

✓
CONFERENCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE
✓
PACIFIC COAST PULP AND PAPER MILL EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION,

August 15 - 20, 1954.

✓
Presented by

✓
THE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (Berkeley)

through the facilities of

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION,

✓
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,

BERKELEY,

in cooperation with the

✓
PACIFIC COAST PULP AND PAPER MILL EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

It is a pleasure to welcome you to this first conference for members of the Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Mill Employees' Association to be held on the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

We at the Institute of Industrial Relations hope that the material presented to you in these meetings and the discussions you have will be of real value to you.

We desire also to profit from your ideas and to learn ways in which we can better serve your needs in future programs. Any comments you may have on this or other programs will be very welcome.

It is hoped that this week will be a worthwhile and stimulating experience for you.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Margaret S. Gordon", followed by a horizontal line.

Margaret S. Gordon
Acting Director
Institute of Industrial Relations

GENERAL INFORMATION

MEALS

The meal card you have been given will entitle you to take all your meals at International House during the conference. Since we have contracted with International House for the use of facilities, all meals will be paid for out of the conference budget whether they are eaten or not.

All meals except Friday dinner will be taken cafeteria style in the International House dining room. Meal hours are: breakfast, 7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.; lunch, 11:20 a.m. - 1:20 p.m.; dinner, 5:00 p.m. - 6:45 p.m. The banquet Friday night will be served at 5:30 p.m. in Room 3.

It is very important that you keep your meal card to show to the cashier each time you go through the meal line.

PARKING

You may drive on to campus through either the East or West gates of the campus. You must identify yourself as a participant in the conference for members of the Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Mill Employees' Association.

A map of the campus is attached for your use.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Institute of Industrial Relations if we can be of any help to you during your stay here.

STAFF AND SPEAKERS

Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Mill Employees' Association Conference

August 15 - 20, 1954

Curtis C. Aller, Jr., Assistant to the Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley.

Hubert S. Coffey, Associate Clinical Professor of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley.

Jeffery Cohelan, Secretary-Treasurer, Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Union, Local 302, Oakland, California.

William Goldner, formerly Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley; presently, Assistant Professor of Business Administration, Bowling Green State University, Ohio.

Art Hamaford, Representative, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

Marcia Lieberman, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley.

Jack London, Assistant Professor of Education, University of California, Berkeley.

A. H. Nelson, Administrative Assistant, Industrial Accident Commission, California State Department of Industrial Relations.

Florence Nelson, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley.

C. A. Price, President, Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Mill Employees' Association.

John Sherman, 4th Vice President, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

Fred Stripp, Associate in Speech, University of California, Berkeley.

Edward J. Thomas, Jr., Supervising Referee, Industrial Accident Commission, California State Department of Industrial Relations.

REGISTRANTS

Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Mill Employees' Association Conference

August 15 - 20, 1954

Doyle Edmunds
1113 - 8th Street
Antioch, California

Ozory Elenko
109 Creed Avenue
Antioch, California

Arthur Farrace
709 B Street
Antioch, California

John Haig
Route #1
Redwood Valley, California

Don Lenhart
323 East 84th Street
Los Angeles, California

Emile McKinney
34 Service Road
Antioch, California

James Larson
1934 - 41st Avenue
Oakland 1, California

Herbert Manning
211 Rosemary Lane
Ukiah, California

Francis Murphy
14820 Santurn Drive
San Leandro, California

Oren Parker
15844 Des Moines Way
Seattle 88, Washington

C. A. Price
1315 - 22nd Avenue
Longview, Washington

Russell Reno
2342 W. Rose Street
Stockton, California

Paul Rusch
12147 Bonwood Road
El Monte, California

Virgil E. Shriver
2136 Del Rio
Stockton, California

Tony Simarro
413 - 8th Street
Antioch, California

Jack C. Smith
2120 Biglow Drive
Antioch, California

Willard Tucker
11225 So. Raymond Street
Los Angeles 44, California

Renold Victor
P. O. Box 546
Antioch, California

Duke Wojtycki
334 - 11th Street
Richmond, California

PROGRAM

Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Mill Employees' Association Conference

August 15 - 20, 1954

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15

7:30 - 9:30 p.m.	Registration and Welcome Curtis G. Aller, Jr. Jack London C. A. Price	Room 2, I House
------------------	--	-----------------

MONDAY, AUGUST 16

8:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Collective Bargaining and Economics William Goldner	Room 233, Dwinelle
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Coffee	Room 233, Dwinelle
11:00 - 12:00 a.m.	Industrial Safety Art Hannaford	Room 233, Dwinelle
12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	I House
1:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Public Speaking and Parliamentary Procedure Fred Stripp	Room 233, Dwinelle
3:30 - 5:30 p.m.	Study time	
5:30 - 7:30 p.m.	Dinner	I House
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.	Building Union Participation Hubert Coffey	Room 2, I House

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17

8:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Collective Bargaining and Economics William Goldner	Room 233, Dwinelle
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Coffee	Room 233, Dwinelle

PROGRAM (continued)

11:00 - 12:00 a.m.	Twenty Years of Bargaining- History of the West Coast John Sherman	Room 233, Dwinelle
12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	I House
1:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Public Speaking and Parlia- mentary Procedure Fred Stripp	Room 233, Dwinelle
3:30 - 5:30 p.m.	Study Time	
5:30 - 7:30 p.m.	Dinner	I House
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.	Building Union Participation Hubert Coffey	Room 2, I House

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18

8:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Collective Bargaining and Economics Jack London	Room 233, Dwinelle
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Coffee	Room 233, Dwinelle
11:00 - 12:00 a.m.	Twenty Years of Bargaining- History of the West Coast John Sherman	Room 233, Dwinelle
12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	I House
1:30 - 3:15 p.m.	Public Speaking and Parlia- mentary Procedure Fred Stripp	Room 233, Dwinelle
3:15 - 3:45 p.m.	Coffee	Room 233, Dwinelle

PROGRAM (continued)

3:45 - 5:15 p.m.	History and Procedures of Workmen's Compensation	Room 233, Dwinelle
	Edward J. Thomas, Jr.	
5:30 - 7:30 p.m.	Dinner	I House
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.	Building Union Participation	Room 2, I House
	Hubert Coffey	

