

Unemployment at '62 Peak Again; State Rate Up Too

Unemployment rose sharply in November not only in the nation as a whole but in California particularly.

Nationally the unemployment rate jumped back up to the year's high of 5.8% (seasonally adjusted) in November, reflecting an increase of about 350,000 and indicating a total of 3.8 million people unemployed.

This is the fourth month in 1962 in which the jobless rate has been at 5.8%, meaning that 58 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking work and could not find it. The other months in which this jobless rate prevailed were January, August and September.

The Labor Department attributed the unemployment increase to a sharp rise in the number of male teenagers who are seeking and cannot find jobs. In October the national jobless rate was 5.5%.

Unemployment in California also took a steep hike in November, climbing to 5.5% of the labor force, an increase of almost one full percentage point from the October rate of 4.6% but below the 6.0% rate of November, 1961. (California figures are not seasonally adjusted and therefore cannot be compared with the seasonally adjusted national figures.)

Numerically this indicated 367,000 persons unemployed in the state in November compared with 312,000 in October and 392,000 in November,

(Continued on Page 3)

Six San Diego Area Inns Placed On Fed's 'We Don't Patronize' List by Exec. Council

All affiliated organizations of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, have been notified that a half-dozen motels and restaurants in the San Diego area have been placed on organized labor's official "We Don't Patronize" list by action of the Federation's executive council.

In a letter to all affiliates last week, Thos. L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer, explained that major drives are underway to organize the following non-union establishments and urged all union members and their friends and acquaintances to refuse to patronize them "when they travel to San Diego on con-



THOS. L. PITTS
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Weekly News Letter

Vol. 4 — No. 47
Dec. 14, 1962

Published by California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO



Pitts Hails State High Court's Ruling on 'Adverse Selection' as Workers' Victory

In a unanimous decision, the California Supreme Court this Wednesday upheld regulations adopted by the Director of the Department of Employment to prevent private insurance carriers from electing to cover only the best risks under the state's unemployment compensation for disability program and leaving the worst risks to the state disability fund.

The decision was hailed by Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO as "a major victory for all of the workers of this state who contribute 1 percent of their taxable earnings to finance the disability program."

"The unanimity of the court's decision," Pitts added, "underscores the emptiness of the insurance carrier's contention that the regulations adopted by Director of Employment Irving H. Perluss were either arbitrary or capricious."

Under 1961 legislation, sponsored by the Federation and signed into law by Governor Brown, the Department was directed to develop regulations to prevent the

(Continued on Page 2)

Civil Rights Parley Draws a Bead On Bias in Housing

The primary target for 1963 is racial discrimination in housing—any kind of housing.

This is what representatives from some 80 human relations groups throughout the state decided last weekend in Fresno at a conference called by the California Committee For Fair Practices (CCFP) to coordinate efforts in behalf of forward looking civil rights legislation in the 1963 session of the state legislature.

William Becker, CCFP secretary, said the conference decided to concentrate on winning passage of a law to bar discrimination in privately financed as well as public housing and to give the Fair Employment Practices Commission the power to enforce the law.

Similar Fair Housing legislation in 1961 was killed by a Senate committee after winning approval in the assembly. The reorganization of senate committees as a result of the November General Election may improve the possibility of the passage of such legislation in 1963.

Just last month President Kennedy signed an executive order prohibiting racial discrimination in any federally financed or federally assisted housing, and efforts are reportedly afoot on the federal level to extend this protection to conventionally financed housing as well.

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued on Page 3)

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(Continued from Page 1)

selection by private carriers of "cream risks" adverse to the state fund.

"The carriers," Pitts said, "have been desperately trying to flout the will of the legislature and to block the application of regulations on adverse selection."

Last May Pitts took the issue to court after the Cal-Western Life Insurance Company obtained an injunction prohibiting enforcement of the Department's regulations. On May 11, he filed a petition for a hearing by the Supreme Court to enforce the regulations. On July 3, the Supreme Court issued an alternative writ of mandamus, staying the preliminary injunction obtained by the private carriers from a Sacramento Superior Court, and ordered the Department of Employment to proceed with immediate enforcement of the regulations.

Another legal maneuver by the private carriers to modify the Supreme Court's order was rejected July 18 and a further hearing on the case was held August 28, 1962. Today's decision is the final ruling in the long drawn out case.

