

Stress Safety To Cut Labor Day Deaths, Pitts Asks

"The tragedies that mar the festivities of labor's own holiday can and must be drastically reduced," Thos. L. Pitts, State AFL-CIO leader, declared today.

Pitts called on all local unions and central labor bodies to use every means possible to make union members and the public at large especially safety conscious for the forthcoming Labor Day celebrations.

"Last Labor Day one of every ten persons killed in avoidable accidents in the entire nation met their death in California," Pitts pointed out.

"The national total was 678 deaths. California's toll was 67—49 in traffic, 10 by drowning and 8 in miscellaneous accidents.

"This kind of carnage can only be curbed by an alert and concerned populace united in a brotherly concern for fellow citizens who are the friends and loved ones of others," he observed.

Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, suggested that central labor bodies and local unions contact the Labor Day Safety Campaign Committee, in care of the National Safety Council at 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois, to get

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Distortions Attacked

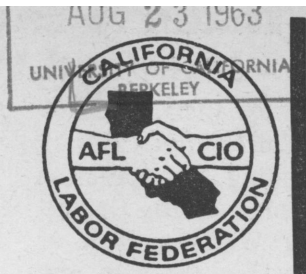
Tieburg Refutes Attempt To Discredit Federal-State Employment Services

Assertions by private fee-charging agencies "that public employment services are neglecting unemployed job seekers while going overboard in placing in new jobs persons already employed who want to make changes" are patently untrue, according to Albert B. Tieburg, State Director of Employment.

SENATE PASSES BRACERO BILL

Despite repeated appeals by organized labor, church and civic groups for an end to the bracero program, the U.S. Senate late yesterday voted 63-23 to extend it one year.

The measure (S.1703) was amended on a 44-43 vote to require growers to provide domestic farm workers with benefits comparable to those enjoyed by imported workers, press reports said, but the exact details of the amendment were not available as the Newsletter went to press.



THOS. L. PITTS
Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

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Demo Leadership Claims of Progress Hit Hollow Note, State AFL-CIO Chief Says

"Adoption of a resolution commending Democratic legislators of the 1963 session for proving 'themselves once again to be strong proponents of progress in all areas of state government' has a mighty hollow ring to union members throughout California," Thos L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, declared today.

Commenting on the Democratic convention held in Sacramento last weekend, at which the Democrats smothered an attempt by representatives of organized labor to submit a resolution critical of the Democrats' legislative leadership and gave themselves a pat on the back instead, Pitts said:

"This sort of power play—the same sort used by the Legislature's Democratic leadership in scuttling a large portion of the public interest in legislation sponsored by organized labor in the last session—

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New Vocational Education Bill Wins House OK

A vocational education bill backed by organized labor and designed to meet needs created by today's rapidly changing job market has been approved by the House of Representatives by a whopping 377-21 vote and sent to the Senate.

The measure would authorize \$450 million in new funds over a four-year period for a variety of vocational training purposes.

It won passage only after a Republican attempt to attach an anti-discrimination rider, which Democrats charged would assure Senate defeat of the entire bill, was rejected by a vote that closely followed party lines. The rider was sponsored by Rep. Alphonzo Bell (R.-Calif.).

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D.-Los Angeles) called the GOP civil rights amendment "phony" and said that if it carried it would kill the bill and deprive more Negroes than whites of needed job training.

The AFL-CIO had objected to some aspects of existing vocational training programs because they have not been adequately related to existing skill needs.

The bill would authorize \$45 million in new funds the first year, \$90

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Swedes Tell How Their Nation Spurs Full Employment

Sweden maintains full employment; the United States, chronically afflicted with mounting unemployment, does not.

How does Sweden do it, a U. S. Senate subcommittee on Unemployment and Manpower wanted to know?

They found out when three Swedish experts appeared before the committee recently.

Here's how:

- When economic downswings begin, spending is stepped up sharply as a counter-cyclical measure.
- Government tax policies encourage business to set aside about 40 percent of profits to be invested during downswings. If it is used at such times it is tax free. If not, it's taxed at the regular rate.
- Workers who move to areas where jobs exist for them are paid relocation allowances.
- Heavy emphasis is placed on retraining workers for available jobs, and subsidies are paid to workers undergoing retraining.
- Job placement services are free. Private employment agencies were banned two decades ago. (See Tieburg Refutes, P. 1).

These are some of the principal programs that help keep the Swedish economy on a relatively even keel.

