

Haggerty Asks for Safety Program Information

Affiliates of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, have been urged to forward the Federation information on their activities to promote safety and occupational health.

A letter by Federation Secretary-Treasurer, C. J. Haggerty, advised all affiliates that the executive council of the Federation has approved a recommendation of its Committee on Safety and Occupational Health to give annual safety certificate awards to those local unions which have done the most in the past year in promoting safety and occupational health programs.

As means of facilitating this objective, Haggerty said the Federation needs information from all affiliates as follows:

1. A copy of local safety and health programs, and
2. A brief summary of the activities of local unions in carrying out this program during the past year.

All information should be sent to the San Francisco office of the Federation at 810 David Hewes Building, 995 Market Street.

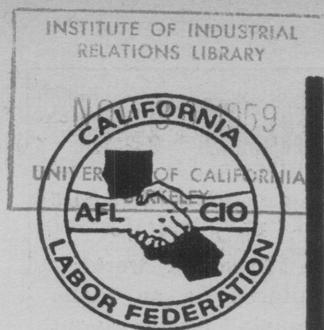
Details on the awards will be announced at a later date by the Safety and Occupational Health Committee.

Fed Executive Council Requests Governor Meeting on Water Problems

The executive council of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, meeting in Santa Barbara last weekend, requested that Governor Brown confer with a 14-member committee of the council on the lack of anti-monopoly, anti-speculation protections in the state water program.

The action was taken in an effort to find out what the Governor is planning to do about unjust enrichment protections in the state water program enacted by the legislature this year for submission to the voters in November, 1960.

Governor Brown said at the Federation convention in San Diego that his Administration was opposed to the enrichment of monopoly landholders under the program, and stated that he would seek the necessary protections before the \$1.75 billion water bond issue goes to a vote of the people. Thus far, his Administration has been studying the matter, but has not indicated



C. J. HAGGERTY
Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

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Haggerty Blasts New Labor Law as Public Fraud

"The new labor law represents the greatest fraud ever perpetrated to secure public sanction for placing unions in a legal strait jacket and hamstringing their effective operation."

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, issued this blast as an expression of deep-seated resentment on the part of the state AFL-CIO executive council toward those responsible for the enactment of the so-called Landrum-Griffin Bill by Congress this year.

The 36-member executive council met last weekend in Santa Barbara on the eve of a four-day educational conference on the new labor law at the Mar Monte Hotel.

Haggerty unleashed a broad attack on the law as some 350 trade unionists from throughout the state settled down for intensive study of the Act's many anti-labor provisions.

"We hold the President personal-

ly responsible as the number one lobbyist in securing the enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Bill," Haggerty said, and charged further, "His TV appeal to the public when the measure was before Congress set the standard for moral bankruptcy that rocked the public in the recent revelations of TV program frauds."

These remarks of the state AFL-CIO leader were given a solid base in a review of the development of labor law in the United States presented to conference participants.

Sam Kagel, University of California law professor, opened the conference on the new labor law this Monday with a broad review of labor law history, which pinpointed the growing restrictions placed on trade union activities in each of the areas of Landrum-Griffin's new curbs added to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Kagel also pointed to areas of public ignorance in regard to the other provisions in the first six titles of the new law, designed to place far-reaching regulations on the internal affairs of trade unions.

"The public has generally been made to believe that, prior to the enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Bill, there was no body of law regulating the internal affairs of the unions," Kagel said.

"Nothing could be farther from the truth," he added, and went on to review most of the specific areas of internal regulations that already exist in common law. The law pro-

what protections will be offered to the people.

Delegates to the Federation's San Diego convention urged Governor Brown "to convene the California legislature in special session prior to the vote . . . for the specific purpose of enacting ironclad protections to preclude the unjust enrichment and permanent enthronelement of a small group of giant landholders who own and control the bulk of land in the proposed San Joaquin Valley-Southern California Aque-

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MORE Haggerty Blasts

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essor indicated that every one of the malpractices revealed by the McClellan Committee could have been prosecuted under existing common law if the parties accused were actually guilty.

Organized labor has repeatedly attacked the new law as a camouflage for big business efforts to destroy the effectiveness of bona fide labor organizations.

