



# California AFL-CIO News

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Executive Secretary-Treasurer  
THOS. L. PITTS 151

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## Joblessness Drops To 7-Year Low

Despite the state's unprecedented population growth in recent years, unemployment in California was at its lowest October level in nearly 7 years last month and employment exceeded all previous October levels.

Total civilian employment, at 7,298,000, was 274,000 or 3.9 percent higher than a year ago and unemployment, at 308,000, was 2,000 below the previous month and 38,000 below October 1965, according to a joint report issued by the State Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

Although the state's seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 5.1

(Continued on Page 4)

## Professionals Score Bigger Wage Gains

The percentage of pay increases for professional and administrative workers is larger than for clerical workers, according to a study just released by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The study—National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, February-March 1966 — shows that annual increases for all of the clerical categories studied came within a narrow range of 2.2 and 3.8 percent. Raises came in a much wider range in the professional categories, nearly all of them falling between 2.5 and 6.8 percent.

Average salaries went up by 3 percent for clerical employees in the year ending in

(Continued on Page 2)

## 'Liberty Amendment' Hit as Move to Cripple U. S. Govt.

### UFWOC Racks Up a 3rd Victory

The AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organization Committee this week racked up its 3rd victory when nearly 400 field workers at the Hourigan, Mesesian & Goldberg Ranch near Delano chose the UFWOC as its bargaining agent by a nine to one margin.

The workers, choosing between the UFWOC or no union at all since no other union was involved in the election, voted 285 to 38 in favor of unionization. Another 49 votes were challenged and not counted. Most of the challenged votes were challenged by management on grounds of eligibility, observers said.

Within the past four months, the UFWOC, which was just chartered by the National AFL-CIO last August, has also won representation elections at the DiGiorgio Corporation's properties at Arvin and at Delano and Borrego Springs.

The election this week was conducted by the State Conciliation Service.

### Shipyard Injuries

Slips and falls are the major source of injury in shipyards, accounting for 20.5 percent of all accidents, according to a recent analysis by the Bureau of Labor Standards. Eye injuries followed with 18.5 percent and being struck or bumping into something accounted for 11 percent.

The so-called "liberty amendment" is "just another right-wing effort to discredit and cripple the federal government" and its promoters are "charlatans, pure and simple," the state AFL-CIO charged today in testifying at an Assembly Committee hearing in San Diego on a proposal to abolish the federal income tax.

Zeroing in on the realities of federal, state and local tax problems, a statement read by an aide in behalf of State AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts pointed out that this fiscal year \$56 billion—over half of the total of federal budget receipts—will come from the income tax.

"The right-wing proponents of abolishing the income tax know," Pitts' statement said, "that at a time when defense spending totals over \$60 billion and billions more are spent annually in such crucial areas as highway construction, education, health research, job retraining, and veteran affairs, that the federal budget could not be reduced by \$56 billion

(Continued on Page 4)

## Reagan Moves Into Capitol HQ To Pick Staff

Governor-elect Ronald Reagan set up temporary headquarters in the IBM Building in Sacramento this week to begin to assemble a staff for his incoming administration following his victory over Governor Edmund G. Brown by more than 950,000 votes in the November 8 General Election last week.

Elected with Reagan in the Republican sweep were Lieutenant Governor Robert Finch, Controller Houston Flournoy

(Continued on Page 2)

## 11 Propositions Pass

## Annual Legislative Sessions And College Bonds Win OK

California voters resoundingly rejected Proposition 16, a dangerous, vaguely worded anti-obscenity measure, at the polls last week but placed a solid stamp of approval on Proposition 1A, a measure that effects a major revision in the state's Constitution, requires regular sessions of the legislature to be held annually instead of biennially, and boosts

the legislators' pay to \$16,000.

