

## Call Issued for Fed Convention In S.F. in August

The official call to the 1964 convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, was dispatched to all affiliated organizations this week by Thos. L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the State AFL-CIO.

The Federation's convention, the fifth state convention since the merger of AFL-CIO organizations in 1958, will be held in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco starting at 10:00 a.m. Monday, August 17, 1964. It will continue through the week until the business of the convention has been completed. The State AFL-CIO conventions have been held biennially since 1960.

More than 2,000 delegates representing AFL-CIO organizations throughout the state are expected to participate.

Noting that the fifth convention "marks the return of delegates to San Francisco where the state merger convention was held in 1958," Pitts declared in the convention call that the challenge confronting the delegates will be to enunciate policies that will "guide the Federation in the difficult period ahead."

The California Labor Federation, he said, is "one of the largest state labor bodies in the nation working for the advancement of constructive and humane solutions to the pressing problems that confront working people and the general public in the most populous state in the nation."

"Our roots are firmly planted in the rich tradition of American labor, dedi-

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## U.S. Must Adapt Quickly to Automation Or Face Disaster, AFL-CIO Aide Warns

"The blind forward plunge of the technological revolution can lead to disaster" unless the United States rapidly develops social and economic adjustments and adaptations to meet the impact of automation, AFL-CIO Research Director Nat Goldfinger warned delegates to the 15th annual convention of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers.

## Rise in Union Rolls Reverses Trend

Both total union membership and the number of union members as a percentage of the total work force rose slightly in 1962, reversing a declining trend that had continued since 1958, according to a new U. S. Labor Department survey.

Total union membership in 1962 was 16,586,000, up 283,000 from the 16,303,000 tallied in 1961, an article in the Department's Monthly Labor Review said.

As a percentage of the total working force, the number of union members

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THOS. L. PITTS  
Executive  
Secretary-Treasurer

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## Salinger Wins Demo Nod for U.S. Senate; Goldwater Bags State's GOP Delegation

Californians went to the polls this week and named Pierre Salinger their Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate and Barry Goldwater as their choice for the Republican Presidential nomination in the two most hotly contested statewide primary election races.

Although other factors contributed, the enduring political appeal of the Kennedy image was generally credited as the principal factor in State Controller Alan Cranston's loss of the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate to former White House Press Secretary Salinger.

Senator Goldwater's narrow triumph over Governor Nelson Rockefeller in the GOP presidential primary cast a pall of resurgent conservatism over the state, particularly in the southland which is clearly Goldwater's stronghold. Los Angeles, for example, gave Goldwater a plurality of more than 168,000 and all other south state

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## Protections for Workers Asked in Rapid Transit Bill

California's entire Congressional delegation has been called on to support amendments to the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1963 (HR 3881) which would afford job protection benefits to transit workers affected by rapid transit projects.

In a letter dispatched to the state's Washington representatives last week, State AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts said that the California Labor Federation strongly supports legislation to provide federal aid to develop mass transit facilities.

"As residents of an urban state, Californians lose an incalculable number of man hours in commuter traffic every week due to the fact that the need for transit services has spilled over the boundaries of governmental jurisdictions and the cost of adequate programs has outstripped state and local resources," Pitts, the Federation's secretary-treasurer, observed.

But, he pointed out, HR 3881 presently lacks provisions to protect transit workers who would be affected by federal assistance to rapid transit projects.

Calling the Congressmen's attention to the fact that a companion measure passed by the Senate (S. 6), includes protective provisions, Pitts urged the lawmakers to support amending the House measure to include these protections and to support HR 3881 if these amendments are adopted.

The Senate-passed measure contains a number of amendments introduced by

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# Salinger Wins Demo Nod For U.S. Senate Seat

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counties wound up in his column except Santa Barbara.

In the North, the reverse was true with Goldwater carrying only the north-south "border" counties of Kern, Inyo and Mono and the more northerly inland counties of Sutter, Yuba, Nevada and Butte.

As a result, as of Thursday with 32,255 of the state's 32,861 precincts reporting, Goldwater was winning by less than 43,000 out of more than 2,000,000 votes cast.