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19

8:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Your Union and the Community	Room 233, Dwinelle
	Jack London	
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Coffee	Room 233, Dwinelle
11:00 - 12:00 a.m.	Twenty Years of Bargaining- History of the West Coast	Room 233, Dwinelle
	John Sherman	
12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	I House
1:30 - 3:15 p.m.	Public Speaking and Parlia- mentary Procedure	Room 233, Dwinelle
	Fred Stripp	
3:15 - 3:45 p.m.	Coffee	Room 233, Dwinelle
3:45 - 5:15 p.m.	Preparation of Applications and Petitions	Room 233, Dwinelle
	A. H. Nelson	
5:30 - 7:30 p.m.	Dinner	I House
Free evening		

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20

8:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Your Union and the Community	Room 233, Dwinelle
	Jack London	

PROGRAM (continued)

10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Coffee	Room 233, Dwinelle
11:00 - 12:00 a.m.	A Look Ahead Jack London	Room 233, Dwinelle
12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	I House
1:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Public Speaking and Parlia- mentary Procedure Fred Stripp	Room 233, Dwinelle
3:30 - 5:30 p.m.	Study Time	
5:50 p.m.	Graduation Banquet Jeffery Cochran	Room 3, I House

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE
Fred Stripp

Parliamentary Procedure

1. Can a main motion interrupt a speaker?
2. Can a point of order interrupt a speaker?
3. When a member calls out, "Division!", what does he mean?
4. What does the motion, "Previous Question", mean? What new term is replacing it among Parliamentarians?
5. Can the above motion interrupt the speaker?
6. Are there any motions which do not require a second?
7. Are there any motions which are not debatable?
8. Are there any motions which are not amendable?
9. May a rule protecting absentees be waived by unanimous consent?
10. Is it proper to move to limit debate on a question to 30 minutes?

Effective Speech

1. What do we mean by the terms, "Animation", "Variety of Tone", "Platform Tone", "Projection of the Voice"?
2. What are the pitfalls to avoid in achieving direct audience contact?
3. What stops our fluency?
4. What are the cures for stage fright?
5. How does the twentieth century differ from the nineteenth on the use of gestures in speech?
6. Is a brief speech more difficult to prepare than a long speech? Why or why not?
7. Why is the specific illustration valuable to a speaker's main points?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Sturgis, Alice "Learning Parliamentary Procedure." McGraw-Hill, 1953, \$4.00.
- Sturgis, Alice "Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure." McGraw-Hill, 1950, \$2.50 (Either of these two will be extremely helpful.)
- Brigance, William Norwood "Speech" Appleton-Century, 1952, \$4.00.

40179

NOTES

NOTES

**A. HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW IN
CALIFORNIA**

Edward J. Thomas, Jr.

- I Common Law Liability of Employer.**
 - a. Negligence as foundational basis.
 - b. Master's Duty to servants.
 - c. Influences of Industrial Revolution.

- II Common Law Defenses.**
 - a. Contributory negligence.
 - b. Fellow-servant rule.
 - c. Assumption of risk.

- III Employer's Liability Acts.**
 - a. Doctrine of Vice-Principal.
 - b. Deficiencies of law.

- IV First Compensation Laws.**
 - a. Germany - 1884
 - b. England - 1897
 - c. United States - 1908
 - d. California - 1911

- V Legal Obstacles for early Compensation Laws.**
 - a. Questions of Constitutionality.

- VI California Roseberry Act - 1911**
 - a. Elective in form.
 - b. Abolished common law defenses.

- VII California Boynton Act - 1913.**
 - a. Based on constitutional amendment.
 - b. Compulsory in form.
 - c. Scope of the law.

VIII California Compensation Act of 1917.

- a. Last major revision of the law.

IX Summary of subsequent Legislative changes.

- a. Liberalization of benefits and coverages.
- b. Codification of compensation law.
 - 1. Insurance Code - 1935.
 - 2. Labor Code - 1937.

X Social basis of Workmen's Compensation.

- a. Economic philosophy.
- b. Constitutionally expressed public policy.

XI Advantages of Workmen's Compensation.

- a. To employee.
- b. To employer.
- c. To general public.

XII Trends in Compensation Law.

- a. Legislative.
- b. Judicial.

B. PROCEDURE BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION
Edward J. Thomas, Jr.

- I Administrative in nature.**
 - a. Commission type.
 - b. Chairman - powers and duties.
 - c. Panels - appeal boards.
 - d. Referees - hearing officers.

- II Pleadings.**
 - a. Limited - for convenience of workmen.
 - b. Legal representation not necessary.
 - c. Application and Answer.
 - d. Reconsideration.

- III Hearings.**
 - a. Before referees.
 - b. Quasi-court in nature.
 - c. Stipulations.
 - d. Evidence and testimony - type.
 - e. Informal in nature.
 - f. Rules in evidence.

- IV Decisions.**
 - a. When made.
 - b. By Referees.
 - c. When effective.
 - d. Interest.

- V Reconsideration.**
 - a. When and how made.
 - b. Considered by Panel.
 - c. How handled by Panel.
 - d. Time for decision.
 - e. What Panel may do on petition.
 - f. Reconsideration by Panel on own motion.

- VI Writ of Review.**
 - a. When and how obtained.
 - b. Answer by Legal Bureau

- c. Oral argument.
- d. Decision.
- e. Can be taken to Supreme Court.
- f. When case is final.
- g. Further action before Commission.

NOTES

2019

YOUR UNION AND THE COMMUNITY

You can't do an effective job in the community unless you know the community. How is it made up? Who are the influential people in it? Who runs it? What groups are the most important influences in it? These questions form part of the background that we must acquire before we can expect to work effectively in our community.

In order to maximize your learning experience in the session on YOUR UNION AND THE COMMUNITY, we would like you to secure answers to the following questionnaire prior to attendance at the educational conference on August 15-20. Please return your completed questionnaires to Dr. Jack London at the beginning of the conference.

You can obtain information on these questions from your union, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Education, the 1950 Census, or your city or county political organization. Please give your best estimate of the information requested if you are unable to locate specific figures.

