

## Analysis of Vote Results Pinpoints Brown's Strength

Governor Edmund G. Brown chalked up his heaviest pluralities in the San Francisco Bay Area and in the Counties comprising the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley areas, an analysis of the November 6 general election results has revealed.

These three regions provided the governor with 277,349 or more than 87% of the 314,931 vote plurality by which he vanquished Richard M. Nixon, according to Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

On a statewide basis, Governor Brown, with 59.5% of the state's voters registered as Democrats, polled 52.7% of the vote.

The fact that some 78.5% of the state's registered voters trooped to the polls on November 6, an unusually high percentage for an off year election, heightened the finality of Nixon's defeat and demonstrated again that candidates backed principally by special interest forces have little hope of winning if voters are adequately informed and turn out in force, Pitts said.

The Federation's analysis divided  
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## Congress Gets Data on NAM Attempt to Brainwash Public on Anti-Labor Law

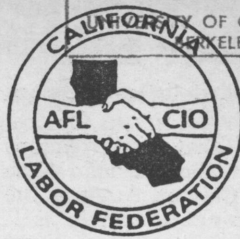
Reprints of a speech baring the full details of the erstwhile secret National Association of Manufacturers blueprint to destroy unions, which was delivered in the U.S. House of Representatives on October 10, 1962, by Congressman Roland V. Libonati of Illinois, were dispatched last week to all AFL-CIO unions and labor councils in the state.

## State's Jobless Rate at 4.6%

California's unemployment rate dropped to 4.6% in October, traditionally the low month for unemployment in this state, according to Irving Perluss, Director of the Department of Employment.

The rate, indicating that 312,000 of the state's 6,797,000 civilian labor force were jobless last month, is not seasonally adjusted but is identical with the unadjusted rate of unemployment nationally.

The state jobless rate in September was 4.7%. In October, a year  
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THOS. L. PITTS  
Executive  
Secretary-Treasurer

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## Executive Council To Open 3-Day Meet On Legislative Program on Nov. 29

A three-day meeting of the Executive Council of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, is set to start November 29 in Hollywood to put the finishing touches on the legislative program the Federation will seek during the 1963 session of the California Legislature.

In announcing the meeting, Thos. L. Pitts, the Federation's secretary-treasurer, explained that organized labor's program results from legislative resolutions and statements of policy approved by delegates to the Federation's biennial convention held in Long Beach last August.

"Many of the resolutions giving rise to this program originated at the local level out of specific problems confronting many of the 1.4 million union men and women in our state. They range from proposals to improve the welfare and  
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## McDevitt Hails Election Results; Asks Start on '64

National COPE Director James L. McDevitt this week praised and thanked state and local union COPEs and all COPE workers for "a tremendous election effort which produced over-all good results in the face of long odds."

"From start to finish," McDevitt said, "COPE people everywhere put their shoulders to the wheel and did what had to be done."

"We had to get people registered in record numbers, and we did."

"We had to get out a record off-year vote, and we did."

"We had to beat tradition, and we did," McDevitt said, referring to the pattern which has seen the "out" party gain an average of 46 House seats in the last six off-year elections.

McDevitt urged COPE groups and COPE workers "not to let up on the reins between now and 1964."

"Perhaps the most important consequence of the 1962 elections is the promise it holds that in two years we will be able to elect a truly liberal Congress," he said.

"To do this, we must work hard, not waiting for 1964, but beginning now."

The outcome of last week's voting shows a clear gain of four seats in the Senate and a likely six in the House, McDevitt pointed out, adding, "This could very well pave the way for Congress  
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# Congress Gets Data on NAM Attempt To Brainwash Public on Anti-Labor Law

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gressman Libonati explained to his colleagues that "one of our most diligent and conscientious group of businessmen, on matters of legislation, have embarked on a foraging expedition to destroy the integral unit organizations representing union labor by unconscionable and un-American practices in using accentuated forms of propaganda to influence the public mind against the labor unions methods used in procuring labor's share in the profit returns of industry.