In the 40-page unanimous decision written by Associate Justice Matthew O. Tobriner, the court noted that Pitts maintained "that if substantial adverse selection by

the private insurance companies did not terminate on January 1, 1963 the State Disability Fund would suffer additional losses of several million dollars, and, unless the legislature increased the mandatory statutory contributions required by workers the fund would be unable to pay benefits in April, 1965."

In summarizing its decision the court said:

"We cannot say the Director's method of prohibiting adverse selection by the insurers is arbitrary or capricious. As one of the insurer's counsel stated, 'it has certainly been true that the private carriers as they dropped from 52 percent of the total business to 29 percent at the end of 1960 skimmed the cream by dropping their worst risks.' The director adopted regulations reasonably designed to prevent the skimming of the cream. We are neither capable of compounding an alternative nor, if we could, are we called upon to substitute our less skilled judgment for that of the director."

In accordance with the Legislature's mandate, the regulations adopted by the Department prohibit adverse selection based on such factors as wages, sex and age. Selection of "cream risks" based on these factors forces the state disability fund to carry the less desirable risks at the same premium the private carriers receive for the prime risks.

"In effect," Pitts commented, "the court's decision finds the private carriers guilty of pursuing a policy of risk selection that permitted them to feed at the public trough at the expense of workers who finance the program."

Pitts pointed out that "our UCD program is unique in its provisions for combining the best of what private insurance has to offer in a state program based on the contributions workers make toward the program on their taxable earnings. If the UCD program is to be continued on a sound footing, it is necessary that the participation of the private insurance carriers be on the basis of their claimed competitive efficiency."

The essence of the Supreme Court's decision today is in agreement with Pitts' statement.

Poll Conducted On School Plan For 'Disadvantaged'

Senator "J." Eugene McAteer (Dem., S.F.) reported this week that he has polled more than 100 key educators throughout California to learn their ideas for his new "educational frontier" Compensatory Education bill.

The McAteer education bill is due to be introduced to the Legislature when it opens in January. The proposed bill would set up several pilot compensatory education projects in school districts throughout California.

Compensatory education is aimed at helping "disadvantaged children" or the "culturally deprived" in urban and rural areas. The educational problem is most common in urban "ghettos."

"Passage of this legislation calls for a carefully framed bill," said Senator McAteer. "In order to devise a bill best aimed at meeting actual needs, I am requesting the advice of people closely concerned with the problem of education."

"It is a basic way of attacking California's critical school drop-out problem, since it emphasizes smaller classes, reading skill, and school-community contact."

"Some districts are challenged to help children of poor city families, while others must work with children facing a language barrier," he explained.

ILPA Plans Drive To Aid Consumers

A concentrated drive to help protect the consumer is being launched by the International Labor Press Association.

The campaign, approved in a resolution adopted at the recent ILPA convention in Cleveland, calls for the widespread publication of consumer information, including a special one-month drive to dramatize the importance and utility of this information to consumers throughout the nation.

Among other actions, the ILPA convention:

—Authorized the executive council to initiate a long range program of research into the effectiveness of the labor press both on the international and the local level.

—Recommended ILPA sponsorship of a survey and analysis of the extent to which television and radio are being used as media in labor journalism.

Ban On Outside Pickets is Ruled Unconstitutional

A Virginia law barring union members from picketing unless they are employees of the firm involved has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

In so doing, the court reversed a lower court opinion that Virginia, a right-to-work state, could bar "outsiders" from picketing.

The case involved four representatives of the Ladies Garment Workers Union who were accused of violating state law by taking part in picketing activities during a 1960 strike at the Radford, Va., plant of the Kenrose Manufacturing Company. They were not company employees but were aiding employees on strike.

The union maintained that the state law interfered with the rights of free speech and assembly and made federal law inferior to state law. The Supreme Court agreed with the union.

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(Continued from page 1)

In a letter to the Mayor and members of the City Council of San Diego, John W. Quimby, secretary-treasurer of the San Diego Central Labor Council, pointed out that the Bahia Motor Hotel and Restaurant and the Islandia Hotel and Restaurant are both located on city property in San Diego's Mission Bay vacation land.

Quimby called the city officials' attention to the fact that the Mission Bay properties were dedicated to the people of San Diego at an elaborate Labor Day dedication program little more than a decade ago and on that occasion William Green, then president of the American Federation of Labor delivered his Labor Day address on a coast-to-coast network from Mission Bay.