1. What is the total population of your community? _____
2. Secure a reasonable estimate of the total number of persons employed in your community.
 - a. what percentage is engaged in industry? _____
 - b. what percentage is engaged in agriculture? _____ from _____
 - c. what percentage is engaged in business and service trades? _____
 - d. what percentage is engaged in professional services? _____
3. Estimate the number and percentage of persons in the local labor force who are union organized. number _____ percentage _____
 - a. list the unions represented. _____
4. List all nationality and racial groups in your community, and estimate the percentage of the total population in each. _____

5. How many native born Americans live in your community exclusive of racial minorities? _____
6. List the number of eligible voters in your community. _____
 - a. during your last election, how many were registered to vote? _____
 - b. how many actually voted? _____
 - c. what is the percent distribution of local voters by political party? _____

7. List the various adult organizations in your community. _____

a. estimate the number of members in each _____

b. give the primary purpose of each _____

c. are the membership rolls closed to anyone in your community? _____

d. do any of these organizations have an active cooperative relationship with any other organizations? _____

e. what have been some of the accomplishments of these organizations towards improving the community? _____

f. what is the ratio of adult organizations to the number of adult persons in your community? _____

g. how many adult persons in your community do not belong to any community organizations? _____

h. how many adults hold membership in more than one organization? _____

i. of the total number of organizational memberships in your community, how many of them could be classified as being inactive? _____

8. List the organizations in your community, other than the P.T.A., whose stated objectives or programs express interest in the local school system.

a. also list any who appear to be hostile to the local school system.

b. do you feel that the schools invite suggestions from citizens in matters pertaining to school programs and operations?

9. How does the school interpret the labor movement to its students?

10. Make a list of the programs in your community that offer organized education for adults.

Name:

Address:

Union Local:

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

**PREPARATION OF APPLICATIONS AND PETITIONS IN INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENT COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS**
A. H. Nelson

1. What is an "Application for Hearing"?
 - a. The original pleading by means of which the injured employee (or the employer) brings a disputed claim before the Commission for hearing, adjudication and award.
 - b. Distinguish the practice before other administrative agencies where applications or claims are required to be filed in every case.
 - c. As a general rule the application is only filed with the Commission where an actual dispute or controversy exists.
2. Various considerations to be taken into account in determining whether application should be filed.
 - a. Can the case be adjusted amicably with the insurance carrier?
 - b. Is it a proper case for compromise and release?
 - c. Enlisting the aid of the Commission's trouble desk in adjusting claims without hearing.
 - d. The importance of being prepared and "marshaling the proof" before the claim is filed.
3. Where all efforts at amicable adjustment fail, as a general rule the employee's sole remedy is to file an application with the Commission.
 - a. In certain cases, e.g. uninsured employer cases, the employee may have the right to sue in the civil courts.
 - b. The filing of application may be advisable even where no actual controversy exists, as where the statute of limitations is about to run or the Commission's jurisdictional period will shortly expire.
 - c. In doubtful industrial cases the injured employee may file for unemployment compensation disability benefits while his industrial case is pending subject to later adjustment by way of lien.

4. Preparation of the application for filing with the Commission.
 - a. Standard application forms may be obtained from any of the offices of the Commission free of charge.
 - b. Formal requirements in the execution of the application.
 - c. Special rules where the claimant is a minor or incompetent.
 - d. A separate application must be filed for each separate injury.
 - e. Where statutory penalties are claimed the facts must be fully pleaded.
 - f. Special rules of pleading in occupational disease cases such as silicosis.
5. Handicapped or previously disabled employees who suffer industrial injuries with resulting permanent disability may have rights against the State (Subsequent Injuries Fund) where the combined disability is over 70%.
 - a. In proceedings against the Subsequent Injuries Fund the pre-existing disability must be stated in detail.
6. Should the injured employee retain an attorney?
 - a. Considerations to be borne in mind.
7. Filing of the claim with the Commission, where and how done.
8. Hearing before the referee and the issuance of Findings and Award.
9. Review or appellate proceedings in the event one or the other of the parties is dissatisfied with the Findings and Award.
 - a. Petition for reconsideration to the Panel of the Commission.
 - b. Petition for writ of certiorari before the appellate courts.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

In all supplementary proceedings the moving party must serve copies of the petition upon the opposing party.

10. Petition to terminate liability under continuing award.
11. Petition for further disability benefits.
 - a. This form may be used where the applicant claims new and further disability in excess of that previously awarded or where he is claiming permanent disability as the result of the injury.
12. Petition to reopen.
13. Enforcement of rights under an award after the Commission's five-year jurisdictional period has elapsed.

COMMISSION OFFICES:
FOR NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
(EXCEPT SACRAMENTO COUNTY)
965 MISSION STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 3

FOR SACRAMENTO COUNTY ONLY
ROOM 200, 631 J STREET
SACRAMENTO

FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
(EXCEPT SAN DIEGO COUNTY)
501 STATE BUILDING
LOS ANGELES 12

FOR SAN DIEGO COUNTY ONLY
1521 FOURTH AVENUE
SAN DIEGO 1

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION

DO NOT WRITE IN
THIS SPACE

ENTERED IN DOCKET
BY_____

APPLICATION FOR HEARING

Case No. _____

Employee's
Name _____

Employee's
Address _____
STREET AND NUMBER
TOWN OR CITY ZONE STATE

Social Security No. _____

Name of
Employer _____
Address _____
STREET AND NUMBER
TOWN OR CITY ZONE STATE

Name of
Insurance Carrier _____
Carrier's Address _____
STREET AND NUMBER
CITY ZONE STATE

Employee's name _____ Employee's date of birth _____

Date of your injury _____ Employee's occupation
at time of injury _____

Place where
injury occurred _____ CITY AND STATE When did you leave work
as a result of this injury _____

How did injury occur _____

What part or parts
of your body were injured _____

When did you return to work _____ Full or part time work
and at what wage _____

Your wages or salary (before deductions) \$ _____ per hour or \$ _____ per week or \$ _____ per month.
If paid on hourly rate, how many hours did you work per week _____

Did you receive any of the following: Board? Yes ☐ No ☐; Lodging? Yes ☐ No ☐; Tips? Yes ☐ No ☐; Other advantages? Yes ☐ No ☐
State their weekly value \$ _____

Have you been paid any compensation? Yes ☐ No ☐. How much \$ _____ Weekly rate of payments \$ _____
TOTAL AMOUNT
Date when last payment was made _____, 19____.

Has the employer or the insurance carrier furnished you with any medical treatment? Yes ☐ No ☐.

Date when last treatment was given _____, 19____.

List names of all doctors who have treated you and who were furnished by the employer or insurance carrier _____

Have you obtained any medical treatment at your own expense? Yes ☐ No ☐.

List names of all doctors who have treated you at your own expense _____

Are you claiming any of the following benefits (Answer Yes or No):

(a) Temporary disability payment _____ (b) Permanent disability payment _____

(c) Further medical treatment _____ (d) Cost of your medical expense _____

(e) List other benefits claimed and not mentioned above _____

Have you ever before filed a claim with this Commission? Yes ☐ No ☐. If so, when was it filed _____
DATE

REPRESENTATIVE OR ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT _____

Date _____, 195_____

NOTE—HEARING: After this application has been filed with the Industrial Accident Commission the parties will be notified in writing of the time and place of hearing. Either party may be represented in person, by attorney, or other agent.

