



California AFL-CIO News

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JOHN F. HENNING 151
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

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Tunney Whacks Murphy's Plan To Bar Strikes

John V. Tunney, labor-backed candidate for the U. S. Senate, has sharply attacked proposals advanced by U. S. Senator George Murphy aimed at abolition of the right to strike.

In an address to the Los Angeles Federation of Labor last Saturday, Tunney described Murphy's statements as amounting "to the greatest peril to organized labor in California since right-to-work was defeated in 1958."

Tunney said that "Murphy, after much hemming and hawing in two recent speeches, has proposed the abolition of the right to strike."

Noting that Murphy has been "obscure in his proposal to set up all-powerful courts to force labor settlements," Tunney said:

"He hasn't spelled out the total authority of these labor courts and, so far at least, he's

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Use Water Plan Funds for Schools, State Fed Urges

The California Labor Federation this week spelled out its support for government policies that would let all taxpayers share in the benefits that flow from the investment of public funds in federal projects that bring water to arid lands instead of letting the bulk of the benefits pour into the pockets of land speculators.

The State AFL-CIO's position was spelled out in a paper distributed at the Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference in Salt Lake City Monday and Tuesday, September 28-29, 1970 by Paul Taylor, Economist and Research Director for the State Labor Federation.

Asserting that "water is a pub-

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Reagan-Backer Salvatori Tops List of Contributors

Henry Salvatori, a wealthy California oil man recently cited by Democratic gubernatorial candidate Jess Unruh as a significant potential beneficiary of Governor Reagan's 1970 tax shift plan, has just won another distinction.

One of the most comprehensive surveys of political contributions by corporation ex-

ecutives ever made reports that Salvatori, a director of Litton Industries and a member of Reagan's Kitchen Cabinet, was the nation's top individual contributor to Republican Party coffers during the 1968 political campaign of those in the survey.

The survey, compiled by the Citizen's

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Reagan's Safety Bill Veto Spurns Workers: Henning

"Governor Ronald Reagan showed total disregard for the safety of California workers by his recent veto of a labor-backed bill that would have required the Division of Industrial Safety to investigate complaints of safety code violations or unsafe places of employment," John F. Henning, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, charged this week.

I.A.M. Parley Urges Support For U.S. SST

A resolution urging support for the development of a supersonic transport (SST) has been adopted by the Western States Conference of Machinists.

The resolution, adopted at the organization's recent 33rd convention in San Diego, says that the nation's stake in the development of the SST is "enormous" and asserts that it would create 50,000 jobs "not only at Boeing and General Elec-

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the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, charged this week.

"The Governor's veto," Henning said, "mocks the tragedy of the alarming increase in the number of deaths and disabling injuries in the construction industry."

Last year, he pointed out, 21 more workers lost their lives than a year earlier and disabling injuries, in just the first three months of this year, were more than 25 percent higher than the same period last year.

The measure, AB 1383 was introduced by Assemblymen Leo McCarthy and Walter Powers at the request of the State Build-

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Here's Where To Call To Help COPE Candidates

With the voter registration job successfully concluded, California trade unionists need to turn their fullest energies to bear on voter education and get-out-the-vote efforts during the few weeks remaining before the Nov. 3 General Election, John F. Henning, executive officer of the California Labor Council on Political Education, AFL-CIO, declared this week.

Henning wrote all affiliates last week to urge a maximum effort to mobilize the talents and energies of all women relatives of trade unionists in this campaign, noting that:

"Unless we get the story of Labor to the people of California we will be overwhelmed by Big Business on Nov. 3."

Volunteers are urged to call

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Nixon's Top School Job Nominee Hit

Vigorous opposition to President Nixon's nomination of Sydney P. Marland, Jr. as U.S. Commissioner of Education was voiced by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO this week.

Terming Nixon's nomination "a direct affront to the teaching profession" and "a threat to the future of public education," John F. Henning, executive officer of the State AFL-

CIO, called on all AFL-CIO affiliates in California to write or wire California's two U.S. Senators — George Murphy and Alan Cranston—immediately to urge them to oppose the Marland nomination.

