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House OKs \$1.60 Pay Floor in '68

An AFL-CIO-backed bill to raise the Federal minimum wage to \$1.60 an hour by Feb. 1, 1968, and extend coverage to 8.1 million more workers won final House approval Wednesday and was sent to the Senate.

The measure, approved 259 to 89, would increase the present \$1.25 wage floor to \$1.40 on February 1, 1967 and to \$1.60 on February 1, 1968.

While the legislation must still be approved by the Senate, no great difficulty is expected and its enactment seems assured before the fall elections.

FARMS COVERED

The legislation would extend the wage-hour law's benefits for

(Continued on Page 4)

Brown Wins Unanimous Nod at COPE Parley in S.F.

Governor Edmund G. Brown won a resounding and unanimous endorsement for re-election from the more than 500 AFL-CIO delegates participating in the Pre-General Election Convention of the California Labor Council on Political Education, the political arm of the state AFL-CIO, in San Francisco, yesterday.

The delegates also unanimously endorsed former U.S. Assistant Attorney General Norbert A. Schlei for Secretary of State, unanimously reaffirmed their endorsements of Glenn M. Anderson for Lieutenant Governor, Alan Cranston for State Controller, Bert A. Betts for State Treasurer, and Thomas C. Lynch for Attorney General and approved a two-cent per member per month increase in the organization's per capita tax to combat the resurging attempt by right-to-work and extremist forces to take over the state.

Joseph D. Keenan, a national AFL-CIO vice president and Secretary - Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, warned

(Continued on Page 2)

Doubts Rise On Validity Of Prop. 16

Serious questions about the constitutionality of Proposition 16, a so-called anti-obscenity initiative measure on the November ballot were voiced this week by Governor Edmund G. Brown.

While pledging a "crack-down on the pornography peddler in California, particularly those who would peddle this poison to the young," the Governor observed that "most constitutional lawyers, the largest

(Continued on Page 4)

More \$\$\$ Vital To Bar Takeover By Extremists

An urgent appeal for funds to help block a takeover of state government by reactionary and extremist forces was dispatched to all Federation affiliates this week by state AFL-CIO leader Thomas L. Pitts.

In calling on all local unions and councils to contribute at least \$1.00 per member, Pitts emphasized that:

"Only through strong and unrelenting financial support can

(Continued on Page 3)

Drastic Interest Rate Rise May Touch Off Depression: Truman Says

A "drastic rise" in interest rates "works a hardship on the consuming public" and only "benefits the privileged few," former President Harry S. Truman declared in Kansas City last week. If the policy of higher interest rates persists, he warned, "the result could be a serious depression."

Support Urged For Union Label Week

Governor Edmund G. Brown this week urged all Californians "to join in making Union Label Week a successful tribute to organized labor and its members throughout California."

Union Label Week is observed throughout the state from September 5 through 11.

The text of a statement issued by Governor Brown follows:

"The California State Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations and

(Continued on Page 4)

Truman, who noted he rarely comments on public issues, said he thought the problem of spiraling interest rates has reached the point where "it became necessary for me to speak."

The continuing increase in interest rates — the price of money — and warnings that higher rates are still to come, the former President said, are likely to bring on a "precipitous deflation." Higher rates are a burden at all levels of government, he added, and they end

(Continued on Page 4)

BEWARE

It's Your Last Chance!

Next Thursday, September 15 is the deadline for voter registration. If you are 21 prior to November 8, 1966 and have been a resident of the state for one year, your county for 90 days and your precinct for 54 days prior to November 8, 1966, you're eligible to vote.

BUT YOU MAY BE INELIGIBLE IF:

1. You did not vote in 1964 or the 1966 June Primary.
2. You have moved since you last registered.
3. You've changed your name by marriage or other legal means.

Make sure you're eligible, and if so, register. Remind other adults in your family and among your friends of the deadline next Thursday.

The job you save could be your own.

USF Labor School Will Open Oct. 5

The program for the Fall session of the University of San Francisco's Labor - Management School, a unique one-day-a-week program of courses designed to broaden the knowledge and effectivity of union members and others engaged in the field of labor - management relations, has just been announced.

Subjects for the first period of the school which will be held each Wednesday evening from October 5 to November 30 from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. include: Public Speaking, Economics and Your Job; Grievance Procedures; and Labor Law Enforcement by Federal Agents. The last two subjects are both two-hour classes extending from 7:30 to 9:45 each Wednesday.

