

## Governor States Stand on Taxation And Jobless Issues

Governor Edmund G. Brown underscored his philosophy of government on two key issues — unemployment and taxes — during the past week in the course of his energetic and wide ranging campaign for re-election.

Addressing the steel workers in Fontana on Tuesday, Governor Brown said:

"Here in California the picture is brighter than in many states. Employment is climbing. Industry is moving in. And we have good reason to expect unemployment to drop below 5 percent this fall.

"But I won't settle for that. I don't happen to agree with our Republican friends that a little unemployment is a good thing because it keeps the labor market loose. No, I would still commit every available resource of state government to the challenge of full employment if the unemployment figure were 5 percent — 4 percent — or 3 percent.

"And I think you know just where my opponent stands in these areas.

"He is the same man whose vot-

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## State Unemployment Cut 15% in Year But 356,000 Jobless; Employment Rises

California achieved a 15 per cent cut in the ranks of its unemployed between August, 1961, and August, 1962, and employment hit a new high despite an increase of 159,000 workers in the state's civilian labor force during the same period.

The figures, however, left a lot to be desired.

The state's jobless totaled 356,000 in August, some 28,000 below the previous month and 63,000 less than were unemployed in August, 1961, Irving H. Perluss, Director of the Department of Employment, reported. But the August unemployment rate was still 5.2 per cent, even though it was the lowest experienced in California in almost two years. The rate was 5.7 per cent in July and 6.3 percent in August, 1961. California's rates of unemployment are not seasonally adjusted and, therefore, are not to be compared with seasonally adjusted U. S. rates.



THOS. L. PITTS  
Executive  
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# Weekly News Letter

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## COPE Endorses Brown Unanimously; Reuther Urges Hard Work in Precincts

Governor Edmund G. Brown received a resounding vote of confidence today when more than 500 delegates to the California Labor COPE Pre-General Election Convention at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco voted unanimously to back him for re-election.

The delegates, representing local union COPE organizations throughout the state, also endorsed Senator Richard Richards for the United States Senate, Don Rose for Secretary of State, and called for the re-election of Lieutenant Governor Glenn M. Anderson, State Controller Alan Cranston, State Treasurer Bert A. Betts, and Attorney General Stanley Mosk. They endorsed Ralph Richardson for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Warning of the job ahead, Roy Reuther, national AFL-CIO Director of Voter Registration who addressed the

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## Dr. Richardson Maps Plan for School Dropouts

The school drop-out problem is a national calamity that warrants immediate action in California, Dr. Ralph Richardson declared at the opening of his East Bay Headquarters in Oakland yesterday.

Richardson, COPE-endorsed candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said that one out of every four California students fails to complete high school and thus cheats himself out of the knowledge required for productive citizenship.

"Although considerable attention is being given to this tragic problem, I am impatient with the results to date," Richardson said.

"The time has come for action, not further conjecture. With what we have learned, I propose that we harness the efforts of all concerned, in and out of education, so that we can make a long-overdue breakthrough in this problem."

As the first step in his action plan, Richardson said he would urge the public schools to assume equal stewardship for every youth, college bound or work bound.

"I suggest that the schools pay as much attention to the success or

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# COPE Endorses Brown Unanimously; Reuther Urges Hard Work in Precincts

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convention, asked the delegates:

"Does the labor movement have to have its back against the wall and be up against a 'right to work' fight in order to do the job?"

Reuther said President Kennedy hopes to pick up nine or ten more liberal congressmen in California but Reuther pointed out that while most of the opposition candidates managed to get out 70 percent of their potential vote, the COPE-endorsed candidates barely managed to turn out 50 percent of their potential.

"It is not what our potential is that really counts, it is what we deliver," Reuther declared. "You have made some good endorsements here today but now I plead with you to get the troops out into the precincts."

Thos. L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Council on Political Education pointed out that "unlike 1958, the political challenge of 1962 cannot easily be focused on one issue. Indeed, the job ahead is rendered far more difficult by the diffusion of the attack against labor and social progress on a broad front that involves virtually every office for which we have assembled to make endorsements."

"The labor forces spawned in that year have stopped pursuing their infamous objectives. Bolstered by the emergence of radical right groups, they have taken over, lock, stock and barrel, the campaigns of select candidates for high office whose only political creed is the plunder of special interests."

"The attack against organized labor is at the base of the current challenge to progressive government. Our battle in this general election is the public's struggle to elect to office candidates who are responsive to the human and social needs of our mushrooming population."

"The chips are down," Pitts continued. "The registration deadline is at hand. Our job now is to clarify and develop the fundamental issues of this campaign and turn out an informed electorate on behalf of our endorsed candidates. We must pledge here today not only to endorse candidates favorable to the best interests of the people of California, but more, we must pledge to work untiringly in their behalf."