"It has been called to my attention that industrial leaders have already embarked on a preliminary plan to brainwash the public, first in order to stimulate support for the passage of bills in Congress that will in effect destroy the freedom of union activity in the labor movement and curb the operation of union organizations . . . The anti-trust laws are considered to be the answer to this accomplishment. Several bills have been introduced in this session to place labor under the anti-trust laws. Labor organizations under this type of control will succumb to death by strangulation. The groundwork to prepare the public mind has already been laid — various unique methods of public propaganda, the use of radio, television, magazines, and the press are prejudicing the cause of labor, as against public interest.

"All of the hidden persuaders so effectively used to get us to buy soaps and cigarettes will be marshaled in this program. The plan, thoroughly detailed in secret instructions, calls for the use of sympathetic journalists who will cooperate.

"It calls for sponsored TV special shows which will invade the homes of America in the guise of objective portrayal.

"It calls for carefully conducted studies by panels of distinguished persons to arrive at a predetermined set of facts . . .

"It calls for the heavy indoctrination of the teaching profession, which is recognized as a 'major opinion molding agency.'

"It calls for a special essay contest, not on anything wholesome or patriotic, but on 'What Union Monopoly Power Means to America' which would send the high school kids of the country scurrying to find examples with which to bolster their attempts to win this competitive contest and thus prove the thesis which the NAM seeks to prove.

"It calls for a 'concerted effort to win the clergy' to the need for punitive legislation."

The Illinois Congressman repudiated the NAM's idea that business anti-trust

laws should be applied to labor unions saying:

"The suggestion that labor unions should be subject to the Sherman Anti-trust Act and the Clayton Act has the vice of seeming simple. Plausible as it may sound, it turns back upon three centuries of the struggle of working men to bargain collectively. Any student of the labor movement knows that the greatest obstacle that the labor unions had to overcome was that their collective action fell under common law penalty for boycott.

"It was only where the law has matured to recognize the legality of collective bargaining that the felt necessity of the working man could be realized by matching the joint activities of the men against the economic strength of capital.

"None but the nearsighted will deny that there have been abuses in the labor movement, just as there were abuses when capital enjoyed a totality of economic strength. However to place collective bargaining under the restrictions of the Sherman Act, would be to destroy all of the legitimate gains of labor, without the compensatory benefits to labor. The cure for the ills of labor and management must be found within the leadership of labor and of management. If labor may not organize, collectively, except under the threat of prosecution under the Sherman Act, then you would reduce the unions to a mere social study group. The only hope for labor then will be to secure coercive action through the government. We will then degenerate into an economic society where the Congress must set the prices of labor, the prices of materials and the prices of goods.

"I submit . . ." Libonati declared, "that it is rather not advancing our country, its economy and its people but would put us in the economic status of Poland and Yugoslavia."

The existence of this clandestine NAM plot was first reported in the September 7 News Letter and further elaborated in the News Letter dated October 12, Pitts noted.

"By devising and underwriting this insidious campaign the guiding lights of the NAM demonstrate their complete contempt not only for fair play and free collective bargaining but for the intelligence and deep sense of the decency and dignity of human labor harbored by The American people," the State AFL-CIO leader declared.

"To repel and defeat the attack now launched by the NAM against unions throughout our nation requires an alert, vigilant and well informed union membership. I appeal to all union officials and union members alike to help in every way possible in this task," Pitts added.

# Fed. Exec. Council Meet Set Nov. 29 On Legislation

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economic conditions of farm laborers in California through a wide assortment of problems vitally affecting the general welfare of all Californians," Pitts said.

"The final job of translating resolutions into specific legislative proposals rests with the Executive Council. I am confident that we will develop a labor program for presentation to the Legislature when it convenes on January 7, 1963, that will have the best interests of the general welfare of the people of this state at its heart," Pitts declared.