As a result, Sweden enjoys a 4.75 percent growth rate compared to 3.2 percent for the United States, Arne Geiger, president of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions and president of the International Federation of Free Trade Unions, explained.

What happens to private enterprise in such an economy? It thrives. Bertil Kugelberg, head of the Swedish Employers Association, stressed the fact that Sweden is 90 percent private enterprise, and that there is little direct intervention from the state.

How about strikes? There have been no major strikes in Sweden for more than a decade, despite the absence of compulsory arbitration, Ernest Machanek, Swedish Undersecretary of Labor, reported.

Management spokesmen Kugel-

Action Taken to End Discrimination in State - Licensed Welfare Facilities

A program to bar racial discrimination from California's welfare programs, including the operation of facilities licensed by the Department of Social Welfare, such as boarding homes for children and the aged, has been launched by J. H. Wedemeyer, state Welfare Director.

The action, taken in response to Governor Edmund G. Brown's new Code of Fair Practices (Newsletter, August 9, 1963) was set forth in a directive to county welfare agencies and welfare-licensed facilities. The directive requires:

1. That day nurseries, child placing and adoption agencies, maternity homes, group homes, institutions, special boarding homes and special day care homes licensed by the department maintain admission and care policies on a non-discriminatory basis.
2. That all state-licensed facilities for the care of the elderly or of children state in writing that it is their policy to operate on an integrated basis without discrimination. In addition, these facilities must make such policy statements available to the public.
3. That all counties review their policies and procedures to eliminate discrimination.
4. That all counties develop spe-

berg warmly praised his nation's trade unions and asserted that government doesn't take part in industry-wide bargaining because of the spirit of cooperation that exists between labor and management.

All three of the Swedish experts took pains to note, however, that while these programs work in their nation of 7 million people, such programs may not work in a nation of nearly 190 million, such as the United States.

Senator Joseph Clark (D., Pa.), chairman of the subcommittee, noted that the Swedish Employer Confederation was comparable to the U. S. National Association of Manufacturers but, he said, the Swedish group is "far more enlightened."

cial training for workers dealing with members of minority groups and establish liaison with minority group leaders.

The directive resulted from public hearings held earlier this year by the State Social Welfare Board on the subject of discrimination in the administration of welfare programs. The board noted that "ample evidence of discrimination in the administration of welfare programs in the State of California" was uncovered, but added that it appeared to be "more because of oversight and omission than intention."

"However," the board said, "there was evidence of flagrant, overt discrimination, especially as regards admission to facilities for out-of-home care of children and aged. Additional regulations in the latter cases are necessary to check these practices."

The directive also requires the department:

1. To train administrators and supervisors in minority group relations.
2. To aid the operators of licensed facilities in living up to non-discrimination policies.
3. To weed out state departmental regulations that condone discriminatory practices.
4. To hire a minority group specialist to develop research and action programs and maintain liaison with minority groups.
5. To develop a plan for use of National Service Corps volunteers in area offices with duties similar to those of the minority groups specialist.
6. To review county and state civil service and merit system position appointments to see if minorities are being discriminated against.

The directives will be written into formal state welfare regulations to be adopted in October. In the meantime, they will be carried out under the authority of the director.

Cameron Named To Bench; Lunardi Seeks Senate Seat

State Senator Ronald G. Cameron (D., Auburn) has been appointed to the Placer County Superior Court by Governor Edmund G. Brown, who will set a date for a special election to fill the vacancy thereby created in the 7th State Senate District.

Assemblyman Paul J. Lunardi (D., Roseville), of the 6th Assembly District, has announced his candidacy for Cameron's Senate seat.

Demo Leadership Claims of Progress Hit Hollow Note

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may fool some of the people some of the time, but eventually—as at present—it becomes too brazen to fool anybody

"The 1963 Legislature's record on consumer protection measures, housing, aid to local school districts, unemployment compensation, disability insurance, workmen's compensation and medical care flies in the face of the resolution they adopted Sunday."

The resolution commended the Democratic legislators "who supported Governor Brown's program and have proven themselves once again to be strong proponents of progress in all areas of state government."

"If the Democratic leaders of California's Legislature think their curious record entitles them to boast of themselves as 'strong proponents of progress in all areas of state government,' I think it's time they had their compass adjusted," Pitts declared.

The resolution, which never reached the floor of the Democratic State Central Committee meeting on Sunday, was offered by Paul Schrade, Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers of America but was rejected by the Resolutions Committee. Subsequent efforts to get it before the floor were thwarted by parliamentary tactics and finally drowned out in a voice vote.

