



California AFL-CIO News

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

Executive Secretary-Treasurer
THOS. L. PITTS

Jan. 10, 1969
Vol. 11—No. 2

NLRB Delays Hearing on Her-Ex Vote

A hearing on an attempt by the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner management to negate a representational election held last month that included striking, locked-out and strikebreaking employees at the paper has been delayed until January 20 at the request of the National Labor Relations Board.

The hearing had been scheduled for January 6 but an attorney for the striking and locked out unions involved said it was delayed because the NLRB's man who was to handle it had been floored by the flu.

The attorney, Lester G. Ostrov, explained this week that: "First, the National Labor Relations Board thought the case important enough that it wanted the Washington office rather than the Los Angeles office to handle the case.

"Second, the NLRB's man in Washington had the flu. He wanted to be fully prepared but was not able to be by January 6 because of the flu.

"I feel that the delay has not hurt us in any respect," Ostrov said.

At issue is the status of more than a thousand striking and

(Continued on Page 3)

A Look at New Lt. Governor's Voting Record

Representative Edwin Reinecke, the conservative Republican Congressman who was appointed Lieutenant Governor of California this week by Governor Ronald Reagan, has compiled a COPE voting record of one Right and 25 Wrong during his four years in Congress.

Reinecke, named to replace Lieutenant Governor Robert Finch who is to become U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, voted during the 90th Congress:

- Against a proposal to con-

(Continued on Page 4)

Reagan To Seek Farm Labor Law

Governor Ronald Reagan called on the state's lawmakers this week to enact legislation to afford farm workers the right to representational elections but avoided any reference to the farm worker's right to the full collective bargaining rights accorded most other workers in the nation.

In his 35-minute State of the State address to a joint session of the legislature Tuesday, Reagan said he intended to "seek and support legislation in the area of farm labor-management relations."

Such legislation, he said, "will establish ground rules to supervise free elections to de-

(Continued on Page 4)

'69 Legislative Roster To Go To Press Soon

The California Labor Federation's 1969 Roster of California's Legislative Representatives will go to press as soon as all legislative committees have been named and their meeting schedules posted.

The handy pocket-sized roster provides the district number, name, party affiliation, address, occupation and geographical area represented by California's 38 congressional representatives, 40 state senators and 80 assemblymen.

It also includes the weekly schedule of meetings of the various committees of both the upper and lower houses of the state legislature and the committees on which each state legislator serves.

One copy of the roster will be sent to each Federation affiliate.

(Continued on Page 2)

State Solons Convene, Elect Rules Committees

For the first time in 10 years, the Republican party held a slim voting edge in both houses of the state legislature this week as the 1969 regular session convened.

In the lower house where the GOP margin is 41-39, Robert T. Monagan (R-Stockton) was elected Assembly Speaker, Assemblyman Charles J. Conrad (R-Sherman Oaks) was elected Speaker Pro Tempore, and Assemblyman Don Mulford (R-

Oakland) was elected Chairman of the Assembly Republican caucus.

Former Speaker Jesse M. Unruh (D-Los Angeles) heads Assembly Democrats as minority leader and George N. Zeno- vich (D-Fresno) was elected Democratic caucus chairman.

In the Senate, where the Republican margin is 20-19 with one vacancy due to the untimely death of veteran state Sena-

(Continued on Page 2)

OCAW Strikes Giant Oil Firms in Contract Impasse

More than 60,000 members of the AFL-CIO Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union across the nation are on strike against a number of the nation's heavily subsidized major oil companies today after more than six months of union negotiating efforts to reach a settlement without a strike.

The strike started Saturday, January 4 after the oil companies failed to make any meaningful response to the union's extension of its initial January 1 strike deadline.

OCAW President A. F. Gros- piron pointed out that the union had presented its proposals in mid-July but that as of the initial January 1 deadline some companies "have not come forth with a single counter proposal nor offered a red cent in improvements."

Other companies, he said,

have offered only "roughly a third" of what the union is seeking in wage and fringe benefit improvements for its members.

"This is ridiculous," Gros- piron declared.

"This highly favored indus- try, petted and pampered by the government and the public,

the most profitable of major in- dustries, is offering to spend less money on its workers than less profitable industries and even non-profit enterprises are spending," he pointed out.

