

Prop. No. 1 Exposed By Research Group

The Public Affairs Institute, a non-profit, non-partisan research organization specializing in natural resources, has issued an analysis of Proposition No. 1 which depicts the \$1.75 billion state water bond proposal as a water mirage that would bleed the state's financial resources unnecessarily.

According to the research organization, "Proposition No. 1 is a pot-luck of false promises. It has an obscure family tree but a close study . . . leads directly back to the large landowners and private utilities who seek desperately to avoid federal regulations at any cost to the state taxpayers and California's future."

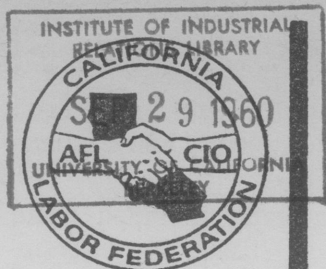
The new evaluation of the California proposal is authored by Dr. Paul Taylor of the University of California, George Ballis, Fresno editor, and Dr. Dewey Anderson, rancher and executive director of PAI.

The study concludes that the state scheme going before the voters this November is a poorly engineered, economically infeasible proposal. It points out that every team of expert consultants hired to evaluate it has found this out in major respects.

The experts referred to have pointed out that Proposition No. 1 cannot produce a firm supply of water and offers no assurances that any area will get water.

Chas. T. Main, Inc., Boston engineering firm hired by the state to study Proposition No. 1, has pointed out "there is no express provision which would require the construc-

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THOS. L. PITTS
Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

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State COPE Moves to Implement Endorsement Actions

The California Labor Council on Political Education moved quickly this week to translate convention actions into effective campaigning in support of candidates endorsed by the state AFL-CIO political arm in San Francisco last Thursday.

Local AFL-CIO organizations throughout the state have been alerted by Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts that the state COPE is now printing official general election endorsement pamphlets listing the candidates backed by the pre-general election convention in San Francisco.

Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate for President, heads a long list of state AFL-CIO district endorsements for Congress, the state Senate and Assembly.

In a letter to all local organizations, Pitts said that the endorsement pamphlets are being made available free of charge to unions for distribution to their members by appropriate means.

In addition to a statewide pamphlet carrying all endorsements and a statement on what is at stake in the November elections, COPE is preparing separate pamphlets for twelve areas in the state.

Like the statewide piece, the area pamphlets will feature the Presidential endorsement of Kennedy and his running mate Lyndon Johnson for Vice President.

In the case of district endorsements for Congress and the state legislature, however, each area pamphlet will contain only the districts in the area for which it is designed for distribution.

The purpose of the breakdown, Pitts said, is to make it easier for union members to locate recommendations on district candidates.

Local organizations are being urged to place their orders as soon as possible, indicating the number of statewide or special area pamphlets needed for distribution.

The twelve area pamphlets include the following: Alameda County; Contra Costa and Solano Counties; Los Angeles County; Sacramento Valley; San Francisco County; San Diego and Orange Counties; San Mateo County; San Joaquin and Central Valley Area; Santa Clara, San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties; Riverside, Imperial and San Bernardino Counties; the four counties of the Central Coastal area in the 13th Congressional district; and the north coastal counties of the 1st Congressional district.

Pamphlet orders should be sent to state COPE headquarters, 995 Market Street, Room 810, San Francisco 3.

Pitts said filling of orders will commence in the second week of October.

Close of Registration Draws Focus on Job Ahead

Thursday, September 15, last week marked the close of registration of voters in California for the November 8 general election.

On the same date in San Francisco, as labor-sponsored registration drives throughout the state were pushing the deadline, delegates to the general election convention of California Labor COPE were urged by President Albin J. Gruhn to draw their focus on the equally important job ahead.

The following are excerpts from Gruhn's urgent plea for action in getting out an informed vote this November:

"As a result of labor's efforts and those of other public-spirited groups and individuals, thousands of new voters are eligible to partic-

ipate in the November 8 general election.

"These new voters may well be the decisive factor in the outcome of this vital election.

"But their votes and those of many undecided voters will reflect labor's viewpoint only to the extent that they are made aware of

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First-Year Report on FEP Law

California's first year of the Fair Employment Practices law has brought "reassuring acceptance of principle" by employers, wholehearted support by organized labor, and considerable breakthrough in action toward merit employment without regard to race, creed, or national origin.

