

Education Is Key To Curbing Hidden Jobless: Wirtz

The United States is "piling up a human scrap heap of between 250,000 and 500,000 people a year, many of whom never appear in the unemployment statistics" because they have stopped looking for work and thus count themselves out of the labor market. U. S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz warned recently at a conference on Automation and Technological Change in Los Angeles.

A complete revision of the nation's attitude toward education may be required to reduce this waste, he asserted.

Wirtz said the human scrap heap (the "hidden unemployed") was composed of persons who, because of technological development, environments of poverty and/or their own educational failures, are disqualified from employment in a skilled economy and cannot and will not find work without special help.

The rate of non-participation in the labor force by men in their prime years increased from 4.7 percent in 1953 to 5.2 percent in 1963, he pointed out. Among non-whites, the increase was much sharper, rising from 5.3 percent to 8.2 percent in the same period.

"These figures show that the official rate of unemployment of five percent or so does not touch the heart of the problem. Every indication is that the slag heap is going to grow and grow unless we make full employment a primary test of our economic performance," Wirtz declared.

Speaking at a seminar jointly spon-

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Building Trades Leader Urges Defeat of CREA Scheme To Ban Fair Housing Laws

Strong opposition to the initiative Constitutional amendment to prohibit fair housing in California has been voiced by Bryan P. Deavers, President of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California, AFL-CIO.

Asserting that defeat of the amendment being promoted by The Cali-

Fair Trade Law Tabled in Senate

A so-called Quality Stabilization bill — a new disguise for Fair Trade legislation — has been tabled and presumably killed by the Senate Commerce Committee but a companion measure in the House has won Commerce Committee approval and is awaiting clearance by the Rules Committee.

In a resolution adopted at the last National AFL-CIO Convention, organized labor voiced its strong opposition to such legislation because it would "destroy any semblance of competition and raise prices for consumers."

The measure would enable manufac-

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THOS. L. PITTS
Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

Weekly News Letter

Second Class Postage Paid at San Francisco, California

Published by California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
995 Market Street, San Francisco, California, 94103

Pitts Calls For 4-Month Drive To Alert Voters To Reality of Radical Right Peril

State AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts called on local unions and central labor bodies today to dedicate themselves during the next four months "to forging the strongest and most effective registration and get-out-the-vote organization ever attempted in the state to defeat the rampaging radical right at the polls next November."

"The Goldwater-Murphy victories and the nomination of a number of candidates who have been termed Birch Society members in primary races reflect just one thing: Too many intelligent voters are doing too little even though many of them know that neither state nor national problems can be cured by the cheap patent medicines peddled by the ultra conservatives.

"Our job is to reach, inform, mobilize and register them before the close of voter registration on September 10

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Court Ruling Spurs Redistricting of State Legislatures

In a momentous 6-3 decision, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled this week that both Houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned on a "substantially equal" population basis.

The historic decision, which may affect about 40 of the nation's 50 state legislatures, pointed out that "legislators represent people, not trees or acres" and that "an individual's right to vote for state legislators is unconstitutionally impaired when its weight is in a substantial fashion diluted when compared with votes of citizens living in other parts of the state."

The court ruled on legislative apportionment cases from six states — Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, New York and Virginia — and found the districts existing in all six legislatures unconstitutional.

Although no California case was before the high court this week, action on two cases initiated from Southern California, which are presently before lower courts, is expected to be speeded by the decision.

BEFORE 1966?

Present indications are that the decision may require substantial reapportionment of the state Senate before the 1966 election.

The decision specifically rejected the idea that apportionments based on area or some other concept aside from population did not adversely affect individual voters.

Representation in California's State

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Education Is Key To Curbing Hidden Jobless: Wirtz

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sored by the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy and the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California at Los Angeles, Wirtz seriously questioned the continued validity of the nation's traditional attitude toward the function of education in society, saying:

"We used to think that we did our duty by providing 12 years of free education and our thinking has been that anybody who doesn't use that is making a mistake; it's his fault; it's too bad, and our responsibility ends with the supplying of that opportunity.

