

## ANTI-BOND RUSE SUCCEEDS

Three of the five statewide bond issues on the primary ballot have been defeated by the voters: The \$270 million building program for colleges, mental hospitals and other state institutions; the \$150 million for state beaches and parks; and the \$100 million for low cost housing for the needy aged and handicapped were turned down by the voters.

Voter approval was given only the school and Cal-Vet bonds in Propositions No. 1 and 2, along with passage of the proposal to extend daylight saving time by a month in Proposition 6.

The defeat of the three bond issues was largely due to the successful tactics of the anti-Brown forces in the state legislature at the 1962 special session. This "wrecking crew," taking advantage of the lack of a two-thirds majority by the Brown forces in the legislature, forced the placement of all five bond issues on the same ballot.

Observers at the legislature were convinced, at the time, that this cynical gambling with the state's pressing growth was contrived solely for the purpose of embarrassing the Governor by throwing the state budget out of balance.

Previous California Governors, including Goodwin Knight, have regularly relied upon bond revenues to finance projects which were long term in nature and which would provide benefits for several generations of Californians. This form of financing is considered to be an equitable way of spreading the cost

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## Nation's Jobless Rate Static at 5.4 Percent

A jobless rate of 5.4 percent in May marked the fourth straight month in which unemployment has hovered near this high level.

The May figures on the unemployment situation were released last week by the Department of Labor during the height of hysteria and panic over the stock market slump.

In their concern for the nation's stock speculators, however, the metropolitan press hardly found space to report such monotonous news about the stagnant job slump. In fact, a good many of the California dailies merely reported an increase in employment without mention of the 5.4 percent rate of unemployment.

But in Atlantic City, it was evident that the labor movement was keeping its eye on the key indicator of the nation's economic



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# Weekly News Letter

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## Pitts Hails Labor Primary Successes, Blasts Nixon As Master of Deceit

Thos. L. Pitts, state AFL-CIO spokesman, today hailed the overwhelming success of labor-endorsed candidates in the partisan primaries but warned that "California cannot afford to risk its future with a 20th century Machiavellian opportunist like Nixon."

"We are jumping into this campaign battle with both feet to defend the positive progress achieved in California under Governor Edmund G. Brown against the prospect of four years of mediocrity, marking time and special interest domination that has become Nixon's trademark," Pitts declared.

Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and California Labor COPE, said he was pleased not only by the fact that all of labor's principal statewide primary candidates in partisan offices had won handily but that, with few exceptions, the entire slate of candidates endorsed for U. S. congressional or state legislative seats won their nominations.

The principal disappointment, he said, was "the apparent rejection of

three of the state's proposed bond issues."

Governor Brown, encouraged by his overwhelming vote of confidence in the Democratic primary, said he is girding himself for a rough, tough campaign, and is taking nothing for granted.

With labor's endorsement, Lieutenant Governor Glenn M. Anderson smothered his Democratic challenger, and will face Republican George Christopher in the general election.

In other statewide partisan offices, labor's endorsed candidates breezed through their primaries. These include:

Richard Richards, who will face Thomas H. Kuchel in the general election for U. S. Senator;

Attorney General Stanley Mosk, who will be challenged in the gen-

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## King-Anderson Crisis

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, this Thursday, June 7th, began holding executive sessions on the King-Anderson bill. This is a crucial period in labor's drive for aged health care with dignity through Social Security. Committee action is expected to follow within two weeks of the above date.

The AMA and commercial insurance companies have launched a massive letter writing campaign against the King-Anderson bill. Congress is being flooded with opposition mail.

It is imperative therefore, that a true cross-section of American public opinion be made known at this time. Write your Congressman immediately, urging him to actively support the King-Anderson bill and to press for its release to the floor by the Ways and Means Committee. There is no time to be lost on this urgent matter.

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## Pitts Hails Labor

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eral election by Tom Coakley, the Republican nominee;

State Controller Alan Cranston, who will face opposition for his office from arch-conservative Bruce B. Reagan;

State Treasurer Bert A. Betts will be challenged in the general election by John A. Buserud;

Don Rose, who won the Democratic nomination to face incumbent Republican Frank M. Jordan.

