

# **Proceedings and Officers' Reports**

**Fiftieth Convention  
Santa Barbara, August 25-29, 1952**

**CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION  
OF LABOR**

***C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer***  
**810 David Hewes Building**  
**995 Market Street, San Francisco**



# Roster of State Federation Officials

## PRESIDENT

**THOMAS L. PITTS**

846 South Union Avenue, Room 7  
Los Angeles 17

## SECRETARY-TREASURER

**C. J. HAGGERTY**

810 David Hewes Building, 995 Market Street  
San Francisco 3

## VICE PRESIDENTS

### District No. 1

(San Diego and Imperial counties)

**MAX J. OSSLO**

227 "E" Street, San Diego 1

### District No. 2

(Long Beach and Orange county)

**JACK T. ARNOLD**

324 E. Fourth Street, Long Beach 12

### District No. 3

(Los Angeles city proper, Hollywood, North Hollywood, Burbank, San Fernando, Glendale, Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, and San Bernardino and Riverside counties)

**WILLIAM C. CARROLL**

2323 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles 5

**ELMER J. DORAN**

760 Thirteenth Street, San Bernardino

**JOHN T. GARDNER**

846 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles 17

**C. T. LEHMANN**

1133 Third Avenue, Los Angeles 19

**HARVEY LUNDSCHEN**

706 Valencia Street, Los Angeles 17

**PAT SOMERSET**

7046 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood 28

### District No. 4

(San Pedro, Wilmington, Redondo, Inglewood, Venice, and Santa Monica)

**O. T. SATRE**

602 Broad Street, Wilmington

### District No. 5

(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties)

**WILLIAM A. DEAN**

621 Chiquita Road, Santa Barbara

### District No. 6

(Bakersfield to Merced)

**PAUL REEVES**

621 Kearney Boulevard, Fresno 1

### District No. 7

(San Joaquin and adjacent counties)

**C. A. GREEN**

1005 "F" Street, Modesto

### District No. 8

(San Mateo and adjacent counties)

**THOMAS A. SMALL**

314 Barneson Ave., San Mateo

### District No. 9

(San Francisco)

**ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY**

1623½ Market Street, San Francisco 1

**GEORGE KELLY**

3705 Twenty-fifth Street, San Francisco 10

**HARRY LUNDEBERG**

450 Harrison Street, San Francisco 5

**VICTOR S. SWANSON**

474 Valencia Street, San Francisco 3

### District No. 10

(Alameda county)

**ROBERT S. ASH**

2315 Valdez Street, Oakland 12

**PAUL L. JONES**

2315 Valdez Street, Oakland 12

### District No. 11

(Contra Costa county)

**HOWARD REED**

729 Castro Street, Martinez

### District No. 12

(Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano counties)

**LOWELL NELSON**

316 Virginia Street, Vallejo

### District No. 13

(Sacramento and northern counties)

**HARRY FINKS**

5257 "H" Street, Sacramento 16

### District No. 14

(Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Tehama, Mendocino and Lake counties)

**ALBIN J. GRUHN**

P.O. Box 259, Eureka

### District No. 15

(Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta and Sierra counties)

**ROBERT GIESICK**

P.O. Box 247, Greenville

The Executive Council of the Federation is composed of the  
President, the Vice Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Very Rev. Msgr. MARTIN C. KEATING, Chaplain  
737 North Olive Avenue, Burbank

CHARLES P. SCULLY, Legal Advisor  
701-719 David Hewes Building, San Francisco 3



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# IN MEMORIAM

## *John Davidson*

WHEREAS, Brother John Davidson, one of the founders of the California State Federation of Labor and its second President, serving in 1902 and 1903, passed away on October 20, 1951; and

WHEREAS, As one of the small group of courageous, far-seeing trade unionists who brought the Federation into existence and nurtured it during its early crucial years, Brother Davidson rendered incalculable service to organized labor in this great state; and

WHEREAS, His continuing activity in behalf of working men and women and his staunch support of the principles and aims of the American Federation of Labor throughout his entire life will ever be remembered with gratitude and pride by the workers of California; and

WHEREAS, His passing is greatly mourned by all who have benefited through the years by the strength of his devotion and vision; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by a moment of silence upon adjournment, express our sorrow at his loss and our deep appreciation of the heritage of wisdom, courage and principle he has bequeathed us, and in so doing, pay our heartfelt tribute to him and to all others of our brothers and sisters who have passed away during the last year.

