes the provision making all wages due twice each calendar month, on days designated in advance by the employer as the regular paydays, and provides that wages shall be due biweekly on Friday. Specifies that the section does not restrict or affect agreements entered into between the employer and the representative of the employee if such agreement provides for the payment of wages at certain times. April 23. **LC—Good**

AB 3220 Chapel (Jud.). Requires that plaintiff file affidavit of at least one other person that debt is owing before a writ of attachment can be issued. Requires a hearing on whether property should remain attached within 72 hours of the issuance of the writ of attachment. Provides that sheriff, constable, or marshal shall not take property into custody during 72-hour period but shall inform defendant not to move the property. April 23. **LI—Watch**

AB 3225 Britschgi (Ind. R.). Amends Section 7623 to provide that the specific part applies to all boilers and tanks which are not specifically exempted in this chapter from this part. April 23. **LC—Watch**

AB 3229 Henson (Jud.). Increases the fees for jurors in cases and in all counties that do not pay a higher fee from \$5 a day to \$10 a day. April 23. **MI—Watch**

AB 3245 Monagan (Ind. R.). Provides for establishment of vocational orientation centers to provide academic and vocational courses of instruction, special orientation sessions, employment counseling, and part-time supervised work experience, for school dropouts and other out-of-school youth who lack basic skills or work habits or attitudes necessary to obtain and retain employment. April 23. **ED; TR—Watch**

AB 3247 Song (Fin. & Ins.). Provides that before borrower becomes obligated, person making or negotiating loan to be secured by lien on real property is to deliver to a borrower a written itemized estimate of cost, expenses, and charges which borrower will have to pay. Makes violation punishable by fine of up to \$500. April 23. **HO—Good**

AB 3248 Russell (Mun. & C.G.). Makes applicable to all public entities, rather than to cities, counties, and fire protection districts, provisions concerning the furnishing of fire protection and fire-fighting services outside the normal service area. Defines public entity to include the state, a county, city, district, public authority, public agency, and any other political subdivision or public corporation in the state. Changes conditions upon which such services may be provided by one public entity in another public entity. Provides that liability of entity furnishing services for injury extends to such services whether specifically requested or not. Apr. 23. **LS—Watch**

AB 3252 Flournoy (Ind. R.). Requires Director of Employment in connection with Department of Employment's cooperative activities with other agencies in youth placement, to establish a youth placement service. Apr. 23. **UI—Watch**

AB 3261 Zenovich (Fin. & Ins.). Substitutes Workmen's Compensation Appeals Board for Industrial Accident Commission. Sets terms of office at 7 years and provides salaries equal to those of superior court judges for members thereof. Creates Commissioner of Industrial Accidents to administer Division of Industrial Accidents. Authorizes commissioner to appoint a medical advisory committee and specifies its duties. Provides for hearing officers rather than referees to hear workmen's compensation claims. Establishes an Uninsured Employer's Fund administered by the State Compensation Insurance Fund and supported by moneys recovered from, and fines imposed on, uninsured employers, to pay awards against uninsured employers. Requires licensing of self insurers' agents and establishes regulations therefor. Requires certain records to be kept by carriers and self insurers. Makes employer liable for death or permanent disability of employees from heart disease, other than with respect to specified classes of employees, only if and to the extent that employment contributed to the death or disability. Revises procedures regulating employees' choice of physicians. Provides for approved rehabilitation programs, not in excess of an unspecified amount, for injured employees, under the supervision of the Division of Industrial Accidents. Specifies that upon completion of an approved program, employee's percentage of disability and age shall be considered for purposes of permanent disability rating as of the date of rating. Revises date of payment of first temporary disability benefits and requires employers to furnish specified information on termination of temporary disability benefits. Requires Department of General Services, rather than the Attorney General, to investigate and pay claims for subsequent injuries. Authorizes attorney's fees for services in obtaining advisory ratings or benefits in the absence of an order, decision or award. Authorizes the appeals board on its own motion to dismiss specified applications. Authorizes charging of appeals board-directed medical examinations to one or more parties as the board directs. Makes an appropriation. Operative generally January 1, 1966. This bill embodies the recommendation concerning administration proposals of the Governor's Workmen's Compensation Study Commission. Apr. 23. **WC—Watch**

AB 3262 Zenovich (Fin. & Ins.). Provides that in computing average weekly earnings for purposes of workmen's compensation temporary disability the maximum weekly earnings shall be not more than an amount, effective as to injuries occurring on or after July 1 of each year, equal

