



# California AFL-CIO News

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## Take a Look at Sen. Murphy's Voting Record

Although Senator George Murphy (R) has been in office nearly five years, a California poll conducted by Mervin D. Field disclosed last week that only one out of every four California voters think Murphy is doing a good job and a full one-third don't know enough about him to pass judgment.

To help California voters get a better focus on Senator Murphy's performance, the California AFL-CIO News this week reviews his voting record in a special story on Page 2.

Nationally, next year's U.S. senatorial elections could have fateful consequences for trade unionists and other middle and low-income wage and salary earners because many of the 33 U.S. Senate seats at stake are presently occupied by progressive, forward-thinking lawmakers.

Since reactionary forces throughout the nation have already made it clear that they intend to go all-out in an attempt to oust both Republican and Democratic senators they regard as too liberal, California trade unionists and other citizens are urged to weigh Senator Murphy's record carefully against their own personal philosophy and self-interest.

## It's Union Label Week Sept. 1-7

Next week—September 1 through 7, 1969—is UNION LABEL WEEK.

This one week out of the year is designated annually by the AFL-CIO and its Union Label and Service Trades Department to call general public attention to the fact that the purchasing power of union members is a force for good in

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## LABOR DAY MESSAGE

# Apollo Triumph Shows Way To Meet U.S. Needs

By THOS. L. PITTS  
Secretary-Treasurer

California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

Barely six weeks ago, our nation's technical know-how eclipsed all of its previous very substantial achievements by placing men on the moon—an accomplishment that's somewhat comparable in its implications to Christopher Columbus' voyage to the New World in 1492.

As we celebrate Labor Day, 1969 this weekend, trade unionists—whether mem-

bers of the unions directly involved in our space efforts of the past decade or not—can take particular pride in the flawless performance of the Apollo 11 flight because it was a 100 percent union-made project in keeping with our national policy of encouraging free trade unions and free collective bargaining.

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## Special Interests Block Appointee to FDA Post

For the second time in about three months, special private interests have apparently succeeded in blocking another appointment to a key federal post, press reports indicated this week.

Last May the American Medical Association was generally credited (?) with blocking the appointment of Dr. John Knowles as Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, even though Dr. Knowles, a strong advocate of public medicine, was the choice of Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch.

So this week the apparent success of special interests in the drug industry in blocking the appointment of Dr. John

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## Rising Role of Minorities in Apprenticeships

New enrollees in the California apprenticeship program during 1969 are being drawn from the Negro, Mexican-American and other minority

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## Give to Red Cross To Aid 'Camille' Victims, Fed Asks

A strong appeal for financial contributions to aid the thousands left homeless by the devastation wreaked on Southeastern and Gulf Coast states by Hurricane Camille last week has just been issued by the California State AFL-CIO.

In a letter sent to all AFL-CIO affiliates last Friday, Thos. L. Pitts, the Federation's Secretary-Treasurer, urged local unions and central bodies to send their contributions directly to the American Red Cross, Western Area, 1550 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. 94101.

Noting that the AFL-CIO

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## More Workers Taking Social Security Benefits Early

Almost half the men who retired under social security last year were under 65—a surprisingly large number to choose

the reduced benefits of early retirement, the Social Security Administration has reported.

Early retirement benefits

averaged about 17 percent lower than the full social security payments at age 65, the SSA noted. This meant an average monthly benefit of \$95.50 for early retirees compared with \$115 for those who waited until 65 before retiring.

The option for men to retire at 62 at reduced benefits be-

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# What's Sen. Murphy Done for -- or to -- You Since 1964?

California's Senior Senator, George Murphy, has been in office nearly five years but a recent California poll conducted by Mervin D. Field found that about one-third of the state's voters "do not know enough about him to pass judgment upon his performance as Senator."

To help fill this void, here is a rundown on 24 roll call votes taken from the Congressional Record, the official publication of the U.S. Congress, covering the 89th and 90th Congresses from 1965 through 1968. Senator Murphy is judged RIGHT (R) or WRONG (W) on the basis of the official AFL-CIO position on the issue.

