

REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION

**Fifty-Third Session of the
California Legislature**

**January 2 to 25 and
March 6 to June 20
1939**



Issued by
**CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR**

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR
Secretary and Legislative Representative

**Flood Building • 870 Market Street
SAN FRANCISCO**

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INTRODUCTORY

AT THE Fifty-third session of the California Legislature, Organized Labor was confronted with the determined drive on the part of the enemies of Labor to bring about the enactment of vicious anti-Labor bills which would hamstring and cause the eventual destruction of Labor organizations. As in the case of the infamous Proposition No. 1, these efforts were obviously a part of a concerted nationwide plan to place in our statute books legislation which would shackle the workers.

In Minnesota, these anti-Labor forces were successful in enacting into law perhaps the most vicious anti-Labor bill in recent history. Under the guise of enacting a "Little Wagner Act," they foisted upon the people of that State a bill which places the worker under the strictest regulation and sweeps away the many rights Organized Labor won through years of struggle and sacrifice. It defines certain "unfair labor practices by employees," specifying only six acts of unfair labor practices by the employer and seven by the employee. The restrictions upon the workers include the forbidding of picketing by persons who are not employees, the forbidding of picketing where there is no strike in progress, and greatly restrict, if not altogether nullify, the workers' right to strike.

The states of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, which in late years have seemed strong in the liberal column, enacted similar legislation.

Enemies of Organized Labor did not overlook California in their program of enacting oppressive anti-Labor legislation. Similar legislation was introduced in the recent session of the Legislature and strenuously lobbied, and was defeated mainly through the vigorous efforts of the legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor and other American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhood organizations.

On the following pages of this report will be found legislation of direct or indirect interest to Labor which was enacted into law, and a final history of other bills. All laws enacted and signed by the Governor will become effective September 19, unless otherwise provided.

Fraternally,

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR,

*Secretary, and Legislative Representative,
California State Federation of Labor.*

LEGISLATION PASSED

Amendments to Unemployment Reserves Act

Increased Benefits

S. B. 1141 (by Phillips) and A. B. 126 (by Maloney)—S. B. 1141 amends the Unemployment Reserves Act and relates to increased benefits for employees. This bill increases minimum benefits from \$7 weekly to \$10. It raises the maximum from \$15 weekly to \$18. The waiting period is reduced from four weeks to two weeks. Under the old law the individual who earned \$300 received only \$76. He will now get \$163. This figure is made possible due to the fact that the minimum weekly benefit amount is being raised from \$7 to \$10, and the lowest possible benefit amount that any individual can receive is sixteen times the weekly rate, or sixteen times \$10 which is \$160. By reason of certain actuarial computations, the lowest rate starts at \$163. Thus, to repeat, under the present law a man who earns \$300 gets \$76 in benefits. However, under this bill the man who earns \$300 is going to get \$163 or an increase of \$87, for which he has paid only \$3. The workers under this measure will receive \$50,000,000 per year in cash payment benefits as contrasted to the approximate sum of \$32,000,000 which was paid out during the year 1938.

Signed by the Governor.

Your representative favored amendments to this measure by Senator Crittenden and Assemblyman Reaves which provided for lowering the amount of wages earned from \$300 to \$150 for an individual to be eligible for unemployment benefits. These amendments were defeated.

A. B. 126 (by Maloney)—Would have increased the minimum benefits from \$7 to \$10 with a maximum of \$15 to \$20. Your Legislative Representative at Sacramento, in conjunction with the Railroad Brotherhoods, met several times with the Unemployment Commission, and it was finally agreed that the minimum benefit would be increased to \$10 and the maximum to \$18. On finding that Senator Phillips had introduced S. B. 1141 providing for increased benefits to which the Joint Legislative Council had agreed, we then held A. B. 126 and supported S. B. 1141.

When certain that S. B. 1141 would pass both houses A. B. 126 was then amended to provide that any employer of less than four employees may elect to come under the Act by making application to the Commission.

Signed by the Governor.

Limits the Payment of Tax

A. B. 1357 (by Houser)—Amends the Unemployment Reserves Act to provide for a limitation of \$3000 on taxable wages, limiting the payment of worker contributions to the first \$3000 received in any calendar year.

Signed by the Governor.

Taxing Tips and Gratuities

A. B. 2288 (by Collins, Maloney, Lore, Cronin, Call, George P. Miller, Reaves, Green, and Gallagher)—Amends Section 11 of the Unemployment Reserves Act to provide for including tips as taxable wages in those cases where tips or gratuities constitute substantially all of the wage received by an individual. Under the present law individuals whose remuneration consists in

whole or in part of tips are not given the protection of unemployment insurance by reason of the fact that such tips are not taxable. Labor's opposition to having tips constitute wages is not affected by the provisions of this bill, as the definition is only applicable with respect to the provisions of the Unemployment Reserves Act. This bill will result in making many workers, particularly in the service industries, eligible for benefits.

Signed by the Governor.

Enforcement Provisions

A. B. 2292 (by Collins, Maloney, Lore, Cronin, Call, George P. Miller, Reaves, Green, and Gallagher)—Adds a number of new sections to the Unemployment Reserves Act, relating to collection procedures. This bill will prove most favorable to Labor, as heretofore the Department has been greatly handicapped by the lack of such provisions, resulting in many evasions of the law.

In a number of cases the Department, because of the lack of proper enforcement provisions, has been unable to secure the proper reports from employers, thus greatly delaying the prompt payment of unemployment benefits to numerous workers.

Signed by the Governor.

Records Made Available

A. B. 2296 (by Collins, Maloney, Lore, Cronin, Call, George P. Miller, Reaves, Green, and Gallagher)—Under the present law all information obtained in the course of the administration of the Act is required to be held confidential and not to be open to inspection in any manner which would reveal the individual or employing unit's identity except in cases of hearings before a deputy or a referee or before the Commission.

The bill broadens the right to access to such records by making them available to workers and to employers where necessary for the ascertainment of rights and the discharge of obligations under the Act.

Signed by the Governor.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance

A. B. 2789 (by Doyle)—This legislation was required by the Railroad Retirement Board to clarify and facilitate the transfer of employees engaged in interstate service from the State Unemployment Insurance Law to the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to become effective July 1, 1939. The bill provides for the transfer of monies from the State to the Federal fund, and contains provisions for making the State's records available in order to insure that an equitable amount be so transferred. It further provides a permissive set-up for the joint use of employment service facilities in the event such service should prove desirable. These features were all outlined in A. B. 2789 to the satisfaction of the Railroad Retirement Board which will administer the Federal Act.

Signed by the Governor.

Policy for Department of Industrial Relations

S. B. 115 (by Powers)—Amends the law relating to the powers and duties of the Department of Industrial Relations, with reference to wage earners. Declares that among the functions of the Department of Industrial Relations shall be those to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

Signed by the Governor.