"As in 1958 we cannot afford complacency or division within our political action structure. Unity is still the first organizational law of labor. That unity is the essence of our economic strength. Our success at the polls this November

will be measured by the maturity and effectiveness we achieve in extending trade union principles of the economic arena to the political arena. We leave this to the conscience of every trade unionist who participates in the democratic processes of this convention," Pitts concluded.

The delegates endorsed the following candidates in district offices for Congress, State Senate, Assembly and Board of Equalization:

**For Congress:** 1. Clem Miller; 2. Harold T. Johnson; 3. John E. Moss; 4. Robert L. Leggett; 5. John F. Shelley; 6. John A. O'Connell; 7. Jeffery Cohelan; 8. George P. Miller; 9. W. Donlon Edwards; 10. James P. Thurber, Jr.; 11. William J. Keller; 12. William K. Stewart; 13. George J. Holgate; 14. Charles R. Weidner; 15. John J. McFall; 16. B. F. Sisk; 17. Cecil R. King; 18. Harlan Hagen; 19. Chet Holifield; 20. Open; 21. Augustus F. Hawkins; 22. James C. Corman; 23. Clyde Doyle; 24. Open; 25. Ronald Brooks Cameron; 26. James Roosevelt; 27. Everett G. Burkhalter; 28. Robert J. Felixson; 29. George E. Brown, Jr.; 30. Edward R. Roybal; 31. Charles H. Wilson; 32. J. J. Johovich; 33. Harry R. Sheppard; 34. Richard T. Hanna; 35. Open; 36. William C. Godfrey; 37. Lionel Van Deerlin; 38. D. S. (Judge) Saund.

**For State Senate:** 2. Randolph Collier; 4. Frank S. Petersen; 6. Open; 8. Virgil O'Sullivan; 10. Harold W. Moore; 12. Joseph A. Rattigan; 14. J. Eugene McAteer; 16. John W. Holmdahl; 18. Open; 20. Alan Short; 22. Hugh P. Donnelly; 24. James A. Cobey; 26. Stephen P. Teale; 28. Charles Brown; 30. Hugh M. Burns; 32. J. Jim Stein; 34. Walter W. Stiern; 36. Eugene G. Nisbet; 38. Thomas M. Rees; 40. Hugo Fisher.

**For State Assembly:** 1. Open; 2. Pauline L. Davis; 3. Leroy F. Greene; 4. Harold E. Booth; 5. Pearce Young; 6. Paul J. Lunardi; 7. Robert D. Carrow; 8. Walter W. Powers; 9. Edwin L. Z'berg; 10. Jerome R. Waldie; 11. John T. Knox; 12. Richard J. Gibson; 13. Carlos Bee; 14. Robert W. Crown; 15. Nicholas C. Petris; 16. Robert L. Hughes; 17. Wm. Byron Rumford; 18. Edward M. Gaffney; 19. Charles W. Meyers; 20. Phillip Burton; 21. Jos. Beeman; 22. Open; 23. John Francis Foran; 24. Alfred E. Alquist; 25. William F. Stanton; 26. Open; 27. Leo J. Ryan; 28. Jack T. Casey; 29. John C. Williamson; 30. Charles M. Spencer; 31. Gordon H. Winton, Jr.; 32. George N. Zenovich; 33. Charles B. Garrigus; 34. Elvin Anderson; 35. Myron H. Frew; 36. Winfield A. Shoemaker; 37. Burt M.

# Labor Dept. Eyes Pension Bond Rule

The U. S. Labor Department is considering a proposed regulation to cover the bonding of administrators, officers and employees of employee benefit plans under the amended Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act.

The proposed regulation includes criteria for determining who must be bonded and the scope, amount, form and type of the bond. It is subject to change and is not now binding on those who may be affected by the bonding requirements.

Assistant Secretary of Labor, James J. Reynolds said that copies of the proposal, which appeared in the September 1 Federal Register, may be obtained from the Office of Welfare and Pension Plans, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. He invited interested persons and organizations to file comments on it on or before October 1.

A regulation governing exemption from the bonding requirements has already been adopted and will go in effect at the same time as the basic bonding regulation. This latter ruling, Reynolds explained, is final and is not open for comment.