Gros- piron has been voted au- thority to call strikes against some or all of the oil firms with expired contracts. To date major oil companies struck in- clude: Standard, Phillips, Un- ion, Shell, Texaco, Gulf, Amer- ican, Cities Service, Sinclair, Continental and Frontier.

(Continued on Page 2)

INST OF IND
UNIV OF CALIF
2521 CHANN
INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL
RELATIONS LIBRARY
JAN 11 1969

OCAW Strikes Giant Oil Firms in Contract Impasse

(Continued from Page 1)

In California OCAW members are picketing by both land and sea and union spokesmen in the San Francisco Bay Area reported that picket boats had succeeded in preventing the loading of one tanker ship and turning back several oil barges.

While members of the Teamster's Union are refusing to cross picket lines, a union spokesman said that a non-union truck driver in Rodeo stopped his truck after driving through a picket line and threatened the pickets with a revolver.

Another picket, Richard Elsworth Jones, 50, was run over by a tanker truck while on picket duty at the Standard Oil Company's loading ramp at Avon last Sunday and is hospitalized with multiple fractures and possible internal injuries.

The union has filed a petition

in Contra Costa County Superior Court against Standard Oil seeking an injunction to prevent interference with peaceful picketing. Contra Costa County Superior Court Judge Robert J. Cooney has set January 24 for a hearing on the petition.

A statement issued by OCAW Local 1-561 gave the following account of Jones' injury.

"A Standard Oil truck driven by Warren Sears crossed the OCAW picket line under the urging of the Standard official and struck and ran down a picket. The driver sped into the plant with Jones under the truck.

"One of the pickets, outraged at this action, attacked a company official who had waved the truck on over Jones' body. While this was going on a deputy sheriff Farrell Shatswell clubbed the picket over the head.

"The picket was arrested and later bailed out. The driver of the truck was removed from the plant under police protection.

tion.

A spokesman for the California Highway Patrol said that the differential of the truck contacted Jones and that the trailer wheels ran over him.

The union is seeking 23-month contracts retroactive to January 1, 1969 that would give the workers wage increases of 72 cents an hour in three steps with additional increases of 25 cents an hour for skilled craftsmen in two installments.

The union's proposals, which were approved by a vote of more than 90 percent of the affected members, also call for increased premium pay for night work; full company payment of the cost of improved pension, insurance, and hospitalization plans; time and one-half paid during vacations to provide a vacation bonus and other improvements.

Picketing is in progress at refineries along the California coast, on Puget Sound in Washington, at a number of huge Texas Oil centers, in Southern Michigan, and at a number of

East Coast refineries, particularly in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The strike is the first nationwide strike of oil industry workers since 1952.

Noting that so far the oil companies have shown "no movement toward a settlement," Ray Davidson, the union's public relations director, said:

"We buttoning down for a long, cold, winter."

Labor Looks at 90th Congress Now Available

A detailed report on the record of the 90th Congress covering 97 legislative issues is now available from the AFL-CIO.

The report, "Labor Looks at the 90th Congress," prepared by the federation's Dept. of Legislation, covers the economy, the urban crisis, welfare, education and health, consumer protection, conservation and natural resources, labor legislation, civil rights and civil liberties, elections and congressional reform and foreign policy.

Single copies of the publication, 77 J, are available free. Bulk copies can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division at 15 cents per copy or \$13.50 per 100 copies.

'69 Legislative Roster To Go To Press Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

Central labor bodies, local unions and other affiliated organizations that want to order quantities of the 1969 Legislative Roster should direct their inquiries immediately to "Rosters, California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, 995 Market Street, San Francisco, 94103."

All inquiries should specify the additional quantity desired and the address to which they should be sent.

The cost for such quantity orders of the rosters is expected to be about \$17.50 per hundred copies.

More Concern Shown For Dental Care

Growing concern about inadequate dental care for many children, particularly those from low-income families, is one of the major findings of a recent study funded by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dr. Viron Diefenbach, Director of the Division of Dental Health of the National Institute of Health, recently said that of 1,500 adults questioned in a random survey, over 70 percent felt that public funds should be provided to insure adequate children's dental care.

About half of those responding to the survey said that children from low-income families should have first call to receive public financial assistance to achieve better care. Commenting on the results of the study and survey Dr. Diefenbach said that "even the poorest child should have his chance for dental health and it is up to us to see that he gets it."