Outdoor Advertising

S. B. 199 (by Phillips)—This is a rather lengthy bill covering in its general provisions the administration, application for charter, licenses, permits, regulations, violations, penalties, and revenue on the subject of outdoor advertising. The measure was designed to and will aid the traveling public, as it is a safety measure and becomes a part of the Vehicle Code governing the locating of signs and billboards.

Signed by the Governor.

Licensing and Taxing Itinerant Merchants

S. B. 243 (by Quinn and Biggar)—This measure provides that an itinerant merchant shall pay a license fee in the amount of \$10 for each motor vehicle to be used by him in the conduct of his business.

Signed by the Governor.

Central Valley Water Project

S. B. 246 (by Metzger)—An Act relating to the division of water resources of the Department of Public Works on behalf of the Central Valley Water Project (Shasta Dam). Provides that the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for use in forwarding construction of the Central Valley Water Project, including the preparation, formulation of surveys, plans, estimates and other work of whatsoever character which may be required; and further providing for coöperation with agencies of the Federal Government, on such project.

Signed by the Governor.

Increase in Workmen's Compensation Benefits

S. B. 250 (by Foley)—Relates to increased benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Act. The minimum death benefit under this measure is raised from \$1000 to \$2000; the maximum from \$5000 to \$6000. It likewise raises the average weekly earnings on which minimum compensation payments are to be computed from \$6.41 to \$10 per week.

It also provides that if death occurs within a period of one year after injury, payments made to injured employee in his lifetime are not to be deducted from such death benefit.

The death benefits will be based upon the computation of three and one-half times the worker's average annual earnings instead of three times the average annual earnings as the law has heretofore provided.

Signed by the Governor.

Tear Gas and Firearms

S. B. 566 (by Holohan) and A. B. 1788 (by Richie)—Under provisions of A. B. 1788 (by Richie) the use of tear gas by officials of any city or county would have been practically prohibited. This legislation was very much desired by Labor since in strike areas tear gas has been cruelly used against workers. That bill was defeated in the Assembly. However, we were successful in passing S. B. 566 (by Holohan). It is a step forward, and the following are the provisions of the bill: It is made a public offense for any person to transport or possess firearms or tear gas, and anyone found guilty of such offense shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed two years or a fine of not to exceed \$2000. Police departments and regular salaried members thereof, sheriffs and their regular salaried deputies, and the military or naval forces of this State or of the United States are exempted from provisions of the Bill.

Signed by the Governor.

Master-and-Apprentice Agreements

S. B. 751 (by Shelley) and A. B. 1570 (by Maloney)—A. B. 1750 sets up an Apprenticeship Council which will be composed of four representatives each from employer and employee organizations, geographically selected, and one representative of the general public. The Director of Industrial Relations and the State official who is in charge of trade and industrial education under authority of the State Board of Education will also be members of the Apprenticeship Council. The Apprenticeship Council is authorized to establish standards for minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions for apprentice agreements. Apprentices shall be 16 years of age. This law does not apply to employers who, with their employees, are subject to the National Railway Act.

Signed by the Governor.

S. B. 751 governs the ratio of apprentices to journeymen employed, and provides that such ratio shall not exceed that determined in the appropriate apprenticeship agreements entered into in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 4 of Division 111 of the Labor Code. In the absence of such agreements the ratio of apprentices shall not exceed one apprentice to each five journeymen regularly employed by the employer. In computing apprentice ratios under this section the ratio will be based on the total number of apprentices and journeymen employed in the State of California by the employer. The initial wage to be paid an apprentice shall be not less than 25 per cent of the journeymen's wage, and shall be increased each six months in an amount not less than 15 per cent.

Signed by the Governor.

Regulating the Practice of Cosmetology

S. B. 1036 (by Phillips and Breed)—It provides that no person shall be granted a license to operate a school of cosmetology unless such person first presents bona fide applications of twenty-five full-time students. No school shall advertise to the public student-work-for-pay through any medium, including radio. This Act also increases the requirements for students, thus protecting the present cosmetologists. It further protects the cosmetologists of this State in regards to cosmetologists migrating from other States.

Signed by the Governor.

Arbitration Contracts

S. B. 1211 (by Kenny)—This Act amends the Labor Code relating to arbitration arising out of contracts between an applicant and a booking agency. If there is an arbitration provision in a contract, employment agencies and the applicant may arbitrate their labor disputes, notwithstanding provisions of the Labor Code. The Labor Commissioner, or his representative, shall have the right to attend all arbitration hearings.

Signed by the Governor.

Operator of Pleasure Vehicle

S. B. 1253 (by Gordon)—Relates to exemptions of a license fee or tax for the transporting of persons or property for hire upon the public streets. Under the definition in this Act the term "operator" will not include a registered owner of a pleasure vehicle who transports persons to work, whether for or without compensation, if he is not in the business of furnishing such transportation.

Signed by the Governor.

Relief of Hardship and Destitution

S. B. 1287 (by Shelley)—An Act making an appropriation for the relief of hardship and destitution. The sum of \$35,525,000 was appropriated for the balance of the fiscal year, ending June, 1940. The anticipated inadequacy of that sum will necessitate a special session of the Legislature for the following fiscal year. This bill was so amended that not more than 40 per cent of the amount appropriated may be expended in the first quarter of the fiscal year, and not more than 40 per cent of the amount appropriated may be expended in the second quarter of the fiscal year. This was made an urgency measure and is now in effect.

Signed by the Governor.

Discrimination on Public Works

A. B. 31 (by Hawkins)—An Act which adds Section 1735 to the Labor Code to the effect that no discrimination may be shown in the employment of persons upon public works because of race, color or religion, and provides penalties for violation thereof.

Signed by the Governor.

Employment Agencies

A. B. 108 (by Yorty, Tenney, Dills and Kilpatrick)—This measure provides that every employment agency shall post in a conspicuous place in each room of such agency a printed copy of the chapter of the Labor Code relating to employment agencies and of such other statutes as may be specified by the Labor Commissioner. Such copies shall also contain the name and address of the officer charged with the enforcement of this chapter. The Labor Commissioner shall furnish to the employment agencies printed copies of any statute required to be posted.

Signed by the Governor.

Household Domestic Service

A. B. 156 (by Hawkins)—This measure adds a new section to the Labor Code providing that any person engaged in household domestic service who is employed by one employer for over fifty-two hours per week comes under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Signed by the Governor.

Musicians' Instruments

A. B. 160 (by Tenney)—Exempts from execution or attachment the instruments of musicians.

Signed by the Governor.

