



California AFL-CIO News

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'Crisis' Faces Consumers at Convention

"California's Crisis in Consumer Representation" will be the focal point of the 7th Annual Convention of the Association of California Consumers to be held at the Del Webb TowneHouse in San Francisco on Saturday and Sunday, February 11-12.

Another major issue to be taken up is how the consumer can play a bigger part in planning health care programs.

Featured speakers at the Convention will include: Maurice B. Neuberger, former U.S. Senator from Oregon who is now with the Food and Drug Administration; Dr. Lester Breslow, Director of the State Department of Public Health;

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Digest of Bills Starts Today

Commencing with this issue, the California AFL-CIO NEWS will carry a continuing digest of legislation of interest to organized labor as a service to affiliates.

To keep abreast of developments on particular bills, affiliates should drop a note to the Committee Chairman requesting that they be notified of any hearings scheduled on the measure. To do so, write to the Committee Chairman, State Capitol, Sacramento. Each bill carried in the Bill Digest will indicate the committee to which the bill has been referred.

The "Digest of Bills" will be numbered separately from the News pages on a cumulative basis from issue to issue.

U.C. Budget Cutback Is Really 30%

Contrary to conflicting reports, the University budget cutback sought by the Reagan administration amounts to three times as much as the general public seems to understand—30 percent instead of 10 percent.

It works out this way.

The U.C. Board of Regents had approved a \$278 million budget for the 1967-68 fiscal year.

The Reagan administration took the \$240 million budget for the current 1966-67 fiscal year and added to it the \$21 million it deemed necessary to handle the increased work load expected in 1967-68; then it cut this total of \$261 million by 10

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Reagan Submits Austerity Budget

Governor Ronald Reagan presented a barebones budget of \$4.6 billion to the State Legislature last Tuesday after charging a day earlier that the state "has been looted and drained of its financial resources in a manner unique in our history."

"Not since the dark days of the depression," Reagan declared, "have we faced such a dark picture."

The Governor's budget of \$4,624,634,742 was \$35 million higher than Governor Edmund G. Brown's 1966-67 budget. But it is about 5 percent below the revised fiscal year 1966-67 expenditures of \$4.9 billion.

Even so, the Governor warned, between \$240 million and \$250 million in new taxes

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Putting a Dilemma in Perspective

In the course of his budget message this week, Governor Reagan said California is faced with its "most serious fiscal dilemma . . . in more than a quarter of a century."

And a day earlier, he said that the state hasn't been in such a fix since "the dark days of the depression."

But this had a hollow ring

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Union Wins \$250,000 Suit Against Los Angeles Co.

A major victory for the economic rights of public employees throughout the state was scored by the AFL-CIO Social Workers Local 535 in Los Angeles last week when the Superior Court rejected the contention of the Los Angeles County Counsel that a 17-day strike by 2,000 workers last summer was "illegal" and ordered the county to restore an estimated \$250,000 in fringe benefits the county had tried to deny them.

New FLSA Law Aids Millions

The most significant improvements in the nation's Fair Labor Standards Act since the measure was first enacted in 1938 went into effect this week.

Described by AFL-CIO President George Meany as "the most potent single weapon in the War on Poverty" enacted by the 89th Congress, the labor-backed amendments which became effective

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In rendering the decision, Judge Bernard S. Jefferson pointed out that the contention that public workers cannot strike is based on the fact that there is no specific statutory authorization giving public employees the right to strike.

But after reviewing a number of relevant cases decided during the past six or seven

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March Set To Protest Tuition Plan

Plans for a statewide march on Sacramento on Saturday, February 11 to protest Governor Reagan's proposal to impose tuition charges on state college and university students and to slash the university's budget — proposals reiterated by the Governor last Tuesday — were firmed up this week.

The march, initiated by the California Federation of Teachers but now a joint and unified protest move involving faculty and student organizations on nearly all of the state univer-

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Millions Aided By New \$1.40 Wage Floor

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Wednesday will pump an additional \$1 billion in purchasing power into the nation's economy during the next 12 months.

Benefitting most will be an estimated five million workers at the bottom of the pay scale.