ASSEMBLY BILLS (Continued)

- to the average weekly wage of the 75th percentile of the distribution of weekly wages of injured workers subject to the workmen's compensation law as computed by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research for injuries reported in September of the preceding year, rather than \$107.69. Revises method of computing permanent disability payments to provide that: if the percentage of disability to total disability is from 1 to 15 percent, the employee shall receive each week for 4 weeks for each 1 percent of disability a weekly disability benefit of 65 percent of his average weekly earnings; if the percentage of disability to total disability is from 15 1/4 percent up to and including 50 percent, the number of weekly disability benefits for each 1 percent of disability shall increase progressively for each percent of disability to the point that an employee whose disability rating is 50 percent shall receive a total of 300 weeks of weekly disability benefits; and if the percentage of disability to total disability is from 50 1/4 percent to and including 100 percent, the number of weekly disability benefits for each 1 percent of disability shall increase progressively for each percent of disability to the point that an employee whose disability rating is 100 percent shall receive a total of 900 weeks of weekly disability benefits. Provides that no disability rating of 5 percent or less shall be allowed for any disability the existence and severity of which depends solely on the statements or actions of the employee. Apr. 23. **WC—Watch**
- AB 3269 Winton** (Pub. H.). Prohibits any state agency, city, city and county, county, or other political subdivision of the state from adopting rules and regulations establishing minimum standards for the prevention of fire regarding buildings or structure used as an asylum, jail, mental hospital, hospital, sanitarium, home for the aged, or children's institution which are more restrictive or different than those established by the State Fire Marshal. Apr. 23. **PH—Watch**
- AB 3270 Z'berg** (Ed.). Makes separate provision applicable to Trustees of California State Colleges, to permit that body, rather than State Personnel Board, to authorize payment of travel expenses of applicants for employment at California State Colleges, and to establish workweeks and workweek groups for state college employees. Apr. 23. **ED—Watch**
- AB 3274 Bee** (Fin. & Ins.). Provides that when a policeman or sheriff who is a peace officer is injured in employment, the injury shall be considered to be industrial- or service-connected pending final disposition, and the employee shall be paid full salary in lieu of workmen's compensation until recovery, retirement or disposition of the case. Provides further that time lost through such injury shall be deemed in service of employee and not charged to leave time. Provides that when a policeman or sheriff dies as a result of compensable injury, then one-half of the salary for his rank of position shall be paid to his widow or minor children in lieu of compensation until disposition of their claim for compensation. Apr. 23. **WC (PE)—Watch**
- AB 3281 Bee** (Ed.). Provides that the law prohibiting employment of aliens in public agencies shall not apply to the employment as a teacher in a public school of any person in the U.S. on a valid temporary visa, except if federal law prohibits employment of such a person, and does not apply to a professional librarian of any state college or university. Provides also that the law denying a teaching certificate on the basis of non-citizenship does not apply to persons exempt from prohibition against public agencies employing aliens. Apr. 23. **LC (ED)—Watch**
- AB 3302 Russell** (Crim. Pro.). Authorizes judge or Justice of Supreme Court, district court of appeal, or superior court, on application by Attorney General or district attorney, and upon showing, in prescribed manner, of reasonable cause to believe evidence of commission of felony may be obtained thereby, to issue order to peace officer authorizing interception or detection of telegraphic or telephonic communications, for particular line, number or other location. Specifies required contents and disposition of order. Provides that information obtained pursuant to order shall be admissible in criminal proceeding involving felony or before grand jury. Penalizes unauthorized disclosure before information becomes public record. Provides that act not become operative until effective date of federal legislation authorizing such interception and disclosure of communications. Apr. 23. **CL—Bad**
- AB 3306 Dymally** (Ed.). Creates a State Board of Private Trade School and prescribes its organization, powers and duties. Apr. 23. **TR—Watch**
- AB 3319 Meyers** (C.S. & S.P.). Eliminates existing restrictions on political activities of officers and employees of local agencies, and provides instead that civil service or merit system officers and employees of local agency shall not engage in political activities during duty hours or while in uniform. Provides that governing body of local agency shall not restrict political activities of such officers and employees in their off-duty hours. Declares that regulation of political activities of public employees is a matter of statewide concern, and that Legislature preempts the field in the enactment of restrictions respecting those activities. Apr. 23. **PE—Watch**