Wage and Salary Deductions

A. B. 364 (by Atkinson)—This bill as originally introduced by the Railroad Brotherhoods provided that whenever any deduction from the wages or salary of an employee was made by an employer the employer should deliver to the employee a written statement showing the amount of the deduction and the purpose for which it was made, and provided a penalty for violation of any provision of the Act. However, the bill was amended to read as follows: "It shall be unlawful, in case of any wage agreement arrived at through collective bargaining, either willfully or unlawfully or with intent to defraud an employee, a competitor, or any other person, to withhold from said employee any part of the wage agreed upon."

Signed by the Governor.

Licensed Employees at Race Tracks

A. B. 372 (by Williamson)—This bill provides that at least 90 per cent of all employees in the pari-mutuel department of any race track shall have been residents or registered voters of this State for at least two years prior to the issuance of a license to them or any of them. No license may be issued by the Board to any person who is eligible to vote in this State who has not registered as a voter.

Signed by the Governor.

Pusher Engines on Railroad Trains

A. B. 463 (by Doyle)—This measure as originally introduced required that "no railroad shall use a pusher engine at rear of any train in any main line movement where there is at any point in the train in front of the pusher engine a caboose for train employees or caretaker."

As amended the bill provides that if conditions warrant for the safety of the occupants of a caboose the conductor in using a pusher engine may place it ahead of the caboose. This does not apply to main line movements of over five miles, nor does it prevent the use of electric locomotives at the rear of any train.

Signed by the Governor.

Labor Contractors as Employment Agencies

A. B. 465 (by Hawkins)—Provides that a labor contractor who obtains laborers for three or more persons is an employment agency and is subject to provisions of the private employment agency Act. The bill also requires a \$500 bond for all employment agencies not located in cities.

Signed by the Governor.

Manufacturing in Homes

A. B. 577 (by Yorty)—This legislation is a step forward in outlawing of manufacturing by "industrial homework" of any article in which child labor is employed. The Division of Industrial Welfare under this law will supervise its enforcement. Said department may not issue a certificate for industrial homework to any person under the age of 16 years except as provided in Part II of Division 1 of the School Code, or to any person suffering from an infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

Signed by the Governor.

Conciliation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes

A. B. 578 (by Yorty)—Under terms of this Act the Department of Labor may investigate labor disputes and mediate, arbitrate or arrange for the selection of boards of arbitration, provided all bona fide parties to such dispute join in a request for intervention by the Department.

Signed by the Governor.

Old-Age Pensions

A. B. 1178 (by Maloney) and A. B. 586 (by Andreas, Bennett, Hawkins, Turner, Atkinson, Reaves, Maloney, Pelletier, Desmond, Dills, Call, Massion, Richie, Gilbert, Lore, Tenney, Evans, Cassidy, Voigt, Heisinger, Meehan, Doyle, King, Stream, Weber, Donnelly, Sawalisch, Yorty, Garland, Robertson, Allen, Gannon, Crowley, Burson, Phillips, and Del Mutolo).

The amount of aid to which any applicant is entitled will be, when added to the income of the applicant from

all other sources, \$35 per month. The value of the use and occupancy of premises owned and occupied by applicants will not be deemed "income." Net income from any of the following sources, of a combined total value not exceeding \$15 per month, will not be considered:

(a) Income from the applicant's labor or service; or rent from the premises owned by applicant;

(b) The value of foodstuffs or other merchantable products produced by the applicant;

(c) The value of firewood or water produced on the premises of the applicant or given to him by another;

(d) The value of gifts or money, other than contributions by relatives legally responsible.

Applicants must have attained the age of 65 years; provided, that if, when and during such time as the Federal Government shall provide or make available to this State grants-in-aid to persons who have attained the age of 60 years, the age contained in this subdivision shall be reduced to 60 years.

This measure further provides a time limit of 90 days between the filing of an application and its final acceptance or refusal. It also provides that children who did not file an income tax return are not financially responsible for care of their aged parents. It permits pensioners to earn up to \$15 monthly without having their \$35-per-month pension reduced.

Assemblyman Richie introduced amendments to this Act raising the applicant's income from \$35 to \$50 for unmarried persons, and for married couples to \$80 per month. These amendments were defeated.

Signed by the Governor.

Amendments adopted by the recent session of Congress provide for an additional \$5 to be added to the present \$35, making the maximum which will be paid to California pensioners \$40 per month, in effect January 1, 1940.

Establishment of Kindergartens

A. B. 589 (by Dilworth)—Upon petition of the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children between the ages of 4½ and 6 years the Board of Education of every city, city and county, or the Board of School Trustees of every school district may establish and maintain a kindergarten or kindergartens.

Signed by the Governor.

Workmen's Compensation to Firemen

A. B. 640 (by Sawallisch)—Provides that in awarding workmen's compensation to members of fire departments the term "injury" shall include pneumonia and heart trouble.

Signed by the Governor.

Tax Exemption on Federal Project Materials

A. B. 670 (by Doyle and Kellems)—Removes the 3 per cent charge on sales to the United States Government. Bids running into millions have been submitted to the Federal Government to supply materials for Federal construction projects. Should this bill have failed of passage most of these contracts would have been let to out-of-state firms, thereby causing unemployment to thousands of California workers.

The measure was vetoed by the Governor. At a later date the Governor withdrew his objection, following which the Assembly and Senate refused to sustain the veto and the bill thus became law.

Musicians in Public Institutions

A. B. 712 (by Tenney)—Provides that no band or orchestra maintained by any institution supported in whole or in part by public funds will be permitted to furnish music where admission is charged by any private person operating for profit. This section may not be construed to prohibit the use of school, college or university bands or orchestras at any legitimate school, college or university activity.

Signed by the Governor.

Pawnbrokers' Charges

A. B. 725 (by Turner)—This measure makes it a misdemeanor for pawnbrokers to charge in excess of 2 per cent per month on the portion of unpaid principal balance of loans not exceeding \$100, and 1 per cent per month on the remainder of unpaid principal balance.

Signed by the Governor.

Wages in Homes for the Blind

A. B. 859 (by Cassidy, Crowley and Meehan)—When an adult blind person after learning a trade or trades desires to remain at a home for the blind as a workman, he shall receive wages of not less than \$2.00 per week. The rates of wages to be paid these workmen shall be fixed by the Department of Welfare and Institutions.

Signed by the Governor.

Practice of Barbering

A. B. 1026 (by Michael J. Burns, Rosenthal, Robertson, Desmond, Atkinson, Williamson, and Evans)—This measure limits the number of apprentices in relation to the number of journeymen barbers employed. It further requires greater sanitary precautions.

Signed by the Governor.

