

## Fact Sheet on Senate-Packing Prop. 23 Printed

A fact sheet on Proposition 23, the so-called reapportionment measure on the November 6 ballot is now available free from the State-wide Labor Committee Against Proposition 23.

The 1962 convention of the California Labor Federation overwhelmingly opposed Proposition No. 23. Apparently only one central labor council in the state is supporting it.

As the handbill points out, Proposition 23, which purports to be a measure that would correct the in-

See Order Form on Page 3

adequate representation accorded urban areas in California, would permit only 16.3% of the state's voters to elect 26 or a majority of the proposed 50-member senate.

"The Statewide Committee Against Proposition No. 23 is very much in favor of any true reapportionment proposal," Chairman Thos. L. Pitts explained, "but this is not real reapportionment and I don't see how any fair-minded person can contend that it is.

"Just compare the small minority

(Continued on Page 2)

## Physician Says Richardson's Opponent Barred Minority Group from Schools

The capability of Dr. Ralph Richardson's opponent, Max Rafferty, to cope with the responsibilities of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction has been severely questioned by a physician who had occasion to deal with the Needles School System when it was under Rafferty's administration.

## Nixon's Too Much!

Paul Taylor, ex-vice mayor of Sacramento and a former member of the State and County Central Committees and the Sacramento County Republican Assembly, late last week announced his support of Governor Edmund G. Brown and Congressman John E. Moss, both Democratic candidates for re-election.

"I can't take Nixon," Taylor said. He campaigns on innuendos and is always creating suspicion. . . . he has favored tax relief for the wealthy and the corporation. On behalf of labor he has opposed a strong minimum wage law." In contrast, Taylor noted in a lengthy statement comparing the two candidates, "Governor Brown has made an excellent record as Chief Executive . . ."



THOS. L. PITTS  
Executive  
Secretary-Treasurer

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## Pitts Repudiates Nixon Slur on Brown's Actions To Ease Plight of Unemployed

"Richard Nixon's attempt last night to set himself up as a champion of the unemployed constitutes without a doubt the most brazen bit of political hokum ever attempted in the entire political history of this nation," Thos. L. Pitts, State AFL-CIO leader declared today.

Pitts was referring to the fact that Nixon, speaking at a rally in Richmond last night, said that Governor Brown must face up to the fact that a million people a day are directly affected by unemployment. Nixon contended that 323,000 people "now out of work" are not satisfied with the actions of the State Administration on the job issue.

"The glaring gall of this man defies belief," Pitts said. "Governor Brown has an outstanding record of prompt positive action to cope with problems of unemployment in

(Continued on Page 2)

## Voters Warned Of Perils Lurking In Proposition 24

Thos. L. Pitts, state AFL-CIO leader, today warned workers throughout the state against the so-

## Poll Results Sound the Alarm

The California Poll, a non-partisan survey of public opinion, has revealed that an alarmingly high percentage of the voters of this state are apparently ignorant of the gross injustices that could result if Proposition 24 is approved. The statewide survey of a cross section of registered voters showed 66% in favor of this insidious proposal, 17% opposed and 17% undecided. These results underscore the urgency of the educative job union members must accomplish in the scant two weeks between now and election day. Pamphlets outlining the dangers inherent in Proposition 24 may be obtained from the Citizens Committee Against Proposition No. 24, 625 Market Street—Room 719 San Francisco or from Suite 917, Taft Building, 1680 North Vine Street, Hollywood 28, Calif.

called Louis Francis Amendment initiative, a proposed anti-Communist measure that appears as Propo-

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued on Page 4)

# Pitts Repudiates Nixon Slur on Brown's Actions To Ease Plight of Unemployed

(Continued from Page 1)

California. When Congress passed the Manpower Development and Training Act recently, California, thanks to Governor Brown's leadership, already had worker retraining programs in operation that were designed to dovetail into the federal measure's program.

"With Governor Brown's active support, maximum unemployment insurance benefits have been increased 37½% a week. During periods of heavy unemployment, payments of jobless benefits have been automatically extended to 39 weeks. In addition unemployment insurance payments are now made to maintain family income while the breadwinners are retraining.

"Contrast this with Nixon's record. On August 16, 1950, Nixon voted for the infamous Knowland Amendment to the Social Security Bill which weakened federal regulation of unemployment compensation laws thus allowing unfriendly state commissions to deny benefits to unemployed workers who refused to cross a picket line to take a job.

