
REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION

**Fifty-Fifth Session of the
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE**

January 4 to 31 and March 8 to May 5

1943

Roll Calls and Comparative Voting Records - inserted

Issued by
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

C. J. HAGGERTY
Secretary and Legislative Representative

Flood Building • 870 Market Street • San Francisco

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Collective Bargaining and Unions.....	8
Cosmetology	24
Introduction	5
Miscellaneous	30
Old Age Pensions.....	27
Other Changes in the Labor Code.....	16
Racial Discrimination.....	25
Railroad Bills	30
Re "A. B. 1400" (Unions Paying Benefits).....	29
Sales and Income Tax.....	28
State and County Employees.....	25
Unemployment Insurance.....	18
Voting, Registration and Elections.....	28
Women and Minors.....	10
Workmen's Compensation.....	13
Index to Bills.....	4

INDEX TO BILLS

<i>Page</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Page</i>
A. B. 5..... 11	A. B. 418..... 15	A. B. 1079..... 21
A. B. 27..... 25	A. B. 419..... 27	A. B. 1085..... 27
A. B. 30..... 28	A. B. 433..... 28	A. B. 1089..... 11
A. B. 37..... 29	A. B. 482..... 15	A. B. 1117..... 25
A. B. 41..... 25	A. B. 485..... 9	A. B. 1118..... 25
A. B. 42..... 25	A. B. 500..... 15	A. B. 1138..... 13
A. B. 50..... 25	A. B. 504..... 15	A. B. 1156..... 17
A. B. 51..... 11	A. B. 506..... 15	A. B. 1157..... 11
A. B. 53..... 24	A. B. 507..... 15	A. B. 1166..... 11
A. B. 57..... 14	A. B. 512..... 30	A. B. 1167..... 11
A. B. 74..... 30	A. B. 516..... 29	A. B. 1168..... 18
A. B. 77..... 25	A. B. 530..... 16	A. B. 1225..... 22
A. B. 82..... 14	A. B. 565..... 16	A. B. 1226..... 23
A. B. 83..... 26	A. B. 597..... 21	A. B. 1227..... 21
A. B. 87..... 28	A. B. 598..... 21	A. B. 1228..... 23
A. B. 103..... 26	A. B. 614..... 30	A. B. 1229..... 23
A. B. 109..... 21	A. B. 618..... 16	A. B. 1230..... 23
A. B. 113..... 26	A. B. 619..... 16	A. B. 1231..... 23
A. B. 132..... 12	A. B. 629..... 25	A. B. 1232..... 23
A. B. 162..... 12	A. B. 651..... 9	A. B. 1233..... 23
A. B. 165..... 14	A. B. 653..... 16	A. B. 1234..... 23
A. B. 172..... 22	A. B. 655..... 17	A. B. 1235..... 23
A. B. 175..... 26	A. B. 669..... 27	A. B. 1236..... 23
A. B. 187..... 27	A. B. 665..... 11	A. B. 1280..... 26
A. B. 189..... 30	A. B. 679..... 17	A. B. 1285..... 27
A. B. 193..... 21	A. B. 683..... 13	A. B. 1286..... 27
A. B. 200..... 18	A. B. 743..... 11	A. B. 1307..... 18
A. B. 201..... 16	A. B. 745..... 11	A. B. 1323..... 13
A. B. 204..... 12	A. B. 755..... 28	A. B. 1363..... 24
A. B. 206..... 12	A. B. 770..... 12	A. B. 1364..... 24
A. B. 207..... 12	A. B. 806..... 17	A. B. 1365..... 30
A. B. 224..... 14	A. B. 808..... 15	A. B. 1370..... 17
A. B. 236..... 28	A. B. 809..... 15	A. B. 1371..... 17
A. B. 240..... 28	A. B. 813..... 22	A. B. 1435..... 17
A. B. 262..... 22	A. B. 819..... 18	A. B. 1436..... 17
A. B. 292..... 14	A. B. 825..... 22	A. B. 1439..... 26
A. B. 295..... 16	A. B. 828..... 22	A. B. 1442..... 17
A. B. 298..... 22	A. B. 831..... 18	A. B. 1446..... 21
A. B. 303..... 14	A. B. 839..... 11	A. B. 1447..... 21
A. B. 307..... 11	A. B. 862..... 11	A. B. 1476..... 27
A. B. 311..... 14	A. B. 887..... 12	A. B. 1477..... 26
A. B. 313..... 24	A. B. 957..... 11	A. B. 1497..... 18
A. B. 343..... 24	A. B. 965..... 17	A. B. 1499..... 15
A. B. 347..... 22	A. B. 971..... 17	A. B. 1514..... 23
A. B. 357..... 26	A. B. 972..... 21	A. B. 1515..... 22
A. B. 365..... 9	A. B. 1021..... 29	A. B. 1517..... 23
A. B. 377..... 30	A. B. 1022..... 9	A. B. 1518..... 22
A. B. 392..... 16	A. B. 1046..... 17	A. B. 1519..... 22
A. B. 395..... 14	A. B. 1048..... 17	A. B. 1520..... 22
A. B. 396..... 14	A. B. 1049..... 17	A. B. 1521..... 22
A. B. 403..... 14	A. B. 1073..... 9	A. B. 1522..... 22
A. B. 409..... 11	A. B. 1074..... 11	A. B. 1523..... 22
A. B. 410..... 21		A. B. 1524..... 11

INDEX TO BILLS

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
A. B. 1544.....	24	S. B. 1.....	8	S. B. 610.....	10
A. B. 1570.....	26	S. B. 5.....	8	S. B. 665.....	29
A. B. 1589.....	24	S. B. 13.....	8	S. B. 666.....	29
A. B. 1605.....	25	S. B. 15.....	25	S. B. 717.....	19
A. B. 1619.....	13	S. B. 20.....	8	S. B. 721.....	28
A. B. 1634.....	9	S. B. 32.....	19	S. B. 735.....	10
A. B. 1636.....	9	S. B. 39.....	25	S. B. 736.....	16
A. B. 1637.....	15	S. B. 40.....	25	S. B. 737.....	16
A. B. 1638.....	17	S. B. 41.....	25	S. B. 740.....	10
A. B. 1639.....	22	S. B. 45.....	29	S. B. 741.....	16
A. B. 1640.....	15	S. B. 49.....	30	S. B. 779.....	10
A. B. 1650.....	13	S. B. 56.....	30	S. B. 780.....	13
A. B. 1652.....	24	S. B. 60.....	10	S. B. 787.....	14
A. B. 1658.....	15	S. B. 92.....	8	S. B. 788.....	14
A. B. 1699.....	26	S. B. 93.....	8	S. B. 789.....	14
A. B. 1700.....	26	S. B. 96.....	18	S. B. 790.....	14
A. B. 1706.....	24	S. B. 103.....	28	S. B. 791.....	14
A. B. 1716.....	24	S. B. 104.....	28	S. B. 792.....	14
A. B. 1728.....	27	S. B. 112.....	18	S. B. 793.....	14
A. B. 1732.....	25	S. B. 119.....	18	S. B. 794.....	14
A. B. 1757.....	22	S. B. 129.....	18	S. B. 795.....	14
A. B. 1775.....	25	S. B. 130.....	19	S. B. 813.....	26
A. B. 1798.....	13	S. B. 131.....	19	S. B. 814.....	26
A. B. 1802.....	24	S. B. 137.....	25	S. B. 815.....	26
A. B. 1803.....	28	S. B. 138.....	26	S. B. 854.....	26
A. B. 1804.....	28	S. B. 172.....	8	S. B. 855.....	26
A. B. 1812.....	17	S. B. 178.....	26	S. B. 856.....	20
A. B. 1813.....	17	S. B. 179.....	16	S. B. 860.....	10
A. B. 1815.....	18	S. B. 183.....	28	S. B. 879.....	19
A. B. 1816.....	17	S. B. 221.....	30	S. B. 885.....	19
A. B. 1818.....	18	S. B. 290.....	8	S. B. 908.....	27
A. B. 1819.....	17	S. B. 313.....	30	S. B. 972.....	16
A. B. 1822.....	17	S. B. 327.....	13	S. B. 980.....	20
A. B. 1831.....	15	S. B. 372.....	26	S. B. 992.....	20
A. B. 1839.....	18	S. B. 383.....	19	S. B. 993.....	20
A. B. 1840.....	18	S. B. 384.....	19	S. B. 994.....	20
A. B. 1850.....	9	S. B. 393.....	16	S. B. 995.....	20
A. B. 1852.....	9	S. B. 408.....	13	S. B. 996.....	20
A. B. 1861.....	27	S. B. 409.....	13	S. B. 997.....	20
A. B. 1866.....	26	S. B. 412.....	13	S. B. 998.....	20
A. B. 1882.....	15	S. B. 451.....	10	S. B. 999.....	21
A. B. 1910.....	24	S. B. 471.....	30	S. B. 1000.....	19
A. B. 1911.....	24	S. B. 528.....	13	S. B. 1001.....	21
A. B. 1912.....	15	S. B. 536.....	10	S. B. 1002.....	21
A. B. 1913.....	18	S. B. 544.....	10	S. B. 1003.....	21
A. B. 1928.....	15	S. B. 546.....	13	S. B. 1005.....	28
A. B. 1994.....	27	S. B. 564.....	19	S. B. 1025.....	21
A. C. A. 9.....	13	S. B. 575.....	10	S. B. 1026.....	21
A. J. R. 4.....	24	S. B. 576.....	16	S. B. 1043.....	13
A. J. R. 18.....	30	S. B. 579.....	16	S. B. 1044.....	13
A. J. R. 19.....	15	S. B. 605.....	30	S. B. 1109.....	19
A. J. R. 23.....	15				
A. J. R. 30.....	26				

REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION

Fifty-Fifth Session, California Legislature

January 4–31 and March 8–May 5, 1943

INTRODUCTION

WHEN the first session of the Fifty-fifth California State Legislature met, our former Secretary, Brother Edward D. Vandeleur, had been seriously incapacitated by illness. Having assumed the Secretaryship during his absence, the full responsibility of acting as your legislative representative therefore fell on me. Because, as President of the Federation, I had maintained the closest contact with this phase of the Federation's activities, I had the consolation of entering a field in which I was at least qualified by past experience. It was with grave apprehension, nevertheless, that the Federation and the entire organized labor movement in the State faced the Fifty-fifth Session of the California State Legislature.

There was sufficient foundation for these fears. The Governor endorsed and supported by the Federation had been defeated. The vote favoring the Slave Bill had carried, and throughout the entire country an anti-labor campaign was being fanned furiously by the most influential reactionary interests. In such a setting the prospects for labor appeared discouragingly dismal. A terrific battle loomed ahead, with the cards apparently stacked against labor. This was the atmosphere and what appeared to be the situation following the November election of last year, and preceding the convening of the State Legislature.

Complicating the picture was the need of continuing our unstinting and sacrificing support of our tremendous war effort. Labor still had enormous responsibilities to fulfill, and being keenly mindful of them, was determined not to be goaded into any action that would in any way interfere with this war effort. An inspiring record had been established by labor in this State, and in the country as a whole. The Federation was proud of that record and resolute

in its decision not to have it sullied. A prodigious problem faced the Federation, which was of a two-fold nature: first, to perpetuate the constructive policy in support of the war effort, and, second, to preserve labor's rights at Sacramento. Such unprecedented circumstances dictated the urgent need of careful deliberation and thought on the part of labor in the planning of its strategy.

In a number of election contests, the Federation had participated to support its deserving friends, and was obligated to endorse candidates regardless of personal likes and dislikes. This only further contributed to the usual amount of animosity and friction that ordinarily is generated by an election.

Labor in California was at the crossroads. After carefully analyzing the full implications of the unpleasant predicament we were in, I recommended, as your Acting Secretary and Legislative Representative, that the Executive Council appoint a Legislative Committee. This was carried out, and Vice-Presidents Real, Bitter, Wayne, and Bilger were placed on the committee. We decided that labor would stand on its war record and appeal to the responsible elements to subordinate all factional considerations to the main concern of winning the war. We were confident that the initiation of such a policy would isolate the selfish, anti-labor die-hards, and place the Federation in a favorable position.

Prior to this time, Vice-President Real and I had a special conference with the Governor and Senator Breed. We explained our plan, and expressed our determination to follow it. The Governor's reception of the plan was excellent. The Governor had publicly announced that the Fifty-fifth Session of the State Legislature should confine itself as much as possible to the war effort, which was paramount, and urged the elimination of all secondary and controversial matters. Since this policy coincided completely with ours, we were extremely happy to find

the Governor in such a state of mind, and the policy was endorsed by the Executive Council.

A meeting was held at Sacramento at the start of the first session of the Legislature, in which the principal representatives of the employers and labor participated. The meeting conferred upon me the honor of serving as Chairman, and I proceeded to explain the policy outlined above to the assembled representatives. We made it quite plain that as far as labor was concerned, it was eager to eliminate all ignominious controversial legislation, and to this end we were prepared to refrain from introducing a number of bills which might be of a controversial nature, if the employers were ready to do likewise. It was pointed out, of course, that a certain number of bills would have to be submitted for consideration by the Legislature, but that these were of such a character that they could not possibly be classified as objectionable. We urged upon the employer representatives that if they would agree to such a stipulation, it would save a great deal of valuable time and energy, and minimize the danger of an unhealthy atmosphere developing. Practically all the employer representatives who participated in the discussion expressed general concurrence with the position taken by the Federation, but since they were not aware of what bills would be introduced, they could not commit themselves until they had an opportunity to examine them. The meeting decided that a committee consisting of representatives of labor and employers' organizations be elected by each side, to act as a screening committee for the type of legislation already discussed. Later, your Legislative Committee, together with your Legislative Representative, met and after a consultation with all interested parties, prepared and submitted all constructive bills mandated by action of the two conventions which had been held by the Federation in the interval that had elapsed between the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Sessions of the Legislature, as well as by action taken by a number of unions, and those bills which the Federation, itself, considered important for labor.

The Research Department of the Federation was instructed to begin the analysis and classification of all the bills which had been submitted and which would be thrown in the hopper in the course of time. This was a tremendous job. In all, 3,121 bills were introduced in both houses, exclusive of resolutions

and constitutional amendments, and of this number, 370 bills were classified, analyzed and prepared for printing. This analysis was sent to all the unions and all other interested organizations and parties concerned.

Prior to the convening of the second session of the Legislature in March, it was the joint opinion of Brother Vandeleur and myself that, because of the unusual circumstances involved, it would be necessary to organize the Federation's lobby in Sacramento on a more elaborate scale in order to safeguard our interests. In the interim we tried to vitalize our policy through contacting representatives of the employers, members of the Legislature in both houses, and labor officials. At least, we were satisfied that, come what might, the Federation was prepared to meet all eventualities and would give a good account of itself at Sacramento.

When the session convened, headquarters were opened at the Hotel Senator and a technical staff of three was maintained throughout the session. In addition to this technical personnel, the Federation employed on a full-time basis Elmer Lore, former Assemblyman from Los Angeles, to help in the lobbying work. Toward the end of the session, Mr. Joe Mathews was employed for a short time in a similar capacity.

During the entire session the members of the Legislative Committee rendered valuable assistance and made possible the successful outcome of the Fifty-fifth Session of the Legislature. I am referring to Vice-Presidents Real, Bitter, Bilger, and Wayne. For short periods Brother Noonan, Secretary of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council, helped out considerably.

Outstanding among those who did yeoman service in helping to put over labor's program were Brother Jack Shelley, State Senator; Assemblymen Maloney and Lyons, and several others. Others who share in the responsibility for the gratifying results achieved are representatives of the various unions, such as Vice-President James Waugh, Tom Meagher, International Representative of the Painters; Al Greenbaum, of the Musicians, Brothers Welt, Roberts and Reynolds and others of the Railroad Brotherhoods, Walter Pierce of the Barbers, James Anderson of the Dining Car Waiters, and many others whose names are not recollectable at this moment.

I do wish to say that there were numerous representatives present, all of whom did excellent work in helping to put through our program. To mind come the names of such organizations as the Municipal Employees, the Firefighters, the Printing Trades and the numerous other delegations who visited us from time to time at Sacramento. I wish to apologize to those brothers whose names are not mentioned because of space considerations. Whatever glory there is must be shared by the dozens of men who were there and who represented the various unions throughout the State. It would be a serious omission, however, if the names of Brothers Frank MacDonald of the State Building Trades, John O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Legislative Representative Ray Williamson for the Teamsters, were not included in this report. These men did an admirable piece of work during the whole course of the session.