Now, ironically, Quimby pointed out, portions of these lands that were dedicated to the community have been leased to private interests "dedicated to personal gain in utter disregard to the best interests of the people of San Diego." They do this by undercutting the wage standards and exploiting Mexican labor, Quimby added.

Although the city of San Diego

Parley Draws Bead On Bias in Housing

(Continued from page 1)

The conference, which drew an attendance of 118 delegates, also supported legislative action to curb de facto school segregation by banning discriminatory gerrymandering of school districts and giving the state's commission on discrimination in the hiring of teachers the authority to implement the State Board of Education's policy against de facto segregation.

The delegates also endorsed a proposal for legislation to outlaw discrimination in business and professional groups by requiring the revocation of the state licenses of any business or professional group that persists in refusing to eliminate discriminatory practices in membership or the rendering of services.

Proposals to supplement federal housing programs with state programs for middle and low income families also won the support of the CCFP delegates.

is obligated by its charter to pay its employees prevailing wages, the leases the city granted to the two establishments mentioned, made no mention of a prevailing wages concept.

The San Diego Labor Council has asked that the city attorney undertake whatever legal redress is available to curb "such irresponsible behaviour by lessees of city property," noting "that any lessee should be bound and governed by the same sound standards that the city must adhere to."

In addition to the rigorous protest by the San Diego Central Labor Council, N. Bert Fisher, the owner of the U. S. Grant Hotel which operates under a union contract, sent a letter to Mayor Dail objecting to the fact that a number of "similar enterprises occupying public land on Mission Bay" do not pay adequate salaries to their employees "as we in similar businesses do on private land."

Study Cites Double Standard of Pay

The existence of a double standard of pay for men and women in industry is substantiated in a study recently released by Assistant Secretary of Labor, Esther Peterson, Director of the Women's Bureau.

The study, titled "Economic Indicators Relating to Equal Pay," reports on the findings of a five-city survey of job hiring orders received by employment offices. The survey found that for a specific job opening employers offered different wages for men and women in a wide variety of occupations, including skilled and unskilled jobs ranging from auditor, accounting supervisor, bookkeeper, clerk and typist, to counter worker and dishwasher.

Two private surveys that show how employers view their own pay practices are also cited in the pamphlet. In one, employers were asked if they had a double standard pay scale for male and female office workers. Of 99 per cent responding, 33 per cent answered "yes" and 66 per cent answered "no." The second survey asked employers whether they always pay women the same salary as men for work in the same positions. Sixty-five per cent indicated they "al-

Unemployment at '62 Peak Again

(Continued from page 1)

1961, according to Irving H. Perluss, State Director of Employment.

Perluss said the increase in unemployment since October was about in line with seasonal expectations and noted that a relatively large increase in unemployment has accompanied the contraction of employment in every postwar year. Compared with November, 1961, unemployment has decreased by 25,000.

The state's civilian labor force was 6,730,000 in November, indicating an increase of 2.5 per cent from November 1961 when the labor force totaled 6,564,000.

Although the total civilian employment in California set a record at 6,363,000, it was 117,000 below the total for the previous month, according to Margaret R. O'Grady, Director of Industrial Relations. Between November, 1961, and November, 1962, however, employment rose 191,000 or 3.1 per cent.

On the national level, Dr. Seymour Wolfbein, Labor Department Manpower expert, pointed out that the nation was beginning its sixth straight year of 5 per cent or higher unemployment, with the exception of February, 1960, when the jobless rate dropped to 4.8 per cent.

"What this shows is that while employment is remaining relatively high, you are not witnessing any impact on the unemployment side," Wolfbein commented.

Total employment for the nation dropped 900,000 in November to 68,000,000. The decrease was attributed to seasonal cutbacks in outdoor activities.

The nation's labor force totaled 74.5 million in November, an increase of 600,000 since November, 1961. This is far below the 1 to 1.2 million increase in the labor force that had been expected on the basis of population increases and new job seekers coming of age.

The number of long term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—stood at 900,000 persons, unchanged from October, and about 300,000 below a year ago. Of these, about 400,000 have been jobless six months or more.

The latest tally of long-term jobless is double the total of 437,000 in November, 1956, two recessions ago, and five times greater than the low of 162,000 reported in November, 1952, when unemployment registered its postwar low for November at 2.8 per cent.

ways" pay the same, 13 per cent indicated they sometimes pay the same and not one stated that they never pay the same.

