

State Labor Force Growth Projected

The California labor force will increase by more than 4¼ million in the next fifteen years.

This is the prediction made today by Maurice I. Gershenson, Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Research in the California Department of Industrial Relations, before the 120th annual meeting of the American Statistical Association at Stanford University.

Speaking on the topic "Labor Force Projections for California," Gershenson pointed out that the expected growth of the California labor force between now and 1975 is equivalent to the combined present total populations of eight of our states.

He said that California will have to provide more than a quarter of a million new jobs each year for the next 15 years if unemployment is to be kept to a low level.

Among the projections he cited were the following:

● According to the State Department of Finance population experts the total population of California will increase from around 15,800,000 at present to 25,600,000 in 1975. This represents a rate of growth 2½ times as fast as the nation as a whole.

● The total labor force of California (including military person-

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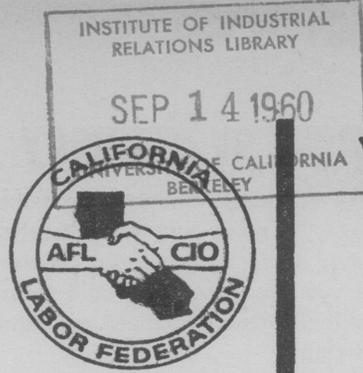
Reason for AFL-CIO Endorsement of Kennedy

The following is taken from the statement by the General Board of the national AFL-CIO on August 26, when it endorsed the Democratic ticket of John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson for President and Vice President, respectively:

The Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon, has for eight years been Vice President of the United States, prior to which time he served two years in the House and four in the Senate.

Nixon's vigor and shrewdness are beyond dispute. He would undoubtedly be a forceful President, who would grasp issues rather than avoid them. The question is, in whose interests would this decisiveness be exerted?

Insofar as international affairs are concerned, there is good reason to believe that Nixon would follow (perhaps more vigorously) the general policies of the present Admin-



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Senator McCarthy To Address COPE Convention

United States Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota will be the featured speaker at the forthcoming pre-general election convention of the California Labor Council on Political Education, to be held in San Francisco, September 15.

The announcement of McCarthy's engagement for the occasion was made this Tuesday by Thos. L. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the state AFL-CIO political action body.

Some 600 delegates from affiliated AFL-CIO organizations throughout the state are expected to be on hand for the one-day labor political meet to be held in the Fairmont Hotel.

"The primary business of the COPE convention will be the endorsement of candidates for partisan offices who support labor's program for a liberal and progressive America," Pitts stated.

Senator McCarthy has been selected as featured speaker, Pitts added, because "he is recognized as a dynamic young liberal who speaks

the conscience of progressive legislative leaders in Congress."

McCarthy drew nationwide recognition for his speaking ability and dedication to purpose at the national convention of the Democratic Party held in Los Angeles last July. He was one of the prominent leaders for Adlai Stevenson and is now a strong supporter of Senator John F. Kennedy for President.

Senator McCarthy, who hails from St. Paul, Minnesota, was elected to the U. S. Senate for six years in 1958. For ten years prior to that, he had served with distinction in the nation's Capital as a member of the House of Representatives.

A former educator of note, McCarthy was elected to office on the Democratic-Farmer-Labor coalition ticket in Minnesota. He has consistently been a leading advocate of programs which have the solid backing of liberal forces in the nation.

Convention delegates will hear McCarthy at approximately 11 a.m. on September 15. Following his address, the main business of the state COPE convention will be taken up, which includes the following:

- (1) A review of the June primary endorsements made by the California Labor COPE.
- (2) Endorsements for the November general election where the position of COPE has not been recorded to date, as well as in those instances where candidates endorsed by COPE failed to qualify at the primary election.

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Reason for AFL-CIO Endorsement of Kennedy

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democracy in the world. We have further set forth our conviction that these goals cannot be reached by blind faith in the curative powers of private enterprise; that on the contrary, the federal government must take leadership to insure their realization.

