

Fed Scholarship Contest Offers 11 \$500 Awards

Eleven \$500 scholarships are being offered this year in the 14th Annual Scholarship Competition sponsored by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, for 1964 graduates of public or private high schools in California, Thos. L. Pitts, the Federation's secretary-treasurer, announced today.

In addition to the \$500 awards, the 1964 winners will be invited to attend, expense free, the Federation's biennial convention to receive their awards. This year's convention will be held in San Francisco the week of August 17.

"This is the largest number of scholarships offered since organized labor's statewide scholarship competition was initiated in 1951," Pitts said.

In letters dispatched to 826 high schools throughout the state, Pitts asked the principals to publicize the contest in every way possible such as posting the Federation's announcement brochure on bulletin boards, making classroom and assembly announcements or suggesting stories in student newspapers.

The deadline for the return of application forms, with a transcript of the student's record attached, is April 13, 1964.

Eight of the 11 scholarships in this year's competition are being made avail-

(Continued on Page 2)

Battle To Save Fair Housing Law Is Nip and Tuck as Petition Deadline Nears

Despite strong opposition within its own ranks and failure to win the support of any responsible civic, religious or labor organizations, the California Real Estate Association directors rammed a resolution to continue their drive to revoke the Rumford Fair Housing Act through their recent San Diego director's meeting on a voice vote but there's still a chance for the public to reject the initiative petition.

LBJ Calls for War on Poverty

In his recent State of the Union message, President Lyndon B. Johnson called on Congress to join his Administration in a direct and immediate assault on the extensive pockets of poverty that scar the nation. Here are some of the highlights of the President's message:

"This Administration here and now declares unconditional war on poverty in America. I ask this Congress and all Americans to join me in that effort.

"One thousand dollars invested in salvaging an unemployable youth today can return \$40,000 or more in his lifetime.

"Poverty is a national problem, re-

(Continued on Page 3)



THOS. L. PITTS
Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

Weekly News Letter

Vol. 6—No. 4
Jan. 24, 1964

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL
RELATIONS LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Published by California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

151

U.S. Unemployment Survey Points Up Need To Update Jobless Aid Programs

A factual study in depth of the typical jobless American that thoroughly repudiates some of the fondest conservative arguments against the need for adequate social insurance programs to cope with the nation's mounting unemployment problem has just been published by the U. S. Department of Labor.

The survey, the first detailed study of the characteristics of the unemployed ever conducted in the United States, concluded:

"In general, they (the unemployed) CANNOT be regarded as personally responsible for their own difficulties, unwilling to accept suitable jobs, more or less voluntarily unemployed and only casually interested in an occasional job."

Indirectly the study points out a significant aspect of the jobless problem

(Continued on Page 4)

Cranston, Mosk, Others Poised To Run for Senate

State Controller Alan Cranston announced this week that he would become a candidate for the United States Senate only if Senator Clair Engle's physical condition prevents him from "campaigning vigorously or serving effectively."

Addressing a board of director's meeting of the California Democratic Council in Fresno, Cranston said he would "run only if it is the substantial opinion of Democratic party officials . . . that Senator Clair Engle, in his own best interest and in the best interest of our state and nation, should not seek reelection."

If medical reports show that Senator Engle's "great capabilities are substantially unimpaired," Cranston said he would do all he could to aid Engle's fight to stay in the Senate.

"His record has been a fine one. It is my hope that the facts will justify this course of action," Cranston said.

The State Controller said he would expect any recommendation adverse to Engle's candidacy "to be justified by objective evaluation of detailed, explicit medical information.

"I trust such information is to be made available, as of course it should be," he declared.

He also announced that he would not be a candidate if the CDC, which he helped found, should endorse someone else.

Attorney General Stanley Mosk, also a strong potential candidate, addressed the CDC directors but made no mention of his candidacy during the meeting.

The only announced Democratic can-

(Continued on Page 2)

1964 Grads to Vie for 11 \$500 Awards in Labor's 14th Annual Scholarship Contest

(Continued from Page 1)

able in cooperation with the following affiliates of the Federation:

Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council (two scholarships, one of which is to be known as the "Lloyd A. Mashburn Memorial Scholarship"); the California Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the California State Council of Carpenters; the Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary, California State Council; the California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel and Motel Service Employees; the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters; and the Painters' District Council 36 of Los Angeles. The Painters' scholarship is to be known as the "Roderick MacKenzie Scholarship Award."

The two-hour scholarship examination will be designed to explore the student's knowledge and understanding of labor and industrial problems and to provide a basis for judging the student's ability to convey "his factual knowledge and comprehension of past and present

Candidates Eye U.S. Senate Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

didate other than Engle is Dewey Anderson, a former State Assemblyman from Santa Clara County who served as executive director of the Public Affairs Institute in Washington, D. C. for the past 12 years.

