



California AFL-CIO News

Executive Secretary-Treasurer
THOS. L. PITTS 151

Published weekly by California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
995 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94103—Second Class
Postage Paid at San Francisco, Calif.—Subscription: \$3.50 a year

September 23, 1966
Vol 8, No. 38

A Look at the 1965-66 Record

Is Labor the captive of the Democratic Party? If not, how is it that out of 38 incumbent congressmen from California, Labor is backing all 24 Democrats and none of the 14 Republicans?

For the record, Labor in California has backed Republican candidates for statewide, legislative and congressional offices. COPE endorsements are based on the candidates' records. Labor has declined to endorse in several races, this year and in the past, either because both candidates could be regarded as friendly to its principles (an "open" endorsement) or because neither party was represented by a candidate whom locally elected COPE delegates regarded as worthy of support ("no endorsement").

SCORING

So what's involved in COPE congressional endorsements? Well, the voting record of the 89th Congress, for one thing. Take a look at 13 key votes—all of them "bread and butter" issues for the working people of California—studied in the official AFL-CIO COPE voting

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COPE Pamphlets About to Roll

California Labor COPE's General Election Endorsement Pamphlets are about to go to press.

In addition to the statewide endorsement pamphlet and nine regional variations, California Labor COPE is producing a pocket-size slate card for each COPE jurisdictional area.

County and District COPEs desiring to include information on local issues and candidates on the slate cards should send this information immediately to

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Miss Those Cue Cards, Ronnie Boy?

Actor Ronald Reagan was apparently caught without his cue cards on a TV show last week.

Asked if he wanted to go before California voters as the Republican gubernatorial nominee in the tradition of Earl Warren and to stand as an Earl Warren Republican, Reagan countered:

"Are you talking about the Earl Warren of the Supreme Court or the Earl Warren as Governor of California?"

Earl Warren, the governor, the panelist answered.

But by making the distinction, Reagan, who has said he regards Chief Justice Warren as "a lousy Justice," indicated he wants no association with Earl Warren, the Chief Justice.

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Do You Need An Absent Voters' Ballot?

Don't lose your vote because of a last-minute change of plans. If there is even a remote possibility that you won't be able to get back to your precinct in time to vote on Election Day, Tuesday, November 8, bear in mind that you can save your vote by getting an absentee ballot.

Absentee ballot application forms have been printed and distributed to COPE offices throughout the state as a public service by California Labor COPE. If you need one call your COPE headquarters today. Here are the details:

Any voter who will or "expects" to be unable to vote at his polling place on election

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Secret Ballot Ploy Hit as R-T-W Move

State AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts this week denounced GOP gubernatorial candidate Ronald Reagan's call for legislation to require a secret ballot on all union policy matters as "a union-busting ploy" which so-called right-to-work advocates view as "the next best thing to a right-to-work law."

"The Reagan-Finch ploy to call for legislation to require a secret ballot on all union policy matters may sound reasonable to the public at large," Pitts said, "but it is basically a union-busting move intended by the extremists and right-to-workers backing Reagan to cripple the union's capability for action."

"For the right-to-workers, it's the next best thing to a right-to-work law itself for it would permit any disgruntled union member to claim that any issue—regardless of its importance and even if it is overwhelmingly favored by the membership—is a policy issue and requires a secret ballot

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'Talking Points' Speakers' Manual Available

"Talking Points" a multi-colored, fact-filled speaker's manual covering principal issues in the current gubernatorial campaign, rolled off the presses this week.

Three copies were sent to all Federation affiliates, and a number of local unions have already called in and placed

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Packaging Bill Clears a Hurdle But It's Limping

The AFL-CIO-backed "truth-in-packaging" bill won the approval of the House Commerce Committee but not without developing a limp. And it faces another hurdle in the form of the House Rules Committee, but there's still hope.

In this week's action, the Commerce Committee approved an amendment that deleted the provisions for mandatory federal packaging standards covering such things as weight, size and shape, but empowered the Secretary of Commerce merely to direct industries to come up with voluntary pack-

aging standards where necessary.

But the measure would still grant authority to regulate packaging of foods, drugs and cosmetics to the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Welfare and, for other consumer goods, to the Federal Trade Commission.

