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Brown Urges Union Label Observance

Governor Edmund G. Brown has urged all Californians to join with organized labor in the observance of September 4-10 as "Union Label Week".

The observance is an annual event sponsored by the AFL-CIO through its Union Label and Service Trades Department to acquaint consumers with the goods and services of union labor that are identified by the union label, shop card and service button.

In an official statement issued this Tuesday, Brown noted that "the union label has, over the years, achieved a valuable and respectable place in the national economy."

"It symbolizes fair wage and decent working conditions together with a guarantee of a high standard of quality," Brown said.

Looking to the broader implications of "Union Label Week" in the context of America's economic system and high standard of living, the Governor added:

"The union label on products represents cooperation between labor and management, which is vital to the continued increase in the national wealth, production and productivity."

Throughout the state and nation, local central bodies and chartered union label and service trades councils, as well as individual organizations, are planning major

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Consumer Association Issues Convention Call, November 4-5

The Association of California Consumers will meet in annual convention at the Del Webb Towne House in San Francisco on Saturday and Sunday, November 4 and 5, 1961.

The official call for the second annual convention of the association was sent out this week by acting President Jackie Walsh and Secretary Mary Pryor Heinemann, who noted that the organization "must take the

lead to make certain that the focus of government is brought on the many problem areas of consumers which are currently receiving only secondary consideration because of the dominant roles assumed by special interests in the legislative and administrative processes of government."

Launched formally at its founding convention in Fresno, June 18-19, 1960, the association is composed of a cross-section of labor and consumer organizations, as well as individual members from every

Prospects For Jobless Retraining Tools Brighten; Senate Approves Kennedy Program

Apparently jogged by mounting levels of hard core unemployment, the U.S. Senate has approved the labor-backed Administration bill to retrain jobless workers in the skills needed in an automation-changed economy.

With a companion House version cleared by committee action and awaiting a rule to be sent to the floor, Senate passage of the four-year \$655 million retraining bill brightened the hopes of organized labor that necessary tools for coming to grips with the nation's mounting retraining problem would be available in a national program by the end of the year.

The Congressional action also brought focus on two pieces of state legislation enacted at the recent 1961 session, which becomes effective on September 15.

Signed into law by Governor Brown, these are:

—SB 20 (Collier), making the payment of unemployment insurance benefits available from the outset

of unemployment for jobless persons who are not available for work because they are undergoing retraining in a program approved by the Department of Employment;

—AB 2171 (Hawkins), giving the California Apprenticeship Council authority to cooperate with the De-

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Welfare Study Commission Named

A 19-member statewide study commission has been named by Governor Edmund G. Brown to take a "new look" at California's social welfare procedures.

Formation of the Commission was authorized by the 1961 legislature at Brown's request, culminating his successful advancement of a broad and far-reaching program of social welfare liberalization legislation, which, in quantity and quality, was unprecedented in the recent history of the legislature.

The Governor appointed Anthony Anselmo, secretary of the San Francisco Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, as one of four public representatives on the commission, which is to be chaired by Sierra County Superior Judge Winslow Christian of Loyalton.

In announcing his appointees, Brown said that he has "full faith and confidence in the State Department of Social Welfare. My faith in it includes the belief that

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walk of life representative of the consuming public.

In its formation, the organization was endorsed for labor participation by the California Labor Federation, whose Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts pointed out:

"Organized labor cannot in good faith devote its energies to gaining an honest return for a day's labor and then sanction the dissipation of these hard-won gains because of the lack of skills at the marketplace or the toleration of widespread consumer abuses."

The business of the second an-

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Prospects For Jobless Retraining Tools Brighten; Senate Approves Kennedy Program

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Departments of Education and Employment as well as the federal government to promote on-the-job training programs to (1) keep journeymen in apprenticeable occupations abreast of technological developments, and (2) develop labor-management programs in non-apprenticeable occupations for workers entering the labor market for the first time, or workers entering new occupations because of displacement caused by automation and other technological advancements.