This was detailed in an informal first-year report to Governor Edmund G. Brown and the public, by state FEP Commissioners and Division Chief, at a first anniversary luncheon program Wednesday at the Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles. The report traced FEPC's progress since the FEP Act, which the Governor signed into law April 16 1959, became effective September 18 last year.

"The experience of hundreds of firms attests that non-discrimination pays in productive manpower, not to mention that it is patriotic

and morally right," said John Anson Ford of Los Angeles, FEPC chairman.

Guests on hand included State Assemblyman William Byron Rumford, author of the FEP Act, and Augustus F. Hawkins of Los Angeles, who, with State Senators George Miller, Jr., of Contra Costa County and Richard Richards of Los Angeles County, had championed the legislation over many years. State AFL-CIO President Albin J. Gruhn was also introduced with other prominent representatives of labor and management present for the occasion.

Ford stressed three areas of progress under FEP law: 1) increasing acceptance of the FEP principle by employers and organized labor; 2) the value of non-discriminatory employment to manpower and production; and 3) the opening of a wider

door to opportunity than minority groups have ever had.

"We have already seen the new hope, the new self-confidence and respect that have come into the faces of qualified minority workers because they have come to realize that the FEP law is behind them," Ford commented. "I wish each of you could have the experience I have had and could realize this, not in abstract terms but in terms of this young Negro father, in terms of that handsome young woman of Mexican ancestry, in terms of young people who have decided to continue their studies because at long last the door of opportunity is opening wide for them."

Ford, however, warned against over-optimism. "I don't want you to think that the outlook is so bright that the task remaining is not great. No, I tell you seriously we do find prejudice among some employers and even among labor unions. These are the ones who are receiving our attention. We have a good law — one of the best in the country. We have not as yet had to fall back on the real penalties and public hearings which constitute the teeth in this statute. But when that comes we are ready."

Edward Howden, Chief of the Division of Fair Employment Practices in the State Department of Industrial Relations (San Francisco), traced the year's "breakthrough."

He reported that as of the end of August, 370 cases of alleged unlawful discrimination in employment had been filed, 185 of which had been closed. In 31 of these closed cases the Commission lacked jurisdiction or the complainant failed to proceed. Among the remaining 154, discrimination was found and remedied in 49 and in 105 there was no finding or insufficient evidence of discrimination.

Among FEP "firsts," Howden said that many firms have hired minority applicants for the first time in capacities other than menial.

"In all cases but one where unlawful discrimination was found," Howden said, "satisfactory adjustment has so far been achieved through conference and conciliation — that is, without the necessity of formal hearing, without publicity emanating from FEPC, without the

Close of Registration Draws Focus on Job Ahead

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the real facts and issues of this election.

"This is a job we must do with every ounce of strength and intellect that we have between now and November 8.

"The issues carefully outlined by Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts (see Newsletter, September 16 issue), along with the AFL-CIO voting records of the respective candidates, the party platforms and other related information must be projected to every possible voter.

"This must be done on a precinct level if we are to effectively overcome the soft sell-Madison Avenue type of political propaganda of anti-labor big business and their political puppets.

"Let's face the cool, hard facts:

"Every evidence indicates that this 1960 election campaign will be one of the dirtiest in this nation's history.

"Already the forces of reaction and bigotry have aligned themselves together to defeat every candidate who subscribes to the AFL-CIO program for social justice and a better and stronger America for all the people.

"Every evidence indicates that expediency rather than principle

will continue to prevail in order to satisfy personal ambitions.

"Those of us who had the experience of observing and fighting back against the rough and vicious tactics of the anti-labor big business opponents of that great humanitarian and friend of labor, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, sees a similarity in certain tactics today. We haven't forgotten the tactics used against former President Truman and other liberal candidates, either.

"We need another Franklin D. Roosevelt today who will have the guts to stand up against the pressures of the NAM, AMA and their like.

"I believe we have the opportunity to get such a man on November 8 by the election of Kennedy and a team of Congressmen to do the job.

"Let's pledge ourselves to fight back with the truth and the facts to back it up.

"This election of 1960 and its impact upon the future of America and the freedom-loving people of the world is of equal if not of greater importance to that held in the dark days of 1932.