(As we go to press, the race for State Superintendent of Public Instruction is still undecided. Labor-endorsed Ralph Richardson, who trailed in third place in earlier returns, forged into the lead in a three-way photo finish with Cecil D. Hardesty and Max Rafferty as ballot counting went into the third day. In the absence of a majority vote for any of the three leading candidates, the general election race will be between the top two.)

### NIXON THREAT

"As far as labor is concerned, Richard Nixon's nomination pretty well epitomizes the working man's stakes in this general election. His primary campaign exposed the fallen national figure as a master of political deceit, who is embarrassingly ignorant of California's problems," Pitts said.

The absurdity of the "moderate" tag on Nixon was exposed, the labor leader said, by his own primary opponent, Joseph C. Shell. Shell, a small independent oil producer, charged in the closing days of the primary campaign that the voters would have to choose between a little oilman (himself) and the big oilman's man (Nixon).

In his well staged telethon, Nixon attempted to portray himself as the champion of the working man, despite the fact that his accumulated voting record is 87 per cent hostile to the interests of working men and women and demonstrates that he has always served as the Charlie McCarthy of special interests, Pitts asserted.

As to Nixon's competency on state issues, Pitts pointed out that Shell himself said:

"The truth is my opponent doesn't know state issues and doesn't speak out on them until his minor league brain trust draws up a white paper. And then they tell Nixon what position to take."

"If Nixon were truly attempting

## COPE Candidates Triumph In 92 Per Cent of Contests

California Labor COPE-endorsed candidates triumphed in 92 percent of the 110 contests in which endorsements were made, according to late but incomplete returns gathered from the wire services as the agonizingly slow ballot tally trickled in.

In the congressional races, candidates supported by the State COPE were successful in 26 out of 28 districts in which endorsements were made. In the State Senate primary battles 15 out of 16 won their party's nomination, and in the State Assembly contests 48 out of 54 were winners.

Two COPE-endorsed Democratic Senators, Randolph Collier in the Second Senatorial District (Yreka) and James

A. Cobey in the 24th (Merced) were automatically elected when they won not only the Democratic nomination, but the Republican nomination as well, through write-in campaigns.

Hugh M. Burns in the 30th District (Fresno) was also re-elected, since he had no opposition in the primary.

In the 31st Assembly District, Gordon H. Winton Jr. of Merced won both the Democratic and Republican nominations, the latter through a write-in campaign.

Successful COPE-endorsed candidates are listed below by U. S. Congressional, state Senate and Assembly districts.

\* (Indicates victorious candidates who have no opposition in the November general election.)

### FOR CONGRESS

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| <p>Dist.<br/>1. Clem Miller (D)<br/>2. Harold T. Johnson (D)<br/>3. John E. Moss (D)<br/>5. John F. Shelley (D)<br/>6. John A. O'Connell (D)<br/>7. Jeffery Cohelan (D)<br/>8. George P. Miller (D)<br/>11. William J. Keller (D)<br/>14. Charles R. Weidner (D)</p> | <p>Dist.<br/>15. John J. McFall (D)<br/>16. B. F. Sisk (D)<br/>17. Cecil R. King (D)<br/>18. Harlan Hagen (D)<br/>19. Chet Holifield (D)<br/>21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)<br/>22. James C. Corman (D)<br/>23. Clyde Doyle (D)<br/>25. Ronald Brooks Cameron (D)</p> | <p>Dist.<br/>26. James Roosevelt (D)<br/>27. Everett G. Burkhalter (D)<br/>28. Robert J. Felixson (D)<br/>30. Edward R. Roybal (D)<br/>33. Harry R. Sheppard (D)<br/>34. Richard T. Hanna (D)<br/>37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)<br/>38. D. S. Saund (D)</p> |
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### FOR STATE SENATE

