

DEADLINE FOR CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS—AUGUST 1

In accordance with the Federation's constitution, all resolutions submitted by local unions and councils to the August 15-19 convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO must reach the office of Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts by 5:00 p.m. on MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1960.

The only exception to this deadline will be resolutions submitted by regularly constituted and affiliated statewide organizations at conferences held between July 31 and August 14, which must be filed with the secretary-treasurer not later than 9:00 p.m., on SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1960.

Resolutions delivered to the secretary-treasurer subsequently will be reported by him on the first day of the convention as late resolutions, and will not be referred to a committee for consideration unless the convention so orders by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting.

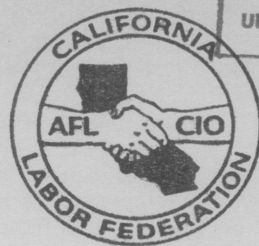
All resolutions must bear the signature of an executive office, or the seal of the affiliated organization.

California Labor COPE Issues Pre-Election Convention Call

The pre-general election convention call of the California Labor Council on Political Education was issued this Wednesday by COPE Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts. The one-day meet is scheduled for September 15 at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, preceded by a meeting of the COPE executive council on the 14th.

(The convention call was sent out as the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles was naming Senator John F. Kennedy as their Presidential nominee. Many AFL-CIO representatives who were delegates to the Demo convention were strongly in evidence working for the nomination of Kennedy.)

The business of the state COPE convention will be to (1) review June primary endorsements, (2) issue endorsements for the November general election where the position of California Labor COPE has not been recorded to date, as well as in



THOS. L. PITTS
Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

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PITTS: Growers Forcing Choice Between 'Rotting Crops' & 'Rotting' of Human Beings

Members of the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, at hearings in Sacramento this Monday, were told that if anti-union grower associations force the issue, they will find that California labor places greater value on the lives of human beings than the "dollar value of rotting crops."

Thos. L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, joined representatives of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, the Packinghouse Workers, the California Citizens Committee for Agricultural Labor, and other dedicated community and religious leaders in pressing for action on bills presently before the subcommittee designed to remove dual standards of public policy as they apply to agricultural labor.

Included on the subcommittee's agenda were measures to extend to farm labor the minimum wage

and child labor protections of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act; to license and regulate the interstate operation of farm labor contractors; and to provide federal aid for improving the housing and educational opportunities of farm labor families.

The Sacramento hearing culminated a quick four-day visit to California, which opened with hearings in Fresno on Friday, followed by a weekend field trip into the state's rich San Joaquin Valley.

Pitts prefaced a detailed twenty-five page statement delivered before the subcommittee, headed by Senator Harrison A. Williams (Dem., N.J.), with a review of the current situation on the rapidly developing farm labor front.

Main Event

Pointing to the organizational successes achieved by farm workers through AWOC in early harvests which have sent perennial "open shop" grower groups to Sacramento and Washington screaming for repressive governmental action, Pitts said:

"The 'main event' . . . is coming up in a week or so, when the state's major peach harvest begins, involving better than 80,000 farm workers.

"The eyes of the state and nation are focused on this harvest for what it may mean to the hopes and aspirations of farm workers for a better life."

The basic issue in the pending

those instances where candidates endorsed by COPE failed to qualify at the primary election, and (3) "to dispose of such other relevant issues and matters of importance as the delegates may determine."

By the time the September 15 convention takes place, it is expected that the national AFL-CIO, at a scheduled General Board meeting in August, will have made its endorsement in the Presidential race.)

The California Labor COPE convention call does not rule out the possibility of a state endorsement

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PITTS: Growers Forcing Choice Between 'Rotting Crops' & 'Rotting' of Human Beings

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struggle was placed squarely before the Senate subcommittee with a reference by Pitts to the efforts of the big grower interests to cloak their demands for the importation of Mexican "braceros" as strikebreakers with the "emotionalism of 'rotting crops'":

"At all costs it would seem the crops must be saved from rotting on the trees. What about human beings? They have been 'rotting' for a long time under dual standards of public policy.

"We hope, gentlemen, the crops won't rot on the trees. But if the anti-union grower associations want it that way, that is what they will undoubtedly get. Maybe it's going to take a few rotting crops to shake congressional and state legislators out of their lethargy into realizing that people are more important than the dollar value of a few crops."