Here is what the amendments do effective Feb. 1, 1967:

- The U.S. minimum wage is boosted from \$1.25 to \$1.40 for 29.5 million currently covered workers and will automatically climb to \$1.60 on Feb. 1, 1968.
- Some eight million previously excluded workers are brought under the protection of the act, raising total FLSA coverage to 38 million workers.
- For some 7.5 million newly covered non-farm workers, the minimum wage effective last Wednesday is now \$1.00 an hour. It will rise 15 cents each year hereafter until it reaches the \$1.60 minimum on Feb. 1, 1971.
- Coverage is extended to farm workers working for employers who used more than 500 man-days of hired farm labor in any calendar quarter during the preceding calendar year. This is estimated to apply to 390,000 farm workers. Like other newly covered workers, the minimum hourly wage for covered farm workers starts at \$1 and rises to \$1.15 a year later and to \$1.30 on Feb. 1, 1969. But it stops there under the current legislation.
- The volume-of-business test for certain enterprises covered by FLSA is cut from \$1 million a year to \$500,000. On Feb. 1, 1969 this test will drop to \$250,000.
- FLSA protections are extended to laundry and cleaning enterprise workers and construction firms without regard to the volume of business test.
- Coverage is extended to public and private hospitals, public and private schools, colleges and universities (except for teachers and admin-

Reagan Fills More Key State Posts

Additional recent appointments to key state posts by Governor Ronald Reagan have included:

Director, State Department of Employment—Peter Weinberger, 52, of San Bruno, a management consultant and president of Prefax, Inc., a company that distributes an aluminum anodizing process. Weinberger, a brother of former GOP Assemblyman Casper W. Weinberger, served in a Reagan-for-Governor speaker's bureau during last year's election campaign.

Deputy State Employment Director—William H. Tolbert, 62, of Santa Paula, a Republican who was one of two men who originally set up the international agreement to import Mexican nationals which began the bracero program that severely depressed the wages and working conditions of California's farm workers. Tolbert, manager of the Ventura County Growers' Committee, has served as chairman of the National Farm Labor Users' Committee for the past 12 years.

Workmen's Compensation Appeals Board—George A. Jackson, 65, a Los Angeles at-

torney to a term expiring January 15, 1970; Hale H. Ashcraft, 46, a former assemblyman who had a five right and eight wrong labor voting record in the 1965 legislature; and Morton R. Colvin, 43, a San Rafael attorney who has served as a trial reference on the board since 1962. The terms of Ashcraft, and Colvin end January 15, 1971. All three are Republicans.

Chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare—Virginia Allee of Los Angeles, a former personnel director of Bullocks Inc., in Los Angeles who is a former member of the California Industrial Welfare Commission.

State Board of Agriculture—Athalie Richardson Clarke of Pasadena and Corona Del Mar who owns farms in Tulare and Los Angeles counties as well as an interest in Irvine Ranch in Orange County. She is a Republican.

State Public Utility Commissioner—Frederick P. Morrissey, 46, a former paid consultant to the Pacific Telephone Company and a professor of Business Administration at the Uni-

versity of California at Berkeley. Morrissey has said publicly that he does not intend to disqualify himself from taking part in judging an application for a \$177 million rate increase the phone company is preparing to file with the five-man commission. In the November 10 issue of "Public Utilities" magazine, Morrissey wrote:

"The burden of the California Commission's aggressiveness in regulation has fallen on the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. . . . Many of the regulatory procedures and practices . . . are at great variance with the practices of other commissions."

But last week Morrissey said: "I do not feel there is any conflict of interest."

State Public Utilities Commissioner—William Symons, Jr., 53, a former state Senator who had a two right and eight wrong voting record as far as labor is concerned in the 1965 legislative session and who is a former rancher and cattleman. His home is in Hammil Valley near Bishop.

BIGGEST IN THE WORLD

Locals Invited To Take Part In '67 Union-Industry Show

The 1967 AFL-CIO Union-Industry Show, a six-day exhibition that serves as a showcase for the skills of various crafts and industries and points up the harmonious relationship that exists between most unions and fair employers, will be held May 19-24 in the Arizona Veterans Memorial Coliseum in Phoenix.

The show, the largest of its kind in the world, features displays worth millions of dollars and demonstrations of various crafts and skills that are both entertaining and educational.

Gifts and souvenirs worth close to \$100,000 will be distributed to those who attend, according to an announcement by the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department which sponsors the event in a different major American city each year.

Pointing out that "the impact

of these shows in establishing a greater understanding of organized labor's aims and purposes on the part of the general public is one which lasts for many years," the Department is urging all local unions both to consider being an exhibitor in the show themselves and to invite their fair employers to participate as exhibitors.

In previous shows many local unions have arranged joint labor-management exhibits in cooperation with their fair employers which have also served to publicize the harmonious relations which exist between the union and the employer.

Additional information, including a floor plan for the show and a show brochure, may be obtained by writing to Union-Industry Show, AFL-CIO Building, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Putting a Dilemma in Perspective

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to a number of citizens who are among the dwindling ranks of those who lived through the depression. Here's why:

In 1933 when the state's population was only about six million, 831,000 or nearly 33 percent of California's workers were jobless and the state's per capita income was \$541.

In 1966, 5 percent were jobless, the state's per capita income was \$3,335 and California's population had climbed threefold to 19.3 million.

In 1966 per capita income in California was 18 percent higher than the national average.

In 1964, according to the latest statistics available, California's general revenue per \$1,000 of personal income was less than 31 other states.