ANSWER: The defendant is expected to file an answer within 10 days after service of a copy of this application, using the form furnished for that purpose. If a defendant employer is insured and the insurance carrier is properly named in the application, no answer need be filed by the employer, as that will be done by the carrier; but if the insurance carrier is not named, then the employer should notify the carrier immediately so the proper answer can be filed.

DATE OF SERVICE SERVICE ON

vs.

Applicant

Defendants

Claim No.

Petition for Permanent Disability Rating

Petitioner hereby represents that the liability for which Application for Adjustment of Claim has heretofore been filed has now become permanent:

Temporary disability payments have been paid in the total sum of \$_____covering the period of disability from_____, 195_____ to_____, 195_____; and for the period of disability from_____, 195_____ to_____, 195_____.

Petitioner alleges that temporary disability ceased on_____, 195_____, and that disability became permanent on or about_____, 195_____, and in that regard directs attention to the medical reports hereto attached and which are hereby made a part of this petition.

WHEREFORE petitioner requests that permanent disability be rated and that Findings and Award for Permanent Disability issue.

Petitioner

Address

Dated at:
Copies mailed to:

Before the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California

Claim No.

	<i>Applicant</i>	Petition for Reconsideration
vs.		
	<i>Defendants</i>	

A decision issued in the above-entitled case on.....

Your petitioner is aggrieved by the decision and therefore petitions for reconsideration upon the following grounds:

1. By the order, decision, or award, the Commission acted without or in excess of its powers.
2. The order, decision, or award was procured by fraud.
3. The evidence does not justify the findings of fact. (See instruction sheet.)
4. Petitioner has discovered new evidence material to him which he could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced at the hearing. (See instruction sheet.)
5. The findings of fact do not support the order, decision or award.

In support of the above, petitioner gives the following details, including a statement of facts upon which petitioner relies and a discussion of the law applicable thereto.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner requests that reconsideration be granted; that further proceedings be had; and that the decision be changed to give petitioner all the benefits to which he is entitled under the Workmen's Compensation Laws of the State of California, including the relief requested herein.

Petitioner

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF _____

} ss.

_____, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is the petitioner in the above-entitled case and that he has read the foregoing petition for reconsideration and knows the contents thereof; and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to those matters therein stated upon information and belief, and as to those matters he believes the same to be true.

Petitioner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____

day of _____, 19____.

Copy mailed to:
Date of mailing:

Information Regarding the
**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
LAW OF CALIFORNIA**

Effective September 9, 1953



Prepared and Distributed by the
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Paul Scharrenberg, Director
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMMISSION
S. W. Macdonald, Chairman

NORTHERN PANEL

James Welsh
Presiding Commissioner
Dan Murphy, Jr.
Frank A. Lawrence
Commissioners

965 Mission Street
San Francisco 3
EXbrook 2-8302

SOUTHERN PANEL

Ralph E. Mustoe
Presiding Commissioner
Anthony Racine
Ernest B. Webb
Commissioners

501 State Building
Los Angeles 12
MA dison 6-1515

Table of Earnings and Compensation

Weekly wage	Weekly compensation	Monthly wage	Weekly compensation
\$15.79	\$9.75	\$68.39	\$9.75
16.00	9.88	70.00	9.98
17.00	10.50	75.00	10.69
18.00	11.12	80.00	11.40
19.00	11.73	85.00	12.11
20.00	12.35	90.00	12.82
21.00	12.97	95.00	13.54
22.00	13.58	100.00	14.25
23.00	14.20	105.00	14.96
24.00	14.82	110.00	15.68
25.00	15.44	112.50	16.03
26.00	16.06	115.00	16.39
27.00	16.67	120.00	17.10
28.00	17.29	125.00	17.81
29.00	17.91	130.00	18.52
30.00	18.52	135.00	19.24
31.00	19.14	140.00	19.95
32.00	19.76	145.00	20.66
33.00	20.38	150.00	21.38
34.00	21.00	155.00	22.09
35.00	21.61	160.00	22.80
36.00	22.23	165.00	23.51
37.00	22.85	170.00	24.22
38.00	23.46	175.00	24.94
39.00	24.08	175.432	25.00
40.00	24.70	180.00	25.65
40.484	25.00	185.00	26.36
41.00	25.32	190.00	27.08
42.00	25.94	195.00	27.79
43.00	26.55	200.00	28.50
44.00	27.17	205.00	29.21
45.00	27.79	210.00	29.92
46.00	28.40	210.50	30.00
47.00	29.02	215.00	30.64
48.00	29.64	220.00	31.35
48.58	30.00	225.00	32.06
49.00	30.26	230.00	32.78
50.00	30.88	235.00	33.49
51.00	31.49	240.00	34.20
52.00	32.11	245.00	34.91
53.00	32.73	245.58	35.00
54.00	33.34	-----	-----
55.00	33.96	-----	-----
56.00	34.58	-----	-----
56.673	35.00	-----	-----

Foreword

The purpose of this pamphlet is to explain the workmen's compensation laws of California, so that injured employees who feel that they may be entitled to compensation benefits may have a guide to assist them in presenting their claims.

Generally the benefits allowable are those provided by the law as in effect on the date of injury. Because there have been numerous changes made by the Legislature during recent years, an employee injured on one date may be entitled to more or less benefits than an employee injured on a different date. This pamphlet is based on the law effective on September 9, 1953, and includes the amendments adopted at the 1953 Regular Session of the Legislature.

Compensation Benefits

Various forms of benefits are allowable under the California law. These may be any or all of the following:

1. Medical Treatment

An injured employee is entitled to all medical, surgical and hospital treatment necessary to cure or relieve him from the effects of his injury. This includes medicines, medical and surgical supplies, crutches, and artificial members such as eyes, arms, legs, and the like.

The employer or his insurance company has full control of the furnishing of medical treatment. If the employee is not satisfied with the treatment furnished, he may request a change of doctors. He will then be given a list of three other doctors from which he may choose a new doctor. Or the employee may select his own doctor and treatment, but it will be at his own cost unless his employer or the insurance company agrees to pay for it.

However, if the employer or insurance carrier refuses to furnish medical treatment, or fails to furnish it within a reasonable time after the injury has been reported, then the employee may obtain his own treatment and the employer or insurance company can be held liable for it.

In serious cases the employee, if he so requests, is entitled to the services of a consulting doctor.

Even though treatment is not furnished, an employee claiming an injury must permit himself to be examined by a doctor selected by his employer or insurance company whenever the employer or insurance company so requests. Failure to submit to the examination may result in loss of compensation.

