

Write Right Now To Win Repeal of Section 14(b)

In getting those letters urging repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act off to your congressmen TONIGHT, call his attention to the fact that voters in his district recognized the phoniness of the right-to-work promoters' claims when they rejected Proposition 18 in 1958 by a 2 to 1 majority.

A House floor vote on the measure is expected sometime this month.

Here is a county by county tally of the vote on the so-called "right to work" issue that appeared as Proposition 18 on the California ballot in 1958:

PROPOSITION 18, 1958

Counties	Yes	No
Alameda	120,907	222,456
Alpine	83	81
Amador	1,283	2,690
Butte	13,424	16,731
Calaveras	1,625	3,345
Colusa	1,886	2,449
Contra Costa	51,509	92,661
Del Norte	1,991	3,322
El Dorado	3,172	5,283
Fresno	38,844	67,536
Glenn	2,959	3,630
Humboldt	13,463	20,001
Imperial	7,932	7,718
Inyo	2,459	2,499
Kern	36,003	46,859
Kings	5,593	7,495
Lake	2,986	2,929
Lassen	1,718	3,108
Los Angeles	857,683	1,264,835
Madera	4,762	6,552
Marin	23,950	26,468
Mariposa	1,199	1,219
Mendocino	6,465	9,767
Merced	9,128	12,568
Modoc	1,097	1,886
Mono	558	379
Monterey	21,324	25,396
Napa	10,139	13,517
Nevada	3,814	4,543

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Medicare Bill's Senate OK Clears Way for Big Boost for Economy

Final Congressional approval of a program to assure medical care for the nation's 19 million citizens 65 and over through social security, a program that would have been enacted years ago had it not been repeatedly blocked by pressures generated by the American Medical Association and private insurance interests, is expected sometime next week.

State's Equal Pay Act Strengthened

The State's Equal Pay for Women Act, initially enacted in 1949, was strengthened significantly late last week when Governor Brown signed AB 1683 bolstering the State Division of Industrial Welfare enforcement powers.

The measure, backed by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, authorizes the Division to inspect payroll and other employment records, compare the character of the work involved and to

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Wirtz Urges Support for 5-Bill Package To Improve Rights of U.S. Farm Workers

Full support of legislation "to eliminate the inequities which agricultural workers presently endure" was urged last week by U.S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. In testimony before the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Wirtz said that "constructive legislation is now demanded, as a part of the war on

poverty," to meet these inequities.

The five-bill legislative package championed by Wirtz encompasses some of the key provisions long sought by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and the Agricultural Workers Organiz-

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Who's Afraid of Rattlesnakes?

Domestic workers are scared of rattlesnakes.

This, in effect, was the complaint of a melon grower in the Blythe area who railed against the end of the bracero program because domestic workers refused to go into the fields to pick

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AMA Eyes Scheme To Shut Hospitals Serving Seamen

The American Medical Association, sullied and discredited by its adamant efforts to block Medicare legislation to aid the nation's elder citizens, is now eyeing a scheme to close the 12 U.S. Public Health Service Hospitals that provide medical care for U.S. Merchant seamen.

Why?

Because the AMA's Committee on Federal Medical Service says this would enable doctors to "volunteer" for a two-year tour of duty to take care of merchant seamen and let the doctors fulfill their military service requirements at the same time.

In keeping with the self-serving atti-

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Council To Meet

The Executive Council of the California Labor Federation will meet next Wednesday and Thursday, July 21 and 22, at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

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State's Equal Pay Act Strengthened

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supervise payment of any sums due.

In the past, women who were not getting equal pay for equal work had to put the employer on notice before asking the Industrial Welfare Division for aid in filing a civil suit. But even if they did, the employer was not liable for any pay differential due for more than 30 days prior to his receipt of the employee's claim. And the employee had to file the claim within six months of the violation.

As a result, fear of discharge generally inhibited women from attempting to collect the differential due them since it wasn't worth the loss of their job.

The new measure, introduced by Assemblyman John F. Foran (D-San Francisco), eliminates the 30-day loophole for the employer and allows female employees two years to file suit if they have no knowledge of the violation and 180 days if they are aware of the violation at the time it occurs.

Unlike the Federal Equal Pay Act, the state law also covers women in executive positions as well as subordinate employees.

In addition, the Division of Industrial Welfare, which is a part of the State Department of Industrial Relations, is directed to "take all proceedings necessary to enforce the payment of any sums found to be due and unpaid to such women employees."

* * *

Equal Pay Act Suit Filed Against S.F.-Based Airline

Just last week (July 8) U.S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz asked the U.S. Court in San Francisco to enjoin Pacific Airlines, Inc., from further violations of the federal wage and hour law.