Henning pointed out that AFL-CIO President George Meany has described Marland as "an outspoken enemy of the right of teachers to join to-

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OCT 5 1970
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
REL. BLER:KALEY
2521 CHANNING DRIVE

Reagan-Backer Salvatori Tops List of Contributors

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Research Foundation of Princeton, N.J., reports that Salvatori and his wife contributed \$90,000 to the Republicans.

It also reported that 11 of Litton Industries' 29 listed company executives in 1968—representing more than one-third of the huge corporation's top brass—gave a total of \$151,000 to the Republican Party and nothing to the Democrats.

Litton Industries ranked 14th among the 25 top contractors in fiscal 1968 on the Department of Defense (DOD) contractor's list, the report said.

All told, the study said that officials of 49 companies that ranked among the top 25 defense, space, and nuclear contractors in fiscal 1968 gave at least \$1,235,402 to political cam-

paigns during the year and that Republicans received nearly six times as much of that money as Democrats. The survey said that \$1,054,852 went to Republicans while only \$180,550 went to Democrats.

But the importance of this survey for California workers—indeed for all U.S. workers lies not so much in the preeminence it thrusts upon Salvatori as a major Republican contributor as it does in the fact that it demonstrates the ease with which special interests can make huge donations to political campaigns, despite the fact that the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 makes it illegal for any corporation to give money to candidates for the Presidency, the Vice Presidency or Congress.

The loophole is that the 1925 Act does not prohibit corporate executives from making political campaign contributions as individuals.

The survey points up the need for workers to study the record if they are to cast a vote in their own self-interest in the 1970 general election.

The record shows that California's incumbent Senator George Murphy, who enjoys oil man Salvatori's support, voted in favor of an amendment by Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana late last year that would have protected the oil industry's preferential tax treatment by boosting the oil depletion allowance back up to 27½ percent instead of going along with Senate Finance Committee recommendations calling for cut-

ting it to 23 percent. The amendment was defeated despite Murphy's "No" vote.

And just last December, Murphy voted in favor of a one-sided attempt by reactionary forces to strip labor unions of their tax exempt status if they engaged in any political activity at the local, state, or national level.

This amendment, known as the Fannin amendment, would have given the nation's big corporations virtually a free hand in the political field.

The immense influence exerted by the oil industry on the nation's political process was also underscored barely a year ago when a letter written in behalf of President Nixon to a county official in Midland, Texas, came to light.

The letter, written September 18 by White House aide Harry S. Dent, President Nixon's deputy counsel, said that testimony given earlier on tax reform by Nixon's Secretary of the Treasury, David M. Kennedy, which defended the House provision cutting the oil depletion allowance from 27½ to 20 percent would be "corrected very soon."

The letter said:

"The recent testimony given before the Senate Finance Committee is to be corrected very soon by the Secretary of the Treasurer. The President continues to stand by his campaign commitments.

"As you may know, the House did vote to lower the oil depletion allowance but this was an action of the House of Representatives and not of the President."

According to the National Committee on Tax Justice, the continuation of the oil depletion allowance means that the federal government loses \$1.6 billion in potential revenue each year.

With that kind of a tax loophole at stake, it's not surprising that big corporation executives should invest a million or so to protect it.

What's alarming is that many workers—those who in the end foot the bill for such tax loopholes—are taken in by candidates with records showing vote after vote against the workers' best interests.

Tunney Whacks Murphy's Plan To Bar Strikes

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flatly refused to come right out and say his proposal calls for no-strike sanctions against labor unions."

But, Tunney warned, the Republican incumbent is "proposing drastic and radical changes in American labor law."

Tunney, who has served three terms in Congress, said that while it was not yet clear just how far Murphy "wants to tip the balance against working men and women and in favor of big corporations," one thing was clear:

"Murphy always has been on the attack against labor. Apparently he felt well enough off with the salary and the credit cards from the Technicolor executive suite to vote against a minimum wage of \$1.60 and against the extension of unemployment compensation and other employee benefits."

Declaring that "Murphy has always been on the side of monopoly business and against labor," Tunney charged that his opponent was apparently launching a new assault at a time when labor is hurt by rising unemployment, recession, and the other no-win economic policies of the Nixon Administration."

Top School Post Nominee State Fed Raps Nixon's

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gether in organizations of their own choosing" who has urged Federal anti-strike legislation for teachers.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had unanimously urged President Nixon not to nominate Marland to the nation's top education post.