The state AFL-CIO leader welcomed the committee's visit "at a time when the state's corporation farmers and their powerful grower associations are trying desperately to stampede the state and federal governments into taking hasty action to smash the revolt of farm workers against years of abuse and public neglect . . ."

"It is more than refreshing," Pitts added, "to have your committee come to California with an agenda that indicates understanding of the potentially explosive situation that has been fostered by the growers themselves, and the need, not for 'panic button' action, but the development of public policies and program geared to elevating farm workers and their families to first class citizenship and a level of 'parity' in legal rights and dignity with their brothers and sisters in non-agricultural industries."

Earlier warnings of the state AFL-CIO were repeated that the sure way to bring about "rotting crops" would be to smash the organizational hopes and aspirations of farm workers by providing strikebreakers for the big growers, who refuse even to permit the use of the State Conciliation Service to resolve disputes.

Bracero Abuses

In seeking long-term solutions to the farm labor problem, Pitts cautioned the subcommittee that Congress cannot escape coming to grips with the well-known and widespread abuses of the

bracero program. Two key points were developed:

1. Irrespective of the demands of growers for an unrestricted supply of labor, "it is suicidal on their part to foster increasing dependence on a source of labor which either unilateral action of a foreign government or public demand for human justice in this country could cut off overnight."

2. All the well intended programs that can be developed and secured through Congress will not in themselves "materially improve the lot of farm workers and their families, let alone rebuild the domestic labor force, unless . . . the bracero program is brought under strict control."

Collective Bargaining Rights

In his statement, Pitts gave top priority to organizational and collective bargaining rights for farm workers.

The irony of growers' opposition to these elementary rights was blasted in terms of their current campaign to force the importation of strikebreakers where a labor dispute is in progress unless the Department of Employment finds that "a so-called majority of the growers' employees are involved in the dispute."

This, Pitts said, "is an insult to the intelligence of the general public and every legislator who knows just how hard the growers have worked to prevent the passage of federal and state laws which would provide the democratic machinery to determine and implement collective bargaining rights, and to promote harmonious relations between labor and management."

The state AFL-CIO spokesman analyzed in detail how important the raising of wages and working conditions of farm workers is to the small family farmer, whose income return is essentially the compensation he and his family members receive for the labor put into their farms. The family farmer, Pitts pointed out, is in direct competition with the cheap labor which the relatively few big growers obtain in the importation of Mexican Nationals.

"Only the big growers, who in the fields today represent the organized giants of the automobile and steel industries of yesterday, have a stake in perpetuating the system of twentieth century feudalism that dominates in California's rich valleys," Pitts said.

Water Issue Related

Reviewing how the anti-union growers prevailed on the state legislature last year to kill a bill that would have extended to farm workers the machinery for implementing organizational and

collective bargaining rights, Pitts charged:

"Rather than stepping forward briskly to extend to farm workers elementary rights taken for granted in other industries, the voters of this state are being asked, believe it or not, to approve public financing of a giant water project, which, without application of anything comparable to the 160-acre limitation in federal reclamation law, would enrich the corporate farmers and giant landholders by hundreds of millions of dollars, strengthen their monopoly stranglehold over the agricultural economy of the state, and add a new dimension to their economic and political power which has ground to a standstill any legislative activity to materially improve the miserable lot of farm workers and their families."

It was noted that Congress must "recognize that the plight of the farm workers cannot be divorced from other public policies which promote the kind of factories in the field that are making a mockery out of America's concepts of economic democracy . . ."

The early success achieved by AWO in raising wage rates 25 per cent in cherries and apricots was cited as concrete evidence of the top priority that should be given to organizational and collective bargaining rights. No minimum wage legislation, however necessary, Pitts said, can accomplish what organization holds out for the farm worker.

Minimum Wage Legislation

The enactment of federal minimum wage legislation was stressed by Pitts as "supplemental" to the establishment of organizational and collective bargaining rights.

"It is important to remember that we are not discussing social justice, but minimum decency standards," Pitts pointed out, adding:

"The establishment of a minimum wage to raise family incomes and thereby achieve a minimum standard of decency won the acceptance of the nation a quarter of a century ago. Yet a dual standard persists, as if growers have some God-given right to run roughshod over the human rights of individuals simply because they work with the soil and grow things"

Pitts said that there can be only one decency standard for all human beings. California labor, he added, demonstrated its firm adherence to this principle last year in the state legislature when it was willing to see the defeat of a state minimum wage bill rather than have farm workers excluded.