The suit charged the airline with paying some of its women employees less than it pays men for doing the same work.

An investigation by the Wage and Hour Field Office of U.S. Labor Department found that women whose jobs were titled "Accountant Clerks" and "Reservation Clerks" were performing work equal to that of men whose job titles were "Accountants" and "Station Agents" but that the women were not receiving equal pay.

The so-called "Equal Pay Provision" of the federal law bans discrimination based on sex in firms whose employees are subject to the minimum wage.

Pacific Airlines, Inc., with headquarters at San Francisco, carries passengers and cargo in California, Nevada and Oregon.

Medicare Bill's Senate OK Clears Way for Big Boost for Economy

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adequate hospital insurance program for California's elderly citizens were:

Don Clausen; Charles S. Gubser; J. Arthur Younger; Burt L. Talcott; Charles M. Teague; James B. Utt; Bob Wilson; H. Allen Smith; Ed Clawson; Glenard P. Lipscomb; Del Reinecke; Alphonso Bell; and Craig Hosmer. In addition William S. Mailliard was paired wrong and John F. Baldwin was absent. All of the foregoing congressmen are Republicans.

All 23 Democrats in California's 38-man Congressional Delegation voted against the motion to kill the medicare bill.

Although the two measures are still before a Senate-House Joint Conference Committee, both versions include the same essential features. These include:

1—A basic health insurance plan financed through social security covering hospital stays, post hospital and nursing home care, out-patient diagnostic services and home health visits.

2—A voluntary plan to cover doctors' fees for service at home, at the hospital or in the office as well as other services not included in the basic plan. This would cost subscribers \$3 a month.

3—A seven percent hike in all present social security benefits for retired persons, families and disabled persons which will be retroactive to January 1, 1965.

The retroactive payments, amounting to about \$750 million, will be mailed out to more than 20 million beneficiaries sometime in September if President Johnson signs the measure this month.

The special retroactive payments coupled with the additional benefits will result in an estimated \$2 billion boost in purchasing power for the economy during the second half of 1965.

The hospital insurance program would go into effect July 1, 1966 and the nursing home coverage January 1, 1967.

As presently written both the House and Senate bills would provide at least 60 days of hospitalization for each spell of illness, 100 days of nursing home care in a hospital-related institution, and certain out-patient hospital diagnostic services. The patient, however, would pay the first \$40 of the hospital bill.

The \$3 monthly cost of the voluntary supplemental plan to cover doctor bills and other medical costs would be matched by the federal government. Subscribers would pay the first \$50 of their total annual medical expenses and 20 percent of the remainder. The plan would cover the other 80 percent of such costs.

Hury, Hurrie, Hurry

Whether a word is spelled correctly doesn't matter too much so long as it gets the message across—the important thing is to know what message to send.

That's why the California Labor Federation is sponsoring a week-long Summer School at the Santa Barbara Campus of the University of California August 1-August 6—to make sure as many trade unionists as possible understand and can help advance the social and economic programs backed by the AFL-CIO to wipe out poverty and create a better life for all.

Registration, open to all AFL-CIO union members, costs \$75. This covers meals, accommodations and course materials. For further information write the Federation at 995 Market Street, Suite 810, San Francisco, California, or phone: SU 1-2838. Hury, Hurrie, Hurry.

Major differences yet to be reconciled between the two bills are these:

- The house version would finance the program by increasing the present \$4800 taxable wage base to \$5600 next year and to \$6600 in 1971. The Senate version would raise it to \$6600 next year.

- The Senate version would provide unlimited hospitalization; the House version 60 days.

- The Senate bill would allow retirement at 60, with reduced benefits, for all social security beneficiaries. The House would limit retirement at 60 to widows.

- The Senate would liberalize earnings permissible without loss of benefits. The House provision is less liberal.

Youth Opportunity Drive Nets 84,808 Job Offers

A total of 84,808 jobs for young people have been offered by 4779 California employers in response to President Johnson's Youth Opportunity Campaign.

Kenneth C. Robertson, western representative of Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, who disclosed these figures this week, said 13,091 jobs were opened up to California youth in the one week ending July 3.

Some employers wrote or telegraphed their summer job offers to officials of the program in Washington. Others contacted local offices of the California Department of Employment with job offers.

Wirtz Urges Support for 5-Bill Package To Improve Rights of U.S. Farm Workers

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ing Committee to protect farm workers. Wirtz presented the general picture of the farm situation as follows:

- "There are approximately 1,800,000 people who are hired for 25 days or more a year to do agricultural work.

