



California AFL-CIO News

THOS. L. PITTS 151
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

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Now Look What's Being Cooked Up

Senator Peter Dominick (R-Colo.) is sponsoring legislation to amend both the Taft-Hartley and the Railway Labor Acts to require a union to get the vote of 50 percent of those eligible to ballot—rather than just a majority of votes cast—in order to win representation rights.

If enacted, such a scheme would have the effect of making all uncast votes anti-union votes. That's sort of like suggesting that the minority party be credited with a positive vote for all potential voters in a particular legislative district.

Wild as it is, it serves as an example of the type of anti-labor legislation being tossed into the hopper—and it's just one more reason why it's vital to GIVE A BUCK TO COPE.

Unions Entitled To Hiring List In NLRB Votes

A new rule to require employers to furnish unions with the names and addresses of employees eligible to vote in any representation election it schedules has been adopted by the National Labor Relations Board.

In a unanimous decision reached February 6, the Board ruled that management must provide the employee roster within seven days of Board action setting an election date. The rule becomes effective Mar. 8, 1966.

Although the rule went part of the way toward meeting AFL-CIO requests for improvements in NLRB election rules, the NLRB refused to set aside the results of elections lost by unions that had been denied a list of names and addresses by employers.

The Board also rejected union requests for a rule to require equal time for unions to ad-

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COPE Tunes Up

Peril of Voter Apathy Stressed at S.F. Parley

Driving home the key point that voter apathy in the forthcoming elections can hit all workers where it hurts—in the pocketbook, national COPE Director Al Barkan warned more than 500 trade unionists at a four-state regional COPE conference in San Francisco last Friday

that maximum effort by everyone in the labor movement will be essential this year to offset the growing political strength of conservative and right-wing forces.

In a review of the substantial accomplishments of the first session of the 89th Congress, both Barkan and his assistant, Joseph Rourke, emphasized that the capability of Congress to extend its record to other vital areas—such as enactment of federal standards for unemployment insurance programs, higher minimum wages, and extension of collective bargaining rights to many now denied them—is geared directly to the success or lack of it that liberal

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Why COPE Meet Falls On Good Friday

Scheduling of California Labor COPE's pre-primary endorsement convention on Friday, April 8—Good Friday—was dictated by the lack of adequate convention facilities at a later date and the need to give county and district COPEs at least one week after the candidates' March 30 deadline for filing nomination papers to complete their interviews of candidates.

"If the work of the convention should prove to require more time than expected, arrangements will be made to recess for a sufficient time to allow all delegates to meet their religious obligations," state COPE director Thos. L. Pitts said.

"If we were to have delayed the pre-primary convention until after the middle of April, we would have severely limited the time available to us to campaign in behalf of COPE-endorsed candidates," he added.

The convention will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Delegates' credentials for the convention were mailed to all affiliates two weeks ago. Any affiliate of the California Labor Council on Political Education

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Aid Sought For Strikers At Kingsport Press

A nationwide boycott campaign against books produced at the Kingsport Press has been launched by the AFL-CIO as part of an all-out effort to win a three-year-old strike by five printing trades unions at the Tennessee plant.

Following up on a resolution adopted unanimously at the AFL-CIO's national convention in San Francisco last December, President George Meany has called for a sweeping drive to halt the purchase of Kingsport-produced books by public-school systems.

Textbooks, encyclopedias and related educational volumes comprise the bulk of the struck firm's output. A "program of

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State Nets \$4.5 Million In Back Pay For Workers

More than \$4.5 million in unpaid wages was recovered for workers from chiseling employers during 1965 by the Division of Labor Law Enforcement of the California Department of Industrial Relations.

The figure, \$4,528,825, represented an 11 percent increase over the \$4,089,962 recovered in 1964 and was almost a million dollars more than the total recovered in 1963, state Labor Commissioner Sigmund Arywitz disclosed in a year-end report.

The Division is charged with enforcing state labor laws

covering wage payments, child labor and public works; regulation of employment agencies, farm labor contractors, nurses' registries, artists' managers and theatrical agencies, and factory sanitation laws. It also sees to it that every employer is insured against loss from industrial accidents.

Of 67,670 individual claims and complaints received by the Division's 22 offices, 50,000 were claims for unpaid wages, Arywitz reported.