# IN MEMORIAM

## *Daniel C. Murphy*

WHEREAS, Brother Daniel C. Murphy, President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1916 to 1921, passed away on March 18, 1952; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his long affiliation with organized labor, Brother Murphy was a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, His activities on behalf of labor, as well as his many years of public service in state and city office, redounded greatly to the credit of the organized labor movement; and

WHEREAS, His death is greatly mourned by all who knew him as friend and brother and citizen; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That when the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it do so in sincere memory of Brother Murphy, and that by a period of silence, we pay tribute to him for his loyal and devoted service to the labor movement.

# IN MEMORIAM

## *Adolph W. Hoch*

WHEREAS, Brother Adolph W. Hoch, President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1930 to 1934, passed away on June 10, 1952; and

WHEREAS, Brother Hoch steadfastly supported the principles of the American Federation of Labor throughout his life-long association with the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, His leadership and wise counsel, and his outstanding service in federal and local government posts provided inspiration to the workers of California in both their union and civic activity; and

WHEREAS, His passing brings sorrow to his friends, and he is mourned by the labor movement throughout the state; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, upon adjourning, the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor observe, by a moment of silence, our regret at the loss of this brother, and our gratitude for the loyalty and devotion he gave to the labor movement for so many years.

# IN MEMORIAM

## *George Durand*

WHEREAS, Brother George Durand, from 1928 to 1934 Vice President of the former District No. 7 (Alameda and Contra Costa counties) of the California State Federation of Labor, passed away on June 3, 1952; and

WHEREAS, Throughout the many years of his association with the labor movement, Brother Durand was outstanding in his loyalty to the principles of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, From his earliest years he was active in the cause of labor, and until his death worked devotedly on behalf of his brothers on the job, in the union, and in the community; and;

WHEREAS, His death is keenly felt by his friends as well as by the entire membership of the labor movement, who have lost a true friend and capable leader; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, upon adjourning, do so in sincere and heartfelt memory of Brother George Durand, and by a moment of silence, we express our gratitude for the time, effort and wisdom he gave to the labor movement.

# REPORTS OF OFFICERS

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## REPORT OF PRESIDENT THOMAS L. PITTS

Los Angeles, July 10.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

While this report is being written, if we could pause for a moment and look back about one year, we would find that the arrangements for a truce had been just about completed in Korea and that this was the great topic of discussion throughout the world at that time. It may well be noted that a full year has now passed, and that this truce has not achieved any great accomplishment or wrought much change in the picture of war that has torn a nation from stem to stern.

Today, we are approaching the political conventions of the nation. The fact that this is a presidential election year will, undoubtedly, give cause for confusion and misunderstanding, as well as misinterpretation of certain actions and statements by individuals. The political activity of labor must be as intelligent and well-informed as possible.

Although public attention has been focused during recent weeks upon the activities of the various defense agencies in connection with the steel dispute, there has been a number of important developments affecting overall mobilization policy. To coordinate the production and stabilization activities in the defense effort, top-level inter-agency committees have been established within the Office of Defense Mobilization.

### **WSB Policy on Productivity**

After months of delay, the Wage Stabilization Board has taken another feeble and exploratory step in the general direction of a productivity policy. This took the form of a special hearing at which representatives of labor, management and the Bureau of Labor Statistics were invited to present their views. So far, the net effect of this hearing has been to give to the Board an appearance of activity and the workers the assurance of a further period of delay.

In the meantime, the Board continues to apply a double standard under which certain types of current and future productivity increases called for by agreements negotiated before January 26, 1951, are

approved, while other workers are held down to a bare cost-of-living formula.

### **AFL Position**

The activities of the American Federation of Labor in connection with the hearings are noteworthy, and I will take the time to set forth some of them in this report.

The American Federation of Labor presented data, arrived at from the latest official government figures, showing that the index of output per man hour in a private economy increased by 11.6 percent during the two-year period from 1949 to 1951. The AF of L pointed out that gains in savings and cost of production as a result of this increased productivity have not been passed on to consumers through lower prices, for prices rose sharply during this period; nor have they been passed on to workers through higher real wages, for the real spendable earnings of American wage-earners have actually declined since the beginning of the Stabilization Program.