Cranston, the COPE-endorsed candidate, carried 41 of the state's 58 counties but lost by a margin of about 140,000 out of a total of more than 2.1 million votes cast.

The bulk of Salinger's strength was centered in Los Angeles County where he piled up a margin of more than 160,000 votes over Cranston. Salinger also carried the following counties: Calaveras, Contra Costa, Glenn, Imperial, Marin, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, and Yuba.

Cranston promptly pledged his support to Salinger in the race against ultra-conservative George Murphy who walked away with the GOP nomination by defeating both Fred Hall, the COPE-endorsed candidate on the Republican ticket, and Lee Kaiser.

One of the most serious immediate repercussions from Goldwater's California victory affected the pending civil rights bill. According to wire service reports, at least five conservative Republicans deserted the bipartisan senate coalition that is seeking to end the southern filibuster against the bill. Congressional sources said that Republicans would not vote for cloture since Goldwater "is going to be" their presidential nominee and he opposes the bill in its present form.

Moving in with the Goldwater tide were at least five avowed members and ex-members of the John Birch Society who won Republican nominations in the 2nd Congressional, 17th and 35th State Senate and 10th and 41st Assembly districts.

Two other Birchers, one who had led an "Impeach Earl Warren" drive in Contra Costa County and another who had sought to stop the practice of flying United Nations' flags during United Nations' week in Santa Clara County, were soundly defeated.

For the results of the elections so far as COPE-endorsed candidates are concerned see adjacent story on this page.

## COPE Candidates Win in 89 Out of 100 Contests

California Labor COPE-endorsed candidates for congressional, state senate and assembly district seats triumphed in 89 out of 100 contests in which endorsements were made in Tuesday's primary election.

In the state's 38 congressional districts, all but two of COPE's 31 endorsed candidates were successful.

In the state senate, where endorsements were made in 14 of the 20 districts at issue, all 14 of COPE's candidates won their party's nomination.

And in the assembly, where 55 candidates in 53 districts were backed by state COPE, 46 won nominations.

Two COPE-endorsed Democratic con-

gressmen, Phillip Burton in San Francisco's 5th district and John J. McFall of Manteca in the 15th, were automatically elected since they were unopposed on the Republican ticket. The same was true for four other COPE-endorsed candidates: Stanley Arnold and Robert D. Williams in the 1st and 27th senatorial districts respectively and John Francis Foran and Gordon H. Winton, Jr. in the 23rd and 31st assembly districts respectively.

Successful COPE-endorsed candidates are listed below by U. S. congressional, state senate and assembly districts.

An asterisk (\*) indicates victorious candidates who have no opposition in the November general election.

### FOR CONGRESS

#### Dist.

2. Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (D)
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)
5. Phillip Burton (D)\*
7. Jeffery Cohelan (D)
8. George P. Miller (D)
9. W. Donlon Edwards (D)
10. E. Day Carman (D)
11. W. Mark Sullivan (D)
12. Sanford Bolz (D)

#### Dist.

13. George E. Taylor (D)
15. John J. McFall (D)\*
16. B. F. Sisk (D)
17. Cecil R. King (D)
18. Harlan Hagen (D)
19. Chet Holifield (D)
20. C. Bernard Kaufman (D)
21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
22. James C. Corman (D)
25. Ronald Brooks Cameron (D)

#### Dist.

26. James Roosevelt (D)
27. Tom Bane (D)
28. Gerald H. Gottlieb (D)
29. George E. Brown, Jr. (D)
30. Edward R. Roybal (D)
31. Charles H. Wilson (D)
34. Richard T. Hanna (D)
37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
38. John V. Tunney (D)