"The fact that the voters of this state gave overwhelming support to candidates endorsed by the California Labor Council on Political Education in last Tuesday's general election, demonstrates the community of interests that unites the aims of the general voter and organized labor.

"It also serves as a clear mandate to Governor Brown and the legislators for prompt and effective action on a wide range of pressing state problems," Pitts added.

Of the 100 state legislative offices filled by balloting Tuesday, COPE-endorsed candidates were victorious in more than 76 percent of the races in which endorsements were made, the state AFL-CIO leader reported.

"With both houses of the State Legislature strongly controlled by forward-looking lawmakers, I have high hopes that the 1963 Legislature will, under Governor Brown's bold leadership, prove to be one of the most beneficial and productive legislatures in the history of this state," Pitts said.

The 36-member Executive Council will meet at 10:00 a.m. in the Redwood Room of the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel on Thursday, November 29. In addition to Pitts, the Council consists of the Federation's President Albin J. Gruhn, and the Federation's 34 vice presidents.

The Federation's legislative committee met in San Francisco last month and developed its recommendations to the Executive Council on the implementation of the legislative resolutions adopted by the delegates to the Long Beach convention.

## JFK's Public Works Speedup May Aid 13 Calif. Counties Hit by Joblessness

Thirteen California counties beset by persistent unemployment or underemployment have an opportunity today to qualify for some of the \$400 million appropriated by Congress last month for a public works acceleration program if county officials act swiftly.

The program, part of President Kennedy's \$900 million Public Works Bill passed in the closing days of the 87th Congress which labor officials estimated could create 300,000 new jobs, aims to provide employment opportunities as swiftly as possible in areas of greatest need throughout the nation.

To date a total of 144 areas have been designated as eligible to participate in the program by the Secretary of Labor on the basis of having substantial unemployment. An additional 973 areas have been declared eligible as redevelopment areas under the Area Redevelopment Act by the Secretary of Commerce.

The Public Works Acceleration Act gives the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce responsibility to determine which areas are eligible.

The thirteen California counties designated by the U. S. Department of Commerce as eligible for assistance under the program are Del Norte, Fresno, Humboldt, Lassen, Mendocino, Plumas, San Benito, San Diego, San Joaquin, Sierra, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, and Trinity.

In a letter to health officers, hospital officials, and representatives of voluntary health and community organizations, Gordon R. Cumming, Chief of the Bureau of Hospitals of the State Depart-

ment of Public Health, pointed out that a portion of these funds has been allocated for the construction of hospitals and related health facilities through the U.S. Public Health Service.

The State Department of Health will act as the receiving agent for all applications involving such facilities, Cumming said.

Three projects — two in Fresno County and one in Yreka — have already been approved. These are: St. Agnes Hospital, Fresno, \$136,935; Valley Children's Hospital, Fresno, \$888,590; and Siskiyou County Hospital, Yreka, \$140,686.

The deadline for the second submission of applications for the Public Health Service Projects will be November 27, 1962. Another submission date may be established in 1963.

Projects eligible for funds under the public works program include airports, highways, hospitals, and water pollution control and community facilities. School construction is excluded.

The Federal government will provide 50% of the cost of projects authorized under the program in most cases and 75% in the case of communities that cannot afford to pay half.

In general, areas eligible for aid under the 1961 Depressed Areas Act and communities having 6% or more unemployment in nine of the past twelve months may qualify to participate.

Applications involving public health service projects must fulfill the following requirements to be considered:

1. The project must meet all federal Hill-Burton construction standards and must be in conformance with the 1962 California State Plan.

2. Applicants must be non-profit organizations or government subdivisions.

3. The project must initiate or accelerate construction. Applications submitted by November 27, 1962, must be out for bid by February 1, 1963, and construction must be started by March 15, 1963.

4. Construction must be capable of being substantially completed (51%) within one year after initiation of construction.

5. Working drawings and specifications that comply with the requirements of public health service regulations must be complete and available.