On a cumulative basis, Senator Murphy voted "Wrong" 19 times, "Right" four times, and was "absent and not paired" on one vote. The last item should be of particular interest to retired union members and other senior citizens.

That's because Senator Murphy failed to vote on November 21, 1967 when reactionary forces attempted to cripple the Senate Social Security bill, which was greatly superior to a House-passed bill, by pushing for an amendment to cut the benefits to the level of the House bill. Despite Senator Murphy's failure to vote, the amendment was defeated.

**On Farm Labor**—Murphy has generally reflected the interests of the state's corporate farm and banking interests. On September 13, 1965, for example, he voted against a motion to delete a proposal made by the conservative Senate Agriculture Committee to transfer authority over the importation of foreign farm workers from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture. In short, Murphy favored the transfer. Such a shift was opposed by the AFL-CIO because it would have made it harder to keep strict regulation over the number of foreign farm workers brought in. In fact, it boiled down to a backdoor attempt to revive the discredited bracero program which had depressed California domestic workers' wages and made unionization of farm workers practically impossible until the bracero program (P.L. 78) was terminated with strong support from the California Labor Federation in December, 1964.

**On Aid to Education**—Murphy voted wrong in both the 89th and 90th Congresses. On April 8, 1965 he voted in favor of a move to weaken the proposed aid formula in H.R. 2362, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. The change would have eliminated the low-income family formula for school aid. This would have resulted in discrimination against children in large cities where the need for aid was greatest. And in the 90th Congress, Murphy voted in favor of a "states' rights" amendment that would have given control of federal school funds to state Boards of Education. In California that would have meant putting them under the thumb of California's reactionary Superintendent of Public Instruction Max Rafferty.

**On Medicare**—Murphy aligned himself with the American Medical Association in opposition to Medicare when, on July 9, 1965, he voted in favor of a motion to kill the provisions in H.R. 6675, the Social Security Amendments of 1965, that would provide health care for the elderly under the Social Security program.

**On Consumer Protection**—Murphy voted in favor of a move to bar the federal government from setting standards for packaging and labeling of consumer goods on June 8, 1966. The AFL-CIO fought for the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (S.985) in order to give consumers a better chance to compare prices between competing products.

**On Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act** which lets state legislatures prohibit employers and unions from negotiating union shop contracts, a provision that's sharply at odds with the nation's avowed policy of encouraging free collective bargaining, Murphy voted in behalf of anti-union business interests when he cast a vote against invoking cloture on the repeal bill (H.R. 77) on February

10, 1966. Although the vote of the majority favored cloture (50 to 49) the effort failed because cloture requires a two-thirds majority.

Senator Murphy's tendency to favor minority rule rather than majority rule was also reflected in three other votes. On April 20, 1966 he voted to overthrow the U.S. Supreme Court's historic one-man, one-vote decision by voting in favor of a proposal advanced by Senator Everett Dirksen to permit one House of the states' legislatures to be apportioned on a basis other than population.

On January 24, 1967, Murphy voted against a motion to close debate on a proposed change to ease Senate Rule 22 which requires a two-thirds vote to stop a filibuster. The motion received an affirmative vote of 53 to 46 but died for lack of a two-thirds' margin.

And again on June 8, 1967, Murphy voted against an amendment to a House-passed congressional redistricting bill that was aimed at improving the bill by limiting the population variation to no more than 10 percent beginning with the 1968 election and barring gerrymandering. By voting against the amendment, Murphy placed himself in favor of letting states evade the one man, one vote standards for congressional elections until 1972, after his reelection bid.

**On Voting Rights**—Murphy voted against a proposal supported by the AFL-CIO to ban poll taxes as a requirement for voting on May 11, 1965.

**On Civil Rights**—Murphy voted against ending the filibuster against the 1968 civil rights legislation on March 4, 1968. Despite Murphy's anti-civil rights vote, the filibuster was broken by a 65 to 32 vote.

