

Labor Committee Formed To Fight Reapportion Plan

A statewide, non-partisan labor committee, organized to defeat a state senate reapportionment scheme on the November 6 ballot, was named today by Californians Against Proposition No. 23.

Thos L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, as chairman of the committee, declared:

"The whole thing is a provincial, political power play. It is divisive in nature, setting Los Angeles County aloof and apart from the other 57 counties of the state.

"Proposition No. 23, like the Senate reapportionment proposal overwhelmingly defeated by the voters in 1960, is the brainchild of Los Angeles Supervisor Frank Bonelli.

"It proposes to add 10 members to the existing 40-member State Senate for a total of 50. Five of the new senators would come from Los Angeles County and—as a political sop to other metropolitan areas—one each from San Francisco, Alameda, Santa Clara, Orange and San Diego Counties.

"The bald purpose of Proposition

(Continued on Page 4)

Pitts Urges More Industries To Join Apprenticeship Program for Own Good

"A number of industries throughout California could save themselves a lot of money if they made fuller use of the federal apprenticeship and training program," Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, said today in accepting an album presented by Bon R. Mathis of the U. S. Labor Department in recognition of the role played

by the Federation in the apprenticeship program.

The album contained a full page reproduction of the U. S. postage stamp issued recently to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the National Apprenticeship Act.

"This stamp," Pitts declared, "serves a dual role. It marks the passage of an exceptionally wise bit of legislation, the Fitzgerald Act of August 16, 1937, and at the same time it symbolizes one of the best avenues we have to meet the challenges of automation and unemployment.

"Although California has an apprenticeship program that serves as

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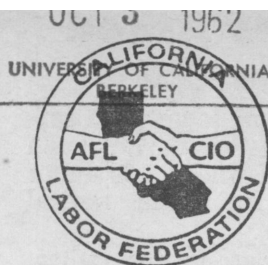
State Retraining Courses Win OK

Governor Edmund G. Brown has announced that federal financing has been approved for the first seven of an expected 59 California worker retraining courses.

The joint state-federal program is designed to train or retrain workers swept from their jobs by automation.

Governor Brown predicted up to 6,000 men and women will undergo training under the program in California within the next 12 months. To finance the retraining, California will receive about \$7 million under the Manpower Development and Training Act proposed by

(Continued on Page 3)



THOS. L. PITTS
Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

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Gov. Brown's Pilot Program To Provide Clinics To Aid Farm Workers Gets Boost

A pilot program initiated by Governor Edmund G. Brown to provide health care for migrant families received a strong shot in the arm this week when Congress passed a federal measure to augment such state programs.

Governor Brown's program which was started last year with limited funds of only \$75,000 is now in line for substantial beefing up.

Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, said he was heartened by the Congressional action, but indicated that we still have a long way to go to relieve the shameful plight of our domestic migratory farm workers.

"This is another instance that serves to underscore the fact that Governor Brown is providing the

(Continued on Page 2)

Bar Asked To Help Defeat Prop. 24

Governor Edmund G. Brown this week urged California's lawyers to use their influence to defeat Proposition 24, the Louis Francis anti-Communist Amendment on the November ballot.

In a speech to the State Bar Association in Los Angeles on Wednesday, Brown pointed out that Section 3B of this Proposition reads as follows:

"If an organization is found to be a subversive organization as defined in Section 2 of this article by an Appellate or Superior Court, or

(Continued on Page 2)

Kennedy's Trade Bill Wins Passage

President Kennedy won his biggest legislative victory to date on Wednesday when the Senate approved by a vote of 78 to 8 the administration's trade bill.

The measure, which gives the President authority to cut all tariffs as much as 50% during the next five years, includes a broad new program to provide adjustment assistance to industries and workers affected by trade changes.

Such workers receive weekly payments of 65% of their average wage up to a ceiling of 65% of the national average manufacturing

(Continued on Page 4)

California State Bar Members Asked To Help Defeat Proposition 24

(Continued from Page 1)

by the grand jury of any county in this state, or by the Attorney General of the State of California, or by any court, officer, board, commission, agency or other body of the government of the United States making such a finding pursuant to law under a substantially similar definition, such an organization shall be deemed a subversive organization for purposes of this article."