Nixon does not share this conviction. While he has in recent months given lip service to the need for government action in such fields as education, housing and public health, his votes do not justify confidence that performance will follow. Indeed, despite his recent identification with the so-called "new" or "liberal" wing of the Republican party, he has yet to be recorded in that company on any division in Congress.

In all candor it must also be noted that Nixon's history as a partisan campaigner, both for himself and for the national ticket, raises grave questions of his fitness. Quibbles over precise wording cannot conceal the fact that Nixon impugned the loyalty of a Congressman, a nominee for the Senate, a Secretary of State and a President of the United States in his various electoral adventures. Since he is neither naive nor uninformed, we must conclude he knew better in every case. We find it difficult to attribute such conduct to youthful exuberance.

The Democratic candidate, John F. Kennedy, was elected to Congress in 1946 (the same year as Nixon) and is now in his second term in the Senate.

Kennedy is intelligent, articulate and forceful; he, too, would use the powers of the Presidency to carry out his program.

We in the AFL-CIO have had full opportunities to watch Kennedy's Congressional career at close range. Throughout his service in both the House and Senate he has been a member of their respective labor committees. He has shown a keen and growing understanding of the labor movement as such, and a warm appreciation of the problems and aspirations of working people everywhere.

Kennedy's active concern with foreign affairs actually antedates Nixon's, since it began before World War II. But the greatest difference between them in this area is that Kennedy has no commitment to the specific undertakings of the last eight years. Unlike Nixon, Kennedy would not be inhibited by loyalty to the mistakes of his predecessor.

However, it is on the domestic scene that the contrast is most dramatic. On almost every issue between the money interest and the people's interest—housing, schools, health and all the rest—Kennedy voted with the people. Nixon voted against the people.

Nor was Kennedy merely a passive participant. On more and more issues, as increasing seniority gave him greater status, he was the introducer and floor leader for legislation to benefit workers and the nation.

It should be noted that on some matters Kennedy did not always agree with the AFL-CIO position, even though on direct labor issues he was by our standards 100 per cent right, while Nixon was 100 per cent wrong. Good-faith disagreements on some matters are inevitable, and should properly be taken in the context of the record as a whole.

The Candidates for Vice President

The Republican candidate, Henry Cabot Lodge, has been a devoted spokesman for America in the United Nations since 1953. Although limited by the narrowness of Republican policy, his service deserves the greatest approbation.

Until his defeat by Kennedy in 1952, he also served in the Senate, where he was counted among the more progressive Republicans. His record in Congress suffers primarily at those points when party policy took preference over personal conviction.

The Democratic candidate, Lyndon B. Johnson, was elected to the House in 1937 and to the Senate in 1948. Since 1955 he has been Senate Majority Leader.

Johnson is the most influential figure to be nominated for Vice President since the early years of the republic. He has been the dominant force in the last three Congresses. The effectiveness of his leadership has been universally acknowledged.

For the unprecedented span of six years, Johnson has borne the responsibility of Senate leadership while the White House was held by the opposing party. There have been times when the AFL-CIO has not agreed with his concept of the role of Congress in a divided government; but the legislative gains that have been made despite that division were brought about through his efforts and are to his credit.

In the same way, the voting records show, we have not agreed with Johnson in all particulars since he entered Congress. But in balance he has become increasingly liberal with the years.

These are . . . the men.

We believe the contrast in each case is sharp and clear.

Therefore it is the considered judgment of the General Board of the AFL-CIO that the election of John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson as President and Vice President, respectively, is in the best interests of the United States and of the labor movement; and we urge our members to give them full and unstinting support.

Senator McCarthy To Address COPE Convention

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- (3) Disposal of such other relevant issues and matters of importance as the delegates may determine.

The latter item embraces endorsement action in the Presidential campaign. The General Board of the AFL-CIO has already endorsed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket of the Democratic Party.