Child Labor

Speaking in support of a bill to remove the child labor exemptions for farm labor in the Fair Labor Standards

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SUTTER COUNTY PASSES ANTI-UNION ORDINANCE

Sutter County's grower-dominated Board of Supervisors recently adopted two "emergency" ordinances, one against "unlawful picketing," and one controlling the use of sound trucks.

The ordinances were clearly aimed at crippling the organizing efforts of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee. They were passed suddenly just as the plum harvest in the area was scheduled to start.

The Sutter County action indicated a pattern of action being sought by growers to stymie the organizational efforts of farm workers. This Monday, the Sacramento Bee announced that Sebastopol apple growers in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, are also pressing for a county ordinance designed to "head off anticipated labor trouble during the harvest, scheduled to start in about two weeks."

The apple men were reported seeking the enactment of ordinances to control picketing by farm workers, and to prohibit the use of loud speakers or sound trucks on or around public thoroughfares.

(Anti-picketing ordinances adopted by other counties as early as 1934 have subsequently been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.)

The sweeping terms of the Sutter County picketing law would make it illegal for anyone to "beset or picket" premises and approaches to premises where any person is employed or seeks employment or any place where such workers reside, for the purpose of inducing such persons "by means of compulsion, coercion, intimidation, threats, acts of violence or fear" to quit employment or to refrain from seeking or freely entering into employment.

Similar restrictions are included against anyone threatening patrons or persons transacting business at a picketed place.

Illegal congregation in the vicinity of a place where other persons are employed or seek to be employed, or upon adjacent areas is also banned. Loitering and obstructing free passage on public highways and roads "in any manner to annoy or

molest persons passing" is made illegal.

Also prohibited are the use of seditious language or epithets, the utterance of derogatory, indecent, opprobrious epithets and language, the making of loud and unusual noises, or the use of gestures for the purpose of intimidating anyone.

The sound truck ordinance requires that all such trucks be registered. They can operate only under a permit granted by the Board of Supervisors, and then only between the hours of 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. and from 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

MITCHELL ANNOUNCES AUDIT OF UNION FINANCIAL REPORTS

Desk and field audits are now under way to determine the accuracy of union financial reports filed with the Labor Department, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced this week.

Unions are required by the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act passed by Congress last year to file yearly financial reports with the Labor Department. These reports must be filed within 90 days after the close of the union's fiscal year. So far 39,080 international, national and local union bodies have filed reports. Additional thousands of unions, whose fiscal year ended June 30, are expected to file before the end of September.

In addition to the union financial reports which will be desk audited in Washington, a number will be selected for a thorough field inspection in which the books and financial transactions of a union will be checked against its financial report to the Department.

Field inspections have already begun of those local unions in trusteeship, a legal but sometimes abused activity under which the direction of the affairs of a local union body is taken over by its parent union.

Next priority will be given to international unions and large locals, though some small locals will be included in the sample. In time the books of all unions reporting to the Labor Department will be audited.

FEP Commission Releases "Pre-Employment Inquiry Guide"

The state FEP Commission this week issued its long-awaited "pre-employment inquiry guide," spelling out the requirements of the anti-discrimination act with regard to permissible and unlawful items on job application forms and in interviews and help-wanted advertising.

The commission described the guide as an "outline" for employers, employment agencies, unions and the general public on what may be unlawfully asked job seekers under the state FEP Act.

The main "unlawful" listings are: applicant's photograph, birth certificate, naturalization papers; inquiries about applicant's birthplace, religious affiliation, race, color, national origin or ancestry, address of relatives other than spouse or children, military experience, organizations to which applicant belongs which may indicate race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

The photograph ban, strongly supported by organized labor and bitterly opposed by employer groups seeking means of subverting the FEP law, was retained as an essential provision against pre-employment discrimination.

The ban on inquiries relating to national origin was also strongly advocated by organized labor. Answering employer critics of this ban, Commission Chairman John Anson Ford said that the critics failed to recognize that "in certain cases, national origin of applicants would be revealed by questions as to relatives, birthplace, how a foreign language was learned, non-U.S. military service, or whether the applicant is native-born or naturalized."