It would be a far too lengthy list if it also included the names of the many State Senators and Assemblymen who worked like Trojans in behalf of our legislative efforts. Without mentioning their names, I do wish to pay tribute to them and promise them that labor will not forget their services in the next elections.

Of special mention must be the hundreds of loyal members of the various unions throughout the State who flocked to the capital when hearings were held on the important bills aimed against labor during the first part of the session. These loyal souls were always on hand and responded with the same fervent enthusiasm for labor's fight at Sacramento as they have always responded and will continue to respond. God bless them!

If no mention were made of Governor Earl Warren's contribution, labor would be committing a violent breach of ethics and be vulnerable to a justifiable charge of ingratitude. Governor Warren kept his promise to make the Fifty-fifth Session of the State Legislature as constructive as possible. At all times he gave labor a hearing. In several instances he intervened to prevent unfair action being taken. We owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the services he performed in helping to put over the program to eliminate all ignominious legislation at

the last session, and labor should be and is thankful for his invaluable support.

Brother Vandeleur, in defiance of doctor's orders, although far from recovered, was able to be present at meetings held by all the labor legislative representatives to discuss bills that were coming up for a hearing at the various committees, and contributed to those meetings his experience and judgment, which played a very helpful rôle. He did everything in his power to assist our program at Sacramento. We owe Brother Vandeleur a deep debt of gratitude for his devotion and loyalty to the California State Federation of Labor.

It became apparent soon after the session opened, and was clear even before that time, that a vicious fight was in the offing as far as the Unemployment Insurance Act was concerned. It was evident from the great number of bills which were submitted dealing with this act that a concentrated drive was to be made to emasculate the act and thereby deprive hundreds of thousands of deserving workers of its benefits. These bills became the focal point as the legislative session continued. It is extremely gratifying, therefore, that only five of the fifty-odd bad bills reached the Governor's desk, where the Federation successfully continued the fight to have them vetoed.

Never before has the Federation made such a comprehensive digest and analysis of bills submitted to a State Legislature as it has this time. Undoubtedly, a few bills have unavoidably escaped our attention, but as a whole the coverage has been adequate.

It has been a pleasure to have had the opportunity and privilege to represent the Federation in Sacramento, and the duties were made far easier by the effective and pleasant coöperation I received from labor and its many representatives. In submitting the rest of this report, I hope the unions will be able to obtain from it the information and enlightenment for which it is intended, and if they do, then I shall consider the whole job one that has been well done.

Fraternally yours,

C. J. HAGGERTY, Secretary,
California State Federation of
Labor.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND UNIONS

Senate Bills—Good:

None.

Senate Bills—Bad:

These measures were part of a detailed plan for the stifling of labor unions by excessive regulation, unaccompanied by any corresponding restriction of the activities of employers' groups. They presented squarely the issue of whether or not the Fifty-fifth Session of the California Legislature was going to be the scene of betrayal of the rights of working men and women through the passage of anti-labor laws such as had been introduced in state legislatures all over the nation. An examination of the specific provisions of these bills revealed some of the most violent anti-union suggestions of writers like Westbrook Pegler and William Hard of the Readers' Digest Magazine.

S. B. 1 (Biggar) was a typical effort to regulate and control the internal operations of unions by requiring the incorporation of all labor organizations. Picketing and the calling of strikes were also restrained by the terms of the bill. The strenuous opposition of representatives of the Federation present in Sacramento, led to the amendment of the bill, deleting the entire meaning and wording of the original proposal, and it was killed in committee.

S. B. 5 (Fletcher) was aimed at prescribing the manner of keeping accounts and publishing financial statements of all receipts and disbursements on the part of unions, as well as the mode of conducting elections of officers of labor organizations. Similar to **S. B. 1** and **S. B. 290**, the bill died in committee.

S. B. 13 (Fletcher), involving compulsory transferrability of work cards for union members, died in committee.

S. B. 20 (Biggar and Fletcher), supposedly an attempt to "diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening and obstructing business," was in reality a vicious piece of legislation outlawing strikes, picketing, and other methods of carrying on labor disputes, except under heavily restricted circumstances, subject to the supervision of a so-called California Labor Relations Board. Criminal penalties would have been imposed for violations. The defeat of **S. B. 290** in committee kept this bill from getting anywhere.

S. B. 92 and **S. B. 93 (Hatfield and Rich)**, sought to perpetuate the Slave Bill (Hot Cargo and Secondary Boycott) putting this unconstitutional law into effect for all times by perpetrating a fraud on the voters of California who approved it during the recent hotly-contested election only on the condition that the law would be effective only for the duration of the war. Arguments were drawn up and presented to the members of the legislature indicating that the Federation was prepared to fight this measure to the last ditch. As a result of this defense, **S. B. 92** was killed in the Senate Committee on Labor by a unanimous vote of the members present, Senator Biggar failing to attend. Opposition by various labor leaders and representatives, following the plans laid down by the Federation, forced a similar fate upon **S. B. 93**.

S. B. 172 (Fletcher) contained such objectionable features as filing of annual financial statements with the Secretary of State, available to enemies of organized labor, frozen initiation fees and dues for the duration, maximum initiation fees and dues of workers employed by the government, limitations on union gifts and charitable donations, required written report of transactions to be filed with Secretary of State as public record when national or international union takes over books, funds and property of the local. With the defeat of **S. B. 290**, Senator Fletcher lost interest in these bills affecting the internal operation of unions, and **S. B. 172** died in committee.

S. B. 290 (Biggar and Fletcher). The temper of legislation which might have been passed if organized labor had turned its back for a moment, was summed up in the introduction of the Biggar-Fletcher Labor Act, containing a long list of oppressive restrictions headed by a requirement for **compulsory incorporation** of labor unions. A combination of **S. B. 1 (Biggar)** and **S. B. 172 (Fletcher)**, discussed above, the bill would have required labor organizations with a membership of twenty-five or more to incorporate, authorized police and the militia to protect strikebreakers in defense or war industries, and destroyed the closed or union shop.

Hearing in Senate Chambers

The hearing on **S. B. 290**, after a slight amendment had been made, took place in the Senate Chambers with the galleries packed with spectators. Senator Dorsey of Bakersfield, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Labor, presided in place of Senator George

Biggar, co-author of the bill. The majority of the time allotted for opposition speakers was given to the Federation. A complete panel of spokesman appeared from the Federation pointing out the unfair character of the legislation, the unconstitutionality of many of its provisions, and the principle of class legislation which it represented. After more than five hours of debate, a roll call vote was taken on a motion to table the bill, with a great majority of the committee in favor of killing it in this fashion. The press reported the tabling of **S. B. 290** as a legislative victory for the Federation since it meant that **S. B. 1**, **S. B. 5**, **S. B. 13**, and **S. B. 172**, containing much the same provisions, were headed for a similar fate if pursued by their authors.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 651 (Dunn . . . Gaffney et al.). This bill, sponsored by the Federation, was drafted to insure collective bargaining for all public employees, excepting only peace officers. On the recommendation of the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital, it was amended so as to confine its operation severely. It was not pushed in its amended form, and died in committee.

A. B. 1073 (Collins, George D., Gaffney, and Berry), approved by the Governor after passage in both houses, puts more teeth into the existing law regarding advertisements for "scabs" during labor trouble by increasing criminal penalties for employers who fail to mention in such advertisements that a strike, lockout, or other labor disturbance exists.

A. B. 1636 (Hawkins) was a companion to **A. B. 651**, sponsored by the Federation, relating to collective bargaining rights of public employees. It dealt with municipal employees, while the companion measure affected State agencies and political subdivisions. The amendment made to **A. B. 651** by the Assembly, severely restricting its operation, made it obvious that these two bills did not have much chance of success.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 365 (Evans) was introduced to create a "Joint Committee on Labor Relations," providing a sounding-board for labor baiting members of the Senate and Assembly, and exposing union finances to the sight of those whose purpose is to misrepresent union leadership to the public. If the anti-labor ball had once started rolling, this bill would have had a good chance of passing, but this possibility was pre-

vented by the sound beating administered to **S. B. 290** on the Senate side. **A. B. 365** died in committee without action.

A. B. 485 (Bashore et al.) was an effort to cripple union activity among ex-members of the armed forces by making it a criminal offense to compel any veteran to agree to join or remain a member of a labor organization in order to obtain employment or keep a job connected with public works. Obtaining cooperation from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Federation was successful in its militant drive to defeat the "**Bashore Bill**," as it was called, by persuading the Judiciary Committee to vote it down, since it contained unconstitutional features interfering with and voiding existing "closed shop" agreements. This pet anti-union project of Assemblyman Lee T. Bashore of Glendora was a breach of trust owed to union men now in the service.

A. B. 1022 (Hastain et al.), ostensibly drafted to prevent "interference with employment relations" hampering the war effort, was in fact a sweeping measure aimed at outlawing strikes, without any restriction as to the duration of the measure. It never reached the floor of the Assembly.

A. B. 1634 (Allen), providing that any person firing or securing the discharge of an employee because he is or is **not** a member of a labor organization is guilty of a crime, was cleverly drawn so as to meet constitutional objections but definitely intended to strike at "closed shop" or "union shop" agreements. It was bottled up in the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital.

A. B. 1850 (Hastain), a brief bill only ten lines long, would have permitted transfer of membership by any union member from one local to another without the payment of any fee or assessment. Fortunately, it died in committee, along with the other additions to the Labor Code proposed by Mr. Hastain, which might have served as the entering wedge for a long list of statutory devices for the regulation of the internal affairs of trade unions.

A. B. 1852 (Hastain) was similar to the "Allen Bill" (**A. B. 1634**), discussed above. Drafted to appear to be a desirable measure eliminating "discrimination in employment," in reality this measure would have outlawed "closed shop" and "union shop" agreements. It remained unamended and unconsidered during the session.

WOMEN AND MINORS

Senate Bills—Good:

S. B. 779 (Luckey), as amended, and enacted into law, is an over-all measure affecting the employment of minors during the wartime emergency. The original bill was one of the more unsatisfactory proposals introduced to deal with the problem raised by insistent demands for the relaxation of restrictions on the employment of minors, in order to cope with labor shortages claimed to exist by various employers in industrial and agricultural pursuits. The Federation was faced with the task of defeating this large group of objectionable bills, and at the same time avoid the precedent established by **A. B. 770**, passed during the first session before the recess, relaxing the protective laws pertaining to women workers without providing adequate safeguards for their health, safety, and welfare.

Objectionable Bills Replaced

Federation representatives tackled the problem of avoiding the evils of a last-minute compromise by attending numerous conferences with spokesmen for the employers, teachers' groups, and governmental bodies during the constitutional recess. The result was the drafting of a new bill, the amended **S. B. 779** replacing a large number of objectionable bills which would have nullified present protective legislation relating to minors. Senator Luckey agreed to have the Education Committee strike out the original provisions of his bill and substitute this compromise in its place. This permitted pressure from all quarters to drop every other bill on the subject, whether introduced in the Assembly or Senate, in favor of this over-all measure, providing a method whereby legitimate labor shortages can be met with due regard for the establishment of safeguards for the protection of the minors affected.

Comparison With A. B. 770

Although much of the formal language of **A. B. 770** appears in the amended **S. B. 779**, a close examination of its operative provisions reveals that it is much superior to the law relating to women. It prohibits the employment of minors until the application made by the employer to the Board of Education and Department of Industrial Relations has gone through a screening process, and been acted upon. (Under **A. B. 770**, women can be worked fifteen days until the State department acts upon the application, and five days more until the Governor takes action.)

Satisfactory Compromise

Under the circumstances, since labor was faced with a bad precedent in **A. B. 770**, this was a very satisfactory compromise, and will leave intact exist-

ing beneficial legislation so that after the war protective laws will have the same force and effect as though **S. B. 779** had never been enacted.

S. B. 451 (Burns), endorsed by the Federation, will provide services for physically handicapped children, authorizing the receipt and administration of Federal funds for the purpose of vocational rehabilitation, and coöperation with the national government to that end. It was passed and signed by the Governor early in the session.

S. B. 536 (Hatfield), known as the "Students Supervision and Transportation Act," and concerned with the employment of school children in agriculture during the war emergency, died in committee.

S. B. 575 (Swan), designed to meet conditions created by the war emergency by strengthening opportunities for enforcing Labor Code provisions concerning women employees, would have made it a misdemeanor for an employer to discharge or discriminate against an employee for testifying against him. It never reached the floor of the Senate.

S. B. 610 (Hatfield) contained authority for the establishment and maintenance of harvest camps by school boards, as well as provision for transportation and supervision of student agricultural labor. It died in committee.

S. B. 735 and **S. B. 740** were two bills introduced by Senator Swan of Sacramento to increase the scope of protection afforded by the Labor Code to minor workers by conclusively presuming minors engaged as "independent contractors" or entering into a contract whereby title to personal property is transferred to them for purpose of resale (e. g., newspapers), are employees. No action was ever taken on either bill.

Senate Bills—Bad:

S. B. 60 (Hatfield), lowering minimum age of school bus drivers from eighteen to seventeen years, for the duration, was signed by the Governor one month after the signature of its companion bill on the Assembly side, **A. B. 162**.

S. B. 544 (Parkman and Biggar), proposing to abolish the Division of Industrial Welfare, presently entrusted with the task of guarding the interests of women and minors employed in unheard-of numbers during the war emergency, died in committee. It would have transferred the powers and duties of the Division of Industrial Welfare to the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement.

S. B. 860 (Gordon), proposing to empower the Governor to extend beyond present legal limits the hours of work for women in agricultural pursuits was one of several similar bills rendered unnecessary by the passage of **A. B. 770**.

Assembly Bills—Good: .

A. B. 5 (Bennett et al.) was one of a series of bills introduced to provide a system of day nurseries and nursery schools for children of women war workers. It aroused considerable interest during the early part of the session, and newspaper comment put the spotlight upon the measure. Opposition of the Administration to such means of caring for the children of war workers led to the eventual abandonment of the program, and **A. B. 5** died in committee.

A. B. 51 (Evans). As indicated above, the entire problem of taking care of small children of women employed in war industries occupied the center of the stage early in the session. Most of the debate centered around the particular system of child care to be adopted rather than on the advisability of having any system at all, although several organizations and newspapers expressed opposition to any plan of this sort on the ground that mothers of small children should not be employed in war industries at the expense of their family. **A. B. 51**, containing the day nursery and nursery school plan, was shelved in favor of a system of child care centers.

A. B. 307 (Sawallisch and thirty-four others), as finally enacted and signed by Governor Warren, after being amended three times in the Assembly and once in the Senate, embodied the Administration policy of establishing a means for providing child care centers without imposing additional taxes on property-owners in the local communities.

A. B. 409 (Hawkins) would have required employers to pay the same scale of wages to women employees as that received by men doing the same or equivalent work. Unlike the fake "Equal Rights Amendment" (**A. C. A. 9**), this bill was a genuine attempt to equalize wage opportunities for men and women without depriving the latter of the special protections necessary to preserve their health, safety, and welfare. Passed by the Assembly, **A. B. 409** died in Senator Biggar's Committee on the other side of the legislature.

A. B. 665 (Potter), assisting in the establishment and administration of services to and vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped children, passed the Assembly, but got lost in the rush of legislative business during the closing days of the session.

A. B. 743 (McMillan) sought to add a new section to the School Code raising the minimum age for Street Trades work and tightening up the permit system with regard to the street occupations of peddling, boothblacking, sale and distribution of periodicals, etc. These new restrictions were forced aside by the major controversy regarding the employment of minors in essential industry and agriculture.

A. B. 745 (McMillan), companion to **A. B. 743**, was introduced in order to put some teeth in the sections

of the Labor Code regulating the employment of minors in street occupations by increasing the penalties for violations and imposing greater restrictions on such work. Unable to secure the support of those educational groups and parents' associations interested in obtaining passage of the amended **S. B. 779** above anything else, the measure died in committee.

A. B. 839 (Hawkins and Pelletier) would have repealed existing law condoning the practice of deducting tips from wages or collecting gratuities for the employer, and established that tips and gratuities may not be included as a part of wages so as to relieve an employer from paying women and minors at least the minimum wage fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission. The bill passed the Assembly, but failed to gain approval in the Senate, where it died in committee.

A. B. 862 (Gaffney et al.), lengthening the hours of work for women in wartime, was sidetracked after the enactment of **A. B. 770** and died in committee.

A. B. 957 (Lyons, et al.), the Federation bill concerning the employment problems of women during wartime, was abandoned when the movement to improve **A. B. 770** through amendment was begun.

A. B. 1074 (Collins, George D., Gaffney, and Berry), requiring employers of minors under eighteen years of age to keep an accurate record of hours worked each work day, died in committee.

