

Roll Call Vote on Bracero Revival Tells Bitter Story

The full bitterness of last week's revival of the bracero program by the House of Representatives by a vote of 173-158 may be tasted by Californians who examine the state congressional delegation's voting record.

Of the 34 California Congressmen actually voting on the bill to extend Public Law 78 for still another year without even granting to domestic workers the minimal employment benefits guaranteed to braceros, only 10 voted against it.

A shift of only eight votes was needed to kill the program. Nine of the 24 who succumbed to the well-financed pressures of the agribusiness lobby were Democrats. Two other California Democrats who had voted against renewing the program in May were absent at the crucial hour last Thursday.

The roll-call vote on the one year extension proposal for the entire state delegation was as follows:

For	Against
Baldwin (R)	Burkhalter (D)
Bell (R)	Cohelan (D)
Clausen (R)	Corman (D)
Clawson (R)	Edwards (D)
Gubser (R)	Hawkins (D)
Hagen (D)	Holifield (D)

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THOS. L. PITTS
Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

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Special Statewide Labor Conference Called by Pitts To Meet in S.F. Dec. 5

A special statewide labor conference on legislative and political issues has been called by state AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts to convene in San Francisco early next month. Asserting that "pressing developments during the past year . . . present a fundamental challenge to labor's legislative and political activities in the immediate future," Pitts said that the day-long conference to be held in the Comstock Room of the Sheraton Palace Hotel on December 5, will seek to develop a broadly based consensus of opinion on what needs to be done to assure unity of action in both the legislative and political fields.

"The scope of the conference, therefore, will include the programming of legislative activities in the

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Rules Stiffened To Assure Equality In Apprenticeships

Revisions in the new standards and compliance procedures to help assure equality of opportunity in federal apprenticeship programs, which were initially issued last July, have just been announced by Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz.

In the future federal certification of apprenticeship programs

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Widening Gap Between Production and Consumption Poses Peril, Labor Warns

Individual output by American workers is climbing so fast the economic chain reaction could lead either to new highs in living standards or tailspin toward depression, "The American Federationist," an official AFL-CIO magazine, declared this week. Examining the soaring productivity of American workers in all occupations, the magazine's Economic

Review warned that failure to adopt proper policies in the face of what could be the means to bountiful plenty might, instead, bring "rising unemployment, heightened social tensions and a general weakening of the fabric of American society."

There is a widening gap between what a man is able to produce and what he is able to purchase. The result is that more and more goods are being produced by fewer persons in less time, leading to lower labor costs and higher profits. Rising productivity is also a prime cause of today's high national unemployment, the article said.

The solution is in elimination of the "wage lag," the margin by which wages have fallen behind the increase in manhour output.

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Ranks of Nation's Jobless Stagnate

Both the jobless rate and the actual number of persons unemployed in the United States last month were virtually stagnant, according to the U.S. Labor Department's summary job report issued last Friday.

The number of people actively seeking but unable to find jobs in October totaled 3.5 million, the same as a month earlier but 150,000 more than in October, 1962.

The 5.5 percent jobless rate was just one-tenth of a percentage point below the 5.6 percent rate recorded a month earlier.

The one dubious distinction of

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Lunardi Captures State Senate Seat

Paul J. Lunardi, Democratic Assemblyman of Roseville, apparently triumphed in his race for the seventh state senate seat vacated by Governor Brown's appointment of State Senator Ronald G. Cameron to the Placer County Superior Court last summer, but his opponent may demand a recount.

Unofficial results with all precincts tallied in Placer, Nevada and Sierra Counties gave Lunardi, the COPE-endorsed candidate, 7514 votes to 7000 for Frank Sevens, a Republican publisher.

The victory preserves the Democrats' two-thirds majority in the Upper House of the Legislature which is required to approve key budget measures.

A Placer County Republican party official said a recount would be sought because of what he called "certain irregularities" in the voting. He did not elaborate.

FEP, Housing Laws Preempt Field

California's Fair Employment Practices Act and the Rumford Fair Housing Act pre-empt the field of regulation of discrimination in employment and housing, State Attorney General Stanley Mosk has ruled.

Existence of the two acts preclude the establishment of anything other than advisory commissions on a local basis, the ruling, requested by FEPC Chairman John Anson Ford, said.