Total personal income in 1966 was \$64.5 billion, nearly double the state's personal income figure of \$33.3 billion just a decade earlier.

And between 1956 and 1966, while the state's population grew 41 percent—from 13.6 million to 19.3 million—its personal income rose more than twice as fast—94 percent.

It was also pointed out last year that if California's economy were separated from the rest of the nation, it would rank fifth among the nations of the free world.

Given these facts, is the state's fiscal dilemma really so dark?

On The Making of Man

"I hold that if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, He would have made them with mouths only, and no hands; and if He had ever made another class that He intended should do all the work and no eating, He would have made them with hands only and no mouths."—Abraham Lincoln in a speech in 1839.

Union Wins \$250,000 Suit Against Los Angeles Co.

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years, Judge Jefferson declared:

"It cannot be stated without considerable doubt that public employees have no legal right to strike in California."

Moreover, he added:

"There is a changing climate in the matter of the place of unions in the field of employer-employee relations as it relates to governmental employment. . . . Agreements between governmental bodies and their employees . . . will undoubtedly be specifically authorized by governing bodies . . . in the not too far distant future."

But the judge rejected the union's plea for court-directed collective bargaining.

ISSUE EXPLAINED

The case arose when the county ruled after the work stoppage that the strikers had had a break in service and were therefore subject to a loss of their vacation time, sick leave and other fringe benefits even though a county official, Superintendent of Charities William A. Barr, had assured union leaders in writing during the strike that strikers "will not incur disciplinary action because of their absence."

Local 535, an affiliate of the Building Service Employees International Union, maintained that this was the same as a written contract.

Although Judge Jefferson said this was not true, the union did rely on it as a basis for ending the strike and the judge held that the county was bound by the letter and its understanding that strikers would not be punished.

In the course of the suit one member of Local 535 had testified that the county's action would deprive her of \$4,000 in sick leave and vacation pay.

Other testimony disclosed that similar breaks in service had, at times, been okayed by lower echelon administrators.

The strike, which began June 2, 1966, occurred shortly after the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved an 11

percent salary increase for social workers and then rescinded it a week later.

Another issue in the case was the fact that the county paid non-strikers special bonuses ranging from \$20 to \$50 each. The union maintained that this amounted to punishment of the strikers and that it should not have been paid.

But the judge held that the bonuses were given for extra services rendered to the county by the non-strikers.

Even this aspect of the case had a silver lining for the union, however, because the union attorney pointed out that the county has contended in the past that it cannot grant wage increases retroactively, yet it did just that with the county's approval by giving the non-strikers more money for services they had already performed.

This means that the county can no longer argue that retroactive wage increases are illegal, the BSEIU attorney pointed out.

In his review of prior cases, Judge Jefferson recalled a case involving the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the old Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority in which in 1960 the court said:

"In the absence of legislative authorization, public employees in general do not have the right to strike."

But, the 1960 decision noted that transit workers were specifically given the right to strike by the legislature because the law setting up the transit authority said transit workers were entitled to "act in concert," a phrase that was interpreted to mean "go on strike."

Later, in 1961, the legislature passed laws allowing public workers to join unions of their own choice but the phrase "act in concert" was omitted from this legislation.

Judge Jefferson interpreted this as indicating that the legislature apparently did not want to firmly approve the right of public workers to strike.

Reagan Asks State Workers To Cinch Belts

On January 10 Governor Ronald Reagan called for a freeze on all new state jobs and this week he asked most of the State's 169,124 state employees to work without a pay hike throughout the 1967-68 fiscal year—a period of nearly a year and a half.

Except for a \$4.6 million boost in pay for registered nurses and a \$5.9 million hike in state college faculty salaries, the Reagan administration says there just isn't any money for pay boosts for other state workers.

State Finance Director Gordon B. Smith said that the administration hopes to find some way to provide a modest increase for state employees but that so far the cupboard is bare.

According to the U.S. Statistical Abstract, California employs fewer workers at the state level than 30 other states.

California has 92 state employees per 10,000 population. This compares to Alaska's 247; Arizona's 102; Arkansas' 100; Colorado's 121; Connecticut's 101; Delaware's 166; Hawaii's 274; Idaho's 123; Iowa's 102; Kansas' 121; Kentucky's 134; Maine's 177; Maryland's 94; Minnesota's 95; Montana's 135; Nebraska's 103; Nevada's 109; New Hampshire's 115; New Mexico's 146; North Dakota's 126; Oklahoma's 122; Oregon's 142; Rhode Island's 122; South Dakota's 119; Utah's 134; Vermont's 167; Virginia's 105; Washington's 116; West Virginia's 139; and Wyoming's 160.