A. B. 1089 (Collins, George D., and Gaffney), similar to **A. B. 1157**, discussed below, concerning the employment of minors in Street Trades, also died in committee.

A. B. 1157 (McMillan et al.), sponsored by the Federation, would have prevented employers of minors from getting around the provisions of the Labor Code by contracting for the personal services of the minor as an independent contractor, or transferring title to personal property (newspapers, magazines, etc.) to him for resale. Never pushed, the bill died without vote.

A. B. 1166 (Collins, George D.), correcting an erroneous cross-reference in a section of the Labor Code dealing with employment of minors in radio broadcasting and television studios, passed both houses without dissent and was signed by the Governor.

A. B. 1167 (Brady et al.), increasing protection for minors in occupations that are dangerous or injurious to their health or morals, died in committee.

A. B. 1524 (Collins, George D., and Lyons, John C.), which would have made it a crime to discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has or is about to testify in any investigation relating to enforcement of protective laws regarding working hours of women and minors, died without reaching the Assembly floor.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 770 (Potter and Johnson), known as the "War Production Act," was introduced by its authors as "an act to increase production by providing for exemptions from various requirements relating to employment and working conditions of female employees essential to the war effort." Actually, **A. B. 770**, as enacted into law, goes far beyond its apparent purpose—permits the working of women under conditions and for periods which are far in excess of that proposed by specific bills frankly intended to relax existing beneficial laws. As amended, **A. B. 770** means the relaxation of all protective legislation for women to the extent that a particular employer can get away with it.

Loose Provisions of Law

The loosely drawn provisions of **A. B. 770**, now law, empower the Governor to issue war production permits on application by the employer to work women "at or for such hours, type of work and under such conditions as will help increase production and further the war effort." An employer may engage women for a whole day in disregard of protective legislation, without filing any application. He may continue to work them for fifteen days thereafter until the appropriate state department makes a recommendation, and for five days beyond that, until the Governor takes action upon such departmental recommendation. Sole safeguard in any practical sense is the power of the Governor to revoke, suspend, or modify any permit upon the recommendation of the department which originally advised its issuance, if proof is established that the terms and conditions of the permit have been violated. This means that care must be taken to assure that the original terms and conditions are not so broad as to permit the employer to work his female employees long hours under poor conditions.

Duration Measure

A. B. 770, now number fourteen of the chaptered laws, will remain in effect until three months after adjournment of the next regular session of the legislature (1945), or the cessation of hostilities, whichever first occurs.

A. B. 887 (Carlson), intended to empower the Labor Commissioner to set up the objectionable "audit system" to determine whether piece-work wages actually paid conform to minimum wage legislation and existing wage rate agreements, would have compelled the use of this system by law. Already proved to be a prime method of cheating workers in the canneries and successfully opposed in the garment industry, this so-called "audit system" was not in fact a genuine audit, but rather a method of getting around existing wage restrictions. The cost of the

audit would have been borne by either employer, employee, or labor union, depending upon who applied for it, so that in most cases the auditors would have been obligated to the employer for payment of their salaries or fees. Vehemently opposed to the bill, Federation representatives who were well acquainted with the intricacies of the "audit system" appeared before the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital, and successfully contended for the defeat of **A. B. 877**.

A. B. 132 (Hawkins) would have frozen the minimum wage for women into law, instead of permitting a flexible standard as at present. Legislative experience has shown that whenever a minimum of this sort is fixed (i. e., not less than \$20) it tends to make such minimum wage appear adequate and such a figure is adopted by the standards board in question, even if this is only the lowest minimum wage which may be set. The bill died in committee.

A. B. 162 (Clarke) was an urgency measure for permitting seventeen-year-olds to drive school buses, and corresponded to **S. B. 60**. Amended so as to leave the original Vehicle Code section unaltered and add a new section prescribing the seventeen-year-old age limit as the "Age Limit for Driving School Bus During War Emergency," this measure passed and was signed by the Governor. After the duration, the old eighteen-year limit will have the same force as though the war emergency section had not been enacted. **A. B. 162** was rushed through as an emergency measure on the ground that it was necessary to meet the needs of rural school districts where the school bus situation was acute.

A. B. 204 (Potter), exempting from the eight-hour day, forty-eight-hour week, maximum working hours provisions for women provided in the Labor Code any work during the war, and adding grain harvesting to female occupations exempted from the protection of the Code, died in committee.

A. B. 205 (Potter) would have raised the working hours of women to a ten-hour day and sixty-hour week, but was not seriously considered after **A. B. 770** was signed by the Governor.

A. B. 206 (Potter), replacing the present forty-eight-hour week of minors between sixteen and eighteen years of age with a ten-hour day and a fifty-four-hour week, died in committee. As indicated elsewhere in this report, the uniting of all forces behind the omnibus bill contained in the amended **S. B. 779** meant the end of the threat of passage of the various individual bills relaxing restrictions on the employment of children.

A. B. 207 (Potter), increasing to 50 pounds (from 25 pounds as established by regulations of the Industrial Welfare Commission), the weight which women employees may lift, for the war emergency, died in committee like the preceding "Potter" bills.

A. B. 683 (Allen) introduced to relieve so-called "training schools" of the obligation of compensating students for work performed, was really aimed at providing loopholes to aid fake schools in furnishing cheap labor to employers. It was buried in committee.

A. B. 1138 (Stream) was a straight modification of existing restrictions in favor of employers of school age boys and girls, without any pretense of tying this revision of the School Code to the wartime manpower problem. No action was taken on this measure.

A. B. 1323 (Johnson), pocket vetoed by the Governor, would have exempted graduate nurses working in laboratories licensed by the Federal government preparing blood plasma, from the maximum hours provisions of the Labor Code.

A. B. 1619 (Watson, Knight, T. Fenton, and Stream), permitting extension of maximum hours of labor for women in harvesting, grading, processing, or packing of any agricultural commodity, died in committee.

A. B. 1650 (Hastain, Bashore, and Lowrey), intended to achieve heavy relaxation of the limitations placed upon employers of minors under the age of sixteen years by the School Code, with respect to agricultural pursuits or any other work "essential to or connected with the war effort," also died in committee.

A. B. 1798 (Stream and Heisinger) was a so-called "War Production Act" which well might have served

as a model for the amended **A. B. 770**, except that it went even further and was of doubtful constitutionality. No action was taken on it.

A. C. A. 9 (Robertson et al.), the so-called "Equal Rights Amendment," was a cleverly worded attempt to wipe out all protective legislation for women under the banner of equality. Sponsored by such front organizations as the "Women of the Pacific," the proposed constitutional amendment was railroaded on to the floor of the Assembly with a recommendation that it be adopted.

Stiff Campaign Waged

Representatives of the State Federation waged a stiff campaign against **A. C. A. 9**, challenging the sincerity of the proponents of the measure by offering an amendment similar to that adopted in the state of Wisconsin. All the nominal purposes of the "Equal Rights Bill," (e. g., equal control over children, equal voting rights) were guaranteed but existing protective legislation for preserving and promoting the health and welfare of women workers would not be destroyed with the Wisconsin amendment added. The defeat of **A. C. A. 9** was a genuine labor triumph, brought about for the most part by a clear statement of the operation of the measure dictated by Secretary Vandeleur and placed in the hands of every member of the legislature so that the real issues involved might be brought out into the open.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Senate Bills—Good:

S. B. 327 (Carter) would have altered the eligibility provisions of the workmen's compensation law so as to include county and city-and-county firemen, and firemen in fire protection districts, but it died in committee.

S. B. 408 (Tenney), which died without action, was similar in intent to Federation-sponsored **A. B. 418**.

S. B. 409 (Tenney), seeking to increase the maximum amount of death benefits payable to firemen, received no action after going to committee.

S. B. 412 (Shelley), approved by Governor Warren after passage with clarifying amendments in both houses, increases the power of the State Compensation Insurance Fund to represent state agencies in court proceedings for claims owing to them. The Fund may now file liens and compromise actions as well as commence and prosecute actions.

S. B. 528 (Tenney), also approved by the Governor, removes the conflict as to whether effective date of retirement under State Employees' Retirement Act ends disability payments for members of the

State Highway Patrol, by providing that a member is subject to the general provisions of Workmen's Compensation Laws for the remainder of his disability, and payments continue.

S. B. 546 (Breed et al.), essentially the same as **A. B. 57**, providing workmen's compensation benefits for civilian defense workers, died in committee.

S. B. 780 (Shelley et al.), one of several bills introduced to provide compensation benefits for injured civilian defense workers was superseded by **A. B. 57** which became a law.

S. B. 1043 (Carter), dealing with the question of permanent and temporary disability, was the same as Federation-sponsored **A. B. 809** and similarly died in committee.

S. B. 1044 (Carter) was originally introduced to revise the provisions of the Labor Code dealing with compensation proceedings in general. It was amended in the Senate in its entirety, and the Governor signed the amended bill raising the maximum average weekly earnings for the purpose of computing the temporary disability payment from

\$38.46 to \$46.16, for the duration or until the ninety-first day after adjournment of the 1945 session, whichever first occurs.

Senate Bills—Bad:

S. B. 787 (Mixer) was the first of nine bills introduced by Senator Mixer, all seeking to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act to the detriment of injured employees. **S. B. 787** would have amended the Act so that facts now required to be specified in every release or compromise agreement would not have to be specified if they were in dispute. **S. B. 788** attempted to undermine the Industrial Accident Commission's jurisdiction over all disputes concerning medical services, hospital treatment, and the like, in the absence of express agreement, by providing that civil suits might be brought for recovery of fees and other charges. **S. B. 789** sought to tighten the provisions in the Act regarding periods within which proceedings must be commenced for collection of death benefits.

More Mixer Bills

S. B. 790, also by Senator Mixer, was extremely disadvantageous to employees permanently disabled as the result of injuries. For example, when more than one member is involved, but this does not amount to total permanent disability, the award of compensation for each case of loss would run consecutively. **S. B. 791** would have reduced compensation paid to injured workers employed for less than full time or irregularly. **S. B. 792** defined "injury" in the present law so as to narrow its application to personal injuries sustained by accident or an occupational disease, excluding injuries to artificial members. **S. B. 793** would have required the Commission to certify to an appellate court on review, in addition to its record of the case, as now required by law, the referee's memorandum on the hearing and his recommendations. **S. B. 794** would have prohibited any rule of procedure by the Commission requiring either party to notify the other of details of its proof prior to the hearing, except by deposition or subpoena. **S. B. 795** would have provided that in cases of conflicts of evidence, the ascertaining of the rights of the parties and the spirit and provisions of the law shall be determined in accordance with the preponderance of the evidence.

Died in Committee

All nine bills had the same history. They died in committee without any action having been taken upon them.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 57 (Bennett), originally introduced as a thorough plan for the furnishing of workmen's

compensation benefits to civilian defense workers, was completely amended so that it became merely an act making an appropriation to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for such benefits of State officers and employees. This minor measure was signed by the Governor without controversy.

A. B. 82 (Hawkins) failed to gain approval of its provisions which would have made household domestic service employees eligible to workmen's compensation.

A. B. 165 (Leonard et al.), signed by the Governor, includes members of the California Highway Patrol among those eligible for compensation for injuries, including heart trouble and pneumonia, which develop or manifest themselves after the patrolman has served for five years.

A. B. 224 (Bashore et al.), also signed by the Governor, provides workmen's compensation benefits for civilian defense workers, including, but not limited to salvage, transportation, war savings, services to service men, recreation, consumer interests, nutrition, health, and medical care, welfare and child care, housing, education, agriculture, man-power supply and training and plant utilization, aircraft warning service.

A. B. 292 (Gaffney et al.) This Federation-sponsored bill, forbidding employers or insurance companies to contract for medical care or hospitalization of injured employees on the basis of some form of cut-rates, died in committee.

A. B. 303 (Howser), also Federation-sponsored, would have increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000 the maximum sum recoverable when compensation is increased one-half as a result of an injury caused by reason of the serious and wilful misconduct of the employer or his representative, but never reached the Assembly floor.

A. B. 311 (Thomas), increasing both the minimum and maximum limits of average weekly earnings used in the computation of workmen's compensation, died in committee.

A. B. 395 (McMillan), sponsored by the Federation, would have eliminated the 7-day waiting before disability payments begin, by providing for payments as soon as the employee leaves work as the result of an injury. No action was taken upon it.

More Federation Proposals

A. B. 396 (Anderson et al.) was proposed by the Federation in order to extend the period in which proceedings might be commenced for the collection of medical and other benefits, but it died in committee. **A. B. 403 (Berry et al.)** became part of the Federation's legislative program to permit an injured employee to institute proceedings for the collection of compensation within 245 weeks after the date of injury, if it has resulted in permanent dis-

ability, but was disregarded after a first reading. **A. B. 418 (Rosenthal)** was a part of that program designed to bring within the provisions of workmen's compensation all cases of hernia, heart trouble, and pneumonia, but met a similar fate. **A. B. 482 (Brady et al.)**, seeking to prevent employment discrimination against a formerly injured person; **A. B. 506 (O'Day)**, adding reasonable attorney's fees to awards; **A. B. 507**, by the same author, increasing death benefits; **A. B. 808 (Sargent)**, providing a method of computation if a permanent disability rating cannot be reasonably determined for an injured employee under twenty-one years of age, and **A. B. 809 (Sargent)** providing payment of compensation for permanent disability should be made in addition to any payment made for temporary disability, when both are caused by a single injury, all died in committee. These were permitted to be dropped, along with several other beneficial measures, in order to assure passage of certain fundamental demands, such as **A. B. 500 (Wollenberg)**. This measure, now law, increases the maximum burial expenses when injury causes death from one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) to three hundred dollars (\$300).

A. B. 504 (Maloney and Gaffney) was rushed through the Legislature to the Governor's desk, where it was signed, thereby amending the workmen's compensation provisions in the Labor Code so as to cover injuries to state employees not otherwise covered.

A. B. 1436 (Collins, George D., and Lyons, John C.) would have made newsboys and other minors under the age of 18 for whose personal services an independent contract is executed "employees" within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. It died in committee.

A. B. 1499 (Hawkins), a lengthy all-over measure embodying many of the beneficial changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act long desired and urged by organized labor, died without favorable action like most of the other favorable bills in this field of legislation.

A. B. 1637 (Hawkins), like the Federation's bill, **A. B. 395**, would have eliminated the seven-day waiting period after an employee leaves work as the result of an injury before disability payments can begin, and provided that payment would be recoverable for each day or fraction of a day away from the job. Both measures died in committee.

A. B. 1640 (Hawkins) was an unsuccessful attempt to bring more household domestics within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act by decreasing the number of hours which must be

worked in order to qualify from the present fifty-two hours per week to twenty hours.

A. B. 1831 (Dills, Clayton A.), died in committee, but would have authorized chiropractic treatment of injured employees under the Act, as an alternative to treatment by a physician, if requested.

A. B. 1882 (Gaffney), re-introduced the original provisions of **A. B. 57** and **A. B. 224**, providing compensation benefits for injured civilian defense workers, after these two bills had been considerably altered by amendment. It died without a vote having been taken upon it.

A. B. 1928 (Call) was of interest to labor only insofar as it included among medical and other services provided under workmen's compensation, the services of chiropodists, osteopaths, and chiropractors. It never got out of committee.

A. J. R. 19 (Johnson) was adopted as a joint resolution petitioning Congress to enact legislation giving to draftees and others entering the military and naval service of the United States permanent total disability insurance for the benefit of their dependents and near relatives.

A. J. R. 23 (Miller et al.). This resolution was adopted memorializing Congress to enact legislation providing compensation for injured civilian defense workers and their dependents.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 1658 (Dickey), raising a presumption that pneumoconiosis did not arise out of or occur in the course of employment, in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary, where an employer has complied with the safety orders of the Industrial Accident Commission, was successfully opposed by the Federation. It has been decided, in keeping with the *status quo* policy, to confine requests for beneficial legislation in the field of workmen's compensation to a few important bills which had a chance of getting through. This was used as an argument against demands of employers' groups for repressive legislation, such as that contained in **A. B. 1658**, resulting in keeping all measures of this character in committee.

A. B. 1912 (Johnson) would have confined payments to partially disabled employees who subsequently became further disabled, or even totally disabled as a result of an industrial accident while working for a new employer. This was to be achieved through a system of permanent disability rating certificates, assigning a percentage to each partially disabled employee, whether his disability is caused by disease or injury. The bill never reached the floor of the Assembly.

OTHER CHANGES IN THE LABOR CODE

Senate Bills—Good:

S. B. 179 (Shelley), signed by the Governor without opposition, raises the expenses paid to members of the Apprenticeship Council to twenty dollars a day.

