

## Meany Deplores Action by Southern Rhodesian Whites

The AFL-CIO is "shocked" by the "utterly unreasonable and unlawful" unilateral declaration of independence by the white minority of Southern Rhodesia, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared in a statement warning that the action "bears the seeds of a racial, global, terribly destructive conflict."

The statement strongly supported the United States' decision to pull its diplomatic mission out of Southern Rhodesia in protest as well as the demand made by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) that "the strongest forms of coercion, including military force" be used.

"We urge our government to take the initiative in support of United Nations' efforts to apply economic sanctions and all such other punitive measures as are needed to compel the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia to observe the due rights of the African majority," Meany said.

The AFL-CIO's national leader ac-

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THOS. L. PITTS  
Executive  
Secretary-Treasurer

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## Birch Drive Underscores Need To Spur COPE Action, Pitts Says

"The need for an immediate step-up of organized labor's voter registration efforts to prepare for the 1966 primary and general elections was underscored by two relatively unheralded developments this week," state AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts declared today.

"First, the John Birch Society's leader, Robert Welch, disclosed that his anti-union forces will spend between \$5 and \$6 million this year alone, almost twice as much as the Republican National Committee.

"And Welch indicated that much of

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## Ruling Points Up Need for Situs Picketing Bill

The National Labor Relations Board has split wide open on a "situs picketing" case in which a majority of its five members held picketing of a gate set aside for the exclusive use of "neutral" subcontractors on a construction job was unlawful.

The vote—three to two—represented a setback for the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Council of New Orleans, La.

It is expected to be the center of considerable controversy pending the passage of a clear-cut situs picketing bill by Congress. Such a bill has already been approved by the House Labor Committee.

Two questions were involved in the case. One was whether the work of the subcontractors was so intertwined with that of the primary contractor that the job in effect was one, and (2), whether the law applies similarly to construction

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## Agenda For Tomorrow

### Reuther Calls for Action To Aid Those Bypassed By Progress

Labor must use its "reinforced unity and strength" to draw up an "agenda for tomorrow" to contribute to the advancement of those bypassed in the general march of American society toward filling human needs, Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department told some 300 delegates to the 6th IUD convention in Washington last week.

While praising the great social prog-

### Population Study Useful to COPEs

A 40-page report on California's population that contains much data useful to county and district Councils on Political Education in preparing for the 1966 elections has just been released by the State Department of Finance.

For the first time, the report contains estimates of the 65 and over population on a county-by-county basis as well as total county-by-county population figures.

The highlights of the report which were released last August (NEWS LET-

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### LBJ Pledge on 14(b)

In a letter delivered to the IUD convention by U.S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, President Lyndon B. Johnson pledged to "come back" to the next session of Congress with a renewed drive to remove the "divisive" anti-union shop Section 14(b) from the Taft-Hartley Act. He also promised to give "high priority" to amendment and modernization of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the unemployment insurance system.

ress made under the administrations of President Johnson and the late Presi-

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**HAPPY  
THANKSGIVING**

# Birch Drive Underscores Need To Spur COPE Action, Pitts Says

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the cash in the Birchers' coffers is going into projects to flood the country with propaganda aimed at discrediting organized labor, the United Nations, the Supreme Court, and the efforts of our state and federal government to help meet the needs of our society through such programs as medicare, social security and the like.

"Second, Governor Edmund G. Brown disclosed that voter registration is falling significantly behind the state's growth in population.

"In fact, this year only 66.2 percent or 7.2 million of California's total of 10.9 million potential voters are registered compared to 72 percent or 6.6 million of the 9.1 million eligible voters in 1960, a loss of 5.8 percent," Pitts noted.

As a result, the Governor has just appointed a special California Non-Partisan Voter Registration Committee to encourage the state's 3.7 million presently unregistered voters to register.

Pitts pointed out that "the realignment of many of the state legislative districts by the last special session of the legislature creates both problems and opportunities that make it vitally necessary for local, county and district COPE units to get a running start on next year's crucial elections."

## MAJOR PUSH

Citing press reports indicating that the Birchers ranks and financial resources have been fattened by conservatives embittered by Barry Goldwater's defeat, Pitts said:

**"It's already clear that this right-wing extremist group plans a major push in California next year and that we're going to have to step lively to offset the barrage of deceptive propaganda they are developing."**

The Society's printing bill now reportedly runs to \$11 million annually and the official Birch book list contains nearly 600 titles, including such items as memoirs by a North Carolina textile manufacturer which is described in the Birch catalog as "an average American business man (writing) of his struggle against governmental controls and restrictions."