Where an employee requires a medical report to assist him in proving his claim before the commission, he may be reimbursed for the cost of the report. This includes a reasonable fee to the doctor for his report, as well as the cost of X-rays and laboratory tests.

2. Temporary Disability Indemnity

An injured employee is entitled to a weekly cash payment for the time he is off work as a result of his injury. However, there are several exceptions to this. No payment is allowed for the first seven days of disability unless the injury causes disability of more than 49 days. In counting the days of disability, the day of the injury is not included.

Also, temporary disability is payable for the time required to recover from the injury or to reach a condition where no further improvement may be expected. After his condition has reached this point, the employee is not entitled to further temporary benefits, even though he has not yet returned to work, but he may be entitled to compensation for permanent disability instead.

The amount of the payment is based on the employee's earnings. The payment is 65 percent of his average weekly earnings, and his average weekly earnings are taken as 95 percent of his actual earnings. An easy way to figure your compensation rate is to multiply your regular weekly wage by 61.75 percent or your regular monthly wage by 14.25 percent.

The maximum payment is \$35 per week for injuries sustained on and after September 22, 1951, and \$30 per week for injuries sustained before that date. The minimum payment is \$9.75 a week.

If an employee is able to work but doesn't earn as much as he did before the injury because he is still temporarily disabled, he may be entitled to partial compensation. This is true, however, only if his new earnings are less than \$53.85 a week in case of injury on or after September 22, 1951, or less than \$46.16 a week in case of injury before September 22, 1951. The partial compensation allowable is 65 percent of the difference between his actual weekly earnings and his average weekly earnings at the time of injury.

3. Permanent Disability Indemnity

Compensation may be allowed for the permanent loss of, or loss of use of, a part of the body, or for a permanent impairment of some body function, unless it is very slight. The amount of compensation payable depends upon a rating (anywhere from 1 percent to 100 percent) which the commission assigns to the employee's disability.

(a) Where the injury occurred before October 1, 1949.

Where the injury occurred before October 1, 1949, the permanent disability payment is four weeks of compensation for each 1 percent of the rating up to 69¼ percent or 279 weeks. If the rating is 70 percent or more, then the benefit is 240 weeks of compensation followed by a life pension of 1 percent of the employee's average weekly earnings for each 1 percent of the rating over 60 percent.

Generally the permanent disability payment is in addition to all temporary disability payments. However, if the rating is 70 percent or more, then the temporary disability payments are limited to 104 weeks.

(b) Where the injury occurred on or after October 1, 1949.

If the injury occurred on or after October 1, 1949, then the permanent disability payment is four weeks of compensation for each 1 percent of the rating up to 100 percent. At the end of this period, if the rating is 70 percent or more, there is a life pension of 1 percent of the employee's average weekly earnings for each 1 percent of the rating over 60 percent. The maximum weekly payment for permanent disability is \$30 a week.

The permanent disability payments are in addition to all temporary disability payments.

4. Subsequent Injury Fund Payments

If the employee has a permanent disability rating of 70 percent or more, and his disability is a combination of the result of his injury and a partial permanent disability which already existed at the time of the injury, he may collect benefits from the Subsequent Injury Fund.

Where the injury occurred on or before September 30, 1949, the disability existing at the time of the injury would have had to consist of the loss of, or the loss of use of, an eye, hand, arm, foot, or leg. Where the injury occurred after September 30, 1949, the earlier disability may have been anything, such as heart disease, infantile paralysis, loss of motion in a joint, or the like.

The employer or insurance company will first pay that part of the rating for which it is responsible (the disability caused by the injury). Then the balance of the payments plus the life pension will be paid by the Subsequent Injuries Fund. Some deductions may be made from these payments where certain other benefits are also being received by the employee.

5. Death Benefits

If the injury caused death, burial expense in the sum of \$400 will be paid where the injury occurred on or after October 1, 1949, or \$300 if the injury occurred before that date.

For total dependency, a maximum death benefit of \$7,000 will be paid (\$6,000 if the injury occurred on or before September 21, 1951); but if the dependents are a widow with one or more minor children, the death benefit will be increased 25 percent to a maximum of \$8,750 (\$7,500 if the injury occurred on or before September 30, 1949).

For partial dependency, a death benefit will be paid equal to four times the annual amount which the employee contributed to the support of the dependent, but not to exceed \$7,000 (\$6,000 if the injury occurred on or before September 21, 1951).

In some cases where the injury occurred on or before September 30, 1949, disability payments may be deducted from the death benefit.

The death benefit is paid at the same time and in the same manner and amount as temporary disability indemnity.

6. Other Benefits

Some other payments may be allowed in the nature of penalties.

If the injury was caused by the serious and wilful misconduct of the employer, 50 percent additional compensation will be paid by the employer but not to exceed \$3,750. (If the injury was caused by serious and wilful misconduct of the employee, his compensation may be reduced one-half, unless the injury caused death or 100 percent permanent disability, or unless the employee is 16 years of age or under, or unless the employer had violated a safety order. Compensation may be reduced for these causes only on order of the commission.)

If payment of compensation is unreasonably delayed or refused, the award may be increased 10 percent.

If the injury is to a minor under 16 years of age who is illegally employed, compensation may be increased 50 percent, not to exceed \$3,750, but only where the injury occurred on or after September 22, 1951.

Interest at 7 percent may be allowed where payments of compensation awarded by the commission are not made when due.

An additional 10 percent may be allowed if the employer is found to have been wilfully uninsured. In such cases the employer is also liable for a fee for the employee's attorney.

Who May Collect Compensation Benefits

Compensation benefits are payable to an employee who sustains an industrial injury which disables him.

Who Is An Employee?

An employee is a person who is in the employment of another, whether by oral or written contract of hire or apprenticeship and whether lawfully or unlawfully employed. Included as employees are aliens, minors, elected and appointed paid public officers, and officers or directors of corporations while rendering services for pay. However, excluded from the compensation laws are:

- (a) Casual employees engaged in work which is not in the course of the trade, business, profession or occupation of the employer. Casual work is that which is to be completed in not more than 10 working days and where the labor cost is less than \$100, regardless of the number of men employed.
- (b) Farm workers where the employer has rejected the compensation act or whose pay roll for the preceding calendar year was less than \$500.
- (c) Persons selling newspapers, magazines and periodicals where title has passed to them.
- (d) Persons performing services in return for aid from a religious, charitable or relief organization.
- (e) Certain deputies of counties or municipalities who are appointed for their own convenience.
- (f) Convicts working for the State Highway Commission on state roads.
- (g) Household domestics who work less than 52 hours a week for one employer.
- (h) Most railroad employees engaged in interstate commerce.
- (i) Most employees working on navigable waters.