Proposition 1, a measure permitting the legislature to authorize investment of up to 25 percent of public pension funds, except teachers' retirement funds, in corporate stock was also approved as was Proposition 2, a \$230 million state bond issue to meet the building needs of the University of Cali-

(Continued on Page 2)

# Voters Give OK to 11 Propositions

(Continued from Page 1)  
fornia and the State College system.

The voters' decisions on the four propositions above was in line with the Federation's recommendations. This was also the case with Proposition 3, authorizing special property tax consideration to preserve "open space" lands; Proposition 5, authorizing assessment or re-assessment of taxable property damaged or destroyed in disaster areas; Proposition 9, providing a \$5,000 tax exemption for blind veterans; and Proposition 12, permitting all counties to set up tax appeals boards.

## PROP. 4 DEFEATED

Proposition 4, which would have permitted local school or library bond issues to be approved by 60 percent instead of a two-thirds vote at primary or general elections, was defeated. Among other measures defeated were: Proposition 10, which would have permitted the legislature to provide loans of public funds without interest to repair or replace property in disaster areas; Proposition 14, which would have permitted the simplification of state tax laws by reference to U.S. tax laws; and Proposition 15, which would have exempted persons 50 years of age or older from the English reading test for voters. The Federation had recommended a "Yes" vote on these four issues.

## FOUR OTHERS PASS

Also approved by the voters were four of the five propositions on which the Federation made no recommendation — Propositions 6, 8, 11 and 13. Proposition 7, which would have permitted boards of supervisors to fix their own salary as well as the salaries of district attorneys and auditors was defeated.

Proposition 6, eliminates the Governor's "pocket veto" power by requiring the legislature to reconvene 30 days after the end of each general session to reconsider vetoed bills. Proposition 8, limits the real property tax levy against certain in-

# Reagan Sets Up HQ in Capital; Begins to Form New Staff

(Continued from Page 1)  
and Treasurer Ivy Baker Priest. Incumbent Republican Secretary of State Frank Jordan was reelected. The only Democrat to win a statewide office was Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch who was elected to his first full term. He had been appointed Attorney General by Governor Brown after Stanley Mosk was elevated to the State Supreme Court.

Although the Democrats retained a majority in both houses of the legislature, their margin was significantly reduced both there and in the state's Congressional delegation.

In Congress, the Democrats' edge dropped from 24-14 to 21-17. Democratic Reps. Harlan Hagen, Ronald Brooks Cameron and Ken Dyal of the 18th, 25th and 33rd Congressional Districts respectively were replaced by Reps. Robert B. (Bob) Mathias, Charles E. Wiggins and Jerry L. Pettis.

In the State Senate, which the Democrats had controlled 25-14 with one vacancy prior to the election, the Republicans picked up 5 seats to pare the Democrats' margin to 21-19. A recount, however, may be ordered by veteran legislator William Byron Rumford in the 8th State Senate District if the

insurance companies; Proposition 11, extends the legislature's authority over boxing and wrestling matches; and Proposition 13, eliminates a constitutional requirement that each taxpayer must file an annual property statement.

In summary, Propositions 4, 7, 10, 14, 15, and 16 were defeated. The others were all approved.

Proposition 4, to reduce the margin required to pass local school and library bond issues, was defeated 2,423,681 to 2,732,257, a "No" vote margin of 308,576.

Proposition 14, to simplify state income tax returns by reference to U.S. tax laws was defeated by an even narrower margin, 2,481,240 to 2,652,948, a margin of 171,708 votes.

official election report, expected late next week, fails to reverse the apparent victory of his opponent, Republican Lewis F. Sherman.

In the final unofficial vote count, Sherman, an attorney making his first bid for public office, led Rumford by only 805 votes out of a total 320,523 counted. The breakdown was 160,664 for Sherman; 159,859 for Rumford. Since a total of 1,001 precincts are involved in this race, a gain of just one vote per precinct could make Rumford the victor.

In the Assembly, the Democrats' margin dropped from 48-31 with one vacancy to 42-38, just one vote more than a bare majority.