"No honest man out a job is ever satisfied with anything less than a job. Governor Brown has emphasized repeatedly during this campaign that he would not be satisfied with three, two or one percent unemployment. His goal is full employment and he is working toward it. Although unemployment is far too high, it is through Governor Brown's efforts that the California jobless rate has been brought down to 4.7% in the face of a faltering national recovery from the Eisenhower-Nixon recession. In addition fewer Californians were unemployed in September, 1962, than at any time since December, 1959.

"Compare this with Nixon's callous comments at Hot Springs, Virginia, on May 15, 1960, when he said: 'Unless unemployment goes over 4.5 million it doesn't become a significant issue in the minds of a great many people.' That's well over 5%.

"Or compare it to Nixon's comment less than a month later on June 20, 1960, when he said: 'I am a realist. I recognize that in a free economy you can't have full employment. There must be some unemployment, of course.'

"Most of the figures Nixon was juggling around in Richmond last night are figments of his own wishful thinking," Pitts declared. "For example Nixon blandly stated that his program would start with a \$50 million cut in government spending each year and that this would 'attract the \$20 billion in new business investment California needs to

meet its minimum goal of 1 million new jobs in private enterprise over the next 4 years.'

"Disregarding the fact that cuts in government spending have been singularly unsuccessful in creating new jobs, let's ask Nixon where he got his \$20 billion needed for new investment figure," Pitts suggested.

"I have a strong suspicion that it stems from a little flawed arithmetic he attempted last month when he delivered what he called a major address at the Bancroft Junior High School down south in Lakewood on September 25. In that address Nixon stated:

'It costs \$18,000 to make one industrial job; 250,000 new jobs are needed every year. By multiplying 18,000 by 250,000 we see that it costs \$4.5 billion to make the necessary new jobs.'

"These figures are patently phony," Pitts declared, "and Nixon knows it. The state needs 250,000 jobs each year, but these will not all be 'industrial' jobs. Nixon's calculations are based on this faulty assumption. Secondly, a number of industrial plants in California are already operating at considerably less than maximum production capacity and can therefore increase production and employment without any additional investment," Pitts pointed out.

Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation and a member of Governor Brown's 24-man Committee on Automation and Technological Development, noted that Nixon's claim that 44 job-producing businesses have been forced to close down or expand outside of California due inferentially to Governor Brown's Administration has already been proved by responsible authorities to be utterly spurious.

"Carl Zachrisson, head of the state's Economic Development Agency, has pointed out," Pitts said, "that Nixon's list included Armco Drainage and Metal Products and United Centrifugal Pumps as businesses that moved out of the Bay Area. Nixon inferred that they had left the state. But they haven't. One moved to Davis, the other to San Jose.

"Nixon's list also included a number of firms that have merged with larger firms and consolidated operations in fewer plants such as the Challenger Lock Company of Los Angeles and Hall-Scott Motors of Berkeley which merged with ACF-Brill Company which was bought later by another firm.

"Zachrisson explained that he couldn't take the time to check Nixon's entire list but that examination of the facts in at least four other cases 'show the same carelessness with fact' that is so obvious in the cases mentioned above," Pitts stated.

"Nixon's performance in Richmond

# Prop. 23 Fact Sheet Printed

(Continued from Page 1)

of people (16.3%) that would be permitted under Proposition 23 to elect a majority of the California state senate with the percentage of voters required to elect the majority of the state senate in Oregon (47.8%) or in Washington (33.9%).

"These figures alone make it quite evident that this so-called reapportionment scheme is nothing more than an unconscionable quest for power by a special interest clique in just one of our 58 counties," Pitts declared.

Proposition 23 would give Los Angeles County five additional senate seats and one each to Alameda, San Diego, Orange, Santa Clara and San Francisco Counties.

"The fact that one by one the boards of supervisors of the five counties outside of Los Angeles that stand to gain an additional senator under the measure have voted to oppose Proposition 23 provides further evidence of its gross inequities," Pitts asserted.

In a letter to all AFL-CIO unions and councils in the state last Friday, Pitts urged that every effort be made to secure the widest distribution possible for this handbill.

Among other thing the handbill points out that Proposition 23 will do nothing to correct the evils of the present state senate committee system and that it would weaken the present forward looking majority in the senate. In addition "passage of such a sop to reapportionment" would very likely delay passage of any real reapportionment measure for 20 to 30 years, Pitts pointed out.