The HEW study also pointed out that about 50 percent of all adults visit dentists annually. This contrasts with only about one-quarter of the nation's adult population some 30 years ago.

State Solons Convene, Elect Rules Committees

(Continued from Page 1)

tor George Miller, Jr., (D-Martinez) on January 1, Senate President Pro Tem Hugh M. Burns (D-Fresno) retained his post despite some dissatisfaction on both sides of the aisle.

Some Democrats were dissatisfied with Burns because he endorsed Republican Richard M. Nixon for President and refused to endorse Democrat Alan Cranston during last year's U. S. Senatorial Campaign.

But an effort to force a vote on Burns' retention was tabled by a 27-12 vote.

An opinion by legislative counsel George H. Murphy held that the Senate could carry on under Burns' leadership without an election so long as no changes are made in the Senate rules and no election is held.

Senator Donald L. Grunsky (R-Watsonville) was elected Republican Caucus Chairman.

The Upper House Rules Committee remained unchanged

after the Republican caucus again chose Senators John F. McCarthy (San Rafael) and Jack Schrade (San Diego) as its members of the five-man Committee chaired by Burns and the Democrats reelected Senators Joseph M. Kennick (Los Angeles) and Stephen P. Teale (West Point).

In the Lower House, Speaker Monagan appointed Eugene A. Chappie (R-Cool) as Rules Committee Chairman and Joe Gonzales (D-Norwalk) as Vice-Chairman. Other Democrats reelected to the Rules Committee by the Democratic caucus are John L. Burton (San Francisco) and John Quimby (Rialto). Other Republicans on the Assembly Rules Committee are: Carl A. Britschgi (Redwood City), Ray E. Johnson (Chico) and Newton R. Russell (Burbank).

Monagan announced Tuesday that he hopes to cut the number of Assembly Standing Committees from 25 to 22 or possibly to 18.

Decent Jobs Held Key To Helping Disadvantaged

The solution to hard-core unemployment is the solid prospect of "decent wages," a union manpower expert says.

That, he contends, is the motivation needed to get the disadvantaged to enter and complete training programs.

Lacking education and job experience, "you have to start from scratch in propelling" them toward jobs, said Julius Rothman, president of the Human Resources Development Institute recently established by the AFL-CIO.

But, Rothman cautioned, "you can't deal with this group in terms of dead-end employment" at menial tasks for "wages so low that they offer no real hope." He stressed the need to develop "job leaders," so that these new workers will be able to move up as they gain skill and experience.

Rothman was questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Radio Network.

The unionist said the initial aim of HRDI will be to help draw together the many existing manpower programs in 50 urban centers around the country, see that they are operating as they should, as well as "move organized labor—our local unions—in the direction of promoting manpower programs on their own." He said the effort is already under way in 10 cities, that 25 more will be in operation by mid-February and the other 15 by April 1.

Rothman praised the international and local unions, building trades councils and other groups for the "excellent co-operation" they are giving the institute's program — "something they needed and wanted."

Heretofore, he said, unions have "sort of felt that manpower programs were business' responsibility, and that while they have been consulted, it's been a sort of second cousin type thing—at arms length."

"From now on," he declared, "we are going to be involved directly and immediately, and closely in the manpower programs at the local community level."

NLRB Delays Hearing On Her-Ex Vote to Jan. 20

(Continued from Page 1)
locked-out workers who have been fighting the multi-million dollar Hearst Corporation for decent wages and working conditions for nearly 13 months.

The representational election was held December 12, 13, and 14, 1968.

Hearst management attempted to block the election, contending that the company had not challenged the union's claim to represent a majority of the Herald-Examiner strikers and non-strikers.

But if the election had been held later, only non-strikers would be eligible under the law to vote in any election the company might seek.

The ballots in the election, which are believed to be heavily pro-union, have been impounded. They will not be counted until after the hearing.

Meanwhile the effect of the strike-lockout was taking its toll on the Herald-Examiner, once the largest evening paper in the nation. Just last month, for the first time in its history, the newspaper officially cut its advertising lineage rates by 20 to 25 cents a line.

The action reflects the extreme loss in circulation suffered by the strikebreaker-produced paper, the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council said.

The council also said that even the scab-supporting retailers—Penneys, Sears, May Co., and The Broadway—have been giving the Herald-Examiner only token ads compared with the huge sections they have been placing with the competing Los Angeles Times.