"We have provided only that a child has to go to school until he or she is 16 years of age, a requirement which I think today has about the justification in the body politic as the appendix has in the human body. If it was right over a hundred years ago when we adopted it, it's wrong today.

"It seems to me that the proposition ought to be rather that we are going to require in one form or another a person to stay in school until that person is prepared to carry himself in the society at large. I don't mean the same kind of schooling that he's been getting. I mean the kind of education to meet the present situation," Wirtz explained.

In summary, Wirtz said, "nothing less will do but a policy of firm commitment to the idea of preparation of every single person for the full use of that person's potential, and nothing less than that."

To provide an inkling of the amount of growth to be expected in the nation's so-called "hidden unemployed" during the next 10 years, Wirtz noted that of 35 million people due to come into the labor force, about 9.5 million will not have a high school education and 3 million will not even have completed grade school.

"These people aren't going to have jobs," Wirtz warned.

In an effort to ease this problem, the Labor Secretary said that "one of the nation's largest efforts at human salvage" would begin July 1 when the Selective Service System will undertake to test all 18 year olds and to afford special employment service counseling and guidance to those who fail because of educational deficiency.

But he emphasized that 90 to 95 percent of the work that must be done to solve the human problems created by our changing technology must be done privately.

"If we are to turn the human scrap heap into the materials for richer progress and more rewarding lives, then private industry and our private institutions must help us to do the job that . . . government actions have only suggested

DEADLINE FOR CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS—AUGUST 3

In accordance with the Federation's constitution, all resolutions submitted by local unions and councils to the August 17-21 convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, in San Francisco must reach the office of Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts by 5:00 p.m. on Monday, August 3, 1964.

The only exception to this deadline will be resolutions submitted by regularly constituted and affiliated statewide organizations at conferences held between 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.

need doing."

Ironically, he said, the government's role has been hampered by "success . . . schizophrenia and . . . lack of information."

By this, he explained, he meant that "success becomes a problem when we consider how to deal with a critical social situation involving five percent of the American people while the other 95 percent are doing so extraordinarily well.

"How can we knuckle down to the job of eliminating the human scrap heap when 95 percent of us are doing better than any people have ever done at any time in history?" he asked.

"The schizophrenia is apparent in this continuing debate about whether unemployment is caused by a lack of aggregate demand or whether unemployment is due to defects in the employment structure. It is perfectly obvious that the unemployment problem springs from both . . ."

In terms of lack of information, Wirtz said:

"We have no complete picture of the kinds of skills that exist on the one hand and the kinds of jobs that exist on the other. We only know as we deal with the unemployment problem that we are at the outer edge of the problem of manpower conservation and development, and the major part of breaking the path into the middle of the problem lies ahead of us."

In this connection, he suggested that private industry could make a major contribution by cooperating in efforts to establish an early warning system within the economy against significant technological change.

Drive Urged To Alert Voters To Right Wing Peril

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and then to develop a coordinated get-out-the-vote operation such as was welded together to bury the right-to-work initiative in 1958 by a million votes.

"The urgency of this effort is every bit as pressing as the 1958 right-to-work fight," Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, declared.

"Indeed ex-Senator Knowland, California's Mr. Right-to-Work in that year, is already being mentioned as a possible Secretary of State in a Goldwater cabinet.

"And the Arizona Senator himself introduced a bill in the Senate last year (SB 87) that would impose a national right-to-work law by reversing the provisions of Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act," Pitts asserted.

"This bill, which is still alive, would outlaw union security clauses in all 50 states but would allow the states to pass laws to free themselves of the national right-to-work restrictions. In the interim, however, such a measure could cause industrial chaos.

"While passage of this measure is unlikely, the thinking behind it is a reflection of the utterly unrealistic, feudal philosophy motivating the conservative camp," Pitts declared.