**"How many people reading such a book," Pitts asked, "know that North Carolina is one of the 19 states still saddled with a right-to-work law which denies its employers and employees the right to negotiate union shop contracts?"**

**"And how many readers know that the workers in North Carolina are also denied adequate unemployment**

**insurance and workmen's compensation benefits and that their overtime pay, fair employment practices and equal pay laws are all substandard."**

Substantiating Pitts' warning, a recent report by the Chicago Daily News Service disclosed that the Birch Society now has a staff of 250 paid employees, East and West Coast headquarters, five regional public relations' offices, a network of 360 book stores and that it is turning out literally millions of books, tracts, magazines, recordings, films, billboards, postcards, stickers, newspaper supplements and other advertisements.

## COMMITTEE MEETS

Governor Brown's new Voter Registration Committee held its first meeting in San Francisco last Monday and, among other things, discussed the possibility of developing a method of using phone company records to pinpoint where new people live and to encourage them to vote by enclosing notices in their phone bills.

It also discussed the possible statewide use of a technique already tested in Orange County where cards were placed in small pockets on voter registration posters in supermarkets, post offices and the like and persons interested in registering merely filled out the card and sent it to the registrar of voters who then contacted the voter to sign him up.

Heading the Governor's Committee is E. Hornsby Wasson, president of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. Co-chairmen are Robert Coate, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee and Dr. Gaylord Parkinson, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

In announcing the Committee's formation, Governor Brown declared:

**"Our democratic process is dependent on the ballot box. If we are to choose our leaders and decide the issues wisely, then the maximum possible number of eligible voters must participate in the elective process."**

The Governor said the Committee would work with numerous groups in its efforts and urged Californians to cooperate in its activities.

Others named to the Committee include Paul J. Anderson, Riverside County Supervisor and President of the County Supervisors Association; Ralph Towle, County Clerk of San Benito County and President of the County Clerk's Association; Harold Zellerbach, Northern California Citizens' Representative; and Robert Fluor, Southern California Citizens' Representative.

# Population Study Useful To COPEs

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TER August 13) placed the State's population in mid-1965 at 18,756,000, an increase of three percent over the year. By mid-1967 this figure is estimated to rise to 19,616,000.

Among other things not heretofore disclosed, the report indicates that:

- Public school enrollment in kindergarten through grade 12 climbed more than 40 percent since the 1960 census to total 4,139,300 in mid-1965, a reflection of the continuing impact of the post World War II baby boom.
- The State's density of population has increased by nearly 20 persons per square mile since 1960.
- San Francisco is still the most densely populated with nearly 17,000 persons per square mile and Alpine County is lowest with one person per square mile.
- Lake County with 3,500 senior citizens, has the highest ratio of senior citizens to total population.
- The State's birth rate, at 20.6 live births per thousand population, the lowest since 1941, continues to show a slight decline. The figures, based on 1964 data, the latest available, reflected a total of 374,587 live births in California last year.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Financial and Population and Research section of the Department of Finance.

# Meany Raps Action In So. Rhodesia

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cused the white minority government of using the accident of color for exploiting the black workers."

As an outgrowth of this "racialist" policy, he said, there followed "the erosion of justice and law and the denial of legal and economic rights" as well as representation for the black majority.

"The AFL-CIO has consistently upheld the right of Southern Rhodesia workers to be given fair and equal treatment in employment, and to the enjoyment of all democratic rights and human freedom," he added.

Meany also commended the British government's "assumption of jurisdiction over Southern Rhodesia as a first step to return the country to sanity and justice."

# Reuther Calls for Action To Aid Those Bypassed By Progress

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dent John F. Kennedy as "remarkable contributions," Reuther pointed out that the tax cuts, designed to spur the economy brought spectacular profits to industry but did not boost demand sufficiently "to produce a full employment economy" for our expanding work force.

Moreover, he noted, income distribution remained "heavily out of balance," with 41 percent going to the richest fifth of our families and a "skinny slice" of five percent to the poorest fifth.

### DIMENSIONS CITED

To sketch in the dimensions of the problems of those "bypassed" by the nation's economic progress, Reuther pointed out that:

- Half of the nation's 7.2 million "poor" families remain poor even though the family head works full time. These workers in private industry are among 17.5 million unprotected by the minimum wage law.