Earlier, the AFL-CIO Executive Council had criticized Commerce Committee handling of the Senate-passed measure, noting that a "lengthy parade of witnesses is undergoing

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INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS LIBRARY

Do You Need Absent Voter's Ballot?

day due to illness, disability or business out of town or other reasons may apply for an absent voter's ballot. The deadline for written application is November 1 but voters may apply in person from November 2 until 5 p.m., November 7, if conditions arise after November 1 that make them expect to be absent from their precinct on Election Day.

All absent voter ballots must be marked and returned to the clerk's office by 5 p.m., November 7, with one exception. Voters entering a hospital, sanatorium or nursing home on either November 7 or November 8

may apply in writing—send it by messenger—and make their vote count so long as the marked ballot is returned to the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters by the close of polls on November 8.

To get an absent voter's ballot by mail, just write your county clerk, saying:

"I expect to be absent from my election precinct on election day, November 8, and therefore request that an absent voter's ballot be sent to me at (your address). Date it, sign your name in full, just as you did when you registered, and below it the address at which you are

a registered voter, and mail it to the County Clerk.

When your ballot arrives, don't mislay it. Mark the ballot and send it right back.

Remember, you don't actually have to be absent from your election precinct on election day but need merely "EXPECT to be absent" to exercise your right to use an absent voter's ballot.

The important thing is to be sure **YOU MAKE YOUR VOTE COUNT**.

That's exactly the purpose of the form below:

APPLICATION FOR ABSENT VOTER'S BALLOT

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 8, 1966

Any voter, entitled to vote by absent ballot, may apply for an absent voter ballot **NOT MORE THAN 29 NOR LESS THAN 7 DAYS PRIOR TO THE ELECTION**. (Applications received not more than 60 days prior to the election will be held for processing on the 29th day.)

ALL applications must be **SIGNED BY THE APPLICANT** and **MUST BE RECEIVED** by the County Clerk between October 10, 1966, and November 1, 1966. First day ballots will be available October 10, 1966.

To: County Clerk, Dept. of Elections, or County Registrar of Voters
....., County Calif.

I am registered as a voter at the following address in.....County:
NAME..... ADDRESS.....
CITY..... STATE.....

Complete this section if you have moved and now reside at an address other than that shown on your affidavit of registration.

I moved on..... to the following residence address:

.....
Month	Day	Year	
.....
No.	Street	City	State

NOTE: If you have moved prior to Sept. 15, 1966, closing date for registration, you must reregister before you can obtain an absentee ballot. (A voter moving within this County after Sept. 15, 1966, or to another County after Aug. 10, 1966, may obtain an absentee ballot. A voter moving within this County **prior** to Sept. 15, 1966, or to another County **prior** to Aug. 10, 1966, and who has not registered before the closing date for registration for this election is not eligible to vote.)

ON THE DAY OF ELECTION, (Check one)

- ☐ I expect to be absent from my election precinct.
- ☐ I will, by reason of physical disability, be unable to vote in my election precinct.
- ☐ I reside within a precinct which is owned or controlled by the United States.
- ☐ The tenets of my religion prevent me from attending the polls throughout the day.
- ☐ I reside more than 10 miles from the nearest polling place by the most direct route for public travel.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
STATE.....
CITY.....

I, the undersigned, hereby make application for an Absent Voter's Ballot.

.....
Signature as registered—**DO NOT PRINT**

COPE Pamphlets About to Roll

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California Labor COPE—Slate Cards, 995 Market Street, Suite 310, San Francisco 94103.

To expedite distribution, the endorsement pamphlets will be supplied in quantity to the various County COPEs and Central Labor Councils to enable local COPEs to obtain the quantity they need directly from the central body in their area.

In addition to the statewide pamphlet which wraps up COPE endorsements for all congressional, state legislative and State Board of Equalization district offices and recommendations on ballot propositions, regional variations of the pamphlet will cover the following areas:

1. San Francisco Area, encompassing San Francisco, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Napa and Solano Counties.
2. Los Angeles County.
3. Sacramento Valley, encompassing Butte, Glenn, Colusa, Sacramento, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama and Yuba Counties.
4. Central Coastal Area, encompassing Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.
5. Imperial, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.
6. San Diego and Orange Counties.
7. San Joaquin Valley, encompassing Fresno, Kern, Madera, Kings, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tulare Counties.
8. First Congressional District, encompassing Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino and Sonoma Counties.
9. Alameda County.