Permits for Motorboats

A. B. 1155 (by Field)—Any boat of fifteen tons or less gross capacity used for carrying passengers for hire, or for carrying persons when let for hire, or chartered, may be operated within the limits of the State of California only after a permit shall have been obtained by the owner from the Industrial Accident Commission. This law will not apply to any rowboat, kayak, canoe, or sailboat under sixteen feet in length primarily used for carrying sports fishermen for hire or for carrying sports fishermen.

Signed by the Governor.

Interest Charges on Small Loans

A. B. 1192 and A. B. 1193 (by Wollenberg and Phillips) and S. B. 1066 and S. B. 1125 (by Shelley)—These measures place small lending agencies and brokers under the regulation of the State Corporation Commissioner. Also limit small loan charges (both interest and service charges) to 2½ per cent a month on loans up to \$100, and 2 per cent a month on loans up to \$300.

Signed by the Governor.

Working Hours of Female Employees

A. B. 1222 (by Tenney) and A. B. 429 (by Tenney)—These two measures are identical, except that A. B. 1222 went further than A. B. 429 and provided that no female shall be employed in any mercantile establishment or industry, laundry, cleaning, dyeing, or cleaning and dyeing establishments, hotel, public lodging house,

apartment house, hospital, beauty shop, barber shop, place of amusement, restaurant, cafeteria, telegraph or telephone establishment, or office, in the operation of elevators in office buildings, or any express or transportation company in this State, more than eight hours during any one day, of twenty-four, or more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

No. 1222 was signed by the Governor.

Payment of Wages in Non-Profit Schools

A. B. 1502 (by Crowley)—This bill amends Section 213 of the Labor Code by exempting students in non-profit schools, colleges and other non-profit educational institutions from the operation of Section 212 of the Labor Code which provides that wages must be paid in cash or a negotiable instrument payable in cash on demand and not by any scrip, coupon or other instrument redeemable in anything other than money. This amendment now makes it possible for non-profit educational institutions to arrange to have students work in exchange for room, tuition or other advantages.

Signed by the Governor.

Non-Payment of Workmen's Compensation

A. B. 1521 (by Atkinson)—In addition to the penalties already provided by law, under this amendment an employer who fails to pay compensation within thirty days will be further penalized by a fine of \$300. The imposition of this fine is made mandatory by the courts. It is further provided that every employer subject to the compensation provision and not self-insured shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous location the name of the current compensation carrier of such employer. If any employer does not carry compensation insurance the State may close his business establishment on the grounds that it is a nuisance.

Signed by the Governor.

Aid for the Needy Blind

A. B. 2097 (by Bennett)—In determining aid to the needy blind the term "personal property" shall not include a policy or policies of insurance which has or have been in effect at least five years prior to the date of application, if the value of the policy or policies at maturity is in an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars. The previous law did not permit any exemption.

Signed by the Governor.

Contractor and Builder Defined

A. B. 2442 (by Desmond)—The terms "contractor" and "builder," under the provisions of this Act are declared to be one and the same person, and further that a "contractor" or "builder" is any person engaged in the construction business excepting a licensed architect or registered civil engineer acting solely in their professional capacities.

Signed by the Governor.

Penalty for Non-Payment of Wages

A. B. 2538 (by Maloney)—Clarifies the law as to when suit may be filed to collect the penalty which the law imposes on an employer who refuses to pay an employee's wages when quitting or being discharged. The penalty provides for the employee's wages to continue for a period of thirty days.

Signed by the Governor.

Powers of the Labor Commissioner

A. B. 2539 (by Maloney)—The Labor Code, under this Act, is amended to provide that obedience to subpoenas issued by the Labor Commissioner or his deputies or agents shall be enforced by the courts. It is also made a misdemeanor to ignore wilfully such a subpoena which calls for any appearance at a distance from the place of service of fifty miles or less.

Signed by the Governor.

Workmen's Tools in Illegal Possession

A. B. 2542 (by Maloney)—This Act adds subsection (h) to Section 96 of the Labor Code whereby the Labor Commissioner, his deputies, or representatives authorized by him in writing may take assignments of "claims for the return of workmen's tools in the illegal possession of another person." It also provides, under Section 98, that "the Division may prosecute action for the return of workmen's tools which are in the illegal possession of another person."

Signed by the Governor.

Sick Leave for School Teachers

A. B. 2575 (by Del Mutolo)—Under the School Code every person employed in a position requiring certification qualifications is entitled to 100 days' sick leave in any year, ten days of which shall be without deduction of salary. This Act declares that the ten days allowed without deduction of salary shall be cumulative up to but not exceeding five years, or a total of fifty days. The remuneration for the remainder of the days shall be the difference between the employee's salary and that actually paid a substitute employee to fill the position during the absence.

Signed by the Governor.

Hours of Labor for Pharmacy Employees

A. B. 2722 (by George P. Miller)—Provides that pharmacy employees shall not work more than an average of nine hours per day, or for more than 108 hours in any two consecutive weeks, or for more than twelve days in any two consecutive weeks.

Signed by the Governor.

Limiting Number of Cars in Trains

A. J. R. No. 13 (by Doyle)—A Resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation to limit the number of cars in trains. This Resolution was passed and has been filed with the Secretary of State and copies have been forwarded to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and to each member of the House of Representatives from California.

BILLS DEFEATED

Labor Relations Commission

S. B. 20 (by Biggar)—Creating a Labor Relations Commission for the purpose of mediation, arbitration, and conciliation in labor disputes. This measure would have prevented workers from striking during a dispute with their employers.

Passed the Senate, 24 Ayes, 11 Noes. Died in Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital.

Advertising Signs and Billboards

S. B. 228 (by Garrison), S. B. 229 (by Garrison), S. B. 983 (by Phillips, by request), A. B. 2829 (by Eleanor Miller).

S. B. 228 and S. B. 229 would have prohibited all further placing of advertising displays within 1000 feet of a highway and after one year prohibited further maintenance of present signs.

S. B. 983 and A. B. 2829. These measures prohibited the erection or maintenance of any billboard, sign, or device advertising alcoholic beverages, except upon the premises where such beverages are sold.

S. B. 228, S. B. 229, and S. B. 983 died in committee. A. B. 2829 refused passage in the Assembly.

Commercial Fishing Licenses

S. B. 278 (by Metzger), S. B. 736 (by Quinn), A. B. 336 (by Yorty, Tenney, Waters and Poulson), A. B. 1883 (by Heisinger), A. B. 2414 (by Millington), A. B. 2415 (by Millington).

The above-mentioned measures had one purpose only, viz., to restrict the issuance of commercial fishing licenses to aliens. They provided for issuance of commercial fishing licenses to United States citizens and residents of the State for more than a year. In addition A. B. 1883 would have prohibited licensees from permitting aliens on board fishing boats.