The state labor leader pointed out that although complete official returns are not yet available, an analysis of the primary vote indicates the Republican Party managed to get at least 10 percent more of its registered voters to the polls than did the Democrats.

"This augurs poorly for the liberal cause in a year in which the civil rights issue nationally and the California realty interests' special privilege constitutional amendment to legalize discrimination in housing on the state level threaten to rend the state with the most unbridled racist campaigning in the state's history," Pitts warned.

Fair Trade Tabled

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turers to revoke the right of the retailer to sell their brand-name products if the retailer cut the prices. It would minimize competition between retailers and require them to sell the manufacturer's product at whatever price the manufacturer thinks the market can bear.

But as AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller pointed out in hearings on the bill last year, since the small retailer would not be permitted to cut prices of manufacturer-brand products, he would therefore not be able to compete with big retailers who sell the same product under private brand names at lower prices.

Consumers' Aide Urges Packaging Standards Law

"Packaging confusion conceals the true price of many foods, hides price increases, and makes a mockery of our efforts to compare prices of different brands and different types of food."

That's the essence of testimony and exhibits presented by Mrs. Helen Nelson, California's Consumer Counsel, at a hearing held by the Assembly Interim Committee on Agriculture on the subject of food packaging in Norwalk last Friday.

IT'S LAW IN BRITAIN

Pointing out that British law has required certain staple foods to be packaged in specified quantities for more than 35 years, Mrs. Nelson asserted that there is no reason why California's consumers should be placed at a greater disadvantage than their British counterparts.

"The right of the buyer to compare prices before buying is a fundamental concept in our economy," she said in urging the Committee to set standards of quality for packaged foods and/or to require food retailers to publish the price per pound or pint on the container.

AN EMPHATIC "NO!"

In answer to the question confronting the Committee — can consumers compare prices when food is packaged in odd weights and fractional quantities? — Mrs. Nelson responded with an emphatic "No!"

For example, she said, rice traditionally has been sold by the pound but is now being sold in 14-ounce packages for the same price.

But a 21-cent pound of rice is 12.5 percent cheaper than a 14-ounce package sold at 21 cents, the Consumer Counsel's exhibit indicated.

LOSS ADDS UP

While the loss to an individual family using 12 pounds of rice a year would only amount to 36 cents, if each of California's four million families suffer this loss or a similar one the total would be more than \$1,400,000, Mrs. Nelson pointed out.

"It is this kind of multiplication that makes protection of accepted (quantity) standards of major importance to California," she asserted.

Letters urging the legislature to establish quantity standards for packaged foods and/or to require food retailers to print the price per pound or pint etc. on each package should be sent to Assemblyman John O. Williamson, Chairman, Assembly Committee on Agriculture, The State Capitol, Sacramento 14, California.

Supreme Court Ruling Spurs Moves To Reapportion State Legislatures

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Senate at present is essentially along geographical lines with no county having more than one member. This so-called "federal plan" was adopted in California in 1926. Prior thereto the state constitution required that representation in both Houses of the Legislature be based on population.

In dealing with the Alabama case, the Supreme Court directed its attention to this issue saying:

"The original constitutions of 36 of our states provided that representation in both Houses of the state legislatures would be based completely, or predominantly, on population. And the founding fathers clearly had no intention of establishing a pattern or model for the apportionment of seats in state legislatures when the system of representation in the federal Congress was adopted."

The decision drew a clear distinction between the sovereignty of the individual states — in which U. S. Senators are elected by the population at large — and the lack of sovereignty of counties and other political subdivisions within the states.

DIFFERENCE NOTED

"Political subdivisions of states — counties, cities or whatever—never were and never have been considered as sovereign entities. Rather, they have been traditionally regarded as subordinate governmental instrumentalities created by the state to assist in the carrying out of state governmental functions," the Supreme Court said.

The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, made it clear that there should be no undue delay in fulfilling the court's order. But, it said, courts "might" be justified in withholding immediate relief "under certain circumstances such as where an impending election is imminent and a state's machinery is already in progress."