Packaging Bill Action

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extensive questioning on matters on which an exhaustive record has been compiled over the past five years."

"This kind of prolonged and leisurely interrogation," the Council declared, "can represent a kind of filibuster on legislation" which "has the overwhelming support of the American buying public as well as that of the trade union movement."

A Look at Our Congressmen's 1965-1966 Record

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record for the 89th Congress. These included three votes on repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley, and votes on Medicare, minimum wages, aid to education, and others of similar weight.

With a possible total of 182 separate individual votes, the 14 Republican congressmen voted "right" a total of five times. Even the most favorably inclined Republican in the delegation comes up with a miserable 10 to 3 record against Labor.

Two others were not recorded as voting, leaving the stalwart 14 with 175 "wrong" votes to five "right" votes and a couple of 'no shows.'

Here's the rundown by Congressional Districts:

FIRST

Since the tragic death of Clem Miller paved the way for the election of Republican Don Clausen in the 1st District, Clausen has faced the test 23 times—and voted wrong all but two of them. In the 89th Congress he is solidly wrong in 13 tries.

In three key votes on 14(b) he voted to keep the "right to work" door open in California. His vote on the national minimum wage could have deprived thousands of California's most poorly paid workers of a significant wage increase; his vote against Medicare aligned him with the AMA lobby's attempt to deny millions of needy Americans adequate medical care.

In the 1st District, Democrat Thomas L. Storer, Marin County supervisor, an experienced, hard-working, local community leader, can certainly do a more representative job in Congress for the members of organized labor in his district, and, in fact, for all the people in the northwest region of our state.

SIXTH

The last session really threw a curve into an "off-and-on" record being compiled by Republican William S. Mailliard of the 6th District in San Francisco. In COPE's analysis of votes from 1947 through 1966, he scored 41 wrong to 26 right—and lately his percentage has worsened. Of 13 key votes in the 89th, Mailliard was right

once and missed once. Eleven times he was wrong—on 14(b) repeal, on Medicare, on crippling the war on poverty, on rent subsidies for the poor.

Carrying the Democratic nomination and COPE's endorsement against this weak and fading record of "moderate" Republicanism is LeRue Grim, a San Francisco attorney.

TENTH

With never a pretense of a claim to progressive support, Republican Charles Gubser of the 10th District has accumulated 55 wrong votes and 13 right ones since 1947—all 13 on the wrong side last session. George Leppert, an engineering professor at Stanford, needs all the support Labor can give him, along with the endorsement, if we can hope to find a friend in this seat after January, 1967.

ELEVENTH

Ever since he went to Congress—and particularly since the Knowland-Right to Work campaign of 1958—Labor has clearly known where it stands with 73 year old Republican J. Arthur Younger, of the 11th District, in San Mateo County. His 61 to 8 score over the years tells the story. Mark Sullivan, the Democratic nominee, is a fine affirmative alternative this year with an excellent reputation as an educator and college administrator.

TWELFTH

Hand-picked by the district bosses when the Republican nominee died before the election, Burt L. Talcott, of the 12th District, has retained his seat by voting with the little group who put him where he is today. He has cast 2 right vs. 22 wrong votes overall—with 13 strikeouts in that many votes during the last session. Gerald V. Barren, Carmel, an attorney who carried the Democratic nomination in an issue-packed, open primary, is Labor's choice to replace Congressman Talcott next session.

THIRTEENTH

In the 13th District, Republican Charles M. Teague has been rocking along for years and racking up a 55 to 7 "wrong" score with Labor—including a solid 13 "wrong" during the 1965-66 session. This is the man who even forgot to file one year and had to be renominated by

the write-in process.

This year, the Democrats have a real chance to unseat Teague with Charles A. Storke, whose family is deeply rooted in the progressive business community of that district, embracing Santa Barbara. Storke's relations with organized labor over the years have been such that he certainly deserves support, especially when we look at Teague's record.

TWENTIETH

Graduating from a poor labor record in the state legislature and a vigorous defense of the "right to work" amendment proposal of 1958, Glendale Republican H. Allen Smith of the 20th District certainly could never anticipate Labor backing. His "wrong" vote margin over the years is 55 to 3, and 13 to 0 in the current 89th session. Raymond Freschi, his Democratic opponent, is a solid businessman and an investment counselor who merits the 100 percent backing of Labor and liberal voters, particularly since Smith is certainly counting on the solid support of reactionary and conservative special interest groups.

