

Eight Scholarships Offered in Fed's Annual Contest

Details of the California Labor Federation's 13th Annual Scholarship competition for graduating high school seniors were announced this week by Thos. L. Pitts, state AFL-CIO leader, in brochures mailed to more than 800 public and private high schools in the state.

Eight \$500 scholarship awards are at stake in the contest.

The competition is designed to explore and evaluate the student's knowledge and understanding of labor and industrial problems and his ability to convey this knowledge. Demonstration of an understanding of past and present social and economic conditions that have affected labor-management relations is another important consideration used in grading the tests, Pitts explained.

Five of the eight scholarship awards in this year's competition are being made available through direct cooperation of the following affiliates of the Federation:

The Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council; the California Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the Cali-

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State Welfare Study Stresses Need To Help Recipients Regain Independence

Twenty-three recommendations to improve California's social welfare programs — with the emphasis on the rehabilitation of welfare recipients — have been submitted to Governor Edmund G. Brown and the 1963 legislature. The recommendations, made by the Welfare Study Commission following a comprehensive 16-month survey of the state's social welfare programs, are aimed principally at improving the administration, financing and social services provided under the programs to hasten the return of welfare recipients to independence and self-support.

U.C. Labor Center Now Under Study

Clark Kerr, President of the University of California, announced this week that the University would give "immediate, careful consideration" to recommendations to establish a separate labor center or school at the University for labor research and education.

The recommendation was advanced in a "statement of consensus" representing the views of some 60 participants in a conference on labor research and education held last weekend at Asilomar in Monterey County.

The Asilomar conference was called jointly by Arthur M. Ross and Benjamin Aaron, Directors of the Institutes of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles, respectively. Discussions focused on the

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JFK Tells Plans for \$13.5 Billion Tax Cut Liberals Bar Landrum From House Post

President John F. Kennedy spelled out the key details of the long-heralded major tax cut in the course of his State of the Union message this week and liberal congressmen, actively supported by the AFL-CIO, captured two key seats on the House Ways and Means Committee.

The labor-backed victory in the Ways and Means Committee fight resulted when a move by House Speaker John W. McCormack to place Phil M. Landrum of Georgia, co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act, on that committee was defeated.

The President called for a \$13.5 billion tax slash over a three year period coupled with unspecified tax reforms to take effect in 1964 to recoup about \$3.5 billion of the loss in tax revenues.

The tax reduction program would lop \$11 billion off the tax rates of individuals and \$2.5 billion from corporate rates. The President proposed an initial reduction of \$6 billion to take effect some time in 1963 but he did not

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Legislature Gets Off to Slow Start

The California legislature is still largely unorganized to proceed with the giant legislative task ahead. This is the story in Sacramento as the legislature completed its second week of business since convening on January 7.

As of this date, many of the key committees which will be handling legislation are unnamed.

FLASH—As we go to press the composition of Senate Committees has just been announced. NEWSLETTER will cover this development in next week's issue.

On the Assembly side there is a logjam on the printing of bills. More than 160 bills had been held at the desk until Tuesday of this week for assignment to standing committees and printing. The lower house bills, however, are now coming through, with 266 introduced going into the third week.

On the Senate side 150 bills have been introduced.

The bulk of the Federation's legislative program has been dropped into

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JFK Tells Plans for \$13.5 Billion Tax Cut

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spell out the details of the further reductions.

According to Treasury Department estimates, the effect on an individual

U.C. Labor Center

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role of the University in the following areas: labor research; labor education; curriculum development in the public schools in connection with the teaching of economics, the collective bargaining system and the history of the labor movement; and the training of teachers in these areas.

The conference provided a forum for discussion "in depth" of both the needs of the labor movement and the performance of the University.

The "statement of consensus" developed out of the conference reflected a resolution adopted by the Long Beach Convention of the Federation last August calling upon the University to move in the direction of establishing a labor education and research unit independent of other teaching and research units of the University.

The Asilomar "consensus" reads as follows:

"We are in accord with the principles of the resolution adopted by the Long Beach Convention of the California Labor Federation in August, 1962.

"And we are agreed that to further this principle the University immediately should establish a University-Labor Joint Board composed of representatives of the University and of the labor movement in the area to be served, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the California Labor Federation.

"The University should establish an autonomous center of labor education and of research useful to the labor movement.

"The Joint Board should be convened at the earliest opportunity to consult and advise on the structure of such a center and to work out the details of its administrative, program and research needs.