### FOR STATE SENATE

#### Dist.

1. Stanley Arnold (D) \*
5. Edwin J. Regan (D)
7. Paul J. Lunardi (D)
9. John C. Begovich (D)
11. Samuel R. Geddes (D)

#### Dist.

13. Vera L. Schultz
15. Luther E. Gibson (D)
17. George Miller, Jr. (D)
19. Albert S. Rodda (D)
25. Fred S. Farr (D)

#### Dist.

27. Robert D. Williams (D) \*
31. Alvin C. Weingand (D)
33. Newton K. Chase (D)
39. Aaron W. Quick (D)

### FOR ASSEMBLY

#### Dist.

2. Pauline L. Davis (D)
5. Pearce Young (D)
6. Howard R. Smith (D)
9. Edwin L. Z'berg (D)
10. Jerome R. Waldie (D)
11. John T. Knox (D)
15. Nicholas C. Petris (D)
17. William Byron Rumford (D)
10. Charles W. Meyers (D)
23. John Francis Foran (D) \*
24. Alfred E. Alquist (D)
25. William F. Stanton (D)
27. Leo J. Ryan (D)
28. Jack T. Casey (D)
29. John C. Williamson (D)
31. Gordon H. Winton, Jr. (D)\*

#### Dist.

32. George N. Zonovich (D)
33. Charles B. Garrigus (D)
34. Alan G. Pattee (R)
- Irby E. Bourriague (D)
35. Myron H. Frew (D)
36. Winfield A. Shoemaker (D)
37. Burt M. Henson (D)
39. Willard E. Hastings (D)
40. Edward E. Elliott (D)
43. Samuel J. Rifkin (D)
44. Joseph M. Kennick (D)
45. Alfred H. Song (D)
47. Michael M. Stolzberg (D)
48. George E. Danielson (D)
49. Robert A. Chrisman (D)
50. Philip L. Soto (D)

#### Dist.

53. Mervyn M. Dymally (D)
56. Charles Warren (D)
57. Theodore R. Ellsworth (D)
58. Harvey Johnson (D)
59. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)
61. Lester A. McMillan (D)
62. Tom Waite (D)
64. W. A. "Del" Stelck (D)
66. Joe A. Gonsalves (D)
67. Clayton A. Dills (D)
68. Vincent Thomas (D)
72. John P. Quimby (D)
74. Donald L. Chapman (D)
77. John Dail

## Safeguards Sought in Rapid Transit Bill

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Senator Wayne Morse (D-Oregon) which would:

●—Preserve existing rights, privileges and benefits for employees and their beneficiaries.

●—Continue collective bargaining rights where they currently exist.

●—Provide basic job protection bene-

fits at least equivalent to those in the transportation industries currently subject to federal regulation.

●—Provide job guarantees to employees of acquired transit systems.

●—Authorize paid training or retraining programs.

The measure is expected to be considered by the House early this month.

## Call Issued For Federation's Fifth Convention To Open in S. F. on Aug. 17

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cated to the free society and the achievement of social and economic justice . . . Our commitment and responsibility is to provide progressive, responsible leadership for the men and women who make up the AFL-CIO in California," he asserted.

"The complexity of the problems we face in our modern industrial society only heighten the challenge," he added.

Headquarters for the convention will be at the Del Webb TowneHouse.

Delegates and voting strength at the convention will be determined on the basis of two delegates for the first 500 members or less of affiliated local organizations; one delegate for the next succeeding 250 members, or major fraction thereof, and one delegate for each succeeding 500 members, or major fraction thereof, not to exceed 10 delegates from any one local union.

Each delegate is permitted to vote an equal percentage of the membership of the local union he or she represents. The Federation's constitution prohibits proxies but on a roll call or per capita vote, one delegate, upon prior written approval of all co-delegates of the local union, may vote for the entire delegation.

Affiliated central labor bodies and similar councils are entitled to two delegates, each having one vote. All delegates must be members in good standing of the organization issuing their credentials and no delegate may represent more than one organization, with these exceptions:

1.—A delegate from a central labor body or other council may also represent the affiliated local union of which he is a member in good standing if he has credentials from that local and,

2.—A delegate may represent up to three affiliated local unions that are affiliates of the same national or international union and which have a combined per capita vote of not more than 1,200 if the delegate is a member in good standing in at least one of the locals from which he has received credentials.

Credentials and lists of authorized delegates will be mailed as soon as the computation of per capita membership and voting strength of each local union has been completed.