Contributions to the striking workers continue to come in from local unions and central bodies throughout California and the nation at large. But more are needed.

These contributions represent a recognition by all elements of the labor movement that the adamant position taken by the Herald-Examiner management and its use of professional strikebreakers represents a direct attempt to destroy free collective bargaining not only in the Los Angeles area but to

weaken it throughout the state and nation.

Last month after Federal Judge Warren Ferguson refused the company's attempt to block the union representational election, strike director William R. Robertson observed:

"Hearst's typical delaying tactics have failed again. We can only hope that his mulish challenge of each vote will also fail to deny our people their freedom of choice."

And following the three days of voting, Robertson observed:

"The huge vote indicated to us that the striking and locked out workers are still determined to get a fair shake out of Hearst and are willing to fight as long as it takes."

A number of much smaller papers in the Los Angeles area have already settled for terms substantially higher than Hearst's last offer.

Last April, a three-member public mediation panel appointed by Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty resigned with a statement laying blame for prolongation of the strike squarely at the Hearst management's door.

Fresno, Stockton Jobless Rates High

Only six of the 150 largest manpower centers in the nation were suffering from substantial unemployment at the close of 1968 but two of them were in California, the Labor Department reported this week.

Fresno and Stockton were both saddled with jobless rates of six percent or more, the Department said. The other four areas with substantial joblessness were Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Wheeling, West Virginia; and Mayaguez and Ponce, Puerto Rico.

The fact that only six of the nation's 150 largest manpower centers were in the substantial unemployment category at year's end marked the lowest number in that category since the Department began its present system of classifying unemployment in populous areas in 1955.

Minneapolis Is 100th to Ban Strikebreakers

A milestone in labor's fight to restrict professional strikebreakers was passed when the city of Minneapolis became the 100th U.S. community to approve a Citizens' Job Protection ordinance.

The statute, enacted by the city council, makes it illegal to use professional strikebreakers in local labor disputes. It was introduced by Alderman Lloyd C. Anderson, a member of the Typographical Union.

The ITU and other printing trades unions are pressing the drive to enact such ordinances in cities across the country. Previously they had convinced neighboring St. Paul to pass a similar measure, and after Minneapolis acted, Lincoln, Ill., made it 101.

Earlier, Danville, Ill., had become the 98th city to enact an anti-strikebreaker ordinance. Typically, it makes it illegal to "recruit, procure, supply or refer any person who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment to replace a worker involved in a labor dispute.

Also in violation, under the ordinance, is the person, agency, partnership, firm or or corporation which hires or recruits a strikebreaker in such a dispute. Violators may be fined up to \$500 for each day on which they continue to violate the law.

Knocking on The Door

"On every contented, happy man's doorstep there should be someone with a hammer in his hand who would keep reminding the happy man by knocking that there are unhappy people in the world, and that, however happy he may be, sooner or later life will show him its talons and misfortune will befall him in the form of sickness, poverty and no one will see him or hear him, just as today he neither hears nor sees others."—Anton Chekhov, 1898.

Job Injuries Rising in Retail Food Stores

Your neighborhood supermarket may look like a safe, well-lighted, well-ventilated place to work but the job injury rate in retail food stores is higher than the average rate for the State's manufacturing plants, and has been rising, the State Department of Industrial Relations reported this week.

Each year some 4,700 California supermarket employees are injured seriously enough at work to lose time from their job. Although working in a supermarket is not generally thought of as risking one's life, in the past decade 37 supermarket workers met their death on the job.

One-third of all lost-time supermarket injuries occur in the meat department and are mostly caused by contact with sharp or jagged objects.

Knives are the most frequent source of injury to butchers. Annually, more than 600 retail meat cutters in the State's supermarkets suffer lost-time injuries in handling knives or in using electric saws. While knives cause more injuries, band saws generally inflict more serious wounds, including a substantial number of finger amputations.

Outside the meat department, supermarket employees in all classifications from box boy to store manager are most often injured in lifting, stacking, or boxing merchandise. One third of all lost-time injuries involving such employees are back strains. In industry generally, back strains account for about one-fifth of the lost-time injuries.

Additional information on work-connected injuries in California's supermarkets is summarized in the most recent quarterly report, **Work Injuries in California**, released this week by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research.