- "About 360,000 (or 20%) of this total number are "migrant laborers"—in the sense that they move, during the year, from one crop area to another.

- "There have been another 200,000 plus foreign workers used in the recent past on seasonal farm work; but this number is down, so far this year, to between 15,000 and 20,000.

- "Agricultural employment has declined by over 40% since 1947, and has been reduced each year recently by between 100,000 and 200,000.

- "Total annual earnings of the farm workers who work 25 or more days on the farms during the year average about \$900 in cash wages from farm wage work, and about \$1,200 if earnings from non-farm work are included. These figures do not include the furnishing of room, board, etc.

- "Total annual earnings of migrant farm workers who work 25 or more days on the farms during the year averaged (in 1961) \$677—for an average of 109 days worked.

- "There are about 10,000,000 farms in the United States. One percent of them (100,000) account for 51% of total farm wages paid."

The specific legislation for which the Secretary of Labor asked approval, includes the following:

"S.1864: to extend the minimum wage (but not the overtime) provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to farm workers employed by employers who use more than 300 man-days of hired labor in a calendar quarter.

"S.1865: to prohibit the employment in agriculture of children under 14 years of age except by their parents.

"S.1866: to bring agricultural workers under the Taft-Hartley Act.

"S.1867: to provide for more effective recruitment of seasonal farm labor.

"S.1868: to establish a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor."

Stressing the importance of each bill, Secretary Wirtz said, in summary, that "the time has come to recognize that agricultural labor, pushing aside some stubborn myths, is essentially like other kinds of employment."

He noted, in conclusion, what he believed to be "the central element in the

development of an effective public opinion regarding farm labor or any other matter":

"There are two views of man's role in the determination of his own future. One is summarized in the phrase 'the inevitability of progress'. That is a horrible phrase. It deadens the purpose to even try to make things better. It includes the attitude that there is nothing an individual can do about something like the disgrace, the human disaster, of migratory farm workers living below the surface of decency.

"Another very different view was suggested by Mr. Justice Holmes in his essays, published in 1915, entitled *Ideas and Doubts*:

"The mode in which the inevitable comes to pass is through effort. Consciously or unconsciously we all strive to make the kind of world we like. And although with Spinoza we may regard criticism of the past as futile, there is every reason for doing all that we can to make a future such as we desire. There is every reason also for trying to make our desires intelligent."

"This is the view which commends itself to those who prefer to believe that the perfectability of life is within the human competence, and that this is not heresy but rather the fullest reverence. It is the view which finds the present farm labor situation man's fault, and therefore within man's capacity to cure.

"It is the view which is reflected in this group of farm labor bills which are now before the Subcommittee," the Secretary of Labor said.

Florida Congressman Calls for More Foreign Aid Cargoes in U. S. Flag Ships

Legislation to boost the amount of foreign aid cargo allotted to American-flag ships was introduced in Congress early this month by Rep. Paul Rogers of Florida.

Pointing to the drop in tonnage carried by U.S.-flag ships and the growth of the Russian merchant fleet, Rogers, a member of the House Merchant Marine Committee, said the proposed amendment to the Cargo Preference Act is needed because the "present requirement of 50 percent has proved insufficient if this nation is to maintain a strong American fleet."

Government-financed cargoes constitute about half of the total shipments

AMA Eyes Scheme To Shut Hospitals Serving Seamen

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tude the AMA displayed during the Medicare fight, the committee suggests that seamen purchase some health insurance or other means of assuring themselves medical attention when they need it. Adoption of such a scheme would, in all likelihood, merely result in fatter fees for the nation's medical men at the expense of adequate care for our merchant seamen.

AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department President Paul Hall addressed a letter to AMA President Dr. James E. Appel in which he protested the AMA's attempt to "frustrate or deny the availability of medical services and care" to American seamen.

The law requiring federal hospital and outpatient care for seamen has been on the statute books since 1798. In recent years, however, the Bureau of the Budget has been trying to circumvent the law by depriving the Public Health Service of funds with which to operate these facilities.

Just last week, however, Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, announced that the Public Health Service General Hospitals at Norfolk, Boston and Galveston will not be closed. Proposals to close the Marine Hospitals at Savannah and Detroit will be reexamined, he added.

Celebrezze's announcement was a victory for the AFL-CIO maritime unions that had strenuously protested the Budget Bureau's proposal.

carried in U.S. bottoms. Rogers pointed out that by increasing the volume of cargo allotted to U.S. ships to 75 percent, Congress would be taking the first step toward rebuilding America's merchant fleet.