TWENTY-THIRD

Republican Del Clawson of the 23rd District failed to vote on the minimum wage extension, but on 12 other recent key votes he voted against labor-backed public interest legislation every time. A Maywood businessman, Ed O'Connor, is the Democratic candidate and Labor's hope for improvement in the representation serving the 23rd District.

TWENTY-FOURTH

Republican Glenard P. Lipscomb was a real wheelhorse of the team which drove scores of progressive Republicans into retirement in the Knowland, Nixon and Goldwater campaigns in California. His defeat in the 24th District would be a real stride forward in moving his party closer to the center of the mainstream of American life. It's no surprise that he's compiled a 60 to 5 total voting record against labor, with 13 wrong votes coming and no right ones in the most recent session. Another university professor, Earl G. McNall, has graded the public record of Glen Lipscomb, won the Democratic nomination and COPE's

endorsement, and is the logical choice to succeed him in Congress at the November 8 election.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

Practically a new boy on the "Hill," Republican Ed Reinecke of the 27th District can't even plead his seniority to help his district. He has faced 13 test votes—and has failed every time: score, 13 to 0. The election of John A. "Jack" Howard, Burbank attorney and a hustling Democrat of liberal persuasion, certainly could do nothing but improve the situation in the 27th.

TWENTY-EIGHTH

On the last 13 votes tabulated, Republican Alphonzo Bell of the 28th District did slightly better than his Republican colleagues—3 right and 10 wrong. That's still pretty poor and boosts him to a very shaky 30 wrong to 5 right over the longer test period. Opposing this ambitious, multimillionaire Bel Air politician, as the Democratic and Labor-backed candidate, is Lawrence (Lorry) Sherman, an energetic and capable businessman from Pacific Palisades.

THIRTY-SECOND

Lackluster Republican Craig Hosmer of the 32nd District maintains his position by steadfast loyalty to that wing of the Republican Party which takes its lead from Richard Nixon and others to the right of him. If this type of political thinking and no action is for you, Hosmer's your man; if you'd like more aggressive, liberal, independent representation, Tracy Odell, Long Beach machinery dealer, Democrat, would be your best choice. Hosmer's voted "wrong" 56 times, "right" only 13.

THIRTY-FIFTH

Unfortunately, Santa Ana is the heartland of the John Birch Society. If anyone ever questioned the anti-union bias of the Birchers, take a look at the lousy record of Republican James B. Utt of the 35th District. Only Congressman George Miller (74-1 "right"), Harlen Hagen (74-3 "right") and Cecil King (75-2 "right") have cast more votes during the total testing period than Utt—and the Santa Ana Republican has

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A Look at the Congressmen's 1965-66 Record

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cast 69 "wrong" votes without a single "right" tally. Thomas B. Lenhart, Santa Ana businessman, has shown a lot of moral courage to carry the fight into the 35th and should have Labor's undivided support.

THIRTY-SIXTH

Republican Bob Wilson of the 36th District is another member of that tight, bright little team around Dick Nixon who saw some Republicans beginning to drift back to a more progressive, liberal orientation. In 1957-58 they threw all their weight into the nomination and election of Senator William F. Knowland for Governor, against the then Attorney-General Edmund G. Brown. Wilson was one of the masterminds of the Knowland-Nixon group and their position vis-a-vis Labor is a matter of history. Wilson's labor score is 59 wrong votes to a scant half-dozen right votes.

NOTE THE CONTRAST

How did the Democratic congressmen stand up on these same issues? With ten more men involved, COPE found only three "wrong" votes scattered among California's 24 Democratic congressmen.

Labor has consistently honored the advice given it by Samuel L. Gompers over a half-century ago:

"Make the choice which is in accordance with the best interests of yourselves and of all the people."

And that's why Labor in California in 1966 is working hard to return Governor Edmund G. Brown to Sacramento and 24 Democrats to the halls of Congress—and why it is urging just as strongly the defeat of 14 Republican members of the delegation.