Noting that "it may well be" that cities and counties may enact regulatory measures in fields involving discrimination in other than employment and housing, the opinion explained:

"We do conclude that cities and counties are authorized to establish and create local agencies with purely advisory functions, frequently known as human rights commissions, for the purpose of advising local agencies on problems involving inter-group relations and designed to encourage or sponsor educational, research or other activities tending to promote inter-racial, inter-faith and inter-ethnic harmony involving, but not limited to, the areas of discrimination in employment and housing."

Special Statewide Labor Conference

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months ahead within the framework of a political action program for 1964 that will more effectively relate endorsements and campaign efforts to the achievement of legislative goals," Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, explained.

In the interests of getting a broadly based consensus, Pitts directed the special conference call to secretaries of all central labor councils, craft councils and similar bodies at the local, regional and state levels as well as to designated representatives of international unions throughout the state.

The conference will not, however, be an official policy session of the California Labor Federation since the Federation's constitution assigns all policy functions to the conventions of the Federation and to the Executive Council between conventions.

Invited representatives who would be unable to participate personally in the conference were urged to designate an alternate to represent them.

Widening Gap Between Production and Consumption Poses Peril, Labor Warns

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"Wages must increase more rapidly than they have in the past few years without any increase in the overall price level," the magazine contended.

"The nation's economic health requires that the buying power of wages and salaries and fringe benefits rise at least in line with the recent trend of productivity or output per man-hour in the national economy," the article explained.

Relating these facts to collective bargaining sessions at which the AFL-CIO unions responsible for 150,000 collective bargaining agreements will seek new contracts, the article noted that union negotiators will be aware that the output rise "justifies and even requires higher wage increases than have been occurring in the past several years."

The annual increase in individual worker output can be attributed to improved methods and skills developed by management, government and labor. Unions, therefore, "have an unquestionable moral right to share in its fruit along with management and other groups," it asserted.

Since 1947, the output rate in manufacture had been 2.7 per cent annually, but jumped to 4.2 per cent between 1960 and 1962 and has held there since. Experts now hold that with the full impact of automation and the resources of research and development, the percentage will increase further.

The fact that 1963 profits have climbed to the point where there is a marked similarity to 1920-1929, when manhour output rose almost 32 per cent while real buying power of manufacturing workers rose less than 15 per cent, was also noted.

The resultant gap, the magazine reported, led to the top five per cent of the nation receiving one-third of the national income—and to the depression of the thirties.

Between 1956 and 1962 the buying power of the average worker in the private economy rose 15.2 per cent while his manhour output increased 20.2 per cent. The figures for 1963 will show a greater discrepancy, the article warned.

The present sharp rise in profits was attributed to an increase in industrial prices and a decline in unit labor costs, due to a "slowdown in wage increases and the speedup in productivity which has been occurring in recent years." Total labor costs per unit of output in manufacturing is now three per cent below the figure for 1958.

The need to close the "gap" between earnings and profits could be achieved with little or no effect on prices, the

Federationist maintained, by increasing real wages "at least to the recent productivity trends in the national economy" and by tying profits to high volume.

Calling for a "balance in the distribution of income which will assure healthy and sustained economic growth," the magazine noted that in industries where efficiency is improving faster than the national average, substantial wage increases and lower prices can be achieved. In other industries, with lower productivity growth, wage boosts may require price increases, but the national average should balance out.

The alternative to providing the means of putting more spendable income into the hands of the mass purchasers — which would generate more jobs — is to shorten the work week, the AFL-CIO asserted.

Failure to take any action will lead to a doubling of the jobless rate by 1970 and the "great promise of rising productivity can become twisted into the awful reality of mass unemployment in which income disappears and leisure becomes worse than meaningless."

Labor Forum Set in L.A. On Services For Jobless

A panel of state experts on employment and unemployment services will take part in a labor forum on employment security programs at Roosevelt Hall, 846 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles, on Monday, December 9, 1963.

The program, which will deal with the administration of unemployment and disability insurance programs, appeals procedures, and other employment services, will start at 7:30 p.m.

The forum is being sponsored by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO in cooperation with the California Department of Employment. It will be of particular interest to local union business representatives, dispatchers, shop stewards, committeemen, and women in clerical positions in union offices. Any local union representative as well as the public in general will be welcomed.