Prior to the convention session, the Executive Council of the California Labor COPE will meet in the Fairmont Hotel on September 14 to review the endorsement recommendations of local political action bodies and develop the 35-member council's recommendations to the convention.

All official endorsements will be made by the delegates to the convention.

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nel) is expected to rise from the present 6,600,000 to 10,909,000 in 1975.

- Largest labor force increases will be among those under 25 years of age. In 1975, California will have a younger labor force than the United States as a whole.

- The number of women workers will increase faster than men—75 per cent compared with 64 per cent.

- The largest number of new jobs will be needed in manufacturing industries.

- Employment in trade and in service industries is expected to increase substantially in the next 15 years.

- There will also be a relatively large increase in federal, state, and local government employment to meet the needs of the expanding population.

SEARS BOYCOTT ACTION

Two departments of the AFL-CIO this week joined with the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, the California Labor Federation, state and central bodies and thousands of local unions throughout the nation in pressing the current consumer boycott being waged against Sears, Roebuck and Company.

Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label and Service Trades Department, announced that the AFL-CIO consumer-oriented organization was joining "the rest of organized labor in a stern realization that no informed, loyal union member can continue to patronize Sears outlets until this company's management returns to its senses and withdraws from its position of concerted and determined 'union-busting.'" Lewis added: "We urge the millions of AFL-CIO members and their families to refuse to spend their union-earned wages with Sears.

"We ask that all having credit accounts with the company discontinue them now and at the same time let the management of Sears know your reasons for this action. We ask that each individual union member become an in-

formation committee of one to spread the serious message of our boycott against Sears into the homes of all our neighbors and friends."

The Department, composed of some 80 national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, is furnishing copies of Secretary Lewis' statement to all its chartered Union Label and Service Trades Councils, to the state and city central bodies of the AFL-CIO, the affiliates of the AFL-CIO Auxiliaries and to all AFL-CIO national and international unions.

In a similar action, C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Council, sent a strongly-worded appeal to 600 state and local councils urging support of the consumer boycott by their more than three million members:

"As a department of the AFL-CIO," Haggerty said, "we would appreciate all of our councils and their affiliated unions giving full support . . . in combating the anti-union attitude of the Sears, Roebuck and Company store management in the city of San Francisco and elsewhere."

Besides boycotting the outlets, Haggerty asked that letters be written to Crowdus Baker, president of Sears, at 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, requesting him to reverse the company's anti-union policy and "to restore those union members who were summarily discharged for declining to cross a bona fide picket line in San Francisco."

Meanwhile, in San Francisco, new charges of contract violations have been leveled against the company by two Retail Clerks unions.

The unions said that employees who had been fired more than two months ago for respecting a Machinists' picket line were being made victims of new contract violations as the company called them back to work.

Leona Graves, secretary of Department Employees Union, Local 1100, and William Silverstein, secretary of Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen, Local 410, listed these charges:

- The company is discriminating against union members in violation of its contract by refusing to return them to

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LABOR DEPT. STUDY SHOWS FAMILY OF FOUR NEEDS INCOME OF \$5,370 -- \$6,567 PER YEAR

The following table, prepared by the U. S. Labor Department, shows the government's estimates of the annual costs of the City Worker's Family Budget, based on a four-person family, in 20 large cities as of autumn 1959.