"The Joint Board should periodically thereafter review, consult and advise with the staff of the Center in developing programs of labor education and research geared to the needs of the unions it serves."

Thos. L. Pitts, State AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer, welcomed President Kerr's encouraging response to the Asilomar Conference and said that the Federation has already entered into discussions with University officials to develop a labor education and research program within the University that would serve the varied needs of the labor movement. "The mandate of the 1962 convention, which was the focus of the Asilomar Conference," he said, "is being actively pursued."

taxpayer with a wife and two children and an income of \$3,000 a year would be a reduction of \$18 or about 30 percent of his present tax of \$60.

A taxpayer with the same family situation who earned \$10,000 would get a reduction of \$304 or 22.5 percent from his present tax of \$1,375. A similar taxpayer earning \$25,000 would save \$1,144 or 19.6 percent of his present \$5,824 tax.

In the House battle for the two key seats on the Ways and Means Committee, Reps. W. Pat Jennings of Virginia and Ross Bass of Tennessee, both administration supporters, were the victors in the three-way race that featured Landrum as a Johnny-come-lately liberal. Landrum had pledged himself to cooperate with the Administration in moving health care and tax legislation to the floor.

Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, had wired the California Democratic delegation urging them to support Jennings and Bass.

In a secret ballot to decide the issue, Reps. Bass, Jennings and Landrum received 169, 161 and 126 votes respectively. When the outcome was announced, Landrum moved to make the votes unanimous and announced:

"I'll support the gentlemen and I'll support the Administration. I'll do all I can to make this a successful session."

In his State of the Union message, President Kennedy apparently accepted at least part of a suggestion submitted to him by AFL-CIO President George Meany to split the lowest tax bracket into two brackets, but the details of the split were not spelled out. At present the lowest bracket is taxed at 20 percent.

The three-year tax reduction program would result in lowering the range of individual rates from the current 20 to 91 percent to a spread of 14 to 65 percent. Top corporate tax rates would be cut from 52 percent to the pre-Korean War level of 47 percent.

The President also reiterated his plea for legislation to provide medical care for the aged under social security, the chances for which are improved by labor's victory in the Ways and Means Committee membership which will move the issue to the House floor for action. In addition, he indicated the Administration would be seeking legislation during the current session to provide:

- Increased educational and job opportunities for young people.
- A domestic Peace Corps.
- Strengthening of the right to vote regardless of color.
- Assurance of the right to counsel for all citizens accused of crime in federal courts.
- Federal aid to spur development of urban rapid transit systems.
- Development of recreational areas, parks, and natural resources.

Scholarships Open

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fornia State Council of Carpenters; the Carpenter's Ladies Auxiliary, California State Council; and the California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders, and Hotel and Motel Service Employees.

In announcing the contest, Pitts asked high school principals to call the contest to the attention of other faculty members and graduating seniors by posting the brochures on student bulletin boards, suggesting stories in student newspapers, making classroom and assembly announcements, and using any other manner they see fit.

The brochures sent out this week contain the rules of the contest, the basis for the awards, some sample test questions and a suggested reading list. A supply of application forms was also sent to each school. Students who do not find application forms available at their high school may obtain them directly from the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, 995 Market Street, San Francisco.

The \$500 awards will be deposited at the college or university of the winner's choice.

Pitts called attention to the fact that all competing students must attach a transcript of their high school record to their application form. No restrictions are placed on the future course of study undertaken by any of the winners and parental union membership plays no part in the eligibility of those competing in the contest, he added.

The scholarship announcement brochure is also being sent to all affiliates of the California Labor Federation to encourage the widest participation possible of graduating seniors from trade union families. Central labor councils and local unions are also being urged to encourage the participation of high school students in their areas.

The deadline for the return of application forms is April 15, 1963.

Winners will be selected on the basis of a competitive examination to be held in participating high schools on Friday, May 17, 1963, and consideration of the scholastic record of the student and his qualifications to enter college.

The California Labor Federation has nothing to do with the grading of the examination papers nor the selection of winners. This is handled by an independent and outstanding committee of judges. Judges for the 1963 competition will be: Frederick A. Breier, Ph.D., Associate Professor of economics, University of San Francisco, San Francisco; Leon F. Lee, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Industrial Relations, San Jose State College, San Jose; and Benjamin Aaron, L.L.B., Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles.

The 1962 competition, which offered seven \$500 scholarships, attracted 518 entries.

Welfare Study Unit Submits Proposals To Improve Social Service Programs

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as chief of the State Health and Welfare Agency.