The benefits of increased output per man hour have been largely monopolized by employers in the form of higher profits. The AF of L summarized its position and recommendations in these words: "The Wage Stabilization Board should recognize the principle of productivity increases as a general principle and as one consistent entirely with the purposes of Wage Stabilization. Denial of such increases would only serve to defeat the very ends pursued by this agency. A partial application of such a policy favoring only one segment of the workers is serving to undermine the entire wage stabilization program. We ask that a general policy making all workers eligible for productivity increases of 11 percent, without submission to the Board, be promulgated at the earliest possible date. This is the only equitable way to enable all workers to catch up with their share of the productivity gains of the past two years."

### **1952 Amendments**

Of course, since all these hearings were held, Congress has passed emasculating amendments to the 1950 Defense Production Act, which will have a serious impact

on labor, particularly as they apply to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Congress retained the tripartite structure of the Wage Stabilization Board, but deprived it of any jurisdiction over disputes except on wage matters alone, and then only when an advisory opinion from the Board is requested by the parties to the dispute or by another government agency.

In addition, the action taken by Congress on the extension of price and rent controls has been highly unsatisfactory.

At this writing, President Green has called a special meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at which time AF of L members of the Wage Stabilization Board will present their views in regard to the value of continued participation on the Wage Stabilization Board.

These actions on the part of Congress cannot be taken lightly, particularly since this action is occurring in a presidential election year.

I hope that these matters will bring our people closer together in a firmly-knit pattern of organization so that we may effectuate a greater and better policy for the workers of this nation.

#### **Legal Activities**

In the ever continuous struggle of certain anti-union employers against the labor unions in this state, the courts and government agencies are still providing the battleground for many contests.

It has been clearly demonstrated once more during the past year that highly-paid legal counsel for certain anti-union employers are devoting themselves to using every possible trick and device to restrict organized labor's right to organize, picket, strike, boycott and bargain collectively. These anti-union employers who have not yet fully realized that decent management has much to gain from good faith, collective-bargaining in terms of production increases, and better employee relations, have invoked the Taft-Hartley Act, the California Jurisdictional Strike Act, state anti-trust laws like the Cartwright Act, and the "public policy" prejudices of certain labor injunction-granting judges, like Frank G. Swain, to protect themselves from economic reprisal for the unfair labor policies of their firms.

These employers, with the aid of labor-baiting organizations like the Wage Earners Committee and the Women of the Pacific, have shopped around among the federal courts, state courts and the NLRB to obtain help in their union-busting pro-

grams, aided, of course, by the anti-union press.

Now pending before the Supreme Court are cases which will undoubtedly have considerable bearing on the constitutionality of the Jurisdictional Strike Act. The progress of these cases through the courts, from superior to appellate to supreme courts, has been rather slow. In the meantime, of course, additional orders against labor have been issued by lower courts pending hoped-for, more favorable decisions from the state or federal Supreme Court.

#### **Welfare and Charities**

For about a year now a new system of fund-raising for welfare and charities has been developing in the county of Los Angeles. This program, primarily instigated by Roy Brewer and some of the Hollywood organizations and management interests of Los Angeles along with some public-spirited citizens, is called Associated In-Group Donors, using the letters AID as their slogan.

This organization was developed with a tripartite representation from labor, management and the public in all instances. Its purpose has been to raise money, in the greatest possible amounts at the least possible cost, for charity and welfare organizations establishing themselves as responsible organizations, and to eliminate the multiplicity of drives conducted separately by all of these organizations.

AID has met with a huge measure of success even though there was considerable opposition from the professionals employed in the charities now existing. The system developed in AID has a terrific appeal to employers and employees alike, and the results are more than gratifying in that they have produced far greater sums than ever before with considerably less pain to the persons giving.

#### **Political Activity**

Since the convention of the California Labor League for Political Education in San Francisco on April 7 of this year, there has been much political activity throughout the state on the part of the vice presidents and representatives of the California State Federation of Labor. The results of the primary elections have been generally reported in the Weekly News Letter of the State Federation and various labor papers throughout the state. Now comes the task of carrying on in the districts where elections were not final in the primaries and where a job still remains to

be done for the candidates endorsed by labor.

In addition, there are numerous propositions on the ballot. Of special interest to organized labor is Proposition No. 13 designed to abolish cross-filing in the state.

As your representative, I have had considerable opportunity to work with the committee responsible for the initiative measure in the first instance, and help them in the building of the proper type of campaign to develop the finest kind of success possible. This measure will, of course, meet with considerable opposition from those who will try to maintain a stranglehold on the government in the state of California. We will find aligned with the group opposing this measure those people who are interested in the preservation of the party-system of government, and it is difficult to understand how people can get on the other side of the fence on a question of this kind.