Other one-hour subjects that may be taken during the second period from 8:45 to 9:45 p.m. are: Parliamentary Practice; and Ethical Standards in Industrial Relations.

Instructors of the courses include persons from the staff of the National Labor Relations Board and the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor-Management Reports as well as members of the faculty of the University of San Francisco. The courses are designed to help union members, shop stewards, business agents and others to a better understanding of how the NLRB and other related agencies function and to sharpen their grievance handling skills as well as their general knowledge of current economic problems.

Although the courses carry no college credit, a certificate of completion is awarded to those who fulfill the school's requirements. No previous educational attainments are required.

Further information may be obtained by writing to Labor-Management School, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California 94117 (Phone 752-1000).

The school, operated by the University as a community service, is directed by Father Andrew C. Boss, S.J.

Brown Wins Unanimous Nod at COPE Parley in S.F.

(Continued from Page 1)

the convention that organized labor in California and a number of other states is confronted with the same sort of assault by special interest forces as was mounted against working people in 1946 immediately after World War II.

At that time, he recalled, anti-labor elements succeeded in electing the 80th Congress which rammed through the Taft-Hartley Act.

Asserting that many union members then were suffering from "the same sort of confusion and unrest" that exists among some trade unionists today as a result of Vietnam, civil rights and other issues, Keenan said that the right-to-workers and other anti-labor forces are attempting to exploit this unrest to the disadvantage of workers in California and throughout the nation.

USE OUR RESOURCES

To block these reactionary efforts, Keenan called on the delegates to go back to their local areas and "use the resources we have — and that's the individual union member."

Referring to gubernatorial candidate Ronald Reagan as "a good-looking front man" for the right-to-work forces, Keenan reminded the delegates of Reagan's support in 1964 of Barry Goldwater who held the view that organized labor had "no right to be concerned about Vietnam, social security or education."

Declaring that working people cannot afford to let the right-to-workers succeed with their tactic of attempting to "keep our people drifting," Keenan urged the delegates to go all out to "get the message to our membership."

"Now's the time for our people to start to move," he declared.

Pay Hikes' Average Dips

First year wage increases in major agreements negotiated during the first three months of 1966 averaged 3.7 per cent, compared with 3.8 per cent for all of 1965, the U.S. Labor Department has reported.

clared.

State AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts, the executive officer of California Labor COPE, told the delegates that "we are confronted with our toughest battle since 1958."

"It behooves each and every delegate to serve notice on Ronald Reagan," Pitts said, "that you are not directing your membership who to vote for but that you are the elected representative of your organization and you serve your constituents like any other elected representative."

This was in answer to Reagan's charge that "labor bosses were attempting to tell their members how to vote, a false charge that boomeranged on Richard Nixon in 1962."

Describing the November 8 vote as "the most important election in the history of California labor," Pitts called on the workers to arm against "the forces that would sweep away those gains, forces that would turn back the clock in self-righteous disregard of the rights of the working man."

The extremist forces, "the right - wingers and Birchers," Pitts said, "... want to return to the days of high unemployment, low wages, no unions and big business domination of government. They seek to strike from the legislative books, medicare, legislation aiding our cities, unemployment insurance and similar programs.

"They want to keep farm workers below the 'poverty line' and hope that if they look the other way somehow our state's many responsibilities and problems will disappear.

"They live in an Alice in Wonderland world of make-believe and must be defeated if we in California are to continue our tradition of enlightened and responsible state government," Pitts declared.

While asserting that the COPE-endorsed candidates can be counted on to "work to preserve and strengthen progressive government in California," the state AFL-CIO leader warned that they will win in November "only if we make

every possible effort on their behalf." He urged not only the delegates but all other trade unionists and friends of labor to support labor's candidates to safeguard gains previously made and to help extend such gains to others.

Noting that September 15 is the end of the voter registration period, Pitts appealed to the delegates to "get that job done" and then get on with the job of education.

Pitts also reported on a series of 13 regional meetings held throughout the state since the California Labor Federation's convention in San Diego last August which were designed to shift California labor's 1966 election year program into high gear.

And he warned the delegates that if the right-to-work forces are successful in their "attempt to grab the state legislature and the Governor's office" and thereby throttle California's economy with right-to-work legislation, the costs of a referendum to repeal such legislation would be three to five times as much as will be needed to block these forces now.