- AB 3320 Meyers** (C.S. & S.P.). Declares that restrictions on political activities of officers and employees of local agency do not apply to employee organizations or to officers or employees of local agencies acting on behalf of an employee organization. Apr. 23. **PE—Good**
- AB 3321 Meyers** (C.S. & S.P.). Authorizes state officer or employee to engage in political activities not prohibited by statute or federal law. Prohibits Personnel Board, its executive officer, and appointing power from adopting rules prohibiting political activities or declaring such activities to be incompatible with duties of officer or employee. Declares that nothing in section shall be construed to prohibit an appointing power from adopting a rule or regulation forbidding officers or employees from holding any office which would be incompatible with their duties, or from declaring that the holding of such office is inconsistent, incompatible, or in conflict with their duties as state officers or employees. Apr. 23. **PE—Watch**
- AB 3324 Quimby** (Ed.). Lowers age from 8 to 6 for purposes of compulsory education of minors. Apr. 23. **ED—Good**
- AB 3337 Meyers** (W. & M.). Requires, rather than permits, the letting of contracts and purchase of supplies from persons manufacturing in the state, if the bids of such persons or the prices quoted by them do not exceed by more than 15 percent, rather than 5 percent, the lowest bids or prices quoted by persons manufacturing the supplies from out of state, and the major portion of the work of manufacturing the supplies is not done out of state. Deletes requirement that in the officer's opinion the public good will be served thereby. Apr. 23. **SL—Watch**
- AB 3341 Meyers** (G.E. & E.). Requires, on and after January 1, 1966, employing janitorial maintenance contractors as defined to file with the Director of Professional and Vocational Standards an insurance policy in a specified minimum amount or a bond in lieu thereof to cover loss from death or injury to person or property arising from the business of such a maintenance contractor. Makes violation of provisions a misdemeanor. Apr. 23. **LS (Bldg. Service)—Watch**
- AB 3352 Bee** (Ind. R.). Makes various changes in law regulating the employment of recipients of aid to families with dependent children. Apr. 23. **TR (MI)—Bad**
- AB 3354 Dymally** (C.S. & S.P.). Makes technical changes in the definition of employment in the Unemployment Insurance Code and the rule and regulation authority of the State Personnel Board in the Government Code. Apr. 23. **DI (PE)—Watch**
- AB 3356 Deukmejian** (Ind. R.). Makes it unlawful for a labor union to discriminate in a recruitment or apprenticeship program on the basis of race, creed, or color. Apr. 23. **LC (LU)—Watch**
- AB 3358 Deukmejian** (G.E. & E.). Authorizes cities and counties to establish human relations commissions. Prescribes the commissions' responsibilities. Apr. 23. **CR—Watch**
- AB 3370 Bagley** (Elec. & Reap.). Eliminates existing provisions dividing state into senatorial districts. Apr. 23. **EL—Watch**
- AB 3372 Bagley** (G.E. & E.). Makes nonsubstantive changes to the liberal construction section of the Civil Rights Law. Apr. 23. **LC (CR)—Watch**
- AB 3375 Bagley** (G.E. & E.). Makes nonsubstantive changes to the section granting functions, powers and duties to the Fair Employment Practice Commission. Apr. 23. **LC (CR)—Watch**
- AB 3376 Bagley** (G.E. & E.). Makes nonsubstantive changes to Section 1418 of the Labor Code which provides that the commission shall formulate policies to the state and local government regarding discrimination; and to the section of the Civil Code which provides that anyone incites to or denies rights on account of discrimination shall be punished. Apr. 23. **LC (CR)—Watch**
- AB 3377 Bagley** (G.E. & E.). Makes nonsubstantive changes to Section 1421 of the Labor Code relating to the Fair Employment Practice Commission. Apr. 23. **LC (CR)—Watch**
- AB 3381 Chappie** (Pub. H.). Provides that law on mobilehomes and mobilehome parks does not prevent local authorities from regulating construction and use of equipment and facilities outside home or camp for supplying utilities to home or camp, from requiring permit to use mobilehome or camp car outside mobilehome park for which permit is required, or from requiring local building permit when law or regulations thereunder do not otherwise require permit. Apr. 23. **HO—Watch**
- AB 3387 Stanton** (Crim. Pro.). Provides for initial registration with, and annual reports to, the Attorney General of organizations which sell or furnish to employers information about the political beliefs, opinions, associations or affiliations of any person; requires initial and annual registration statements and reports to contain the name of the organization, address of principal office, names, titles and addresses of officers, a brief description of duties of each individual officer, and an accounting of the amount of moneys received from each source and the purpose for which expended during the preceding 12 months; requires such organizations to keep records and accounts of moneys ex-