On an overall basis, despite the strong conservative tide both in California and throughout the nation, 92 of the 152 California Labor COPE endorsed candidates won election, a victory margin of 61 percent.

In Congressional races, where COPE candidates were successful in winning 21 of 37 seats in which endorsements were made, the margin was 62 percent. In the state senate, where due to reapportionment all 40 seats were at stake and COPE endorsements were made in 36 races, 21 labor-backed candidates won, for a margin of 58 percent. If the official vote tabulation in the 8th Senatorial District finds Rumford the winner, this margin would be boosted to 61 percent.

In the State Assembly, where endorsements were made in 69 of the 80 contests, COPE candidates won in 46 districts to chalk up a victory margin of 67 percent.

In the race for governor, the unofficial result tallied 3,655,349 votes for Reagan and 2,695,751 for Brown. This adds up to a total gubernatorial vote of 6,351,098 and indicates that 76 percent of the state's registered voters went to the polls.

A complete but unofficial list of the state's newly elected constitutional, congressional, legislative and state Board of Equalization representatives is on page 3.

# Professionals Score Bigger Wage Gains

(Continued from Page 1)  
February-March 1966. Chemists' pay rose by 4.8 percent, accountants' by 3.8 percent, engineers' by 3.7 percent, and engineering technicians' by 2.8 percent.

Over the 5-year period since February-March 1961, the rise in average salaries among the professional and administrative occupations ranged from 16.8 percent for managers of office services to 21.3 percent for chemists. The five-year advance amounted to 14.6 percent for all clerical levels combined.

The salary of general stenographers was \$364, which was the midpoint in the array of average salaries for the 17 clerical work levels included in the survey. Among these clerical levels, average salaries ranged from \$266 for file clerks I to \$522 for tabulating-machine operators III, who perform complete tabulating assignments by machine, including difficult wiring, without close supervision.

This survey — originally designed to compare Federal with private pay—is used as a benchmark by business, labor unions, and State and local government agencies. It covers over 1.3 million employees in 82 selected occupation work levels — 56 professional and administrative, 9 technical, and 17 clerical.

It provides information on salary levels nationwide and separately for establishments in metropolitan areas.

Copies of the survey, Bulletin 1535, are available for 50 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., 20402, or Bureau of Labor Statistics regional office at 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36017, San Francisco, Calif., 94102.

## School Dropouts

Some 680,000 young people 14 to 24 years old dropped out of school during the 12-month period ending in October 1965 while 2.7 million graduated, according to the U.S. Labor Department.

# Here Are Statewide Election Results

Here is a complete list of the winners in the General Election held Tuesday, November 8, based on the latest returns available as gathered from the wire services and the registrars of voters in various counties. The letter (D) designates Democrat, (R) Republican. An asterisk (\*) indicates a COPE-endorsed winner. A dagger (†) following a name indicates that the race is still in doubt.

## STATE CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Governor ..... Ronald Reagan (R)  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... Robert Finch (R)  
 Secretary of State ..... Frank M. Jordan (R)  
 Controller ..... Houston Flournoy (R)  
 Treasurer ..... Ivy Baker Priest (R)  
 Attorney General ..... Thomas C. Lynch (D)

## CONGRESSMEN

District	District
1. Don H. Clausen (R)	20. H. Allen Smith (R)
2. Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (D) *	21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D) *
3. John E. Moss (D) *	22. James C. Corman (D) *
4. Robert Louis Leggett (D) *	23. Del Clauson (R)
5. Phillip Burton (D) *	24. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)
6. William S. Mailliard (R)	25. Charles E. Wiggins (R)
7. Jeffery Cohelan (D) *	26. Thomas M. Rees (D) *
8. George P. Miller (D) *	27. Ed Reinecke (R)
9. Don Edwards (D) *	28. Alphonzo Bell (R)
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)	29. George E. Brown, Jr. (D) *
11. J. Arthur Younger (R)	30. Edward R. Roybal (D) *
12. Burt L. Talcott (R)	31. Charles H. Wilson (D) *
13. Charles M. Teague (R)	32. Craig Hosmer (R)
14. Jerome R. Waldie (D) *	33. Jerry L. Pettis (R)
15. John J. McFall (D) *	34. Richard T. Hanna (D) *
16. B. F. Sisk (D) *	35. James B. Utt (R)
17. Cecil R. King (D) *	36. Bob Wilson (R)
18. Robert B. Mathias (R)	37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D) *
19. Chet Holifield (D) *	38. John V. Tunney (D) *

