



California AFL-CIO News

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Cranston Hits 'RTW' as Threat To Economy

Alan Cranston, Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate has responded to a threatening letter from an employer-dominated organization that is attempting to promote deceptively labeled "right-to-work" legislation in California by pledging to work "with all the zeal I have to combat this hypocritical anti-labor scheme."

Addressing a reception for labor editors and officials at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles last week, Cranston denounced so-called "right-to-work" legislation as "a threat not only to all organized labor but to the health of the country's economy."

Cranston told the audience that he had been saving a communication he had received from "Californians for Right to Work" for the edification of the labor leaders.

He said it warned "of dire
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Union Appeals For Boycott of Kayser-Roth

Although the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union of America won a representational election at the Kayser-Roth Textile firm in Dayton, Tennessee, more than three years ago despite the fact that dozens of workers were discharged and other forms of coercion were used to try to destroy the union, the company has since "flatly refused to bargain in good faith,"

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**For A Look at
Nixon's Record
See Page 3**

Fed Council Drafts Policy Stands For '68 Convention

Programs for progress in a broad range of social and economic areas are spelled out in 15 policy statements approved by the Executive Council of the California Labor Federation this week for submission to the delegates to the Federation's seventh convention which opens at the Sacramento Memorial Auditorium next Monday, September 23.

The convention, the second to be held in Sacramento since

the merger of the State AFL and the CIO in 1958 expected to attract 1500 delegates from affiliated AFL-CIO unions throughout the state. The Federation's third convention in 1960 was also held in Sacramento.

Meeting in executive session since Wednesday at the El Dorado Hotel, headquarters hotel for the convention, the 37-member council also reviewed final plans for the convention.

The biennial statewide conclave will open at 10:00 a.m. Monday at the Sacramento Memorial Auditorium.

Among the speakers to address the first day session is State Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch, who is scheduled to speak Monday afternoon.

Charles Hitch, President of the University of California and James Lee, President of the California State Building
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9 Propositions to Be on Nov. 5 Election Ballot

California voters will be confronted with at least nine propositions on the general election ballot on November 5.

For the information of Federation affiliates and other trade unionists, here is a run-down on the nine propositions:

Proposition No. 1—Constitutional Revision — If adopted would complete the second of three phases of the work of the California Constitutional Revision Commission created in 1962 to update, modernize and shorten the California Constitution. Among other things it would allow the legislature to choose some method other than direct election by the people of the State Superintendent of

Public Instruction and would also allow the legislature to increase the membership of the State Public Utilities Commission. It would also make various changes in the State Constitution relating to schools,
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Support Urged For Her-Ex Strike

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany received a boycott report from four touring Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strikers and urged all unions and union members to give the 2,000 embattled Hearst employees they

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Food Caravan To Delano Set For Sept. 28

The next caravan to carry food, funds and heartening moral support to California farm workers in the Delano area who have been fighting for more than three years now merely to win the same collective bargaining rights already taken for granted by most workers throughout the nation, is scheduled for Saturday, September 28.

The caravan will leave in two sections: One section departs from 568 47th Street in Oakland at 7:00 a.m.; the other from the San Francisco Labor

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Solon Warns of Drive to Weaken Unions

The nation's most powerful employer organizations have begun a large-scale, well-financed drive to destroy the National Labor Relations Act and weaken unions.

They've hired one of Ameri-

ca's biggest public relations firms to try to convince the nation that unions are "too strong" and that the National Labor Relations Board has been outrageously pro-union.

The drive is frankly tied to the hope that the November elections will put into office a Congress which will pass an employer-written labor law and a President who will sign it.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) terms this employer campaign "serious and dangerous" in an article in the September issue of the American Federationist,
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Nine Propositions OK'd For Vote On Nov. 5 Ballot

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state institutions and public buildings, cities and counties, corporations and public utilities, water use, state civil service and procedures for future constitutional revisions. It is embodied in Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 30.

Proposition No. 2—Assessment of Publicly Owned Property Located Outside Boundaries—Would provide that after 1968 lands located outside of the county, city and county, or municipal corporation owning same, which were taxable when acquired, shall be assessed in accordance with prescribed formula based on total population and assessed value in the state. Its aim is to insure that publicly owned land held by one municipality but located in another will not be taxed at an exorbitant or unfair rate. This proposition is embodied in Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 10.