Resolutions submitted to the convention must be in the hands of the secretary-treasurer, in triplicate, not later than August 3, 1964, except for resolutions acted upon and approved by regularly constituted and affiliated statewide organizations at conferences held during that period August 2 - 16, 1964, which must be filed with the secretary-treasurer not later than 9:00 p.m. on Sunday, August 16, 1964.

Resolutions delivered to the secretary-treasurer subsequently will be reported

by him on the first day of the convention as late resolutions and will not be referred to a committee for consideration unless the convention so orders by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting.

All resolutions must bear the signature of an executive officer or the seal of the affiliated organization.

Delegates-elect and alternates-elect will receive their credentials from the secretaries of the organizations they are to represent at the convention. These credentials must be presented to the Committee on Credentials at the convention.

No organization that has not applied for affiliation prior to May 1, 1964, may be represented, except organizations that are chartered after that date.

## U.S. Must Adapt To Automation Or Face Disaster

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ures—now." The "bold measures," he said, should include:

●—Expansion of job-creating public works.

●—Extension of the federal minimum wage law to millions of low wage workers and a boost in the minimum to strengthen consumer markets for the sale of the growing volume of goods and services that can be produced.

●—Significant moves toward work-week reductions to increase job opportunities.

●—A national manpower policy as well as a program of financial relocation allowances to assist unemployed workers and their families to move to areas of job opportunities.

●—Modernization of "our woefully inadequate programs of assistance for the unemployed, the aged and the disabled" and development of "an effective social system to meet the costs of proper medical care."

He also suggested the creation of a National Commission on Technological Change to study problems as they develop and recommend measures to solve them. Such a commission is needed, he said, because of the speed with which the technological revolution is spreading.

Fast changes in the very nature of work itself, he said, have to be met by similarly economic and social changes to provide adequate adjustments for people and communities.

"After thousands of years of struggle with scarcity—since the beginning of the human race—America must now learn to live with the potential abundance made possible by the new technology," he declared.

## U.S. Olympic Fund Drive Under Way



The U. S. Olympic team needs \$2.1 million to participate in the summer games in Tokyo this Fall. This sum must be raised in the American way, voluntarily, free from governmental control. That's why June is Olympic Fund Drive Month in California.

An appeal for contributions from local unions and central bodies has already been made but individual contributions are also urgently needed to back up the more than 1100 athletes on the U. S. team, many of whom may be the sons and daughters of union members.

Contributions should be sent to Olympic Fund Headquarters, California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, 995 Market Street, San Francisco.

Donations of \$25 or more will entitle the giver to a copy of the United States 1964 Olympic Book which will be distributed early in 1965. This 400-page hard cover volume is practically an encyclopedia of the Olympics with vital statistics going back to 1896.

Supporters who give \$10 or more may receive a plaque featuring the Olympic Gold Medal. Olympic Emblem lapel pins are available for gifts of \$1 or more.

## Who Fights for What?

"A union waitress is also a mother. If she fights for better working conditions in her restaurant, she also fights for better learning conditions in our schools.

"The union steelworker is also a father. If he fights for stronger safety laws to protect him from injury, he also fights for stronger health laws to protect his children from disease."—Governor Edmund G. Brown.



## U.S. Union Rolls Rise Slightly To Reverse Trend

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rose from 22 percent in 1961 to 22.2 in 1962.

AFL-CIO unions accounted for 263,000, all but 20,000 of the increase. The study shows that AFL-CIO union membership was 14,835,389 in 1962 compared with 14,571,892 a year earlier.

A significant increase in union membership (154,000 more members) was scored in government service, most of it in the federal service, but membership in private industry dropped by 541,000 in manufacturing and 86,000 in non-manufacturing between 1960 and 1962, the article said.

The boost in membership in federal service was stimulated by an executive order which officially recognized the federal worker's right to organize.

But the article, written by H. James Neary of the Department's Division of Industrial and Labor Relations in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, pointed out that white collar membership at 2,285,000 in 1962 showed little change from 1956 despite the fact that there is an organizable potential of about 22 million such workers.