MUST ACT NOW

"We must move in this campaign TODAY," he emphasized.

A system of distribution for COPE educational materials has been developed, Pitts explained, so that certain quantities will be sent automatically to the state COPE's various affiliates. This eliminates the need for each affiliate to order the quantity it needs.

The delegates also acted on endorsements for congressional, state senate, and state assembly seats as well as the State Board of Equalization (see page 3) and authorized the Executive Council to withdraw the endorsement of any candidate whose activities proved detrimental to the labor movement.

The convention also authorized Secretary - Treasurer Pitts to make endorsements after consultation with the local COPE, if desired, in any offices left "Open" by the delegates' action.

COPE's Choices For Good Govt.

Here are the endorsement actions taken by delegates to the California Labor COPE convention at the Sheraton Palace Hotel in San Francisco yesterday:

STATEWIDE

Governor.....	Edmund G. Brown (D)
Lieutenant Governor	Glenn M. Anderson (D)
Attorney General.....	Thomas C. Lynch (D)
Controller.....	Alan Cranston (D)
Treasurer.....	Bert A. Betts (D)
Secretary of State.....	Norbert A. Schlei (D)

FOR CONGRESS

District	District
1. Thomas T. Storer (D)	22. James C. Corman (D)
2. Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (D)	23. Ed O'Connor (D)
3. John E. Moss (D)	24. Earl G. McNall (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)	25. Ronald Brooks Cameron (D)
5. Phillip Burton (D)	26. Thomas M. Rees (D)
6. LeRue Grim (D)	27. John A. (Jack) Howard (D)
7. Jeffery Cohelan (D)	28. Lawrence (Lorry) Sherman (D)
8. George P. Miller (D)	29. George E. Brown, Jr.
9. Don Edwards (D)	30. Edward R. Roybal (D)
10. George Leppert (D)	31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
11. Mark Sullivan (D)	32. Tracy Odell (D)
12. Gerald Barron (D)	33. Ken W. Dyal (D)
13. Charles A. Storke (D)	34. Richard T. Hanna (D)
14. Jerome R. Waldie (D)	35. Thomas B. Lenhart (D)
15. John J. McFall (D)	36. Open
16. B. F. Sisk (D)	37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
17. Cecil R. King (D)	38. John V. Tunney (D)
18. Harlan Hagan (D)	
19. Chet Holifield (D)	
20. Raymond Freschi (D)	
21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	

FOR STATE SENATE

District	District
1. Randolph Collier (D)	21. Ralph A. Beal (D)
2. Virgil O'Sullivan (D)	22. Tom Carrell (D)
3. Stephen P. Teale (D)	23. John F. Haggerty (D)
4. Pearce Young (D)	24. Alvin C. Weingand (D)
5. Albert S. Rodda (D)	25. Joseph Reichmann (D)
6. Alan Short (D)	26. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)
7. George Miller, Jr. (D)	27. George E. Danielson (D)
8. William Byron Rumford (D)	28. Alfred H. Song (D)
9. J. Eugene McAteer (D)	29. Mervyn M. Dymally (D)
10. George R. Moscone (D)	30. Lawrence E. Walsh (D)
11. Nicholas C. Petris (D)	31. James Q. Wedworth (D)
12. Robert I. McCarthy (D)	32. Ralph C. Dills (D)
13. Alfred E. Alquist (D)	33. Joseph M. Kennick (D)
14. Open	34. Robert L. Humphreys (D)
15. James A. Cobey (D)	35. William E. Dannemeyer (D)
16. Open	36. Open
17. Fred Farr (D)	37. Warren H. Dawson (D)
18. Walter W. Stiern (D)	38. Boyd E. Malloy (D)
19. James J. Arditto (D)	39. Open
20. Eugene G. Nisbet (D)	40. James R. Mills (D)

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

District	District
1. George R. Reilly (D)	3. Paul Leake (D)
2. John W. Lynch (D)	4. Richard Nevins (D)