ASSEMBLY BILLS (Continued)

pending and received including sources and purposes of expenditures; designates certain officers to file required registration statement or annual report, if the organization should fail to file them; makes violation of any provision a misdemeanor. Apr. 26 **CR—Watch**

AB 3396 Deukmejian (Jud.). Provides that keeper of furnished apartment house, as well as keeper of hotel, motel, boardinghouse, and lodging-house, has lien upon baggage and other personal property, within such place, for proper charges due. Provides that notice of public auction of unclaimed baggage and personal property, pursuant to Sec. 1862, Civ. C., shall state address of keeper and address of place where property stored. Limits such section, insofar as applicable to apartment houses, to furnished apartment houses. Apr. 26. **LI—Watch**

AB 3400 Mills (Ind. R.). Requires reports of general prevailing rates of per diem wages filed by public agencies awarding public works projects to be filed quarterly by all such agencies. Apr. 26. **LC—Watch**

AB 3403 Mills (Ind. R.). Defines "per diem wages" as including increases or changes effected by collective bargaining agreements. Apr. 26. **LC—Good**

AB 3429 Deukmejian (Fin. & Ins.). Imposes a state tax of undesignated percentage of payroll on employers in state. Creates an Industrial Accident Fund and requires any money derived from tax to be deposited in such fund. Provides that money in fund shall be available for expenditure, when appropriated by Legislature, for support of Industrial Accident Commission. Requires State Board of Equalization to enforce provisions and adopt such reasonable rules and regulations regarding making and reporting of payments of tax. Apr. 26. **WC (TA)—Watch**

AB 3440 Deukmejian (Soc. Wel.). Makes relatives' responsibility requirements of Old Age Security Law applicable to all public assistance programs. Apr. 26. **MI—Bad**

AB 3443 Deukmejian (Fin. & Ins.). Provides for collection by workmen's compensation insurers, as part of premiums charged for workmen's compensation policy, an unspecified amount for deposit in State Treasury for use, when appropriated, for support of Division of Industrial Safety in Department of Industrial Relations. Apr. 26. **WC (TA)—Watch**

AB 3445 Deukmejian (Mun. & C.G.). Requires cities and counties receiving services rendered by the Division of Industrial Safety and the

Division of Housing to pay fees for such services as set by the division rendering such services. Apr. 26. **TA—Watch**

AB 3450 Flournoy (Fin. & Ins.). Provides that where a compensable injury and a disease, whether such disease is symptomatic or asymptomatic at the time of injury, concurrently cause or contribute to death, the employer shall be liable only for such fraction or percentage of contribution to death as reasonably represents the responsible proportional effect of the injury as distinguished from the contribution of such disease and shall be liable for dependent's workmen's compensation death benefit in only that proportional amount. Apr. 26. **WC—Bad**

AB 3451 Flournoy (Fin. & Ins.). Provides that where a compensable injury is sustained by an employee who has a prior disease, whether such disease is symptomatic or asymptomatic at the time of injury, and thereafter the employee suffers permanent disability from the combined effects of such prior disease and the injury, compensation shall be allowed for permanent disability only for such fraction or percentage of contribution to disability as reasonably represents the responsible proportional effect of the injury as distinguished from the contribution to disability of such disease. Apr. 26. **WC—Bad**

FISHING BILLS

AB 3448 Stevens (Con. & Wild.). Revises boundary of Fish and Game District 19A from Malibu Point to Point Dume. Apr. 26. **FISH—Watch**

SB 1027 Teale (F. & G.). Extends from 91st day after 1965 Regular Session to 91st day after 1967 Regular Session, the statutory provisions vesting so-called plenary regulatory authority in Fish and Game Commission concerning taking of fish and game. Apr. 12. **FISH—Watch**

SB 1054 Schrader (F. & G.). Permits use of trawl nets and dragnets not less than one mile offshore in waters not less than 25 fathoms deep in waters lying south of the Orange-San Diego County line. Apr. 13. **FISH—Good**

SJR 46 Farr (F. & G.). Requests federal government to provide for assistance to the American fishing industry by enacting legislation providing for fisheries loans and expanded marine research programs. May 10. **FISH—Good**