The campaign on Proposition No. 13 will be a large one and will require the efforts of almost everyone in the labor movement in California who can possibly give some time to it. I urge you to devote all of the time that you can, individually, to this campaign.

#### **Summer Labor Institute**

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor unions from all parts of the state of California attended the Summer Labor Institute held this year at the Miramar Hotel in Santa Barbara.

This institute is sponsored jointly by the California State Federation of Labor and the University of California. The institute has become widely recognized throughout the nation, and, as a result, is attracting people of the very highest calibre for its faculty.

Many comments have been forthcoming from those who had the opportunity to attend the Summer Labor Institute. All spoke very highly of the education they received and of the tremendous value that such an institute is to representatives of our organization throughout this state. More should be done, however, and this job should be done by the representatives who have previously attended, for they have the knowledge of the opportunities and advantages which result from such a Summer Labor Institute.

#### **Importation of Foreign Labor**

It has been my pleasure during this past year to have attended several meetings dealing with the "wetback" and migratory labor problem existing, particularly

among the four states—Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California.

These meetings have been very enlightening and educational, and without going into the astronomical figures that could be used here which apply to the number of people being abused by agricultural and other industrial groups scattered throughout these four states, I can say that much good has resulted in behalf of the various organizations directly involved.

As a result of knowledge gained on this question, I was afforded an opportunity, while at the National Conference on Labor Legislation in Washington, D.C. which I had been appointed to attend by the Governor of the state, to discuss this problem with representatives in the Department of Labor. The principal aim of these conversations was to develop, if possible, a better migratory labor agreement than that which presently exists.

Negotiations for the agreement between the Republic of Mexico and the United States have been going on during the past few months, but, at this writing, have not yet reached any final state.

#### **General**

I have been in attendance at several International conventions held in California during this past year. In addition, I have tried to cover as nearly as possible the conferences called by the Governor of California which were of interest to labor organizations in the state. I have had a further interest in many civic committees, such as the committee studying slum clearance and public housing problems in the city of Los Angeles, and also the Citizens' Education Committee in the same area.

As your President, I have been afforded the opportunity to address many outstanding functions: the graduation of apprenticeship-trained classes, the National Orange Show in San Bernardino, the Arizona State Federation of Labor convention, and others too numerous to mention. On each occasion, in my remarks, discussions and conduct, I have done what I felt to be in the best interest of the labor movement in the state of California.

#### **Conclusion**

In this report I have tried to be as brief as possible and to deal only generally with the things that come by the office of President. I trust that what I have said will suffice. I know that further reports of the activities of this Federation will, of course, be set forth by the Secretary and,



will, no doubt, be very complete and detailed.

I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all my colleagues for their wholehearted cooperation throughout the entire year, particularly to

the Secretary of the Federation, and to the entire staff thereof, and to the local unions and councils who have responded so readily when called.

Fraternally submitted,  
THOMAS L. PITTS

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT MAX J. OSSLO FOR DISTRICT No. 1 (San Diego and Imperial Counties)

San Diego, July 7.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

In submitting my report to you as vice president of District No. 1 for the past year, I am very happy to be able to list numerous advances made by the unions in the area.

### Union Gains

The Butchers' Union, which has pioneered in the field of health and welfare coverage for its members was successful in securing similar coverage for the employees of the independent packing companies. The employees of the meat jobbers, also members of Butchers No. 229, obtained an increase of \$5.50 per week, covering approximately one hundred employees.

Pastry Bakers, represented by Bakers No. 315, received a 9 cents an hour increase in all classifications, as well as a five-day week.

Cab Drivers No. 481 received a new contract adding \$1.00 a day to the drivers' guarantee, and also granting the standard Teamster welfare insurance plan.

Bakery Drivers, members of Salesdrivers No. 683, went on a five-day week in September, 1951, after a negotiating period of six months. This was the result of a coast-wide campaign.

Painters No. 333 secured a 10½ cents an hour increase in May, 1952, and a 7-cent employer contribution for a health and welfare plan.

Roofers No. 45 received a 25 cents an hour boost in pay.

Waiters and Bartenders No. 500 and Cooks and Waitresses No. 402 secured a welfare plan for their members for a five-year period.