The law, Ford said, plainly forbids delving into these types of identification.

The issuance of the pre-employment guide was followed by another announcement that the commission intends to adopt rules and regulations setting forth procedures to govern the commission's handling of complaints of discrimination and other means of implementing the FEP Act.

Interested persons are entitled

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Who's Financing AMA's Fight Against the Forand Bill?

The American Medical Association's massive campaign to discredit the Forand Bill is being financed largely—not by the family physician—but by drug manufacturers, medical supply houses and other corporations.

As reported in the weekly *Machineist* publication, a financial report issued recently by the AMA, which got scant attention in commercial newspapers and magazines, disclosed that:

- The AMA's dues-paying doctors contribute less than one-fourth of the organization's annual income.

- The AMA's major source of income is provided by the drug manufacturers, medical supply houses and other corporations which advertise in AMA publications.

Although the AMA financial report does not list the organization's specific expenditures in fighting the Forand Bill, the AMA makes no secret of the fact that one of its principal legislative objectives is to defeat the proposal to provide health care for the aged through Social Security.

The scope of the AMA's battle against the health care proposal was recently summed up in this way by Rep. Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island, author of the measure:

"If the American Medical Association would spend as much energy and as much money in finding a solution to this problem as they do in fighting my bill, we would have a solution by this time."

Here is a summary of the AMA's financial report for 1959:

Total income was \$15,268,000. But AMA's 141,000 dues-paying doctors contributed only \$3,621,000 of this amount.

Most of the rest was provided by drug companies and other corporations who bought advertising space in AMA publications and exhibit space at AMA meetings.

Sale of advertising in AMA publications brought in \$8,084,000—more than half of total income. Sales of exhibit space accounted for \$414,000, subscription sales to non-members rang up \$2,582,000 and income

from financial investments \$437,000.

The AMA's 1959 expenses totaled \$14,942,000. Paper, printing and mailing costs accounted for 41 cents out of every dollar.

Other major expenditures included: "business division," 19 cents out of every dollar spent; "communications division," eight cents; "scientific activities division," seven cents; and "socio-economic division," six cents.

The year's balance sheet showed a surplus of income over expenditures of \$326,000.

"This amount," according to Dr. Blasingame, an AMA spokesman, "represents an addition to AMA's reserve which is needed to provide against future contingencies and for starting new AMA programs or expanding old ones."

The organization's current net worth is given as \$13,020,000. Of this amount, slightly over eleven million dollars is in the AMA's "investment portfolio."

In a reference to the organization's large advertising revenue, Dr. Blasingame emphasized that the AMA does not publish to generate advertising revenue, "but to provide the practitioner with information needed in his practice to provide better care."

"We carry ads for two purposes," he continued. "First, they help defray the cost of publication and, secondly, the carefully written, factual advertising we accept is an excellent source of information for doctors."

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in what is expected to be a hotly contested Presidential election between Kennedy and the almost certain Republican nominee, Vice President Richard Nixon.

In his convention call, Pitts said that delegates' credentials will be mailed to affiliated organizations in the near future, together with information concerning hotels, rates and reservations.

Sears Boycott Moving Into High Gear

The intensive consumer boycott launched by the San Francisco Labor Council against Sears Roebuck and Company in response to the chain store's deliberate effort to "drive its employees' unions from its San Francisco stores," is reported drawing strong support across the nation.

Last week the national chain store committee of the Retail Clerks International Association, after a full review of the San Francisco Council's boycott, voted to marshal full support of all organized labor against the company throughout the U. S. and Canada.

In California, state AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thos. L. Pitts sent a special letter to all organizations in the state, calling their attention to the San Francisco Labor Council's appeal for support of the Sears boycott.

Pitts enclosed in the communication three pieces of literature developed by the Council, including a pamphlet describing the issues behind the boycott, and two leaflets designed for mass distribution in support of the San Francisco effort.

The state AFL-CIO leader advised affiliates that copies of these items may be obtained by writing directly to the S. F. Labor Council at 2940 16th Street, San Francisco.

In pressing the boycott, the San Francisco Labor Council is pointing out:

"Sears cut off the livelihood of 262 San Francisco breadwinners simply because they respected the sanctioned picket-line of another union — as their union contract said they had every right to do — solely because they stood firm on union principles."