"It is clear that the Communists are engaged in an all-out effort to dominate the world's sea lanes by 1970.

"The importance of shipping strength as vital to national defense in time of war and economic strength in time of peace, should give every American cause for concern in view of today's Communist maritime buildup," he declared.

Ranks of State's Jobless Climb To 455,000

The number of Californians jobless last month climbed to 455,000, 46,000 above the previous month and 7,000 above the figure for June 1964 but the state's seasonally adjusted jobless rate stagnated between May and June at 5.8 percent, just one-tenth of a percentage point below June 1964.

On the national level, the jobless rate edged up from 4.6 percent in May to 4.7 percent in June reflecting a seasonal increase in unemployment of 950,000 to a total of 4.25 million.

Although nearly two million teenagers entered the job market in June, the teenage jobless rate was unchanged at 14 percent, somewhat below the 14.6 percent it averaged for the first six months of the year.

While the rate for non-white workers rose from 7.6 to 8.4 percent last month, the Labor Department noted that the second quarter average of 8.0 percent was "down significantly" from the 9.8 percent figure of a year earlier and that it had dropped further than the decline in the white jobless rate which was 4.3 percent in the second quarter of 1965 compared to 4.8 percent in the second quarter of 1964.

73.7 MILLION IN JOBS

Total U.S. civilian employment was up 1.3 million to 73.7 million last month when the number of farm jobs increased by 800,000 to total 68 million for the first time.

In California civilian employment rose by 89,000 between May and June to total 6.9 million last month. This represented a gain of 204,000 or three percent since June 1964.

The state's total civilian labor force, including the employed and the unemployed available for and seeking work, was 7,355,000 in June, or 211,000 higher than a year ago.

REGIONAL PICTURE

The regional jobless rates for Los Angeles County and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area were relatively unchanged over the month.

In Los Angeles the 5.7 percent rate was identical to the previous month and the year ago figures and reflected a total of 188,300 jobless last month, 14,800 more than a month earlier.

In the five-county San Francisco-Oakland Area, 70,600 were jobless last month, 8,100 more than a month earlier but 3400 less than a year earlier. The area's seasonally adjusted jobless rate edged up to 5.0 percent compared to 4.9 percent in May but was below the 5.3 percent reported for June a year ago.



ANTI-LABOR ACT REPEALED — State AFL-CIO leader Tom Pitts (left) and Senator "J" Eugene McAteer (D-San Francisco) flank Governor Edmund G. Brown as a flourish of the Governor's pen finally strikes the Hot Cargo and Secondary Boycott Act from the state's statutes. The repeal measure, SB 551, was supported by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and introduced by McAteer, who, with Pitts, worked it through the upper house. Assemblyman Vincent Thomas (D-Los Angeles) who carried the bill in the lower house, successfully repulsed a series of crippling amendments before the bill was finally approved. It eliminates a war-time measure enacted in 1941 that denied workers the right to refuse to handle goods from struck firms. Governor Brown signed the measure on Monday.

Write Right Now

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Orange	97,219	85,910
Placer	6,411	12,739
Plumas	1,466	3,429
Riverside	42,597	43,458
Sacramento	47,212	103,238
San Benito	2,462	2,769
San Bernardino	58,971	86,702
San Diego	134,412	150,966
San Francisco	96,018	203,189
San Joaquin	24,095	51,267
San Luis Obispo	11,818	14,628
San Mateo	64,112	92,570
Santa Barbara	22,583	23,693
Santa Clara	75,996	105,615
Santa Cruz	15,945	17,590
Shasta	6,425	13,142
Sierra	480	724
Siskiyou	4,028	8,519
Solano	12,419	26,020
Sonoma	24,207	28,972
Stanislaus	18,718	31,332
Sutter	5,227	4,642
Tehama	3,545	5,455
Trinity	1,198	2,048
Tulare	21,014	22,165
Tuolumne	2,297	4,643
Ventura	21,365	30,979
Yolo	6,598	11,633
Yuba	3,181	4,877
Totals	2,079,975	3,070,837

Who's Afraid of Rattlesnakes?

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melons unless the grower hired men to go ahead of them with long bamboo poles to flush out the rattlesnakes.

The grower, whose farm is situated between Yuma, Arizona, and Blythe in the heart of rattlesnake country, had not been obliged to afford this minimal safety measure for imported foreign workers. As a captive labor force ignorant of the terrain in which they worked, they were apparently less afraid of the rattlesnakes than they were of losing their jobs.

This is just another sidelight on the deplorable conditions that resulted during the bracero era. And it's another reason why thinking citizens say "good riddance" to the law that spawned such conditions.