Proposition No. 3—Higher Education Bond Act—Would provide a \$250 million bond issue, with \$200 million tagged for higher educational facilities and \$50 million for renewal and

rehabilitation of urban schools. It is embodied in SB 705.

Proposition No. 4—Simplify personal income tax reporting and collection—Would permit the legislature to provide for the reporting and collecting of California personal income taxes by reference to federal laws but prohibits change in state rates based on future federal rates. It is embodied in Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 18.

Proposition No. 5—Loans for Non-Profit Hospital Facilities—Would authorize the legislature to insure or guarantee loans to non-profit corporations and public agencies to construct, improve and/or repair any public or non-profit hospital. It is embodied in Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 28.

Proposition No. 6—Taxation of Premiums on Retirement Benefits of Public and Non-Profit Educational Institutions—Would permit the legislature to exclude from the base of the gross premium tax on insurance companies, those premiums on contracts providing for retirement benefits for persons employed by public schools, pub-

lic educational institutions of collegiate grade, or school or non-profit organizations engaged in scientific research. It is embodied in Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 34.

Proposition No. 7—Allocation of State Funds to Local Government—Would permit the legislature to provide that money allocated from the state general fund to any county, city and county, or city may be used for local purposes. It would permit local governments to use state funds for purely local purposes as well as state-prescribed purposes, including state cigarette and fuel tax funds. It is embodied in Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 20.

Proposition No. 8—Apportionment of Local Sales and Use Tax—Would permit the legislature to authorize counties, cities and counties, and cities to contract to apportion between themselves revenues derived from the sales or use tax imposed by them which is collected by the state so long as the voters of each local entity approved the contract by majority vote. Such contracts may provide that the recipient

of such funds may use them for the same purposes as its own revenues.

Proposition No. 9—Property Tax Rate Limitation —Would limit the ad valorem tax burden on all property after July 1, 1969 to one percent of the market value for property-related services (defined as all costs except those for education and welfare) plus 80 percent of base cost of people-related services (defined as the cost of education and welfare) with the percentage of the base cost for people-related services reduced 20 percent annually and eliminated after July 1, 1973.

This proposition, popularly known as the "Watson Initiative" is an initiative constitutional amendment that, after July 1, 1973, would require the total cost of education, at all levels, and welfare to be borne by the state government.

The rundown above is an unofficial list of the propositions to appear on the November 5 general election ballot. The official ballot pamphlet prepared by the Secretary of State's office is not expected to be available until about September 20.

Solon Warns of Drive to Weaken Unions

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the AFL-CIO's magazine.

The article is based on a speech Morse made in the Senate in which he warned that "if this campaign succeeds, I fear that it will lead to a new era of labor strife which will merely add to our already lengthy list of national problems."

Morse traces the buildup of the drive to gut the NLRB to the 1965 appointment of a "blue ribbon" committee of management lawyers by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Its report is a 167-page analysis of proposed amendments to the present labor law and, Morse says, "it is punctuated by broadside attacks on the integrity of decisions of the NLRB and the federal courts."

While agreeing that "the legislative remedy should be aimed at the chief offender, the NLRB itself," the management lawyers were apparently

divided on whether the labor board's jurisdiction over unfair labor practice cases should be transferred to a new national labor court or to the regular district courts. Either solution would be satisfactory, the committee said.

Morse gives this summary of the employer-proposed "ripper" amendments:

They "begin by deleting from the policy objectives in the law's present preamble any reference to protecting self-organization and freedom of association.

"They go from there to limit the scope of the bargaining obligation, to restrict the board's power in unit determinations, to toughen a number of sections limiting labor's conduct, to ease various restrictions on employers, to confine the board's none-too-strong remedial authority within much narrower limits, to change the venue provisions for court review and to reverse over a score of Su-

preme Court, courts of appeals and board decisions in leading cases."

Morse noted that "however profitable for lawyers, this wrecking operation, based as it is on faulty and distorted analysis, would undoubtedly produce new instabilities and conflicts which would severely damage our labor-management progress."