Cumming urged anyone desiring to meet the November 27 filing deadline to contact his office immediately because the processing of such applications requires the development of information that may take several days to compile.

## McDevitt Hails Election Results; Asks Start on '64

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sional acceptance of essential liberal programs which were entombed by the 87th Congress."

The COPE Director cited several victories as "particularly satisfying" in that they replaced conservative incumbents with liberal challengers. Among them were Birch Bayh over Sen. Homer Capehart (Ind.), Gaylord Nelson over Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), George McGovern over Sen. Joseph Bottum (S.D.), Ronald Cameron and Everett Buckhalter over John Birchite Reps. John Rousselot and Edgar Hiestand (Calif.), Donald Fraser over Rep. Walter Judd (Minn.), Robert Secrest over Rep. Tom Moorehead (Ohio), medicare supporter Richard Fulton over Rep. J. Carlton Loser (Tenn.).

As a result of the election, the Senate now stands 68-32 in favor of the Democrats, the House 259-176. In the 87th Congress, the spread was 64-36 in the Senate, 263-174 in the House.

McDevitt said the apparent loss in the House is "on paper only, because several House seats held by Dixiecrats were won by liberals in primaries earlier this year. Thus, we can actually see a net gain of five or six seats on the basis of last week's elections."

Included among major primary victories were those of Charles Weltner over ultra-conservative Rep. James C. Davis (Ga.), Gillis Long over Rep. Harold McSween (La.), and former Sen. Claude Pepper's successful campaign in a new Florida district.

## State's Jobless Rate at 4.6%

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ago, it was 5.3%. The new October figure reflects a decrease in the ranks of the jobless of 11,000 from September and 41,000 from October of last year, despite an increase of 170,000 in the state's labor force.

Total employment declined 58,000 between September and October due largely to a sharp seasonal contraction in agriculture, according to Margaret R. O'Grady, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations.

Despite the decline, however, the number of persons in California with jobs set a new October record of 6,485,000, reflecting a rise of 211,000 or 3.4% from October, 1961.

## Cal-Vet Interest Rate Cut to 3¾%

The clouds that brought the storms that raked California a few weeks ago apparently had a silver lining in them, at least for California veterans who purchased farms and homes through the "Cal-Vet" program.

A cut in the interest rate on Cal-Vet mortgages from 4% to 3¾% effective November 1, 1962, has been announced by Joseph Farber, Director of Veterans' Affairs.

Cal-Vet contract holders whose homes suffered damage in the recent storm will get immediate attention and most losses should be covered by insurance, Farber added.

Veterans who had to seek additional financing because the value of their property exceeded former limits now may apply for a second mortgage under Cal-Vet for the difference between the earlier value limit and the present limit of \$15,000.

## Labor Dept. Acts On Ouster Rules, Pension Bonding

The U. S. Labor Department this week proposed additional regulations to implement the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act and issued a clarification of a provision of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

In accordance with Sections 401 (h) and (i) of the L-MR&D Act, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz proposed a regulation to set up procedures to remove from office local union officials found guilty of serious misconduct. The regulation would establish minimum standards and procedures to determine whether a local union's constitution and by-laws include adequate provision for such removals.

The Act empowers the Secretary of Labor to hold a hearing to determine if a local union's procedures are inadequate. If he finds them inadequate, the secretary may file a complaint in a federal district court asking the court to order the union to hold a hearing and conduct a secret ballot by the membership on the question of whether the officer charged with misconduct should be removed. Copies of the proposed regulation, which was published in the November 7 Federal Register, may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor-Management reports.

Wirtz also proposed a "conflict of interest" reporting form for labor union officers and employees required to file information with the Labor Department under the L-MR&D Act.

Section 202 (A) of the act requires a union officer or employee to file an annual report for the individual's preceding fiscal year if, among other things;

1—He receives anything of monetary value from an employer whose employees his labor organization represents or is actively seeking to represent.