SENATE BILLS

SB 1422 Way (Ed.). Eliminates provisions prescribing school district organization standards as prerequisites to entitlement to \$15 elementary and high school foundation program increases commencing in 1965-1966, and provides increases to all districts without restriction. Eliminates provisions requiring levy and collection of local school support taxes on an area-wide basis in territory included within unification proposal defeated by electors; and eliminates provisions requiring such support factor to be considered in state equalization aid computations, and for related purposes. Revises related laws governing school district unification proceedings to permit augmentation of county committees on school district organization; permit local electorate to override State Board of Education disapproval of unification proposal and place it into effect if it involves formation of unified districts with an a.d.a. of 2,000 or more; prescribe new criteria to be used by State Board of Education for approval of unification proposals; to extend from September 15, 1965, to September 15, 1967, the date by which new reorganization plans must be submitted to state board; and to make related changes and revisions. Changes to unspecified new levels the fiscal year money amounts to be transferred to the State School Fund and to be allocated therefrom for basic and equalization aid purposes. April 23. **ED—Bad**

SB 1471 Lagomarsino (Ed.). Eliminates provisions providing areawide elementary school and high school foundation program, and areawide tax support program. Permits school district to qualify for increased foundation programs for more efficiently organized districts and specified unified school districts to be eligible for increased foundation and supplemental support programs, without meeting specified standards. Increases from \$235.64 to unspecified new level, the fiscal appropriation to State School Fund per pupil in statewide a.d.a. and allocates increase to payment for equalization aid and supplemental support. Eliminates computation formulas utilizing federal funds and miscellaneous funds as factors in computing specified transportation allowance and equalization aid and supplemental support. Extends time within which to submit to State Board of Education new master plan and provides for submission of second new master plan, with provision for approval and adoption by election. Requires, under specified conditions, that State Board of Education approve reorganization proposals based on division of existing high school districts. Makes provision for removal of mem-

bers of county committee on school district organization, and for election of new members. Makes other related changes. April 23. **ED—Bad**

SB 1481 Weingand (Jud.). Establishes a code of ethics law for state officers and employees and provides standard of conduct therefor. Requires disclosure by any officer or employee of any financial interests affecting his official activities. Creates Executive Ethics Commission to enforce the provisions of the act. April 23. **SL—Watch**

SB 1483 Weingand (Gov. Eff.). Establishes a code of ethics law for state legislators and legislative employees and provides standard of conduct therefor. Establishes Committees on Ethics in the Assembly and Senate to receive and hear complaints concerning alleged violations of the act. To become operative only if unspecified constitutional amendment is adopted by the voters. April 23. **SL—Watch**

SB 1504 Rodda (Soc. Wel.). Directs State Department of Social Welfare to develop program of job preparation, training, and work which will provide recipients of public social services the opportunity and encouragement to engage in constructive activity and to develop competitive work habits. States that these services shall not duplicate or substitute for services which are available to these persons from the Department of Rehabilitation, the Department of Education, or the Department of Employment. States that county welfare departments shall develop such job programs under standards set by the State Department of Social Welfare, rather than a community work experience and vocational training program for unemployed persons and others for whom such experience and training is deemed desirable as part of a plan to help them become self-supporting. Permits two or more counties to conduct cooperative programs. States that assessment shall be made of the competence, physical ability, and availability of recipient of or applicants for assistance under the chapter dealing with aid to families with dependent children to engage in the program of job preparation, training, and work. Provides for referral of recipients or applicants to either Department of Rehabilitation or Department of Employment under appropriate circumstances. April 23. **SL; TR—Watch**

SB 1513 Rodda (Ed.). Provides exclusive procedures for distribution or assumption of obligations respecting bonded indebtedness upon creation, annexation, disestablishment, or boundary change, of school districts. April 23. **ED—Watch**

Are Your Kids Required To Read Books Made by Strikebreakers at Kingsport Press?

When more than 1200 workers from five different unions—at tremendous self-sacrifice—remain on strike for more than 26 months, you know they are fighting for a principle they cherish rather than just for correction of the inadequate wages and working conditions that initially provoked the strike.

That's the case at the Kingsport Press, Inc., the nation's largest book manufacturer, in Kingsport, Tennessee.

Over 70 percent of the 1,700 members of the five unions involved—the Bookbinders, Pressmen, Typographical, Electrotypers and Machinists—are determined to get a fair union agreement and restoration to available jobs in

keeping with their seniority standing on the company's employment roll.

But two things presently stand in the way of resolving this impasse.

The first is a word that rings bitterly in the ears of California's workers.

It's strikebreakers.