Anderson, a liberal Democrat and a Lassen County cattle rancher, indicated one of his principal concerns was the development of a united western basin water plan with strict enforcement of anti-monopoly protections. During Governor Olson's administration, Anderson, who is not related to California's present Lt. Governor, served as State Relief Administrator.

Other prospective Democrat candidates include: Lt. Gov. Glenn Anderson; Rep. James Roosevelt and Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty.

Two Republicans, actor George Murphy and Lee N. Kaiser, a San Francisco business executive, have already announced their candidacies.

In addition, former Assemblyman Joseph Shell who made a strong showing against Richard M. Nixon in the 1962 gubernatorial primaries said last week he would decide within the month whether to enter the race. Former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher has also been mentioned as a potential GOP candidate.

social and economic conditions affecting labor and management."

The brochures enclosed with the letters contain the rules of the contest, some sample test questions and a suggested reading list as well as an explanation of the basis on which the awards will be made.

A supply of application forms was also sent to each school but students who do not find such forms available at their high school may obtain them directly from the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, 995 Market Street, Room 810, San Francisco 3, California.

No restrictions are placed on the future course of study of any of the winners and parental union membership plays no part in the eligibility of those competing in the contest, Pitts explained.

The 1963 competition for eight \$500 scholarships attracted 757 entries.

Scholarship winners will have a check for \$500 deposited in their name at the college of their choice.

The scholarship announcement brochure is also being sent to all affiliates of the California Labor Federation to encourage participation by graduating seniors of trade union families.

In urging affiliated local unions and central labor bodies to make a special effort to stimulate entries from seniors from trade union families, Pitts declared:

"Organized labor has every reason to be proud of this scholarship program. It has been acclaimed throughout the state, benefitting both the labor movement as a whole, and the more than 6,000 students who over the years have participated in the competition and learned something about labor's significant contribution toward improving the conditions of life and labor in our free society."

The California Labor Federation, Pitts noted, has nothing to do with the grading of the examination papers nor the selection of winners. This is handled by an outstanding, independent three-man panel of judges.

Judges of the 1964 competition will be: Frederick A. Breier, Ph.D., 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 at Los Angeles.

Requests for further information should be directed to the Education Committee, California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer, 995 Market Street, Room 810, San Francisco 3, California.

Support Urged for Heart Fund Drive

Organized labor's continued support of the American Heart Association's Annual Fund Drive as part of the labor movement's community service work was urged by Thos. L. Pitts, State AFL-CIO leader, this week.

Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, called on all local unions and central labor bodies to cooperate with Heart Associations on the local level in every way possible to make the Association's door-to-door "Heart Sunday" drive on February 23 the most successful yet.

"Labor's stake in efforts to curb disabilities and premature deaths resulting from circulatory diseases is no small matter," Pitts pointed out. "According to a study made by two University of California scientists, working men and women lost an estimated billion dollars in income due to premature deaths and \$830 million due to disabilities resulting from circulatory diseases and cardiovascular disabilities."

Noting that the death rate from diseases of the heart and blood vessels among family breadwinners—men in the 45 to 64 age bracket—has dropped by six percent since 1950, Pitts said this was "heartening indeed" and that it undoubtedly reflected, in part at least, the research and educational efforts undertaken by the Heart Association.

But, Pitts added, much more remains to be done both in terms of the establishment of rehabilitation and vocational services and in terms of basic research.

"I am confident that the men and women in organized labor in California, through their donations of both money and labor, will continue to carry their share of this load."

New AFL-CIO Publications List is Now Available

The January 1964 edition of the "AFL-CIO Publications List" containing brief summaries of more than 50 AFL-CIO books, pamphlets and leaflets of interest to all union members is now available free from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO Department of Publications, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Ranging in subject matter from aging, automation and the ABC's of trade unionism to pensions, taxation, teaching and world affairs, the publications cover a great variety of the political, legislative and administrative problems and issues confronting organized labor today.

Sitting on the shelf, these publications help no one.

Suggestion for the week: Send for the list and learn something you may well need to know.

Battle To Save Fair Housing Law Is Nip and Tuck as Petition Deadline Nears

(Continued from Page 1)

the sale or rental of some 70 percent of the state's housing.

Vigorous support for the law and opposition to the CREA petition has been voiced by literally hundreds of top government, civic and religious leaders including Governor Edmund G. Brown, Thos. L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO and Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders throughout the state.

LJB Calls For War on Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

quiring improved national organization and support. But this attack, to be effective, must also be organized at the state and local level and supported by state and local efforts.

"For the war against poverty will not be won in Washington. It must be won in the fields—in every private home, in every public office, from the court house to the White House.