Copies of the flier may be ordered in whatever quantity necessary from the Statewide Labor Committee Against Proposition No. 23, either at 995 Market Street—Room 810, San Francisco or 846 So. Union St. — Room 112, Los Angeles.

was typical of the slanderous technique he has employed in all of his campaigns with the possible exception of 1956 when he was trying to clean up an image that even he recognized was pretty soiled. It is a technique based on the premise that people will believe a big lie if it is repeated often enough.

"But I believe Nixon's constant practice of ducking questions, distorting facts and dodging real issues has been entirely too obvious to all the voters this time," Pitts concluded.

## New FEPC Booklet Cites Job Bias Curb

"Success Story," a booklet just published by the California Fair Employment Practices Commission, presents graphic proof of the strides made in eliminating discrimination on grounds of race, religious creed or ancestry in California since the legislature created the FEPC at Governor Brown's request in 1959.

Addressed principally to the youth of minority groups, the booklet aims to correct the frequently encountered text book "image" that minority workers are restricted to menial or low paid occupations. It presents 30 photographs of Negro, Mexican-American and other minority workers who now hold responsible and rewarding positions in California industry, commerce, government and professions.

It stresses the need for skilled craftsmen, clerks, salesmen, managers and professional personnel and urges the youth of today not to let the rebuffs experienced by their parents deter them from doing their best in school and going on to qualify for the career of their choice.

As FEPC Chairman John Anson Ford points out, the booklet "presents graphic evidence of the changes that have been taking place in the employment picture in recent years."

Copies may be obtained from the Education Officer, FEPC, P.O. Box 603, San Francisco 1, California.

## Wirtz States a Principle

The new U. S. Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, commented on government intervention in labor-management disputes in a recent speech stating:

"So far as collective bargaining is concerned, this means a union's not pressing a wage demand which would mean the employer's pricing himself out of a market; and it means, equally, recognition by an employer of responsibility to help provide for the human costs of replacing man by machine."

## Voters Are Warned of Hidden Perils Lurking in Proposition No. 24

(Continued from Page 1)

sition No. 24 on the November ballot.

"The Francis Amendment," Pitts declared, "is born of ignorance, and its adoption would result only in compounding the problems involved in dealing with real subversive elements."

"The Amendment is substantially the same as measures that Assemblyman Francis has submitted to previous sessions of the Legislature and which the Legislature has consistently rejected."

"Governor Brown has stated that he is 'against it in every way' and even Richard M. Nixon has opposed it on grounds that it 'may contain constitutional flaws,'" Pitts said.

Ardent supporters of the measure have repeatedly inferred that anyone who opposed it must be either unpatriotic or "soft on Communism," Pitts noted, "but such wild charges are repudiated by the fact that virtually every responsible organization in the state has announced opposition to Proposition No. 24."

The proposed amendment would repeal Section 19 of Article XX of the present State Constitution. This section at present prohibits subversive persons or groups from holding public office or public employment of any kind at any level in the state and makes them ineligible for exemption from any tax imposed by the state or any of its political subdivisions.

The present constitutional law also specifically includes personnel at the University of California or personnel with any "county, city,

district, political subdivision, authority, board, bureau, commission or other public agency of this state."

Instead of this present law, Proposition No. 24 would substitute a law that would give "any court, officer, board, commission, agency, or other body of the United States Government" the power to label an organization a Communist-action or Communist front organization.

"Such a blunderbuss approach," Pitts declared, "would plant the power to label, discredit, muzzle and ostracize any honest minority organization in any community in the hands of too many people without sufficient competence to make a judgment."

"Moreover, the Francis Amendment provides no safeguards and sets up no procedure to be followed in conducting such hearings or investigations. Nor does it provide any procedure for appeal by an organization so labeled or any procedure for review of the determinations made by any of the thousands of people the measure would empower to make them."

"In short, it is a measure that would do just what the Communists are trying to do to us: Sow seeds of suspicion, distrust and fear in every community in the state."

"If carried to its logical extreme," Pitts noted, "a paranoid, small town postmaster could designate the California P-TA a subversive organization and nearly every teacher in the state would be in peril of losing their jobs, and the teachers as well as the parents would be threatened with the loss of any veterans property tax exemption they had received."