Wage increases ranging up to 12 cents an hour, plus 2 cents an hour for health and welfare benefits brought union acceptance of a new contract for San Diego shipyards, as negotiated by Boatbuilders No. 1300 and other associated labor unions.

Building Service No. 102 secured a 5-cent hourly increase for 150 maintenance workers plus a health and welfare plan.

Nine hundred dairy employees in San Diego county, members of Salesdrivers No. 683, won substantial pay increases and a health and welfare plan. All employees received a \$4.80 a week increase.

Laborers and Hodcarriers No. 89, without work stoppage or threat of one for the first time in recent years, secured a 20 cents an hour increase, 7½ cents of which is to be allocated for a health and welfare program.

After a four weeks' strike, Linoleum Layers No. 1711, received a 10 cents an hour increase; also effective November 1, 1952, is a 7½ cents per hour employer contribution to a health and welfare plan.

Retail Clarks No. 1222, as the result of an intensive ten-day campaign, signed twenty-one liquor firms.

An intensive organizational drive has been under way for organization of federal employees. There are potentially 40,000 new AFL members in the San Diego area.

### Health and Welfare

It is to be noted that more and more of the members of the various AFL unions are now covered by health and welfare plans. There is no doubt that within a short time practically the entire membership of the AFL in the state of California will be protected by such plans. These plans not only afford the necessary medical-hospital services, but they also bring the members closer to the union, as it is a service not only badly needed, but it is in addition to the other benefits they receive from their organizations. Unions cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of health and welfare plans. I believe that it is not an exaggeration to say that in District No. 1 all the unions have made great progress in this respect.

### Political Activities

Although we suffered a very serious defeat when Congressman Clinton D. McKin-

non failed to qualify as a candidate in the primary election for the U. S. Senate against Mr. Knowland, nevertheless the LLPE did achieve a number of significant victories. Five out of seven candidates who were endorsed by labor for the Democratic County Central Committee managed to win.

The adversities experienced were not due to any lack of activity by the local LLPE, but the trend, nationally and statewide, was against labor and the liberal position generally. Such swings have occurred in the past and will undoubtedly occur in the future. We should not permit ourselves to become discouraged by such transitory subsequences. If anything, it should make us more determined—and I am sure this is true as far as the LLPE in this district is concerned—to increase our activities with greater vigor and make a larger showing in the coming election.

It is encouraging to be able to report that DeGraff Austin won the nomination of the Democratic party for Congress and he will undoubtedly manage to be successful in November. We will therefore at least have a man who thinks progressively and who is in sympathy with labor's aims when he replaces Mr. McKinnon in Congress. The local labor movement is supporting Mr. Austin unstintingly.

### Industrial Growth

Due to the expansion of the aeronautical industry and other defense projects, San Diego has again assumed an important position in the economy of our state. The population has increased, which now makes San Diego the third largest city in the state, and the labor supply has tightened considerably. Undoubtedly certain segments of the defense industry will remain permanently, and we can anticipate a steady expansion in the commercial, as well as industrial activities in the entire county. The labor movement has paralleled this growth with an increase in membership.

Rent control had been lifted in San Diego as of January, 1951, but was reestablished in September, 1951, San Diego being one of six cities that have been officially certified by Washington as emergency areas.

Another important development has been the assurance given by the government to complete the Second Barrell Aqueduct from the Colorado river. This will eliminate the acute water supply problem which has always been of great concern to the people of San Diego.

### Community Activities

The labor movement in this district has always played a prominent role in community life. This again has been effectively dramatized by the campaigns organized to donate blood. As an example, free transportation was offered by Taxicab Drivers No. 481 and the Yellow Cab Company in a campaign which lasted seven days. Musicians No. 325 offered free dues for members donating blood. Butchers No. 229 gave dinner for all blood donors. Numerous other inducements have been offered to encourage this important contribution. Still another example was the erection of a huge cash register in the Plaza by members of Carpenters No. 1296 in the recent Community Chest campaign. Labor's contribution to the Community Chest is well established and recognized by the community as a whole.

Events such as the Bartenders Annual Golf Tournament and a Fishing Tournament arranged by various unions are events which attract attention and make possible participation of the citizenry at large. The AFL Bowling League, which has been operating for some years, is also conspicuous for its service to the community.

The March of Dimes Campaign again brought labor to the forefront and considerable publicity was given to its role therein. The annual Christmas party for San Diego underprivileged children, which is staged by labor in collaboration with the Salvation Army, is one of the outstanding events. Last year there were over 1500 children who were able to taste the holiday spirit because of the work done by the local labor movement.