Henson; 38. Carley V. Porter; 39. Bert Bond; 40. Edward E. Elliott; 41. Tom C. Carrell; 42. Tom Bane; 43. Open; 44. Joseph M. Kennick; 45. Alfred H. Song; 46. Open; 47. Open; 48. George E. Danielson; 49. Open; 50. Philip L. Soto; 51. John Moreno; 52. George A. Willson; 53. Mervyn M. Dymally; 54. Open; 55. F. Douglas Ferrell; 56. Charles Warren; 57. Open; 58. Harvey Johnson; 59. Anthony C. Beilenson; 60. Milton John Lear; 61. Lester A. McMillan; 62. Tom Waite; 63. Don A. Allen, Sr.; 64. John C. Gunn; 65. Jesse M. Unruh; 66. Joe A. Gonsalves; 67. Clayton A. Dills; 68. Vincent Thomas; 69. Open; 70. Open; 71. Open; 72. J. P. Quimby; 73. Ray Conatser; 74. Joseph F. Palaia; 75. Leverette D. House; 76. Ray Rainwater; 77. Armando M. Rodriguez; 78. Robert Bruce Shaner, Jr.; 79. James R. Mills; 80. George M. Hood, Jr.

**For State Board of Equalization:** 1. George R. Reilly; 2. John W. Lynch; 3. Paul Leake; 4. Richard Nevins.

## Governor States Stand on Taxation And Jobless Issues

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ing record in Congress was 87 percent hostile to working men and women. He is the same man who voted to permit use of unemployment funds to help break strikes — the same man who voted to permit publication of the names of recipients of welfare funds — the same man who voted against the minimum wage for 1 million workers.

"And he is the same man whose list of campaign leaders today read like a 'Who's Who' of the 1958 right to work contributors."

Governor Brown stated his position on taxes in a speech in Sacramento last Friday saying:

"Whenever it has been possible to cut the burden on California taxpayers I have done just that. In 1961, I reduced taxes by \$10 million and this summer, I have made two announcements affecting the taxes paid both by working people and industry.

"First, I will ask the 1963 legislature to remove from the state tax rolls those Californians whose income tax would amount to less than \$10 for families or less than \$5 for individuals. This tax reform bill will cost the state only \$2½ million in revenue. It will save administrative trouble for the state, and it will help those who will need help most.

"Second, we have given official state recognition to the new federal depreciation schedule for the filing of the corporate and personal income tax. That action will save California business, large and small, an estimated \$15 million annually.

"For the most part, these announcements met with approval from the public. Here and there, however, the inevitable partisan handwringers have charged that these were 'political' tax cuts — that they would have to be made up next year from other sources.

"It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I make a new announcement.

"For the third successive year, I can tell you that I will recommend no new taxes of any kind in the coming session of the State Legislature. None are needed."

## Defeat of JFK Health Care Plan Cited as Cost of 2nd Class Citizen Status in South

The state AFL-CIO pointed to the recent defeat of President Kennedy's health care plan for the aged as a dramatic illustration of the price paid by the entire nation for the disenfranchisement of the southern Negro.

The biennial convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, held in Long Beach recently, noted that 19 of the 21 Democratic senators who joined 31 Republicans in July to create a slim majority for the AMA-led opposition to the King-Anderson medicare bill came from the southern states.

Elimination of the southern delegation's control of key committees and its power to filibuster, as part of a program to restore American democracy to its proper level, served as the touchstone for a far-ranging civil rights program adopted by the trade union delegates from every corner of California.

While commending the Kennedy and Brown Administrations for significant forward steps in the civil rights field, the convention warned:

"But we would be disloyal to our democratic ideals, and grossly ignorant of the reality of America's political and social development, if we did not also understand that this progress is taking place too slowly for this late date in history."

Calling upon the nation to "raise our sights on what we want to achieve in our democracy," the Federation observed:

"No American with a generation's exposure to the basic ideals of our Constitution, Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights will today passively accept second-class citizenship. Nor can organized labor, long the champion of the underprivileged in America, tolerate the continued denial to any one of the basic rights we have come to regard as the birthright of all our people."

One of the foremost demands made by the convention was for the redemption of President Kennedy's campaign pledge promising an "executive order against discrimination in any activity related to housing where federal financial assistance plays a role. Identical action should also be forthcoming relating to any federally supported activity whatsoever inasmuch as services underwritten by taxes paid by all the people should be equally accessible to the entire citizenry."

Heavy emphasis was also placed upon

federal legislation establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission, authorizing court enforcement of desegregation, and enabling the Attorney General to sue on behalf of individuals denied their civil rights. In addition, convention delegates called for congressional action protecting minorities against police brutality, barring literacy tests to deny the right to vote, and withholding financial support from discriminatory apprenticeship programs.

In reviewing the persistence of discriminatory patterns in California, the state AFL-CIO particularly stressed the lack of open occupancy housing and its impact upon segregated schools and neighborhoods. To cope with this problem, it singled out three issues for major attention by the 1963 legislature:

The Federation called first for amendment of the Hawkins Fair Housing Act to provide administrative enforcement against discrimination in the "sale, lease or rental of all housing, except single unit dwellings occupied by the owner."