"We elected labor's friends then . . . We can do it again."

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Near-Monopoly Protection for State Crops

The contention that a state minimum wage holds disastrous consequences for California growers has been thoroughly shaken by the state department of employment's recent statistical analysis of California output of specific agricultural commodities as related to total U. S. production.

Based on reports of the agriculture departments of both California and the U. S., the state employment agency's annual report on farm labor for 1959 underscores the monopoly and near-monopoly production of many crops enjoyed by state growers, particularly in the area of fruit and nut production.

Production of California's 18 major fruit and nut crops, as a percentage of the U. S. total, are given as follows:

	Per Cent
Almonds	100
Dates	100
Figs, dried	100
Olives	100
Prunes, dried	100
Lemons	98
Plums	93
Walnuts	93
Avocados	92
Apricots	91
Grapes	91
Pears	56
Peaches	52
Strawberries	36
Oranges	31
Cherries	17
Apples	9
Grapefruit	6

Of the vegetables produced for the fresh market, California's proportion of national output was as follows:

	Per Cent
Lettuce	58
Celery	55
Carrots	46
21 major vegetables	34
Melons	31

California accounted for the following percentages of vegetables destined for the processing industry:

	Per Cent
Tomatoes	57
Green lima beans	46
Spinach	43
9 major vegetables	33
Snap beans	7

All-purpose production of two other major California crops made the following showing:

	Per Cent
Asparagus	52
Potatoes	11

Statistics on output of field crops are not listed here, as hired labor is generally not as important a factor in their cultivation and harvest.

Impressive as these statistics are in themselves, there are additional factors ensuring California agriculture's capacity to compete favorably in the event of wage increases in their operations which may result from unionization or a state minimum wage law.

For example, although California's lettuce production is given as 58 per cent of the U. S. total, it represents a much higher percentage at certain times of the year. In the summer of 1956, the state's output represented 79 per cent of the lettuce produced nationally and rose to 82 per cent during the fall of that year.

These near-monopoly conditions place California growers in an advantageous position relative to out-of-state growers.

Decline in August Factory Employment

There were 12,000 fewer workers employed in California manufacturing industries this August than a year ago, even though in August 1959 employment was depressed by the steel strike, John F. Henning, California Director of Industrial Relations, reported today.

The current factory total of 1,333,000 wage and salary workers compares with a count of 1,345,000 a year ago.

The net loss in factory jobs from August 1959 occurred because the cumulative losses in aircraft during the past year outweighed gains in other industries.

The aircraft workforce of 203,600 workers was down by almost 44,000, or 18 per cent, from a year ago. The current total is the lowest in the past 8 years.

In addition to the loss in aircraft, year-to-year decreases of between 1,000 and 3,000 were recorded in the food processing, auto assembly, rubber, and machinery industries.

Year-to-year gains were recorded in many manufacturing industries,

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tion of any particular facilities" under the giant bond issue. The engineering firm, in fact, has said that it does not even provide money for construction of the keystone water storage facility in the water proposal—the Oroville Dam.

The following are just a few of the drawbacks in the plan as seen by the PAI study:

- Straining the state's credit through the use of general obligation bonds. They would compete with school and municipal needs, veteran and road bonds and drive interest charges higher.

- Breaking with the long-established acreage limitation provisions of national reclamation law, giving vast subsidies from the people's purse to huge corporate landowners.

- Inadequate provisions for fish, wildlife and recreation in a state nationally attractive to vacationists as well as residents.

- Northern California, which may sorely need much more water in the future for its own agricultural and industrial purposes, will lose it for all time.

- Ignoring the tremendous advances of science in recent months and the prospective early breakthrough in converting salt and brackish water to fresh water at low enough cost for wide use. This is the main prospect for abundance of water in the southern half of the state.

According to Dewey Anderson, copies of the Institute's evaluation of Proposition No. 1 will soon be available in California for mass distribution.

The evaluation gives firm backing to California labor's strong stand against Proposition No. 1.

largest of which were increases of 10,000 in electrical equipment and 8,000 in missiles.

Month-to-month rise — Total factory employment increased by 40,400 between July and August, but this rise was less than seasonal, Henning said.