The State's 75 deputy labor commissioners held 32,665

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Aid Sought For Strikers At Kingsport Press

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action" to implement the boycott stresses the point that tax dollars—many of which are contributed by union members—should not be spent on books produced by strikebreakers.

One of the key aspects of the boycott will be to encourage publishers to have their books produced elsewhere until the strike is settled.

Since the strike began in March, 1963, a number of publishers have sent much or all of their work elsewhere. But the following list of publishing firms is still patronizing Kingsport Press:

W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York City; Charles A. Bennett Co., Peoria; Chandler Publishing Company, San Francisco; Follett Publishing Company, Chicago; Grossett & Dunlap, Inc., New York City; Harper & Row, New York City; Holden-Day, Inc., San Francisco; Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., New York City; Richard D. Irwin, Inc., Homewood, Illinois; Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York City; J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City; Charles E. Merrill Books, Inc., Columbus; Random House, Inc., New York City; Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City; L. W. Singer Co., Syracuse; Southwestern Publishing Co., Cincinnati; University Publishers, Inc., New York City; Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California; Field Enterprises Educational Corp., Chicago; and Grolier, Inc., New York City.

The AFL-CIO's Union Label and Service Trades Department is playing a major role in the campaign and will supply informational materials on request. Inquiries should be addressed to the Department at 815-16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006.

\$5.2 Million For Farm Workers

California has received \$5.2 million from the Office of Economic Opportunity for projects for migrants and seasonal farm workers, the Labor Department reports.

COPE Tunes Up

Peril of Voter Apathy Stressed at S.F. Parley

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congressmen encounter this year at the polls.

Both stressed the fact that it was the election of 51 liberal congressmen in 1964 that last year broke the log-jam that had long blocked vitally needed progressive legislation.

These 51 legislators provided the margin of victory necessary to enact medicare, expand the war on poverty, increase social security benefits and initiate a significant public works program and pass much additional progressive legislation, they said.

For example, they pointed out that a switch of two votes in the House of Representatives last year would have butchered the public works bill since a key proposal to increase public works funds won passage by a narrow 196 to 194 vote.

And a switch of 12 votes in one instance and 10 in a second would have killed H. R. 77, the bill to repeal Section 14(b) in the House, they added. In the first case a move to kill the repealer was rejected 223 to 200. In the second case, the vote on repeal itself won passage on a vote of 221 to 203.

"Addition of only a small number of conservatives would install a new set of uppers for the presently defanged Dixiecrat-GOP coalition and bring back the bite that for decades chewed up efforts to enact needed new programs," Barkan warned.

The major battlefields for the control of the lower house of Congress, Barkan indicated, will be those normally-conservative districts that switched to liberal in 1964.

At present there are 293 Democrats and 140 Republicans and two vacancies in the House of Representatives. In the Senate the party makeup consists of 68 Democrats and 32 Republicans.

An analysis of the traditional shake-out that hits the party in control of the White House during non-Presidential Congressional election years has disclosed that the average loss

of seats in the past 60 years has been 37 in the House and five in the Senate.

Such a loss this year could shatter hopes for any further progress toward a great society, he said.

Barkan also warned that the usual drop-off in voting that occurs in non-Presidential years—a drop-off that averages more than 15 percent—cuts most deeply into the vote of working people.

The day-long conference attracted delegates from Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada and included the showing of two films, one entitled "President Johnson and George Meany discuss the 89th Congress" and the other entitled "Precincts, People and Power, the Arithmetic of Politics," as well as a panel discussion with congressmen.

The Congressional panel consisted of Rep. John Tunney of California's 38th Congressional District and Rep. George Senner, Jr., of Arizona's 3rd Congressional District.

Walter Davis, recently advanced to assistant to Barkan, provided a detailed and impressive description of the operation of data processing equipment such as will be used in the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area for the first time this year.

But he warned that while such equipment "offers us a chance to do miracles in registration drives . . . it won't do all the work. It will make our jobs easier but it is not a panacea. We all had better face up to the prospect that COPE committeemen and their wives will be doing more work, not less," he asserted.