In contrast, on the local government level, California is in the top 10. With 305 employees per 10,000 population at the local government level, California is sixth highest in the nation. Only Colorado with 314, Kansas with 315, Nevada's 315, New York's 329, and Wyoming's 336 exceeds it and Florida's 305 ties it.

Since the legislature could have, but didn't deny public employees the right to strike, California law remains unclear on the issue, he said.

'Crisis' Faces Consumers at Convention

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and Mrs. Helen E. Nelson, California's Consumer Counsel during the Brown Administration.

Clinton Fair, Social Insurance Director for the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, will head one of three workshops on how the consumer can develop a more effective voice in the health care field.

Registration fee for the convention is \$7 which includes a group lunch on February 11. The fee without lunch is \$2. Checks should be sent to the ACC at 440 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

All Federation affiliates are urged to send representatives to participate.

March to Protest Tuition Feb. 11

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sity and state college campuses as well as labor unions and other teacher and civic organizations, is scheduled to start at 10:00 A.M.

Participants will gather at 4th Street and the Mall in Sacramento on the Capitol side of the Tower Bridge and march from there to the Capitol steps. Speakers will include state legislators, faculty, student and labor representatives.

It presently costs UC students an average \$1850 a year to get a state university education. The Reagan tuition proposals, if enacted, would make California's public higher education facilities among the costliest in the Nation.

Construction Workers

The new minimum wage and overtime pay requirements that go into effect on February 1 will affect some 518,000 additional construction workers subject to the federal wage and hour law, the U.S. Labor Department said. The federal minimum wage will rise from \$1.25 to \$1.40 on that date.

Reagan Submits Austerity Budget

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will be needed to balance the 1967-68 budget.

Although the Governor did not spell out his proposals for new sources of revenue in any specific detail—he plans to do so later—he recommended that the legislature look first to “luxury items now bearing less than average excises.”

These would include liquor, beer and wine, cigarettes and other tobacco products, Reagan said.

Noting that the State Constitution requires the Governor to recommend the sources from which additional funds should be obtained if the State's expenditures exceed its revenues, Reagan called on the Legislature to be guided by five basic considerations:

1. Property taxes must be eased.

2. Taxes that penalize business must be avoided on grounds that they “hamper the ability of private industry to create jobs” and are “obstacles” to attracting new industry to California.

3. Those areas in which our present tax rates are low compared with other states should be sought out. (One such area is the state income tax which presently ranges from just 1 to 7 percent and accounts for only 12 percent of the State's revenues compared with New York's state income tax which accounts for more than 40 percent of New York's revenue. But Reagan's only reference to the state income tax was to say that if it is revised, at least part of the additional revenues derived from it should be used for property tax relief.)

4. Revenues must be found that involve minimum administrative cost and taxpayer inconvenience.

5. A boost in the sales tax and/or its extension to sectors not now subject to it should be considered.

The Governor's emphasis on consumer taxes—more excise taxes on beer and cigarettes and an increase and/or extension of the sales tax to such

areas as possibly food and drugs would hit the low and middle income brackets hardest.

It is quite possible, however, that the vast majority of the state's workers who are property owners will wind up with a decrease in property taxes that would be more than canceled out by the increase in the sales and other consumption taxes they pay.

While it is still too early to appraise the impact of Governor Reagan's austerity budget on the state's economy in any detail, it was disclosed this week that:

- \$37 million earmarked for park projects, some of which would have created jobs for building tradesmen, have been deferred for at least a year. Another \$12 million in state beach and park funds have been diverted to help balance the budget.

- A three-year program initiated in 1965 to double the strength of the California Highway Patrol has been halted.

While the Governor's budget message was focused on high taxes, particularly property taxes which, of course, are levied at the local government level, and on economy, it failed to note that California's taxes per capita are high because California's income is high.

In this connection, trade unionists and other concerned citizens should bear in mind that while taxes have risen on a per capita basis in recent years, they have declined if figured on the basis of a rate-per-\$100 of personal income.

In 1965, for example, the per capita tax payment in California was \$177.77; in 1966 it was \$179.11 and in 1967 it is estimated at \$182.04.

But based on the amount of tax paid per \$100 of personal income, the rate in 1965 was \$5.62; in 1966 it was \$5.34; and in 1967 it is estimated to be only \$5.19.

This, in part, is a reflection of the fact that California is one of the wealthiest states in the Union despite its excessively regressive tax structure.

U.C. Budget Cutback Is Really 30%

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percent or \$26 million, leaving a budget of about \$235 million.

But then the budget was reduced again by another \$20 million which the Reagan administration expects to raise by imposing a \$250 a year tuition fee on top of the \$220 incidental fee University students presently pay.

This cuts the U.C. budget down to \$215 million, a slash of \$63 million or 22 percent.

And on top of that, the GOP budget-makers are planning to cut this figure by another \$21.5 million by requiring the use of University reserves and “overhead”—principally funds received from the federal government to be used at U.C. facilities involved in government contracts.