## State Leads U.S. In Job Training

California leads the nation in the number of job training projects under the Federal manpower training act, according to a report just released by U. S. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

The Labor Department report shows that 604 training projects for 50,117 jobless or underemployed persons had been approved under the law in the first three years of activity ending June 30. New York was second with 527 projects for 50,388 persons.

The report—"Register of Projects Approved Under the Manpower Development and Training Act"—gives a breakdown of all projects by State, major labor areas within each State, the kind of occupation being trained for, and number of trainees involved.

A breakdown of California figures shows 31,117 of the trainees in institutional or classroom type of training, while 8,001 workers were trained in 82 on-the-job projects. Almost 11,000 persons, mostly youths, received training or special employment assistance such as testing and counseling through 21 experimental and demonstration projects.

- The "crush of poverty" rests heavily on the aged, who need substantially increased social security benefits supplied from general U.S. Treasury revenues, and on non-whites, with Negro workers suffering parallel wrongs of unemployment and substandard wages.
- Unemployment generally averaging 4.7 percent of the labor force the first eight months of 1965, is still at an "intolerably high level."

Declaring that labor must help lead toward national policies geared to create jobs, Reuther stated:

**"We have the potential wealth" to end poverty, joblessness, educational deprivation and racial inequality of opportunity. The question is one of purpose, resourcefulness and courage.**

He urged trade unionists to join citizens' groups and local communities in a "systematic" attack on problems with the help of the federal government.

### NEGLECTED MEASURES

Despite the record of accomplishments of recent congressional sessions such as the anti-poverty program, medicare, expansion of federal aid to education, the civil rights legislation of 1964 and 1965, the creation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and reform of the immigration law, the IUD president said action on a number of "neglected measures" is still essential to lay a "proper base for the legislative program of the future." The neglected measures, he said, included:

- Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- Enactment of the situs picketing bill.
- Improvement of the nation's minimum wage laws.
- Adoption of federal standards for unemployment insurance programs.

### ORGANIZING EFFORTS

In reporting on organizing efforts, Reuther said that IUD unions have participated in 561 National Labor Relations Board elections that resulted in certification of unions representing 54,249 workers.

The IUD now includes 57 affiliated unions with a membership of about 5.6 million.

In the future, he said, areas of organizational emphasis should include the "working poor" as well as white collar and technical employees and the "traditional" areas of industrial union advance.

## COPE Parley In S.F. Feb. 11

A one-day regional conference of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education will be held at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco on Friday, February 11, 1966, National COPE Director Alexander E. Barkan announced this week.

The San Francisco Conference, one of 13 scheduled throughout the nation to focus on actions needed to re-elect labor's friends and defeat its enemies in the crucial 1966 Congressional elections, will be open to delegates from local unions, district, county and state councils in Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada.

It will include films on the achievements of the first session of the 89th Congress and the political threat of extremist groups as well as addresses by Congressmen from the states involved.

## Lawyers' Pay Shows Biggest Increase

The U.S. Labor Department's sixth national survey of professional, administrative, technical and clerical pay in private industries showed lawyers with average salaries of \$24,804 were still the top earners among the occupations studied during the year ending March, 1965.

Attorneys also showed the largest percent increase over a five year period, with a 16.2 percent gain in pay this year over 1960.

Second highest earners in the nationwide survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were chemists with an average annual salary of \$22,212. Third were top engineers, with \$21,108. Following the high three were: chief accountants, \$17,028; directors of personnel, \$16,956; office service managers, \$13,824; engineering technicians, \$8,676; draftsmen, \$8,038; and tabulating machine operators, \$6,097.

The salaries are in the top classifications of each occupation in the survey, which covered over a million workers in 74 different occupational work levels. Fields covered were accounting, legal, office services management, personnel administration, engineering, chemistry, drafting and clerical.

The annual survey is among things used to provide a basis for comparing federal salaries with general pay levels in private industry. File clerks at entry levels were at the bottom of the totem pole, averaging \$3,176.

## INVESTING IN PROGRESS

# Just Look at the Dividends Coming in From COPE Dollars

In the business world, 10 per cent is a healthy profit. In the investment world, a four or five per cent return is about what the coupon-clippers expect. What do you say to a 570 per cent return on investment?

Or 320 per cent? Or 700 per cent. That's getting up there, isn't it? But it happens.