STATE ASSEMBLY

District	District
1. Pauline L. Davis (D)	42. Bob Moretti (D)
2. Frank P. Belotti (R)	43. Richard A. Ibanez (D)
3. Leroy F. Greene (D)	44. Michael Cullen (D)
4. No Endorsement	45. Walter J. Karabian (D)
5. John F. Dunlap (D)	46. Open
6. Eugene A. Chappie (R)	47. Open
7. Open	48. David A. Roberti (D)
8. Walter W. Powers (D)	49. Peter F. Schabarum (R)
9. Edwin L. Z'berg (D)	50. Philip L. Soto (D)
10. Norman T. Kestner (D)	51. Jack R. Fenton (D)
11. John T. Knox (D)	52. Richard (Dick) English (D)
12. Open	53. Bill Greene (D)
13. No Endorsement	54. Peter J. Cavalieri (D)
14. Robert W. Crown (D)	55. Leon D. Ralph (D)
15. March K. Fong (D)	56. Charles Warren (D)
16. Edward Ardzooni (D)	57. Daniel L. Axelrod (D)
17. No Endorsement	58. Harvey Johnson (D)
18. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	59. Alan Sieroty (D)
19. Charles W. Meyers (D)	60. Leo Fenster (D)
20. John L. Burton (D)	61. Lester A. McMillan (D)
21. John N. Cooley (D)	62. Glenn Bowman (D)
22. Open	63. Yvonne W. Brathwaite (D)
23. John F. Foran (D)	64. Del Stelck (D)
24. John Vasconcellos (D)	65. Jesse M. Unruh (D)
25. William F. Stanton (D)	66. Joe A. Gonsalves (D)
26. Carl A. Britschgi (R)	67. L. E. (Larry) Townsend (D)
27. Leo J. Ryan (D)	68. Vincent Thomas (D)
28. Jack T. Casey (D)	69. Kenneth Cory (D)
29. John C. Williamson (D)	70. Joseph E. Ribal (D)
30. No Endorsement	71. Robert B. Farrell (D)
31. Open	72. John P. Quimby (D)
32. George N. Zenovich (D)	73. Open
33. Jefferson E. Haahes (D)	74. Max E. Ullom (D)
34. Alan G. Pattee (R)	75. Robert J. Myers (D)
35. Louis H. Zuniga (D)	76. Tom Ruth (D)
36. Winfield A. Shoemaker (D)	77. Wadie P. Deddeh (D)
37. Ken MacDonald (D)	78. Robert C. (Bob) Coates (D)
38. Carley V. Porter (D)	79. Frederick J. (Jim) Bear (D)
39. James A. Hayes (R)	80. Ray (Pat) Archer (D)
40. Edward E. Elliott (D)	
41. David Negri (D)	

More \$\$\$ Vital To Bar Takeover

(Continued from Page 1)

we wage the type of campaign necessary . . . to defeat the forces of reactionism on November 8. . . .

"The right-wingers," he said, "have already demonstrated that they have plenty of money to spread their venom of racial bigotry and anti-labor attitudes throughout our state — and are using it against the many for the sake of the few.

"If elected, Reagan will arm himself with courts for the right-wing and the rich, schools for the bigoted, and state agencies with policies from the dis-

tant past working to discredit the gains we have made in the present," Pitts warned.

Asserting that the California labor movement must make sure that progressive government wins again in 1966, he emphasized that this can be done "only if we raise enough money to mount an all-out, hard-hitting campaign."

Contributions should be mailed either to California Labor's "66" Election Committee, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 94103 or to California Labor COPE, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 94103.

Doubts Rise On Validity Of Prop. 16

(Continued from Page 1)

newspaper in the state, millions of other Californians, and even my opponent's running mate share this concern."

He said he believed that "within the framework of the constitution and within the framework of state responsibility, we can take further action against the pornography peddler."

"Specifically we can and must toughen our laws against those who peddle obscenity to the young."

The proposition, sponsored by an organization known as CLEAN, Inc., whose founders include Assemblyman E. Richard Barnes and State Senator Jack Schrade, both Republicans of San Diego, would declare state policy to be to prohibit obscene matter and conduct and would redefine the words "obscene" and "knowingly" as well as provide rules and procedures for prosecution and enforcement.

The initiative's section on definitions would eliminate the phrase "without redeeming social importance," a phrase which the U.S. Supreme Court recently held was a part of the constitutional definition of obscene.

Delegates to the California Labor Federation's recent convention in San Diego recommended a "No" vote on Proposition 16, following a brief discussion on the convention floor.

The delegates' opposition to Proposition 16 concurred with the Executive Council's recommendation which pointed out that "the proposed initiative appears to fix criminal liability on a basis not heretofore countenanced under our system of law."