This would cut the U.C. budget down to \$194.5 million. That's \$83.5 million or 30 percent less than the Regents had requested.

On the state college level, the same procedure was used but the state colleges had no “reserves.”

The state colleges had requested \$213 million but the Reagan administration, after adding a sum to take care of increased work load, lopped off 10 percent and then reduced that by another \$18 million, the sum it hopes to get from imposing a \$150 tuition on state college students.

This results in a Reagan administration budget of \$154 million for the state colleges, \$59 million or 27 percent less than requested.

Abolish Labor Laws?

William J. Grede, a Milwaukee industrialist who helped found the John Birch Society and who is also a former head of the National Association of Manufacturers, favors the repeal of all labor laws, including those forbidding the employment of children, according to a report in the December 2, 1966 Milwaukee Journal.

DIGEST OF BILLS

*Sponsored by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

No bill may be taken up until 30 days after the date of introduction indicated in Digest, except by 3/4 vote.

Key to Symbols

CR Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	LC Labor Code Changes, General	RE Recreation
DI Disability Insurance	LI Liens, Attachments & Writs	S Industrial Safety
EA Employment Agencies, Private	LS Labor Unions, Individually	SL State & Local Government
ED Education	LU Labor Unions, General	TA Taxation
EL Elections	MI Miscellaneous	TR Training & Retraining
HO Housing	PE Public Employees	UI Unemployment Insurance
IN Insurance (Incl. H & W)	PH Public Health	WC Workmen's Compensation
		WP Water and Power

ASSEMBLY BILLS

AB 1 Badham (G.E. & E.) Repeals certain provisions prohibiting discrimination in housing, and decreases membership of the State Fair Employment Practice Commission from 7 to 5. Jan. 3. **CR—Bad**

AB 4 Bear (Elec. & Reap.) Provides that polls shall be open on election days from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Jan. 3. **EL—Good**

AB 7 Collier (Ed.) Requires University of California or state college student to pay a specified tuition, or defer payment under a learn, earn and reimburse plan, making an appropriation therefor. Permits state income tax deduction of such tuition payments. Jan. 3. **ED—Bad**

AB 13 Moretti (Fin. & Ins.) Excludes, for calendar year 1967 and thereafter, employers with negative reserve accounts from provisions authorizing certain employers to pay specified reduced unemployment insurance contributions rather than 1 percent of wages paid. Jan. 3. **UI—Watch**

AB 18 Z'berg (C.S. & S.P.) Appropriates \$73,216,000 for increase in compensation for officers and employees of the state including non-academic and noninstructional employees of the University of California and state colleges, plus staff benefits. Allocates additional sum for nurses and related classifications over and above the general allocation for state employees. To be operative July 1, 1967. Jan. 3. **PE—Good**

AB 20 Veysey (Ed.) Revises law relating to selection and adoption of textbooks for use in elementary schools to authorize State Board of Education to adopt multiple lists of basic textbooks, supplementary text-

books, and teachers' manuals for use in elementary school grades; and authorizes board to adopt, for any course in such grade, multiple list of books for pupils of different learning or language ability. Requires selection of books from such lists by school district governing boards and county superintendents of schools. Authorizes State Board of Education to determine whether textbooks should be purchased, or otherwise provided by established methods. Makes numerous related changes. To be effective only if, and at same time as, an enabling constitutional amendment passed at the 1967 Regular Session is approved by the electorate. Jan. 3. **ED—Watch**

AB 51 Townsend (Elec. & Reap.) Provides that polls shall be open on election days from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Jan. 4. **EL—Good**

AB 63 Chapel (Elec. & Reap.) Provides that all polling places shall close at 7:00 p.m. by deleting provisions which made exceptions. Jan. 4. **EL—Bad**

AB 69 Fong (Elec. & Reap.) Provides that all polling places shall close at an unspecified time. Jan. 4. **EL—Watch**

AB 102 Deddeh (G.E. & E.) Declares that a Friday preceding a legal holiday falling on Saturday shall be a legal holiday. Jan. 11. **PE—Watch**

AB 109 Warren (G.E. & E.) Makes the California Fair Employment Practice Act applicable to discrimination because of sex. Jan. 11. **LC—Watch**

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

ACA 1 Britschgi (G.O.) Makes all persons appointed by the Governor to a state office, board, or commission, or to the judiciary, after a gubernatorial election at which the appointing Governor was not re-elected or within 60 days prior to such election, subject to removal by the new Governor within 30 days after the Governor's inauguration. Jan. 3. **MI—Bad**

ACA 2 Chappie (G.O.) Limits a person to two elected terms as Governor. Limits a person who is serving more than 2 years of someone else's term to one elected term. Jan. 3. **MI—Bad**