What Is An Industrial Injury?

An industrial injury is one which occurred during the course of the employment and also arose out of the employment. That is, it happened while the employee was performing a service for his employer, and was caused by something connected with the employment. Negligence is disregarded. However, compensation will not be allowed if the injury was caused by the employee's intoxication or was intentionally self-inflicted.

A disease which occurs during the course of the employment and which arises out of the employment is an industrial injury. So is an injury to an artificial member. And so is an injury to eye glasses (on or after October 1, 1949) when there is also bodily injury causing disability exceeding three days (seven days in the case of injuries between October 1, 1949, and September 21, 1951). For an injury to eye glasses occurring after September 9, 1953, only disability is required.

Who Is Liable for Compensation Payments?

Every employer is liable for the payment of compensation benefits to any employee who has suffered an industrial injury while in his employment. "Employer" includes the State and all its agencies; counties, cities, districts and all public agencies or corporations; public service corporations; and the legal representative of any deceased employer.

Every employer, except the State and its various political subdivisions, must either carry compensation insurance or be self-insured. If the employer carries insurance, then he is relieved of all his liability under the compensation laws except for his own serious and wilful misconduct and that liability is assumed by the insurance company.

For failure to comply with the compulsory insurance provisions of the law, an employer may be held liable for an additional 10 percent compensation, is liable for payment of the employee's attorney fee and also may be sued in the civil courts. In addition, he may be fined or sentenced to a jail term, even though an accident does not occur.

Any information regarding an employer's failure to insure, and any inquiries as to whether a person should insure, should be forwarded to the Compensation Enforcement Officer at either 965 Mission Street, San Francisco 3, California, or State Building, Los Angeles 12, California.

The employer or insurance company is obligated to furnish compensation benefits immediately upon knowledge of an industrial injury. While the injured employee is not required to make a demand for these benefits, he should be sure the employer knows of the injury.

Reporting Injuries

The employee should immediately notify his employer of any industrial injury or claim of injury. This notice may be given to a superintendent, foreman, or other person in charge. It need not be given if they already have knowledge of the injury. If prejudice results to the employer because the employee failed to give notice within 30 days after the injury, that fact may defeat his claim for compensation.

Every employer must report every claim of injury to his insurance company within five days after he learns of the injury or that a claim of injury is being made. Failure to do so after an order from the commission may result in contempt proceedings.

If an injury results in death, the employer must report to the Division of Labor Statistics and Research by telephone or telegraph within 24 hours.

Every employer, insurance company, and doctor who attends an injured employee must file a complete report of every injury with the Division of Labor Statistics and Research, except in those cases where disability does not last through the day, or does not require medical treatment other than ordinary first aid. Such report must be filed within five days after the injury.

Filing Claims for Compensation Benefits

(a) Time Limits

A claim for compensation must be filed with the commission within a certain period of time or else the employee may lose his right to compensation, unless he is under 21 years of age or is incompetent and has no guardian.

Where no medical treatment has been furnished by the employer or insurance company, and where no compensation has been paid, the claim must be filed within one year from the date of injury.

If medical treatment has been furnished, or compensation has been paid, the claim must be filed within one year from the last treatment or the last payment of compensation unless a question of new and further disability is involved.

In cases of occupational disease, such as silicosis, the claim must be filed within one year after the employee not only has a disability but also knows or reasonably ought to know that the disability resulted from his employment.

A claim for death benefits must be filed within one year from the date of death, provided the death occurs within one year of the date of injury. If the death occurs more than one year after the injury then the claim must be filed within one year after the last compensation benefit was furnished.

A claim for additional compensation for the employer's serious and wilful misconduct must be filed within one year from the date of injury.

Where the injury causes new and further disability, and the claim is not otherwise barred, it may be filed within five years from the date of injury.

(b) Manner of Filing

A claim is filed by completing and signing a form entitled "Application for Adjustment of Claim," and then mailing or bringing this application to the office of the commission at either 965 Mission Street, San Francisco 3, California, or State Building, Los Angeles 12, California.

If help is needed in completing the application, an attorney at either office of the commission will help you.

Hearings

After the claim has been filed, a hearing will be scheduled before a referee. Notice of the time and place of the hearing will be mailed to all interested parties. At the hearing the parties will be given opportunity to present evidence supporting or opposing the claim.

Compromises

Sometimes the parties to a disputed claim may desire to make a compromise or settlement; that is, agree upon a total sum in return for which the claim will be dismissed. Any such compromise must be approved by the commission. Once a compromise has been approved and the employer released from liability, the employee's claim is ended and only in very rare instances will he be permitted any further compensation benefits for that injury.

Informal Ratings

The Industrial Accident Commission will prepare informal permanent disability ratings on the request of an injured employee and his employer or the insurance company. This is done where no application has been filed and the parties are willing to proceed on an informal basis without a commission hearing. Such ratings are simply advisory and are not awards of the commission and have no legal, binding effect. Employees who receive these informal ratings should make certain that all their rights are protected and that they do not lose benefits for failure to file an application in time. This applies particularly to future medical care.

Attorneys and Attorney Fees

Injured employees are not required to have attorneys represent them in cases before the commission. However, in cases where the facts are complicated, or where a close question of law is involved, an injured employee may find it more advantageous to have an attorney or some other representative handle the case for him. This is particularly true where witnesses must be interviewed and questioned, medical reports must be obtained, and considerable preparation is required. Where an attorney is hired, his fee will be fixed by the commission. No fee need be paid above that determined by the commission as being proper and reasonable.

Persons who are not attorneys may practice before the commission. Union representatives and business agents frequently appear for members of their unions, while claims examiners, adjusters, and other employees appear for insurance companies and employers.

Examinations by Commission Medical Bureau

The commission has a Medical Bureau in both its San Francisco and Los Angeles offices. The Medical Bureau makes arrangements for examinations by independent medical examiners where the commission believes that some doctor who is completely disinterested in the case should make an impartial examination for the commission. Also, the Medical Bureau, itself, when requested to do so by the commission or a referee, will examine an injured employee. Appointments for these examinations are sent to the employee and every effort should be made to keep the appointment.

Compensation Not Subject to Income Tax

Compensation benefits are not subject to income tax. Therefore, there is no need for injured employees to report the receipt of any workmen's compensation benefits in preparing income tax returns. This includes sums received in compromise of compensation claims.