A. B. 336 restricted Japanese fishermen only. If enacted into law, it would have prohibited some 400 Japanese working out of San Pedro (all members of the American Federation of Labor) from fishing. This act would also have permitted all other aliens to continue fishing.

This bill was, in the judgment of the California State Federation of Labor, a discriminatory bill in which the A. F. of L. members would have been denied the right to fish while C. I. O. fishermen (the latter also aliens, though of different races) would have been permitted to fish.

All of these bills died in committee. A motion was made to withdraw A. B. 336 and A. B. 2415 from committee. Withdrawal was refused.

Regulation of Labor Unions

S. B. 379 (by Garrison)—A very vicious measure, as it was an attempt to regulate Labor Unions by legislation. It provided methods of conducting elections for the purpose of selecting officers, calling strikes, terminating strikes and making working agreements.

Passed the Senate, 29 Ayes, 2 Noes. Died in the Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital.

S. B. 445 (by Metzger)—An Act to regulate labor unions by legislation, and would have made it unlawful for any labor organization either to elect, appoint or retain an alien to represent them in any labor dispute. Many international unions have executive board members living in Canada who assist in labor disputes throughout the United States.

This measure was defeated in the Senate, 10 Ayes, 23 Noes.

“The Use of Force and Threats”

S. B. 1159 (by Law)—This was an attempt by certain interests to force upon the workers “Proposition No. 1,” which was defeated by the people last November. It would have added another section to the Penal Code, to read as follows: “Every person, firm, corporation or association of persons who uses force,

threats, intimidation or other unlawful means to prevent any other person, firm, corporation or an association of persons from engaging in any lawful occupation is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or State prison for a period of not less than 90 days and not exceeding two years or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or both."

Passed the Senate, 25 Ayes, 2 Noes. Refused passage by the Assembly (on a motion by Mr. Kilpatrick that the bill be laid on the table), Ayes 43, Noes 19.

Wage-and-Hour Bill

A. B. 167 (by Yorty, Tenney, Kilpatrick, Dills, Rosenthal, Reaves, Hawkins, Gilbert, Pelletier, Doyle, Allen, Lore, King, Evans, Massion, Atkinson, Bennett, Gannon and Meehan).

This so-called Wage-and-Hour Bill was a hastily drawn, confused and inconsistent proposal which would, in large part, have failed to accomplish the purposes claimed by its sponsors.

Your legislative representative opposed this measure, opposition being based on general reasons which Union Labor has consistently held, and on specific reasons relating to the structure of the bill and its unfairness to many thousands of California workers.

As a general reason we have not believed and do not believe that wages should be fixed by legislation. We believe any attempts to do so are futile unless recognition is given to the minimum wages attained by union workers by reason of their economic strength, built on organization in their particular fields.

Experience

Experience has shown that in many cases where minimum wage laws have been enacted higher existing wage structures already in effect have been weakened and workers have failed in efforts to get wage increases because employers have pointed out that they were already paying more than the minimum provided by law.

On the subject of maximum hours, we are of the opinion that organized groups of workers should reserve the right to bargain for their hours in any employment.

Union Labor favors an equitable living wage, or what better has been termed "a saving wage." This bill provided for a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour, which was lower than the minimum of 52½ cents per hour now being earned by thousands of California cannery workers, who were *excluded* from protection by the law, as well as other large groups hereinafter referred to.

We did agree to support a minimum of 52½ cents per hour in the interest of protecting those workers who have won such rates through economic strength attained by organization.

We believed the measure was hastily and carelessly drawn in some respects, and was confusing and inconsistent. This was particularly true in its definitions. For instance, the bill was all-inclusive in its definition of *employers*, but in defining *employees* it *excluded* many large divisions of workers.

The Excluded Workers

It particularly excluded farm and domestic labor, whose hours are notoriously long and whose wages are notoriously low, as well as other lowly paid groups numbering into hundreds of thousands of workers. We believe it to be a paramount duty of Union Labor to watch and to work for the protection of such groups.

The measure gave the Administrator of the proposed

Act unusually broad powers. Under these powers we were fearful that interpretations might be handed down by the Administrator, in the case of exemptions, which would destroy wages and conditions won by various groups through strong union organization, even though such wages and conditions are admittedly inadequate in many cases.

An analysis of the exclusion clauses, or exemptions, and their possible effect on the various groups involved follows:

The measure particularly excluded from protection those "employed in agriculture" in one subsection and those "employed in processing agricultural products" in another.

"Agriculture" was defined as "farming in all its branches," including "delivery to storage or market," and was so broad it covered dairying, livestock, the raising for market of poultry and fur-bearing animals, "and any practices (including forestry or lumbering operations) performed by a farmer or on a farm as a necessary incident to the above farming operations, including delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market."

Administrator's Power

Under the broad powers given the Administrator to interpret exclusions and definitions, these sections undoubtedly could have applied to many thousands of cannery workers who have been organized and are enjoying a minimum base rate of 52½ cents an hour attained in collective bargaining by their union. Even had they not been excluded under the "processing" group, we were fearful that the law might be applied to them and that their wages would be reduced to the level of 1937, or 35 cents an hour.

An interpretation of "processing" might also have been applied to thousands of culinary workers in our restaurants and hotels, engaged in the processing of farm products for consumption.

In reference to dairying, the proposal would exclude from benefits milk delivery drivers or teamsters hauling wholesale milk supplies, and would affect highway teamsters hauling farm products to market, either before or after processing, or could be applied to lumber handlers in the woods, and to many other groups.

In relation to agriculture, we believed that the small farmer—those employing only a few persons (including members of his family)—might be exempted from the provisions of such a law. But we were convinced that the large "corporation" farmers, operating farms of thousands of acres, would be the principal beneficiaries under the exclusion clause.

Other Exemptions

Other exemptions to benefits of the proposed measure included certain classifications of hospital workers, employees of public agencies (municipal or state), street railway employees, "outside" salesmen, workers in small telephone exchanges, telegraph company messengers, and employees in undertaking parlors and cemeteries. Some of the above mentioned are among the lowest-paid workers and should be the first beneficiaries of a wage-and-hour law, should one be enacted, and should not be handicapped in their efforts to organize for collective bargaining. Others who may be organized should not have their wage conditions threatened by ill-considered minimum wage legislation. We opposed exposing these thousands of workers to the possibilities of such legislation.

It should also be remembered that there are legal loopholes in any carelessly drawn law which highly

paid attorneys of anti-labor groups would be quick to take advantage of, and which might cost union labor many thousands of dollars to combat. Experience in such situations has proven that labor needs more legal service than it has financially been able to provide.

"Wrong in Principle"

California is regarded as a progressive State in the enactment of protective labor legislation, but as far as this measure was concerned we point to the reasons enumerated above for opposing it, and to the summary of Assemblyman Richie, one of the most liberal-minded members of the recent Legislature, to the effect that this measure was "pretty much wrong in principle," as he was quoted in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, March 30, 1939.