The conference also spelled out what some of the new legislation means specifically for Californians. For example:

- The elementary and secondary education bill of 1965 authorized \$1.3 billion a year to aid public and private school students in low-income areas. It also provided a five-year program of grants to states to buy books, set up

Labor Dept. Names Anti-Bias Aides

Appointment of two coordinators to serve the Labor Department's new Office of Federal Contract Compliance in California were announced this week.

San Francisco Bay Area coordinator will be Robert C. Magnuson. His counterpart in Los Angeles will be J. H. McGowen, Jr. They will both work with industry and government agencies to assure non-discrimination in employment practices by contractors in federally-assisted construction work.

supplementary education centers and services, improve educational research and strengthen State Departments of Education.

Total federal payments authorized for California come to \$92,365,638. If the legislation had not passed, a tax of \$23.14 would have had to be imposed on every family in California to provide equivalent services.

- Passage of the \$2.3 billion Higher Education Act of 1965 authorized a three-year program to scholarships and low insurance for students and expanded college construction. This means \$48,037,325 for California.

- \$9,847,000 for public works projects is allocated to California in fiscal year 1966.

- Enactment of the medicare bill is expected to benefit 1,571,000 Californians.

In concluding the day-long meeting Barkan emphasized again that the threat of the Birch Society and other extremist groups cannot be laughed off. The Birch Society has a record of "making good on its goals," he warned.

Its budget was estimated above \$5 million in 1965, several times what it was a few years ago, and its membership has increased to a present strength of between 80 to 100,000. With five regional public relations offices and headquarters on both the East and West Coasts, it now has a staff of 250 paid employees and a network of 360 bookstores, he said.

"It is set up, staffed and financed for full-scale political action," Barkan warned.

For a Breath of Fresh Air, Try Edw. P. Morgan

With nearly a dozen ultra-conservative programs now broadcast in more than 60 communities throughout California every week, it's important that one of the most effective counter voices to right wing propaganda reach the broadest audience possible.

That voice is the voice of Edward P. Morgan and the News, now beginning its 12th year under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO.

If you want to give your neighbors and friends a breath of fresh air, just suggest that they tune into the Morgan program. It has won virtually every top award there is for balanced and unbiased reporting. Here are the California, Oregon and Nevada stations that carry it:

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield	KMPC	6:00 p.m.
Bishop	KIBS	6:00 p.m.
El Centro	KICO	9:45 p.m.
Los Angeles	KABC	6:00 p.m.
	KPFK-FM	10:45 p.m.
Mojave	KDOL	6:00 p.m.
Palm Springs	KPAL	6:00 p.m.
Sacramento	KRAK	7:00 p.m.
San Diego	KSDO	6:00 p.m.
San Francisco	KGO	6:15 p.m.
Sonora	KVML	6:00 p.m.
Yreka	KSYC	6:00 p.m.
Redding	KRDG	10:00 p.m.

OREGON

Coos Bay	KOOS	6:00 p.m.
Corvallis	KFLY	6:00 p.m.
Eugene	KASH	6:00 p.m.
Medford	KMED	6:45 p.m.
Pendleton	KUMA	6:45 p.m.
Las Vegas	KWJJ	6:00 p.m.
Portland	KTDO	6:00 p.m.

NEVADA

Toledo	KRAM	7:00 p.m.
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Strikes In Perspective

Although more strikes occurred last year than in 1964, the impact was about the same even though a smaller number of workers were involved last year. Strike idleness in 1965 amounted to only 0.18 percent of estimated total working time. This means that only 18 out of every ten thousand man-days worked were lost due to strikes.

Unions To Be Entitled To List of Employees In NLRB Elections

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dress employees on premises used by an employer to defeat union organizing attempts.

The Board maintained that the new names-and-addresses rule should "provide employees with increased opportunity for communication from all sides in pre-election campaigning."

The Board deferred reconsideration of other present rules which do not usually permit

unions equal time to address workers on company premises until the effects of the new rule become known.

Two of the four cases involved in the NLRB's decision were California unions. One involved the K. L. Kellogg & Sons firm of Long Beach where workers turned down Operating Engineers Local 3 and Local 12 in a 21-9 mail ballot vote held May 15-28, 1964. The other involved the General Electric Company in Los Angeles where the vote in an election August 26, 1964 was 31 for Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers to 39 against.

In the GE case, the union asked for a new election on grounds that the employer had made "captive audiences" speeches to employees but had denied equal access to union representatives.