Expressing the views of the state AFL-CIO executive council, Haggerty said:

"Despite labor's opposition to the new law, we have sought diligently through our attorneys to understand its many ambiguous provisions so that we can comply with its requirements in every detail.

"We are deeply concerned about developments in the administration of the new law, which are making these efforts virtually impossible. Many of the provisions of the new law have become operative under penalty of criminal prosecution of unions and their leaders. Yet the Department of Labor has consistently failed to shed any light on how the unions and their officers can meet the law's requirements.

"It has become abundantly clear to us that the Department of Labor is wholly unconcerned about giving assistance to unions which are this minute criminally liable for compliance with provisions which have taken effect.

"On the other hand, in the face of this laxness, we view with amazement the speed with which the Department has acted in appointing a former FBI agent to carry out its unlimited powers under the new law for investigation of unions. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, himself, has admitted that the new law gives the Department of Labor 'carte blanche' to engage in fishing expeditions into the affairs of any labor organization in the nation.

"It has also been revealed in the press that former investigators of the McClellan Committee are being interviewed for jobs in the Department of Labor for this purpose.

"We lay the responsibility for the laxness of the Department of Labor toward existing criminally liable

Agriculture - 1959

(The following is an editorial reprinted from the New York Post, October 18, 1959.)

"Recently a 12-year-old working with other children on an Idaho farm got her ponytail hairdo caught in a potato digging machine. Her entire scalp, her ears, eyelids, cheeks, and the skin along her jawbone and neck were ripped off. Friday, after almost a week of fruitless plastic surgery, she died.

"The lack of protection for child and migrant workers on our farms constitute a large shame on our society. Yet whenever labor and social groups try to bring about reforms through the Department of Labor, the farm operators scream indignantly.

"The agonized cry that pierced the Idaho potato field should end the argument."

In connection with this incident the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor has been informed that the local school system in Idaho was having a "harvest vacation" in order that children could participate in the potato harvest. The committee received word also that another girl in the same state received serious injuries from the same type of machine.

This tragic waste of young lives can be avoided, the Advisory Committee said. A bill now in Congress, S. 2141, provides that children employed in agriculture shall have the same protections under the Fair Labor Standards Act as children employed in industry.

unions and officers on the one hand, and the apparent determination of the Department to exploit its investigative powers on the other hand, on the doorstep of President Dwight D. Eisenhower as number one lobbyist on behalf of the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill.

"He is now fully responsible for the manner in which the law is being administered. The activities of the Department of Labor thus far indicate to us that the President has apparently made a decision to perpetuate the fraud which he had a large part in creating when he went before the nation's TV audience in support of the Landrum-Griffin Bill."

MORE Fed Executive

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duct which will carry water south over the Tehachapis to the southern part of the state."

The delegates warned that the people have a right to know the amount of enrichment that is involved in the Governor's program and what protections they will have against this enrichment.

They noted that over 63 per cent of the land in the potential service area of the proposed program in the lower end of the valley is in holdings of 1,000 acres or over per owner. This includes 218,000 acres owned by Standard Oil; almost 265,000 acres owned by other oil companies; approximately 348,000 acres held by the Kern County Land Company; almost 202,000 acres owned by the Southern Pacific Company; approximately 168,000 acres owned by the Tejon Ranch in potential state service areas; plus another 1,324,000 acres in holdings of over 1,000 acres by various other corporations and landed monopolists.

Under these circumstances, the delegates to the San Diego convention stated categorically that "California labor could not possibly support the \$1.75 billion water bond program as it goes to a vote of the people despite the attractive lure which the project holds in billions of dollars of construction work."

The select committee designated by President Pitts of the California Labor Federation last weekend to meet with the Governor on the problem has been instructed to inform the Governor that labor's position on monopoly and speculation protections is a standing policy position that goes back many decades in the history of organized labor in California.

California labor stands proud among the few groups in the state who have consistently fought for the full and integrated development of California's limited water resources. In the face of adversity, labor has waged a continuing battle against monopoly forces who seek to capture these resources for their own enrichment.