City and Suburbs	Total budget	Goods, rents and services					Personal taxes
		Total	Food and beverages	Rent, heat and utilities	Other goods and services	Other costs	
Atlanta	\$5,642	\$4,840	\$1,514	\$1,151	\$2,175	\$258	\$544
Baltimore	5,718	4,850	1,525	1,004	2,321	258	610
Boston	6,317	5,334	1,857	1,240	2,237	258	725
Chicago	6,567	5,607	1,751	1,386	2,470	258	702
Cincinnati	6,100	5,163	1,734	1,203	2,226	258	679
Cleveland	6,199	5,305	1,695	1,191	2,419	258	636
Detroit	6,072	5,201	1,761	1,040	2,400	258	613
Houston	5,370	4,622	1,486	941	2,195	258	490
Kansas City	5,964	5,090	1,631	1,117	2,342	258	616
Los Angeles	6,285	5,325	1,747	1,178	2,400	294	666
Minneapolis	6,181	5,165	1,647	1,150	2,368	258	758
New York	5,970	5,048	1,853	1,013	2,182	273	649
Philadelphia	5,898	4,970	1,825	954	2,191	258	670
Pittsburgh	6,199	5,264	1,889	1,012	2,363	258	677
Portland, Ore.	6,222	5,182	1,746	1,046	2,390	258	782
St. Louis	6,266	5,271	1,694	1,298	2,279	258	737
San Francisco	6,304	5,341	1,795	1,079	2,467	294	669
Scranton	5,693	4,834	1,758	871	2,205	258	601
Seattle	6,562	5,602	1,844	1,293	2,465	258	702
Washington, D. C.	6,147	5,199	1,684	1,226	2,289	258	690

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Voter Registration Deadline: September 15

In order to vote in the November election, the following must register:

1. Anyone who did not vote in the November 1958 general election, and who has not since registered.

2. Anyone who has moved since the primary election in June of this year.

3. Anyone whose name has been changed through marriage or court action.

4. Anyone who will be 21 by November 1960, the date of the general election.

5. New citizens who have acquired their citizenship by August 10, 1960.

Sears Boycott Action

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the jobs from which they were fired more than two months ago.

- The company is assigning them to different and often less favorable jobs, in violation of their seniority rights. Transfers and demotions, often with pay cuts, are frequent.

- The employees are being arbitrarily and discriminatorily assigned adjusted seniority dates, thus penalizing them for conduct which is legal and proper under the unions' contracts with the firm.

- The company is ignoring the employees' claims to pay, welfare coverage and other benefits due them by reason of the company's earlier contract violations.

"We want to make it plain," the two secretaries said in a joint statement, "that Sears Roebuck, in recalling their employees, is not correcting the harm it did by its earlier actions. Instead, it is compounding the harm and inflicting new injuries and indignities on these employees.

"The company is obviously still unwilling to live up to its contract obligations or to repair the enormous damage it has done to decent and responsible labor relations in San Francisco."

The unions' statement said the new violations will be added to those already pending before Arbiter Arthur C. Miller.

Crop Losses 'Very Small' -- Brown

Governor Edmund G. Brown, this week, unmasked the phony propaganda of anti-union growers who would have the public believe that the AFL-CIO farm workers' organizing drive is causing big crop losses.

In an address before the Sacramento Host Breakfast, Brown said:

"The public should be aware that despite a few serious individual losses, there has been only a negligible effect on California agricultural production this year."

The Governor's statement was recognized as testifying to the responsible campaign being carried on by the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee to improve the wages and conditions of farm workers and demonstrate that a plentiful supply of domestic labor is available under fair labor conditions.

Brown backed up his statement

Miller, regional attorney for the Federal Security Administration, was chosen as arbiter after a federal court had ordered Sears to arbitrate the claims arising out of the company's discharge of 144 members of the two unions. Hearings got underway before Miller last week.

on crop losses with the following figures:

"Forty of California's 47,000 farms were struck. Approximately 1,700 of the 500,000 farm workers in California were affected.

"In cherries alone, California growers harvested more than twice the 1959 crop.

"Canners packed nearly 6 million cases of apricots this year, about one-fourth more than a year ago.

"To date, our peach crop has met all possible requirements — in a volume of 540,000 tons."

"This is not to minimize the seriousness of the situation," Brown added, "but merely to point out that production losses as a result of labor disputes in 1960 have been very small indeed."

From Stockton this week, AWOC reports continued progress in reaching understanding with growers on minimum wages and working conditions.

Small crop losses are occurring only where growers adamantly refuse to meet the minimum conditions which AWOC has been able to establish with the great bulk of the growers.