## STATE SENATORS

District	District
1. Randolph Collier (D) *	21. John L. Harmer (R)
2. Fred W. Marler (R)	22. Tom Carrell (D) *
3. Stephen P. Teale (D) *	23. Lou Cusanovich (R)
4. John F. McCarthy (R)	24. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)
5. Albert S. Rodda (D) *	25. Robert S. Stevens (R)
6. Alan Short (D) *	26. Anthony C. Beilenson (D) *
7. George Miller, Jr. (D) *	27. George E. Danielson (D) *
8. Lewis F. Sherman (R) †	28. Alfred H. Song (D) *
9. J. Eugene McAteer (D) *	29. Mervyn M. Dymally (D) *
10. George R. Moscone (D) *	30. Lawrence E. Walsh (D) *
11. Nicholas C. Petris (D) *	31. James O. Wedworth (D) *
12. Richard J. Dolwig (R)	32. Ralph C. Dills (D) *
13. Alfred E. Alquist (D) *	33. Joseph M. Kennick (D) *
14. Clark L. Bradley (R)	34. John G. Schmitz (R)
15. Howard Way (R)	35. James E. Whetmore (R)
16. Hugh M. Burns (D)	36. Gordon Cologne (R)
17. Donald L. Grunsky (R)	37. George Deukmejian (R)
18. Walter W. Stiern (D) *	38. Clair W. Burgener (R)
19. H. L. "Bill" Richardson (R)	39. Jack Schrade (R)
20. William E. Coombs (R)	40. James R. Mills (D) *

## STATE ASSEMBLYMEN

District	District
1. Pauline L. Davis (D) *	42. Bob Moretti (D) *
2. Frank P. Belotti (R) *	43. Carlos J. Moorhead (R)
3. Leroy F. Greene (D) *	44. Michael Cullen (D) *
4. Ray E. Johnson (R)	45. Walter J. Karabian (D) *
5. John F. Dunlap (D) *	46. Charles E. Chapel (R)
6. Eugene A. Chappie (R) *	47. Frank Lanterman (R)
7. William T. Bagley (R)	48. David A. Roberti (D) *
8. Walter W. Powers (D) *	49. Peter F. Schabarum (R) *
9. Edwin L. Z'berg (D) *	50. William "Bill" Campbell (R)
10. James W. Dent (R)	51. Jack R. Fenton (D) *
11. John T. Knox (D) *	52. Floyd L. Wakefield (R)
12. Robert T. "Bob" Monagan (R)	53. Bill Greene (D) *
13. Carlos Bee (D)	54. John L. E. Collier (R)
14. Robert W. Crown (D) *	55. Leon D. Ralph (D) *
15. March K. Fong (D) *	56. Charles Warren (D) *
16. Don Mulford (R)	57. Charles J. Conrad (R)
17. John J. Miller (D)	58. Harvey Johnson (D) *
18. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D) *	59. Alan Sieroty (D) *
19. Charles W. Meyers (D) *	60. Paul Priolo (R)
20. John L. Burton (D) *	61. Lester A. McMillan (D) *
21. Gordon W. Duffy (R)	62. Newton R. Russell (R)
22. George W. Milias (R)	63. Yvonne W. Brathwaite (D) *
23. John F. Foran (D) *	64. Patrick D. McGee (R)
24. John Vasconcellos (D) *	65. Jesse M. Unruh (D) *
25. Earle P. Crandell (R)	66. Joe A. Gonsalves (D) *
26. Carl A. Britschgi (R) *	67. L. E. (Larry) Townsend (D) *
27. Leo J. Ryan (D) *	68. Vincent Thomas (D) *
28. Kent H. Stacy (R)	69. Kenneth Cory (D) *
29. William M. Ketchum (R)	70. Robert H. Burke (R)
30. John G. Veneman (R)	71. Robert E. Badham (R)
31. Frank Murphy Jr. (R)	72. John P. Quimby (D) *
32. George N. Zenovich (D) *	73. Stewart Hinckley (R)
33. Ernest N. Mobley (R)	74. W. Craig Biddle (R)
34. Alan G. Pattee (R) *	75. Victor V. Veysey (R)
35. John V. Briggs (R)	76. Pete Wilson (R)
36. Winfield A. Shoemaker (D) *	77. Wadie P. Deddeh (D) *
37. Ken MacDonald (D) *	78. E. Richard Barnes (R)
38. Carley V. Porter (D) *	79. Frederick J. (Jim) Bear (D) *
39. James A. Hayes (R) *	80. John Stull (R)
40. Edward E. Elliott (D) *	
41. David Negri (D) *	

## STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

District	District
1. George R. Reilly (D) *	3. Paul Leake (D) *
2. John W. Lynch (D) *	4. Richard Nevins (D) *

## State To Rate More Seats In Congress in '70's, Solon Says

California may get 8 to 10 new seats in Congress after the 1970 census.

That's the estimate of Assemblyman Don A. Allen, Sr. (D-Los Angeles) chairman of the Assembly Election and Reapportionment Committee. Allen said that California, pres-

ently allotted 38 seats in the House of Representatives, would have 46 to 48 after the 1970 census.

Already the nation's most populous state, California's population is increasing at a rate of more than a half million a year.

## Joblessness Drops To 7-Year Low

(Continued from Page 1)

percent was well below the 5.9 percent level prevailing in October 1965, it was still significantly above the national jobless rate of 3.9 percent. The state's jobless rate in September was 4.9 percent.

State Industrial Relations Director Ernest B. Webb said most jobs created during the past 12 months were in manufacturing and government, with aircraft and electrical equipment accounting for more than two-thirds of the new jobs in manufacturing and public education and federal employment accounting for the bulk of the growth in the public sector.

The state's total civilian labor force, comprising the employed and unemployed available for and seeking work, was 7,606,000 last month compared to 7,370,000 a year earlier.

The big sore thumb in the employment picture, both in California and in the nation at large, was in the construction industry which has been hard hit by the tight-money squeeze. For the nation at large, construction employment dropped 80,000 over the month, some 30,000 more than seasonal.

And in California, state officials said construction employment continued to be below year-ago levels and noted that unemployment insurance claims among building tradesmen had increased sharply over the last two months, even though a rising number of building tradesmen are already exhausting their jobless pay benefits.

In Los Angeles County employment was at an all time high of 2,935,400 in October, 113,000 or 4.0 percent higher than in October 1965, and unemployment, at 122,200, was at its lowest level in nearly seven years. It was 5,200 less than the previous month and 27,900 less than a year ago. The County's October jobless rate of 4.5 percent was the same as a month earlier, but well below the 5.6 percent posted in October 1965.

In the San Francisco-Oakland area, a similar but less impres-

## 'Liberty Amendment' Hit as Move to Cripple U. S. Govt.

(Continued from Page 1)

if the income taxes were ever abolished.

"What they really want to do is to replace the income tax with a whole host of regressive taxes that would increase the already heavy tax burden on low and moderate income families," it charged.

"In short," it added, "they wish to make the already well-to-do wealthier, while making the poor poorer."

The "liberty amendment," already passed by a handful of states in the deep south and Rocky Mountain regions, would abolish the federal income tax by repealing the 16th Amendment to the Constitution.

