City still short of jobs for minorities

San Francisco's job crusade for minority youth could boast only skimpy results as it ended its first month.

And the job training picture was only a little better than it had been. Rather, it was a little less inadequate to satisfy the skill needs of disadvantaged young people.

When violence in the Bayview and Fillmore Districts underscored the frustrations of jobless Negro youth, the city set up an emergency job center and the Chamber of Commerce asked the community to come up with 2,000 minority jobs.

THAT WAS late in September. At the end of October, the job center reported it had placed 913 persons at work. The majority of these jobs were 724 special training positions set up by the Federal government.

The Chamber reported more than 1,000 jobs had been referred to it, including 500 temporary Christmas season store selling positions. The Chamber didn't know how many had been filled since it had in turn referred them to other agencies concerned with employment. Four hundred of the store jobs and 100 assorted other jobs were still open, however, the Chamber said.

Some of the Chamber's jobs may have duplicated those tali-

Give students facts on unions, Federation asks Assembly group

Organized labor, which was a moving force in the establishment of free public education, would like public school children to get a fairer view of the union movement.

The California Labor Federation asked the Subcommittee on Curriculum of the Assembly Education Committee to recognize some glaring lacks in present teaching of labor and economic subjects.

Point 1 of 10 points on the Federation's memo to the subcommittee was the need for adequate portrayal of labor's history and development. Point 2 was a call for teaching labor's solid role in the effort more than a century ago which brought about public schooling.

The Federation asked for better instruction in labor-management relations, labor and social legislation, the basic concepts of economics, labor's international position, unions' contribution to social welfare legislation and its work for better health by negotiating health and welfare benefits.

One big fact which schools need to recognize, the Federation said, is that 80 per cent of all the children who attend public schools will wind up in the labor force or as small businessmen.

Another Federation request was for uniform adoption of textbooks. This was urged as a bulwark against extremist pressure for presentation of the right wing's views and as a big saving in school costs.

before MDTA money was slashed here. The total then had been 1,100.

STATEWIDE, MDTA funds were authorized for another 2,520 on-the-job training positions. The State Division of Apprenticeship Standards, which publicized the allocation, couldn't say how many more trainees that would mean for San Francisco.

The Federal jobs, which the city job center filled, had built-in permanency for those who could qualify. The government referred job testing for those whom it hired until they could receive on-the-job training.

89th Congress 'best ever,' Council told

The 89th Congress has been called "the greatest Congress the United States has ever known"—and well it should, Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO director of legislation, told the labor Council last Friday night.

It appropriated more money for education than all of the 88 Congresses preceding it. It appropriated more money for health measures than all the 88 Congresses before it.

It settled once and for all the hundred-year-old issue of equality of human beings when it passed the Civil Rights Act.

But substantial as were its accomplishments, the 89th also left behind some disappointments.

One was certainly the defeat of repeal of Section 14(b), the "right-to-work" clause in the Taft-Hartley Act. The other, Biemiller said, was the defeat of the Civil Rights Act of 1966.

Both were defeated by the same tactics — the filibuster — under the leadership of GOP Leader Sen. Everett Dirksen, "the wizard of oooze."

With the help of a combination of Republicans and Dixiecrats, Dirksen was able to prevent either measure from coming before the Senate.

Both measures had majority support behind them but not the two-thirds majority that was necessary to stop the filibuster and allow the Senate to vote.

Rule 22 under which the filibuster is made possible must be amended, Biemiller said, and it will surely be one of the first measures to come before the new 90th Congress — one of the major reasons why the November 8 elections are crucial.