**On Other Issues**, the 67-year-old senator voted:

- For a move on March 16, 1965 to weaken the Manpower Act of 1965 (S.974) by reducing the duration of its training provision;

- Against passage of H.R. 6927, the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act on August 11, 1965;

- In favor of crippling the rent subsidy program in H.R. 14012 on April 27, 1966;

- In favor of hamstringing the War on Poverty by voting for a motion to restore the power of state governors to kill federal anti-poverty programs on August 17, 1965;

- In favor of an amendment to slash funds for rent supplements in half on September 20, 1967;

- Against a labor-supported proposal to set up a one-year \$925 million emergency job program, a constructive program to do something positive about the crisis in our core cities on Oct. 4, 1967;

- In favor of an attempt to bar the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education from giving dollars voluntarily contributed by union members to endorsed candidates;

- And against a labor-backed amendment to balance the compulsory arbitration bill developed to cope with the 1967 railroad workers' dispute by impounding 10 percent of the railroad's profits during the period in which railroad workers were prohibited from striking on June 7, 1967. The proposal would have created an incentive for voluntary settlement of the dispute instead of being so one-sided in favor of business.

**On the Positive Side**, Murphy did vote:

- Against a motion to block liberal efforts to broaden the protection afforded workers under the Davis-Bacon Act on July 14, 1965. This act protects community wage standards and guards against cut-rate contractors who attempt to bring in low-wage, non-union workers;

- In favor of ending the tax exemption on industrial bonds on March 28, 1968. A number of cities were using such bonds to finance plants as a lure to runaway industry, along with low wages and a non-union working force;

- In favor of an appropriation of \$25 million for the Head

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## Give to Red Cross To Aid 'Camille' Victims, Fed Asks

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National Executive Council has already voted a \$25,000 contribution to the Red Cross, Pitts said:

"Hundreds have died, thousands are homeless and the property damage is astronomical."

"The victims of this disaster desperately need our help as they try to begin to rebuild their lives. The best way to help is to contribute funds generously now to the American Red Cross."

Traditionally, as in the case of the flooding in Northern California early this year, "the California Labor movement has always responded quickly to calls for help when disaster strikes," Pitts noted.

An estimated 22,000 union members lived and worked in the area hardest hit by the hurricane according to Kenneth L. Kramer, an AFL-CIO Community Service liaison representative with the American Red Cross.

Hugh Sheehan, the AFL-CIO Community Service liaison rep for the 12-state Western area of the Red Cross, flew to the disaster area last week to help co-ordinate Labor's aid to the disaster victims.

## More on Murphy's Record

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Start program to help pre-school children overcome poverty handicaps on March 11, 1968;

• And against a House-Senate Conference Committee's recommendations to slash \$75 million from the 1968 Summer Youth Manpower Training Programs and \$25 million from the Head Start program.

That's U.S. Senator George Murphy's voting record. Four Right, 19 Wrong!

In considering it, California voters should bear in mind that for the most part, these are key votes taken when the chips were down. In some instances, Senator Murphy may have later voted differently on other amendments or on final passage of the bill.

In addition, during the current session of Congress, Senator Murphy is one of the co-sponsors of the so-called Newspaper Preservation Act, S.1520, a retreat of the 1968 Failing Newspaper Act which would exempt joint operating agreements between newspapers from federal anti-trust laws.

Forty-four newspapers in 22 cities, including San Francisco, are now operating under such joint agreements.

The AFL-CIO has opposed such legislation on grounds that it jeopardizes freedom of the press, gives newspaper publishers monopolies in large urban areas and licenses price-fixing and profit-pooling at the expense of the consumer. But Murphy's for it.

## Special Interests Block Appointee to FDA Post

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Adriani to head the FDA's Bureau of Medicine should come as no surprise to thinking citizens.

Dr. Adriani, 61, an Associate Director of Charity Hospital in New Orleans told a Senate Business Subcommittee earlier this year he was "pro-patient" and favored the use of common or generic names rather than technical brand names for drugs.

Drugs sold under their generic names are generally cheaper than when sold under the brand name of a drug company.

Dr. Adriani had agreed nearly four weeks ago to accept an offer to become head of the FDA's Bureau of Medicine.

But this week it was reported that Deputy Commissioner Winston Rankin phoned Adriani on Monday and told him he was no longer acceptable for the post.

