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NEWS - INFORMATION
FROM
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



USDL-8568

Bureau of Employment Security
Phone: 961-2823

FOR RELEASE: 10:00 A.M.
Wednesday, February 7, 1968

SIXTEEN INDIAN RESERVATIONS NOW ELIGIBLE FOR FIRST PREFERENCE IN FEDERAL PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS

The 16 largest Indian Reservations have been classified as sections of concentrated unemployment or underemployment under the revised Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 and related Department of Labor regulations. They are:

<u>Reservation</u>	<u>State</u>
Fort Apache.	Arizona
Hopi	"
Gila River	"
Navajo	Arizona-New Mexico-Utah
Papago	Arizona
San Carlos	"
Blackfeet.	Montana
Crow-Northern Cheyenne	"
Fort Peck.	"
Acoma-Laguna-Canoncito-Isleta. . .	New Mexico
Zuni	"
Cherokee	North Carolina
Standing Rock-Cheyenne River . . .	North Dakota-South Dakota
Turtle Mountain.	North Dakota
Pine Ridge	South Dakota
Rosebud.	"

Firms with facilities located in or near these reservations are now immediately eligible for first preference in the award of set-aside portions of Federal procurement contracts, providing the firms have an approved plan for employing a portion of the work force on the contract. Employers wishing

(More)

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to establish eligibility must obtain a certificate through the State or local employment offices.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security also announced that a 15-county section in Eastern Kentucky has been similarly classified. The counties are: Bell, Breathitt, Clay, Floyd, Harlan, Johnson, Knott, Knox, Lawrence, Leslie, Letcher, Magoffin, Martin, Perry, and Pike.

Sections of 70 cities and three States, as well as the 16 Indian Reservations, have now been classified as sections of concentrated unemployment or underemployment under DMP-4.

The Bureau also announced that two major manpower centers--New Bedford, Mass., and Wheeling, W.Va.--were shifted from a moderate unemployment classification (unemployment of 3.0 to 5.9 percent) to a substantial unemployment grouping (unemployment of 6.0 to 8.9 percent).

The New Bedford area returned to the substantial classification for the first time since August 1966, mainly as a result of the closing of a large ordnance plant and a continuing downtrend in electrical machinery manufacturing.

The Wheeling area, which also had been in the moderate unemployment grouping since mid-1966, returned to substantial unemployment classification as a large metal fabricating plant ceased operations and major highway projects neared completion.

Two other areas--Omaha, Nebr., and Chattanooga, Tenn.--were moved from the low unemployment group (unemployment 1.5 to 2.9 percent) to one of moderate unemployment (unemployment 3.0 to 5.9 percent).

(More)

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The change in the classification of Omaha was due largely to employment reductions in manufacturing, particularly meat packing. Widespread cutbacks in a number of manufacturing industries caused the shift in Chattanooga.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security said these changes were all in response to local conditions and did not indicate any slowdown in the economy as a whole.

Nonagricultural employment in early winter was above year-ago levels in more than four-fifths of the Nation's 150 major manpower centers regularly surveyed by the Bureau.

Following is a summary of the February 1968 classifications of these major centers, with corresponding data for earlier months:

<u>Labor Supply Groups</u>	<u>Feb.</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Feb.</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Feb.</u> <u>1966</u>
Total, All Groups	150	150	150	150	150
Group A Overall labor shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Group B Low unemployment	49	51	51	59	50
Group C Moderate unemployment	90	90	90	82	82
Group D Substantial unemployment	9	7	7	7	16
Group E " "	0	0	0	1	0
Group F " "	2	2	2	1	2

For purposes of Federal procurement all classifications of substantial and persistent unemployment listed for February take effect on March 1.

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Labor - D.C. (BES 68-4498)

NEWS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20210

USDL--8614

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Thursday, March 14, 1968

Excerpts from Remarks of
Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz
Upon his Acceptance of the Sidney Hillman Meritorious Award
Presented by the Sidney Hillman Foundation
Washington, D.C.
March 13, 1968

They are thankless fates who conspire to put a recipient of the Sidney Hillman award to the embarrassment of having to play hooky, to accept it, from a still futile attempt to settle an eight-month-old labor dispute.