S. B. 393 (Tenney) was questioned as to its constitutionality in the Senate, and failed to make any headway although approval of the Legislative Counsel was given. It provided that all printing paid for in whole or in part out of public funds should come within the meaning of "public works" as defined in the Labor Code, thereby bringing into operation those sections relating to wages and hours, and employment of aliens on government projects of the state.

S. B. 576 (Swan), setting a legislative standard which would guarantee sanitary toilet facilities for all workers, died in committee.

S. B. 579 (Swan), increasing the penalties for failure to mention existence of a labor dispute in advertising for "scab" employees, was also bottled up in committee.

S. B. 736 (Swan), now law, has subjected the surety bonds of employment agencies to possible forfeiture in the event of failure to pay all sums due employees, or misrepresentation, fraud, deceit, and similar illegal conduct.

S. B. 737 (Swan) was intended to extend the sanitation provisions of the Labor Code to apply to all places of employment, rather than to factories, workshops, and mercantile establishments exclusively. It would also have required separate rest rooms for each sex, where there are more than five employees of different sexes. The measure died in committee.

S. B. 741 (Swan) received the Governor's signature thereby clarifying the power of the Labor Commissioner to condemn any place as unhealthy and unsuitable for use as a place of employment. The former law had limited this power of condemnation to basements, cellars, underground apartments, etc.

S. B. 972 (Shelley) passed the Senate, expanding the powers of the Labor Commissioner to take claims for an exemption of a worker's wages from attachment or execution, but died in committee over on the Assembly side.

Senate Bills—Bad:

None.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 201 (Waters and Maloney), signed by Governor Warren just prior to adjournment of the Legislature, brings artists' managers within the

scope of the Labor Code provisions for private employment agencies, and the control of the Labor Commissioner. It prohibits a manager to seek an artist's employment in a place where he knows there is a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance, without first notifying him of that fact.

A. B. 295 (Gannon). This measure, aimed at providing employees with statements regarding pay-roll deductions from their wages, was vigorously opposed by railroad lobbyists at Sacramento, and it was a difficult struggle to get it through and signed by the Governor. As finally passed, after a series of confusing amendments and clarifying amendments on the Senate side, and placed on the statute books, **A. B. 295** requires every employer, semi-monthly or at the time of each payment of wages, to furnish each of his employees with an itemized statement in writing showing all deductions made from their wages.

A. B. 392 (Hawkins and Pelletier), limiting the hours of labor of domestic workers to fifty-four per week when living on the premises of the employer and to fifty-two per week on six days of any one week when living elsewhere, died in committee.

A. B. 530 (Gaffney et al.), providing that employees contributing to maintenance of hospital services by an employer shall choose at least a majority of the officers in charge of such services, had no concerted support and died in committee.

A. B. 565 (Rosenthal et al.), which would have required bimonthly payment of wages to public as well as private employees, was one of the bills sponsored by the Federation permitted to die in committee in line with the policy of concentrating on legislation of greatest importance to the workers during the immediate war period, and opposing anti-labor bills.

A. B. 618 and **A. B. 619 (Lyons)** were two bills sponsored by the Federation in connection with the scaffolding laws. The former, requiring the Industrial Accident Commission to employ a sufficient number of enforcement officers, died in committee. **A. B. 619**, on the other hand, was signed by the Governor, prohibiting by law the use of lean-to scaffolds, sometimes known as "jack scaffolds."

A. B. 653 (Dunn . . . Gaffney et al.) is one of the important steps in the lengthy struggle to improve working conditions of motion picture projectionists. Sponsored by the Federation, the measure is now law, requiring proper ventilation of projection rooms and two separate exits in such rooms. The two-door

provision is limited to newly constructed or, whenever possible, remodeled motion picture theaters.

A. B. 655 (Evans, Maloney, and Bashore) was laid aside in favor of **A. B. 295** providing for itemized statements to be given each employee by his employer showing all deductions from each pay check.

A. B. 679 (Dunn, Berry, and Gaffney) would have amended the existing code provision requiring an employer to provide a sufficient number of water closets for separate use by male and female employees where there are two employees of different sex. No action was ever taken on this bill.

A. B. 806 (Sargent) received the Governor's signature, thereby exempting deductions made by the employer at the request of the employee for charitable, educational, patriotic, or similar purposes from the prohibition against assignment of wages and salary contained in Section 300 of the Labor Code.

A. B. 965 (Dunn), assuring employees full enjoyment of services under hospitalization plans, where employee contributions are a condition of employment, never emerged from committee.

A. B. 971 (Hawkins), making technical changes in the wording of the statute on assignment of wages, never was used as a basis for amendments as intended.

A. B. 1046 (Carlson), which would have set maximum fees for employment agencies of 10 per cent of the amount received by an employee for his first month's work, and 15 per cent in employment of less than one month's duration, died in committee.

A. B. 1048 (Collins, George D.), was passed by the Legislature to increase the obligations of employers to provide for the health and safety of their employees. It required that medical or surgical chests be kept where five or more persons are employed around power machinery, and that employers furnish fresh and pure drinking water accessible to employees during working hours free of charge. Two Senate amendments had weakened its enforceability, however, and the Governor pocket vetoed the measure.

A. B. 1049 (Collins, George D.) was not controversial in character in that it merely refers to provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and Probate Code not contained in the Labor Code, in order to call them to the attention of persons using the Labor Code exclusively. Governor Warren approved the statute which facilitates looking up the law regarding preferred claims against estates for work performed or personal services rendered.

A. B. 1156 (McMillan, Lyons, Collins, George D.) never left the committee, although sponsored by the Federation. It sought to extend the application of

private employment agency laws to schools which advertise employment services.

A. B. 1168 (Brady et al.), allowing waiver of recorder's fees for recording instruments involving claims for labor in the absence of sufficient money over and above the wages and demands actually due the claimants, died in committee.

A. B. 1370 (Collins, George D., et al.). This bill, empowering the Labor Commissioner and his deputies to take assignments of any claim for damages arising out of an employment contract and any claim for exemption of wages from attachment or execution, passed the Legislature decisively, but was pocket vetoed by the Governor.

A. B. 1371 (Collins, George D., et al.). This bill died in committee. It would have limited the maximum fees for private employment agencies to 15 per cent of the first month's earnings.

A. B. 1435 (Collins, George D., Lyons, John C.) contained provision of forfeiture of surety bonds of employment agencies failing to pay all sums due any individual or group of individuals and received for that purpose. This measure never left the committee to which it had been referred.

A. B. 1442 (Gaffney et al.) proposed to levy a tax on employers to provide a fund for inspections and enforcement of the provisions in the Labor Code for the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases. No action was ever taken on this bill.

A. B. 1638 (Hawkins), authorizing the Industrial Accident Commission to employ full-time physicians and surgeons in sufficient numbers to fill existing needs, also died in committee.

A. B. 1812 (Collins, George D.) would have improved working conditions by requiring proper illumination in every factory, workshop, or other establishment, and in every room in which women or minors are employed. It was never acted upon.

A. B. 1813, A. B. 1816, A. B. 1817, A. B. 1819, and A. B. 1822, were also all by Assemblyman **George D. Collins**, and met a similar fate to **A. B. 1812**. **A. B. 1813** would have prohibited the use of any place of employment condemned by the Labor Commissioner as unhealthy and unsuitable. **A. B. 1816** would have made provision for protective measures against industrial hazards in the form of dust, gas, fumes, or physical contact with materials. **1817** was aimed at making the floor of every work room clean and, as far as possible, dry. **1819** would have extended the existing requirement of a sufficient number of water closets or privies to all places of employment. Finally, **A. B. 1822** would have required that adequate sanitary facilities for maintaining personal cleanliness be provided and maintained in every place of employment.

A. B. 1839 (Hawkins), as amended in the Assembly, permits the employment of aliens, other than enemy aliens, on "public works" in California. These workers, nationals of allied nations or countries with which the United States is at peace, may not be employed on new construction, and acquire no civil service or other permanent employment status, according to the measure signed by the Governor. They will be discharged within six months after the cessation of hostilities if still on the job.

A. B. 1840 (Hawkins) was not used for the purpose which prompted its introduction, namely, to provide a possibility for subsequent amendment to Section 83 of the Labor Code relating to "labor statistics."

A. B. 1913 (Johnson), providing compensation for members of the Industrial Welfare Commission, died in committee.

The following bills, similar to measures discussed above, all died in committee:

A. B. 819 (Dunn), a Federation-sponsored bill similar to **A. B. 655**.

A. B. 831 (Rosenthal), also sponsored by the Federation, and similar to **A. B. 655** and **A. B. 819**.

A. B. 1815 (Collins, George D.), similar to **S. B. 576**.

A. B. 1818 (Collins, George D.), similar to **S. B. 737**.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 200 (Waters and Maloney) was intended to reduce the license fees of employment agencies operating in more than one location. It died in committee without discussion.

A. B. 1307 (Potter) would have made the membership of the Industrial Accident Commission representative of employers, employees, and the public, but also would have subjected the Governor's appointments to the scrutiny of the Senate. Listed in the Federation's legislative digest as a "bad bill," it was in conflict with the policy announced by Governor Warren as well, and failed to move out of committee during the entire session.

A. B. 1497 (Carlson, Johnson, and Wollenberg). During the 1941 session, Section 7329 of the Labor Code was enacted making it a misdemeanor to fail to install or provide and maintain certain safety devices upon the windows of buildings to safeguard window cleaners. The aim of **A. B. 1497** was to postpone the effective date of this legislation until six months after the declaration of peace, on the spurious ground that materials are unavailable to comply with the Act because of priorities. The Federation pointed out that the existing law permits the substitution of materials where those specified by the Window Cleaners Safety Act are not available. As a result, the bill was voted down by the committee.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Senate Bills—Good:

S. B. 96 (Tenney) was one of several bills introduced in an effort to protect the benefit rights of California workers called into or volunteering for the armed forces, who have contributed to the Unemployment Insurance fund over past years. The preoccupation of the Senate with numerous bills aimed at emasculating the Unemployment Insurance Act prevented any serious consideration of this beneficial proposal.

S. B. 112 (Quinn, Tenney et al.). In 1941 some steps had been taken to protect the benefit rights of "trainees" in the armed forces of the United States, although they did not go so far as to protect reserve officers, as did **S. B. 96**, which died in committee. Governor Warren signed S. B. 112, passed during the closing days of the 1943 session, extending the earlier provisions relating to unemployment benefits of persons who have served in the armed forces for an indefinite period.

S. B. 119 (Shelley) was the same as **S. B. 112**, on which Senator Shelley was a co-author, and therefore the passage of the companion bill made it superfluous. The measure died in committee.

S. B. 129 (Shelley) was introduced for the purpose of making substantial increases in weekly benefit payments under the California Unemployment Insurance Act. As originally introduced, each weekly benefit amount was increased by six dollars, so that the minimum would be raised from ten dollars to sixteen dollars and the maximum jacked up from eighteen dollars to twenty-four. Opposition to this increase by the Senate Committee on Welfare and Institutions made it plain that some compromise would have to be worked out. The Federation was determined to get the most money for claimants under the Act as it was possible to put over. Amendments altered the minimum weekly benefit to \$12.50 and the maximum at \$22.50, with graduated increases for the in-between classes. Nevertheless, it soon became obvious that enough votes could not be obtained to put it over. At last, **S. B. 129** was withdrawn from the inactive file and amended to provide an increase in the maximum payment from eighteen to twenty dollars for those earning \$380 and over during their highest quarter. In this form, the bill was passed on the final legislative day. The Governor approved the increase a month later.

S. B. 130 (Shelley) would have made agricultural labor eligible to unemployment benefits under the Act. It was not expected that this bill would pass, but it did serve its purpose of dramatizing the worker's antagonism to the Ward and Powers bills, broadening the definition of agricultural labor excluded from unemployment benefits. As was anticipated, the proposed enactment died in committee.

S. B. 131 (Shelley) was another measure introduced to establish the principle of extending the operation of the Act in the mind of the members of the Legislature. Under present law, the Act only extends to persons working for employment units with four or more employees. If **S. B. 131** had been passed, all employers in the State would come within the scope of the law, irrespective of how many workers they had on their pay rolls. It never reached the floor of the Senate.

S. B. 879 (Shelley) would have provided a detailed system of disability unemployment insurance, supplementing the protection afforded workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act and Federal Social Security Act, as well as workmen's compensation laws, employer's liability laws, etc. Workmen disabled outside of the course of their employment, and not protected by unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation under existing law, would be helped under such a bill. This measure, like that of Senator **Swan**, establishing a system of health insurance within the system of unemployment insurance (**S. B. 885**), was bottled up in committee.

S. B. 1000 (Ward and Powers). Thousands of workers make contributions to the Unemployment Insurance fund without receiving any benefits from it, or receiving relatively slight benefit in view of the low payments made. Now enacted into law, this bill extends the provisions of the act permitting refunds to employee to those working for more than one employer during the year, if they have paid taxes on more than \$3,000 in wages, and make a claim for a refund within six months after the wages were paid.

S. B. 1109 (Donnelly) is now part of the Unemployment Insurance Act, clarifying the provisions relating to payment of contributions by employers and stating that such contributions shall be considered delinquent unless paid within one month following the first day of the calendar month after the close of the preceding quarter.

Senate Bills—Bad:

S. B. 32 (Fletcher) originally contained provisions similar to those of **S. B. 383** defining "suitable employment" so as to restrict the rights of thousands of workers without cause. The result of Federation opposition was a Senate amendment striking out all the objectionable features of the bill, and substituting

a good measure providing that "wages" include net earnings of a self-employed individual. The Senate passed the new form endorsed by spokesmen for labor, but it failed to get the approval of the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance.

S. B. 383 (Rich and Gordon) was typical of the unreasonable legislation put in by the forces determined to impair the rights of labor on the pretext of weeding out chiselers under the Unemployment Insurance Act. This high-handed proposal defined "suitable employment" so as to make it impossible for a bona fide applicant to collect benefits if he were unable to accept certain types of work which he previously performed, through no fault of his own. Physical or mental inability, or excessive distance from his residence was no excuse. The Federation News Letter contained weekly references to the measure and its progress, and stressed the need of defeating it. As a result of this program, this harsh and oppressive bill was killed in committee.

S. B. 384 (Rich and Gordon) was one of the most vicious bills of the more than eighty introduced dealing with unemployment insurance. It would have excluded hundreds of thousands of workers from the protection of the act, so that almost anyone who had anything to do with agricultural or horticultural products—packing, canning, processing, transporting, or storing them—would go without the benefits of unemployment insurance. This measure was constantly subject to attack by labor representatives from the time it was introduced. Arguments by proponents of the bill, that it was simply an aid to "farmers" were refuted by statistics showing that 85 per cent of the employing units affected employers of more than one hundred people, were marked by large crews, factory operations, and specialized division of labor. Facts and figures were brought forth showing that 95 per cent of the employees affected were engaged in such operations as citrus packing, dried fruit packing or processing, preparing fresh fruits and vegetables for market, cotton ginning, and other services in connection with the preparation and marketing of agricultural commodities. The defeat of this bill in committee was a high point in the Federation's legislative activities.

S. B. 564 (Crittenden) would have reduced the amount of wages required to be earned during the base period for eligibility from \$300 to \$150, but at the same time would have changed the entire set-up of maximum total benefits payable during any one benefit year so as to adversely affect the interest of small wage-earners. This bill never reached the floor of the Senate.

S. B. 717 (Powers) contained one of the proposals of the Interim Committee on Unemployment Insurance to abolish the former administration, based upon

gross misrepresentations as to the nature and extent of fraudulent practices being tolerated under the Act. Emphasis was shifted from this bill to **S. B. 993** which was successfully used as a channel for measures aimed at removing the California Employment Commission.

S. B. 856 (Dillinger) was one of the bills dealing with disqualifications and penalties which was designed to make California's Unemployment Insurance Act the most severe in the country. The use of extended penalties in the form of wiping out balances and prohibiting payments would have meant that the families of workers would have suffered whenever they left the job voluntarily or were discharged for misconduct, however slight. Thus, a worker who was fired for smoking a cigarette on the job or arriving a few minutes late would be rendered ineligible to receive any benefits whatsoever.

Passage Refused

The third reading was postponed in the Senate for more than a week while the bill was passed on file allowing Federation representatives to persuade members to vote against it. Passage was refused by the Senate, but a motion to reconsider was given by Senator Dillinger of Placerville. Despite strong protests by the Federation, reconsideration was granted and the measure was approved in a close balloting. During the closing hours of the session, this drastic law was tabled in the Assembly, narrowly escaping enactment.