State Department of Employment experts scheduled to participate in the Forum include: Albert B. Tieburg, Department Director; Phil Proto, Chief, Benefit Payments Technical Section; Victor Hetzel, Administrative Officer, Division of Disability Insurance and Hospital Benefits; William Redmond, Chief, Employment Security Technical Section; and Howard Horn, Senior Referee, California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board. A question and answer period will follow the Forum.

Labor Dept. Stiffens Rules To Assure Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeships

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will be withheld unless they meet the following requirements:

- "The selection of apprentices on the basis of qualifications alone, in accordance with objective standards which permit review after full and fair opportunity for application, unless the selections otherwise made would themselves demonstrate that there is equality of opportunity.

- "The taking of whatever steps are necessary, in acting upon application lists developed prior to this time, to remove the effects of previous practices under which discriminatory patterns of employment may have resulted.

- "No non-discrimination in all phases of apprenticeship and employment during apprenticeship after selections are made."

The new standards resulted from a directive from President Kennedy to the Secretary of Labor which called on the Secretary to "require that the admission of young workers to apprenticeship programs be on a completely non-discriminatory basis."

Responsibility for enforcing the new standards will rest with the Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. Procedures to be followed to achieve compliance, to review existing programs, and to process individual complaints alleging discrimination are spelled out in Wirtz' directive.

Following announcement of the new standards last July, Labor Department officials held a series of discussions with union and management officials, particularly in the construction industry. As a result, among the changes made was one to eliminate from the phraseology of the standards any implication that "preferential treatment" or a "quota" system for Negro apprentices should be established where selection has not heretofore been based solely on merit.

The revised regulations stipulate that in such cases application lists developed prior to this time should be "opened to the extent necessary to provide current opportunities for selection of qualified members of racial and ethnic minority groups."

Standards to be used to select apprentices "on the basis of qualifications alone" include: fair aptitude tests, high school diploma, age requirements, occupationally essential physical requirements, fair interviews, high school grades and previous work experience."

"It is not enough for a program to

establish a lengthy list on the basis of minimum qualifications standards and then select apprentices from the list on a basis other than comparative qualifications such as on the basis of time of application," the Labor Department's statement said.

In addition every federally registered program "must contain a formal non-discrimination clause."

Although one version of such a clause has already been disseminated, another was suggested which read as follows:

"Selection of apprentices under the program shall be made from qualified applicants on the basis of qualifications alone and without regard to race, creed, color, national origin, sex or physical handicaps in accordance with objective standards which permit review, after full and fair opportunity for application; and this program shall be operated on a completely non-discriminatory basis."

Kennedy Signs \$329 Million Bill On Mental Health

A \$329 million program — geared to a new approach to the treatment of the mentally ill and retarded—has won congressional approval and been signed by President Kennedy.

Designed to end the past practice of shunting the mentally ill off into remote state institutions, the bill authorizes the construction of new local community mental health centers to keep the mentally ill and retarded as close to the ties of their local communities as possible.

The final version of the measure authorizes a program containing \$91 million more than the three-year program initially approved by the House but \$518 million less than the \$847 million, eight-year program that won Senate approval last month.

The principal item shorn from the Senate version of the bill, which was an Administration-sponsored measure, was a \$427 million program to provide funds for the initial staffing of the new health centers.

The staffing provisions, which would have authorized funds for thousands of jobs in local communities throughout the nation was opposed by the American Medical Association and the House Republican Policy Committee.

Although the measure authorizes the program, separate legislation will be required to finance it.

Unemployment Stagnates with 3.5 Million Jobless

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October 1963 was that it marked the sixth straight full year in which unemployment has consistently been five percent or more. At 5.5 percent the rate is .2 of a percentage point above October, 1962, and 2.5 percentage points above the post-war low for the month set in 1952 when it was 3 percent.

In November 1957, the jobless rate jumped to 5.1 percent at the beginning of the 1957-58 recession. For the past six years it has been continuously double or more than the rate of the early 1950s.

Those unemployed 15 weeks or longer—who are statisticalized as "long term unemployed" — still totaled 900,000, a figure which has been unchanged for the past few months and which is about the same as October 1962. But half a million of the long term unemployed have now been jobless for half a year or longer.

Labor force time lost as a result of both unemployment and part-time work amounted to 6.6 percent in October, the same as a year ago and almost the same as September's 6.7 percent.

A Labor Department manpower expert, Harold Goldstein, in answer to a query said that the the labor force time lost figure was a better yardstick than the 5.5 percent jobless rate in that "it reflects better than the 5.5 percent rate the extent to which the economy succeeds in providing full-time jobs for people."