Were Sidney Hillman presiding here tonight, however, in person as he is in spirit, he would direct our attention to that other form of serious strain and controversy within the nation today which involves even more of what he considered essentially important in the achievement of human equity.

He would put to us the sobering, searing "basic conclusion" of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders:

Our nation is moving today toward
two societies, one black, one white --
separate and unequal.

Hillman might digress a moment to recall the similar passage which would have been part of the dialogue in the Yeshiva at Kovno in 1901, among the young men who were imprisoned three years later as . . "revolutionaries" in Kovno's prison, and then in his uncle's home in Manchester

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USDL--8641

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions

Saturday, March 30, 1968

Remarks by
Arthur A. Chapin
Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor
Before the
NAACP BANQUET
Salt Lake City, Utah
March 29, 1968

SOCIAL URGENCIES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

* * * * *

It is always a great pleasure to have the opportunity to speak to associations such as the NAACP which have always been far in the forefront in movements to effect social change in America. The Supreme Court School Decision of 1954 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, are only two of the monumental achievements which can be traced to your unrelenting and dogged efforts to bring a greater measure of equality and freedom to the alienated downtrodden and troubled peoples across America.

Many of the social urgencies that spurred the creation of the NAACP at Niagara are facing America again today. A great American President, Abraham Lincoln, referring to his confusions about the Civil War observed, "If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending we could better judge what to do and how to do it."

The recent U.S. Riot Commission Report pointedly tells us today "where we are and whither we are tending."

"This is our basic conclusion," the report states - "our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white - separate and unequal."

Social tranquility or chaos in any epoch can only be understood in a historical perspective. Perhaps the current impasse in America's great struggle to achieve social justice for all of her people has some of its roots deep in her noble attempts to develop a political system which is in reality a power system on the basis of ideals. This great experiment in human relations assumed that the political machinery in our democratic way of life would indeed use its power to constantly move our society toward its goals of freedom and equality for all. This was the dream of American democracy. It was a dream whose vitality was rooted in a firm belief in the goodness of man; it was a dream filled with glowing hopes and infinite promise.

The fragmentations that splinter the races in America today also date in part from the Civil War and the long years of legal segregation. They result from the attitudinal residues which were developed and maintained to justify the slavery system. Speaking of this fragmentation of race, the U. S. Riot Commission Report observes, "Discrimination and segregation have long permeated much of American life, they now threaten the future of every American."

The alienation between the races is compounded by racial antagonisms within the races. Many black Americans, for example, tend to forget the long

where he went in exile in 1906, still only a boy of nineteen. This was Disraeli's description of mid-19th century England:

Two nations -- THE RICH AND THE POOR -- between whom there is no intercourse and no sympathy; who are as ignorant of each others' habits, thoughts, and feelings, as if they were dwellers in different planets; who are formed by a different breeding, are fed by a different food, are ordered by different manners, and are not governed by the same laws.

Then Hillman would get directly down to business.

Is the Report of the Commission too strong? Does it go too far? His answer would be what he said at a meeting of the Amalgamated Executive Board on May 7, 1940:

People love to not perceive danger. People love to believe that things are not bad because if things are really bad we have to do something about them.

There was more at that same meeting that is relevant. Hillman was talking, the minutes indicate, about the great social gains that had been achieved by the forces of liberalism in America; and he said this:

It will be a sorry day for labor and the nation if at this critical hour we permit division among the liberal groups whose unity made these gains possible. The reactionaries never divide. They always hang together. The great misfortune in the past has been that liberal groups could not remain united. It is our great obligation to keep progressives and liberals united or we are going to lose a great deal of what we have gained in the past few years.

NEWS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20210

From: Ernie Hood
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X1-68-4-19-32

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEATTLE, Wash., April 24-- A renewed Operation Mainstream project at Colville, Washington, will provide work experience and training for nine chronically unemployed adults, the U. S. Labor Department reported here today. Sponsored by Northeastern Washington Community Action Association, the project will cost \$27,490, with a Federal share of \$24,700.

Operation Mainstream is administered through the Manpower Administration's Bureau of Work Training Programs. Goal of the program is permanent jobs, at decent wages, for poor adults with a history of chronic unemployment.