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|--|--|--|
| <p>Dist.<br/>2. Randolph Collier (D)*<br/>8. Virgil O'Sullivan (D)<br/>12. Joseph A. Rattigan (D)<br/>14. J. Eugene McAteer (D)<br/>16. John W. Holmdahl (D)</p> | <p>Dist.<br/>20. Alan Short (D)<br/>22. Hugh P. Donnelly (D)<br/>24. James A. Cobey (D)*<br/>26. Stephen P. Teale (D)<br/>30. Hugh M. Burns (D)*</p> | <p>Dist.<br/>32. J. "Jim" Stein (D)<br/>34. Walter W. Stiern<br/>36. Eugene G. Nisbet (D)<br/>38. Thomas M. Rees (D)<br/>40. Hugo Fisher (D)</p> |
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### FOR ASSEMBLY

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| <p>Dist.<br/>2. Pauline L. Davis (D)<br/>5. Pearce Young (D)<br/>6. Paul J. Lunardi (D)<br/>7. Robert D. Carrow (D)<br/>9. Edwin L. Z'berg (D)<br/>10. Jerome R. Waldie (D)<br/>11. John T. Knox (D)<br/>12. Richard J. Gibson (D)<br/>13. Carlos Bee (D)*<br/>14. Robert W. Crown (D)<br/>15. Nicholas C. Petris (D)<br/>16. Robert L. Hughes (D)<br/>17. Wm. Byron Rumford (D)<br/>18. Edward M. Gaffney (D)<br/>19. Charles W. Meyer (D)<br/>20. Phillip Burton (D)<br/>24. Alfred E. Alquist (D)<br/>25. William F. Stanton (D)</p> | <p>Dist.<br/>26. Donald A. Barr (D)<br/>    in Democratic primary<br/>    Carl A. Britschgi (R)<br/>    in Republican primary<br/>27. Leo J. Ryan (D)<br/>28. Jack T. Casey (D)<br/>29. John C. Williamson (D)<br/>30. Charles M. Spencer (D)<br/>31. Gordon H. Winton, Jr. (D)*<br/>32. Russell E. Leavenworth (D)<br/>33. Charles B. Garrigay (D)<br/>35. Myron H. Frew (D)<br/>37. Burt M. Henson (D)<br/>38. Carley V. Porter (D)<br/>39. Bert Bond (D)<br/>40. Edward E. Elliott (D)<br/>41. Tom C. Carrell (D)<br/>42. Tom Bane (D)</p> | <p>Dist.<br/>44. Joseph M. Kennick (D)<br/>45. Alfred H. Song (D)<br/>52. George A. Willson (D)<br/>55. Vernon Kilpatrick (D)†<br/>56. Charles Warren (D)<br/>60. Milton John Lear (D)<br/>61. Lester A. McMillan (D)<br/>62. Tom Waite (D)<br/>63. Don A. Allen, Sr. (D)<br/>65. Jesse M. Unruh (D)<br/>67. Clayton A. Dills (D)<br/>68. Vincent Thomas (D)<br/>72. John P. Quimby (D)<br/>74. Joseph F. Palaia (D)<br/>75. Leverette D. House (D)<br/>79. James R. Mills (D)<br/>† Race still in doubt.</p> |
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### FOR BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

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|---|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Dist.<br/>1. George R. Reilly (D)<br/>2. John W. Lynch (D)</p> | <p>Dist.<br/>3. Paul Leake (D)</p> | <p>Dist.<br/>4. Richard Nevins (D)</p> |
|---|------------------------------------|--|

to help the working people, would he parrot the shopworn AMA (American Medical Association) objections to the King-Anderson medical care bill, a bill that working people overwhelmingly support?" Pitts asked.

"Nixon has repeatedly opposed federal programs that would benefit the people as "federal intervention" while pretending to exhort the state to greater effort on its own. But in each instance when the chips were down he failed to do anything more

than to repeat the vague, evasive generalities that special interests use to cover up the fact that, in truth, they want nothing done," Pitts declared.

Pitts cited Nixon's agricultural program as one designed to appeal to the "right to work" supporters in corporate agriculture who head up his "Farmers for Nixon Committee," and added that this is another

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## New Reporting Rules for Welfare & Pension Plans

Interim regulations on the reporting requirements of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, as amended by the Congress this year, have been announced by the U. S. Department of Labor.

