

NATION'S JOBLESS:

Rate Dips to Slightly Under Six Percent

Although the nation's unemployment total climbed to 4.7 million in January—up nearly 600,000 from the previous month—the seasonally adjusted rate dipped below the 6 per cent level for the first time in 16 months.

The rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment in January dropped .2 of a percentage point to 5.8 per cent, as compared with 6 per cent in December.

Even this slight improvement, however, was clouded by findings in the Department of Labor's summary report that the nation's civilian labor force—the base for computation of the jobless rate—actually had declined by 116,000 in the 12-month period ending January, 1962.

As indicated by Secretary of Labor Goldberg last month when an anticipated over-the-year increase in the labor force of one million failed to materialize, the lack of job opportunities may be driving many

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Brown Presents 1962-63 State Budget to Legislature—Balanced at \$2.9 Billion

The State legislature convened in Sacramento this Monday to receive Governor Edmund G. Brown's state budget for fiscal year 1962-63, and recessed on Tuesday for 28 days to give finance committees in the Assembly and Senate time to review its contents.

When the legislature reconvenes on March 7, Brown is expected to call a concurrent special session of the legislature. As yet, however, he has not indicated the subjects to be included in the special session "call."

The Governor's budget for the coming fiscal year totaled \$2,885,523,247.00 — up \$198,800,000.00 from the current fiscal year to meet the state's pressing growth needs.

Although expenditures would exceed tax revenues, the new budget is held in balance by relying on state construction bonds to finance a portion of capital outlays for necessary state facilities.

"This is the fourth consecutive soundly balanced budget transmitted to you by this Administration," Brown reminded legislators in his fiscal message.

"It is the third consecutive budget requiring no new taxes.

"It recognizes in size and scope

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THOS. L. PITTS
Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

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Pitts Issues Calif. Labor COPE Pre-Primary Convention Call

The official call to the pre-primary convention of the California Labor Council on Political Education was sent out this Wednesday to all affiliated AFL-CIO organizations in the state, coupled with a warning by Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts that organized labor's stakes in the outcome of the 1962 elections command "full mobilization of labor's political resources."

The one-day session will convene in San Francisco, Wednesday, April 11, 1962, at Del Webb's Towne-House to endorse candidates for Governor and other state constitutional offices, the United States House of Representatives and State Legislature in the June 5 statewide primary election.

Involved, in addition to the statewide offices, are 38 Congressional seats, 80 State Assembly districts, and 20 of the 40 seats in the State Senate.

The official convention call carried an election year statement by Pitts, declaring that "the measure of effectiveness in political action which organized labor achieves this election year may well determine the fate of liberalism in California for the decade of the 60s."

The political challenge was likened to 1958 when organized labor rose successfully to meet the threat of the compulsory "open shop."

"The vitality of our movement," Pitts said, "is beckoned to battle against the forces of reaction which would subvert responsible, progressive government to personal ambition."

Declaring that election year, 1962, "commands the full mobilization of labor's political resources," Pitts warned, "there can be no temporizing with apathy or indifference that would deliver the workingman to the purveyors of deceit."

"Indeed, the stakes for organized labor in this year's elections go beyond the bread-and-butter issues of the immediate past. They extend to the vitality of our economy—to the maintenance of a climate for economic and legislative action which will enable workingmen and women to achieve the promises of an automated age. They extend still further and embrace

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NOTICE TO NEWS LETTER READERS

New postal regulations affecting bulk (third class) mail, in force as of January 10, 1962, have resulted in a large number of NEWS LETTERS being returned because of incorrect addresses.

When the Post Office returns a NEWS LETTER with a change of address indicated, it costs the Federation 8 cents plus 11 cents more for a new mailing plate—a total of 19 cents for each wrong address. This is expensive, aside from the fact that the local union or person to whom the NEWS LETTER is sent does not receive the particular issue. Also a large amount of clerical time is required to make the corrections and keep the mailing list up to date.

All organizations and persons receiving the NEWS LETTER are urged to make sure we have full and correct addresses. Please notify us immediately if there is any change.