Complete information about Operation Mainstream and other work experience programs can be obtained at the Northwest District Office of the Bureau of Work Training Programs, U. S. Labor Department, 1923 Smith Tower, Seattle, Washington 98104, serving Alaska, Idaho and Oregon, as well as Washington. District Director in charge is William R. Keizer.

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NEWS - INFORMATION
FROM
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



USDL - 8789
Manpower Administration
(202) 961-2822

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Wednesday, July 3, 1968

NEARLY 1400 INDIANS SLATED FOR TRAINING UNDER LABOR DEPT. PROGRAMS

A total of 1382 American Indians will be provided training opportunities in a variety of Manpower Administration projects approved last month, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz announced today.

The nineteen new projects were approved in eight States with a total Federal money commitment of \$1,103,484.

The programs include 209 persons under Operation Mainstream, 115 in classroom training, 420 in on-the-job training, 588 under the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and 50 on a Navajo reservation apprenticeship program.

The Navajo program is being conducted without Federal funds in Arizona and New Mexico in cooperation with labor unions, private contractors and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The U.S. Department of Labor developed the program to train heavy equipment operators, electricians, carpenters, brick-masons, painters and plumbers.

Classroom projects for 115 Indians will be conducted under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) for \$37,640 with the cooperation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. They will be conducted by:

- Crow Indian Reservation Redevelopment Area, Montana, for 75 job orientation trainees, with \$16,053 in MDTA funds.

(MORE)

- Dept. of Vocational Education, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for 40 TV repairmen and draftsmen, with \$21,587 in MDTA funds.

On-the-job training for about 420 Indians will be conducted with a Labor Department-MDTA outlay of \$647,484 by a variety of employers in Rural Area Redevelopment programs:

- Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indians, Pendleton, Oregon, for 98 trainees as heavy equipment and maintenance operators, with \$300,879 in MDTA funds.

- Northeastern Minnesota CAC Job Training, Inc., Virginia, Minnesota, for 300 persons, mostly Indians, with training in a variety of occupations, with \$335,392 in MDTA funds.

- Makah Tribal Council, Neah Bay, Washington, for 22 trainees as commercial fishermen, with \$11,213 in MDTA funds.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps approved 10 projects for 588 Indian youth on and off reservations, mainly in summer job programs, with a Federal Government investment of \$232,520.

In North Dakota, 201 young Indians, mostly from the Sioux Nation, will be given work experience at the Mandan Park District, Fort Totten, and with the North Dakota Park Service.

In Idaho, the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes at Fort Hall, the Coeur D'Alene Tribe at Plummer, the Nez Perce at Lapwai and Boise, will have a total of 201 youth in summer programs.

In Montana, the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council in Browning has a summer project for 116 youth.

(MORE)

Tribal confederations at the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon and the Yakima Indian Nation at Toppenish, Washington, will have 30 and 40 youths respectively go through summer programs with the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Operation Mainstream, which provides work experience and training for chronically unemployed adults in State and national parks and conservation areas, has seven projects:

- Koochiching-Itasca Action Council, Grand Rapids, Minnesota, 12 trainees, \$25,000.
- Otter Tail-Wadena Community Action Council, New York Mills, Minnesota, 18 trainees, \$20,000.
- Tri-Valley Opportunity Council, Inc., Crookston, Minnesota, 40 trainees, \$20,000.
- Northwest Community Action, Inc., Kennedy, Minnesota, 20 trainees, \$39,900.
- Western Community Action, Inc., Marshall, Minnesota, 33 trainees, \$25,000.
- White Earth Indian Reservation Business Committee, Waubun, Minnesota, 36 trainees, \$56,240.

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USDL - 8785
Manpower Administration
(202) 961-2822

FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Tuesday, July 2, 1968

WIRTZ APPROVES NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS SUMMER JOBS FOR 3,000

Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz announced approval of 29 Neighborhood Youth Corps projects to provide summer jobs for 3,000 young people in nine States.

The Federal Government will invest \$1,205,240 in the total \$1,384,770 expenditure. The remainder will be provided by the local sponsor.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps offers disadvantaged young men and women part-time or nearly full-time job opportunities.

Employment is designed to allow young people 14 to 21 years of age to stay in school, return to school, or acquire the work experience necessary to hold a job.

Those enrolled may work in hospitals, parks, playgrounds, libraries, local government offices, and schools. They may be assigned as aides to teachers, nurses, hospital technicians, police officers, and other professionals and skilled workers.