Legislation of this kind in the past which has had support from Labor has been in the interest of female employees only and for specific reasons inherent to such employees. There is some doubt in the minds of many as to whether even this position on the subject has been of any lasting value, evidence of which latter may be had from observant leaders in union organizations composed exclusively of women.

Thirty-five cents an hour should not be sanctioned by Labor for legal enactment as an adequate general wage in California, especially in view of the many proposed exemptions. Notwithstanding the enactment of the National Wage-and-Hour Act, such legislation cannot be considered, in a comparative sense, with requirements in this State, where higher wage standards and working conditions have always existed when contrasted with other sections of the nation. Indeed, if the Administrator of the National Wage-and-Hour Act has been correctly quoted he acknowledged that the enactment of the national Act would have little effect on minimum wages in California. For brevity, the benefits of the national Act with respect to interstate commerce and those in the lower-paid brackets in particular sections of the country need not be discussed at this time.

Future Possibilities

Considering broader aspects of the subject, it must be remembered that the legal power which can raise wages can also lower them. The political party which is friendly to labor today may be supplanted tomorrow by one not so friendly, or even antagonistic. The union remains constant in protecting its membership. Hence the workers should ponder well any proposal which even remotely threatens present or future union organization in any group.

General minimum wage legislation has never been given the official approval of the California State Federation of Labor. It has received sanction from those whose minds are apparently bent on the advancement of their own political fortunes. It has received support from those whose actual knowledge and experience with the workers' problems has been academic rather than real, whose attitude is paternalistic and does not contemplate procuring independence in its true sense for those who toil.

Railroad Brotherhoods' Stand

The worker who values his independence and who has shown the individual courage necessary to maintain it by joining with his fellow workers in organization is the one who best understands Labor's needs. In California those workers are not "35-cent" minded—and, certainly, are unwilling to sanction the numerous

exemptions to a proposal that would legally establish such a wage as a minimum in this State. Union Labor in California has given ample proof of willingness to aid the unorganized, but to hamstring these unfortunates with a law that would exempt them from its benefits has never been our policy.

In conclusion we quote a statement from a circular sent out by three of the major Railroad Brotherhoods to their membership: "We cannot subscribe to a policy that suggests the fixing of miles and hours, and possibly wages, by the Congress of the United States or by state legislatures."

This measure was defeated in the Assembly, Ayes 24, Noes 51.

State Personal Income Tax

A. B. 170 (by Voigt)—This Act would have amended the State Personal Income Tax Act of 1935 by providing a credit in the amount of one-tenth of 1 per cent of the earned net income or one-tenth of 1 per cent of the net income, whichever was the lower, on incomes up to \$14,000, and was similar to the Federal Personal Income Tax Act. This legislation was opposed by the Administration because it would have deprived the State of over \$3,000,000 badly needed revenue while saving its beneficiaries but \$2 to \$4 per year. This measure was further amended by adding an emergency tax of three-fourths of 1 per cent upon all net incomes, boosting the income rate to 1¾ per cent for a period of two years. Because it added to the tax already paid by those in the lower income brackets we withdrew our support.

Refused passage.

Labor Mediation Act

A. B. 1062 (by Bashore, Heisinger and Poulson)—This measure provided for mediation and adjustment of labor disputes. We felt that the best interests of Labor would be conserved without this Act.

The bill died in committee. Assemblyman Bashore tried to withdraw the measure from committee by resolution. Withdrawal was refused, Ayes 5, Noes 46.

Health Insurance Bill

A. B. 2172 (by Rosenthal, Atkinson, Cassidy, O'Day, Gallagher, Dills, Gilmore, Richie, Voigt, Gilbert, King, Kilpatrick, Collins, Del Mutolo, Hawkins and Lore).

The State Federation of Labor has for a long time favored legislation with regard to health insurance which shall be:

1. Clear and unequivocal in its provision.
2. Beneficial to all classes of labor, but in particular to those classes of workers who are in most urgent need of this protection.
3. Legislation which shall be consistent with and co-operative with other legislation now in existence along the general line of protection for the workers, and in particular which shall be consistent with the present plans of the Federal Government for social insurance which in every case involves coöperation with the State agencies.

A. B. 2172 was stated to be a health insurance plan which would be equitable, fair and clear in its terms and which would cover the classes of labor which stand in the most dire need of this protection.

Again, the Excluded Worker

When examined it appears that this bill was to be an amendment to legislation previously passed, by the

provisions of which large classes of workers who need this protection most urgently were *completely excluded* from the benefits of this proposed legislation.

The following were the excluded classes of labor, which in many cases are the lowest-paid classes of workers in the entire community: (a) agricultural labor; (b) domestic service; (c) all employees of hospitals and other institutions not conducted for profit. Also excluded without any particular reason being given therefor were all persons employed by the United States Government or the State or any agency or instrumentality of either.

We realize that health insurance is one of the remaining measures to be won in bringing about a serviceable social security program. But we also realize that no single piece of sound social security legislation has been enacted in haste.

Examination of the proceedings of the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor held in 1938 will show that action of the sessions on various propositions favored the principle of a Federal health plan, and made particular reference to studies made of the subject by the Federal Government. A resolution on the subject was then prepared by your secretary, and was introduced in the American Federation of Labor convention last year by the State Federation delegate to that body.

California's Problem

We favor an exclusive health plan, financed out of an exclusive health insurance fund, and providing for assistance from the Federal Government, for various reasons. One of the very important reasons is that we must take into consideration the steady influx of migratory workers into California. We must realize what the cost and effect that caring for them (perhaps after they had worked within the State for a short period) would have on any health insurance plan financed solely by the State.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress, after a careful and detailed study covering a period of years, providing for a Federal health insurance plan in co-operation with the states, as in the case of the social security insurance measure.

An appropriation of \$800,000,000 had been asked to inaugurate the Federal plan, because the studies of experts have shown what it would cost to start such a plan. On the recent adjournment of Congress it was disclosed that further study of the subject was to be made by the Federal Government.

Objectionable Features

Facing such known facts, would it have been wise to support a plan such as that proposed in Sacramento, and attempted to start it on the basis provided?

First. This measure was not an exclusive health insurance plan, but was closely coupled with the Unemployment Reserves Act.

Second. This particular measure did not provide for any appropriation for its administration.

If this measure had been enacted it would have been as an amendment to the Unemployment Reserves Act, and any funds for its administration would have had to come from the Unemployment Reserves Fund until other legislation was enacted.

The State of California has built up a reserve in the Unemployment Fund to provide unemployment insurance, and we did not feel that it was logical, safe or fair to delve into this reserve to administer a health plan.