2—He receives anything of monetary value from a person who, under certain circumstances acts as a labor relations consultant for an employer.

3—He has holdings in or profits in a monetary way from a business that has financial transactions with his labor organization.

Copies of the form may be obtained

## County by County Analysis of Election Results Pinpoints Brown's Strength

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the state's 58 counties into seven regional groups. These were the 7 Bay Area Counties; the 10 Sacramento Valley Counties; the 8 San Joaquin Valley Counties; the 8 Southern California Counties; the 15 Mountain Counties; the 6 North Coast Counties; and the 4 Central Coast Counties.

On this basis, Governor Brown's plurality was obtained as follows:

### Douthit Takes Over Apprentice Post

John T. Douthit has been installed as Regional Director of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, succeeding Bron Mathis, who retired last week following 20 years in the post.

Douthit, formerly a top official with the apprenticeship program in Phoenix, Ariz. called attention to the recently enacted Manpower Development and Training Act, the new federal-state program to train workers, and said his agency would step up and expand its efforts to reduce joblessness by helping Americans acquire the skills they need to get work.

from the Department of Labor in Washington.

In connection with pension plans, the department issued an interpretation of a provision of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act concerning the use of agents, brokers and surety companies to obtain bonds required by the Act.

The Act, as amended in 1962, requires administrators, officers and employers who handle funds or other property of welfare and pension plans subject to the Act to be bonded.

James J. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of Labor, clarified Section 13 (c) of the Act by explaining that brokers or surety companies are not precluded from getting a bond or serving as the surety because they have previously supplied benefit plan services to a plan either directly or through affiliates as long as no other "party in interest," such as an officer of the plan, has any significant control or financial interest in such broker or surety.

| Region              | Composite %<br>Vote for Brown | Brown<br>Plurality |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bay Area            | 56.4                          | 179,355            |
| Sacramento          | 55.2                          | 57,473             |
| San Joaquin         | 55.8                          | 40,521             |
| Southern California | 48.3                          | 25,089             |
| Mountain            | 54.7                          | 12,716             |
| Central Coast       | 48.9                          | —4,398             |
| North Coast         | 51.2                          | 4,122              |

Total 314,931

On a county by county basis, the election results indicate that a number of Republicans jumped party lines to vote for Brown. This is substantiated by the fact that in four Northern California counties—San Francisco, Marin, Plumas and Sierra—the percentage of the total vote that went to Governor Brown exceeded the percentage of Democrats registered in those counties.

In an additional 16 counties the vote for Brown was within 3% of the percentage of Democratic voters registered, indicating the probability of a considerable Republican vote for Brown. These 16 counties were: Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Modoc, Trinity, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Santa Barbara, Sacramento, Yolo, Shasta, Siskiyou, San Luis Obispo, and Napa. In Santa Barbara, however, Democrats held only 49.1% of the voters registered and although 48% of that county's total vote went to Governor Brown the county as a whole scored a 2,471 vote plurality for Nixon.

Los Angeles County, encompassing some 38% of the State's population with 57.3% of its voters registered Democrats, delivered 52.6% of its vote to Governor Brown to give him a plurality there of 115,409.

San Francisco, with less than 5% of the state's population and 62.8% of its voters registered as Democrats, threw 63% of its vote to the Governor to give him a plurality of 70,450. Other counties that rolled up pluralities of more than 10,000 votes for Governor Brown were:

| County       | Brown Plurality |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Alameda      | 61,244          |
| Sacramento   | 43,601          |
| Contra Costa | 20,476          |
| Solano       | 12,210          |

Governor Brown carried 38 of the state's 58 counties. Of the 20 counties that Nixon carried only two provided him with a plurality in excess of 10,000 votes. These were Orange and San Diego Counties where Nixon scored pluralities of 52,063 and 44,937 respectively. Twelve of the remaining 18 counties carried by Nixon fell into his column by less than 1,000 votes.

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