"The initiative," Brown pointed out, thus "would authorize a county grand jury to declare that a given group of persons is subversive."

"Such a finding would thereafter bar the organization from tax exemptions and other rights, privileges and protections now afforded under the law."

"In other words," Brown continued, "this proposal would strip away legal and constitutional rights after a secret session—without benefit of counsel—or the right to cross-examine—or the right to appeal."

"These star chamber procedures are well recognized weapons of suppression long practiced in Communist countries. In our zeal to rid ourselves of subversive elements we must not adopt Communist techniques and abandon our American concepts of justice."

"Most of the valid anti-subversive provisions of the Francis proposal are already part of the law of the State of California," Brown declared.

"This ill-considered and poorly drafted initiative raises serious Constitutional questions. If it were enacted, our whole structure of existing anti-subversive law could become subject to vigorous and protracted challenge in our Appellate Courts. We might well be faced with the loss of the strong legal safeguards we now have against Communist subversion," Brown added.

The governor urged the lawyers to read this Proposition with a critical eye. Then, he said:

"I hope you will then advise the many people who rely on your judgment that the Francis Amendment would do violence to our Constitutional rights."

Governor Brown also called on

California's lawyers to give full support to Chief Justice Earl Warren "during this time when he is under violent attack from the radical right."

Noting the attack by the radical right has not been confined to Chief Justice Warren but "has been launched against the Supreme Court itself," Brown observed:

"Long ago Mr. Justice Story warned us that 'whenever the liberties of this country are to be destroyed, the first step in the conspiracy will be to bring the courts of justice into odium.'"

"Lest we forget what the John Birch Society really is . . . let me remind you what Robert Welch had to say about Chief Justice Warren."

"He said that President Eisenhower, as a last minute precaution before appointing Warren, had to check to make sure that Warren would take the pro-Communist side on the various measures which Eisenhower knew would be coming before the court."

"For sheer viciousness in slandering both the former president and the present Chief Justice, this statement will stand up to anything I have ever read," Brown declared.

"I do not say that we should applaud each of the Chief Justice's opinions or that they should be free from searching criticism. Not at all. But I do say that we should repulse with all our vigor any attempt, whether malicious or ignorant, to deprecate or to malign either the court or its members," the governor concluded.

GOP Kills JFK Bid to Renew Extended Jobless Benefits

Another illustration of President Kennedy's need for a more liberal Congress occurred recently when the House Ways and Means Committee rejected one the President's pivotal anti-recession measures by a one vote margin.

The committee voted 13 to 12 to deny the President's proposal to renew jobless benefits to 850,000 workers who have exhausted their claims.

The Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961 expired six weeks ago and no new extended benefit claims have been permitted since April 1, 1962.

Nine Republicans and four Democrats voted against the extension and eleven Democrats and one Republican voted for it.

Health & Welfare for Migrant Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

State of California with positive and progressive leadership," Pitts declared. "We are beginning to chip away at the wall of things that need to be done to permit the migrant farm worker to share in 20th century advances in living standards," Pitts added.

The federal measure now awaiting President Kennedy's signature authorizes appropriation of up to \$3 million annually for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1963, 1964, and 1965 for grants to public and other non-profit agencies to help set up and operate family health service clinics for domestic, agricultural migratory workers and their families.

The program, to be administered by the U. S. Surgeon General, will also provide funds to pay part of the cost of such special projects the Surgeon General deems advisable to improve the health conditions of such farm workers and their families.

Officials in the State Health Department in Berkeley, which administer the state program, are already processing applications from county health officers and other interested parties throughout the state in order to apply for federal funds under the program.

An all-day meeting to discuss the applications has been set for October 11 in the 8th floor Conference Room in the State Department of Health Building in Berkeley. The applications must be in the hands of the Surgeon General by November 15.

Under Gov. Brown's program a number of such clinics are already in operation.