Morse documents the role of the Hill & Knowlton public relations firm, which has a reputation as an "image maker" for conservative interests. These, Morse told the Senate, have included the gun lobby, the tobacco lobby, the steel industry in the 1937, 1952 and 1959 strikes, the oil and gas lobby in the early 1950s.

The Oregon senator agrees that some amendments are needed to the National Labor Relations Act. The amendments needed, Morse stressed, would strengthen rather than weaken "the objectives of sound labor legislation."

CORRECTION

An error has been found in the "Voting Records on Key California State Assembly and Senate Roll Call Votes" which was sent out to all affiliates as an insert in the California AFL-CIO News earlier this month.

Assemblyman Frank Murphy, Jr., (R-Santa Cruz), was recorded as "NV" or Not Voting on SB 576, a Federation-backed bill to protect wage-earning motion picture projectionists from liability for arrest in cases involving movie censorship. This was incorrect. Assemblyman Murphy not only voted right on this bill but actively supported the measure on the Assembly floor.

Accordingly, Assemblyman Murphy's voting record should be corrected to indicate his "R" (Right) vote on the 16th of the 18 Assembly roll call votes tallied and his cumulative total should be corrected to read 13 Right and 5 Wrong. This gives him the best voting record in behalf of working people of any Republican assemblyman in the state.

A New Look at Nixon's Public Record

Republican Presidential candidate Richard Milhous Nixon has been out of office for eight years and, as a result, his record in public office has been largely forgotten.

But California voters as well as voters throughout the nation have a vague uneasiness about Nixon—about Nixon as a poor loser who engages in tirades against the press; about Nixon's private slush fund that rocked the nation during the 1952 Presidential campaign; and about the compact of silence he has apparently won from the reactionary right wing within his own party.

The so-called "new Nixon," who is carefully pacing himself to make sure he doesn't become tired and irritable and lapse into his old self again, is now striking near-progressive stances on a number of critical issues confronting this nation's voters.

Like the question of whether a zebra can change its stripes, the question confronting voters this year is whether Nixon has in fact done an about face on many aspects of his entire public record or whether he is merely assuming new postures for political expediency.

To permit voters to weigh the new posture the Republican candidate is attempting to project against his public record, about which he seldom speaks, here is that record — a voting record 87 percent in opposition to the best interests of working people and the social needs of the nation, according to key votes tallied by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education during the years he served as U. S. Representative, Senator and presiding officer of the Senate as Vice President:

- Nixon's dismal voting record on all issues was exceeded only by his record of contempt for working men and women on issues directly affecting working conditions and in the field of labor-management relations. He is recorded as voting against the workman on 14 out of 15 key votes in this area of labor legislation.

- Nixon cast 6 votes restricting the rights of workers in connection with the Taft-Hartley Act. These included votes for passage of this anti-labor law, in opposition to its repeal, and in favor of applying the act's injunction provisions against the steelworkers after the giant steel corporations refused to accept a Wage Stabilization Board decision in 1952.

- On minimum wage issues, Nixon voted to remove a million workers from the protection of the federal wage-hour law. He voted for the Portal-to-Portal Act to permit employers to escape penalties and liabilities for violations of the Walsh-Healy, Bacon-Davis and Fair Labor Standards Acts. While vice-president, Nixon even voted for the infamous Knowland amendment to scuttle procedures to determine prevailing wage rates on public works.

- Nixon cast three anti-labor votes to subvert the Labor Department's services to workers,

including two votes against sorely needed appropriations and one backing an employer-inspired move to transfer the U.S. Employment Service out of the department.

- Nixon voted during the Korean War to strip the Wage Stabilization Board of its powers to help settle labor disputes.

- Nixon climaxed his anti-labor record with a tie-breaking vote in the Senate in 1959 on a Goldwater motion which converted the Senate's anti-racketeering bill into an anti-labor vehicle paving the way for enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

On matters of public interest concerning the social needs of the entire nation, Nixon compiled the following record of faithful service and obedience to the special interests of the few:

- On tax matters, Nixon cast 11 consecutive votes serving the wealthy and corporate interests of the nation.

- In the housing area, Nixon voted 5 times to block programs designed to provide public and private housing to meet the needs of low and middle income families priced out of the market by the high interest rate policies he championed.