Rehabilitation

In addition to compensation, an injured employee may be entitled to rehabilitation services.

IF because of your injury:

*You are unable to return to your former employment,
Your earning capacity is materially reduced,
You are seriously handicapped in your occupation,*

You should get in touch with the nearest office of the

**BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

(Address given below)

Permanently handicapped persons have an opportunity for vocational advisement and may be trained for a new vocation without cost to them.

Compensation benefits are not affected by acceptance of this state service.

This offer is for your benefit and you should give it immediate attention. Do not wait until you have completed your medical treatment or until compensation ceases.

**SEND AT ONCE FOR APPLICATION BLANK AND
FURTHER INFORMATION**

Bakersfield Room 127, Hay Bldg.	San Bernardino.....491 Fifth St.
Fresno (21) 908 L Street	San Diego 1..... 1772 Third Ave.
Long Beach (2) 215 American Ave.	San Francisco (2) 515 Van Ness Ave.
Los Angeles (13).....357 S. Hill St.	San Jose Rm. 405, 210 S. First St.
Modesto1515 Tenth St.	San Mateo126 N. B Street
Oakland (12).....2109 Webster St.	Santa Ana.....1104 W. Eighth St.
Pasadena (1).....30 N. Raymond Ave.	Santa Barbara.....325 State St.
Pomona700 N. Gibbs St.	Santa Rosa.....315 Rosenberg Bldg.
Sacramento (14) ..1221 Seventh St.	Stockton11 S. San Joaquin St.
Salinas.....110½ Homestead Ave.	Visalia.....305 Bank of America Bldg.

Do not write to any of the above offices regarding compensation—only if you want information regarding rehabilitation service.

If you have a complaint, or want any information as to your rights to compensation write to the Industrial Accident Commission at the addresses given below, furnishing the commission with the following information:

1. Name and address of employer and his business.
 2. Name of employer's insurance carrier if insured.
 3. Date of injury.
 4. Kind of work being done at time of injury.
 5. Where it happened.
 6. How it happened.
 7. Nature of injury.
 8. Daily, weekly or monthly wages and the number of days employed per week.
 9. Date of last compensation payment and date of last medical treatment furnished by the employer or insurance carrier.
- If the employer or insurance carrier has denied liability or further liability, the reason given should be stated.

Answers to letters or notices from the commission should be addressed to the attention of the bureau from which received or to the attention of the person who signed the letter that is being answered. The number of the case should be stated if available.

SAN FRANCISCO—965 Mission St.

LOS ANGELES—Room 501, State Bldg.

SACRAMENTO—Room 200, 631 J St.

SAN DIEGO—1521 Fourth Ave.

In case of dispute
write to . . .
**INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENT
COMMISSION**

Correspondence intended for
**STATE COMPENSATION
INSURANCE FUND**
should be addressed to that department at 450 McAllister Street, San Francisco, and not to the Industrial Accident Commission.

**Address Reports of Deaths and
Employers' and Doctors' Reports of Injuries to:**

**DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS
AND RESEARCH**

**P. O. Box 965
San Francisco 1, California
Telephone: EXbrook 2-8302**

**Address Requests for Information
Relating to Uninsured Employers to:**

**DIVISION OF LABOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
COMPENSATION ENFORCEMENT SECTION
965 Mission Street**

**SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIFORNIA
STATE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA**

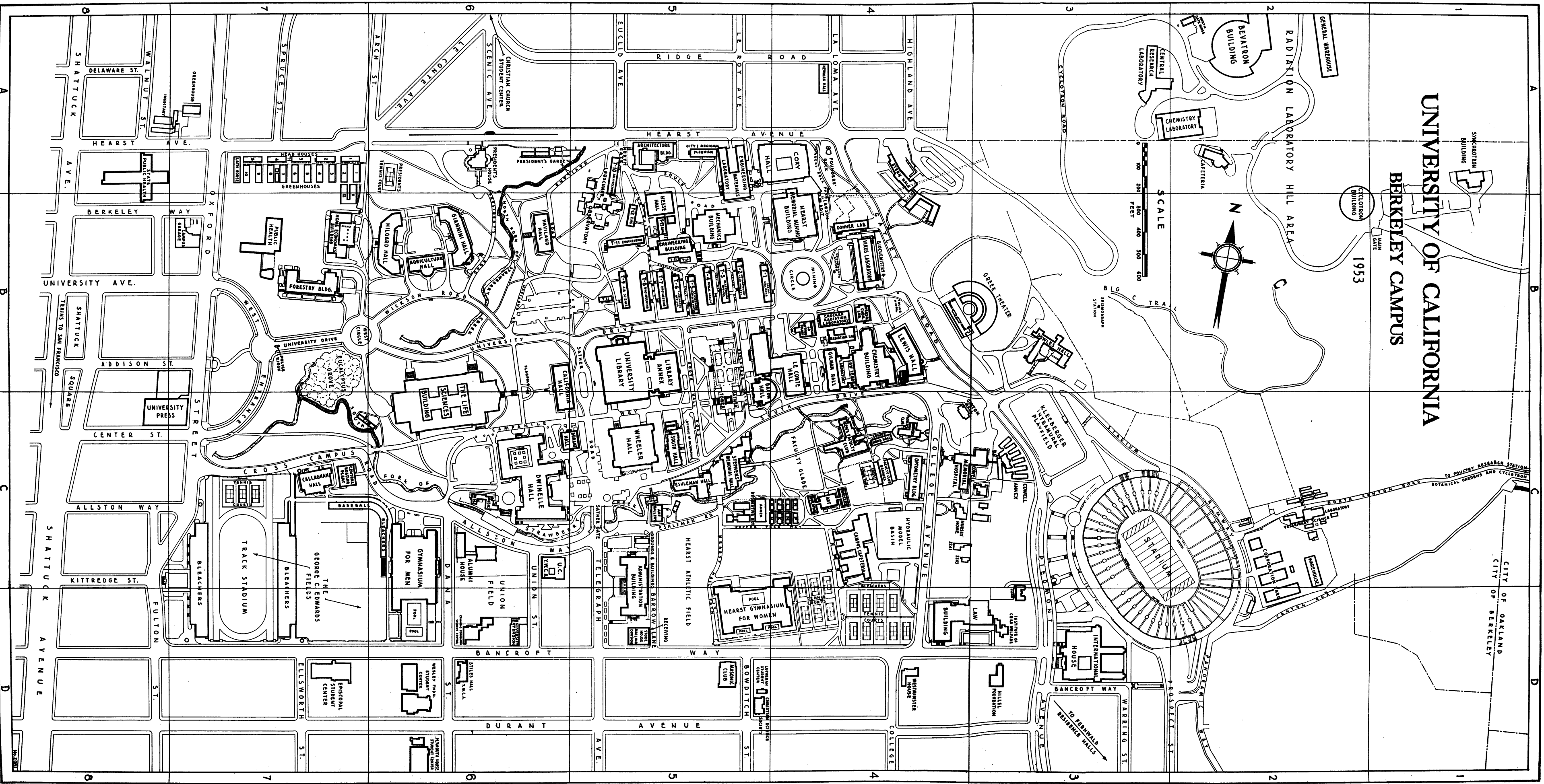
NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY CAMPUS