Secondly, it called for "combining urban redevelopment with construction of low and middle income housing for displaced families, many of whom are members of minority groups, in order to avoid their subsidization of redevelopment through overcrowding and higher rents."

The final high priority item for the state legislature was a demand for suspension or revocation of state licenses in any field where the holder is guilty of discriminatory practices.

Convention delegates also applauded the national AFL-CIO's charge to its affiliates that "we must not fail to practice what we preach within our own house of labor." In commending the initiative of various international unions in placing their organizations "squarely on record against any remnants of discriminatory treatment within their ranks," the Federation noted:

"Labor's initiative in breaking down apprenticeship barriers in California is a major step toward implementing this philosophy."

By unanimous action, delegates called for the "broadest support for the Apprenticeship Council and the state Division of Apprenticeship Standards for their pioneering efforts in this area."

In concluding its policy statement, the state AFL-CIO body cautioned against complacency on civil rights:

"We must not make the mistake of believing that it is possible to withhold them from some of our people without seriously endangering their existence for all Americans."

## A Short History of the Long Trend To Shorter Working Hours

"The Long Trend to Shorter Hours," a timely 6-page article that reviews the history of the reduction in the U.S. work week—from 60 hours in 1900 to 50 hours in 1920 to 40 hours in 1940—is available for the asking.

The article, prepared by the AFL-CIO Department of Research and reprinted from the August, 1962, AFL-CIO American Federationist, makes it abundantly clear that the National Association of Manufacturers and others of its ilk are trying out the same old threadbare and discredited arguments that were used 40 years ago in attempts to forestall reductions in the standard work week.

The reasons for seeking shorter hours

### Public Works Bill Wins Passage

A \$900 million anti-recession public works bill was passed by the Senate and sent to the President for his signature early this week.

The bill would authorize the President to use the funds to provide jobs in economically distressed areas during the next year. Areas eligible for aid under the 1961 depressed areas act and communities having more than 6 per cent unemployment in 9 of the past 12 months would be eligible for funds for projects that could be started quickly.

Such projects would include airports, highways, hospitals, water pollution control and other community facilities but funds would not be made available under this act for school construction.

In most cases the federal government would pay 50 per cent of the cost of the projects but in communities which could not afford to pay half the government would pay 75 per cent.

Kennedy had asked for \$600 million to be used immediately plus \$2 billion in standby authority for use if needed.

have shifted over the years, the research paper says. For example, "efforts to shorten the 10 hour day were explained largely by social factors. Shorter hours were sought to permit leisure for family and social needs and to curtail the physical strain and hazards of excessive hours. Economic consideration, although often cited, were usually secondary."

But the drive to win the 5-day week was sought primarily for economic reasons. Like the current national AFL-CIO campaign for the 35-hour week, the 5-day week was sought to help maintain and stimulate employment.

Although the article concedes that the relationship between productivity and work time is complex, it points out that there has been a "sharp slowdown in hours reduction since the mid-1930s. Traditionally American workers have shared in advances in productivity through rises in real income and reductions in hours. From 1900 to 1940 the division was roughly on the order of 50 to 60% for increased income and 40 to 50% for reduced work time.

"Since 1940, however, the ratio has changed markedly; a reasonable estimate is that perhaps as little as 10% since then has been applied to hours reduction, largely in vacations and holidays. Unfortunately this shift in ratio—the slow down in reduction of hours for employed workers—has been accompanied by and is contributing to increasing unemployment, which is an undesirable form of hours reduction, a reduction to zero hours for some workers."

Copies of this thought provoking and stimulating article on the hours issue may be obtained from the California Labor Federation, Room 810, 995 Market Street, San Francisco. But the supply is limited. Bulk orders should be placed directly with the Publications Department of the AFL-CIO in Washington, D.C.

## Dr. Richardson Maps Plan for School Dropouts

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failure of the noncontinuing student as they now do for the student who continues up the educational ladder," he said.

"It includes personal contacts until there is satisfaction that each youth has successfully bridged the interval between school and career. And, most importantly, it involves the responsibility to determine and devise further educational services for departed students as they come to grip with the challenges of productive citizenship."

In summary, Richardson added: "I hold that a minute, national calamity occurs whenever a student leaves school too soon — and that the schools must assume responsibility for eliminating, insofar as possible, every incidence of this calamity."

### COPE CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS' BOOK IS NOW AVAILABLE

The 1962 COPE Campaign Speakers' Handbook, which provides detailed background on important national issues and tells what happened to them in Congress, is now available.

The Handbook, in looseleaf form, also outlines AFL-CIO policy. It is a useful aid at union meetings, COPE meetings, political meetings or in discussing politics with friends and neighbors.

Copies may be obtained from Public Relations, COPE, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. It costs \$1 for union members, \$5 for others.

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