Informed sources in Washington said that the pressure against his appointment from the pharmaceutical industry was "too great" for the Nixon administration to withstand.

Dr. Adriani was regarded as the personal choice of FDA

Commissioner Dr. Herbert Ley, Jr.

Responding to reporters' queries, Adriani was quoted this week as saying:

"All the rumors I got on the phone last week said that the opposition was from the pharmaceutical industry."

Pointing out that he had not sought the position, Adriani added:

"It's a sad commentary when the pharmaceutical industry doesn't let the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration appoint his man to protect the public."

Since soaring drug prices are generally regarded as among the principal causes of skyrocketing medical costs, this second veto of a federal appointment by a major, profit-making industry should be a cause of deep concern to all citizens.

## Workers Taking Social Security Benefits Early

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came available in 1961, an article in the Social Security Bulletin noted. It had been expected that the number of early retirements would taper off once a backlog of men in the 62-64 age group who had not been working took advantage of the option.

But the anticipated decline has not occurred and early retirement has remained popular, the article said, either because many men apparently have sufficient resources to make it attractive or because they have difficulty finding full employment in later years.

Most of the early retirees have low lifetime earnings and sporadic employment before retirement whereas almost all those retiring at 65 were employed in the year before retirement, the article added.

### 3.5 Million Jobs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that employment growth and older worker retirements are expected to open about 3½ million jobs each year through the mid-1970's.

## It's Union Label Week Sept. 1-7

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every community in the nation.

The purpose and function of union labels, shop cards, store cards and service buttons are spelled out directly in the following "Union Label Week Pledge" which was distributed to all AFL-CIO state and city central bodies by Joseph Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label and Service Trades Department:

"I am a union worker and I shall not undermine the welfare of my fellow brothers and sisters. Across these United States man labored too long and too hard for me to destroy their gains by purchasing non-union."

"I am a union family man who has been blessed with a decent living. I have come to enjoy better things because of the devotion, dedication and the desire of those before me who labored to provide a standard of living unparalleled in the world. I shall not destroy all their efforts and render helpless all the causes they so earnestly fought to win for workers."

"I am a trade unionist and refuse to reward those who have opposed my existence and way of life. I will not permit my union-earned dollars to penetrate the walls of those establishments where a Union Card is the same as a 'No Vacancy' or a 'Not Welcome sign!' As a man who believes in the dignity and rights of men, before I buy I shall look for the union label, shop card, store card or service button. In so doing I will strengthen the security of men and women who believe as I in the goals of the free American labor movement."

"I am a member of organized labor and will never forget I would not be able to purchase the amount of products I do without a union job and, therefore, common sense and a deep commitment to the ideals of our movement demand I purchase those products which will further our cause."

"I will support and strengthen my fellow brothers and sisters by using a simple tool—the Label Golden Rule—'Buy Union Products and Use Union Services as You Would Have Union Wages Paid Unto You!'"

## LABOR DAY MESSAGE

# Apollo Triumph Shows Way To Meet U.S. Needs

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Heartening as this "giant step for mankind" is to all of us, however, it does not diminish and must not obscure the many very real problems confronting us right here in California and in the nation at large.

On the contrary, achievement of the goal we set for ourselves nearly 10 years ago to be realized "within this decade" provides positive proof that we can meet and solve the many pressing and potentially explosive problems confronting us domestically as a nation if we only exert the will to dedicate our resources to them.

In California, as elsewhere in the nation, we face very real and very immediate air and water pollution problems in the Los Angeles basin, along the once beautiful coastline of Santa Barbara, in the San Francisco Bay Area and in the Sacramento delta.

### PERIL OF PESTICIDES

Just within the past year, thanks in part to the farm workers' desperate fight for survival against a callous and heartless corporate farm oligarchy, we have become acutely and apprehensively aware of the excessive use of DDT and other deadly pesticides.

In short, the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat in some of the most habitable areas of our state are in jeopardy.

All of these issues are vital to trade unionists because they are vital to life itself. No one needs to be told that good wages and working conditions would be meaningless in an environment befooled with air and water pollution and food laden with invisible poisons.