S. B. 980 (Breed). Numerous bills appeared during this session excluding various employments presently covered by the Act for the purpose of starting the trend in the direction of restricting its operation by this device. In this way more and more groups could be excluded until the operation of the unemployment insurance system would be whittled away to virtually nothing. **S. B. 980** was a prominent bill of this type excluding insurance agents and real estate salesmen working on commission. At first transferred to the inactive file in the face of labor opposition, upon the request of its author, Senator Breed from Oakland, the measure was resurrected suddenly and put to a vote of the Senate but passage was refused, spelling final defeat.

S. B. 992 (Ward and Powers) did not receive particular emphasis, since similar provisions were contained in other bills. However, arguments against the more prominent measures penalizing voluntary quits and discharges for misconduct served to defeat **S. B. 992**.

S. B. 993 (Ward and Powers) has replaced the former representative California Employment Commission, containing two spokesmen for labor, one for big business, one for small business, and one for the public interest, with the five-man California Em-

ployment Stabilization Commission, consisting of two division chiefs and a three-man appeals board. Amended several times in the course of its Legislative history, the bill never departed from its primary aim of "shaking up" the California Employment Commission because of its consistently liberal attitude in the interpretation of the law, to the advantage of legitimate claimants and the disadvantage of employers opposed to social legislation. After its passage, written arguments against the measure were presented to the Governor by the Federation. The chief executive was urged to veto this plan which removes labor representation from the commission in disregard of the fact that employees contribute to the funds as well as employers in this state. Nevertheless the enrolled bill was signed and placed among the chaptered laws.

S. B. 994 (Ward and Powers) was the same as **S. B. 383**, discussed above, in that it would have made it impossible to receive benefits if a worker refused a job which he was physically or mentally incapable of performing, or which was too far from his residence, if he had previously taken such a job before he became unemployed. Passed by the Senate after bitter debate had taken place, Senator Shelley sought to have the bill reconsidered by the upper house. When this strategy failed, plans were laid for killing it in the Assembly.

Lengthy Session

A lengthy session in the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance failed to stop the progress of **S. B. 994** and when the vote was taken the majority of the committee gave it a "do pass." Passage was refused on the third reading in the lower house only after a last ditch fight had been made.

S. B. 995 (Ward and Powers), making a blank check appropriation for the auditing and publishing of accounts and reports for the Unemployment Fund, died in the Committee on Finance following a "do pass" by the hostile Committee on Welfare and Institutions.

S. B. 996 (Ward and Powers), providing for a Board of Review of three members—attorneys—appointed by the Governor to handle appeals from referees' decisions, also died in committee. Another proposal to change the appellate procedure under the Act by legislation embodying proposals of the Interim Committee was drafted by the same authors in **S. B. 997**. It met the same fate as **S. B. 996**.

✓ **S. B. 998 (Ward and Powers)** originally proposed the adoption of a separate system of benefits which would cut down the rights of approximately 175,000 workers employed by canning and fruit and vegetable packing industries. Efforts to amend it terminated in the adoption of a free conference report which unfortunately did not eliminate all of the evils of setting

up a separate provision for seasonal workers who make the same contributions as other workers under the Act. If the Commission determined that an individual was not ordinarily available for work during the nonseasonal periods, under **S. B. 998** as amended, he would not have been eligible for benefits except during the seasons of the employment in which he had been previously engaged. The measure was among the several unemployment insurance bills opposed by the Federation that were pocket vetoed.

S. B. 999 (Ward and Powers) passed the upper house, and was only tabled in the Assembly chambers after last minute efforts succeeded in stemming the rising tide of objectionable bills dealing with Unemployment insurance. It was aimed at unduly penalizing those who refuse to accept suitable employment (perhaps for personal reasons not recognized by the Commission), or fail to apply for suitable employment when notified by the district public employment office. By its terms one offense of this sort would result in wiping out the entire wage credits of an unemployed worker so as to penalize his dependents for an indefinite period until he gets another job. The defeat of **S. B. 999** was a successful defense of the fundamental principles of unemployment insurance.

S. B. 1001 (Ward and Powers) was a technical measure aimed at providing additional notices to employers with respect to claims for benefits made by their employees, which was pocket vetoed by the Governor.

S. B. 1002 (Ward and Powers) was transferred to the inactive file on the request of one of the authors since it had been supplanted by the successful attempt to abolish the California Employment Commission under **S. B. 993**.

S. B. 1003 (Ward and Powers) was one of several bills aimed at excluding workers from "seed to storehouse" from the benefits of the Act by adopting a detailed definition of agricultural labor. It died in the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance.

S. B. 1025 (Ward and Powers), proposing a different percentage of tax (unspecified) to be paid for the duration of the war by employers and workers in critical or essential war industries, died in committee.

S. B. 1026 (Ward) would have deprived 17,000 hospital employees of the protection of unemployment insurance if the Governor had signed it. Fortunately it was pocket vetoed.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 109 (McCollister) found strong opposition from employers' groups who disfavored using the Unemployment Insurance fund for the payment of benefits to workers reaching the age of sixty years, irrespective of their particular employment status. In view of the scope of the plan, and the numerous

other proposals in respect to the care of the aged, the Federation deemed it wise to adopt a more or less neutral position toward this piece of legislation. The measure died in committee.

A. B. 193 (Wollenberg et al.), to assist workers who have served in the armed forces by securing to them unemployment benefit rights, was superseded by **S. B. 112**, passed and approved by the Governor.

A. B. 410 (Hawkins), intended to enlarge the coverage of the Act to include domestic servants in private homes, did not get out of committee.

A. B. 597 (Lyons) provided for the removal of agricultural labor from the class of excluded employment under the present act. It died in committee as was expected, in view of the concerted opposition from those determined to narrow the scope of the Act.

A. B. 598 (Lyons) would have eliminated the requirement that employers under the Unemployment Insurance Act hire four or more workers for a period of twenty different weeks out of the year, and extended its purview to all employers in the state, but the measure died in committee.

A. B. 972 (Hawkins) was the same as **S. B. 112**, now law, and **A. B. 193**, above. It was superseded by the former bill.

A. B. 1079 (Hawkins), the same as **S. B. 885** contemplating a health insurance system, died in committee.

A. B. 1227 (Knight et al.), would have excluded tips and gratuities from wages received by employees, thereby lowering the basis upon which benefits are computed. The Federation could not consistently oppose this measure since it had always insisted tips and gratuities did not satisfy the requirements of the minimum wage laws. A further section of the bill defined the term "week" for accounting purposes. The measure was pocket vetoed by the Governor.

A. B. 1446 (Lyons). California maintains the highest yearly wage requirement of all the states. If this proposal to lower the minimum requirement of wages which must be earned in the base year in order to bring a worker within the Act had been in effect since 1941 benefit payments to workers would have been increased by approximately \$12,000,000. Despite strong support from members of the Federation, the bill died in committee, and the wage requirement remains at \$300.

A. B. 1447 (Lyons) would have enlarged the coverage of the Act by removing many of the classes of employment now on the excluded list, and rendering all employers of one or more workers subject to unemployment insurance. This measure, along with several others advanced by the Federation for the purpose of counteracting the attempts made by employers to narrow the Act, died in committee.

A. B. 1515 (Maloney) was signed by the Governor thereby adding two new sections to the Unemployment Insurance Act relating to cooperation between States and with the Federal Government in collecting contributions and obtaining wage reports. On the same day the Governor signed **A. B. 1516 (Maloney)** clarifying existing law with respect to the minimum annual earnings required by a worker to be eligible for benefits. This was merely a technical change.

A. B. 1518 (Maloney) was amended to remove provisions imposing penalties on employers failing to file a report on wages of workers, thereby holding up the payment of benefits. In its final form, as signed by the Governor, the new law serves only to benefit the employers by giving them a three-year statute of limitations within which the Commission must enforce payment of contributions, except where fraud or error is involved.

A. B. 1519 (Maloney) improves the position of the administration in the collection of contributions of employee paid to the employer in case the employer becomes insolvent, so that these funds must be paid to the Commission before any other claims against the bankrupt are paid. It was approved by the Governor along with a handful of other unemployment insurance bills.

A. B. 1520 (Maloney) would also have assisted in the administration of the Act by revising the procedure with reference to protests by an employer because of benefit charges made upon his account, and improving the procedure for new employers purchasing businesses already under the Act. It was amended once, but got no further.

A. B. 1521 (Maloney), now law, provides for the reversion of checks unclaimed by workers to the benefit account of the unemployment fund as revenue after three years.

A. B. 1522 (Maloney), also successfully enacted, simplified the procedure whereby employers may terminate coverage under the Act. An Assembly amendment struck out the section which would have ended the requirement that the Commission send every employer an application for termination of coverage at the close of each calendar year.

A. B. 1523 (Maloney), designed to make minor changes in the terminology of the Act without substantially altering the operation of its major features, did not reach the floor of the Assembly.

A. B. 1639 (Hawkins) would have extended coverage to many intermittent workers, such as commission salesmen, part-time bookkeepers, etc., who are not covered by the present law or whose status remains indefinite. It died in committee.

A. B. 1757 (O'Day) contained an appropriation for codifying the Unemployment Insurance Act, but no action was taken on it by the Committee.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 172 (Howser) was introduced for the purpose of blocking enforcement of a small number of claims for delinquencies against employers who failed to file a return as required before 1939. Mr. Howser did not return to Sacramento after the constitutional recess, having been appointed District Attorney in Los Angeles, and **A. B. 172** died in committee.

A. B. 262 (Gannon) was the same as **A. B. 1229**, relating to refunds on workers' contributions. The measure died in committee.

A. B. 298 (Armstrong, Thomas, and Price), prohibiting students working their way through school from making contributions or receiving benefits based upon wages earned for their services was withdrawn from the Committee on Education and referred to the Committee on Finance and Insurance, where it died.

A. B. 347 (Armstrong) was pocket vetoed by the Governor, thereby avoiding the exclusion of more than 175,000 workers engaged in the processing, marketing, transporting, and storing of agricultural commodities from the protection of the Act. Passage had been previously obtained in the Legislature over the protests of assemblymen who had been informed of the evils of the bill through the medium of arguments presented in written form by the Federation, explaining just what each bill relating to Unemployment Insurance would do. Identical bills introduced on the Senate side were defeated by these arguments against depriving workers "from seed to storehouse" of their rights, when only 18 per cent of them actually worked on farms as agricultural labor.

A. B. 813 (Knight, T. Fenton) contained the familiar plan for reducing the benefit rights of seasonal workers by placing them on a separate basis from other workers, although they would continue to make the same contributions. No affirmative action was taken in committee.

A. B. 825 (Armstrong). This definition of "agricultural labor" excluded from unemployment benefits all persons employed on a "farm" (i. e., truck farm, fruit farm, ranch, orchard, or other place used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities"). The bill failed to reach the floor of the Assembly.

A. B. 828 (Potter), the same as **A. B. 1229**, below, died in committee.

A. B. 1225 (Knight, John B., et al.) was designed to deprive intermittent and hiring hall employees of unemployment benefits which they receive under the present system. The categories of workers that would have been adversely affected if the provision had not been tabled in the Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency include those registered with the

Central Casting Bureau, waterfront employees, long-shoremen and warehousemen, and particular groups intermittently employed in the construction trades and similar occupations.

A. B. 1226 (Knight, John B., et al.) would have revised the entire procedure relating to claims for benefits, initial determinations, appeals, and the like, threatening applicants with punishment for perjury if they failed to give correct information. Some of the information required consisted of legal conclusions which only an attorney would be qualified to make, as for example, whether the claimant was "subject to any disqualification or condition of ineligibility for benefits under the Act." Twice amended, the bill as passed by both houses and sent to the Governor remained highly objectionable. Confronted with the complicated procedure which it provided, honest workers would hesitate to apply for their benefits. Fortunately it was among the bills pocket-vetoed by the Governor.

A. B. 1228 (Knight, John B., et al.), repealing those sections of the Act relating to guaranteed employment plans and private systems of unemployment insurance, was made necessary by Social Security Board rulings. Unopposed by the Commission or representatives of organized labor, it was signed by the Governor.

A. B. 1229 (Carlson et al.) contained two provisions which met with mixed reaction on the part of labor spokesmen at Sacramento. One, regarding refunds of employee contributions on wages over \$3,000, was beneficial to the worker; the other was a move to start the avalanche of exclusions by removing college students from the protection of the Act. Later amendment made it clear that the refund provision was merely an inducement to pass the bill with the joker excluding college students contained in it. It died in committee.

A. B. 1230 (Howser et al.), the same as **S. B. 383** and **S. B. 994**, defining "suitable employment," never reached the floor of the Assembly.

A. B. 1231 (Knight, T. Fenton, et al.) as originally introduced amended provisions of the Act respecting eligibility to benefits by imposing strict requirements that a worker be "unemployed through no fault of his own," and imposing excessive penalties for false statements made by otherwise eligible persons. It was amended twice in the Assembly so as to increase the severity of its penalties and restrictions, passed that house, and got a "do pass" from the Senate committee. **A. B. 1231** seemed slated for enactment, but was defeated in the Senate upon its third reading on the final legislative day.

A. B. 1232 (Johnson et al.). The principal provision of this catch-all proposal reduces the interest which must be paid by employers who fail to forward

contributions required under the Act within the time specified by existing law. This was opposed by the Federation, which secured a modification of the bill imposing a penalty for each unreported wage item whenever any employer fails to file a report of wages for each of his workers without good cause. With this amendment it was felt that **A. B. 1232** would not impair the present system of contribution collections to any great extent. It passed both houses as amended and was signed by the Governor.

A. B. 1233 (Fourt et al.), which passed the Legislature without any appreciable opposition and received the Governor's signature, requires employing units voluntarily electing to come within the Act to establish their stability to the satisfaction of the Commission. Although this measure seemed doubtful when first considered, those concerned with the administration of the Act assured representatives of the Federation that this was not necessarily a bad bill.

A. B. 1234 (McCollister et al.) constituted an attempt to enable employers to improve their experience ratings under the Act without making a better record with respect to the employment of workers by them. Additional provisions were aimed at reducing employer contributions required when the fund falls below the danger point. Passage was refused by the Senate at the third reading of the measure.

A. B. 1235 (McCollister et al.). As first introduced, this measure consisted of technical verbal changes in the definition of "base period" and minimum benefit tables. When the Legislature reconvened, it was watched carefully for possible amendments. It was amended so as to base computation of benefits on wages actually paid to the worker instead of those earned by him although unpaid. Active opposition brought forth a favorable amendment, advantageous to the employees covered by the Act. As signed by the Governor, the law now states that wages due to an individual, but unpaid, shall be deemed paid to the individual for the purpose of computing maximum total benefits.

A. B. 1236 (Desmond et al.), excluding workers paid by commission and minors under 18 engaged in the delivery or distribution of newspapers or shopping news, failed to reach the floor of the Assembly.

A. B. 1514 (Maloney) was introduced for the purpose of assisting the recoupment of erroneous payments of benefits and the prevention of collusion by the employer and employee withholding relevant information. It passed both houses and was approved by the Governor.

A. B. 1517 (Maloney), similar to **A. B. 1228** and likewise unopposed by the Federation, died in committee.

✓ **A. B. 1544 (Howser)** reached the Governor's desk in amended form, excluding both golf caddies and insurance agents from unemployment insurance. The Federation's arguments against the principle of exclusions under the Act were sent to Governor Warren for his consideration. The measure was among the bills that were pocket vetoed by the Chief Executive.

A. B. 1589 (Johnson), introduced by the Berkeley assemblyman representing the University district, would have excluded student body employees if they were not included within the national law. This measure was not pushed by its author and died in committee.

A. B. 1706 (Sheridan) was similar to **S. B. 980** and **A. B. 1236** in exempting insurance agents or solicitors. It died in committee. **A. B. 1716 (Knight, John B.)**, the same as that portion of **A. B. 1236** excluding minors under 18 engaged in the delivery of newspapers and shopping news, also died in committee.

A. B. 1802 (O'Day) would have made it more difficult for the Commission to obtain overdue contributions from employers by abolishing the summary

procedure and necessitating resort to expensive court procedure involving lengthy litigation. Passed by the Assembly, no affirmative action was taken on the bill by the Senate Committee on Welfare and Institutions.

A. B. 1910 (Johnson) was similar to **A. B. 1911**, below, altering the basis for awarding unemployment benefits for workers engaged in "intermittent" construction work. It died in committee.

A. B. 1911 (Johnson) was intended to set up a separate method of computing unemployment insurance benefits for intermittent construction employees. The plan was similar to that contained in proposals for a distinct benefit plan in the case of seasonal employment. It was successfully opposed in committee.