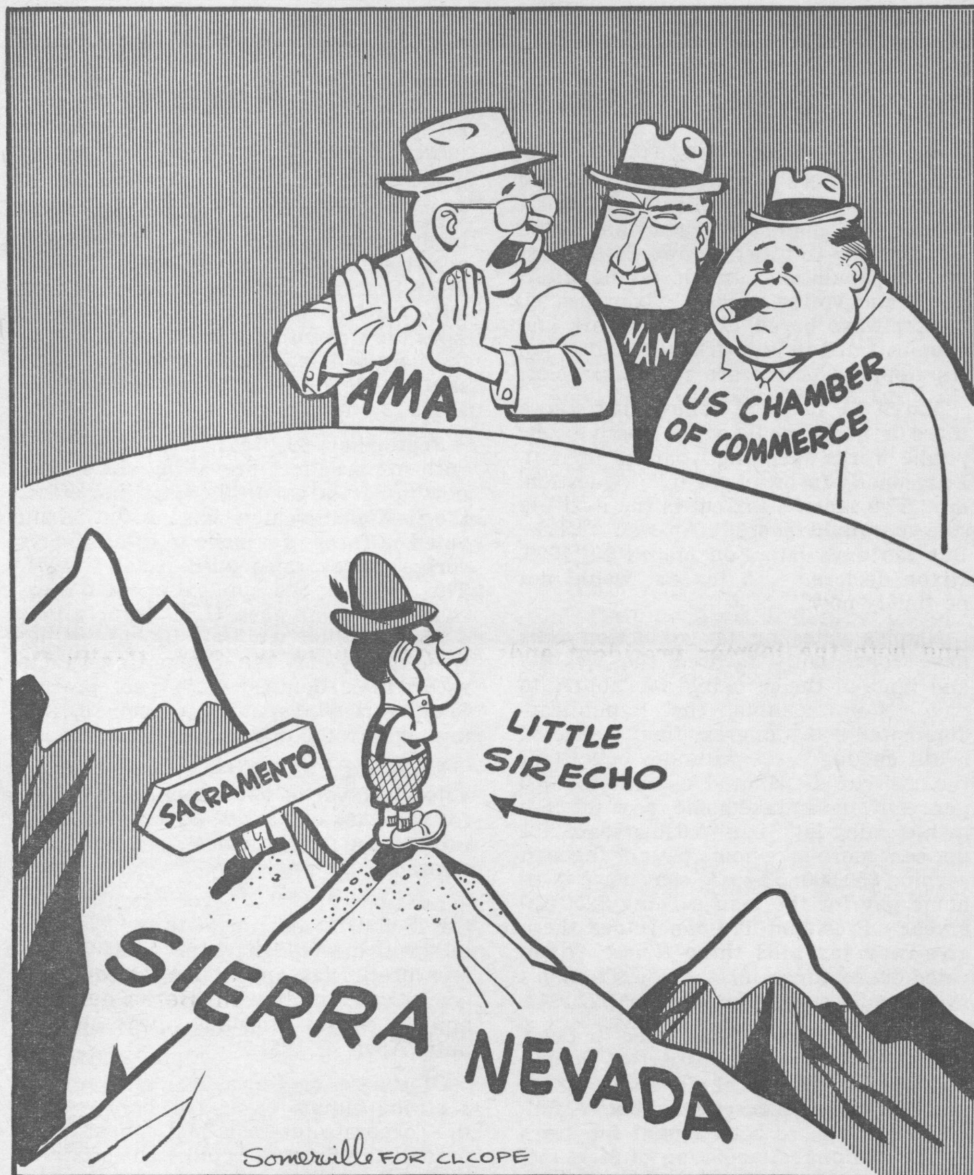
The governor's recommendation to establish a pilot program to provide health care for seasonal farm workers was embodied in a bill authored by Virgil O'Sullivan (SB 282) which was passed early in the 1961 session of the state legislature.

The 1961 session also approved in its final week another O'Sullivan Bill (SB 993) which created a Governor's Agricultural Study Commission.

COPE NEWS

POLITICAL FORECAST — Haze expected to thicken as vague vows and distorted data mouthed by cunning, captive candidate of national corporate interests spread inland. Chip into COPE to hex his hope.