"Sears fired them without regard to their experience, their service for Sears, or the human needs of their families. It has since even refused to accord them the right of appeal and fair hearing to which they are entitled under their union contract with Sears."

"More than this, by insisting arbitrarily on company policy dictated from Chicago, Sears denied the Ma-

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Act, the state AFL-CIO leader argued: "Recognizing that agriculture is our third most hazardous industry, it remains a black mark on the nation's moral and social conscience that Congress should continue to tolerate the exemption of agriculture from child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act in regard to employment outside of school hours."

Pitts blasted the arguments of growers that the exemptions are necessary because of family work patterns in agricultural labor.

"Stripped of their emotional appeal," he said, these sometimes "pious" pleas of growers "are an admission of the deplorable conditions that prevail in agriculture."

Frequently, it was pointed out, the child must work to eat. "But on this basis, any attempt to justify continued flagrant abuses of child labor would be the equivalent of saying that the remedy lies in compounding the abuse," Pitts said.

The tragic story of the farm worker who must put his child to work in order to be able to feed his family was presented in evidence as a demonstration of the need for a comprehensive approach to relieving the desperate situation of the farm worker and his family.

Farm Labor Housing

Testimony urging enactment of federal aid programs for farm labor housing stressed the importance of meeting family needs so that a stable domestic labor supply can be provided to meet the varied needs of agriculture.

Both Louis Krainock, public information director for AWOC, and Pitts cited Department of Employment figures showing that the ever-growing use of bracero labor has reduced the availability of family farm labor housing units by crop-area activities from 82.6 per cent in 1951 to 26.7 per cent in March of this year.

Pitts told the Senate subcommittee that it is time that "we start raising our sights regarding what can be made available to farm labor families in the way of housing." Housing is the key, he said "to developing and stabilizing as much of our labor force as possible, to maximizing employment opportunities in agricultural areas, to establishing the base for self-organization, and thus to make it possible for farm labor families to participate in America's highly touted standard of living as first class citizens."

For farm labor families who can be stabilized in agricultural production centers, programs for rural public hous-

ing and low-cost, long-term financing for private and cooperative housing were advanced as the "only basis on which home ownership can be extended within the financial means of farm labor families."

He urged federal aid for such housing, together with federal financial assistance to build decent housing for migrants who cannot be stabilized, to be developed in cooperation with state and local governments.

Pitts also stressed the utmost importance of divorcing any federal housing program for farm labor families from the concept that assistance should be provided through employers. He insisted:

"Government-sponsored employer paternalism has no more place in housing for agricultural labor than it does in providing housing for the rest of our labor force.

"As a nation, we would not think of developing a housing program to meet the family needs of employees of General Motors by providing government assistance to General Motors.

"Why then should we think of providing housing for farm workers and their families through assistance to corporation farmers, many of which are big enough to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange the same as General Motors?"

Educational Assistance

In the final analysis, Pitts argued before the committee, the availability of community facilities for the health, education and welfare of farm workers and their families will perhaps determine "whether or not equal opportunities for farm labor families will remain a myth in our advanced economy, or become an achievable goal."

Specifically, in support of federal aid in the development of educational programs and facilities for migrant children, Pitts said that financial contributions "should be considered research funds for democracy and equal opportunity," adding:

"We certainly believe that such funds should have a priority equal to those which are made available in present 'parity' programs for farmers."

Farm Labor Contractors

In support of strong legislation supplementing state law in the licensing and regulation of farm labor contractors who operate interstate, Pitts said:

"The farm labor contractor problem epitomizes much of the cruelty, the lack of social conscience and moral integrity that has victimized the farm worker, and today must haunt the conscience of every American who believes in the

FEP Commission Releases "Pre-Employment Inquiry Guide"

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under the law to comment or make suggestions concerning these proposed regulations, copies of which may be obtained from the FEP offices in San Francisco or Los Angeles. Comments may be mailed or presented orally or in writing at a public hearing to be held July 27 at 10:30 a.m. in the Assembly Hearing Rooms, State Building, Los Angeles.

Also, the commission this week named Herman Gallegos, national President of the Community Service Organization and Director of the Mojave-Valley Coordinating Council, to the post of special representative" to the FEP Commission.

Gallegos' job will be to organize community advisory agencies or conciliation councils throughout the state to study and help overcome problems of discrimination and to supplement the FEPC program on behalf of equal employment opportunity.