Two out of three of the present production workers at Kingsport Press are strikebreakers who were hired since the strike at a base rate of \$1.26 an hour—just one cent more than the federal minimum wage.

The availability of workers at such substandard wage levels is due to the deep depression that has long gripped the entire Appalachia area. Hungry, unskilled and long-jobless workers are naturally impelled to grab any job they can get and the company has made it abundantly clear that it has no scruples about paying sub-poverty level wages.

The second thing is that a number of the nation's leading textbook and encyclopedia publishers have continued to give this unscrupulous employer some of their printing orders and public officials, such as members of school boards or local school districts throughout the nation have continued to buy books published by the strikebreakers at the Kingsport Press.

What can be done?

Local unions and central bodies can spread the word to all union members to see that their children and grandchildren are not required to use textbooks produced by the Kingsport Press, a firm that has demonstrated its ruthless determination to wring everything it can out of the poverty stricken workers of the Appalachia area.

And local school boards can be called upon to establish policies which would reject books produced under conditions that are at odds with the nation's established public policy of free, good faith collective bargaining.

School district trustees and boards of education have a clear responsibility to enforce minimal social and economic standards.

If, by purchasing quantities of a book produced by the Kingsport Press strikebreakers, they subsidize strikebreaking operations in a book printing plant in another state, they are failing to meet this responsibility.

It is time for the labor movement to act in concert to demonstrate that the decision of the Kingsport Press to try to exploit a poverty-plagued area is not only the wrong way but doesn't pay.

Let's get started.

Clerk's Union Sets Up \$10,000 City of Hope Grant

The 11,000 members of Retail Clerks Union Local 324, AFL-CIO, in Buena Park have established a \$10,000 medical research fellowship to support scientific work at the free, non-sectarian City of Hope Medical Center.

In announcing the fellowship, Arthur Z. Berland, the union's Secretary-Treasurer, explained that the fellowship will be financed in perpetuity by a \$1 per year contribution from the union's members, and added:

"The officers and members of Local 234 recognize this step as a solemn pledge not only to the City of Hope but also to ourselves to do all we can, in this simple and direct way, to make this a better world for all men everywhere."

The union's action, believed to be the first of its scope and type in California, "is a splendid example of local union community service projects," state AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts, observed.

Union Pact To Hike Pay for 450,000

Some 450,000 California workers will get general wage boosts this year thanks to major union-management contracts signed during 1964 or before, according to an annual report released last week by the State Department of Industrial Relations.

The report, entitled "Wage Settlements, California Union Agreements, 1964," indicates that half the workers due for increases this year will get boosts amounting to 9.2 cents an hour or better. For the middle 50 percent, the range is from 6.8 cents to 10.8 cents.

The report, prepared by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research, lists wage increases that take effect this year in 200 major union contracts.

It also tallies wage boosts that took effect last year for more than one million California workers. The median wage boost in 1964 was 10.1 cents an hour with the middle half ranging from 7.9 to 15.3 cents. The increases of a majority of these workers (567,000), although scheduled to take effect last year, had been agreed to either in 1963 or earlier.

Do You Have a DI Refund Coming?

If you worked for two or more employers and had more than \$51 deducted for disability insurance during 1964, you are eligible for a refund but you will get it only if you apply for it by June 30, 1965.

That's the deadline fixed in the law and if you fail to apply by June 30, you forfeit your right to it.

Applications must be made on a form obtainable at any local office of the Department of Employment.

Last year some 245,000 Californians applied for such a refund and were paid a total of \$5.5 million, with the average check amounting to \$21.20, state Director of Employment Albert B. Tieburg said this week. Under state law, employers withheld one percent of the first \$5,100 paid to each worker during 1964 to cover the workers disability insurance premiums. The premiums were paid to the state or to a private voluntary insurance plan carrier to pay for temporary disability insurance coverage for off-the-job illness or injuries.

If the employee worked for more than one employer during the year and each deducted one percent for this purpose, the total may have exceeded the \$51 maximum and the worker may, therefore, be entitled to a refund.

If more than \$51 was deducted because a business changed hands during the year or because of an error in making deductions, then the worker should get his refund from his employer instead of the Department, Tieburg said.

Proposed IWC Farm Pay Order Far Shy of Need

Proposed revisions in a wage order that is supposed to establish minimum wages and working conditions for women and minors working in agriculture were issued by the State Industrial Welfare Commission late last week but its proposed minimum falls far short of wages presently being paid to many women and minors throughout the state today and depresses rather than improves their hopes for better pay and conditions.