1962-63 State Budget to Legislature

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that this is the year when California takes its destined place as the first state in the nation, as the leader in population, in government, in education and in dedication to the principles of equal opportunity."

The major items that make up the budget increase of \$198.8 million over the previous fiscal year include approximately \$145 million in new local assistance funds, which break down into substantial increases for elementary and secondary schools and to junior colleges, and additional capital outlay to meet the higher education needs of the postwar population boom. Another \$22 million of the increase is for state employees' salary raises.

CONSTRUCTION BONDS

The use of bonds to finance necessary capital outlay is a time-tested procedure employed both by previous Republican and Democratic administrations.

Brown noted that only \$52 million is left of the state construction bonds authorized by the electorate in 1958. In order to pay for some \$141 million in building work projected in the 1962-63 budget, he said, it will be necessary to use up the old bond balance and \$89 million of a new \$270 million state capital outlay bond issue which Brown proposed Monday for submission to the voters at the June 5 primary election.

The Governor emphasized that over 80 percent of the new bonds will be devoted to "meeting the drastic needs of our institutions of higher education as they absorb the first full impact of the postwar population boom."

In addition to the \$270 million construction bond issue, Governor Brown also recommended three other bond issues, as follows:

1. A \$100 million recreation bond issue for the November general election ballot to finance an immediate five-year program of acquisition of land for beach, parks, and other recreational purposes. "Our recreation programs have not kept pace with our needs," Brown said, pointing out that if early action is not taken, recreational land will move "swiftly out of the range of the limited public purse, and within ten years will be completely

beyond our resources." He urged additional steps to accelerate the pace of developing recreation sites to meet the growing needs of the population.

2. A 250 million bond issue at the general election to continue California's self-liquidating veterans' farm and home loan program.

3. A \$200 million bond issue at the June primary to continue state loans to school districts for local schoolhouse construction.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION STRESSED

In his budget message, Governor Brown stressed the economic growth of the state.

"In almost every category of economic activity," he said, "California is at record high and is continuing its steady upward climb.

"Having doubled personal income in California in the last decade, we should see another increase of 8.6 per cent."

Regarding jobs, Brown added:

"The employment situation, already better, will continue to improve. As the state's population increases another 600,000, requiring 245,000 new jobs for proper support, we actually anticipate the creation of 288,000 new jobs. That would permit a welcome and substantial reduction in unemployment."

PRAISE FOR LABOR, MANAGEMENT

"This splendid economic climate in California is not an accident," Brown said, adding: "Government and industry and labor have worked hard to create and sustain it.

"Recent comprehensive national surveys show that California is the leading choice of business executives for new and expanded plant capacity, not only because of our large and growing market, but because of the high level of publicly financed education, a level essential to the advanced technology of most modern industry.

"This is especially true of the nation's burgeoning new business giant, the interrelated electronic and space exploration industries. It is in such areas that California's unique investment in higher education is paying dividends not only in culture and civilization, but in new levels of personal income and prosperity."

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persons from the job market who ordinarily would be counted as seeking work.

Last week Goldberg told the joint House-Senate Economics Committee that the nation was experiencing "vigorous economic recovery," but cautioned that long-term unemployment "still poses a very serious problem."

Expressing the Administration's uneasiness about the 5.8 per cent jobless rate, he called attention to the lack of substantial improvement over the year in the number of persons out of work 15 weeks or longer—now about 1.25 million—despite the decline in overall unemployment and an actual increase in the number of jobs during the period.

This, Goldberg said, "underscored" President Kennedy's appeal to Congress to pass his Manpower Development and Retraining Bill.

Included in the long-term jobless for January are 672,000 workers unemployed for more than a half a year—about 31,000 more than in January, 1961, a year earlier in the depth of the recession.

The Secretary of Labor said that if the current level of unemployment were to persist, a total of 5.5 million would be needed in 1962 to reduce the jobless rate to "even a 4 per cent level," and at the same time provide full-time work for persons joining the labor force, those in jobs affected by automation and technological changes, and those now working part-time involuntarily.