Joining Warren in the majority opinion were Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan, Jr., Byron R. White and Arthur J. Goldberg.

The key clause of the U. S. Constitution at issue in the cases decided this week was the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment which provides that "no state shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The burden of proof rested with the states to advance a principle that justified departure "from the basic standard of equality among voters," the decision said.

INEQUITY EXPLAINED

It pointed out that inequitable districts have exactly the same effect as giving one person five or 10 votes and others just one.

"The resulting discrimination against those living in disfavored areas is easily demonstrable mathematically," Warren asserted.

"All voters stand in the same relation to their government no matter where they live, so the equal protection clause requires that they be treated equally."

"To the extent that a citizen's right to vote is debased he is that much less a citizen. The weight of a citizen's vote cannot be made to depend on where he lives," he emphasized.

Commenting on the decision, Governor Edmund G. Brown said:

"The Supreme Court's decision makes two things clear:

"California must reapportion its Senate.

"Los Angeles and other metropolitan areas of California will have a stronger voice in the legislature."

The court rejected the view that its decision rendered bicameralism anachronistic simply because representation in both Houses of a state legislative body is to be based predominantly on population.

BICAMERALISM DEFENDED

"A prime reason for bicameralism," the decision observed, "is to insure mature and deliberate consideration of, and to prevent precipitant action on, proposed legislative measures. Simply because the controlling criterion for apportioning representation is required to be the same in both Houses does not mean that there will be no differences in the composition and complexion of the two bodies. Different constituencies can be represented in the two Houses."

On the basis of 1960 census figures, populations in the state's 40 senatorial districts now range from a low of 14,294 in District 28 (Alpine, Mono and Inyo Counties) to more than six million for District 38 (Los Angeles County). At present each of these districts elects only one senator.

New U.S. Savings Bond Carries Portrait of JFK

The \$75 Series E savings bond which carries a portrait of the late John F. Kennedy and is inscribed "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country," is on sale now during "Operation Security," the Treasury Department's 1964 U. S. Savings Bond campaign which extends from May 1 to July 4.

The interest-bearing potential of all Series F and G Bonds ran out in April, 1964, but Series F Bonds can still earn interest and income if exchanged for Series H Bonds within six months after maturity. The goal of the 1964 bond campaign is one million new regular U. S. bond buyers through payroll savings.

Building Trades Hit Realtors Initiative

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lations require that the local agency place a covenant to run with the land which prohibits discrimination in any future use of the land," Deavers said.

If the initiative amendment is enacted, the State would not be able to do this and would therefore lose both the jobs and homes involved, he explained.

The industry could also lose jobs and housing in the field of the college dormitory program and in the new proposed program of FHA support to new towns, he added.

"Given the large amount of housing which California needs now and will need in the next 10 years, and the crucial importance of construction employment in our economy, anything which would interfere with our abil-

ity to receive federal assistance will certainly be destructive to our economy and should be opposed.

"Labor is committed to the basic principle of equal opportunity for all people and to the importance of the dignity of the individual human being regardless of race, religion or national origin. These, the proposed amendment would seriously compromise.

"The attempt of certain realtors to change the Constitution of California must be defeated, and we must, if we value our Democratic heritage, continue to place our faith in the legislative process of our democracy," Deaver's statement declared.

State Machinists Urge Defeat of CREA Initiative

The California Conference of Machinists has put itself on record as strongly opposed to the California Real Estate Association's initiative Constitutional amendment to enshrine segregation in the State Constitution and is urging all union members to work actively to defeat it.

In a resolution adopted at a recent conference in Sacramento, the Machinists' statewide organization pointed out that the realtors' segregation amendment would "freeze into the Constitution of California a prohibition against any government action, state or local, legislative or court, to uphold the rights of ALL people to own property . . ."

The Conference urged all of its affiliates to aid "the educational campaign to bring the facts on the segregation amendment to all the voters, including our members." The resolution also commended the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, for its active opposition to the amendment and for its general activity in behalf of civil rights.