Sears Boycott Moving Into High Gear

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chinists Union any effective voice in setting the conditions under which its members work in San Francisco. It's as if some giant, faceless employer, 2,000 miles away, dictated the conditions of your job.

"By its actions, Sears has forfeited any claim for the friendship or patronage of working men and women. That's why we ask:

"PLEASE DON'T SHOP AT SEARS!"

concepts of social and economic justice.

"In twentieth century America, when human misery can become the trade and prey of men with the passive sanction of society, the time has arrived for a re-awakening and basic re-examination of our values."

He concluded his testimony by pointing out:

"This is a responsibility that extends to growers, to organized labor, to the public, and especially to those who put themselves up to the public to be their representatives."

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JOBLESSNESS CALLED CHIEF 'TROUBLE-SPOT'

Five "suggested approaches" to the problem of unemployment, "the single most important trouble-spot in today's economy," are advanced by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in the current issue of its publication, Labor's Economic Review.

There can be "no easy solution" for this problem, the department points out, because "it is obviously related very closely to a host of other economic issues facing the economy." It suggests:

- Give the unemployment issue the attention it deserves. Both government officials and community leaders, the article charges, "have tried to minimize its importance."

- In considering public policies, give greater recognition to their impact on unemployment. The great weight given inflation in considering public policies in the last few years, the article notes, "has led to a series of restrictionist policies affecting monetary and fiscal policy, taxation and government expenditures" which have adversely affected jobs.

- Strengthen the role of unemployment insurance by extending coverage, increasing benefits and recognizing that "changing technology and geographical displacement of industry have lengthened the duration of unemployment beyond the provision of state laws."

- Meet the special problems of depressed areas. Only if the federal government lends its support, the department says, will these communities be able to get back on their feet.

- Devise a new type of training program. The area of education for jobs in industry must be extended, in view of today's conditions, to cover the older worker left jobless by technology as well as untrained youth, the department says.

"These are but a few suggested

approaches to the serious problem of unemployment," the article continues. "Others could be mentioned relating to the role of education and training, the counseling and placing of job applicants, the location of industry, and the maintenance of income during periods of unemployment."

"The development of adequate policies to reduce the currently high level of unemployment provides a very real test of the economy's ability to meet the changing conditions of the modern world."

In discussing joblessness, the department declares that unemployment has become a serious concern "not merely during recession years, but even in more prosperous times."

"If attention is directed at the U.S. experience during the postwar period," the department observes, "the one fact that stands out is the continuing trend towards higher unemployment."

"In the early postwar years it was not unusual at all for unemployment to be less than 2 million workers, or about 3 percent of the labor force. After the 1954 recession, however, unemployment never dropped to this level but remained at about the 4 percent mark."

Today, two years after the 1958 recession drove joblessness up to more than 5 million, or 7 percent of the labor force, it has dropped only to 5 percent "and shows every indication of remaining at this figure."

The seriousness of the problem, the article says, is pointed up by three factors:

- Unemployment figures do not take into account those working part time instead of their normal full time.

- High joblessness has kept at home or in school many people who ordinarily would be in the labor force. Labor Dept. estimates made some years ago projected for 1960

Factory Employment in California Not Up To Par

Fewer workers were employed in California factories this June than a year ago, California Director of Industrial Relations John F. Henning reported today. This marked the first time in 19 months that factory employment has been lower than in the same month of the previous year.

Despite an increase from May of 3,500, the June total of 1,281,600 wage and salary workers employed in manufacturing was below June 1959 by 3,000.

Henning also pointed out that the May-June increase in factory jobs this year was the smallest since 1954. Declines in aircraft, auto assembly, and primary metals partly offset the usual seasonal gains—in food processing, lumber, and fabricated metals—and nonseasonal increases in electrical equipment and a few other industries.

Mitchell Postpones Farm Labor Hearings

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has just announced the postponement to August 8, 1960 of public hearings on proposals by California farm employers to modify public employment service regulations affecting the referral of agricultural workers where labor disputes exist.

The hearings, originally set for July 21, were postponed at the request of the growers' group making the proposals.

The time of the hearings and their location in Washington, D. C. will be announced later.

a labor force about 500,000 less than it actually is.

- The average duration of unemployment has increased sharply in recent years.