### 1951 Convention

The delegates who attended the last convention of the State Federation of Labor, which was held in San Diego, tasted the hospitality which was furnished by the labor unions. At least we made every effort to make the delegates as comfortable as we possibly could and their stay as interesting during the period of the convention. It took a lot of work, and I am very glad to be able to acknowledge the cooperation of all the unions in this district which made that convention one of the outstanding ones in the history of the State Federation of Labor.

### New Union Headquarters

I believe it would be of interest to point out that many of the local unions in the San Diego area made tremendous progress

with regard to securing more adequate locations for their headquarters.

Cooks and Waitresses No. 502 purchased a downtown building for their headquarters and completely renovated it to accommodate the needs of the local union. Sales-drivers No. 683 erected a beautiful new headquarters building in the central part of the city. Another development of considerable interest was the establishment by the Carpenters and the Millmen of a credit unit for their members.

#### **In Memoriam**

It is with deepest regret that I report the death of two of our outstanding leaders in the trade union movement in San Diego. Brother George Nagle, a longtime member and outstanding leader of the Musicians Union, passed away after a long and protracted illness. Up to one year prior to his death he had been the secretary of the Musicians local and had been the only secretary that local union had since its inception in 1929.

In regard to our other serious loss, I am sure the entire delegation as well as myself feel deeply the loss of the editor of our Labor Leader, the official publication of our local labor movement. Wells Toft's interests were the interests of every working man and woman, and he gave untiringly of his time and effort to tell the story and deal with the problems of or-

ganized labor in general. The Labor Day publication distributed to all delegates at our last convention in San Diego is an outstanding monument to Wells Toft's devotion to duty and achievement in the field of labor publications. The tremendous work that he expended on this Labor Day publication undoubtedly was responsible to a large degree in hastening his illness which later brought death.

In conclusion and in order to highlight the events of the past year, it can be said that despite soaring prices and overcrowded housing conditions, caused by the impact of defense industries and military installations here, our labor movement can look back on a successful year. The trend toward health and welfare benefits has gained tremendous impetus. Strike action has not been a notable feature on our past year's record, and I am confident that the leaders of our respective local unions can be counted on to do their part in giving unselfishly of their efforts in meeting the uncertainties and the problems of the future.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my thanks for the fine cooperation I have always received from Secretary C. J. Haggerty and our Federation President Thomas L. Pitts, as well as the rest of my colleagues on the Board.

Fraternally submitted,  
MAX J. OSSLO

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### **REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT JACK T. ARNOLD FOR DISTRICT No. 2 (Long Beach and Orange County)**

Long Beach, June 6.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

The past year has been a very busy one, both in the Long Beach area and Orange county, with all crafts making marked progress both in organization and in negotiating wage increases. This progress has been made possible by the fine cooperation of all crafts and the untiring efforts of the officers of the two Central Labor Councils in the district.

#### **Bellflower Herald-Enterprise**

In the few instances that picket lines have been established, they have been of short duration, with the exception of the controversy in which the Allied Printing Trades Council is involved. Last year's report carried a story of this controversy between the Allied Printing Trades Council

and the Bellflower Herald Enterprise, published by B. F. Abraham and Gordon Robbins, who also publish the Lakewood Enterprise and the Paramount-Artesia-Norwalk Enterprise. A picket line was established on February 7, 1951, after months of negotiations and after Mr. Abraham repudiated a contract to which he had agreed.

After nine months of picketing, the economic pressure had become so great that Mr. Abraham realized that some drastic step must be taken, so with the assistance of Mrs. Edwin Selvin of the Women of the Pacific, a company union was formed. In November, Judge Herndon signed a temporary restraining order, under the Jurisdictional Strike Act, and in December a preliminary injunction was issued which has naturally been appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Everyone realizes the importance and effect of the outcome of this appeal. On a

recent trip, International Vice President Lyon made a survey of the area and reaffirmed the support of the International Union. This controversy can only end in a victory for the Allied Printing Trades Council, and while they are momentarily restrained from picketing, they are continuing their label promotion activities and are meeting with marked success.

### **Central Labor Council**

The Long Beach Central Labor Council, under the able direction of President Ted Merrill and Executive Secretary E. L. Brown, has been successful in adjudicating most of the controversies which have arisen and is, of course, actively engaged in the political field.