In short, he concluded, "the evidence—rough as it is—points to a near standstill in union organization in the white collar field."

Between 1936 and 1956 union membership grew steadily to a peak of 17.5 million but had declined steadily since then except for a rise of 48,000 between 1958 and 1959. The total decline has been about 900,000 the report said.

## Bulletin Explains U.S. Equal Pay Act

A bulletin to provide guidelines on the provisions of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 which bans wage discrimination on the basis of sex is now available from the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division.

Provisions of the 1963 Act become generally effective next Thursday, June 11, but the effective date is delayed up to one year for employees covered by certain collective bargaining agreements.

The Equal Pay Act, an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act, requires payment of equal wages to men and women in the same establishment doing "equal work on jobs the performance of which requires equal skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions." The Act applies to employers and employees who are already subject to the minimum wage provisions of the FLSA.

Copies may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 450 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco.

## IBEW Training Program in Santa Ana Helps Boost Union Organizing Drives

A union-paid training program sponsored by Local 2125 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Santa Ana is turning out qualified workers for Southern California's electronics industry who have a first-hand knowledge of union benefits.

The training program, presently consisting of two classes of women workers who are learning the intricacies of electronic wiring and soldering, involves 40 hours of academic and mechanical instruction. At the conclusion of the training period, all students passing the final examination are presented with a training certificate at a general membership meeting of the local. The union pays the entire cost for each trainee.

Following successful completion of the course the local makes every effort to find their graduates jobs in one of Orange County's many electronic plants.

Clinton G. Brame, Local 2125's Busi-

ness Manager, said the program has not only made stronger union members out of unemployed women who hold IBEW cards but has also recruited union supporters from among women workers who had been discharged from non-union plants.

Graduates of the union's training program who are subsequently hired by non-union plants serve as a natural nucleus for organizing, Brame pointed out.

## New Rule Aims To Reduce Bias In Employment

A new regulation to require sellers of any materials to the state to pledge non-discrimination in their own employment policies has been announced by Governor Edmund G. Brown.

Effective immediately, the Governor explained, all bidding for contracts will require all vendors to agree that they "will not willfully discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, ancestry or national origin."

The action, taken to further implement the Governor's Code of Fair Practices, will apply to all vendors, including out-of-state sellers.

The new regulation will require vendors to permit access to employment records by the State Fair Employment Practices Commission and other state agencies for investigating complaints and compliance. If a vendor is found in willful violation of the regulations he may lose his pre-qualification rating. This may result in termination of a contract and payment for losses due to termination.

## Job Guidance Reports Prepared

A new series of career outlook reports, 109 in all, covering some 700 occupations are now available from the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

The reports, taken from the 1964 edition of the "Occupational Outlook Handbook," detail the employment outlook, educational and training qualifications, earnings, promotional opportunities and working conditions in various specific fields.

While designed principally to help young people select a career, the reports can be of considerable assistance to labor union officials and community service representatives. Cost of the reports ranges from five to twenty cents each.

## June 21-27 Will Be Job Safety Week; Ways Sought To Cut Industrial Mishaps

Calling upon "every American worker to work safely and to safeguard his fellow workers," President Johnson has named the week of June 21 "Job Safety Week."

That week was chosen because the ninth biennial President's Conference on Occupational Safety meets in Washington June 23-25. Some 3,500 persons are expected to participate to try to fill the President's order "to devise voluntary action to reduce the human and economic waste of needless work injuries."

President Johnson is scheduled to address the opening session of the Conference June 23. Delegates representing labor, industry, business, agriculture, ed-

ucation, science, government, and technical groups from all parts of the U.S. will spend 3 days in intensive study of job hazards and how to control them. They will give the President their recommendations for "Mobilizing Leadership for a Safety Breakthrough."

Linking job accidents and his anti-poverty program, the President said: "The loss in skill and earning power of every man and woman who suffers a preventable work injury impoverishes still more a Nation already at war against poverty."

Over 2 million workers were disabled by on-the-job accidents in 1963 and 14,200 were killed, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.