According to Thos. L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO, the state legislation, plus the favorable prospects of an overall national program, presents a challenge to the labor movement, and labor and management jointly, to put the new tools to work as they become available.

"There is an educational job involved here in acquainting labor leaders with the retraining tools already in existence and those soon to become available," Pitts said. "The California Labor Federation will assume its full responsibility in this connection," he added.

FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM

The Senate-approved version of the Kennedy retraining program authorizes appropriations of as high as \$655 million over the next four years to help pay for vocational training and assist unemployed persons in meeting their living expenses while undergoing training.

The manpower redevelopment and training measure contemplates the retraining of an estimated 80,000 unemployed workers and 3,000 under-employed workers during the first year, with the program gradually increased in scope. (An under-employed worker is one who does not work a full week.) Accordingly, the ceiling on the appropriation is set at \$90 million for the first year, and climbs to \$165 million for the second year and \$200 million for the third and fourth years.

The bulk of those retrained would be heads of families with at least three years of employment experience.

The bill also includes provision

for training of youngsters in the 16-21 age group. This youth training program had originally been introduced as a separate bill, but the Senate Labor Committee combined the two programs. Up to 5 percent of the training funds can be used for the 16-21 age group.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Labor to make a study of the nation's manpower needs and resources, contract for on-the-job training, and to coordinate with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in utilizing vocational school retraining programs.

Workers selected for retraining would be entitled to weekly allowances, based on average state unemployment compensation benefits, for up to one year. Although the Administration proposed that the federal government supplement the pay received by persons undergoing on-the-job training, this provision was eliminated by the Senate Labor Committee.

Senate passage of the four-year program was by a 60 to 31 vote, and followed defeat of a Republican-led attempt to trim the bill back to an "experimental" two-year period.

HOUSE ACTION PENDING

It is recognized that the retraining program would easily win similar approval on the House floor, but it is having trouble getting to the floor. A two-year \$300 million program drafted by the House Labor Committee is in the House Rules Committee, whose clearance is needed before major legislation can reach the House floor.

Rules Committee Chairman Smith (D. Va.), an arch-conservative, is trying to prevent action on any more Administration measures prior to adjournment next month, and so far has prevented a committee vote on the job retraining bill.

It is reported, however, that House Speaker Rayburn (D. Tex.) is aiming for passage of the bill this year, and his lieutenants may force Mr. Smith to let the measure come to a vote. If this bill does reach the voting stage in the Rules Committee, it is expected that it will be immediately cleared for floor action and passage.

Consumer Association

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nual convention, as stated in the convention call, will be "to establish a program that will strengthen our efforts on behalf of the consuming public of California, and ensure our continued active support of the Office of Consumer Counsel in California," which was established under Governor Edmund G. Brown's state administration.

Individual and organization members were sent credentials for the forthcoming convention together with detailed information on convention procedures, including the submission of resolutions. Copies of the organization's by-laws were also sent out.

Members were urged to forward duplicates of their credentials to the convention headquarters office, 41 Sutter Street, San Francisco 4, California, at least one week prior to the opening date of the convention for the purpose of expediting their processing.

Voting delegates must be paid-up members in good standing at the time of the convention, and have been members of the association for not less than 30 days prior to the convention.

Organizations and individuals who are not members at the present time will be in a position to participate fully in the decisions for the convention only if they become paid up members within a month of the convention, namely, October 4, 1961.

Under constitutional requirements, nominations for officers by a constitutional nominating committee appointed by the president were also forwarded to association members with the convention call.

Resolutions and amendments to the constitution proposed by any member must be submitted in writing to the secretary of the association not less than 15 days prior to the date of the convention—October 21, 1961.

The proposed resolutions and amendments must be accompanied by a brief statement of their purpose and be referred for consideration and reporting to the appropriate committee of the convention. Resolutions may also be submitted for referral to the resolutions committee at the opening of the convention by unanimous consent of the delegates.

Welfare Study Commission Named

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it can stand up to and benefit from critical scrutiny."