A. J. R. 4 (McCollister) failed to reach the floor of the Assembly. This joint resolution requested Congress to alter the unemployment insurance funds section of the Internal Revenue Code to permit California to return contributions to workers when they attained the age of 60 years without regard to the amount contributed by their employers.

COSMETOLOGY

Senate Bills

None.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 53 (Dilworth, Watson, and Debs). A number of bills were introduced in the session with regard to the shortage of hairdressers, cosmeticians, and cosmetologists in this State because of the present war-time manpower scarcity. Most of these measures were opposed by the beauticians on the ground that they would let down the bars and permit unfair competition by out-of-state operators. **A. B. 53** was a measure approved by the beauticians as realistically dealing with the problem.

Experience Required

As signed by the Governor, this measure permits license of manager-operators without examination upon receipt of sufficient evidence of completion of one year of actual shop experience in this State.

A. B. 313 (Bashore, by request) provided for the setting up of minimum price schedules for cosmetology and services licensed under the chapter of the Business and Professions Code on cosmetology. Schedules would have been initiated by request of 75 per cent of the cosmetologists actively engaged in the profession in a particular locality. A notice

of a motion to reconsider was given by Assemblymen Evans and Bashore after the bill passed the lower house, but was waived. **A. B. 313** died, however, in the Senate Committee on Business and Professions.

A. B. 1363 (Brady), similar to **A. B. 313**, was not pushed after the other bill went through the Assembly successfully, and died in the Assembly committee.

A. B. 1364 (Brady), requiring those desiring to qualify for an examination for a license to present a certificate showing completion of an apprenticeship period did not receive any affirmative action.

A. B. 1652 (Gaffney and Berry) would have established a full-time State Board of Cosmetology, consisting of three members, to replace the present five-man part-time board. The beauticians approved of this measure, but recommended that the Board be made representative by designating one member from the employers and one from the employees. It died in committee.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 343 (Dilworth and Debs), permitting a cosmetologist license to be granted without examination because of an alleged scarcity of cosmetologists necessitating the admission to practice of nonresidents, was pocket-vetoed by the Governor, after it had been once defeated in the Assembly, passed upon

motion to reconsider with amendments, and approved by the Senate on the final legislative day.

A. B. 1605 (Dilworth, Debs, and Watson), companion to **A. B. 343**, would have permitted the use of beauty schools to meet the alleged scarcity of trained

operators by reducing the number of instructors and the number of hours required before a student may engage in work upon a patron. It was refused passage by the Assembly, despite the "do pass" recommendation of the Committee on Public Health.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Senate Bills—Good:

S. B. 39 (Tenney) was part of a concerted legislative program aimed at protecting racial minorities and religious groups from unfair practices by employers, places of public convenience and amusement, eating places, etc. This particular proposal, which fell by the wayside along with most of the program, was designed to prevent discrimination currently practiced by employment agencies through provision for penalties for such unfair practices with respect to the advertising of prospective jobs.

S. B. 40 (Tenney) was intended to prevent places of public accommodation or amusement from refusing patrons the benefits of their facilities on the grounds of race, creed, or color. Penalties or violation included both fines and jail sentences. The proposal died in committee.

S. B. 41 (Tenney) was the result of the tremendous increase in the employment of negroes and women in war industries all over the State. Discrimination in the employment of individuals by a war plant or facility on account of race, creed, color, or sex, would have been made punishable as a misdemeanor. **S. B. 41** failed to reach the Senate floor, and the same fate met **S. B. 97**, a similar measure, also by Tenney.

Senate Bills—Bad:

None.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 50 (Hawkins) stands as a symbol of the numerous racial discrimination bills introduced during this session, both in its characteristic provisions and in its history. It provided for protection against racial discrimination on public employment, defense contracts, and the like, by a fine of not less than \$100. Although it reached the floor of the Assembly with a "do pass" recommendation, the bill was refused passage at the third reading. Assemblyman Gus

Hawkins, author of the bill and chairman of the Committee on Labor and Capital, immediately gave notice of a motion to reconsider this defeat.

Sixteen-Day Fight

For sixteen consecutive days Hawkins continued the motion to reconsider without being able to secure the required support among the members of the lower house. Finally reconsideration was waived, assuring the success of those determined to prevent the passage of any bill dealing with the subject of racial discrimination.

A. B. 629 (Rosenthal), sponsored by the Federation, sought to add provisions to the "Employment Relations" chapter of the Labor Code for the purpose of preventing racial discrimination in employment, as well as discrimination on account of creed or sex. It died in committee.

A. B. 1118 (Rosenthal) would have made it a misdemeanor each time an advertisement for employees appeared which specified a preference for or exclusion of applicants because of race, color, or religious beliefs. No action was taken upon this measure.

A. B. 1732 (Hawkins) was intended to punish anyone providing applications for employment containing blanks or questions relative to race or religion, but died in committee.

A. B. 1775 (Hawkins), proposing the creation of a State Commission on Race Relations, never reached the floor of the Assembly.

Other similar measures which died in committee include **A. B. 27 (Rosenthal et al.)**, **A. B. 41 (Rosenthal et al.)**, **A. B. 42 (Niehouse and Evans)**, **A. B. 77 (Rosenthal, Bennett, and Hawkins)**, and **A. B. 1117 (Rosenthal)**.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

None.

STATE AND COUNTY EMPLOYEES

Senate Bills—Good:

S. B. 15 (Swing) was a proposed act to create a Salary Emergency Fund to provide salary and wage increases for State employees during the war. Considerable debate marked the legislative progress of this measure, which finally established a \$25 increase on monthly salaries not exceeding \$300, and a \$20

increase on all other salaries. The Act, signed by the Governor, does not apply to employees whose compensation is fixed at or based upon prevailing wages.

S. B. 137 (Ward), seeking to protect the rights and privileges of civil service employees under the State Employees' Retirement Act where they are absent by reason of employment in war industries, died in

committee, along with **S. B. 138**, also by Ward, providing leaves of absence and the right of reinstatement when war-industry jobs end.

S. B. 178 (Shelley), approved by the Governor, provides for the reinstatement of persons who leave civil service employment to serve as seamen on vessels of the United States in time of war.

S. B. 372 (Swan) was similar to **S. B. 15**, signed by the Governor, in seeking to raise the salaries of State officers and employees. Its terms were more favorable to the employees, but the measure was not pushed.

S. B. 815 (Rich et al.), dealing with the question of annual vacations for State employees, never left committee.

S. B. 854 (Shelley), similar to **S. B. 178**, now law, died in committee.

S. B. 855 (Shelley) and its companion bill, **A. B. 1085**, were supported by the Federation. It extends the operation of the 1941 law providing that civil service employees shall retain their status when entering the armed forces, and be reinstated upon their honorable discharge. **S. B. 855** passed the Legislature without opposition and was signed by Governor Warren almost a month before adjournment.

Senate Bills—Bad:

S. B. 813 (Rich et al.). This confused measure set a floor on working hours of State employees at forty hours per week and eliminated the provisions of the existing law for using a skeleton crew on Saturday mornings. A Senate amendment failed to improve the bill materially, and it was pocket vetoed by the Chief Executive.

S. B. 814 (Rich et al.), dealing with the question of overtime employment and compensating time off for State employees, never moved out of committee.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 83 (Hawkins), requiring semi-monthly payment of the salaries of State employees, passed the Assembly, but died in the Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency. A similar bill, **A. B. 1439**, was signed by the Governor.

A. B. 103 (McCollister), establishing overtime for civil service employees at time and a half where they receive less than \$3600 a year, on the basis of an eight-hour day and 48-hour week, never reached the Assembly floor.

A. B. 113 (Howser), as enrolled and signed by the Governor, is the result of a series of confused amendments, leaving it in doubt whether the new law carries out the intentions of its author to make certain that all noncertified employees of the various school boards and boards of education who are ordered to serve in the armed forces, or any civilian war effort

or war industry will be promptly reinstated upon the return of peace.

A. B. 175 (Howser), providing for the semi-monthly payment of wages to county employees, was never acted upon.

A. B. 357 (Maloney and Gaffney) was identical to **S. B. 178**, discussed above, for the protection of the status of civil service employees entering the merchant marine, and was signed by the Governor more than two weeks before he gave his approval to the Senate bill.

A. B. 1280 (Sargent) would have protected the civil service status of those who voluntarily enter a war industry, as well as those who enter the armed forces, but amendments struck out the provisions applicable to civilian war workers. The bill was signed by the Governor as amended.

A. B. 1439, (Gaffney, et al.), the same as **A. B. 83** and **A. B. 187**, providing for semi-monthly payment of salaries of state employees was signed by Governor Warren and has taken effect.

A. B. 1477 (Crowley and Kilpatrick), seeking to establish a 40-hour week for state employees and the payment of time and one-half for overtime, died in committee.

A. B. 1570 (Call) was intended to make provision for the granting of leaves of absence to civil service employees who enter civilian war work with the understanding that their right to return to State positions would be protected. The bill was amended four times in the Assembly. As enrolled and approved by the Governor, protection is extended to workers who obtain a leave of absence to (1) engage in civilian war work pursuant to the mandatory order of the War Manpower Commission or, (2) assume active duty in the United States Merchant Marine, or (3) assume active full time duty for the American Red Cross, assuring them of the right to return to their positions upon expiration of the leave.

A. B. 1699 (Dunn) was another of the bills aimed at extending leaves of absence for civil service employees who enter civilian war work. Having already signed **A. B. 1570**, the Governor pocket vetoed this measure. **A. B. 1700 (Dunn)**, a similar bill dealing with municipal and county employees, died in committee. **A. B. 1866 (Robertson)**, similar to **A. B. 1280**, discussed above, but limited to public employees entering the armed forces, also died in committee.

A. J. R. 30 (O'Day) was adopted by the Legislature to request the Social Security Board to allocate sufficient money to the California Unemployment Administration Fund to pay Department of Employment employees salary increases equivalent to those granted other state employees by **S. B. 15** previously approved by the Governor.

The following bills died in committee: **A. B. 187** (Kilpatrick et al.), same as **A. B. 83**; **A. B. 565** (Rosenthal et al.), a Federation-sponsored bill same as **A. B. 1439**; **A. B. 1861** (Maloney), same as **S. B. 854**. **A. B. 1085** (Collins, Sam L.) which was the same as **S. B. 855** was amended, but then stricken from the file, after the second reading.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 419 (Evans) would have amended the newly enacted Government Code to authorize the “check-off” for payment of membership dues in public employees’ unions. It died in committee.

A. B. 1285 (Massion), preventing time-and-a-half

for overtime to civil service employees of local governmental agencies, was successfully opposed, together with **A. B. 1286** by the same author, containing virtually the same provisions applicable to all State Civil Service Employees.

A. B. 1476 (Crowley and Kilpatrick) was still another bill requiring straight time pay for overtime work, applicable to work on any of the ten legal holidays listed in the Political Code.

A. B. 1728 (Gaffney and Collins, George D.), which died in committee, had the beneficial purpose of raising the salaries and wages of state employees, but provided less generous increases than those contained in **S. B. 15**.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Master Bills:

S. B. 908 (Donnelly) and **A. B. 660** (Kirkpatrick et al.) were companion bills drafted by the California Joint Welfare Committee, representing the various groups desirous of liberalizing the provisions of the present state pension law. Known as the “master bills,” in that they contained all the changes in the existing provisions that were deemed necessary and advisable, they were endorsed and sponsored by the Federation. Several other bills were introduced in both houses embodying one or more provisions of these bills. None of these latter nor any of the unfavorable pension bills need be commented upon, since the entire matter soon narrowed down to the need of reaching a compromise on the “master bills,” which was finally attained, as will be seen, in **A. B. 1994**.

Principal Provisions

The principal provisions of **S. B. 908** and **A. B. 660** were the following:

1. Changed name of Old Age Security Law to Senior Citizens Grants Law.
2. Made all papers and records pertaining to applicant’s case available for his inspection.
3. Increased aid from \$40 to \$60 per month.
4. Provided funeral expenses upon the death of a recipient, and health service not in excess of \$8 per month.
5. Age limit lowered from 65 to 60, and residence requirements modified.
6. Provisions for contributions to the support of the applicant by responsible relative eliminated.
7. Liberalized rules as to “property” which disqualified an applicant owning the same.

Both bills died in committee.

Compromise Bill:

A. B. 1994 (Fourt, Kellems, and Niehouse), now law, was the result of the compromise reached on the basis of the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the entire question of old age pensions in this state. Although it differed in many respects from the “master bills,” the Federation decided to support this proposal, since the achieving of some gains for California’s “senior citizens” was obviously preferable to no beneficial action at all.

New Pension Law

The new pension law was amended nine times before it reached a form satisfactory to both houses. As signed by the Governor it increases aid to \$50 a month, with provision for an additional sum not to exceed \$50 per month in cases of actual need. The Relatives’ Contribution Scale is considerably reduced so as to ease the burden of these contributions on persons in the lower income brackets. The 65-year age requirement remains unaltered.

Sales and Income Tax

Of the many bills seeking to make changes in the state sales and income tax laws, only two of those approved by the Federation were passed, and none of those which the Federation was prepared to fight ever got out of committee. Labor’s policy in regard to both types of taxes was to endorse bills eliminating sales taxes on all essentials of life, and to exempt insofar as possible the lower income brackets from the state income tax.

SALES AND INCOME TAX

Senate Bills—Good:

✓ S. B. 103 (Breed). This measure has reduced the sales tax from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent, the reduction to remain in effect until June 30, 1945.

Senate Bills—Bad:

S. B. 104 (Breed), which would have considerably lowered state income taxes for those in the higher income brackets, died in committee.

S. B. 1005 (McBride) would have increased the revenue obtained from the sales tax by levying it on lower sums than now provided: the 1-cent levy would have started at 6 cents, instead of at 15 cents as at present. It also contained other objectionable features. No action was ever taken on this bill.

Assembly Bills—Good:

✓ A. B. 755 (Carlson), signed by the Governor early in the session, permits the deduction, in computing state income taxes, of all compensation received for service in the armed forces. It also grants to all persons in the armed forces and merchant marine an automatic extension of time for filing income tax returns until six months after discharge or termination of the present war, whichever first occurs.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 236 (Watson). Providing for the repeal of the State Personal Income Tax Act, this bill died in committee with no action ever having been taken upon it.

VOTING, REGISTRATION, AND ELECTIONS

Senate Bills—Good:

S. B. 183 (Tenney) was an attempt to prescribe the circumstances under which the county clerk could cancel the registration of voters, exempting members of the armed forces, if their registration would be cancelled merely by reason of their failure to vote in the last previous election. It died in committee.

✓ S. B. 721 (Quinn et al.), effective for the duration, or until the usual period after the adjournment of the next regular session of the Legislature, whichever first occurs, permits voters in the armed forces to apply for an absentee voter's ballot at any time that he is notified that he is about to leave California or to be confined to camp, as long as such application is made no later than five days before the election. The bill, as signed by the Governor, also protects the registration of servicemen and women from cancellation.

Senate Bills—Bad:

None.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 240 (Knight, John B.) amends the Elections Code so as to simplify the procedure for initiative, referendum, recall, and nominating petitions. Now law, it provides that each signer is no longer required to give the date of signing at the time he signs, when the petition or paper is accompanied by an affidavit of the circulator showing the dates between which all signatures were secured. In municipal matters, where the date is still required, successive signers may use ditto marks under the date when all of them

sign on the same day. When successive signers reside in the same city, each one may use ditto marks here, too.

A. B. 433 (Crowley) was introduced at the behest of the Federation to eliminate the voting problems raised by war housing difficulties. As approved by the Governor, this law declares that residence in a trailer or camping ground may constitute a permanent residence for voting purposes.

A. B. 1803 (O'Day), similar to S. B. 721 in providing for the absentee registration and vote of members of the armed forces, was amended once and then died in committee.

A. B. 1804 (O'Day), seeking to prevent cancellation of registration of voters unable to vote because of their service in the armed forces, died without action.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 30 (Thomas) would have amended the Elections Code to provide that anyone who failed to vote at any general election would be required to pass a written examination on his character and understanding of the United States and California Constitutions, before he would be permitted to vote again. It died in committee.

A. B. 87 (Dilworth) was intended to perpetuate the practice of cross-filing by candidates for nomination to state offices, but died in committee. Any candidate who failed to receive the nomination of his own party would be qualified, under this proposed law, if his total vote from all parties exceeded the total vote from all parties of each of the opposing candidates.