Because of the surplus now in the Unemployment Reserves Fund we were successful at this session of

the Legislature in winning liberalization of unemployed benefits which will net unemployed workers \$50,000,000 per year in cash payments, in contrast to the sum of approximately \$32,000,000 paid out in such benefits in 1938.

Threat to Unemployment Fund

Had it been voted to administer a health plan out of the Unemployment Fund reserve the increases in unemployment benefits no doubt would have been voted down.

It was the firm opinion of your representative, an opinion not shared alone, after numerous conferences on the subject with various representative men of Union Labor, that the Unemployment Reserve Fund should be maintained inviolate from any inroads for any other purpose and be always available to meet any unemployment emergency, and that the State should proceed to create an exclusive fund for the support of any health plan.

We believe that there should be an adequate appropriation to begin administration of any health plan and to properly finance its operation until Federal assistance, State assistance, and the tax on employer and employee is acquired in a separate fund to make a health plan operative on a sound basis.

This bill was defeated in the Assembly, Ayes 20, Noes 48.

Qualifications for Unemployment Benefits

A. B. 2307 (by Dills)—The measure provided that an individual would not be eligible for benefits for any week with respect to which the Commission found that his unemployment was due to a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which he was last employed.

This section would have been inapplicable if it were shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that all of the following conditions existed (quoting):

“He is not participating in or financing or directly interested in such labor dispute.

“He does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which immediately before the commencement of such labor dispute there were members employed at the premises at which the labor dispute occurred, any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.

“If in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises, are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.”

Refused passage in the Assembly, Ayes 33, Noes 39.

Administration of Unemployment Reserves

A. B. 2310 (by Dills)—Provided for a Director of the Department of Employment instead of a Commission. The Director would have been the executive officer to administer this Act. This measure was opposed, for it would have put the administration of this Act into the hands of one man (a director) instead of the present Commission.

Refused passage in the Assembly, 18 Ayes, 48 Noes.

Exemptions to Cosmetology Act

A. B. 2569 (by Field)—This was an attempt to break down the standards set up under the Cosmetology Act. Died in Assembly committee.

Creating Works Projects for Relief

A. B. 2824 (by Kepple)—This Act provided an appropriation of \$25,000,000, to be deposited in the Unemployment Relief Fund to be expended by the Administrator and the Department of Public Works for creating work projects, on which only those already on the relief rolls would be given employment. In opposing the measure it was feared that its enactment would injuriously affect the union building trades members by discriminating against those mechanics who may not be on relief rolls but are nevertheless earnestly in search of employment at their chosen craft.

Refused passage in the Assembly, 40 Ayes, 36 Noes. The passage of a bill requires forty-one votes.

Workers' Identification Marks

A. B. 2844 (by Redwine)—This measure would have required laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments to have a distinctive identification mark for all persons and such mark be registered with the State Bureau of Criminal Identification. Had this Act passed, it would have served the purpose of the proponents of universal finger-printing.

Died in Assembly committee.

Conciliation and Arbitration Law

A. C. A. 49 (by Voigt)—This measure would permit employer and employee groups to register with a State agency to settle labor disputes. These disputes would be referred to District Councils or a Court of Arbitration for settlement. There would be no strikes or lock-outs pending settlement of disputes. This legislation was tending toward compulsory arbitration.

Died in committee.

BILLS "POCKET VETOED"

Installation of Dictographs

A. B. 274 (by Pelletier) and A. B. 1557 (by King)—The two bills were identical with the exception that violation of A. B. 274 was a misdemeanor, and of A. B. 1557 a felony, for any person to install a dictograph in any house, room, apartment, tenement, office, shop, warehouse, store, mill, barn, stable or other building, tent, vessel, railroad car, vehicle, mine or any underground portion thereof, without consent of the owner, lessee, or occupant. The use and installation of dictographs by a peace officer when necessary in the performance of his duty in detecting crime and in the apprehension of criminals would not be governed by this Act.

A. B. 274 received a pocket veto and A. B. 1557 died in committee.

Benefits for Continuous Employment

A. B. 742 (by Houser)—Amends the Unemployment Reserves Act to provide as follows: When a worker is employed continuously through a period of five years and then becomes unemployed he shall receive additional benefits of one week for each year, not exceeding five, for which he is employed. It is estimated by the Department that under this amendment after a period of five years there will be approximately \$2,000,000 paid out in benefits which would not otherwise be paid to claimants.

Pocket veto.

Circulars Referring to Political Candidates

A. B. 1563 (by Kilpatrick)—Would have made a person guilty of a misdemeanor who intentionally writes, prints, posts or deposits for mailing within the State of California, or distributes or causes to be written, printed, posted or deposited for mailing any circular, pamphlet, letter, card, poster or other printed matter which is designed or intended to injure or defeat any candidates for nomination or election by referring to or reflecting upon his race, color, creed or religion; except that there appears upon such circular, pamphlet, letter, card, or poster, in a conspicuous place, either the name of a bona fide political or other organization issuing the same and also the true names and the city or town wherein at least two officers of such political or other organizations reside, who shall be registered voters of the State of California.

Pocket veto.

Taking and Disposal of Fish

A. B. 2781 (by Stream)—Provides a new section be added to the Fish and Game Code, to read as follows: "In Districts 19A and 20, purse seine and round haul nets with a mesh of not less than 4½ inches may be used only to take bluefin tuna."

Pocket veto.

BILLS FAILING OF PASSAGE

Garrison Revenue Bond Act

S. B. 744 (by Garrison, Jespersen, Law, Hollister, Powers, Pierovich, Metzger, Foley, Biggar, Keating, Kenny, Shelley, Carter, Myhand, and Phillips)—Died in Committee on Municipal Corporations.

Transportation Rates and Rate Regulation

S. B. 1115 (by Phillips, Deuel, Brown, Collier, Myhand, Wagy, Biggar, Breed, Jespersen, Keating, Pierovich, Seawell, Gordon, Parkman, Hollister, Quinn, Mixter, Law, McBride, and DeLapp)—Passed Senate. Died in Assembly Committee on Public Utilities.

Central Valley Water Project Bonds

S. B. 1259 (by Pierovich)—Passed Senate. Refused passage in Assembly.

State Labor Relations Board

S. B. 1236 (by Seawell)—Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital. This bill is identical with the National Labor Relations Act with the exception that it included the amendments as sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

Tips and Gratuities

A. B. 65 (by Bashore and Doyle)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Anti-Lobbying Bill

A. B. 92 (by Donnelly)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Contracts by Public Agencies

A. B. 80 (by Reaves)—Died in committee.

Right to Picket

A. B. 104 (by Rosenthal)—Refused passage in Assembly. **A. B. 105 (by Rosenthal)**—Refused passage in Assembly.

Unlawful Employment of Minors

A. B. 110 (by Yorty)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

To Regulate Private Detectives and Investigators

A. B. 119 (by Reaves)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Proposed State Norris-La Guardia Act

A. B. 158 (by Cronin)—Died in Committee. **A. B. 231 (by Cronin)**—From committee without recommendation. Re-referred to committee. No record vote taken.