### **Building Trades Council**

Under the guidance of Secretary Bryan Deavers, the building trades have again this past year enjoyed an abundance of work. A great many people felt that construction in the area would taper off, but, on the contrary, it was found that the opposite had happened in building permits, with upwards of \$100,000,000.00 having been issued and the prospect of a great deal more in the next twelve months.

The various local unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council have maintained their peak membership and have secured substantial wage increases. Most of the crafts are including health and welfare plans in their negotiations and are meeting with favorable results.

Long Beach, with the new freeways, is rapidly becoming the home of many Los Angeles workers. It is very interesting to note that Lakewood Village which, a scant two years ago was practically an unpopulated area, now boasts a population of 85,000 and is still growing.

The Teamsters locals have made noteworthy gains and have as usual cooperated with the other crafts, which support has been deeply appreciated by all.

### **Service Trades**

The service trades have naturally enjoyed the progress made by the other crafts, and the increased population has necessitated more markets and restaurants. The Retail Clerks and Butchers' unions have kept pace with the times, and have not only organized the new establishments but have secured wage increases, health and welfare plans, and better working conditions for their members and should be highly commended.

Long Beach now can truthfully boast that it has some of the finest restaurants

to be found anywhere, with many more scheduled to open in the near future. The Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders has secured wage increases and in the early fall will go into negotiations for a health and welfare plan.

### **Orange County Central Labor Council**

In reviewing the activities of the Central Labor Council of Orange county for the past year, it is found that considerable progress has been made. This council, under the dynamic leadership of President Ralph Conzelman and Executive Secretary C. E. Devine, is, in my opinion, one of the most alert and active councils in the state. The officers are ever ready to lend a helping hand, with the result that as the various affiliated unions continue to organize, it necessarily follows that the rank and file members are becoming more union-minded and more closely knit within their respective unions, which are cooperating very closely with the Council.

In cooperation with various Chambers of Commerce and industrial leaders, many industries have been located in Orange county, despite the opposition of the old "Die Hard" agricultural interests. Organization of these industries has been satisfactory in most instances.

The Towner Manufacturing Company of Santa Ana has finally, after a long and hard campaign, been defeated in its anti-union program and an election was carried out in favor of the Machinists' Union. The same, unfortunately, cannot be said of the Kwikset Lock Company of Anaheim. After a long and unsuccessful organizing campaign, the council was finally forced to place this firm on the official "We Don't Patronize" list, and has started economic action in an attempt to organize the 400 employees in the face of company-guided anti-labor policies.

### **Primary Election**

Orange county emerged from a strenuous and very hard fought political campaign in which only two of the council-sponsored candidates were qualified to enter in the November campaign. This is gratifying in a very small way, but very disheartening to those in labor, who devoted so much time and effort to the campaign. The failure to do better can only be credited to the "cross-filing" law now in effect.

The council continues to be very active in civic affairs and the day is rapidly approaching when Orange county, despite the various obstacles that have to be over-

come, will emerge one of the best organized areas in the state. The Orange county labor movement has organized a Pick and Shovel Luncheon Club, which has proven very effective in the public relations field. The Central Labor Council building program is holding its own and a real home is becoming a reality. This building program has given the labor movement a feeling of stability and has created prestige for labor in the community. The officers of the council should be given a great deal of credit for the hard work that has brought about such progress.

#### **Orange County Construction**

The Building and Construction Trades Council under the leadership of the very capable Secretary, Brother Thomas L. Byrd, has worked very closely with the Central Labor Council in the program to bring industry to the county. The development of freeways and a modern sanitation system has helped not only to attract industry but has created a need for the construction of housing projects. The expenditure of large sums of money by the government in the construction and development of new air facilities has added greatly to the construction program in the area.

Of great importance to the Building and Construction Trades Council was the ruling from the Superior Court of Orange county against Gordon R. Branch, Inc., which placed the responsibility for subcontractors' payrolls on the general contractor, thus making it possible for workmen who do not receive pay from subcontractors to obtain their wages from the general contractor and developer. The very

able assistance of the legal department of the State Federation of Labor was largely responsible for this ruling. Most of the unions affiliated with the council have shown membership gains as well as wage increases and bettered conditions. We are happy to report that non-union construction has been reduced to an all-time low.