In reference to this history of activity, convention delegates last August in San Diego warned that labor "however, will never sanction the concept that water resources development must proceed at any price, that is, if it means we must surrender to the forces of monopoly."

Meany Letter on Steel Defense Fund

Following is the text of a letter sent by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to all officers of national and international unions, state and city central bodies, and directly affiliated unions, urging a massive stepup of labor support for the Steelworkers to assure the union's ultimate triumph despite the court-approved 80-day injunction:

Dear Sir and Brother:

The federal court has enjoined the United Steelworkers of America from striking for the next 80 days under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. This action has now been upheld by an 8-1 majority of the U.S. Supreme Court.

More than ever, the issue is now joined. More than ever, it is an issue, not just between the United Steelworkers of America and the steel industry, but between the American labor movement and the forces of reaction in big business.

More than ever, it is incumbent upon all of us to do our utmost in support of the United Steelworkers not only for their sake but for our own.

Under the terms of the injunction, the workers must return to their jobs for a period of 80 days. In these 80 days the steel companies will be free to produce and to profit under the terms existing prior to the strike. The Steelworkers have no choice but to obey the injunction during this 80-day period.

But the rest of the trade union movement can—and will—use this period to become prepared for the battle that seems certain to begin again the day this injunction expires.

Certainly it is obvious that the atmosphere of compulsion imposed by this injunction will not promote a settlement of the dispute between the parties. It is obvious that the steel industry has sought this means to break the spirit of the workers and thus compel them to accept the infamous demands that precipitated the strike.

We must make it clear beyond question, to the steelworkers and to the nation, that free Americans will not be whipped by employers or injunctions.

We must make it clear beyond question that when the term of this oppressive injunction has expired, the American steelworkers will be free once again to strike as before—with full assurance that they and their families will be fed, housed and clothed.

Therefore I call upon each and every one of you to implement, fully and promptly, the unanimous resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO General Board on Sept. 18, 1959, which called upon every member of the united labor movement to contribute one hour's pay each month to the support of the steelworkers' struggle, which is indeed the struggle of us all.

These collections will continue throughout the period of the injunction. They will continue in fact until the hour the strike is won.

The steelworkers will need money if they are forced to strike again. It is up to us to make sure their strike is not broken through a lack of funds.

The use of the Taft-Hartley Act has made the need greater, not less. I trust every one of you will respond more swiftly and more generously than before.

I say to you from my heart, that this fight exemplifies to the utmost in our generation the most honored precept of the union movement: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Let us stand united in this struggle that may well decide the future of our movement and our nation.

The Last "Featherbedder"

With big industry evading the crucial issues arising from automation by calling it "featherbedding" and blaming it all on organized labor, Joe Glazer of the Rubber Workers has come up with some new verses to the old tune of "I've Been Working on the Railroad".

The last verse reads:

*I've been switching trains and engines
All the livelong day;
All I do is push a button
And the trains go where I say.
I'm the only railroad worker
In the whole darn USA,
But the boss says I'm featherbedding,
I guess I'll get laid off today.*

Jobless Rate Rises To 6 Percent

Persistent unemployment, abetted by the industry-forced steel strike, sent the jobless total to 3,272,000 in October—a month when unemployment normally drops.

Underscoring the chronic problem despite the general recovery from the 1958 recession was the rise in the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment from 5.6 percent of the labor force in September to 6 percent in October.

This rate of workers hunting jobs was the highest since last February. The actual number of unemployed in October was the third highest since the end of World War II, exceeded only in 1949 and 1958, both recession years.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell, in releasing the figures, reluctantly made good on his pledge to the AFL-CIO Unemployment Conference in April that he would eat his "hat" on the steps of the Labor Dept. if the unemployment figure for October exceeded 3 million.

He substituted, however, a hat cake for the real product and placed the blame for having to digest mocha cake at 9 a.m. on the steel strike. To emphasize his feelings he dispatched large slices of the hat cake to top steel industry negotiator R. Conrad Cooper and Steelworker Pres. David J. McDonald.

Mitchell told reporters "if there had been no steel strike, unemployment would have been well below three million and employment would have risen high above the 67 million mark." Employment reached an October record of 66.8 million.