Most of the workers added in August were in canneries to meet the seasonal demands for fruit and

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FEP Law Report

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'punitive' action often so direly predicted in the years before FEP became law in California. Not 'damages,' not fines or jail terms, but practical redress to aggrieved individuals and elimination of discriminatory practices have made up the 'conciliation agreements' which have closed these cases. This has always typified FEPC elsewhere, and comes as no surprise here."

The FEP Division Chief stressed the difference between personal prejudice and acts of discrimination.

"Habit more than hate, inertia more than intolerance, anxiety more than antipathy — these are the characteristics of the social-economic ill which FEPC seeks to help eliminate," he said.

FEP Commissioners Mrs. Carmen H. Warschaw, Dwight R. Zook, Elton Brombacher and C. L. Delums, and Assistant Division Chief D. Donald Glover each presented in summary a typical case of alleged discrimination and its resolution.

Herman Gallegos, whose primary assignment under the FEP Commission is to create advisory agencies and conciliation councils to foster good will and cooperation in fair employment, spoke briefly of his work.

He stressed the need to reach people, not only in California's great cities but also in the isolated areas where such a "forgotten minority" as our Americans of Mexican or other Spanish-speaking background have little voice.

He concluded: "Turning to the race for space for a moment, I wonder if we wouldn't be at greater heights today if one of this forgotten minority could have reached for a college diploma instead of an orange bag."

L-G Restricts Peaceful Picketing

The National Labor Relations Board has heard oral arguments on four test cases arising out of the Landrum-Griffin Act's restrictions on organizational and recognition picketing.

The board said the cases, selected from a larger group, contained representative issues in the interpretation of the L-G restrictions. These were the cases and the arguments:

- The Blinne Construction Co. of Kansas City, Kan. and Hod Carriers Local 840 involves picketing to protest an alleged refusal to recognize or bargain. The NLRB trial examiner had held peaceful picketing to be an unfair labor practice, even if conducted by a majority union.

The NLRB general counsel's attorneys argued that a violation has occurred if a union failed to file for an election within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 30 days, even if the union represents a majority and even though the union may be picketing to protest the employer's refusal to recognize the union.

The union attorney, Harold Gruenberg, argued that Congress did not intend that majority unions should suffer from the restriction. He said it was aimed to outlaw minority union picketing.

He also lashed the board's procedure on election petitions when unfair labor practices have been filed in the same case. He said the practice of postponing the election pending the outcome of the unfair labor practice charges would force the union to give up the charges in order to meet the election petition deadline.

- The Crown Cafeteria of Long Beach, Calif., and Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local 681. Here the workers picketed to win recognition and to appeal to customers not to patronize the cafeteria. The trial examiner found this a lawful object and method and recommended dismissal.

The general counsel's office argued that the union revealed its recognition objective throughout the picketing. It therefore was unprotected by L-G's "publicity" provision, it charged.

Ben Gettler, the union attorney

charged that the general counsel's approach would make the "publicity" provision worthless as a safeguard for picketing. He argued that the reality of most picketing is that the union is seeking recognition or a contract.

- The Stork Club in New York City and Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Locals 1 and 89. This case involves issues similar to the Crown case and in particular the publicly-announced withdrawal of a prior demand for recognition. The trial examiner had recommended dismissal, finding the union had withdrawn from recognition to the protection of "publicity" picketing.

Ben D. Stein and Jerome B. Lurie, for the union, demanded that the board disclose under what circumstances the union could carry out publicity picketing if it is found the union acted illegally in the Stork Club case. They pointed out the withdrawal of the recognition demand was effected in a letter to the employer, with copies sent to the NLRB and others.

- The Cartage and Terminal Management Corp. of Chicago and Teamsters' Local 705. In this case, the examiner found the employer had "offered recognition and accepted recognition, which the union refused." He found the union violated the law by trying to impose certain conditions on the employer.

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vegetable processing. The July-August increase of 34,000 in this industry, however, compares with an increase of almost 40,000 in the same period last year.

Employment in missiles plants rose by almost 6,000 in August as workers who had been on strike returned to their jobs. The next largest July-August employment rise was in electrical equipment, up by 2,000.

Chief losses from July were a drop of 3,000 in auto assembly plants as workers were laid off pending model changeovers, and a further cutback of 2,000 in aircraft.