In releasing the latest job figures, the Department noted that it had revised its seasonal adjustments of the labor force component on the basis of more recent data. It said that the 5.8 per cent of joblessness in January reflected this revision. The December 1961 rate, originally announced at 6.1 per cent, was revised to 6 per cent, and the rate for January a year ago was set at 6.7 per cent.

Pitts Issues California Labor COPE Pre-Primary Convention Call

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the functioning of government and our democratic institutions, which must be responsive to human needs and the dignity of the individual so that freedom will have its fullest meaning in this complex industrial society. Labor's concern is to strengthen the bulwarks of democracy against the threat of totalitarian dictatorship, be it from the left or right.

"It is more than a coincidence that this historic struggle in 1962 should find its battleground in California, where state government has led the nation in attacking social and economic problems. The focus of the nation is on the state's gubernatorial election, but the issues at stake embrace every statewide office, each Congressional district, and every state Senatorial and Assembly seat up for election. The reapportioned Congressional and Assembly districts, including the addition of eight new seats in the House of Representatives, compound the challenge.

"Let it be clearly understood that we will meet in pre-primary convention fully conscious of our commitment to freedom's institutions. Our object is to endorse candidates who understand the responsibilities of progressive government, and who reflect the aspirations of free workers, organized to advance their conditions of life and labor. Our purpose is to work for the nomination and election of candidates who will have the courage to stand up against anti-labor forces and press forward the positive goals important to our state and nation."

CONVENTION REPRESENTATION

To be represented at the convention, affiliated organizations must be in good standing, with per capita paid in full up to January 1962.

Delegates are also required to be members in good standing of the affiliated organization issuing the credential to them, and no delegate may represent more than one organization, with the following exceptions:

1. A delegate from a central labor or similar body or council may also represent the local union of

which he or she is a member in good standing.

2. A delegate may represent up to three local unions affiliated with the same national or international union, with a combined vote of not more than 1200, if he or she is a member in good standing in at least one of the locals from which he or she has received credentials.

Representation is based on the number of members in each affiliated union as follows:

Two delegates for the first 500 members or less; one delegate for the next succeeding 250 members or major fraction thereof; one delegate for each succeeding 500 members or major fraction thereof. The total number of delegates from any local union may not exceed ten.

Credentials for delegates are to be mailed as soon as the computation of per capita membership and voting strength of each affiliated organization has been compiled by auditors.

On all questions where a roll call vote is taken, each delegate from a local union is entitled to vote an equal percentage of the membership of the local he or she represents, all fractional votes being eliminated.

Central labor bodies, state and local councils and joint boards, political organizations in specific areas and other eligible bodies are entitled to two delegates, each of whom has one vote.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Under the constitution of California Labor COPE, endorsement actions are the property of the convention, requiring at least a 60 percent majority vote of the delegates present and voting in the case of each endorsement.

Recommendations are submitted to the convention by the Executive Council of state COPE under the following procedures:

House of Representatives, State Legislature and State Board of Equalization: In the case of recommendations for the endorsement of candidates for the House of Representatives, State Senate, State Assembly and State Board of Equalization, recommendations are made to the Executive Council by local COPEs established by the various central labor councils of the AFL-

CIO in the state. Where a district embraces an area covered by more than one local COPE, it is the exclusive right of an area or district political organization established in the district to recommend to the Executive Council for endorsement by the convention; and no recommendation in such a case may be made to the Executive Council by any of the other political organizations involved.

Statewide Offices: In the cases of candidates for the United States Senate, and for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Executive Council itself will interview candidates and make recommendations for endorsement to the convention. For this purpose, the President and Secretary-Treasurer jointly are authorized to designate an advisory group, composed of not more than 18 individuals, to sit with the Executive Council as an interviewing committee for the purpose of recommending to the Executive Council.

The state COPE Executive Council will meet at Del Webb's Towne-House on Tuesday, April 10, 1962, the day before the pre-primary convention.

RESOLUTIONS

The deadline for receipt of resolutions and proposed amendments to the constitution by the Secretary-Treasurer is Tuesday, March 27, 1962, except for those approved by regular constituted and affiliated statewide organizations at conventions or conferences held during a 15-day period preceding the convention. In the latter case, such resolutions must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer not later than 9 p.m. on April 10, 1962.