That's the kind of return you get on your COPE dollar, the buck you give to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Take a look at the excise tax repeal passed this year by the men and women your COPE dollars helped elect to Congress.

It will save you \$57 on purchases (U. S. Treasury Department figures), and that's a 570 per cent return.

Or take the general aid to education bill. It will pour \$32 per school child into the nation's public school system and help provide better schooling for all our children. That's a 320 per cent return on your COPE dollar.

Then there's the 700 per cent return America's Social Security beneficiaries will get thanks to increased benefits.

It's impossible to judge the return on your investment that Medicare will bring, but chances are it's the biggest of all.

The key to all this progress was the election in 1964 of 51 new liberals to the House of Representatives, and of course the re-election of scores of incumbent liberals. But the newcomers have spelled the difference between victory and defeat more than once. Medicare, for example, passed the House by 45 votes. Without the 51 new liberals it couldn't have made it.

The same measures that please liberals infuriate right wingers and conservatives, who are girding now for an all-out effort in 1966 to stop the flow of progressive legislation.

The extremist John Birch Society has set its sights on a \$12 million political kitty for the 1966 elections to bombard liberals with. Other right-wing and conservative groups will be throwing more money and manpower into 1966 congressional elections than ever before. They don't like the returns you've been getting on your investment of a dollar for COPE. They want to cut them back or chop them down. And they're starting now.

How about you? Have you given your buck to COPE to protect and expand the progress of the past year?

It's the best investment you could make.

# NLRB Ruling Points Up Urgent Need for Situs Picketing Bill

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and industrial jobs.

The current decision, consequently, is certain to increase the pressure of the construction trades unions for approval of a situs picketing bill by Congress which recognizes the particular problems of the construction industry with its primary and numerous subcontractors, all engaged in essentially the same undertaking.

The three who held that a union may not lawfully picket gates at a jobsite which has been reserved for exclusive use of subcontractors, were NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members Gerald A. Brown and Sam Zagoria. The dissenters were John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr.

The split decision largely represents a battle of precedents as established both by previous NLRB decisions and court decisions plus a difference of opinion over how Congress sought to

balance the rights of unions to picket and the rights of "neutral" employers to be free from picketing.

The majority cited a Supreme Court decision in an earlier Denver Building and Construction Trades Council case which directed the Board to "balance the dual congressional objectives of preserving the right of labor organizations to bring pressure to bear on offending employers in primary labor disputes and of shielding unoffending employers and others from pressures in controversies not their own."

The New Orleans Building and Construction Trades Council contended that its picketing of the so-called "reserved" gates was at all times "in furtherance of its primary dispute" with Markwell & Hartz, the primary contractor.

It therefore maintained that its picketing was protected.

It also cited other Supreme Court de-

# Contest on For Apprentices' Emblem

California's apprenticeship program is looking for an official emblem or trademark and the state's nearly 24,000 registered apprentices are being invited to enter a contest to design it.

The contest was announced by Charles M. Sanford, chairman of the California Conference on Apprenticeship.

Sanford said the winning sketch will be considered as the official apprenticeship trademark for California. It will carry a \$100 award.

All registered apprentices and those who have received trade certificates in 1965 may submit entries. Deadline for entries is January 15, 1966.

Contest rules, identification slips and design suggestions are available through State Division of Apprenticeship Standards consultants at either 455 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco 94102 or 107 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 90012.

Apprenticeship is an organized formal system of on-the-job training supplemented by related technical instruction in which the apprentice "learns by doing" and "earns while he learns."

It is a joint effort of management, labor, and government to insure industry's needed lifeblood through perpetuation of the skills of the crafts.

It operates under written standards agreed to by employers, journeymen, and apprentices. The apprentice gets from the journeyman his skills and know-how.

cisions limiting the right of a primary contractor to set up "reserved" gates where picketing could be barred as it saw fit.

The two dissenters on the NLRB supported the right of the New Orleans Council to picket the "reserved" gates.

They noted, however, that "Congress has not seen fit to distinguish between industries, by adopting a more narrow definition of the lawful scope of picketing in the construction industry than is permitted in other industries."

"Certainly, the economic pressure sustained on a construction job is no different from that imposed by like conduct upon neutral subcontractors performing work on premises occupied by a struck contractor. . . . We find that the work of the (subcontractors) was related to the normal operations of the general contractor."

But the board majority ruled that such picketing violates the secondary boycott prohibitions of the Taft-Hartley Act.