ACA 3 Conrad (G.O.) Limits a person to two elected terms as Governor. Limits a person who has served more than two years of someone else's term to one elected term. Jan. 3. **MI—Bad**

ACA 4 Gonsalves (Rev. & Tax.) Provides that on and after July 1, 1969, the total ad valorem tax on real and personal property in any tax year shall be limited to 1 percent of full cash value and provides that this limit may be exceeded to pay bonded indebtedness in the manner provided by law. Provides that no ad valorem taxes shall be levied for school purposes except for bonded indebtedness. Specifies that revenue shall be raised by any form of state taxation not prohibited by the Constitution equal to the deficiency created by the above limitation and apportioned to local government or that the Legislature shall authorize local government to impose taxes, other than property taxes, to make up such deficiency, or both. Jan. 3. **TA—Bad**

ACA 5 Lanterman (G.O.) Makes appointments of judges and members of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications made by a Governor who is not reelected subject to confirmation by the Senate following the inauguration of the new Governor. Prohibits appointment by the Governor, at any time during his term of office, or his or his wife's relatives

to the judiciary or the Commission on Judicial Qualifications. Jan. 3. **MI—Watch**

ACA 6 Veysey (Ed.) Revises provisions directing State Board of Education to provide, compile and adopt uniform series of textbooks for elementary schools, to authorize Legislature to direct that board adopt multiple list of textbooks for any elementary grade, with books from such lists to be selected by school district governing boards and county superintendents of schools. Authorizes Legislature to direct board to adopt a multiple list of textbooks for pupils of different learning or language ability. Authorizes State Board of Education to determine whether the textbooks should be printed by the state, or purchased. Eliminates provisions directing that county superintendent of schools and boards of education shall control examination of teachers and granting of teachers' certificates. Jan. 3. **ED—Watch**

ACA 7 Britschgi (Ed.) Eliminates provisions designating Regents of University of California a public corporation, provisions giving regents full powers of organization and government over the university with Legislature's control limited to that necessary to insure compliance with endowments and security of funds, and provisions relating to the regents' control and management of university property and related matters. Specifies that Legislature may delegate to the board such powers relating to the university as the Legislature sees fit. Shortens, commencing March 1, 1969, from 16 years to four years the terms of office of appointive members of the regents and limits terms of such members appointed to serve beginning on January 1, 1969, to provide for staggering of terms with four members of each year. Jan. 4. **ED—Watch**

1967 Assembly Standing Committees

AGRICULTURE (14)—Pattee (R), Chairman; Dunlap (D), Vice Chairman; Belotti (R), Britschgi (R), Burton (D), Duffy (R), Gonsalves (D), Hinckley (R), Johnson, R. (R), Ketchum (R), Murphy (R), Porter (D), Powers (D), Veysey (R).

CONSERVATION AND WILDLIFE (9)—Davis (D), Chairman; Karabian (D), Vice Chairman; Biddle (R), MacDonald (D), McGee (R), Millias (R), Powers (D), Thomas (D), Wakefield (R).

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS (7)—Elliott (D), Chairman; Mobley (R), Vice Chairman; Bee (D), Priolo (R), Roberti (D), Stull (R), Vasconcellos (D).

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (10)—Biddle (R), Chairman; Miller (D), Vice Chairman; Crown (D), Karabian (D), Ketchum (R), Knox (D), Moorhead (R), Murphy (R), Sieroty (D), Wakefield (R).

EDUCATION (16)—Greene, L. (D), Chairman; Cory (D), Vice Chairman; Brown (D), Campbell (R), Collier (R), Crandall (R), Dent (R), Dunlap (D), Elliott (D), Fong (D), Greene, B. (D), Monagan (R), Shoemaker (D), Stull (R), Vasconcellos (D), Veysey (R).

ELECTIONS AND REAPPORTIONMENT (10)—Fenton (D), Chairman; Murphy (R), Vice Chairman; Bear (D), Brown (D), Burke (R), Conrad (R), Crown (D), Millias (R), Ralph (D), Warren (D).

ENGROSSMENT AND ENROLLMENT (3)—Stacey (R), Chairman; Bee (D), Vice Chairman; Unruh (D).

FINANCE AND INSURANCE (15)—Moretti (D), Chairman; Bear (D), Vice Chairman; Brathwaite (D), Briggs (R), Campbell (R), Cory (D), Fenton (D), Foran (D), Knox (D), Priolo (R), Russell (R), Ryan (D), Veneman (R), Wilson (R), Zenovich (D).

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (12)—Johnson, H. (D), Chairman; McGee (R), Vice Chairman; Bagley (R), Cullen (D), Fenton (D), McMillan (D), Moretti (D), Mulford (R), Pattee (R), Powers (D), Ralph (D), Schabarum (R).

GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY (9)—McMillan (D), Chairman; Brathwaite (D), Vice Chairman; Badham (R), Brown (D), Crandall (R), Dent (R), Greene, L. (D), Miller (D), Priolo (R).

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (7)—Powers (D), Chairman; Schabarum (R), Vice Chairman; Briggs (R), Crandall (R), Greene, B. (D), Roberti (D), Sieroty (D).

INTERSTATE COOPERATION (4)—Conrad (R), Chairman; Gonsalves (D), Thomas (D), Unruh (D).

JUDICIARY (8)—Bagley (R), Chairman; Negri (D), Vice Chairman; Foran (D), Hayes (R), Johnson, H. (D), McGee (R), Wilson (R), Z'berg (D).

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION (5)—Brown (D), Chairman; Monagan (R), Vice Chairman; Bee (D), Mulford (R), Unruh (D).

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT (9)—Knox (D), Chairman; Deddeh (D), Vice Chairman; Burke (R), Campbell (R), Chappie (R), MacDonald (D), Mobley (R), Negri (D), Vasconcellos (D).

NATURAL RESOURCES, PLANNING AND PUBLIC WORKS (9)—Z'berg (D), Chairman; Moorhead (R), Vice Chairman; Barnes (R), Dunlap (D), Shoemaker (D), Sieroty (D), Stacey (R), Wakefield (R), Warren (D).

PUBLIC HEALTH (7)—Duffy (R), Chairman; MacDonald (D), Vice Chairman; Bear (D), Brathwaite (D), Fong (D), Mulford (R), Stacey (R).

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CORPORATIONS (7)—Badham (R), Chairman; Cullen (D), Vice Chairman; Chapel (R), Collier (R), Ralph (D), Roberti (D), Townsend (D).

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS (5)—Barnes (R), Chairman; Townsend (D), Vice Chairman; Hayes (R), Ketchum (R), Meyers (D).

REVENUE AND TAXATION (14)—Veneman (R), Chairman; Fong (D), Vice Chairman; Bagley (R), Chapel (R), Cory (D), Deddeh (D), Greene, B. (D), Lanterman (R), Monagan (R), Moretti (D), Pattee (R), Quimby (D), Thomas (D), Zenovich (D).

***RULES (7)**—Gonsalves (D), Chairman; Britschgi (R), Vice Chairman; Burton (D), Johnson, R. (R), Quimby (D), Russell (R), Ryan (D).
*Speaker appoints chairman only.

SOCIAL WELFARE (9)—Chappie (R), Chairman; Ralph (D), Vice Chairman; Briggs (R), Burton (D), Elliott (D), Ketchum (R), Miller (D), Moretti (D), Veneman (R).

STATE PERSONNEL AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (7)—Millias (R), Chairman; Dent (R), Vice Chairman; Burke (R), Cullen (D), Duffy (R), Karabian (D), Z'berg (D).

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE (13)—Foran (D), Chairman; Hayes (R), Vice Chairman; Belotti (R), Biddle (R), Chapel (R), Deddeh (D), Gonsalves (D), Karabian (D), Lanterman (R), Negri (D), Schabarum (R), Townsend (D), Wilson (R).

WATER (15)—Porter (D), Chairman; Stull (R), Vice Chairman; Badham (R), Chappie (R), Davis (D), Hinckley (R), Johnson, H. (D), Johnson, R. (R), Meyers (D), Mobley (R), Monagan (R), Moorhead (R), Quimby (D), Russell (R), Stacey (R).

WAYS AND MEANS (19)—Crown (D), Chairman; Lanterman (R), Vice Chairman; Barnes (R), Belotti (R), Britschgi (R), Collier (R), Conrad (R), Davis (D), Greene, L. (D), Hinckley (R), McMillan (D), Meyers (D), Mulford (R), Porter (D), Ryan (D), Shoemaker (D), Veysey (R), Warren (D), Zenovich (D).

1967 Senate Standing Committees

AGRICULTURE (9)—Way (R), Chairman; Coombs (R), Vice Chairman; Cologne (R), Lagomarsino (R), Marler (R), Mills (D), Richardson (R), Walsh (D), Wedworth (D).

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS (9)—Short, (D), Chairman; Walsh (D), Vice Chairman; Cologne (R), Coombs (R), McCarthy (R), Sherman (R), Song (D), Stevens (R), Whetmore (R).

EDUCATION (13)—Rodda (D), Chairman; Wedworth (D), Vice Chairman; Alquist (D), Burgener (R), Dymally (D), Grunsky (R), Harmer (R), McAteer (D), Miller (D), Richardson (R), Schmitz (R), Stiern (D), Whetmore (R).

ELECTIONS AND REAPPORTIONMENT (7)—Mills (D), Chairman; Sherman (R), Vice Chairman; Danielson (D), Dymally (D), McCarthy (R), Schmitz (R), Teale (D).