Published by California Labor Council on Political Education Thos. L. Pitts, Exec. Secretary 151 Sept. 21, 1962



"HEY FELLAS, LISTEN TO THIS..."

Richards Hits Opponent's Voting Record

Senator Richard Richards, COPE-endorsed candidate for the U. S. Senate, speaking in Eureka recently declared:

"The lumber industry and the housing industry go hand in hand, and it is a sad commentary that the Republican Party whip (Kuchel) in the U. S. Senate has

consistently voted against bills to create housing. His voting record stands at 25 bad votes and only 4 good votes," Richards pointed out. Richards said he would favor a modified wilderness bill that included an in lieu tax payment to counties that have substantial areas removed from their tax rolls.

Governor Cites First Budget as Test of Principles

Courage, imagination, vision and bed-rock integrity have been the hall-marks of Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown's fiscal policies.

These are big words, but they fit. It has taken courage to bluepencil pork barrel appropriations sponsored by some legislators. It has taken imagination and vision to recognize the legitimate needs of the state and to provide for them soundly. And it has taken integrity and strict responsibility to produce four consecutive soundly balanced budgets, the last three without new taxes.

Third In a Series

In his first budget message to the Legislature, Governor Brown called the state budget "a stern test of our principles." It reveals, he said, "our values and spotlights our goals. It is, indeed, a ledger of our character, our choices and our courage."

For more than a decade before, the general fund revenues had been sustained by war-induced surpluses and transfusions from accumulated reserves, which at one time reached a half billion dollars.

But in 1959 the financial bloodbank was exhausted. In seven of the ten preceding fiscal years the blunt fact was that outgo had exceeded income.

Governor Brown was confronted by a \$68 million accumulated deficit and the prospect of a \$268 million deficit at the end of the first fiscal year.

Brown and the Democratic legislature moved quickly and, although some were distasteful, new taxes were approved. Strict government economies were instituted. The inherited deficit was erased.

In 1961, then State Finance Director John E. Carr explained that the state budget had been drawn up much as a family figures its budget. In so doing he shed light on the Governor's own philosophy and a new approach he had brought to budget making.

"First," said Carr, "we determined how

(Continued on Next Page)

Brown Tells How He Tests Items in State Budget

(Continued from Preceding Page)

much money we would have coming in. Then we assessed our needs and determined priorities. Then we assigned so much money to each department of state government.

"It might be assumed that this would be the way every budget would be drawn up, but that has not been the case. In the past, bureau chiefs and department directors, knowing the tendency of budgeteers and legislative committees to hack and slash, had requested two or three times the amount of money they actually needed."

The balanced budgets would not have been possible without Brown's leadership in cutting the costs of government operation.

Early in 1959, the Governor appointed a bi-partisan Committee on Organization of State Government, composed of outstanding authorities in the field of public administration.

This "Little Hoover Commission" recommended an "Agency Plan" for California, involving the reorganization of more than 300 existing departments and boards into eight major agencies under administrators responsible to the Governor. Four of these were approved by the legislature in 1961.

Said the Governor: "We will save money here and reap benefits in public service, too."

His prediction was soon verified. In the spring of this year, while Richard Nixon was calling the agency system an over-expensive "superlayer of fat," Brown was able to announce that the plan had "paid its own way and saved the state \$174,000 in the bargain."

In a budget message to the legislature, Governor Brown stated his fiscal philosophy as follows:

"As I have looked at this budget in detail, I have added one new test that I now recommend to you. I kept before me these questions:

"Is this just an expenditure or is it an investment? Does this look to the future as well as to the present? Will this pay a human dividend in one or five or ten or twenty years, a dividend of education or health or standard of living or civilization for our sons and daughters and their children?

"If the answers were yes, the expendi-

ture is in this budget proposal. If the answers were no, you will not find the item before you."

And he added:

"I welcome the challenge of the budget. This is a meaningful opportunity to show that liberal leadership can be also

responsible leadership. I have prepared a fair and forthright budget, and I am prepared to fight for it."

The budgets were not adopted without some fight. But Governor Brown and the people of California were the winners.