Factory Sanitation Act

A. B. 191 (by Meehan)—Died in committee.

California Labor Relations Board

A. B. 291 (by Yorty, et al.)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Repeal of Criminal Syndicalism Act

A. B. 357 (by Richie)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Licensing Stationary Engineers

A. B. 370 (by Williamson)—Died in committee.

“Union Shop” Agreements

A. B. 373 (by Williamson)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital. **A. B. 1207 (by Tenney)**—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Operation of Vessels

A. B. 397 (by Reaves)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Contractors' and Applicants' Licenses

A. B. 462 (by Meehan)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Transportation of Strikebreakers

A. B. 501 (by Tenney)—Died in committee.

Wages, Hours and Conditions for Women and Minors

A. B. 504 (by Yorty)—Passed Assembly. From Senate Committee on Labor and Capital with “Do Pass” recommendation. Stricken from Senate file on motion by Senator Breed.

Regulating Practical Nurses

A. B. 563 (by Fulcher)—Died in committee.

Deductions from Wages or Salary

A. B. 580 (by Pelletier)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Surety Bond for Contractors

A. B. 862 (by Desmond)—Died in committee.

Window Washers' Safety

A. B. 957 (by Gilmore)—Passed Assembly. From Senate Committee with recommendation “Do Pass as Amended.” Motion by Senator Swing to strike from file. Carried.

Hours of Work for Public Employees

A. B. 969 (by Kilpatrick)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Local Inspection of Motor Vehicles

A. B. 1006 (by Cronin)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Prevailing Wage on Public Works

A. B. 1017 (by Sawallisch)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Printers' Prevailing Wage

A. B. 1046 (by Johnson)—From committee with recommendation "Do Pass as Amended." Re-referred to committee. No record vote taken.

Bureau of Electrical Inspection

A. B. 1097 (by Robertson)—From committee with amendment and recommendation "Do Pass." Re-referred to committee. No record vote taken.

Electrical Inspectors for Accident Commission

A. B. 1098 (by Robertson)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Contracting and Licenses

A. B. 1101 (by Desmond)—Passed Assembly. From Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency, with "Do Pass" recommendation. Stricken from Senate file on motion by Senator Jespersen.

Regulation of Employment Agencies

A. B. 1167 (by Tenney)—Passed Assembly. From Senate Committee on Labor and Capital, with "Do Pass" recommendation. Re-referred to committee on motion by Senator Kenny.

Hours of Work for State Employees

A. B. 1168 (by Tenney)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Civil Service.

Minimum Wage for Women

A. B. 1248 (by Cassidy)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Hours of Work, and Rest Periods

A. B. 1267 (by Turner)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Employment of Minors

A. B. 1269 (by George P. Miller, Houser, Hawkins, Kellems, Williamson and Lore)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Resident Requirements for Peace Officers

A. B. 1316 (by Richie)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Fair Trade Practices

A. B. 1456 (by King)—Passed Assembly. From Senate Committee on Judiciary with recommendation "Do Pass as Amended." Re-referred to committee on motion by Senator Gordon.

Qualification for Commercial Fishermen

A. B. 1477 (by Call)—Died in committee.

Semi-Monthly Payment for State Employees

A. B. 1501—(by Crowley)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Judiciary.

Appropriation for Buildings at Yountville

A. B. 1504 (by Crowley)—Passed Assembly. Refused passage in Senate.

Deduction for Furnishing or Cleaning Uniforms

A. B. 1597— (by Tenney)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Compensation and Meals of Employees

A. B. 1618 (by Tenney)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Party Designation on Primary Ballots

A. B. 1634 (by Heisinger)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Elections.

Wages on Public Work

A. B. 1709 (by Johnson, Cassidy, Maloney, Sheridan, Meehan, Cronin, and Gilmore)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Unfair Trade Practices

A. B. 1764 (by Cronin)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Judiciary.

Hours of Labor for Domestic Employees

A. B. 1804 (by Hawkins and George P. Miller)—Passed Assembly. Refused passage in Senate.

Standards for Bottling of Beer

A. B. 1923 (by Allen)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Social Welfare.

Administration of Local Housing Authorities

A. B. 2119 (by Hawkins)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Training for Cosmetology Practice

A. B. 2216 (by O'Day)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Public Health and Quarantine.

Regulating Detective Agencies

A. B. 2234 (by Maloney)—Died in committee.

Chauffeurs' Licenses

A. B. 2314 (by Gilmore)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Motor Vehicles.

Paid Fire Department Vacations

A. B. 2383 (by Sawallisch)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency.

Political Activities of Public Officials

A. B. 2409 (by Richie)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Judiciary.

Drinking Water for Employees

A. B. 2759 (by Johnson)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

\$50,000,000 Appropriation for Relief

A. B. 2867 (by Lore)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Rest Periods for Women and Minors

A. B. 2877 (by Pelletier)—Died in committee.

Food Sale With Alcoholic Beverages

A. C. A. 33 (by Gilmore)—Died in committee.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS BILLS

Relating to Train Crews

S. B. 238 (by Powers)—Died in committee. **S. B. 372 (by Powers)**—Passed Senate. Refused passage in Assembly.

Liability for Death or Injury

S. B. 1017 (by Carter, Shelley and Kenny)—Died in committee.

Amendment to Hours-of-Service Law

S. J. R. 7 (by Shelley)—Passed Senate. Died in Assembly Committee on Federal Relations.

Wage or Salary Deductions

A. B. 364 (by Atkinson)—Signed by the Governor. This measure, as enacted, is not beneficial to the railroad employees.

Crews on Gas and Diesel Locomotives

A. B. 369 (by George P. Miller)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Blacklisting

A. B. 385 (by Doyle and Rosenthal)—Died in committee.

Spotters

A. B. 433 (by Hawkins)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Pusher Engines on Railroad Trains

A. B. 463 (by Doyle)—Signed by the Governor.

Losses Through Moving of Terminals

A. B. 660 (by Fulcher)—Died in committee.

Personnel on Electric Locomotives

A. B. 1676 (by George P. Miller)—Refused passage in Assembly.

Payment of Wages

A. B. 2317 (by George P. Miller)—Passed Assembly. Died in Senate Committee on Labor and Capital.

Limiting Number of Cars in Trains

A. J. R. 13 (by Doyle)—Passed Assembly. Passed Senate. Filed with the Secretary of State.