The position has been vacant since last June when Dr. James E. Allen, Jr. was fired following policy disagreements with the White House.

Marland has been president of the Institute for Educational Development since 1968, following his resignation as School Superintendent in Pittsburgh, Pa., after the American Federation of Teachers won a collective bargaining election.

Meany said that in Pittsburgh as well as in earlier posts in Connecticut and Illinois, Marland "took an uncompromising position against unions for teachers."

In Pittsburgh, Marland had opposed both the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association, holding to a declared policy of "no bargaining and no negotiating," Meany said.

Just last Spring, Marland urged enactment of federal

legislation to deny teachers the right to strike. In a statement to the House Education and Labor Subcommittee, Marland suggested that "student rebellion . . . vandalism . . . obscenity" might be linked to the poor example set by teachers who have gone on strike.

While conceding that better pay and working conditions for teachers may have been "long overdue and justified," Marland complained that the outcome is that "public funds have been diverted to teacher benefits as against other school needs."

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee chaired by Senator Ralph Yarborough (D-Texas) is expected to take up the nomination within the next two or three weeks.

Seafarers' School

The Seafarers' Harry Lundberg School of Seamanship at Piney Point, Md., graduates more than 1,000 recruits in a typical year. In addition the facility is responsible for upgrading about 800 seamen in the unlicensed ratings and preparing another 300 for examinations to qualify as licensed deck and engineering officers.

Labor Urges Use of Water Project Income for Schools

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lic resource," Taylor said:

"The money that finances its development is public money. The environment created by that development surrounds the public that lives within it.

"Public interest should guide development, not private pressures that destroy policy. The time has come to modernize the 160-acre statute, but not to destroy it."

In regard to the danger of imminent destruction, the State AFL-CIO Economist was referring to a measure currently pending in Congress which is backed by Senator George Mur-

phy and Governor Ronald Reagan that would let land speculators reap vast unearned profits from publicly financed reclamation projects such as the Central Valley project which has brought water to thousands of acres of land along the East side of the San Joaquin Valley.

The hangup has been that large landholders have refused to comply with federal reclamation law which requires them to sign recordable contracts agreeing to divest themselves of excess acreage (acreage in excess of 160 acres per person or 360 acres for man and wife) within 10 years after receiving benefits from that project.

The California Labor Federation, Taylor explained, supports government purchase of excess lands at the pre-water price.

The State AFL-CIO pointed out that revenues from the sale or lease of such lands could be assigned to public purposes, including education, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, or used simply to replenish the hard-pressed national treasury.

Taylor, who was elected to the organization's Board of Directors during the two-day meeting, pointed out that the policy statement on Natural Resources adopted by the California Labor Federation's convention in San Francisco last month noted that

"in California alone there are 900,000 acres owned in excess of the legal limit."

The Federation's policy statement urged "that a generous share of the revenues from resale or lease of lands so purchased be assigned to public purposes, particularly to education, to the National Land and Water Conservation Fund" and to public planning of a decent environment with open spaces and agricultural green belts.

It also urged the creation of a public authority with power sufficient "to plan land use effectively in reclamation areas and so to create an environment of quality."

Labor Urges More U. S. Aid to Schools; Hits Denial of Pay Hike to U. C. Faculty

A plea for "greatly increased federal financial aid to all levels of public education" and a condemnation of the Reagan Administration's singling out of the faculties of California state colleges and universities by denying them a five percent cost-of-living salary increase that was granted to other state employees were among the highlights of a policy statement on Education adopted by delegates to the California Labor Federation's Eighth Convention in San Francisco last month.

In emphasizing the need for more federal financial aid to education, the delegates pointed

out that the federal government "is the richest source of funds" and that revenues for education "should be raised from progressive, rather than regressive taxes."

They emphasized that the costs of education have risen for a variety of reasons including population growth, inflation, and improvements in quality education standards. It also results from the fact that some 40 percent of today's youth are seeking college educations compared to two percent a century ago, they said.