A Close Look at Nixon's Record

Judging from his voting record, Richard M. Nixon's understanding of the phrase "fiscal responsibility" apparently is that you should be responsible to the wealthy and tightfisted towards the rest of the population. In his public utterances and voting record, Nixon has almost always bared his true colors and demonstrated a remarkable agility in flip-flopping. Here are some examples:

March 10, 1958—"I believe that where there is a choice between massive new public works spending... and a tax cut, I personally favor a tax cut." (Questioner: "You mean a tax cut is the next big step you would favor?") Answer: "YES." But ten days later, on March 20, 1958, Nixon declared: "A tax cut would not be timely now."

Nixon's votes on tax reduction bills have consistently favored the wealthy and ignored the principle of "ability to pay." For example, the Republican-dominated 80th Congress finally enacted a bill cutting taxes with the benefit of the tax cut distributed as follows: 3.5 per cent more take-home pay for the man earning less than \$5,000 a year; 29.1 per cent more take-home pay for the man earning \$50,000; 58.4 per cent more take-home pay for the man earning \$250,000 a year. President Truman vetoed these give-away tax bills three times. Nixon voted three times to override Truman's veto, finally succeeding on April 2, 1948.

March 14, 1949—Nixon voted in favor of a sales tax for the District of Columbia, which served as the opening wedge in a drive for a federal sales tax. A federal sales tax has been sought for years by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Com-

merce because the revenue from a poor man's sales tax would make possible income tax reductions for the rich. The inequity in the sales tax is that, percentage-wise, it takes a much larger bite out of an average man's income than it does out of a rich man's income. The D. C. sales tax was initially defeated, but, with the help of Nixon's vote, a modified version of the bill was passed on May 26, 1949.

September 26, 1951—In accordance with tax practices prevailing since 1916, new tax rates generally went into effect the first of the calendar year, but Nixon voted in favor of a move to delay higher corporate tax rates until April 1, 1951. This delay in the application of the excess profits tax gave U. S. corporations a \$500 million windfall by permitting them to pay only the lower rate on their record-high January to April profits. Small family taxpayers, of course, had to make up the difference.

September 28, 1951—Although Nixon voted in favor of two general tax boosts for ordinary taxpayers, he voted against raising the "rich man's" capital gains tax rate 3 per cent.

February 2, 1948—Nixon voted against the Rayburn amendment to the 1948 tax bill, which would have provided an excess profits tax and higher personal income tax exemptions. This was defeated and no excess profits tax was applied until April 1, 1951.

Of course, as Vice President, he was a strong supporter of tax bonanzas to the corporate interests and coupon clippers in the form of rapid write-offs and dividend credits.

Pitts Urges More Industries to Join Apprenticeship Program for Own Good

(Continued from Page 1)

a model for the rest of the nation, the number of industries presently participating in it is insufficient to meet our ever growing labor force and changing skill needs. This is ironic because industries stand to reap nothing but profit and good will by initiating on-the-job training programs in their plants.

"These programs tailor a worker's skills to the requirements of the new technology and in doing so minimize overtime and unemployment.

"If, for example, only three firms in a new industry that has already attracted participation by 10 firms initiates on-the-job training programs then those three firms will soon have a cadre of men whose skills are tailor-made to the new industry.

"You might think that the seven firms that failed to institute an apprenticeship program would try to lure the trained men away and indeed they do. But their success is limited because the firms that have engaged in the program recognize the employees' value to their firms."

Mathis, Regional Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the Labor Department, said a survey conducted this year by the California Division of Apprenticeship Standards substantiates Pitts' statement. The survey showed that turnover among apprenticeship graduates was low, 76% having worked for three or fewer employers and 50% having remained with the employer with whom they served their apprenticeship.

The survey also showed that the graduates' employment security and wages were among the highest in the industry with nearly 90% of the 1955 graduates earning more than \$6,000 per year and 52.4% earning \$8,000 or more, Mathis added.