Most trade unionists, indeed most citizens, know perfectly well that if we have the technology to put a man on the moon we also have the technology to meet and correct the crucial environmental problems confronting us here on Earth.

But this is only true if we

can prevent the myopic greed of special interests from compromising our best interests for their own selfish ends.

As trade unionists, we learned the hard way—through trial and torment—that the most effective way of fighting those who in blind pursuit of profit would pollute the environment or exploit their fellow citizens is through legislative action and at the ballot box.

### MUST FACE PROBLEMS

That's why this Labor Day it seems far more appropriate that we celebrate the victories that working men and women banded together in labor unions have won in the past not by recounting those landmark victories one by one but by facing squarely up to the problems confronting us today and taking action now to meet them with bold, constructive, common sense solutions that benefit the health and welfare of all.

Specifically, this means the initiation now of an unparalleled, on-going voter registration campaign to prepare for the crucial elections of 1970.

Next year's elections will largely determine whether the decade of the 70's is to become a decade of progress or a decade of pussyfooting. This is because reapportionment of California's congressional seats—including the creation of at least six new ones—as well as all seats in both houses of the state legislature will be determined by those elected to represent us in the state legislature in 1971.

### CONSEQUENCES CITED

If the political complexion of that legislature is preponderantly reactionary, we can expect only that such issues as "student unrest," and "law and order," will be met by the massive overkill solutions of those who believe that the only way to solve a problem is to pave it over or obliterate it.

And the insidious thing about

legislative bodies bent on repression is that their repressive inclinations tend to carry over to other fields, like education, social insurance, mental institutions, public health, and, last but not least in our concern, labor law and those state agencies charged with enforcing it.

This possibility constitutes a very real cause not just for concern but for active involvement by all California trade unionists now. For years we have fought for and won major improvements in wages, working conditions, fringe benefits and legislation to protect the interests of working men and women. These hard won gains have benefitted virtually all of the nation's workers. But now they are in peril.

We are also engaged in a fight for basic reforms in both our state and national tax structures—reforms to reduce the excessive property tax on owner-occupied homes, to prevent corporations from shoving their tax burdens along to consumers in the form of price increases, and to bar the rich from escaping all taxation completely, among other things.

### NEEDED TO WIN

To win, we need a resurgence of the unity, dedication, and perseverance of individual trade union members that has provided the formula for victory in our past battles. These qualities are already evident among our embattled farm workers and among the valiant trade unionists who are fighting the union-busting efforts of the publisher of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

During the coming year I earnestly hope all of us can take heart from these struggles and become actively involved in the push for real social progress which the potential of our economy puts clearly within the grasp of working men and women willing to fight for it.

After all, in fighting for tax

## Rising Role of Minorities in Apprenticeships

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communities at a faster rate than from the population at large, according to the State Department of Industrial Relations.

Of the 6,927 apprentices registered during the first six months of 1969, 17.8 percent belonged to a minority ethnic group, according to a report by the Department's Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

Last year, based on the full 12 months, minorities accounted for 16.6 percent.

The DAS reported steady gains in the new apprentice registrations in California for the past year and a half. The number of new registrations and reinstatements totaled 4,408 in January-June, 1968; 5,743 in July-December, 1968; and 6,927 in the January-June, 1969 period.

During the first six months of 1969, 10.1 percent of the newly registered apprentices were Mexican and other Spanish Americans; 5.3 percent were Negroes; 1.1 percent were American Indian; and 1.3 percent were from other minority ethnic groups.

## Aids Available for Union Shop Stewards

A number of bulletins, placards, articles and reprints, describing rules and procedures to improve safety in the work place are available without cost from the State Division of Industrial Safety.

Shop stewards and other union members concerned with improving safety on the job may obtain a list of the titles of publications available (Bulletin S-145) by requesting it from the Research and Education Section, State Division of Industrial Safety, P.O. Box 603, San Francisco, California 94101.

reforms, for solutions to environmental problems, for improved safety and jobless pay standards, and for a stronger educational system we're fighting for ourselves and our children. Surely it's worth an all out effort.