RE "A. B. 1400"

"A. B. 1400," passed at the 1941 session of the Legislature, stated that "except as otherwise expressly permitted by this (Insurance) Code, life or disability insurance shall not be transacted in this state by any person other than a corporation." It was impossible to determine whether the complicated provisions of this bill would require labor unions paying death or disability benefits to their members to bear the burden and expense of incorporating. The Federation, unwilling to rely on the assurance of the Insurance Commissioner that his office would not enforce the provision against labor, took special pains to obtain a bill that would settle the question once and for all.

Senate Bills—Good:

S. B. 45 (Dorsey), exempting fraternal societies alone from the incorporation requirements of the state insurance laws, was watched by the Federation as a possible vehicle for an amendment covering labor unions, but no action was taken on this bill.

S. B. 665 (Dorsey) was similar to **A. B. 516** as originally introduced, but failed to specifically mention labor unions in the exemptions from the incorporation requirements of the Insurance Code.

S. B. 666 (Dorsey) eliminating the requirement that associations formed by members of labor unions paying death or disability benefits be incorporated only if they restricted their benefit payments to three hundred dollars or less. Representatives of the Federation placed emphasis on amending **A. B. 516** instead of on this bill, and as signed by the Governor it merely exempted lodges or fraternal societies paying maximum annual benefits of five hundred dollars.

Senate Bills—Bad:

None.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 37 (Werdel), similar to **S. B. 45**, died in committee.

A. B. 516 (Maloney), as originally drawn, contained the same provisions as **S. B. 666**, relating principally to lodges and fraternal organizations. It was objected to as not doing the desired job for

labor unions, since it might be construed to apply only to labor organizations forming a separate association of its membership for benefit payments and in any case restricted benefits to a maximum of three hundred dollars. Amendments were prepared and adopted at the request of Federation spokesmen striking out all portions of the bill and inserting a new draft exempting from the provisions of the Insurance Code relating to life and disability insurance any labor union, composed of one craft or industry or allied crafts or industries, which either (a) does not issue policies but instead provides for payment of benefits in its by-laws or constitutions, or (b) limits its membership to one hazardous occupation.

Additional Amendment

Doubt was expressed whether the amended **A. B. 516** would cover certain unions, such as the Railroad Brotherhoods and Electrical Workers, which might not be exempted since they formed separate benefit associations composed of the union membership and in many cases issued policies. In order to avoid confusion, an additional amendment was offered and adopted exempting any organization, the membership and insurance in which are restricted to members of a labor union, and the officers of which are the officers of the union. **A. B. 516**, as finally amended and signed by Governor Warren, removes the threat of compulsory incorporation from over the heads of labor organizations in this state.

A. B. 1021 (Maloney, Miller, and Hagerty), aimed at clarifying the provisions of the Insurance Code with regard to its application to benevolent societies, unions, and other non-profit organizations, was amended three times before being passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. It merely changed the provisions with which those receiving certificates of exemption must comply, without correcting the evils brought about by "A. B. 1400" in 1941. Fortunately the broad terms of **A. B. 516**, as amended, will exempt any conceivable type of union from the restrictions imposed by **A. B. 1021**.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

None.

RAILROAD BILLS

Senate Bills—Good:

None.

Senate Bills—Bad:

S. B. 313 (Biggar, Fletcher, Brown, and Judah). Companion to **A. B. 512**, analyzed below, this bill was permitted to die in committee after being amended once, while the fight was centered about the Assembly bill.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 1365 (Dunn and Burns), providing that no common carrier should run any train of three or more cars powered by gas, gas-electric, diesel, or diesel-electric motor, unless in addition to the engineer or operator another qualified man is employed in the control compartment, died in committee.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 512 (Waters and Robertson). This measure, now a law, has amended the **Full Crew Law**, passed and signed by Governor Hiram Johnson in 1913, so as to suspend the principal provisions of that extremely important safety law during the national emergency. The Railroad Commission has power to issue permits granting and allowing variations from the requirements of the law, when such will further the war effort. Under this law, as amended and approved by Governor Warren, any train can actually be operated on any grade legally and under any conditions with only two brakemen. The lengthy hearings on this bill were marked by the opposition of the Railroad Brotherhoods, supported to the limit by the Federation. ✓

MISCELLANEOUS

Senate Bills—Good:

S. B. 56 (Fletcher) as passed by the Senate, would have amended the Insurance Code so as to require public employers to insure against liability for compensation only with the State Fund, but it died in the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance.

S. B. 221 (Breed), now a law, has added provisions to the Business and Professions Code consolidating and revising the law relating to the workmen's compensation reports of unlicensed contractors.

S. B. 471 (Deuel) makes provisions for leaves of absence for employees of state colleges who are not in State Civil Service. According to its terms as signed by the Governor, leaves already provided may be extended from year to year, during any national emergency.

S. B. 605 (Burns and Shelley), same as **S. B. 471**, died in committee.

Senate Bills—Bad:

S. B. 49 (Slater and Quinn), approved by the Governor, makes the penalty more severe for violation of the State Sabotage Prevention Act, passed by the 1941 legislature, by making the offense a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

Assembly Bills—Good:

A. B. 189 (Stream). This bill, similar to **S. B. 56**,

would have required the State and subdivisions thereof to insure their employees exclusively with the State Compensation Committee. It was permitted to die in committee.

A. B. 377 (Dills, Ralph C., and Dills, Clayton A., by request) was approved by the Governor, regulating and providing for the licensing of these defense training schools.

A. J. R. 18 (Hawkins), urging President Roosevelt and the Congress to enact legislation to abolish payment of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, passed the Assembly but died in the Senate Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

Assembly Bills—Bad:

A. B. 74 (Beck) closing all retail stores on Sunday, as well as between 7 p. m. and 5 a. m. every day, with very few exceptions. The Federation was prepared to fight the enactment of this bill all the way, but this was not necessary as it died in committee.

A. B. 614 (Howser, Middough, Burkhalter) was intended to put photostats in the offices of county recorders. This use of mechanical reproduction threatened to put a number of good people out of a job. Previously defeated at other sessions, this bill was opposed by a representative of the copyists, pointing out that adequate consideration must be given to these civil service employees. When an offered amendment failed to meet union objections, the measure was killed in committee.

STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE 1943 LEGISLATURE

Governor—Earl Warren, State Capitol, Sacramento

Lieutenant-Governor—Frederick F. Houser, State Capitol, Sacramento

Speaker of the Assembly—Charles W. Lyon, Beverly Hills

President Pro Tempore of the Senate—Jerrold L. Seawell, Roseville

SENATORS

Name	Party	District	City	Name	Party	District	City
Biggar, George M.	R-D	4	Covelo	Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	35	Anaheim
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R	16	Oakland	Luckey, E. George	D	39	Brawley
Brown, Charles	D-R	28	Shoshone	Mayo, Jesse M.	R-D	26	Angels Camp
Burns, Hugh M.	D-R	30	Fresno	McBride, James J.	D	33	Ventura
Carter, Oliver J.	D	5	Redding	McCormack, Thomas	R	15	Rio Vista
Collier, Randolph	R	2	Yreka	Mixter, Frank W.	R-D	32	Exeter
Crittenden, Bradford S.	R-D	20	Stockton	Parkman, Harry L.	R-D	21	Millbrae
Cunningham, R. R.	D-R	27	Hanford	Powers, Harold J.	R-D	1	Eagleville
DeLap, T. H.	R-D	17	Richmond	Quinn, Irwin T.	D	3	Eureka
Deuel, Charles H.	D-R	6	Chico	Rich, W. P.	R	10	Marysville
Dillinger, H. E.	D-R	9	Placerville	Salsman, Byrl R.	R	18	Palo Alto
Donnelly, Hugh P.	D-R	22	Turlock	Seawell, Jerrold L.	R-D	7	Roseville
Dorsey, Jess R.	R-D	34	Bakersfield	Shelley, John F.	D-R	14	San Francisco
Engle, Clair	D-R	8	Red Bluff	Slater, Herbert W.	D-R	12	Santa Rosa
Fletcher, Ed.	R-D	40	San Diego	Swan, John Harold	D	19	Sacramento
Gordon, Frank L.	R-D	11	Suisun	Swing, Ralph E.	R-D	36	San Bernardino
Hatfield, George J.	R	24	Newman	Tenney, Jack B.	D-R (Twd.)	38	Los Angeles
Jespersen, Chris N.	R-D	29	Atascadero	Tickle, Edward H.	R	25	Carmel
Judah, H. R.	R	23	Santa Cruz	Ward, Clarence C.	R	31	Santa Barbara
Keating, Thomas F.	D-R	13	San Rafael				

ASSEMBLYMEN

Name	Party	District	City	Name	Party	District	City
Allen, Don A.	D	63	Los Angeles	Howser, Fred N.	R	71	Long Beach
Anderson, Glenn M.	D	46	Hawthorne	Johnson, Gardiner	R	18	Berkeley
Armstrong, Douglas P.	R	73	Redlands	Kellems, Jesse Randolph	R	60	Los Angeles
Bashore, Lee T.	R	49	Glendora	Kilpatrick, Vernon	D	55	Los Angeles
Beck, Julian	D	41	San Fernando	King, Albert M.	D	4	Oroville
Bennett, Elwyn S.	D	51	Los Angeles	Knight, John B.	R	54	Los Angeles
Berry, William Clifton	D	23	San Francisco	Knight, T. Fenton	R	48	La Canada
Brady, Bernard R.	D	19	San Francisco	Kraft, Frederick H.	R	78	San Diego
Brown, Ralph M.	D	30	Modesto	Leonard, Jacob M.	R	32	Hollister
Burkhalter, Everett G.	D	42	N. Hollywood	Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D	3	Rumsey
Burns, Michael J.	R	1	Eureka	Lyon, Charles W.	R	59	Beverly Hills
Call, Harrison W.	R	27	Redwood City	Lyons, John C.	R	64	Los Angeles
Carey, Edward J.	R	17	Emeryville	Maloney, Thomas A.	R	20	San Francisco
Carlson, Arthur W.	R	16	Piedmont	Massion, Jack	D	66	Los Angeles
Clarke, George A.	R	31	Le Grand	McCollister, Richard H.	R	7	Mill Valley
Collins, George D., Jr.	D	22	San Francisco	McMillan, Lester A.	D	61	Los Angeles
Collins, Sam L.	R	75	Fullerton	Middough, Lorne D.	D	70	Long Beach
Crichton, J. G.	D	34	Fresno	Miller, Raup	R	28	Palo Alto
Crowley, Ernest C.	D	5	Fairfield	Niehouse, Kathryn T.	R	79	San Diego
Debs, Ernest E.	D	56	Los Angeles	O'Day, Edward F.	D	24	San Francisco
Denny, Paul	R	2	Etna	Pelletier, John B.	D	44	Los Angeles
Desmond, Earl D.	D	9	Sacramento	Potter, Franklin J.	R	57	Hollywood
Dickey, Randal F.	R	14	Alameda	Price, R. Fred	R	72	Ontario
Dills, Clayton A.	D	67	Gardena	Robertson, Alfred W.	D	37	Santa Barbara
Dills, Ralph C.	D	69	Compton	Rosenthal, William H.	D	40	Los Angeles
Dilworth, Nelson S.	R	76	Hemet	Sargent, Willis	R	47	Pasadena
Doyle, Thomas J.	D	45	Los Angeles	Sawallisch, Harold F.	D	10	Richmond
Dunn, Francis, Jr.	D	13	Oakland	Sheridan, Bernard A.	R	15	Oakland
Erwin, Thomas M.	R	50	El Monte	Smith, Lothrop	R	53	San Gabriel
Evans, John W.	D	65	Los Angeles	Stream, Charles W.	R	80	Chula Vista
Field, C. Don	R	43	Glendale	Thomas, Vincent	D	68	San Pedro
Fourt, Walter J.	R	38	Ventura	Thompson, John F.	D	29	San Jose
Gaffney, Edward M.	D	26	San Francisco	Thorp, James E.	R	12	Lockeford
Gannon, Chester F.	R	8	Sacramento	Thurman, Allen G.	R	6	Colfax
Guthrie, C. L.	D	36	Porterville	Waters, Frank J.	R	58	Los Angeles
Haggerty, Gerald P.	D	25	San Francisco	Watson, Clyde A.	R	74	Orange
Hastain, Harvey E.	R	77	Brawley	Weber, Charles M.	R	11	Stockton
Hawkins, Augustus F.	D	62	Los Angeles	Werdel, Thomas Harold	R	39	Bakersfield
Heisinger, S. L.	D	35	Fresno	Weybret, Fred	R	33	Soledad
Hollibaugh, Jonathan J.	R	52	Huntington Park	Wollenberg, Albert C.	R	21	San Francisco



*State Capitol, Sacramento
Scene of Fifty-fifth Session of State Legislature*

TABULATED VOTE ON NINE ASSEMBLY ROLL CALLS

× Indicates a Good Vote. ● Indicates a Bad Vote. . . . Indicates Absent on Roll Call.

EXPLANATION OF CHART: The relatively small number of roll calls is due to the fact that most bills affecting labor favorably or adversely died in committee and never came up for a vote on the floor.