Noting that the State Commission on Education estimated that in 1967-68 61 percent of local school revenues came from local sources, mainly property taxes, while only 34 percent came from the state and five percent from federal grants, the delegates said:

"With the generally recog-

nized need to relieve rather than to add to the present burden of local property taxes, coupled with growth in student enrollment, inflation of dollar costs and the need to expand educational opportunities and to institute programs for children from low-income and minority groups, the necessity to rely increasingly upon state and federal sources is obvious."

They pointed out that "great inequities" exist between various school districts with the result that light tax burdens are imposed on some and heavy burdens on others. This is all the more reason why more federal aid is essential, they said. Among other things, the delegates:

- Called for enactment of legislation extending collective bargaining rights to teachers and giving them a greater share in educational decisions.

- Defended the traditional right of dissent and academic freedom.

- Deplored the violence of "the microscopic minority of students who, by terrorism and vandalism, have defiled democratic processes."

- Pledged the State AFL-CIO's continued opposition to the imposition of tuition at the state college and university levels.

- Opposed the current "massive" cuts in the university and state college budgets.

- Called for enlarging such programs as Headstart, Teacher Corps, special classes in English, and school lunches.

- Urged the development of more realistic curricula in social studies to present the history and role of organized labor, minority, and low-income groups adequately.

- Urged expansion of adult education and labor education.

Hackler Named As Assistant to CWA President

Richard W. Hackler, a vice president of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and vice president of CWA District 9, has just been appointed as Assistant to the President of the CWA by Joseph A. Beirne.

Hackler is scheduled to take up his new duties in the CWA's Washington, D.C. headquarters in mid-November.

James B. (Jim) Booe has been elected by the CWA's Executive Board to succeed Hackler as Vice President of CWA District 9, a district encompassing the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Alaska, and Hawaii, and part of Idaho.

'Nixon Economics -- A Cure More Painful Than Disease'

"We recognize fully that it is the bankruptcy of Nixon economics that is watering down our purchasing power and endangering our jobs. . . . It is possible that this kind of 19th century, blunderbuss economics may ultimately end inflation, but whether it does or not, the cost of the cure for millions who are jobless or working short-time is already more painful than the disease."—I. W. Abel, President of the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers in an address to the union's convention in Atlantic City, N.J., Sept. 28, 1970.

Volunteers Sought To Aid Quake Victims

The Peace Corps need 28 apprentice carpenters, eight architects and 10 civil engineers to help rebuild homes and schools wiped out by the massive earthquake in Peru that killed 50,000 and left 800,000 homeless on May 31, 1970.

Prospective volunteers in San Diego may phone (714) 293-5525; those in Sacramento (916) 449-3388; those in San Francisco (415) 556-8400; and those in Los Angeles (213) 688-3454.

Meany Stresses Urgency of Nat'l Health Insurance

Health care is "a basic human right" and the sooner Congress acts on national health insurance, the better it will be for the American people, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in the course of an appearance before the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee to affirm labor's "complete, unequivocal support" for national health insurance and to stress the urgency of the problem.

But the Nixon Administration lost no time in denouncing national health insurance legisla-

tion as too costly and not the "proper" approach.

Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John G. Vene-man told the committee that the Administration "simply cannot subscribe to the idea that we must now break—utterly and totally—with the past."

The hearings, chaired by Sen. Ralph M. Yarborough (D-Tex.), marked the first public exploration of national health insurance in 20 years. Meany conceded that Congress will not be able to reshape the nation's health care system in the few weeks remaining to the 91st Congress.

But, he emphasized, "We do want action early in the next session. The need is too great and too urgent for Congress to delay acting on national health insurance beyond 1971."

He called on Congress to combine the best features of the "carefully thought-out" bills introduced by a bipartisan group of senators and by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) and numerous co-sponsors.

But he warned against a "medi-credit" bill, backed by the American Medical Associa-

tion, as "legislative quackery designed to salvage as much of the old order as possible, and to do a little as possible about providing health care for all."

The Senate committee also heard strong support for national health insurance from Auto Workers Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who testified as chairman of the Health Security Action Council.

Woodcock said he had come to Washington despite the pressures of the General Motors strike because the health care bill is "vital to our members and to all working people." Private medical insurance, Woodcock said, has proved costly, wasteful and inadequate.

Meany restated labor's goals for a national health insurance program, including:

- Full coverage for "every man, woman and child in the nation."