It also observed that many other provisions of the measure "appear to be presently unconstitutional."

Ronald Reagan and many of his right-wing supporters such as State Senator John Schmitz, the only admitted Birch Society member in the upper house, and Walter Knott support the

Drastic Interest Rate Rise May Touch Off Depression, Truman Says

(Continued from Page 1)

up as a "further tax on the consumer."

President Johnson issued a reply from the Texas White House declaring that "I cannot agree with President Truman that our economy is in danger of recession or depression." The tightness of money, he said, reflects the "extreme buoyancy of our economy and the resulting sharp rise in the demand for credit."

Delegates to the California Labor Federation's convention in San Diego last month urged reorganization of the Federal Reserve Board to help stem the interest rate rise which has created substantial unemployment, particularly in the building trades in California and throughout the nation.

Truman recalled in his statement that during his Administration the nation faced a similar threat of an arbitrary increase in the rates of inter-

est, at the time of the Korean war, and that "we rejected" the imposition of "an additional non-productive tax burden on the public."

Interest rates have skyrocketed to their highest levels in 40 years and in the past nine months have increased 33½ percent.

The President has expressed his "concern" and has recommended legislation to give bank regulatory agencies greater authority to control interest rates paid on savings.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting in Chicago late in August, called on Congress to adopt a 4.5 percent interest-rate ceiling on time deposits of all types, urged the Federal Reserve to maintain reasonable interest rates and to help stabilize the money market. Federation President George Meany had earlier called for a rollback on rates.

Gov. Brown Urges Support For Union Labor Week

(Continued from Page 1)

its Union Label and Service Trades Department have declared the period of September 5 through 11 as Union Label Week throughout California.

"As Governor, I am happy to join in this observance in support of the goals of this event—maintaining fair wages, creat-

ing prosperity for all, and insuring job security.

proposition. But many other GOP leaders, including Robert Finch, the GOP nominee for Lieutenant Governor, are either actively opposed to it or have serious reservations about it.

The Board of Directors of the Northern California-Nevada Council of Churches has adopted a policy statement opposing the measure which, among other things, noted that if adopted the measure "could prohibit the publication and distribution of the works of Shakespeare and even the Holy Bible."

ing prosperity for all, and insuring job security.

"The men and women who compose the organized labor movement contribute in a substantial degree to insure our economic stability. As labor has endeavored to obtain for wage earners their share of the fruits of their labor, business has benefited by increased productivity and an expanded market as a result of greater purchasing power among all segments of our people.

"The distinctive emblems of organized labor—the Union Label, the Shop Card, the Store Card, and the Service Button—are living symbols of high quality, fair play between workers and their employers, and the American way of life.

"I am proud to endorse this observance. I urge all Californians to join in making Union Label Week a successful tribute to organized labor and its members throughout California."

House OKs \$1.60 Pay Floor in '68

(Continued from Page 1)

the first time to farm hands and such service employees as laundry workers, hospital orderlies, waitresses, bellhops and school janitors—a goal long sought by the AFL-CIO.

Passage of the bill was assured when Senate-House conferees agreed on compromise provisions of two slightly different bills passed by the two houses. The key decisions in the conference committee were these:

1. House conferees accepted the Senate version of the bill setting Feb. 1, 1968 as the date for application of the second-step increase to \$1.60 an hour. (The House had voted to postpone the application date for the \$1.60 minimum until 1969—a full year later for the second-step increase—but yielded to the Senate.)

2. Senate conferees agreed to a compromise that threw out most limitations of coverage that had been cut from the House-passed measure.

MOTION KILLED

It was not easy to get the House to accept the 1968 effective date for the jump to \$1.60. It rejected by only 20 votes a motion to send the measure back to conference with instructions for the House representatives to fight harder for a 1969 effective date.

The big breakthrough in the measure would be coverage of an estimated 390,000 workers crews of at least seven hands, or use big groups of seasonal workers.

TWO MORE STEPS

Covered farms would have to pay \$1 an hour starting next February 1, with two 15-cent increases in subsequent years.

The extension of coverage to the service industries also is regarded by labor as a major advance.

About 7.7 million workers, including 1.5 million in smaller retail establishments who were covered in 1961, would start at \$1 on February 1, 1967, and move up to \$1.60 in four one-year jumps of 15 cents an hour.