In substance, the resolution called on the Democrats to live up to their party platform and urged Governor Brown to include in the 1964 special session call "those issues which require immediate action to meet the pressing needs of the people of California." Among such needs specifically were consumer protection measures, worker's insurance programs, civil rights, housing and medical care.

Principal speakers at the Democratic conclave were Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, who predicted a Democratic victory in 1964 and made an especial plea for Democratic unity in California, and U. S. Senator Clair Engle who cautioned the Democrats on the dangers of overconfidence in the forthcoming campaign.

In other action, the State Democratic Committee adopted a resolution urging support for the labor-backed principle of a county-wide equalization tax to aid local school districts. The equalization tax proposal was a key issue at the recent special session of the legislature but was dropped when the Republican minority refused to vote on the budget augmentation bill before seeing that the equalization tax was not a part of a separate school measure.

Noting that unemployment in California and the nation "remains our No. 1 problem, amounting to 5.6 percent of the

labor force nationally and 6.2 percent in California," the committee adopted a comprehensive resolution on full employment calling for immediate government action along the following lines to help restore full employment:

1. Utilization of fiscal and monetary policies to stimulate effective consumer demand, including a federal tax cut concentrated at the low and middle income levels.
2. A vast expansion of public expenditure programs at all levels of government to meet social and community needs for health, education and welfare facilities, urban renewal and redevelopment projects, etc.
3. Initiation of specific programs to aid the more than 10 million American families presently "locked in poverty."
4. Expansion of skill development programs for the so-called "functionally illiterate" and others who have been bypassed by present vocational, rehabilitation and job training programs.

On the civil rights issues the Democrats adopted resolutions calling for:

- Extension of Governor Brown's code of fair practices to include all public utilities, firms leasing state lands such as oil companies and insurance and financial companies.
- Creation of "community task forces" to see that civil rights laws are enforced.
- Opposition to the referendum on the Rumford Fair Housing bill by asking all Democrats not to sign petitions for the referendum.
- Banning discrimination by real estate brokers and the provision of machinery to outlaw de facto segregation in schools.

Other resolutions warned of "the symbiotic relationship between the John Birch Society and other right-wing groups such as the so-called Americans for Constitutional Action" and urged Congress to continue to focus public attention on the activities of such anti-Democratic organizations. In the same vein the Democrats cautioned all active Democrats that "right-wing extremists are systematically operating a massive letter writing campaign to public officials denouncing the United Nations, the President of the United States, and virtually everyone who disagrees with their anti-democratic views."

In view of this the state committee urged all Democrats to contact their representatives to speak up for progress, tolerance, and the world community of nations "to dilute the raucous clamoring of the radical right."

The committee commended the state legislature for rejecting three proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States that are being pushed by radical right wing extremists. The amendments would (1) allow a coalition of the Supreme Courts of the 50 states to over-

rule U. S. Supreme Court decisions, (2) remove all state legislative apportionment from Supreme Court jurisdiction and (3) change the constitutional amending process to give state legislatures the exclusive right to initiate amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

Asserting that such proposals are "dangerous to this nation's form of government and to its citizens," the committee's resolution urged all Democratic members of Congress to urge their respective states to forestall the passage of "these badly designed and dangerous amendments."

House OKs New Job Training Bill

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million the second, \$135 million the third, and \$180 million the fourth year. After next year, states must match the federal funds by increasing their present spending by an amount equal to the federal funds made available to them.

Among the principal advantages of the proposed new program is that the bill authorizes greater flexibility in the use of vocational training funds. It permits the transfer of funds from farm training, which is presently over-emphasized, to other categories and requires that at least 25 percent of home economics education be directly linked to job training.

Specifically, the new federal funds would be used:

1. To help construct area vocational school facilities.
2. To provide vocational training for persons attending high school, for those who have dropped out, and for those who have completed high school.
3. To provide special vocational education for people with academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education programs.
4. To provide training or retraining for persons already in the labor market who are not getting benefits under any other manpower development program.

Labor Day Deaths

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free safety campaign materials.

Citations will be awarded to unions and central labor bodies doing exemplary jobs in this effort, he added.

The California Labor Federation's standing committee on Safety and Occupational Health is sponsoring the drive to reduce the holiday death toll in cooperation with the National Safety Council.

Tieburg Refutes Attempt to Discredit Employment Services

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workers," Tieburg pointed out.

"Only one percent are persons changing jobs."

The state official said these facts were based on a survey of job placements, revealing that on a national basis 97 percent of non-agricultural placements made by the federal-state local public employment offices are of unemployed persons.