- Comprehensive benefits, "including preventive, outpatient, inpatient and rehabilitative care."

- Financing "like social security with payments by employees at about the present

scheduled Medicare rate, with the federal government and employers splitting the remaining payroll costs."

- Contracting for all medical services on a prepayment basis with groups of physicians and medical and dental societies.

- Free choice of physicians and of health delivery systems.

- Financial assistance for development of comprehensive health care systems.

The AFL-CIO's endorsement of the Griffiths bill early this year also applies to the legislation introduced by Yarborough, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Sen. John S. Cooper (R-Ky.), Sen. William B. Saxbe (R-Ohio) and other co-sponsors.

Both "in their basic approach and fundamental philosophy," Meany noted, the House and Senate bills "are very close." He suggested that "by combining the best provisions of both, an even better bill than either could be enacted in the next Congress.

Here's Where To Call To Help COPE Candidates

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the County COPE or Central Labor Council nearest them listed below for information on how they can help.

Central Labor Council	Phone
Alameda	(415) 444-6510
Butte and Glenn	(916) 343-2356
Contra Costa	(415) 228-0161
Fresno and Madera	(209) 233-5189
Five Counties (Plumas, Modoc, Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama)	(916) 243-0366
Humboldt and Del Norte	(707) 442-4575
Kern, Inyo and Mono	(805) 324-6451
Los Angeles County Federation of Labor	(213) 381-5611
Marin	(415) 454-2593
Marysville CLC	(916) 743-7321
Mendocino	(707) 274-1132
Merced	(209) 722-6639
Monterey	(408) 375-7410
Napa and Solano	(707) 643-4030
Orange	(714) 537-2021
Riverside	(714) 684-5335
Sacramento-Yolo	(916) 442-4983
San Bernardino	(714) 887-2508
San Diego and Imperial	(714) 234-0311
San Francisco	(415) 863-7011
San Joaquin and Calaveras	(209) 462-8338
San Luis Obispo	(805) 773-2453
San Mateo	(415) 343-1434
Santa Barbara	(805) 966-6876
Santa Clara	(408) 298-0500
Santa Cruz	(408) 426-0724
Santa Maria	(805) 925-5188
Sonoma	(707) 762-7388
Stanislaus	(209) 523-8079
Tulare-Kings	(209) 784-7842
Ventura	(805) 648-4032

Reagan's Safety Bill Veto Spurs Workers: Henning

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ing and Construction Trades Council of California headed by James S. Lee and was strongly supported by the State AFL-CIO, Henning said.

The measure had passed the Assembly with no opposition and cleared the Senate with very little opposition.

In vetoing the bill, Reagan said:

"The present policy of the Division of Industrial Safety places response to complaints concerning unsafe working conditions in the highest priority category while reserving some discretionary judgment based on the imminency of the hazard and the complaint."

"That's all he said," Henning pointed out, "and in my book that doesn't show any concern for the workers whose lives may be lost or bodies maimed by the state's failure to

adequately enforce safety standards."

During the veto session last week, the Assembly sought to override the Governor's veto but the bill fell six votes short of the 54 votes needed to override.

The vote was 48 "Yes" to 9 "No". All nine "No" votes were cast by Republicans and 16 other Republicans failed to vote even though they had voted favorably on the bill when it first passed the Assembly.

The bill would have made it mandatory rather than permissive for the Division of Industrial Safety to investigate complaints of unsafe places of employment or safety code violations. It was opposed by the California Merchants and Manufacturers Association and by the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, William Hern, a Reagan-appointee.

I.A.M. Parley Urges Support For U.S. SST

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tric plants but at the factories of sub-contractors and suppliers in 43 states."

Noting that President Nixon has chosen to proceed with the production of two prototype aircraft, the resolution says that "the continuance of the funding of this phase of SST development is now up to Congress" and calls on "all local lodges to contact their congressmen and senators urging them to support and approve the necessary funds as an investment in continued world leadership for American aviation and America's future prosperity."

The Machinists' resolution also warns that Russia, France and Britain "are years ahead in the development of supersonic transport aircraft."

40% of Workers Women

Today nearly two out of every five workers in the U.S. are women. Most of these women are married; half are over 39 years old.