\$4.3 Billion Public Works Bill Wins House Approval

A \$4.3 billion Public Works Appropriation Bill, containing only \$4 million for accelerated public works projects, won House approval this week.

Despite the fact that the job creating public works projects funded by appropriations contained in the bill will have a direct impact on the success or failure of the President's war on poverty, the measure contains \$79.5 million less than Congress provided for the same programs last year.

The measure, authorizing funds for the civil functions of the Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Reclamation Bureau and power agencies of the Interior Department as well as other agencies, now goes to the Senate which has been tied up by the Civil Rights Bill debate for the past 84 days.

Joblessness High In 3 of 8 Major Areas In State

Three of California's eight major labor market areas — Fresno, San Diego and Stockton — continued to suffer from substantial unemployment in May, according to the U. S. Labor Department's monthly report.

As a result they continue to be eligible for special assistance in obtaining government contract awards, redevelopment area assistance, public works and small business loans under various Federal programs intended to ease the impact of mass joblessness.

"Smaller" areas continuing to rate special assistance due to "substantial and persistent" unemployment in May were Modesto, Ukiah and Yuba City. Five other smaller areas — Bakersfield, Redding, Visalia, Eureka and Woodland remained in the category of areas of "substantial" unemployment.

"Very small" areas—those with a work force of less than 15,000 — continuing to suffer either from "substantial and persistent" or "substantial" unemployment included Alturas, Crescent City, Hollister, Loyalton, Placerville, Sonora, Susanville, Weaverville and Eureka in the first category and Bishop, Lakeport, Mariposa and Willows in the latter.

The Department's classifications are contained in its publication, "Area Labor Market Trends." Each of the eight major centers in California contains at least one city of 50,000 population or more.

Sponsors of March Against Rights Bill Linked To Nazis

A full page ad sponsored by The Committee of One Million Caucasians to March on Congress (on July 4) that appeared in a Glendale paper recently served a much better purpose than it was intended to. It exposed the Committee as being associated with the American Nazi Party and other anti-semitic and anti-Negro groups such as the National States Rights Party and the Christian Voters and Buyers League.

The key clue was the post office box number in the ad. It was the same as that of a distributor of Nazi party literature.

The Committee's national officers, headquartered in Atlanta, have been identified as including Admiral John Cromelin, an Alabama racist, and Wally Butterworth, an ex-radio announcer in Atlanta who is reported to have connections with the Ku Klux Klan.

Butterworth was associated with James Venable, an Atlanta attorney, two years ago in starting the Defensive League of Registered Americans for "anti-cloture" boycott campaigns.

Teachers Vote 2701 to 2026 for Cleveland Union

Cleveland's teachers marched to the polls recently and awarded exclusive representation rights for the city's 5,500 public school teachers to the Cleveland Teachers Union.

Despite a well-financed, "smear" campaign conducted by the Cleveland Education Association, the CTU defeated the CEA, an affiliate of the National Education Association, by a vote of 2,701 to 2,026 with 162 votes cast for neither organization.

The Cleveland teachers' decision follows in the footsteps of similar action taken by Detroit's public school teachers just a month or so ago.

James T. O'Meara, President of the American Federation of Teachers Local 279 (the CTU), said:

"The vote demonstrated the intelligence and reason of our teachers. They were able to see through the irresponsible unprofessional campaign conducted by the other organization."

He estimated that the CEA's campaign in newspapers and on the radio cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000, far in excess of the comparatively insignificant sum expended by the CTU.

The CTU will seek an increase in minimum and maximum salaries, extension of longevity increments to 30 and 35 years of service from the present 25 years, across-the-board increases, paid hospitalization, severance pay, an increase in accumulative sick leave from 90 to 120 days, reduction of class sizes and other improvements, O'Meara said.

The union will also seek to set up a defense fund to help teachers who are defendants in criminal actions brought against them for disciplining pupils, he added, noting that the union already has \$50,000 liability coverage for each teacher who is sued in a civil action for disciplining a pupil.