ASSEMBLYMEN	Party	A. B. 347—To adopt Federal definition of agricultural labor, excluding thousands of workers now covered by unemployment insurance. (Pocket vetoed by Governor.)		A. B. 1544—To exclude insurance agents and caddies from unemployment insurance. (Pocket vetoed by Governor.) Vote to concur in Senate amendments.		S. B. 856—To penalize unemployment insurance applicants for Voluntary Quits and "Misconduct." Vote to table.		S. B. 999—To penalize unemployment insurance applicants for refusal to accept or seek "suitable employment." Vote to table.		A. B. 295—To require employers to furnish payroll deduction statements to workers. (Passed by both houses; approved by Governor.)		A. B. 295—Vote to reconsider after passage. (Reconsideration refused.)		A. B. 409—To provide equal pay for women and men doing similar work. (Died in Senate Committee.)		A. B. 839—To prevent the inclusion of tips in computing minimum wages for women. (Died in Senate Committee.)		A. C. A. 9—So-called Equal Rights Amendment, wiping out protective legislation for women. Vote on Federation-sponsored amendment retaining protective laws. (On two subsequent roll calls adoption and reconsideration were both refused.)		GOOD	BAD	ABSENT	RATING
		Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No				
Allen, Don A.	D	●		×	×	×	×	×	..	..	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	1	4		11
Anderson, Glenn M.	D		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0			
Armstrong, Douglas P.	R	●		●		..	..	..	..	●	×		●		●	..	..	1	5	3		28
Bashore, Lee T.	R	●		●	×	×	×	×	●	..	×	×	×	×	×	●		3	4	2		16	
Beck, Julian	D	●			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	8	1	0		3	
Bennett, Elwyn S.	D		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Berry, William Clifton	D		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Brady, Bernard R.	D		×		●		×	×	×	●	..	..	×	×	×	..	..	5	2	2		9
Brown, Ralph M.	D	●			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	8	1	0		3	
Burkhalter, Everett G.	D		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Burns, Michael J.	R	●		..	..		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	7	1	1		4
Call, Harrison W.	R	●		●			●		●	●		×		●	..	..		1	7	1		29
Carey, Edward J.	R		×		●	×	×	×	×	×	×	..	..	●	×			6	2	1		8
Carlson, Arthur W.	R	●			×		×		×	●	●	..	..	●	×			3	5	1		17
Clarke, George A.	R	●		●			●		●	●		×		●	×			2	7	0		26	
Collins, George D., Jr.	D		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Collins, Sam L.	R	●		●			●		●	●		●		●		●		0	9	0		27	
Crichton, J. G.	D	●			×	×	×	×	●		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	7	2	0		5	
Crowley, Ernest C.	D		×		●		×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	8	1	0		3	
Debs, Ernest E.	D		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Denny, Paul	R	..	..		●		×		×	×	×		●	×	×	×	×	6	2	1		8
Desmond, Earl D.	D	●		●		×		..	..	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	6	2	1		8
Dickey, Randal F.	R	..	..		●		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	×	×	×	2	1	6		19
Dills, Clayton A.	D		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	..	..	×	×	×	×	×	8	0	1		2
Dills, Ralph C.	D		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	..	..	×	×	×	×	×	8	0	1		2
Dilworth, Nelson S.	R	●		●			●		●	●		..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	3		32
Doyle, Thomas J.	D	●			×		×		×	●		×		..	..	×	×	5	3	1		10
Dunn, Francis, Jr.	D		×		●	×	×	×	×	●	×	×	×	×	..	..		7	1	1		4
Erwin, Thomas M.	R	●		●			●		×	●			●	●	×		×	2	7	0		26	
Evans, John W.	D		×		×	×	×		×	●	..	..	×	×	×	×	×	7	1	1		4
Field, C. Don	R	●		●		..	..	..	..	●	●		..	..	●	..	..	0	5	4		31
Fourt, Walter J.	R	●		●		×	×		×	●		×		×	×	..	..	5	3	1		10
Gaffney, Edward M.	D		×		×	×	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Gannon, Chester F.	R		×		..	..	×		..	..	×	×	×	×	×	..	..	6	0	3		6
Guthrie, C. L.	D	●			..	..	..	..	..	×		×	..	..	×	×	×	4	2	3		12
Haggerty, Gerald P.	D		×		..	..	×		×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	8	0	1		2
Hastain, Harvey E.	R	●		●			●		●	●		..	..	×		●		1	7	1		29
Hawkins, Augustus F.	D		×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Heisinger, S. L.	D	●		●			●		×	×		×	×	×	×	..	..	5	3	1		10
Hollibaugh, Jonathan J.	R		×		×	×	×		×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
*Howser, Fred N.	R	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	9		—
Johnson, Gardiner	R	●		●			×		●	×		..	..	×		●		4	4	1		13
Kellems, Jesse Randolph	R	●		●			●		●	●		×		●	..	..		1	7	1		29
Kilpatrick, Vernon	D		×		×	×	×		..	..	×	×	×	..	..	..	..	6	0	3		6
King, Albert M.	D	●			×		..	..	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	5	2	2		9
Knight, John B.	R	●		●			●		..	..	..	..	×	×	×	..	..	2	4	3		23
Knight, T. Fenton	R	●		●			●		●	●		..	..	●	..	..		0	7	2		33
Kraft, Frederick H.	R	..	..		..	..	..	..	×		×	..	..		×	×	×	3	2	4		15
Leonard, Jacob M.	R	●		●			●		●	●		..	..	●	×	×	×	1	7	1		29
Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D	●			×		●	×	×		×	..	..	×	×	×	×	6	2	1		8
Lyon, Charles W. (Mr. Speaker)	R	●		..	×		..	..	●	●		..	..	●	..	..		0	4	5		30
Lyons, John C.	R		×		×	×	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Maloney, Thomas A.	R		×		..	..	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	8	0	1		9
Massion, Jack	D		×		×	×	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
McCollister, Richard H.	R		×		..	..	×		×	●		×	×	×	×	..	..	6	1	9		7
McMillan, Lester A.	D		×		×	×	×		×		×	..	..	×	×	×	×	8	0	1		2
Middough, Lorne D.	D	●				●	×		●	●		×		×	×	×	×	4	5	0		14	
Miller, Raup	R	●		●		..	..		..	..	×		●		●	×	×	2	5	2		24
Niehouse, Kathryn T.	R		×		..	..	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	8	0	1		2
O'Day, Edward F.	D		×		×	×	×		×		×	..	..	×	×	×	×	8	0	1		2
Pelletier, John B.	D		×		×	×	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Potter, Franklin J.	R	●		●			●		●	●		×		×	×	×	×	3	6	0		18	
Price, R. Fred	R	●		..	..	..	..	×		..	..	..	×		×	×	×	4	1	4		11
Robertson, Alfred W.	D	..	..		..	..	×		×	●	..	..	..	×	×	×	×	4	1	4		11
Rosenthal, William H.	D		×		×	×	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	0	0		1	
Sargent, Willis	R		×		●		×		×	●		×	×	×	×	×	×	7	2	0		5	
Sawallisch, Harold F.	D	●		..	..	×	×		×	..	..	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	2	5		21
Sheridan, Bernard A.	R		×		..	..	×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	8	0	1		2
Smith, Lothrop	R	●		●			×		●	●		..	..	×		×	×	3	5	1		17
Stream, Charles W.	R	●			×		..	..	×		×	×	×	×	●	×	×	4	2	3		12
Thomas, Vincent	D		×		●		×		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	8	1	0		3	
Thompson, John F.	D	●		●		×	×		×	●	●		●		●	×	×	3	6	0		18	
Thorp, James E.	R	●					●		●	●		×		..	..	×	×	2	6	1		25
Thurman, Allen G.	R	●		●			●		..	..	..	..	..	×	×	×	×	1	4	4		27
Waters, Frank J.	R	..	..		×	×	×		×	..	..	..	..	×		×	×	6	0	3		6
Watson, Clyde A.	R	●		●			●	×	●	●		..	..	×		●	×	2	6	1		25
Weber, Charles M.	R	●		●			×		×		×	..	..	×		×	×	5	3	1		10
Werdel, Thomas Harold	R	●		●		..	..	×	●	●		×		●	×	×	×	3	5	1		17
Weybret, Fred	R	●		●		..	..		..	..		..	..		×		×	1	4	4		27
Wollenberg, Albert C.	R		×		●		..	..	..	..	●	●		..	..	×	×	2	3	4		22
Totals				42	32	41	27	48	18	53	13	43	29	25	42	44	7	53	18	58	5		

* Appointed District Attorney of Los Angeles, February 2, 1943.

TABULATED VOTE ON TEN SENATE ROLL CALLS

× Indicates a Good Vote. ● Indicates a Bad Vote. Indicates Absent on Roll Call.

EXPLANATION OF CHART: (1) The relatively small number of roll calls is due to the fact that most bills affecting labor favorably or adversely died in committee and never came up for a vote on the floor. (2) Unemployment insurance bills occupied the center of debate in the Senate, constituting the chief threat to labor during the session. (3) The large number of Aye votes recorded as bad votes results from the fact that the majority of bills voted on in the upper house were anti-labor bills dealing with unemployment insurance.

SENATORS		Party		A. B. 347—To adopt Federal definition of agricultural labor, excluding thousands of workers now covered by unemployment insurance. (Pocket vetoed by Governor.)		A. B. 1231—To impose strict requirements that applicant for unemployment insurance be employed through no fault of his own. (Passage refused in Senate.)		A. B. 1544—To exclude insurance agents and caddies from unemployment insurance. (Pocket vetoed by Governor.)		S. B. 856—To penalize unemployment insurance applicants for Voluntary Quits and "Misconduct." (Passage originally refused in Senate.)		S. B. 856—(Reconsideration granted.) Vote to reconsider after passage refused.		S. B. 856—Vote upon reconsideration. (Tabled in Assembly.)		S. B. 980—To exclude commission salesmen from unemployment insurance. (Passage refused in Senate.)		S. B. 999—To penalize unemployment insurance applicants for refusal to accept or seek "suitable employment." (Tabled in Assembly.)		S. B. 999—Vote to reconsider after passage in Senate.		S. B. 1003—Similar to A. B. 347. (Died in Assembly Committee.)		GOOD	BAD	ABSENT	
		Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No						
Biggar, George M.	R-D	●			×	●				●		●		●		●		..	..	●		1	8	1			
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R	●			×	●		●		●		●		●		●				●		1	9	0			
Brown, Charles	D-R	●		..	..	●		●		●		●			×	●		●		●		1	8	1			
Burns, Hugh M.	D-R	●			×	..	..		×	●		●		..	..	●		●		..	..	2	5	3			
Carter, Oliver J.	D		×		×	●			×		×		×		×	×	×				×	9	1	0			
Collier, Randolph	R	●			×	●		●		●		●			×	●		●		●		2	8	0			
Crittenden, Bradford S.	R-D	●			×	●			×		×		×		×	●		×		●		6	4	0			
Cunningham, R. R.	D-R	●			×	●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●		1	9	0			
DeLap, T. H.	R-D		×		×	●			×	●		●		●			×	×			×	6	4	0			
Deuel, Charles H.	D-R	●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●				●		0	10	0			
Dillinger, H. E.	D-R		×		×	..	..			●		●		●		×		●		..	..	3	5	2			
Donnelly, Hugh P.	D-R	●			×	●			×		×		×	●			×	×		●		6	4	0			
Dorsey, Jess R.	R-D		×		×	●		●		●		●			×		×	×		..	..	5	4	1			
Engle, Clair	D-R	●			×	●			×	..	..		×		..	..	..	..		●		3	3	4			
Fletcher, Ed.	R-D	●		..	..	..	..		×		×		×	●		×		..	..	●		4	3	3			
Gordon, Frank L.	R-D	●		●		..	..	●		●		●			×	●		●		●		1	8	1			
Hatfield, George J.	R	●			●			●		..	..	..	..	●		●		..	..	●		0	7	3			
Jespersen, Chris N.	R-D	..	..		×	..	..		×		×		×	×		..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	5			
Judah, H. R.	R	●		●		..	..		×	●		●			×	●		●		●		2	7	1			
Keating, Thomas F.	D-R		×		●	●			×		×		×		×	×	×	×		×		8	2	0			
Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	10			
Luckey, E. George	D	●		..	..	●		●			×		×		×	●		●		..	..	3	5	2			
Mayo, Jesse M.	R-D	●			×	●		●		●		●			×	●		●		..	..	2	7	1			
McBride, James J.	D	●			×	●		●		●		●			×	●		●		..	..	2	7	1			
McCormack, Thomas	R	●			×	●			×	..	..	..	..	●			×	..	..	●		3	4	3			
Mixter, Frank W.	R-D	●			×	●		●		●		●		●		●		..	..	●		1	8	1			
Parkman, Harry L.	R-D	●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●		0	10	0			
Powers, Harold J.	R-D		×		×	●			×		×		×		×	..	..	●		●		6	3	1			
Quinn, Irwin T.	D	●			×	..	..		×				×		×			●		..	..	4	5	1			
Rich, W. P.	R	●		●		●		●		●		●		..	..	●		..	..	..	..	0	8	2			
Salsman, Byrl R.	R	●			×	●			×	●		●		●		..	..	●		●		2	7	1			
Seawell, Jerrold L.	R-D	●			×	●		●		●		●			×	●		●		●		2	8	0			
Shelley, John F.	D-R		×		×	×			×		×		×		×	×	×			×		10	0	0			
Slater, Herbert W.	D-R	●			×	..	..		×	●			×		×	×	×			●		6	3	1			
Swan, John Harold	D		×		×	×			×		×		×		×	×	×			×		10	0	0			
Swing, Ralph E.	R-D	●		..	..	..	..		×		×		×	●		×		●		●		4	4	2			
Tenney, Jack B.	D-R		×		×	●			×		×		×		×	×	×			×		9	1	0			
Tickle, Edward H.	R	●			×	●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●		1	9	0			
Ward, Clarence C.	R	●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●		●		0	10	0			
Totals		28	9	8	26	27	2	19	19	23	12	22	14	15	20	22	12	10	21	24	6						

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS

Based Upon the Ratio of Good and Bad Votes in Ten Important Roll Calls

	Good	Bad	Absent	Rating		Good	Bad	Absent	Rating
Swan, John Harold.....	10	0	0	1	Burns, Hugh M.....	2	5	3	11
Carter, Oliver J.....	9	1	0	2	Judah, H. R.....	2	7	1	12
Shelley, John F.....	10	0	0	1	Mayo, Jesse M.....	2	7	1	12
Tenney, Jack B.....	9	1	0	2	McBride, James J.....	2	7	1	12
Keating, Thomas F.....	8	2	0	3	Salsman, Byrl R.....	2	7	1	12
Jespersen, Chris N.....	5	0	5	4	Collier, Randolph	2	8	0	13
Powers, Harold J.....	6	3	1	5	Seawell, Jerrold L.....	2	8	0	13
Slater, Herbert W.....	6	3	1	5	Biggar, George M.....	1	8	1	14
Crittenden, Bradford S.....	6	4	0	6	Brown, Charles	1	8	1	14
DeLap, T. H.....	6	4	0	6	Gordon, Frank L.....	1	8	1	14
Donnelly, Hugh P.....	6	4	0	6	Hatfield, George J.....	0	7	3	14
Dorsey, Jess R.....	5	4	1	7	Mixter, Frank W.....	1	8	1	14
Fletcher, Ed	4	3	3	7	Breed, Arthur H., Jr.....	1	9	0	15
Engle, Clair	3	3	4	8	Cunningham, R. R.....	1	9	0	15
Kuchel, Thomas H.....	0	0	10	8	Rich, W. P.....	0	8	2	15
Swing, Ralph E.....	4	4	2	8	Tickle, Edward H.....	1	9	0	15
McCormack, Thomas	3	4	3	9	Deuel, Charles H.....	0	10	0	16
Quinn, Irwin T.....	4	5	1	9	Parkman, Harry L.....	0	10	0	16
Dillinger, H. E.....	3	5	2	10	Ward, Clarence C.....	0	10	0	16
Luckey, E. George.....	3	5	2	10					

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Based Upon the Ratio of Good and Bad Votes in Nine Important Roll Calls

	Good	Bad	Absent	Rating		Good	Bad	Absent	Rating
Anderson, Glenn M.....	9	0	0	1	Doyle, Thomas J.....	5	3	1	10
Bennett, Elwyn S.....	9	0	0	1	Fourt, Walter J.....	5	3	1	10
Berry, William Clifton.....	9	0	0	1	Heisinger, S. L.....	5	3	1	10
Burkhalter, Everett G.....	9	0	0	1	Weber, Charles M.....	5	3	1	10
Collins, George D., Jr.....	9	0	0	1	Allen, Don A.....	4	1	4	11
Debs, Ernest E.....	9	0	0	1	Price, R. Fred.....	4	1	4	11
Gaffney, Edward M.....	9	0	0	1	Robertson, Alfred W.....	4	1	4	11
Hawkins, Augustus F.....	9	0	0	1	Guthrie, C. L.....	4	2	3	12
Hollibaugh, Jonathan J.....	9	0	0	1	Stream, Charles W.....	4	2	3	12
Lyons, John C.....	9	0	0	1	Johnson, Gardiner	4	4	1	13
Massion, Jack	9	0	0	1	Middough, Lorne D.....	4	5	0	14
Pelletier, John B.....	9	0	0	1	Kraft, Frederick H.....	3	2	4	15
Rosenthal, William H.....	9	0	0	1	Bashore, Lee T.....	3	4	2	16
Dills, Clayton A.....	8	0	1	2	Carlson, Arthur W.....	3	5	1	17
Dills, Ralph C.....	8	0	1	2	Smith, Lothrop	3	5	1	17
Haggerty, Gerald P.....	8	0	1	2	Werdel, Thomas Harold.....	3	5	1	17
Maloney, Thomas A.....	8	0	1	2	Potter, Franklin J.....	3	6	0	18
McMillan, Lester A.....	8	0	1	2	Thompson, John F.....	3	6	0	18
Niehouse, Kathryn T.....	8	0	1	2	Dickey, Randai F.....	2	1	6	19
O'Day, Edward F.....	8	0	1	2	Sawallisch, Harold F.....	2	2	5	21
Sheridan, Bernard A.....	8	0	1	2	Wollenberg, Albert C.....	2	3	4	22
Beck, Julian	8	1	0	3	Knight, John B.....	2	4	3	23
Brown, Ralph M.....	8	1	0	3	Miller, Raup	2	5	2	24
Crowley, Ernest C.....	8	1	0	3	Thorp, James E.....	2	6	1	25
Thomas, Vincent	8	1	0	3	Watson, Clyde A.....	2	6	1	25
Burns, Michael J.....	7	1	1	4	Clarke, George A.....	2	7	0	26
Dunn, Francis, Jr.....	7	1	1	4	Erwin, Thomas M.....	2	7	0	26
Evans, John W.....	7	1	1	4	Collins, Sam L.....	0	9	0	27
Crichton, J. G.....	7	2	0	5	Thurman, Allen G.....	1	4	4	27
Sargent, Willis	7	2	0	5	Weybret, Fred	1	4	4	27
Gannon, Chester F.....	6	0	3	6	Armstrong, Douglas P.....	1	5	3	28
Kilpatrick, Vernon	6	0	3	6	Call, Harrison W.....	1	7	1	29
Waters, Frank J.....	6	0	3	6	Hastain, Harvey E.....	1	7	1	29
McCollister, Richard H.....	6	1	2	7	Kellems, Jesse Randolph.....	1	7	1	29
Carey, Edward J.....	6	2	1	8	Leonard, Jacob M.....	1	7	1	29
Denny, Paul	6	2	1	8	Lyon, Charles W. (Mr. Speaker).....	0	4	5	30
Desmond, Earl D.....	6	2	1	8	Field, C. Don.....	0	5	4	31
Lowrey, Lloyd W.....	6	2	1	8	Dilworth, Nelson S.....	0	6	3	32
Brady, Bernard R.....	5	2	2	9	Knight, T. Fenton.....	0	7	2	33
King, Albert M.....	5	2	2	9					

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Executive Secretary

FRED E. REYNOLDS
Chairman

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