Existence of a nationwide campaign to discredit public employment agencies was revealed last year in a Newsletter distributed at the national convention of the National Employment Association, an organization of fee-charging agencies.

An article in the Newsletter entitled "Who's Hiring Who?" stated in part:

"Congressional investigation of public employment agencies is one virtually certain result of a properly conducted campaign of this kind. A major cutback in tax-supported employment operations is a definitely certain result. Far more public support, increased business, greater prospects for growth will be inevitable side benefits for private agency owners. But only if they get behind it with strength enough to assure success."

The Association's campaign appears to be relying heavily "upon constant repetition of misleading information, distortion of facts, and the use of general scare phrases . . . to undermine and break down the system of public employment offices in this country," a fact sheet developed by the Department of Employment asserts.

Just last week the U. S. Chamber of Commerce contributed the front page of its NEWS LETTER, "Washington Report" (August 9, 1963), to the National Employment Association's devious campaign. U. S. Chamber President Edwin P. Neilan attacked the U. S. Employment Service in a letter dispatched to a newspaper columnist, saying:

"While millions go jobless, and many of them needy, the USES seeks better paying jobs for employed scientists, technicians, doctors, lawyers and other skilled persons whose services are always

in demand . . . we are moving in the direction of a government manpower monopoly."

The Chamber's Newsletter claimed that USES funds were being misused and suggested that "the only way to bring USES back to reality is to restrict its activities to the problems of unemployment."

This latest effort to smear the public employment service agencies serves to corroborate the existence of the NEA's campaign on a nationwide scale. The deceit involved in the "government manpower monopoly" charge as well as other spurious allegations put forward in behalf of the fee-charging agencies scheme are dissected and disproved in the Department of Employment's fact sheet.

Some examples of the distortions and misleading information being disseminated in behalf of the fee-charging agencies' campaign that are repudiated by the Department's fact sheet are the following allegations, which are reprinted here in italics:

"Sixty percent of the job placements made by the public employment offices in 1962 were people already employed."

"The above allegation is false," the fact sheet stated. "It stems from a deliberate distortion of a statement made by the administrator of the Bureau of Employment Security . . . based on household survey data collected by the Bureau of the Census in 1959. These data disclosed that of every five workers newly hired by employers all over the country, three were employed workers changing jobs; one was unemployed and one was a new entrant into the labor force. This means that of all workers hired through any channel—public and private employment agencies, through friends and acquaintances, or at the gate of a factory—three of the five were already employed. The figures cited have no relationship to the number of placements made by the Public Employment Service last year—or any other year. The fact is that of the job applicants who are registered with public employment offices, between 85 and 95 percent are unemployed, the fact sheet asserted.

"The employment service should not serve employed workers. It should limit referral to unemployed workers."

The fact sheet pointed out that the above argument states that there should be no public employment service for anyone who is employed. It implies that employed workers, if they wish to change jobs through the assistance of an employment agency, must use a fee-charging agency," the fact sheet said. This would penalize the employed worker who cannot pay a fee or does not wish to do so, it added.

"Expanded activities of the United States Employment Service may lead to control of the labor market."

The fee-charging agencies deliberately misuse the term "United States Employment Service" because they seek to create the impression that a single federal agency exists in the field of hiring, the fact sheet asserted. "In our free labor market no one is compelled to use a public employment office. It is only one of many hiring channels—friends and relatives, personnel departments of plants, private fee-charging agencies, classified ads, to name a few. Public and private agencies together account for only an estimated 20 percent of the hires in the national labor market. Under these free-choice conditions, monopoly or control of the labor market cannot occur," the fact sheet stated.

"The growth of the employment services exceeded all expectations and needs."

Not true, said the fact sheet. In 1948, the number of personnel directly engaged in state employment service activities totaled 17,382. Currently about 20,250 people are engaged in employment service activities in the state. Thus over a 15-year span, 1948 to 1963 there has been an increase of only 16 percent in staff resources. During that same period the population increased 28 percent, the labor force rose by nearly 22 percent, the number of wage and salary workers increased by 24 percent, and the rate of unemployment over the period almost doubled. Clearly the growth in public employment service personnel has not kept pace with labor market growth, complexity or need. In contrast, the number of fee-charging agencies increased from 810 in 1953 to 2,189 in 1962—an increase of 170 percent. The staff employed by fee-charging agencies during this period increased 220 percent, the fact sheet said.

California Labor Federation
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San Francisco 3, Calif.

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