### SALES TAX HIKE OPPOSED

Pitts' statement, delivered at a hearing held by the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation in the State Building in San Diego, also voiced the AFL-CIO's vigorous opposition to current proposals to boost the sales tax and urged that greater reliance be placed on state income taxes to give California greater revenue stability and avoid "continual financial crises."

"Major tax reforms . . . particularly property tax reform for those who own and rent is essential," it declared.

Toward this end, Pitts, spokesman for the state's 1.5 million AFL-CIO union members, urged "much greater use of the progressive income tax" and suggested that some of the revenue raised by an expanded state income tax could be returned to local school districts to facilitate cuts in property taxes.

Organized labor's opposition

sive picture prevailed. Total employment, at 1,282,500 was 30,000 or 2.4 percent higher than a year earlier, and unemployment at 50,800 was 2,800 less than in October 1965. The jobless rate in the Bay Area of 4.5 percent was the same as the previous month, but below the 4.9 percent posted a year earlier.

to a sales tax boost, the statement explained, stems from the fact that it, as well as the state's overall tax structure is regressive — it imposes the greatest tax burden on those least able to pay while the well-to-do are taxed more lightly.

The end result is that California families with annual incomes of less than \$4,000 pay 50 percent more of their income for state and local taxes (16 percent) than families with incomes of between \$10,000 and \$15,000 (10.5 percent), it noted.

The state's over-reliance on regressive consumption taxes is not only "unfair" but "economically unwise" because the state's revenues do not increase as rapidly as income growth, leading to recurrent financial crises, it pointed out.

The advantage of placing greater reliance on the graduated income tax lies in the fact that such a tax helps keep the economy on an even keel because income tax yields rise faster than personal income growth during boom periods and they drop sharply when income drops. The increased revenue during boom periods helps curb demand and prevent inflation and the decrease when business slackens helps to shore up purchasing power, the statement made in behalf of the secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation observed.

To provide an inkling of just how regressive California's state and local tax structure is, it contrasted California's revenue sources with those of New York. In 1963, it said, California relied twice as heavily on consumption taxes as New York, collecting 60 percent of its revenues from such sources as opposed to 30 percent for New York. And in the same year, New York raised 41 percent of its revenue through the individual income tax compared to less than 13 percent in California.

As a start toward giving the state and local tax structure a "basic overhaul," the State AFL-CIO urged the Committee to insist that any tax proposals to be taken by the 1967 legis-

lature, be based on the "ability to pay" principle. Labor's specific suggestions called for:

- Returning to the pre-World War II personal income tax rate structure which was graduated up to a maximum tax bracket of 15 percent. At present the limit is only 7 percent.

- Adopting a withholding tax system to capture the millions of dollars that escape collection annually.

If these two steps fail to meet the state's revenue needs, the bank and corporation tax and inheritance and gift taxes should be increased and careful study should be given to the feasibility of a graduated sales tax, the statement added.

### REFORM NEEDED

While asserting that the AFL-CIO "is adamantly opposed to abolishing the federal income tax," Pitts' statement said there is ample evidence of the need for "major reforms" in it.

It cited a series of loopholes such as the capital gains category that places profits from the sale of stock and real estate in a privileged position and what was described as the depletion allowance bonanza, both of which benefit the wealthy at the expense of moderate and lower income groups.

The effect of the depletion allowance in particular cases is "astounding," it said, noting that "over a recent 5-year period, one oilman had a net income of over \$14 million on which he paid taxes of \$80,000 — a tax of 6/10ths of one percent!"

In summary, Pitts' statement observed that, "the federal income tax . . . has evolved from a low-rate tax relying for revenue on high income groups prior to World War II to a high-rate tax relying on middle and lower income groups today."

Copies of the text of Pitts' statement on the so-called "Liberty Amendment" and the state's tax structure may be obtained on request from the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 94013.