HOUSING

Pitts said that information concerning hotels, rates and reservations will be mailed with delegates' credentials in the near future.

Convention headquarters will be Del Webb's TowneHouse, Eighth and Market Streets, San Francisco, where registration will commence the day before the convention.

RETURN REQUESTED

Apprenticeship Committee Against Bias Assumes Formal Responsibilities

The Committee on Opportunities in Apprenticeship for Minority Groups, originally established two years ago by the California Apprenticeship Conference, this Friday accepted formal articles of organization to become an official Statewide Committee on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship and Training.

Official status for the anti-bias committee was made possible by an amendment to the California Administrative Code, adopted by the California Apprenticeship Council at its quarterly meeting last October.

The reconstituted, statewide committee is composed of representatives of labor, management and minority group organizations, members of the California Conference of Apprenticeship, and representa-

tives from governmental agencies.

It takes over the duties of its predecessor committee—originally established with the active support of organized labor—which was instrumental several months ago in establishing apprenticeship clearing houses in Fresno and Los Angeles on a pilot basis.

Meeting in Los Angeles this Friday, the anti-bias committee advanced plans for a workshop on equal opportunities in apprenticeship and training to be presented at the California Conference on Apprenticeship scheduled for April 25-27, 1962.

The state AFL-CIO's Standing Committee on Civil Rights is urging widespread participation in this workshop session when the conference convenes in the spring.

Urge Repeal of FLSA Overtime Exemption in Food Processing

Citing rapid cuts in jobs and working hours stemming from the introduction of automated processes, state AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts this week urged the Department of Labor to back legislation in Congress which would repeal various exemptions of the food processing industry from provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

In a communication to Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, Pitts made specific reference to the FLSA exemptions in sections 7(b)(3) and 7(c), which permit unlimited overtime work in the food processing industry for 14 weeks out of the year without payment of overtime, and up to 56 hours per week during an additional fourteen weeks.

Other provisions in section 13(a)(10), he noted, removed coverage for certain employees under the so-called "Area Production Doctrine."

"As the leading food processing

state in the nation," Pitts said, "California labor is very much concerned about the exemptions." He advanced the following reasons:

1. The exemptions, which were promulgated in the 1930s, are archaic and without any merit in the 1960s. The industry is highly mechanized and has been consistently reducing its work force during the past five years. Present trends indicate that the food processing industry is becoming even more automated, with consequent additional reductions in employment.
2. There have been revolutionary changes in the harvesting and storing of agricultural products which make the exemptions unnecessary.
3. Population changes, mobility of population, etc., demonstrate that there is a plentiful supply of manpower.
4. All the areas in California

3.1 Million Jobs Attributed To Exports

An estimated 3.1 million jobs for American workers were generated by the \$20.7 billion of merchandise exported from the United States in 1960, according to a report issued by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report summarized the first section of a study of the impact of foreign trade upon domestic employment. Subsequent reports will deal with the relationship of imports to job opportunities.

Of the total 3.1 million jobs created by exports, about 48 per cent were involved in the direct production, transportation, and marketing of the exported goods, with the remainder in supporting industries—for example, making the steel contained in exported machinery or the tires and upholstery fabric on an exported automobile.

Most of the jobs (2.1 million) were in nonfarm occupations. The individual manufacturing groups which stand out as making the heaviest contributions to export employment are chemicals, primary metals, all types of machinery, and transportation equipment.

About 13 per cent of total farm employment and 8 per cent of manufacturing employment is attributable to exports, with considerably higher percentages for individual industries such as chemicals and nonelectrical machinery.

where food processing is conducted have substantial unemployment problems.

5. Virtually all of manufacturing is on a 40-hour week, and there are plenty of examples of work weeks of less than 40 hours.

"In light of these facts," Pitts concluded, "the evidence is overwhelming for the elimination of the FLSA's obsolete exemptions. We strongly urge that your Department consider these matters carefully, and that you support legislation in the coming session of Congress which will eliminate them."