In making the appointment, Governor Brown said:

"Mr. Anselmo's many contributions to the work of the Commission and its report to me and the legislature dictate his selection as chairman."

The Commission, which was established at Governor Brown's request by the 1961 legislature, found that the state was succeeding "reasonably well" in providing minimum subsistence for those in need of it but that it has "failed quite badly" in the rehabilitation of welfare recipients to a condition of independence and self sufficiency.

In general the Commission's proposed program is liberal and in many respects parallels the program of improvements in social welfare called for by the State AFL-CIO's 1962 convention.

For example the study recommends the passage of legislation to extend Aid to Needy Children (ANC) assistance to children of unemployed parents, expansion of training facilities for social workers, and expansion of aid to totally disabled persons (ATD), all of which are also favored by the Federation.

The Commission's chairman, Sierra County Superior Court Judge Winslow Christian, summed up the direction of the study as follows:

"Essentially, what the Commission recommends for California is to follow long ignored professional advice in this field . . . and take a calculated risk in spending more money on improved welfare administration, services and research in the hope and belief that in so doing, many more human beings will be assisted to more productive lives and the net long-range costs to the public will be substantially reduced."

The final report incorporated a number of the findings submitted to the Commission as a preliminary report last month by Earl Raab of the University of California's Survey Research Center and Hugh Folk of U.C.'s Department of Economics. Their report stressed the fact that because California is a growing state with rising personal income many people who don't share the general wealth are being forgotten. They called for sweeping state and federal action to aid them.

They estimated that 25 percent of California families are living from pay check to pay check without any financial

reserve for emergencies and called for:

- The extension of unemployment, social and medical insurance programs to the entire labor force, including farm workers.

- The expansion of apprentice and re-training programs.

- Action to break up ghettos of depressed city dwellers trapped by little education, low economic status, limited social contact, and low employment opportunities.

- Extension of the Fair Employment Practices Act to eliminate color ghettos.

- Boosting substandard income levels by raising the minimum wage and extending it to all workers.

- Expansion of the emphasis on rehabilitation in the social welfare program to return more present recipients to productive and self-sufficient roles in our society.

In the course of its study, which included a number of public hearings throughout the state, the Welfare Study Commission said it "encountered many evidences of the public's concern over welfare costs and caseloads. Generally this seemed to reflect a common belief that welfare costs were skyrocketing in relation to other costs of government and a fear that they were getting out of hand," the report observed.

But in its final report the Commission said it "found little evidence to substantiate these common impressions. While gross numbers of recipients and the dollars spent in their behalf have increased, all evidence points in the opposite direction," the report said.

The Commission pointed out that, as a proportion of total government costs, welfare expenditures have decreased. Total state cost for public assistance dropped from 13.7 percent of all state expenditures in the 1951-52 fiscal year to 8.0 percent in 1960-61. Moreover, while average benefits increased generally in dollar amounts, the increase in actual purchasing power (based on 1947-49 dollars) was modest "and in some instances actually decreased," the report noted.

The Commission's final recommendations were divided into three categories—legislative; administrative; and those calling for continuing study and action. The legislative recommendations included:

- 1—Redefinition of state and local responsibilities in statewide welfare programs, including the responsibility of the state for setting standards, the designation by the Board of Supervisors of a Department of County Government to be responsible for local welfare administration, and provision of more effective

Farm Laborers

California's almost 150,000 farm laborers and their families are the "one occupational group in California so deeply locked in poverty that it is set off from all others." Seasonal employment and low wages are identified as causes. . . . More than five out of ten farm labor families (54 percent) have incomes below the subsistence level (\$4,000) compared with 15 percent for all families and 30 percent for rural families. The economic marginality of the farm labor families is deepened by the fact that they are virtually uncovered by any form of social insurance—Page 126, *Welfare Study Commission, Final Report, January 1963.*

tive methods of assuring counties' conformance with statewide policies.

- 2—Adoption of a fair and uniform formula for state-county cost sharing of all welfare programs other than general relief, including the costs of administration.

- 3—Transfer of the state Social Welfare Board's policy making, regulatory, personnel standards, and hearing appeals powers to the director of the Department of Social Welfare with the Board to continue in an advisory function of increasing scope.

- 4—Amendment of the Welfare and Institutions Code to make rehabilitation a major objective of public assistance and to assert the right of the state to require this in local programs.

- 5—Authorization of increased spending to recruit and train personnel and for research.