1953



— KEY —

Addison Street B8
Administration Building C5
Agriculture Hall B6
Allston Way C6
Alumni House C6
Anthropology Museum B4
Architecture A5
Arch Street A6
Art Building C4
Art Gallery C5
Bacon Hall B5
Bancroft Way D6
Band Building C6
Barrow Lane D5
Baseball Bleachers C7
Berkeley Way B8
Bevatron Building A2
Big C B2
Big C Trail B3
Biochemistry and Virus Laboratory B4
Botanical Gardens (direction) C1
Bowditch Street D5
Bowles Hall B3
Bureau of Occupations C5
Cafeteria, Campus C4
Cafeteria, Radiation Laboratory B2
California Hall B6
Callaghan Hall C7
Campanile (Sather Tower) C5
Campanile Way C6
Campus Cafeteria C4
Campus Garage B7
Canyon Pool C1
Canyon Road D2
Center Street C8
Central Heating Plant C7
Central Research Laboratory,
Radiation A3
Central Storehouse D5
Channing Foundation Student
Center D6
Chemistry Annex B4
Chemistry Building B4
City and Regional Planning A5
Christian Church Student Center A6

Christian Science Society D5
College Avenue C4
Corporation Yard C2
Cory Hall A4
Cory Way B5
Cowell Memorial Hospital C4
Crocker Radiation Laboratory B4
Cross Campus Road C7
Cyclotron B2
Cyclotron Road A3
Dana Street C6
Decorative Art C5
Delaware Street A8
Donner Laboratory B4
Durant Avenue D6
Durant Hall C5
Dwinelle Hall C6
Edwards Field C7
Ellsworth Street D7
Engineering Building B5
Engineering Materials Laboratory A5
Engineering Way B5
Episcopal Student Center D7
Eshleman Hall C5
Eshleman Road C5
Esplanade Drive B5
Eucalyptus Grove B7
Euclid Avenue A5
Extension, University D6
Faculty Club Garages C4
Faculty Glade C4
Faculty Tennis Court C4
Fernwald Residence Halls
(direction) D3
Flagpole B6
Forestry Building B7
Founders Rock A4
Freshman Chemistry Laboratory B4
Fulton Street D8
Garage, University Private B7
Gayley Road B4
George C. Edwards Fields C7
Giannini Hall B6
Gilman Hall B4
Girton (Senior Women's) Hall C4

Greek Theatre B3
Greenhouses A7
Grounds and Buildings C5
Gymnasium for Men C6
Gymnasium for Women D5
Haviland Hall B6
Head Houses A7
Hearst Athletic Field C5
Hearst Avenue A5
Hearst Gymnasium for Women D5
Hearst Hall Path C5
Hearst Memorial Mining Building B4
Heating Plant C7
Hesse Hall B5
Highland Avenue A4
Hilgard Field B7
Hilgard Hall B6
Hilgard Way B7
Hillel Foundation D3
Hospital C4
Home Economics Building B7
Hydraulic Model Basin C4
Insectary A8
Institute of Child Welfare D3
International House D3
John Galen Howard Way B5
Kittredge Street C8
Kleeberger Playfield C3
La Loma Avenue A4
Lath House A7
Law Building D4
Lawson Adit B4
LeConte Avenue A6
LeConte Hall B4
LeRoy Avenue A5
Leuschner Observatory B5
Lewis Hall B4
Library B5
Life Sciences Building C6
Low Temperature Laboratory B4
Lutheran Student Center D5
Mailing Division D5
Masonic Club D5
Mechanics Building B5
Men's Faculty Club C4

Mining Building B4
Mining Circle B4
Museum of Anthropology B4
Music Building C6
Newman Hall A4
North Canyon Road C1
North Gate A5
Nurses' Home C4
Observatory B5
Optometry Building C4
Oxford Block A7
Oxford Street B7
Panoramic Way D2
Pepper Tree Way C5
Piedmont Avenue D3
Plymouth House Student Center D6
Police Kiosk B7
Poultry Research Station (direction) C1
President's House A6
President's Road B6
Press, University C7
Probert Way B5
Prospect Street D2
Public Health (State) A8
Public Health (University) B7
Radiation Laboratory, Crocker B4
Receiving Department D5
Ridge Road A5
Sather Gate C5
Sather Road B5
Sather Tower (Campanile) C5
Scenic Avenue A6
Seismograph Stations B3, B4
Senior Men's Hall C4
Senior Women's (Girton) Hall C4
Shattuck Avenue C8
Shattuck Square B8
Social Welfare C6
Soulé Road A5
Soulé Way B5
South Drive C5
South Hall C5
South Hall Annex C5
Spreckels Art Building C4
Spruce Street A7

Stadium C3
Stadium Rimway C2
Stephens Memorial Hall (Stephens Union) C5
Stern Hall A4
Stiles Hall D6
Storehouse D5
Strawberry Creek, North Fork B6
Strawberry Creek, South Fork C6
Substation C5
Synchrotron Building A1
Telegraph Avenue D5
Temporary Buildings
C, D, E, and F C6
G, H, J, K, L, M, N, and P C4
Q C5
T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, and T-9 B5
T-10 A5
T-11, T-12, T-13, and T-14 B5
T-19 C6
T-22 B5
Tennis Courts D4 and C7
Track Stadium C7
Union Field D6
Union Street C6
University Avenue B8
University Drive B6
University Extension D6
University Library B5
University Press C7
Veterinary Science Laboratory C2
Virus Laboratory B4
Walnut Street A8
Warehouse C2
Warehouse, Radiation Laboratory A2
Warring Street D3
Wesley Foundation Student Center D6
West Circle B7
West Entrance B7
Westminster House D4
Wheeler Hall C5
Wickson Road B6
Women's Faculty Club C4
Y.M.C.A., U.C. D6
Y.W.C.A., U.C. C6