Hardcore Jobless Aided

Nearly half—or 49%—of the men and women learning job skills in the Labor Department's classroom training projects this past summer had been unemployed for six months or longer prior to training.

Reagan To Seek Farm Labor Law

(Continued from Page 1)
termine first if the workers want to be represented by a labor union or association and if they do, to choose which one without fear, intimidation or reprisal."

But he indicated his opposition to full free collective bargaining rights for farm workers when he said that:

"This legislation should spell out the role that arbitration should play and it should clearly establish a prohibition of strikes and other work stoppages in harvest and other critical times."

What was meant by "other critical times" was not spelled out.

It appeared too that Reagan's call for legislation in the farm labor management relations field was prompted in part by apprehensions over the possibility of more adequate legislation being enacted on the federal level since the Governor prefaced his remarks on the farm labor issue by saying.

"If we don't we may be forced soon to march to yet another federal drum beat."

The AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has been fighting for free representational elections for farm workers for years but the state's agribusiness interests have steadfastly opposed them. But in more than a dozen representational elections in which the UFWOC has participated, the UFWOC has won consistently, usually by an overwhelming margin.

Reagan also said that he would "look favorably upon proposals to establish a more formalized process of resolving disagreements between government and public employees as long as the approach is suitable to the constitutional and statutory framework."

"I would, however, be critical of proposals that would harm the cooperative spirit this state now enjoys with its employees," he said.

In other areas, Reagan said he would present legislative programs dealing with such priority areas as education, transportation, law enforce-

ment, conservation, tax reform, government reorganization and welfare and Medi-Cal reform.

He pledged a continuation of local property tax relief and a substantial personal income tax reduction and said that "under no circumstances will I support or sign into law any tax increase."

Among other things, he called for legislation:

- To make it a crime for vendors of Medi-Cal services to defraud or abuse the program.

- To crackdown on narcotics and drug abuses.

- To authorize a half cent local sales tax in the three Bay Area Rapid Transit District counties of Alameda, Contra Costa and San Francisco for a four-year period to eliminate the BART deficit.

He also again voiced support for some form of tuition or increased fees at California state colleges and universities.

In addition, Reagan said he would seek "an omnibus program" to assure the safety and security of the state's educational institutions, including legislation to increase the legal penalties for assaults on teachers and students, strengthen trespass laws "to keep troublemakers off campus," and provide for the expulsion of students or the dismissals of teachers who interfere with the educational process.

Commenting on the Summer Youth Employment programs, the Governor said that he would submit a legislative program designed to remove "existing employment barriers," that keep many young people from working. He did not elaborate on just what these "employment barriers" were.

In the welfare field he noted that the monthly average of individuals on the state's welfare rolls was 107,000 greater in 1968 than at the end of 1967 and that state funds involved had climbed by \$40 million.

He said he would seek legislation to permit those on the welfare rolls who cannot be rehabilitated to be covered by an automated system of administration to reduce administrative red tape and permit a greater

A Look at Lt. Governor's Voting Record

(Continued from Page 1)
sider President Johnson's rat control program (July 20, 1967).

- In favor of a move to chop \$100 million from anti-poverty funds that would have forced the closing of 13 Job Corps centers and sharply slashed the Headstart Program for disadvantaged children. (June 20, 1968).

- In favor of compulsory arbitration in the rail shop workers dispute (July 17, 1967).

- Against a motion to require intra-state meat plant operations to meet federal standards (November 29, 1967).

- Against passage of the omnibus housing bill that calls for construction of 1.7 million new or rehabilitated housing units for low and moderate income families in the next three years (July 10, 1968).

- In favor of a crippling amendment to the anti-poverty food stamp program, one of the most humane of all federal programs.

Although Democrats had a slight registration edge (49 to 46 percent) in Reinecke's 27th Congressional District in the November 1968 election, the district is viewed as a "safe" Republican district.

part of the funds allocated to welfare to be used for rehabilitative programs.

But he also said that he would seek to "adopt a method of closed-end appropriations for welfare expenditures." This would mean that any expenditure in excess of the set amount would require legislative approval. The built-in hazard of such an approach, however, is that, periodically, many citizens desperately in need of aid may be totally denied such help.

Youths Leaving Farm

It's still difficult to keep the young folks down on the farm. A Labor Department report shows that from 1950 to 1960 about 80 percent of the population depletion in rural counties occurred among people under 30.