"Our chief weapons in a more pinpointed attack will be better schools, better health, better homes, better training and better job opportunities to help more Americans, especially young Americans, escape from squalor and misery.

"Our aim is not only to relieve the symptoms of poverty but to cure it, and, above all, to prevent it."

Welfare Chief Pinpoints Plight of State's Poor

In response to President Johnson's State of the Union message January 8, the extent of poverty in California was spelled out this week by J. M. Wedemeyer, State Welfare Director, as follows:

- 500,000 Californians have poverty-level incomes of "less than \$2,000 per year with an average of four mouths to feed and three children to educate in each family."

- One million persons have bare subsistence incomes of less than \$4,000 per year.

- Half of California's farm laborers earn less than \$2,000 per year.

- Median incomes in California are \$5,109 per year for white males; \$3,515 for non-white males.

- Fifteen percent of California's non-white families have incomes under \$2,000 per year; seven percent of the state's white families have incomes of \$2,000 or less.

Among the principal objections to the proposed initiative petition are:

1—Since it is in the form of a constitutional amendment, it would not only repeal the Rumford Act but would nullify the earlier Unruh Civil Rights Act and enshrine discrimination in the state's constitution.

2—The Fair Housing law is needed and should at least be given a fair trial.

3—The initiative would make the seller's rights—and those of the seller's agent—unfairly superior to the rights of the buyer.

4—It would grant property owners and their agents alone "absolute discretion" to determine whether the race or religion of a prospective buyer would be acceptable to his neighbors.

5—Section 35742 of the Rumford Fair Housing law specifically protects the right of every property owner to select buyers or renters on the basis of any criteria he desires as long as he applies the same criteria to all races and religions. "Nothing contained in this part," the Section reads, "shall be construed to prohibit selection based upon factors other than race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry."

Following rejection of the NAACP's petition for an injunction to bar county clerks from certifying the names on the CREA initiative petitions, the NAACP said the case would be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Superior Judge Irving H. Perluss, who rejected the NAACP petition, made no attempt to answer the question of whether the proposed initiative petition violates the Constitution. Nathaniel Colley, NAACP attorney, maintained the initiative petition was too broad in scope, improperly titled and illegal under the State Constitution because it fails to state its chief purpose—to nullify the Rumford Act.

Last week Attorney General Stanley Mosk charged that some real estate boards "operate on a secret blackball system like a social club."

For example, Mosk said one branch of the Los Angeles Real Estate Board which serves a preponderantly Negro area has 670 members but no Negro members.

Speaking before the California Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, Mosk said that the real estate business "continues to deny Negroes and other minority groups membership on some local real estate boards." The argument that such boards "have the same rights as social clubs cannot be sustained," Mosk asserted. "Such a board is a business group, not a club," he declared.

LEAFLET CITES CASE FOR FAIR HOUSING LAW

An eight-page leaflet setting forth the case for the Rumford Fair Housing Act and presenting a point by point rebuttal of arguments advanced by promoters of the California Real Estate Association's initiative petition to revoke it has just been published by the California Committee for Fair Practices.

Entitled "Questions and Answers About . . . The Initiative Against Fair Housing," the leaflet points out that while the Rumford Act seeks to curb bigotry, the CREA attempt to revoke the law without a fair trial would, if passed, establish California as a state that "is moving backwards in the struggle against bigotry and racial bitterness at a time when the rest of the nation is trying to move forward."

In repudiation of the claims of the initiative's promoters that the fair housing law "will somehow interfere with profits," the leaflet points out that in nine other states in which it has operated "the law has not interfered with profits . . . and there is no conceivable reason why it should in California."

In addition, the leaflet explains the Rumford Fair Housing Law itself, what the initiative would do, who opposes it and why.

Copies may be obtained from the California Committee for Fair Practices either at 590 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles or at the San Francisco Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street, Room 212, San Francisco.

Johnson To Fight For Medicare Bill

"We have just begun to fight," President Lyndon B. Johnson vowed last week in connection with the Administration's pledge to provide a program of medical care for the aged through social security.

"This powerful nation should not ask old people to trade their dignity and self-respect for hospital and medical care," Johnson declared.

Addressing some 50 leaders of senior citizen organizations at a White House meeting, Johnson predicted that the medical care program "is going to be the law of the land."

The fact that the committee has kept the measure bottled up for years and refused to permit its merits to be determined by a majority vote of the Lower House is further evidence of the vital need for a thorough going modernization of the Congressional committee system, reform proponents say.

U.S. Unemployment Survey Points Up Need To Update Jobless Aid Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

that is often overlooked to the detriment of full recognition of the scope of the problem; namely, that the 4.1 million jobless one month are not necessarily all included in the 4.3 million jobless the next month.