- On public power issues, Nixon voted consistently on 5 occasions for the private power

interests against low cost public power for consumers and industry.

- On general consumer issues Nixon voted 10 out of 12 times to the detriment of the buying public and in favor of those who would cheat the consumers.

- On social security proposals, Nixon voted twice, without any offsetting favorable votes, against providing adequate benefits for senior citizens who have contributed a lifetime to the building of their country.

- On civil rights measures, Nixon registered three key votes against equal rights for all Americans.

- In the field of education, Nixon cast the tie-breaking vote against aid to school construction and teachers' salaries in the School Assistance Act of 1960.

- On foreign policy, Mr. Nixon has voted almost consistently to weaken America's ability to withstand Communist subversion abroad. This included a vote in 1950, prior to the invasion of South Korea, against a measure which would have provided \$60 million in economic aid to the Korean nation.

- In crucial areas such as small business and veterans' affairs, Nixon has also compiled an unbroken record against the public interest.

Union Appeals For Boycott of Kayser-Roth

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according to TWUA General President William Pollock.

As a result, the union is appealing to all trade unionists and friends of labor to decline to purchase all Kayser-Roth products sold under the following brands:

Women's hosiery: Schiaparelli; Supp-Hose; Kayser; Sapphire; Phoenix; Bachelor Girl; Mojud; and Fascination.

Men's hosiery and underwear: Esquire Socks; Supp-Hose Underwear; Bachelor's Friend; Supp-Hose; and Slendo.

Children's Products: Kayser; Fruit of the Loom; and Mojud.

Slippers: Jiffies; Mercury; and Catalina Bathing Suits.

Pollock pointed out that the decision to undertake a nationwide boycott campaign of Kayser-Roth hosiery products wasn't initiated until the union had exhausted every other alternative and was forced to call an unfair labor practice strike on May 6, 1968.

He pointed out that the company has not only flatly refused to bargain in good faith but that it has refused to agree to any type of arbitration, check-off or any other standard provision of a union contract.

Many of the workers make only the federal minimum wage, fringe benefits are grossly substandard and working conditions "are deplorable," he explained.

The union is urging all AFL-CIO affiliates to adopt resolutions endorsing the Kayser-Roth boycott and to publicize the boycott in every way possible.

The struggle to organize workers in textile plants, which are largely concentrated in southern states saddled with wage-depressing "right to work laws" such as Tennessee, has been an on-going battle for the past 20 years.

The support of trade unionists throughout the nation is vital to the Kayser-Roth strike at the Dayton, Tennessee, plant where 500 striking workers are solidly behind the union because the giant Kayser-Roth chain employs over 26,000 workers in 117 plants, the union explained.

Meany Asks Full Support for L.A. Her-Ex Strike

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represent "the fullest possible support."

The delegation, which started a cross-country tour Aug. 7, brought Meany up to date on developments since June, when the AFL-CIO Executive Council established a special strike relief fund with a \$25,000 donation.

"Contributions to this fund are now needed more than ever," the AFL-CIO president said. "The determination of these strikers has earned the admiration of the labor movement. Every union has a stake in the defeat of this key attack on trade unionism in the nation's most populous state," he added.

Two unions on the Hearst paper — the Newspaper Guild and the Machinists — walked out Dec. 15 when contract negotiations reached a dead end. Eight other unions were locked out by Hearst, said the strikers, who will have traveled 35,000 miles by Oct. 30 telling the story of the boycott against Hearst publications and 12 major advertisers.

The boycott team includes Michael Mulcahy of the Printing Pressmen, Jack Dyer of the ITU Mailers, Stan Progar and Richard Houdek of the Newspaper Guild.

They reported that picketing goes on around the clock at the Los Angeles plant, where 300 professional strikebreakers produce one edition a day that is studded with errors and at least 24 hours behind competitors on the news.

The delegation, questioned at a press conference at ANG headquarters, said Hearst is not engaged in good faith bargaining but conducts token negotiations to avoid refusal to bargain charges.

They reported that the struck paper has lost \$40 million in revenues and 5 million lines of advertising and has a press run of 450,000 papers a day but paid circulation of an estimated 222,000 — down two thirds from normal home delivery and street sale totals.