The amended act becomes effective on June 18, 1962, except for provisions relating to bonding of certain individuals handling plan funds, which take effect on September 16, 1962. The interim regulations also become effective June 18.

In its announcement the Labor Department emphasized the following points:

- Form D-1 for filing descriptions of welfare and pension benefit plans

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for public improvements over the years, hence allowing persons of all ages to pay for them, rather than burdening the tax payers in a given year with the expense.

The 1962-63 budget was based on the assumption that \$92 million from the state construction bond issue would be available. Hence, it appeared to be good strategy at the time for the anti-Brown faction to place these bonds in jeopardy.

It is also suspected that those groups, such as the unholy alliance described in last week's News Letter, who were opposed to the bond issue for housing for the aged were delighted to jam all of the bond issues up on the same ballot. Defeat of the proposed use of the state's credit for a high social purpose was almost insured when the "wrecking crew" in the Assembly forced the Governor to choose between no bond issues or placing all five of them on the June ballot.

It has not been determined as yet whether or not a special session of the legislature will be called in order to place the state construction bonds on the November ballot. Governor Brown is investigating the full impact of a cutback in the building program which will result from the defeat of these bonds. His critics are hoping that their game of fiscal roulette will pay off and they will be able to make hypercritical charges of fiscal irresponsibility.

It is clear, however, that it was the anti-Brown forces in the Assembly who were playing politics with the future of California.

and its form D-2 for filing annual reports on financial operations of plans are continued in force until such time as the forms are revised. They become mandatory instead of optional.

- Plans with fiscal, policy, or calendar years ending before June 18, 1962, should file annual reports on the basis of the old law.

- Plans with yearend dates falling on or after June 18 must comply with the amended act and the interim regulations—using the existing forms but supplementing form D-2 with the following additional information: (1) Where more than one employer contributes to the plan, an attachment identifying such contributing employer and the amount contributed by each must be submitted; and (2) assets in real estate, other than real estate loans and mortgages or operated real estate, must be itemized separately. On the other hand, column 3 of exhibit B-1 and table A of exhibit C of form D-2 is to be disregarded.

- Plans with yearend dates occurring on or after June 18, 1962, that cover fewer than 100 participants are exempt from filing annual reports unless specifically required to do so by the Labor Department.

- Plans which cover more than 25 participants must file plan descriptions, if they have not already done so, regardless of whether or not they are exempt from filing annual reports.

- Plan administrators have 150 days—rather than 120 days as in the old law—after the plan's fiscal policy, calendar, or yearend date in which to file the annual report. The 150-day filing period applies only to plans with yearend dates falling on or after June 18, 1962.

- Beginning June 18, 1962, changes or modifications in information contained in plan descriptions must be filed within 60 days after they have been effectuated.

Copies of the amended act, reporting forms, the interim regulations on reporting, and related materials may be obtained from regional and field offices of the Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, or from the Office of Welfare and Pension Plans, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

## Nation's Jobless Rates

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that a cut in the work week would inevitably present itself as long as the nation fails to come to grips with the pressing unemployment problem. The latest Department of Labor report offers little comfort in this respect. Here are some of the highlights of the May unemployment figures:

The unemployment situation showed no real change as anticipated seasonal activity dropped the number of jobless to 3.7 million, and the rate of unemployment dipped insignificantly by one-tenth of a point to 5.4 per cent of the labor force.

This drop in the unemployment rate to 5.4 per cent—indicating that 54 of every 1,000 Americans seeking work cannot find jobs—compares with the 5.6 per cent rate in February and the 5.5 per cent figures for March and April.

The number of long-term unemployed—out of work 15 weeks or longer—declined seasonally to 1.3 million, while the number unemployed 27 weeks or longer dipped slightly to 670,000.

At the same time, total employment in May rose 1.4 million to 68.2 million, and non-agricultural employment moved up to 62.8 million, a new record.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Seymour Wolfbein, the Labor Department's manpower authority, said these employment figures were "very encouraging," but warned that there was no "full corresponding impact" on the unemployment side in relation to the record-setting figures.