The pamphlet also notes that, according to the Bureau of Census, the median wage or salary income in 1960 was \$3,293 for women and \$5,417 for men. These differences, the study asserted, stemmed from a variety of factors including wage differentials based on sex.

Labor Councils Back ICFTU Demand For UN Probe of Anti-Semitism in USSR

A demand for a full investigation of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union which was initiated by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) last month has won the support of a number of Northern California Central Labor Councils.

In furnishing the UN with evidence that discrimination against Jews is

'Safety Guide For Unions' Designed To Curb Accidents

"Safety Guide for Unions," the first comprehensive book on accident prevention for labor organization personnel, has just been published by the National Safety Council.

The result of six year's work, this 240-page book contains a wealth of material to promote both on- and off-the-job safety. It was developed and approved by union safety and occupational health specialists and is written in an engaging, non-technical style. It is intended to appeal to all levels of union personnel.

Among the 18 chapter headings are "Labor's Stake in Safety," "Occupational Accidents," "Conducting a Safety Program," "Prevention of Off-the-job Accidents," and "Home-Accident Prevention."

In a foreword to the book, AFL-CIO President George Meany says:

"From its earliest days, the trade union movement has been actively promoting safety both on and off the job. In recent years the AFL-CIO standing committee on safety and occupational health had been spearheading the development of aggressive and realistic programs in safety by organized labor.

"This committee, as well as myself, welcomes this new working tool—Safety Guide for Unions—and recommends its widespread use."

Single copies of this illustrated, hard cover book sell for \$7. In quantity orders, 2 to 9 copies cost \$5.60 each; 10-99 copies, \$5 each; and 100 or more, \$4.80 each. They may be obtained from the National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

"part and parcel of government policy" in the USSR, Irving Brown, ICFTU's UN representative, called for an "uncompromising, relentless investigation of the repression by the Soviet Union of the right, guaranteed by the UN charter, of all men to human dignity and freedom."

Brown's detailed memorandum of "fully corroborated" charges to the UN Social Committee declared:

"The free trade union movement has followed with deepening anxiety the ever expanding program of Soviet anti-Semitism, aided, abetted, encouraged and legalized by the Soviet government."

Specifically the ICFTU's statement asserted that Soviet Russia had discriminated against nationality, religious and individual rights of its Jewish citizens and charged that government controlled mass communication media are used "to arouse hatred against the Jews."

For example, all persons born of Jewish parents must list their nationality as Jewish in the identification papers each Soviet citizen must carry and virtually all cultural and religious Jewish activities have been forbidden, the ICFTU said.

Other examples cited were:

- The liquidation of Jewish newspapers, theaters and schools.
- The closing by the state of scores of synagogues all over the USSR and the denial of permission to construct new synagogues.
- The exclusion of Jews from positions of major responsibilities in many fields, particularly the diplomatic service in the army.
- A sharp reduction in the number of Jews accepted for admission to universities on a nationality quotas basis.

The Northern California labor councils commended the ICFTU for initiating a UN study of Soviet anti-Semitism

Essay Contest Linked to Labor Dept.'s 50th Year

Edward P. Morgan's essay contest for 1963 will be linked to the U. S. Labor Department's 50th anniversary observance this year.

Morgan's program, sponsored by the AFL-CIO over the American Broadcasting Company radio network, has sponsored an essay contest open to all undergraduate college students for the past several years to focus attention of the nation's youth on critical economic problems.

The theme for the 1963 essay contest will be "Youths Challenge in the Labor Market of the 60's." Prizes, contest rules and judges' names will be announced shortly.

Co-chairman of the committee planning the Labor Department's anniversary observance are Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, AFL-CIO President, George Meany and Morgan.

A major theme in the Labor Department's anniversary celebration, Wirtz said, "will be defining manpower development, with particular regard to youth, as the key that unlocks the full potential for growth of our economy in the years ahead."

Wirtz said he was "delighted" with the topic chosen for the essay contest.

and likewise commended the national AFL-CIO for supporting the ICFTU action and authorized their respective councils to contact the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to urge support for the ICFTU move to bring the problem before the UN general assembly.

Delegates to the California Labor Federation's biennial convention in Long Beach last August passed a resolution condemning the USSR "For its anti-Semitic acts and policies" and calling "For a world-wide campaign to expose, protest and demand termination of this anti-Semitism.

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