Hearst has rejected all offers of mediation.

Fed Council Drafts Policy Stands for Delegates' Action

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Trades Council, are scheduled to address the Tuesday morning session and U. S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz is scheduled to speak Tuesday afternoon.

Other speakers of both state and national prominence will be announced later.

The titles of the 15 policy statements approved for submission to the delegates by the Executive Council this week reflect the broad range of interests encompassed by the state's trade unionists. They are: Full Employment and the Economy; Unemployment Insurance; Unemployment Disability Insurance; Workmen's Compensation; Taxation; Labor Legislation; Agricultural Labor; Civil Rights; Housing; Education; Social Security; Social Welfare; Foreign Policy; Natural Resources; and Consumer Protection.

Among other things, they call for:

- A major overhaul of the entire state tax structure, including significant property tax relief to aid hard-pressed homeowners and low-income renters.

- Enactment of a state-level Fair Labor Standards Act with universal coverage, a minimum wage of \$2.25 and a standard workweek of 35 hours with doubletime for overtime.

- Legislation to ban the use of professional strikebreakers in California.

- Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

- Extension of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers.

- Federal legislation to close "the many loopholes now benefiting special interest groups at the expense of wage and salary earners."

- Condemnation of the Soviet Union aggression in Czechoslovakia.

- Reaffirmation of U. S. policy in Southeast Asia, including support of the Paris peace talks and the President's efforts to end the war in Viet Nam on an honorable basis, with assurances that the Vietnamese people have the right of self-determination.

- Support for the United Nations as the world's "only realistic hope for lasting, constructive peace" and for all efforts to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons.

- Legislation to require the Federal Reserve Board to act in harmony with the economic policies of the administration.

- Establishment at the federal level of an income maintenance program to guarantee for all in need a floor under which family income would not fall.

- Improvements in the state's unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and disability insurance programs.

- Massive and immediate programs to raze the ghettos; build low-cost housing; provide training to upgrade the skills of minority group members; and immediate action to ban discrimination in the administration of justice.

- More federal aid to education at all levels from pre-kindergarten through adult education.

- Creation of a national health insurance system financed on a tripartite basis by workers, employers and the federal government.

- A 50 percent boost in social security benefits.

- Creation of a national minimum standard for public assistance payments.

- Consumer legislation to provide effective inspection of poultry and fish; probe the insurance industry; curb the excessive cost of prescription drugs; amend the Food and Drug Act to assure that all drugs and cosmetics sold for human use meet prescribed standards of safety and quality; and an investigation of the "ever-spiralling cost of medical care, particularly in hospitals."

- Amendment of the federal reclamation law to provide that "no money shall be appropriated to build any water delivery system until all excess landowners (over 160 acres for any individual; over 320 acres for man and wife), sign recordable contracts agreeing to sell their excess holdings."

Food Caravan To Delano Set For Sept. 28

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Temple at 2940 16th Street at Capp near Mission at 8:00 a.m.

Trade unionists and others planning to participate in the caravan or wishing to contribute food or funds should call area code 415-655-3256 after 7 p.m. or between 8 and 9 a.m.

All persons joining the caravan are invited to bring their sleeping bag and stay overnight at the farm workers' Filipino Hall.

Food items particularly needed are: flour, meat, canned fruit, oatmeal, dry cereals, dried pinto beans, rice and detergents.

If you can't join the caravan, checks, payable to the Delano Food Fund, may be sent to P.O. Box 130, Delano, Calif.

Cranston Hits 'RTW' as Threat To Economy

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political consequences to me if I should fall under the influence of — and I quote — 'a handful of irresponsible labor union professionals . . . who view compulsory unionism as a tool to extract countless sums of money from unwilling workers'."

The Democratic nominee said he viewed "with irony" the fact that the organization apparently was so completely uninformed about his union views and "my knowledge of labor problems that it would believe I might swallow such juvenile propaganda."

Noting that the goal of so-called "right-to-work" legislation is "of course to destroy unions and thereby break the power of organized workers to bargain successfully in their own behalf," Cranston said:

"Thankfully, we have no such law in California, which is a paramount reason why wages and working conditions have not suffered here as they have in every one of the 19 states where 'right-to-work' legislation has become law."