Similarly, Brown added that the 58-county welfare departments "can be helped to do a better job by the ideas this commission will develop."

The principles involved in the commission's work were stressed, simultaneously with the naming of the 19-member group, by Jerome M. Sampson, formerly a member of the State Social Welfare Board and who is doing the preparatory work for the commission in the Department of Social Welfare.

"No government," Sampson said, "can hold up its head unless it helps those who are unable to help themselves. When properly done, giving help to those who need it benefits not only them but also benefits and protects the entire community. In receiving help, recipients assume responsibilities toward the communities, but they also have unassailable moral and legal rights which are binding on all levels of government."

Sampson also stated his and the Social Welfare Department's conviction that "the best way to serve the rights of the taxpayers is to make certain that welfare services are administered with maximum efficiency, by the finest personnel who can be attracted to and kept in the public service."

The commission's members include John M. Wedemeyer, of Sacramento, director of the State Department of Social Welfare; Dr. Jacobus tenBroek, of Berkeley, chairman of the State Social Welfare Board, and the following county welfare directors: William Barr, Los Angeles County; Newton Holcomb, Santa Clara County; and Ralph Wilson, San Luis Obispo County.

The authorizing legislation required the naming of a specific number of county supervisors and administrative officers to the commission. As supervisor-members, Brown named Ernest E. Debs, Los Angeles County; Arthur Ferrari, Merced County; Nancy Smith, San Bernardino County; and Alfonso J. Zirpoli, San Francisco County.

County administrative officer-appointees include T. M. Heggland, San Diego County; Earl Strathman, Alameda County; and Frank Irwin,

Kings County; Probation Officer Frank Colston, Ventura County; and District Attorney Roger P. Garety, Marin County.

Public representatives on the commission, besides Anthony Anselmo, are Mrs. Elizabeth Chevalier, Msgr. William Johnson and the Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, all of Los Angeles County.

Serving with the commission will be a joint interim legislative committee consisting of Assemblymen Phillip Burton, San Francisco; Carlos Bee, Hayward; and Senators James Cobey, Merced, and Luther Gibson, Vallejo.

Ex-officio members of the commission will be the directors of the State Departments of Mental Hygiene, Employment and Public Health.

The first meeting of the commission will be held September 21 in Sacramento.

Governor Brown has made it clear with the appointment of the commission that his Administration "stands for progressive welfare programs for meeting the legitimate needs of the eligible blind, aged and disabled, and the needy children of California."

"It is my wish and expectation," he declared, "that the Welfare Study Commission will study major issues confronting us in this field, and will present to me and the legislature forward-looking recommendations to improve and strengthen these programs and services."

Union Label Week

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activities to publicize the meaning of the union label in products and services.

Union label posters are set up. Radio and television spots are being planned, together with the running of newspaper ads.

Recently the California Labor Federation urged every organization to make sure that the Union Label and Service Trades Department's bulletin reproducing the various union labels obtainable on goods and services is posted in union offices, shops and wherever they can be called to the attention of the membership.

Profile of Long Term Jobless Worker

Who is the typical jobless worker suffering long-term unemployment that is stirring the conscience of the nation?

According to a composite picture of the jobless worker still receiving extended unemployment insurance benefits in mid-June—issued by the U.S. Department of Labor—he is a male, between 25 and 55 years old, either an unskilled or semi-skilled worker, a resident of one of six large industrial states (including California), and receiving about \$32 weekly in jobless benefits.

These and other characteristics of the insured unemployed are noted in the publication "The Insured Unemployed in June 1961," just issued by the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security.

Nearly 700,000 unemployed were receiving temporary extended unemployment benefits in mid-June, representing over one-third of the two million workers who had exhausted their rights to unemployment benefits under regular state programs since mid-1960.

According to the BES publication, one-third of the 700,000 are classified as unskilled, while an additional 27 percent are in the semi-skilled category. Approximately 440,000 of the workers, or 63 percent, are men.

As to age, 64.3 percent are from 25 to 55, and 22.9 percent are 55 or older.