Regardless of party, Labor's political action is guided by the policy fostered by Gompers and perpetuated ever since—we "stand faithfully by our friends and elect them; oppose our enemies and defeat them."

Secret Ballot Ploy Hit as R-T-W Move

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election. This would result in prolonged delays that could cripple effective union action.

COMPARISON CITED

"It would be somewhat like requiring the directors of the nation's corporations to submit all policy matters to a secret vote of their stockholders before taking any action.

"Reagan should, but evidently doesn't know, that the original Taft-Hartley Act initially required a special ballot before union shop contracts would be allowed. But this provision was later amended out of the Act because more than 96 percent of the workers polled in thousands of elections throughout the nation voted for the union shop, thereby thoroughly discrediting the right-to-workers' claim that right-to-work laws were popular among the workers.

"Reagan's pious posture on this issue not only brands him as an enemy of the workers of this state but as the Benedict Arnold of the labor movement," Pitts said.

VOTES NOT OPPOSED

"But let me make it perfectly clear," Pitts added, "that union leaders do not oppose referendums—votes of the full membership on key issues confronting their unions.

"Despite the claims of the right-to-workers and reactionary business interests backing Mr. Reagan, the reality of union de-

mocracy has proved itself again and again.

"Union leaders, as a matter of policy and political reality, call for such referendums themselves, knowing full well that they can't hope to retain office against the will of an aroused membership.

"Reagan's inference that union members are cowed and bullied is an outright insult to all American trade unionists and will be deeply resented.

IGNORANT OF LAW?

"Moreover, Reagan is either ignorant of the fact that federal law preempts the field of labor legislation with the sole exception of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act or he is simply catering to that small section of the California electorate that likes to believe the worst that anyone says about the labor movement.

"The Landrum-Griffin law presently requires that all locals as well as national and international union elections be conducted by secret ballot.

"The Taft-Hartley Act presently requires secret ballot elections in strike situations.

"In short, Reagan's whole stand on labor simply exposes his ignorance of the nation's labor law and demonstrates that he and his script writers are far too inexperienced to be permitted to gallop off toward the 19th Century at the reins of our state government."

Speakers' Manual Available

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orders for thousands more to distribute to their members.

Although they recognize that it was designed as a speaker's manual and not for general distribution, local union officers emphasized that "Talking Points" wraps up the facts union members and friends of labor must be aware of if the state is to enjoy continued progress and avoid another costly right-to-work battle.

The pamphlet contrasts the positions and accomplishments of Governor Brown with the words and promises of Ronald Reagan on a variety of issues crucial to all Californians.

It provides background material in a thumbnail index form, on each of the following subjects: Disability Insurance; Unemployment Insurance; Education; Recreation; Taxes; Medicare; Civil Rights; Social Security and Senior Citizens; Workmen's Compensation; Labor; and Extremism, as well as a brief partial summary of Governor Brown's accomplishments.

In view of the demand for "Talking Points," California Labor COPE will go to press with a second printing late next week. Local unions and central bodies desiring to order additional copies in quantity should therefore place their orders immediately. The cost of additional quantity orders will be \$15 per hundred copies.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

The title of this publication is "California AFL-CIO News." It is published weekly by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO. Both the office of publication and the headquarters of the publisher are located at 995 Market Street, San Francisco, California. It is edited by Thos. L. Pitts of 995 Market Street, San Francisco, who also serves as its managing editor.

This publication is owned by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, of 995 Market Street, San Francisco, and has no stockholders. Nor does it have any bondholders, mortgages or other security holders owning or holding one percent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities since there are none. No advertising is carried in the California AFL-CIO News.

Signed on this 12th day of September, 1966, by
THOS. L. PITTS, Editor

Miss Those Cue Cards, Ron?

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As it happens, neither does the John Birch Society.

But to get on with it, here's how he answered (?) the question:

"There would be the difference between two people, but basically, I would go back as far as Mr. Johnson, which I served in the capacity role up in California. He was striving to return the power, and authority, to the individuals. He set up certain practices for our two

political parties that still exist today. The open primary; things that are very difficult for people of ignorance to understand where they have been used to more boss rule in the smoke-filled room. But here in California we can take the case to the people."

Does this mean he doesn't want to be associated with the tradition of Earl Warren as governor either?

Does it reflect the capability for hard-headed, well-articulated thinking Californians must demand of their governor?