Queried on the prospects for June, Wolfbein said, with students entering the labor force in large numbers seeking summer employment, the expectation was that unemployment would climb to 4.5 million if there was no improvement in the nation's high jobless rate.

The nation's civilian labor force showed a jump of 1.1 million from April to May, but compared to May, 1961, the increase was about 600,000 as opposed to a projected growth of 1.2 million. This indicated that a large number of workers were dropping out of the labor force—not actively looking for work—in the face of limited employment opportunities.

## Committee to Study Labor Laws for Women

A committee on protective labor legislation has been established by President Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women, to be headed by Margaret J. Mealey, Executive Director of the National Council of Catholic Women and a member of the President's Commission.

Miss Mealey's committee has been assigned the broad task of appraising the effect of labor laws on the employment opportunities and general welfare of women, and "recommending modifications, improvements and extensions which might be needed." Specifically included in the study will be laws dealing with such matters as *hours of employment*, night work, wages, occupations, and places of employment.

"We plan to look into the historic background of these laws and examine them in the light of present

day needs," Miss Mealey has stated. "The nation's best interests demand good labor standards for all workers, including its women workers—who make up almost a third of the work force. In carrying out its assignment, my committee will seek information and assistance from many organizations and agencies concerned with such legislation, including state and federal agencies. We will also be concerned with the role of women in society basic to the work of the Commission and to the study of protective legislation."

The committee held its first meeting in Washington this week. Mary R. Callahan of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and Carl McPeak, AFL-CIO special representative of state legislation, are union representatives on the newly formed committee.

## Senate Approves Revised Public Works Bill

The Senate last week approved a \$750 million public works program to provide jobs in areas of heavy unemployment, and authorized an equal amount on a standby basis for use if unemployment rises.

The \$750 million in standby funds, however, represented a sharp cut from the \$2 billion requested by President Kennedy for use without further appropriations to choke off a new recession.

Administration leaders dropped their fight for the full range authority requested by Kennedy when it became apparent that the measure faced defeat on the Senate floor.

The Senate approved bill now goes to the House, where the Public Works Committee has given tentative approval to an immediate \$900 million public works program, without any standby authority whatsoever.

In the Senate version, the \$750 million of standby authority could

be used after June 30, 1963, whenever unemployment rises one per cent within nine month and is above five per cent. Also, this substitute requires the money to be specifically appropriated by Congress before it can be spent. The full long-range authority requested by Kennedy would have permitted the diversion of up to \$2 million from other government programs, without further appropriations, to choke off any recession.

Upper House passage came on a 44 to 32 vote, after defeat of a number of Republican amendments to cut back the program.

In significant test votes before passage, the Senate:

- Voted 43-32 for an amendment by Senator Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.), backed by the Democratic leadership, to raise the emergency program from \$600 million to \$750 million.
- Voted 37-36 for the standby au-

## LABOR LAW PUBLICATION

U.S. Department of Labor has printed an historical document depicting the "Growth of labor law in the United States."

The new paperback publication, containing over 300 pages, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. — \$1.00 per copy.

Developed in historical perspective, the volume has separate chapters covering: child labor laws; industrial homework; hours legislation; wage payment and wage collection; minimum wage legislation; laws regulating private employment agencies; occupational health and safety; workmen's compensation; unemployment insurance; temporary disability insurance; industrial relations legislation; state laws against discrimination in private employment; and time off for voting under state laws.

## Pitts Hails Labor

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example of Nixon's allegiance to special interests.

Support of Nixon by the unholy alliance of bankers, big oilmen, private utilities and real estate lobbyists which contributed mightily to the defeat of the low-rent housing bond issue for the elderly simply stresses Nixon's total lack of a sense of social responsibility, Pitts contended.

In view of the threat Nixon poses for the state's welfare, Pitts said the statewide labor committee organized to re-elect Governor Brown is being expanded, and the names of new appointees to the committee would be announced shortly.

thorization of \$750 million, with Republicans lined up solidly against it.

- Rejected 56-21, an amendment by Senator Jack Miller (R., Iowa) which would have required the unemployment rate to be at least 6 per cent before the standby authority could be used.

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