The proposed order indicates the Commission has tentatively rejected some of the key recommendations of the wage board that investigated and held hearings to determine what improvements should be made.

The wage board had recommended that a \$1.30 minimum wage be adopted immediately. But the proposed order would establish a minimum of only \$1.25 an hour for women and \$1.10 for minors 16 and 17 years old until June 1, 1967 when the minimum for adult women only would rise to \$1.30.

The present minimum is \$1 an hour but this was set in 1961 when the wage order was first adopted.

Although the proposed revisions do call for some tightening of requirements regarding field toilets and washing facilities, some provisions, such as the \$4 minimal daily wage contained in the original order, have been weakened or eliminated.

The Commission's decision to publish its proposed order and then hold hearings itself to further deliberate the evidence before promulgating the order is unprecedented but a Commission aide explained that the Commission felt that the relatively brief experience (of only four years) with the order justified this procedure.

It is doubtful that domestic farm workers who have been obliged to endure sub-poverty level wages and working conditions during those four years would agree.

The Commission's first public hearing is scheduled June 16 in Los Angeles and the second one on June 18 in Fresno.

Following deliberation of the evidence presented at those hearings, the Commission will hold a public meeting at 2 p.m. on June 24 at which it will formally adopt Wage Order 14-65. The designation 14-65 simply means that it is the 14th wage order adopted by the board and that it was adopted in 1965.

The California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, is planning to submit a statement at the June 16 hearing in Los Angeles.

Don't Worry About Jobs Being Created, Just Push Training, Manpower Chief Says

(Continued from Page 1)

cal 1963 for every one on-the-job trainee there were 32 institutional trainees. In 1964 the ratio dropped to one in 11 and in 1965 to one in five.

The goal for 1966 will be to bring this ratio down to about one on-the-job trainee for every two institutional trainees, he said.

At present, California has only one on-the-job trainee for every 10 institutional trainees.

Ruttenberg noted that California was allocated 12 percent of the total MDTA funds available in 1965, or about \$41 million, but to date the state has used only 68 percent of its allocation.

In contrast, he said, some other states have used over 200 percent of the funds allocated to them. This is possible because funds have been pulled back from other state programs where they have not been utilized.

Expansion in OJT projects has not however, been at the expense of institutional training, he said. On the contrary, while some 160,000 persons were engaged in institutional training during the 1964-65 fiscal year, 175,000 are programmed for 1965-66.

As an example of some of the nation's new job development programs, Ruttenberg said the government recently signed a pact with the American Hospital Association for 4000 trainees in hospitals throughout the nation with the participating hospitals to pay the wage costs.

Another contract is in the discussion stage with the American Restaurant Association under which cooks and chefs would be given training that would lead toward an apprenticeship program.

In response to a question raised during the morning session by George Ebey, Director of Research and Planning for the College of San Mateo, who had pointed out that "we need a continuous flow of current job need data," Ruttenberg said that a program was already under way within the Labor Department "to try to determine the manpower implications of the diffusion of technology."

George Strauss, Professor of Business Administration at the University of California at Berkeley, presented an operational analysis of the training programs in the morning session which indicated that in California 71 percent of the trainees in MDTA programs were females compared to only 41 percent on a nationwide average.

Ruttenberg said this is principally due to the fact that only 15 percent of California trainees were in skilled or semi-skilled training projects while the na-

tional average was 52 percent.

Ruttenberg emphasized that the nation's training programs could not be administered on an "either or" basis. The nation must train both the hard core jobless and the hard to reach — those lacking sufficient education or motivation.

It must also upgrade the skills of semi-skilled and skilled workers who are currently employed and underemployed in order to create openings at the bottom, he declared.

The conference was sponsored by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Berkeley in cooperation with the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and a number of other interested groups including the Central Labor Councils of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma Counties.

Voting Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

voted for cloture but the state's junior Senator, George Murphy, aligned himself with the southern Democrats and voted against it.

Essentially the voting rights bill seeks to implement the 15th amendment to the U. S. Constitution which was ratified 95 years ago and forbids states from denying or abridging the right to vote because of race or color.

It is aimed principally at states like Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

The measure would suspend literacy tests and send federal registrars into states and counties in which it has been determined that such tests have been used to discriminate against Negroes.

Approval of Non-Union Voting Machine Protested

Votronic, a voting machine made by Cubic Corporation, a non-union San Diego firm, was tentatively approved for purchase by the Alameda County Board of Supervisors early this month at a meeting at which a representative of the Alameda County Central Labor Council was denied the right to speak.