From September to October joblessness rose about 42,000 according to the Labor Dept., contrasted to a normally expected drop of about 200,000.

Compared with a year ago October, unemployment is down 1,575,000 and employment is up 1,525,000. But long-term joblessness—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—is persisting. There were 726,000 in this category in October, only 10,000 less than in September although about 660,000 less than a year ago. There has been no significant change, however, in the long-term unemployed since August.

FORM 3547 REQUESTED

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Union Organization Reports Due December 14 - Forms Available

The United States Department of Labor reminded labor organizations this week that organizational reports required under Section 201 (a) of the new Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act are due December 14.

Simultaneously with this reminder, the Department's office in San Francisco announced that forms for organizational reports are now available at the agency's local offices, Room 315, Appraisers Bldg., 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco (telephone YUkon 6-3111, extension 312), also at Room 331, Pacific Bldg., 821 Market Street, San Francisco (telephone YUkon 6-3111, extension 552), and at Room 415, Thayer Bldg., 577 - 14th St., Oakland (telephone TWinoaks 3-3595).

In Los Angeles, they are also available at Room 1202, Western Pacific Bldg., 1031 South Broadway,

New Pamphlet Analyzes Record of 86th Congress

An analysis of the record of the first session of the 86th Congress has been issued by the AFL-CIO Department of Legislation.

The 46-page pamphlet, *Labor Looks at Congress, 1959*, gives the detailed legislative history of the Landrum-Griffin Act and the party record on key roll calls in the House and Senate.

Also covered is the record on other labor legislation and on legislation in the fields of the general welfare, the extension of democracy and public power and natural resources, and the AFL-CIO program for the next session.

Copies may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Single copies, free; 10 for \$1; 100 for \$9.

Los Angeles (telephone RIchmond 9-4711, Walter Brockbank, field officer), Room 1250, Western Pacific Bldg., 1031 South Broadway (telephone RIchmond 9-4711, extension 841), Room 305, Hollywood and Western Bldg., 5504 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 28 (telephone HOLlywood 4-9106), and in Long Beach at 4134 Atlantic Blvd. (telephone GARfield 6-3381).

John F. Ryan, Labor Department Field Officer for the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, said that every labor organization must file such a report with the Secretary of Labor to be postmarked no later than December 14.

The report must include copies

of union constitutions and by-laws and information on initiation and other fees charged members, as well as information on procedures used in establishing qualifications for membership, assessments, benefit plans, methods of dealing with financial questions, selection of officers, authorizations for approval of collective bargaining demands, and other operations of labor organizations.

The Labor Organization Information Report forms are available in a packet consisting of six copies, along with instructions. Ryan stated: "The original and one copy of the report form, together with attachments, must be sent to the Commissioner, Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C."

NAM Working on New Political War Chest

The NAM is pushing a new drive to persuade employers to contribute money to its political "front," the United Business Committee, the national COPE office reported this week.

President Bruce Jeffris of Parker Pen Company, who heads the United Business Committee, has sent out a circular appeal to industry executives urging them to contribute up to \$100 or more to the anti-labor work of the committee.

This money, Jeffris makes clear, will be used to finance a stepped-up drive for additional legislation to curb unions. That's what Jeffris calls the committee's "important work ahead."

In his circular appeal, Jeffris boasts that the NAM and its United Business Committee played a major role in securing enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Bill by Congress this year.

"Yes, we have won a battle!" Jeffris gloats in his letter. He said passage of the Landrum-Griffin Bill

was a "strong follow-through of public education which contributions to our committee helped to achieve."

Jeffris added, however, that "winning even a major battle won't win our war against union abuses." He called for further contributions to the NAM front to help put over a program which he outlined as follows:

"We must now strive to reduce or equalize the excessive power in the leadership of some unions, to place unions under anti-trust laws, provide for secret ballots, regulate union political activities, curb compulsory unionism (the union shop), and eliminate wasteful featherbedding practices."

The national COPE office reports fund-raising by the United Business Committee for political-legislative purposes is not new. The committee is seeking to raise contributions from business and industry at the rate of 50 cents for each \$1,000 of gross annual payroll, which would yield a total of **\$32 million annually**, if all contributed on that basis.