- 6—Adoption for all categories of the method now used in the aid to the totally disabled program of setting expenditure limits for assistance and controlling total costs through average grants set by the legislature.

- 7—Extension of ANC to include children of unemployed parents.

- 8—Broadening the definition of disability in the ATD program to cover persons unemployable because of permanent disability.

Among the Commission's administrative recommendations were:

- 1—Establishment of diagnostic intake services to begin rehabilitation treatment as soon as applications for aid are made.

- 2—Provision of on-the-job training in rehabilitation services for workers lacking such training.

- 3—Designation by the Study Commission of a committee of its members to explore means of expanding facilities for professional training in social work, emphasizing rehabilitation, with the regents of the university system, the trustees of the state college system and

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Commission Calls for Attack on Causes Of Poverty and Dependence in Calif.

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the Coordinating Council on Higher Education.

4—Discontinuance of night searches of homes unless made with a search warrant or incident to a lawful arrest. The Commission also said that mass arrest "should not be used in dealing with fraud."

Under recommendations for continuing study and action, the Commission suggested:

Legislature Gets Off to Slow Start

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the hopper and will be available in bill form in the next few weeks. It is now anticipated that, because of the legislature's slow start, the NEWS LETTER will start digesting bills of interest to labor commencing with the February 4th issue.

Under legislative procedures no bill may be taken up until 30 days after introduction. A three-fourths vote in the house of introduction is required to take up legislation during this 30 day period which is reserved for public study of legislative proposals.

Legislative committees are named on the Senate side by the upper house Rules Committee and in the Assembly by the speaker of the lower house. Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh (D. Los Angeles) this Wednesday announced that Assemblyman Robert Crown (D. Alameda County) would continue to chair the important Assembly Ways and Means Committee, but the balance of the committee was unnamed, as is the case of other Assembly committees.

It is anticipated that the committee appointments will be announced in the Senate first and later in the Assembly. It might be even a couple of weeks more before the lower house committees are named and the legislature is fully organized for business.

1—That the Governor appoint a Commission to make a study in depth of family and children's problems; to develop a plan to delineate more effectively the respective responsibilities of agencies in this field; and to plan more effective protective services for children. Such a Commission should also consider the adoption of the family court system for California, the report said.

2—That California make a comprehensive attack on the causes of poverty and dependency and that the state offer leadership, coordination, and stimulation of efforts to deal with social and economic forces that create or aggravate such sources of welfare burdens.

California's public assistance program costs about \$750 million annually. Each month almost 750,000 needy Californians receive an average of about \$75 apiece. These recipients are: the aged, who on average are 76 years old; the blind; the disabled; children in broken families; children without homes; and other indigents.

In his letter of submittal covering the report, Chairman Christian said:

"We hope that our study will contribute to California's continuing efforts to improve all its people's chances in the pursuit of happiness and a decent, productive life."

Tieburg Appointed To Head Dept. of Employment

Albert B. Tieburg, 49, has been appointed acting director of the Department of Employment and acting administrator of the Employment Relations Agency by Governor Edmund G. Brown.

Except for service in the army from 1942 to 45, Tieburg has been with the Department of Employment since 1940. He was appointed chief of the Division of Public Employment offices and benefit payments in 1959.

The Trap Ghetto

The dependently poor in California tend increasingly to be trapped in poverty, concentrated among definable groups and insulated from the rest of the community in what the analysts refer to as a "trap ghetto." Distinguished from the earlier immigrant ghetto of American cities by its "closed circle" character, it is described thus: "Growing concentrations of depressed immigrants to the city who are caught in a closed circle formed by low economic status, low educational status, low levels of employment opportunity and limited social contact . . ." . . . One observer has noted that "the very development of the American city has removed poverty from the living, emotional experience of millions upon millions of middle-class Americans. Living out in the suburbs, it is easy to assume ours is, indeed, an affluent society . . . the poor are slipping out of the very experience and consciousness of the nation." There is a hazard that poverty can slip out of the conscience of the community as well, and that the dimensions of dependent poverty in California can be underestimated; the same amount of unemployment, concentrated rather than spread out, can create a greater amount of dependent poverty. This is a paradox in the midst of an increasingly wealthy society.—Pages 127-129, *Welfare Study Commission, Final Report, January 1963.*

Defeated Bircher Gets a Job

Ex-Rep. John Rousselot, one of California's two radical right congressmen whose bids for re-election were rejected by the voters of last November, has a new job. He is District Governor for the John Birch Society in six western states.

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