Sponsors may be city or State governmental units such as schools, libraries, police or fire stations; or non-profit State and community organizations.

(More)

Projects must originate with local groups having an understanding of youth and local needs. These groups must seek to improve community services or facilities, build the self-respect of the young people employed, and contribute to the betterment of their communities.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration, which enters into agreements with local sponsors to develop programs and recruit young men and women.

The Economic Opportunity Act authorizes the Federal Government to pay 90 percent of the costs of approved Neighborhood Youth Corps projects.

Projects announced today are in California, Idaho, Mississippi, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia.

<u>SPONSOR, CITY AND STATE</u>	<u>TOTAL ENROLLEES</u>	<u>IN- SCHOOL</u>	<u>OUT-OF- SCHOOL</u>	<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>	<u>FEDERAL COST</u>
County Supt. of Schools Office Santa Barbara, California	200			200	\$85,150	\$75,150
Fort Hall Bus. Council Shoshone- Bannock Tribes Fort Hall, Idaho	24			24	11,640	9,710
Coeur D'Alene Tribal Council Plummer, Idaho	63			63	30,740	26,290
Franklin County Fair Board Preston, Idaho	48			48	22,330	19,930

(More)

<u>SPONSOR, CITY AND STATE</u>	<u>TOTAL ENROLLEES</u>	<u>IN- SCHOOL</u>	<u>OUT-OF- SCHOOL</u>	<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>	<u>FEDERAL COST</u>
Twin Falls School District #411 Twin Falls, Idaho	28			28	\$13,200	\$11,570
Yazoo Community Action, Inc. Yazoo City, Miss.	156			156	73,730	62,710
Silver Dollar Club, Inc. Braddock, North Dakota	12			12	5,350	4,800
Devils Lake Sioux Tribe CAA Fort Totten, North Dakota	60			60	24,520	23,020
Jamestown Park Board Jamestown, North Dakota	30			30	13,740	10,810
Libson Park District Libson, North Dakota	12			12	6,480	5,180
Rugby Public School District No. 5 Rugby, North Dakota	9			9	4,930	3,740
CAC of Cincinnati Area Batavia, Ohio	94			94	43,960	37,050
Ross County CAC Chillicothe, Ohio	75			75	36,870	31,350
Cooperative Extension Service Corvallis, Oregon	405			405	192,810	169,290
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Indian Reservation Warm Springs, Oregon	30			30	12,740	10,190

(More)

<u>SPONSOR, CITY AND STATE</u>	<u>TOTAL ENROLLEES</u>	<u>IN- SCHOOL</u>	<u>OUT-OF- SCHOOL</u>	<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>	<u>FEDERAL COST</u>
Southeastern Utah CAO, Inc. Price, Utah	40			40	\$19,590	\$15,740
Rainier School Buckley, Washington	26			26	15,020	9,940
City of Seattle Seattle, Washington	300			300	150,190	121,480
Board of King County Commissioners Seattle, Washington	300			300	137,890	123,790
Confederated Tribes & Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation Toppenish, Washington	40			40	17,640	12,400
Mercer County Economic Opportunity Corp. Bluefield, West Virginia	100			100	38,460	32,850
Department of Natural Resources Charleston, West Virginia	400			400	171,060	151,770
Central West Virginia Community Action Asso., Incorporated Clarksburg, West Virginia	100			100	43,170	38,350
North Central West Virginia CAC, Inc. Fairmont, West Virginia	100			100	45,360	39,770
Southwestern Community Action (Lincoln Co. Opportunity Co.) Hamlin, West Virginia	100			100	38,840	33,860
Summers County Economic Opportunities Asso.. Hinton, West Virginia	50			50	23,240	20,870

(More)

<u>SPONSOR, CITY AND STATE</u>	<u>TOTAL ENROLLEES</u>	<u>IN- SCHOOL</u>	<u>OUT-OF- SCHOOL</u>	<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>	<u>FEDERAL COST</u>
West Central Community Action Association Parkersburg, West Virginia	50			50	\$23,840	\$19,800
West Central West Virginia Community Action Agency Parkersburg, West Virginia	100			100	39,860	35,530
Council of Southern Mountains Welch, West Virginia	100			100	49,330	41,390

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