In short, unemployment is a revolving door. Some go through it quickly, but many get stuck. The 1961 survey studied an estimated 9.6 million workers 18 years or older who were jobless five weeks or more during 1961.

Here are some of the facts the survey disclosed:

- Nearly 70 percent of the 9.6 million jobless were men and the vast majority were between 20 and 64 years old, in their prime working years.

- Three-fifths were heads of families.

- One-fifth were non-white workers.

- One-fourth were jobless more than six months during 1961.

- Only one-third were high school graduates. By comparison over half of the civilian labor force at the time of the survey were high school graduates.

- Median annual income from all sources for the 9.6 million was \$2,300. This was nearly 40 percent below the \$3,700 median for all other persons with income who had some work experience during the year.

- The median income of the long-term jobless was just \$1,400, or little more than half the income of those unemployed from one to six months.

Moreover, the unemployed were concentrated in lower paying jobs averaging about \$70 a week compared with \$95 per week for year-round, full-time workers during 1961, the report, published in the December issue of the Labor Department's "Monthly Labor Review," disclosed.

"Despite the effects of unemployment," the study observed, "about 80 percent of the income received by unemployed persons in 1961 came from their own wages and salaries. Another significant but much smaller proportion—12 percent—was derived from unemployment insurance. The remaining eight percent was obtained from all other sources combined, principally from welfare and pension programs established by legisla-

tion or collective bargaining agreements."

The report confirmed the inadequacy of the nation's unemployment insurance programs in noting that "only slightly more than half (5.3 million) of the unemployed" received unemployment insurance benefit payments. The median weekly benefit was about \$36 and was paid for 14 weeks—half of the maximum duration allowed in most states, excluding temporary extensions such as were provided in 1958 and 1961.

While most of the unemployed apparently found jobs before their benefits expired, one-fifth exhausted their benefits during 1961.

Pointing up the full impact of the nation's unemployment problem, which economic conservatives are eager to dismiss as a relatively insignificant problem, the survey stated:

"Sharing the total income of families with an unemployed head were an estimated 19 million persons (over 10 percent of the country's total population in April 1962). These included 5.3 million family heads, 4.7 million wives, 8.5 million children under 18 years old and 600,000 dependent relatives and other persons."

To meet the pinch of unemployment, nearly half the families used up an average of \$400 in savings. Twenty-five percent of the families had to borrow money and half of the borrowers required \$300 or more.

The often encountered smug conservative attitude toward the jobless—that they consist primarily of drifters who don't want to work—was also laid low by the survey. A five-year work history of these workers disclosed that nearly 80 percent were either employed or were seeking jobs all year during 1961 and that over the five-year period, nearly half the group were in the labor force all year every year.

Robert L. Stein, Labor Department analyst, asserted that although there's room for differences of interpretation, the facts gathered in the survey "make it more difficult to cling to extreme positions."

They also emphasize the magnitude and the fluidity of the jobless problem in the nation—affecting as it does one in every 10 Americans.

Payrolls To Reflect Any Tax Cut Action

Due to withholding taxes, the impact of congressional action on the proposed \$11 billion tax cut on 1964 income will be reflected in payroll checks throughout the nation almost as soon as Congress acts, State Controller Alan Cranston reported last week following a trip to Washington, D.C.

"The original plan," Cranston explained, "was to reduce the withholding rate from 18 to 15 percent but that has been revised and the rate most likely will be 14 percent. Quarterly estimated payments also will be reduced," he added.

"This will mean that the wage earner and other taxpayers will feel the effects right away and more money will be available both for consumers and investors," Cranston pointed out.

The United States Treasury estimates that the tax cut will channel \$198 million a year more into the state's General Fund through increased revenues. California's local government agencies—cities, counties, school districts, etc.—will benefit to the extent of an additional \$206 million annually, he said.

Mrs. Warshaw Appointed Chairman of State FEPC

Governor Edmund G. Brown has appointed Mrs. Carmen Warshaw Chairman of California's Fair Employment Practices Commission to replace John Anson Ford, who, although recently reappointed to the board, said he felt it appropriate to resign the chairmanship in view of the Commission's expansion from five to seven members and its additional responsibilities under the Rumford Fair Housing Act.

Ford had served as FEPC chairman for four years, ever since its inception.

Brown commended Ford for developing the FEPC into "a first-rate working agency" with a great record of effectiveness.

Mrs. Warshaw, a former social worker and the wife of an insurance and property investment executive, is believed to be the nation's first woman chairman of a state FEP agency.

California Labor Federation
995 Market Street
San Francisco 3, Calif.

RETURN REQUESTED

Published Weekly
2nd Class Postage
PAID
at San Francisco, Cal.