Harold Wilson, AFL-CIO Community Services representative protested the fact that the Board chairman John B. Murphy refused him the right to speak even though a company representative was heard. The company aide conceded that most of his firm's employees were non-union, Wilson said.

Write Today to Demand Repeal of Section 14(b)

Help Fight R-T-W Forces Seeking To Block Action

The National Right-to-Work Committee, the John Birch Society, and a host of other reactionary special interest groups that believe in minimizing the workers' share of the wealth the nation produces in order to maximize profits and dividends has already launched an all-out drive to block repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In both the 1960 and 1964 presidential elections, these forces demonstrated to the dismay of moderate voters of both major political parties the venom and the vigor they can bring to a campaign.

They must not be underestimated now.

LETTERS NEEDED

To counteract their tactics and win repeal of Section 14(b), all workers should write letters immediately to their senators and congressional representatives urging them to vote for repeal of 14(b).

The sample letter on this page is just designed to call attention to some of the reasons why Section 14(b) is bad.

After reading both the sample letter and the story dealing with Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz' testimony in favor of repeal of Section 14(b) elsewhere in this NEWS LETTER, write your senators and congressional representatives in your own words urging him to vote for repeal of Section 14(b) and asking him to reply to your letter.

EFFECTIVE STEP

With unemployment rising to alarming levels in California and automation gobbling up job opportunities throughout the nation at a rate of more than 40,000 a week, this is the most effective and immediate action wage and salary earners can take to prevent promoters of such basically deceptive legislation from moving into California and undercutting wages, working conditions and fringe benefits such as vacations and pensions.

Letters to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy should be addressed to the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20025.

Letters to your congressional representatives should be addressed to him at the House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20025.

Their Real Motive

"The primary motive behind 'right-to-work' laws is union busting. They aim to weaken strong unions, destroy weak unions, and exert enough pressure in non-unionized areas to prevent unions from starting."—Milton J. Shapp, President of Jerrold Electronics, a leading manufacturer in Philadelphia, Pa.

Date.....

Dear Representative (or Senator)

For the first time in 18 years Congress has an opportunity to correct a basic wrong in the nation's labor law by repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

This section presently denies workers in so-called "right to work" states the freedom to negotiate clauses in their contracts to require that the cost of contract negotiation and enforcement be borne equally by all the members of the bargaining unit that enjoy the contract's benefits.

Section 14(b) has let state legislatures—principally those dominated by rural and business interests—pass laws that impose the will of a minority—generally a very small minority at that—on the desires of a majority of the workers involved.

It has permitted employers to put pressures on new employees to get them to stay out of the union. This fosters a "get something for nothing" attitude among those employees who become "free riders."

It has provoked continual bitterness and strife in the nation's industrial relations. Essentially Section 14(b) is a tool that has been used by anti-union employers to attempt to weaken unions and undercut wages and working conditions won by unions.

In short, it is undemocratic, unjust and immoral. It must be repealed.

Please acknowledge this letter and assure me you will vote to repeal Section 14(b) or explain your position on this issue.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

(Name)

(Address)

The 44-Word Clause That's Provoked 18 Years of Industrial Strife -- Let's End it

(Continued from Page 1)

thereby lower the wage standards and working conditions won by organized labor, have cost tens of millions of dollars

After nearly two decades of experience, only 19 states still have right-to-work laws on their books. A few other states in which the law was once enacted have repealed it after bitter experience with its adverse effects.

Last week President Johnson called on Congress to eliminate the 44 words comprising Section 14(b) that have caused all of this industrial strife.

The text of Section 14(b) reads:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the execution or application of agreements requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment in any state or territory in which such execution or application is prohibited by state or territorial law."

The fact that after 18 years of opportunity, 31 states in the union have

either not enacted or have enacted and repealed such deceptively labeled laws demonstrates pretty clearly that such laws have not met with the approval of the vast majority of the nation's voters when they have been adequately informed of the true nature of the issue. In 1958, for example, the voters of California defeated a right-to-work measure by more than a million votes.

As Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz pointed out in congressional testimony this week:

"The repeal of Section 14(b) is not—as some have attempted to suggest—a proposal to 'make the union shop mandatory.' It would not in itself require anybody to join a union."

The only effect of repealing Section 14(b), Wirtz explained, would be to permit employers and unions to negotiate union shop contracts in the 19 states that now ban them if they choose to do so.