In the Kellogg case the union asked for a new election because the employers had refused their requests for names and addresses of employees eligible to vote.

In its decision, the NLRB cited its mandate from Congress to see that elections are conducted fairly. Such elections should give employees an opportunity to vote "under circumstances that are free not only from interference, restraint or coercion" but also from "other elements that prevent or impede a free and reasoned choice," the Board said.

The Board also noted the common requirement that names and addresses of voters be posted in political elections and in corporate management or proxy contests among stockholders, and specifically cited the Landrum-Griffin act provision that any candidate for union office is entitled to have the union distribute his campaign statements to all members.

The AFL-CIO national office pointed out that although union organizing committees now spend a third or more of their time trying to run down names and addresses, they ordinarily have finished campaigns lacking almost half of the total number.

\$4.5 Million In Back Pay For Workers

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hearings, disposed of 6,783 employment agency disputes, and initiated 1,583 prosecutions for criminal violations of labor laws.

Under the law it is a misdemeanor for employers to fail to make agreed payments to employee benefit funds. Last year in enforcing this section of the law, the labor commissioner's office was responsible for securing a total of \$778,934 for such funds.

"While the statistics on work load and accomplishments continue to show tremendous gains and the amount of unpaid wages recovered by the deputy labor commissioners continue to match the entire amount recovered by all the other states combined," Arywitz reported, "they tell only part of the 1965 story. . . .

"In enforcing public works laws, it is our responsibility to see that there are no underpayments on wage scales for work supported by public funds. In our workmen's compensation law enforcement, we must see that every employer is insured against loss from industrial accidents. In our wage law work generally, we strive for full observance of the laws which require that workers receive the wages agreed upon, at the time and place they are supposed to be paid," he explained.

Daily Press Held at Odds With Reality

The bulk of the nation's "conservative" metropolitan press has been "governed by social and economic values that have been at odds with reality for over a generation," Ben H. Bagdikian declared in delivering the A. J. Liebling memorial lecture at the 10th anniversary convention of the International Labor Press Association in San Francisco last December.

Bagdikian, a veteran reporter, made a "public offer" of a dime for every editorial in any daily paper supporting any strike during the past ten years. Although his offer covers about 550 million editorials, Bagdikian said he did not fear the loss of very many dimes.

Moreover, he added, he didn't think he would be risking much money if he offered "a dollar for each editorial explaining the role of unions in preserving purchasing power and economic growth."

Some 394 editors of AFL-CIO publications participated in the convention.

Filibuster Against 14b Labeled Dishonorable

Although it opposed repeal of Section 14(b), the New York Times labeled the filibuster against repeal as "dishonorable" in an editorial condemning the tactics of Senator Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen.

Despite its position, the Times declared:

"Under any circumstances a filibuster is an invalid abuse of minority power. But a talkathon which prevents a measure from even reaching the floor for discussion is particularly egregious; it goes counter to the idea of reasoned dialogue, which is the animating principle of all legislative bodies."

Why COPE Meet Is Set on Good Friday

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that has not received its delegates' credentials should contact California Labor COPE at 995 Market Street, Suite 310, San Francisco 94103 immediately.

Anti-Labor Law Boomerangs On Growers

Late last month the fact that farm workers are excluded from federal labor law worked to the advantage of grape strikers in a Visalia court decision.

A temporary restraining order against picketing the loading of grapes at dockside was lifted by Judge Meredith Wingrove.

The judge turned down a temporary injunction sought by the mammoth DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation which is being struck by Delano area grape workers. The judge also threw out a claim for damages against the strikers.

Since the farm workers do not come under federal labor law, the judge held that picketing restrictions cannot be applied to them.

Pressure from grower interests is largely responsible for exempting farm workers from the federal labor law.

Judge Wingrove ruled that if farm workers are exempt from the benefits of federal labor law, they certainly must be exempt from its restraints as well.

Factory Workers Pay Averaged \$3.05 in 1965

California's 1.5 million factory workers worked longer and earned more last year than they have in 10 years, according to a state summary of last year's employment situation just released.

At \$3.05 an hour, their pay averaged nine cents more than in 1964. On a weekly basis the average of \$123.83 in 1965 represented an increase of from \$1.22 more in leather work to \$7.82 more in shipbuilding.