FINANCE (13)—Miller (D), Chairman; Teale (D), Vice Chairman; Burns (D), Collier (D), Dolwig (R), Grunsky (R), Lagomarsino (R), McAteer (D), Rodda (D), Schrade (R), Short (D), Stiern (D), Way (R).

FISH AND GAME (9)—Marler (R), Chairman; Dills (D), Vice Chairman; Alquist (D), Carrell (D), Danielson (D), Harmer (R), Sherman (R), Walsh (D), Wedworth (D).

GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY (11)—McAteer (D), Chairman; Burns (D), Vice Chairman; Collier (D), Dolwig (R), Kennick (D), Lagomarsino (R), McCarthy (R), Schrade (R), Short (D), Stiern (D), Teale (D).

INSTITUTIONS (5)—Cusanovich (R), Chairman; Dymally (D), Vice Chairman; Beilenson (D), Song (D), Stevens (R).

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (9)—Dolwig (R), Chairman; Schrade (R), Vice Chairman; Bradley (R), Burns (D), Collier (D), Grunsky (R), Miller (D), Short (D), Stevens (R).

JUDICIARY (13)—Grunsky (R), Chairman; Stevens (R), Vice Chairman; Beilenson (D), Bradley (R), Cologne (R), Danielson (D), Deukmejian (R), Dolwig (R), Harmer (R), Lagomarsino (R), Moscone (D), Sherman (R), Song (D).

LABOR (5)—Petris (D), Chairman; Harmer (R), Vice Chairman; Cusanovich (R), Deukmejian (R), Song (D).

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION (5)—Carrell (D), Chairman; Bradley (R), Burgener (R), Deukmejian (R), Dills (D).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (11)—Bradley (R), Chairman; Moscone (D), Vice Chairman; Alquist (D), Beilenson (D), Burgener (R), Coombs (R), Richardson (R), Rodda (D), Schmitz (R), Walsh (D), Wedworth (D).

MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS (5)—Schmitz (R), Chairman; Whetmore (R), Vice Chairman; Burgener (R), Cusanovich (R), Danielson (D).

NATURAL RESOURCES (11)—Lagomarsino (R), Chairman; Alquist (D), Vice Chairman; Coombs (R), Deukmejian (R), Dills (D), Marler (R), Mills (D), Moscone (D), Petris (D), Way (R), Wedworth (D).

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY (7)—Beilenson (D), Chairman; Song (D), Vice Chairman; Cusanovich (R), Kennick (D), Petris (D), Sherman (R), Whetmore (R).

PUBLIC UTILITIES (7)—Danielson (D), Chairman; Kennick (D), Vice Chairman; Carrell (D), Cologne (R), Dills (D), Moscone (D), Whetmore (R).

REVENUE AND TAXATION (13)—Stiern (D), Chairman; Deukmejian (R), Vice Chairman; Bradley (R), Burns (D), Carrell (D), Collier (D), Coombs (R), Grunsky (R), McAteer (D), Miller (D), Schrade (R), Teale (D), Way (R).

RULES (5)—Burns (D), Chairman; McCarthy (R), Vice Chairman; Kennick (D), Schrade (R), Teale (D).

SOCIAL WELFARE (7)—Burgener (R), Chairman; Richardson (R), Vice Chairman; Beilenson (D), Dymally (D), Rodda (D), Schmitz (R), Stevens (R).

TRANSPORTATION (13)—Collier (D), Chairman; McCarthy (R), Vice Chairman; Alquist (D), Carrell (D), Cusanovich (R), Dills (D), Dolwig (R), Kennick (D), Marler (R), Mills (D), Moscone (D), Short (D), Walsh (D).

WATER RESOURCES (9)—Cologne (R), Chairman; Petris (D), Vice Chairman; Dymally (D), Harmer (R), Marler (R), Mills (D), Richardson (R), Rodda (D), Way (R).

JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION — Joint Rules (7)*—Cusanovich (R), Petris (D).
*Includes the five Rules Committee members.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

SCA 1 Whetmore (Ed.) Provides that a director of Education shall be appointed, and shall serve at the pleasure of the State Board of Education instead of having an elected Superintendent of Public Instruction. Removes Legislature's discretion to provide for appointment or election of a State Board of Education and requires the Legislature to provide for the election of 16 members to the State Board of Education by districts composed of 5 contiguous assembly districts with terms of 8 years. Continues present superintendent and board members in office. Jan. 5.

ED—Bad
SCA 2 Cologne (Gov. Eff.) Adds Sec. 2.5, Art. V, Cal. Const. Limits a person to two elected terms as Governor. Limits a person who has served more than 2 years of someone else's term to one elected term. Jan. 5.

MI—Bad
SCA 3 Dymally (Elect.) Lowers voting age from 21 to 18. Jan. 10.

EL—Watch