Noting that Governor Brown just announced today that the first meeting of the new Committee on Automation and Technological Development will be held September 25 in San Francisco, Pitts, a member of the 24-man committee said:

"Governor Brown indicated his full awareness of the vitality of the

apprenticeship program by suggesting that we initially explore three areas directly related to it. Specifically the governor suggested that we develop means of assessing future manpower requirements of business and industry, study provisions in California collective bargaining contracts that deal with the impact of automation, and undertake a survey of vocational training programs in California's secondary schools.

"This is another area, like education, where Governor Brown is applying the concept of preventive medicine to meet the state's economic and social needs. Just as research scientists must know the cause of a disease before they can develop a cure or a serum to prevent it so, in the economic area, we must know the manpower requirements of the future in order to recommend sensible programs to fulfill them.

"This will require the active cooperation of labor, industry, government and the public at large. It will also require effective action by our state and congressional legislators to get whatever programs may be developed off the drawing board and put to work in the field. But there is no sound reason why such cooperation and action should not be forthcoming. In terms of economic security, stability and progress, we've everything to gain," Pitts asserted.

The state's AFL-CIO leader said he heartily endorsed the proposal advanced last week by Dr. Ralph Richardson, candidate for the non-partisan post of State Superintendent of Schools, that public schools assume "equal stewardship for every youth, college bound or work bound."

"If we devise programs to follow-up on the non-continuing or drop-out student and to assist them in the often bewildering transition from student life to work life we will be taking a giant stride toward reducing the hard core or chronic unemployment problem we will face in three, five or 10 years," Pitts declared.

"Personally," Pitts added, "I believe industry is not only missing

State Retraining Courses Win OK

(Continued from Page 1)

President Kennedy and recently enacted by Congress.

The first seven courses approved for federal financing include: general office clerk, San Rafael; combination welder, Fresno; electronics technician, Ventura; licensed vocational nursing, Lodi, or possibly Stockton; electronic assembler, Glendale; and clerk-typist and hospital medical orderly, both in San Francisco.

Governor Brown said the Department of Employment is preparing requests and curricula for another 52 courses in 13 other California cities.

"I am confident this retraining program will do much to ease the impact on our working men and women caused by automation and technological developments," the governor said.

The federal money will provide allowances for workers undergoing occupational training and will pay school districts that will set up and conduct the classes.

The United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security has already notified State Director of Employment Irving H. Perluss of the financial approval.

Three of the courses already are under way:

The clerk course in San Rafael, electronics assembly course in Glendale and clerk-typist training in San Francisco.

The hospital medical orderly course actually has been completed in San Francisco but the final week came under MDT financing. All but one trainee (who became ill) in the class graduated August 31 has been placed in employment.

Starting dates of the remaining courses have not yet been announced. Information may be obtained from any office of the Department of Employment.

a golden opportunity but is shirking its public responsibility in not participating to a greater extent in the apprenticeship program. Despite the growing need for skilled workers fewer apprentices are being trained today than five years ago. This simply doesn't make sense.

"Of course the man running after Governor Brown's job might try to claim that the apprenticeship program is dominated by 'union political bosses' but the fact is that the programs are administered by more than 650 joint apprenticeship committees comprised of representatives of both labor and management," Pitts stated.

Labor Committee Formed To Fight State Reapportionment Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

No. 23, nevertheless, is to concentrate political power at the state legislative level in Los Angeles County at the expense of the other 57 counties of the state. The measure serves no valid purpose."

Pitts noted that the delegates to the biennial convention of the California Labor Federation in Long Beach last month voted overwhelmingly to oppose Proposition No. 23 on the grounds that the measure would not do the job of reapportionment that needs to be done in this state, and that its passage would result in a considerable delay in passage of an effective reapportionment measure as well as badly hamper the passage of good labor legislation in the legislature.