The 6.6 percent "labor force time lost" rate means that the economy is operating at 93.4 percent of efficiency in terms of its available manpower.

Within the ranks of the nation's 3.5 million jobless, the adjusted jobless rate for adult men stood at 4.1 percent for the third consecutive month while the rate for adult women fell from a 1963 high of 5.8 percent in September to 5.4 percent in October.

The teenage jobless rate of 15.4 percent in October stayed within the 14-to-16 percent range in which it has gyrated all year.

Total employment was up 350,000 to 69.9 million.

The nation's total labor force was up 300,000 to a total of 76.1 million, reflecting an over-the-year gain of 1.2 million.

Gifts Needed

AFL-CIO Sets Up Fund To Carry On Eleanor Roosevelt's Life Work

Wherever there were people in need . . . in sweat shop or slum or refugee camp . . . there you could find her. She fought for minimum wages, for social security, for the union's right to organize, for human rights, underprivileged children and for international good will and peace.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council epitomized the fullness of her compassion saying:

"... she regarded every cry of human distress as a personal summons."

That's the impression Eleanor Roosevelt made on the world.

In her honor the labor movement has established the AFL-CIO Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund as its contribution to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. The foundation, chartered by an Act of Congress, is an educational and charitable organization created to carry on the work to which Eleanor Roosevelt devoted her life: human rights; underprivileged children; cancer research; international good will and peace.

The Executive Council is asking each union member to contribute one hour's pay or \$1 to this fund. Checks, whether from individuals or Central Labor Bodies, should be made payable to AFL-CIO Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund and sent to Joseph Keenan, Chairman, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has designated this Fund drive as "a major AFL-CIO undertaking" and a special committee of the Executive Council under the chairmanship of Vice President Keenan was set up to direct it.

International unions are being asked to supply information and campaign material such as a 17 x 22 inch poster and a leaflet entitled "She Was One Of Us . . ." to their local unions. Local unions are to collect the contributions and send them to their internationals. Additional posters and leaflets may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Fund Committee at the address above.

Studies To Link Manpower Needs To Schools' Job

Plans for "three pilot institutes" designed to explore means of gearing the economy's manpower needs to school curricula, vocational education and guidance programs are being mapped today by the Joint Council on Economic Education.

In announcing the projects, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said:

"The participants will explore means of developing a better understanding of current and future occupational requirements and their implications for needed adjustments in the educational development and guidance of our youth."

The institutes, to be conducted under the Manpower Development and Training Act, will be conducted in three different states with differing manpower problems. One will be held in a state with high employment; another in a state confronted with manpower changes in a rural situation; and the third in an industrial area experiencing change relatively typical of national trends.

The locations for the institutes have not yet been announced but each will bring together for two days about 100 leaders in the area who are concerned with manpower and education needs. Such leaders will include officials responsible for administration, curriculum and guidance in key school systems, officials of state and local education agencies and prominent industry, labor and agricultural representatives.

On completion of the project, the joint council, an independent non-profit organization of educators, will evaluate the institutes to aid follow-up curriculum development and guidance activities.

One of the joint council's best-known national projects is the TV college-credit course on The American Economy. Representatives of the AFL-CIO serve on the joint council's board of trustees.

Roll Call Vote on Bracero Revival

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For	Against
Hosmer (R)	King (D)
Hanna (D)	Roosevelt (D)
Johnson ((D)	Roybal (D)
Leggett (D)	Wilson, C. H. (D)
Lipscomb (R)	
McFall (D)	
Mailliard (R)	
Martin (R)	
Moss (D)	
Sheppard (D)	Paired Against
Sisk (D)	Brown (D)
Smith (R)	Shelley (D)
Talcott (R)	
Teague (R)	
Utt (R)	
Van Deerlin (D)	Absent
Wilson, R. (R)	Cameron (D)
Younger (R)	Miller (D)

No Use For Reactionaries

"Today in America unions have a secure place in our industrial life. Only a handful of reactionaries harbor the ugly thought of breaking unions and of depriving working men and women of the right to join the union of their choice. I have no use for those—regardless of their political party—who hold some vain and foolish dream of spinning the clock back to days when organized labor was huddled, almost as a helpless mass.

"Only a fool would try to deprive working men and working women of the right to join the union of their choice." — Dwight D. Eisenhower.

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