About 54 percent are factory workers. A substantial majority of these—about 62 percent—had worked in durable goods industries.

About one-half of the insured unemployed under the temporary as well as the regular state programs are located in six large industrial states—New York, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois. These same states also account for over half of the factory jobless insured under each program.

According to the BES report, the average person receiving temporary unemployment insurance benefits has already received approximately 22 weeks of benefits under the regular state programs and will be receiving an average of \$32 weekly over a period of about 10 weeks.

Harrah's Club Picket Line

The Reno Local Joint Executive Board of Bartenders Union Local No. 86 and Culinary Workers Union No. 45 are serving notice to potential patrons of Harrah's Club in Reno that the gambling casino does not "deserve patronage at the present time."

Informational picket lines have been set up around the establishments of Harrah's Club for the purpose of handbilling the public on the issues involved in the current dispute.

The two unions point out that they represented the Bartenders and Culinary Workers at Harrah's Club for many years. This year, however, Harrah's Club broke away from the Reno Employers Council, which in the past represented the gambling casino for purposes of collective bargaining with the unions, and has refused to bargain, according to the labor organizations.

In the meantime, they point out that agreements have been reached with the Reno Employers Council, providing for wages and working conditions which Harrah's Club does not recognize.

Following its withdrawal from the employer council, Harrah's Club assumed a refusal to bargain position on grounds that without NLRB certification, it "doubted" whether the unions represented a majority of its employees.

The unions, in turn, have charged that Harrah's Club has no reasonable basis for such "doubts" in view of a ten-year history of collective bargaining at the casino.

It is charged also that Harrah's Club has engaged in a variety of tactics which, in the opinion of unions, evidences anti-union motivation and bad faith.

Shortly before contract expiration, they point out, Harrah's Club unilaterally announced an increase

Automation Impact Demands Immediate Action

Solution of America's most pressing economic problem—the continuing high rate of unemployment resulting from automation—cries out for immediate action at every level of government, business and labor, the AFL-CIO has declared.

"Automation won't wait for answers," warns Labor's Economic Review, a feature of the August issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly journal.

From 1953 to 1960, the combined effects of the new technology and a too-slow rate of economic growth erased 3 million jobs in mining, manufacturing and railroading alone and added 2 million persons to the unemployment rolls, the article recalls.

But it holds "the big thrust" of automation is still to come and will push not only into the basic economic sectors, but also into white-collar jobs and service trades, fields which formerly were relied upon to absorb some of the technological displacement in factories.

"Now a real step forward is needed," the AFL-CIO states, "not only to make up for the gap from the past, but to provide for the quickening pace, the widening scope of the new technology . . .

"Every sector, every layer of government and private activity must participate in solving problems which affect us all."

Bargaining Helpful

So far, the article observes, the only solid progress in finding answers to automation's impact has been achieved by labor and management through collective bargaining.

But because it is limited to immediate, specific problems, the collective bargaining process alone cannot meet the long-range chal-

in wages for certain classifications. In addition, the unions note, the casino called meetings of employees and, without union representatives present, polled them to determine their attitude toward unions.

The informational picket line

lence of automation, the article argues. Essential, too, are broad, coordinated programs by federal, state and local governments, it claims.

The first responsibility of the federal government, the AFL-CIO states, is the establishment of "an overall environment of rapid economic growth."

Needed from the legislative branch, the magazine suggests, are congressional programs to help spur maximum employment, production and purchasing power.

Areas of Cooperation

From the executive branch should come better information, the article states.

The article also urges greater cooperation among federal, state and community agencies to:

- Re-examine and strengthen programs for vocational, technical and apprenticeship training and retraining.
- Establish a nationwide system for partial income maintenance during retraining for displaced workers.
- Improve the counseling and job placement functions of the U.S. Employment Service.
- Provide relief for economically distressed areas under the area re-development program, just getting under way.

being maintained before Harrah's Club was established in response to these practices. They are requesting the assistance of all union members and friends of labor in refusing to patronize Harrah's Club in Reno until the dispute is settled.