Serving on the Labor Committee of Californians Against Proposition No. 23 are:

John M. Annand, President, Los Angeles Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42; M. R. "Mushy" Callahan, Long Beach Vice President, California Labor Federation, California State Culinary Alliance; James Howe, Los Angeles Chairman, California Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Wilbur Filippini, Santa Barbara Vice President, California Labor Federation, Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Council; Max J. Osslo, San Diego President, Western Federation of Butchers; Bryan Deavers, San Francisco President, State Building & Construction Trades Council; Joseph J. Diviny, San Francisco Secretary, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Albin J. Gruhn, Eureka, President, California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO; George E. Mock, Sacramento Vice President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Robert S. Ash, Oakland Vice President, California Labor Federation, Secretary-Treasurer, Alameda County Central Labor Council; E. A. "Al" King, Los Angeles Vice President, California Labor Federation, Communication Workers of America; T. A. Small, San Mateo Vice President, California Labor Federation, Secretary-Treasurer, Bartenders & Culinary Workers; Lowell Nelson, Vallejo Vice President, California Labor Federation; Manuel Diaz, San Francisco General Vice President, California Labor Federation, Member of the United Auto Workers; Fred Fletcher, Mill Valley Vice President, California Labor Federation, Executive Secretary, American Newspaper Guild - Local 52; George Johns, San Francisco, Secretary, San Francisco Central Labor Council; Harry Hansen, Eureka Vice President, California Labor Federation, International Association of Machinists, Local 540; Hugh Allen, Redding Secretary-Treasurer, District Council Lumber & Sawmill Workers; Howard Reed, Martinez, Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Council; H. D. Lackey, Bakersfield, Executive Officer,

Building Trades Council; C. "Al" Green, Stockton, State Federation Director of Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee; C. J. Hyans, Los Angeles, Southern California Representative, California Labor Federation; Cameron Hendry, El Centro, Secretary, Imperial Valley Central Labor Council; Burnell Phillips, Riverside, Secretary-Treasurer, Riverside Central Labor Council; John S. Lyons, San Diego, Business Manager, Building Materials & Dump Truck Drivers, Local 36; Morris Collins, San Diego, Business Agent, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 567; Harry Finks, Sacramento, Vice President, California Labor Federation; Paul I. Mathews, Fresno, Secretary-Treasurer, California Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; D. F. Fugit, Pasadena, Vice Chairman, California Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Peter Remmel, Secretary-Treasurer, Orange County Central Labor Council.

Cleric Praises Labor Leaders' View of Issues

Top union officials seem to have "a deeper and more sensitive religious feeling" than business leaders, according to Dr. Kenneth W. Watson, Executive Director of the Religion and Labor Council of America.

Commenting on his first year in that post, Dr. Watson said:

"I don't mean just church-going either. I refer to the religious feeling that comes with an understanding of current domestic problems and their relation to the individual man."

Dr. Watson, former pastor of the Tujunga Community Methodist Church in Tujunga, Calif., said that harmony between the churches and the labor movement seemed strongest in the northeast and weakest in the deep south. He attributed this to what he called the "industrial maturity" New England has attained through decades of dealing with the problems of industrial workers.

Trade Bill Passed

(Continued from Page 1)

wage. This provision would fix a limit of \$61 per week. This sum could be payable for 52 weeks and for an additional 26 weeks if the worker was being retrained. The bill also provides for payment of relocation allowances to workers.

The measure, substantially the same as that passed by the House on June 28, goes to a Senate-House conference to iron out minor differences. But its final passage is virtually assured.

The smothering majority given the bill by the senators is somewhat misleading, however, since a number of the senators, prior to the final vote, voted repeatedly in favor of crippling amendments which were repeatedly defeated.

In requesting the legislation, which has been called the keystone of his program, President Kennedy called it "a bold new instrument" to open a vast market to U. S. industry and to effect a trading partnership with the European Common Market. The bill would extend the 28-year-old Reciprocal Trade Act which expired June 30 for five years to June 30, 1967.

The principal aim of the legislation is to work out effective economic arrangements with the Common Market to increase the U. S. export surplus to end the troublesome balance of payments deficit. These arrangements will be designed to provide new markets for U. S. goods and, thereby, create hundreds of thousands of more jobs.

The measure also empowers the President to eliminate duty on those items on which the United States and the Common Market account for 80% of world trade. It also enables him to raise tariffs to any level or impose quotas against a country or group of countries that impose unjustifiable and unreasonable restrictions on U. S. products.

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