"The Francis Amendment initiative," Pitts declared, "is strictly a half-baked headache. No fair-minded person who understands its ramifications would want to vote for it. But, it's just possible that the perils the measure contains will slip by the unwary voter. This must not happen. Proposition No. 24 must be defeated."

For prompt, accurate shipment, please **PRINT** or **TYPE** the following mailing label. Indicate quantity desired.

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Number of Prop. No. 23 Fliers desired \_\_\_\_\_

## Physician Says Richardson's Opponent Barred Minority Group from Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

to general education and those who cannot use it should not drain education's limited resources.

"Special teaching for the emotionally and mentally handicapped was not made available except as was mandatory under state law and special education for the physically handicapped was extremely limited," the doctor declared.

"We need Richardson's concept of education's responsibility to help prepare this group of our fellow beings for their adult life," Dr. Rudin concluded.

In addition to this warm endorsement, Dr. Richardson's campaign received three other substantial boosts last week.

The first came from a group perhaps best able to judge the capabilities of his opponent, the La Canada Teachers Association, which is composed of teachers who worked under Richardson's opponent, Superintendent Max Rafferty. In a secret mail vote the teachers favored Dr. Richardson by a 3 to 1 margin.

The second came last Friday, when 9 of the 10 members of the State Board of Education shattered a long standing precedent of keeping their views to themselves and endorsed Dr. Richardson. At the same time the Board members criticized Rafferty as a man given "to extremism and contradictions."

The Board members statement said: "Believing that the future of our children is the future of the country, we feel compelled to support the man who is proposing a solution to our educational problems through a well outlined program of hard constructive work."

The statement asserted that Dr. Richardson's opponent is "so given to extremism and contradiction that it is not possible for the thoughtful man to ascertain what he really believes or to what educational programs he is committed."

In addition, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president emeritus of the University of California also endorsed Dr. Richardson, stating that he had carefully considered the two candidates and had decided in

favor of Dr. Richardson for the following reasons:

1.—Established record as a teacher and an administrator at levels ranging from the public schools to university and to the presidency of the Los Angeles City Board of Education.

2.—Experience in curriculum development, text book selection and the preparation of teachers.

3.—Recognition of education—not indoctrination—as the responsibility of the public schools.

4.—Advocacy of curricula at all levels of education to meet the demands of the space age, and ability to excite both parents and teachers to strive toward this goal.

5.—Freedom from subservience to any educational bureaucracy or ideology.

In response, Dr. Richardson said:

"To have the approval of such an eminent educator as Dr. Sproul is most gratifying. I shall do my best to warrant the confidence he has placed in me."

## Nixon Tries to Play Both Ends Against The Middle in Double Talk on FEPC

Speaking in Los Angeles recently, Richard M. Nixon again demonstrated that he lacked either a basic understanding of employment discrimination problems or that he had no sympathy for them.

As a candidate for this state's highest office he attempted to play both ends against the middle. To appear to be in favor of fair employment practices, he proposed as a solution for employment discrimination the appointment of what he called "a blue ribbon commission" to take precedence over the state's FEPC.

But without batting an eye Nixon turned around and explained that his "blue ribbon commission" would consist of a voluntary agency of "business, labor and education" leaders that would seek "vol-

## CSA Issues Three Folders for Unions

The AFL-CIO Community Service Activities (CSA) has just issued three new folders of interest to union members.

The first, "The Aging and the Community," outlines the CSA programs designed to help meet the needs of retired workers and those about to retire. Single copies cost 15c. Bulk orders are \$12 per hundred.

The second, "Consult Before You Contribute," provides a check list of 11 suggested standards for AFL-CIO affiliates to consider before pledging support to the various health and welfare agencies. Cost per copy is 3c and bulk orders of 100 are \$2.50.

"Labor-Red Cross—Partners in Community Service," the third folder, details the services provided by the Red Cross and is intended to encourage AFL-CIO participation in developing them. Copies cost 2c or \$1.50 per hundred.

untary" action against job discrimination.

This in effect means that Nixon favors more lip service and less enforcement of fair employment practices since his proposal would take the teeth out of the Fair Employment Practices Commission established under the aegis of Governor Brown.

Since it began fighting job discrimination in September, 1959, California's FEPC has handled almost 1,800 cases. More than 35 per cent of these cases have resulted in corrective action being taken.

Nixon's lip service to fair employment practices is further demonstrated by his own vote against an effective national FEPC, one with enforcement powers, (the McConnell Amendment to HR 4453) on February 22, 1950.

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