The average workweek of 40.6 hours in 1965 reflects an average of three hours of overtime a week per worker.

The report also disclosed that for the first time women workers in California totaled more than 2 million, climbing 86,000 or 4.5 percent above the 1964 figure.

State and Local Governments May Grow Two-Thirds by '75

State and local government manpower needs are expected to expand so rapidly in the next several years that employment in these two sectors of the public labor field may rise by almost two-thirds, according to a special survey of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The anticipated increase, which will have a direct bearing on expansion of AFSCME unions, will be required because of population growth and demands for more services, especially in public health and sanitation, protective services, welfare, and education, the survey indicated.

It predicted that, although some of the traditional as well as some of the newer state and local functions, such as welfare, recreation and urban renewal, do not now employ large numbers of people, the need for highly-trained personnel in these areas is gaining rapidly.

By 1975, the survey said, state and local government is expected to account for more than 80 percent of all government employment. The survey also predicted that there would be a constant decline in the employment of blue-collar workers and increasing need for white-collar employees.

Red Smear Tactics Banned by Board

A union falsely accused of being controlled by Communists is entitled to a new bargaining rights election, the National Labor Relations Board ruled this week.

Comunist allegations and inflammatory racial appeals or similar charges by community leaders, the Board pointed out, deprive workers of a free choice in a union organizing drive.

The Board's action came in a case involving the Universal Manufacturing Corporation in Mendenhall, Mississippi.

The ruling, adopted unanimously by the five-man Board, prohibited the use of the Communist issue saying:

"Frequent use cannot blunt the explosive emotional impact of a statement alleging that a Communist conspiracy controls the civil rights movement and also controls unions, especially where the election campaign takes place in a community which is for the first time facing the strains of industrialization and integration."

The case involved the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers which lost a collective bargaining election by a vote of 287 to 272 but later signed a three-year contract with the company.

Union officials had complained that they could not buy ads in

the two local community newspapers and had to distribute handbills by helicopter to avoid arrest by city law enforcement officials.

The NLRB ruling pointed out that editorials, cartoons and full page ads in the two newspapers prevented a "rational, uncoerced selection or rejection of a union" in the balloting held last year.

Union Reports Due by March 31

Unions whose fiscal year ended December 31 are required to file the Labor Organization Annual Report LM-2 or LM-3 by the end of March, Robert H. Holland, San Francisco Area Director of the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare Pension Reports of the Labor Department, says.

Report forms and assistance may be obtained from his office at 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Room 9403, San Francisco, California 94102, he said. His phone number is (AC) 415-556-2030.

In Southern California inquiries may be directed to Fred P. Ragsdale, Los Angeles Area Director, located in the Federal Building at 300 North Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, 90012—Phone (AC) 213-688-4975.

Cranston Cites RTW Threat

"That old, grey, grim and pockmarked spectre—'right-to-work'—will be lurking once more behind the ballot this November," State Controller Alan Cranston predicted last week in an address to the California State Council of Carpenters' Annual Convention at the Miramar Hotel in Santa Barbara.

The inevitable Republican nomination of Ronald Reagan in the June primary, he said, will raise the spectre anew.

Reagan, on February 1 in Los Angeles, confessed that he not only was opposed to repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, but that he was for "voluntary unionism," Cranston warned.

That, said Cranston, is the "ancient reactionary euphemism for the right of a worker to ask his employer whether or not he would mind awfully much having a union around. Just like the good old days—of the 19th Century."

Every American President since 1932 has opposed so-called right-to-work, Cranston noted. "And even Mr. Nixon, I think, agreed it was pretty poor."

"Yet right-to-work rears its ugly face just about every election year in California. Notwithstanding the same predictable results."

Cranston urged labor to do more than merely keep its guard up on right-to-work.

"It is no secret that Section 14(b) would be repealed if the Senate had an opportunity to vote it either up or down," he said.

"But just as those who demanded equal treatment for all people had to go on the offensive to override a filibuster, I suspect you will too."

Cranston said that in addition to Reagan's "Old Guard" stand on right-to-work, Reagan is also opposed to medicare, social security in its present form, and federal aid to education.

"And this is a man who maintains he is proud of his Hollywood union background—and who no doubt will be attempting to exploit it this year," Cranston asserted.