#### **Service Trades**

The service trades in Orange county, including the Retail Clerks, Butchers, Culinary Workers, Bartenders and the Teamsters, continue in their organizational work and are slowly and surely approaching an alltime high in the number of union establishments in the county. With the increased activity on the coastline, more and more markets and restaurants are being constructed and, with the able assistance of all crafts, are opening as union establishments, with the result that Union House Cards are now in the majority rather than the minority.

In closing this report, it is heartening to note that while we may have been discouraged in the political field, progress has been made and will continue to be made in the field of organization and wages and conditions for the workers. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to work with President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, and members of the Executive Council, and I would feel remiss in my duties if I did not pause to thank and commend Brother C. J. Hyans, who is always ready and willing to help in every way.

Fraternally submitted,  
JACK T. ARNOLD

### **REPORTS OF VICE PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 3**

**(Los Angeles City Proper, Hollywood, North Hollywood, Burbank, San Fernando, Glendale, Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, and San Bernardino and Riverside Counties)**

**Report of Vice Presidents C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundschen, Pat Somerset, William C. Carroll, and John T. Gardner**

Los Angeles, July 15.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

In spite of intensified management opposition, strengthened by anti-labor laws and prejudiced interpreters, AFL unions in the Third District have continued to make progress in their efforts to better the wages, hours, and working conditions of union members.

Continuing inflation, political changes,

a general trend toward reactionary government nationally and a highly volatile international atmosphere have tended to strengthen the brotherhood of unions. Central labor councils, the State Federation of Labor, and craft councils are more and more serving as the catalysts for unified political and economic action.

#### **Political Action**

In spite of vicious and sometimes slanderous opposition to candidates endorsed

by organized labor, seventy of eighty candidates endorsed by the United AFL Voters League, labor's political arm in Los Angeles county, were either elected in the primaries or successfully nominated. Considerable confusion was created by the gerrymandering of districts, and a tremendous educational campaign was necessary to inform union members of the new congressional and legislative boundaries. In Los Angeles, a measure to secure public approval of a 10,000-unit public housing program was defeated in spite of a strong campaign initiated and carried on by organized labor, civic, church, and fraternal organizations. The final outcome of the magnificent fight put up by these groups is yet to be determined and it is entirely possible that the sorely needed low cost housing program will still be carried out. Typically, the real estate lobby and other selfish interests, along with the majority of the daily papers, not only blacked out the true story of public housing, but inferentially called all proponents socialists and communists.

#### Legal Front

On the legal front, AFL unions are facing increasing organizational problems. The California Jurisdictional Disputes Act has become a signal for the establishment of company unions. Legitimate AFL unions are unable to organize where yellow dog contracts are signed because injunctions are granted against them the minute they picket a firm with a company union. The tremendous costs of legal talent and court litigation have been a major deterrent to organization where company unions have been formed.

Anti-union organizations like the Wage Earners Committee and Mrs. Selvin's Women of the Pacific have been encouraged and abetted by the Jurisdictional Disputes Act in the union-busting campaigns. They have also found a sympathetic ear in some courts, and one judge has even gone so far as to initiate and establish a new public policy for California from a relatively low court. The prejudicial press and the Los Angeles Times in particular have misled the public and inflamed public opinion against workers' unions by distorting organizational campaigns, strikes, and labor cases in the courts. The Times in particular has single-handedly kept some anti-labor organizations alive by magnifying the suits these organizations brought against AFL unions and disregarding the ultimate outcome and the true story.

The California Jurisdictional Disputes

Act has not resolved the problem of jurisdictional disputes. It has only served as a legal cover for the establishment of company unions and the defeat of bona fide democratic unions.

Three very vital cases testing the constitutionality of the act are being taken to the California Supreme Court. State Federation, central labor council, and craft council attorneys are expertly handling these tests on a cooperative basis, and it is hoped that this discriminatory law will be struck down completely.

#### Wage Stabilization

The wage stabilization program has forced AFL unions who have secured the allowable limits in wages for their members to secure fringe benefits. The tremendous inauguration and expansion of health and welfare plans has brought benefits to union members previously unobtainable. Vacations, holidays, premium pay and other benefits are also being successfully obtained.

#### Motion Picture Industry

The AF of L unions and guilds in the motion picture industry, representing more than 20,000 workers in the studios, have made progress during the year on problems of contract negotiations, organization of new firms, Taft-Hartley restrictions, wage stabilization controls and unemployment insurance. Almost all such unions and guilds are members of the Hollywood AFL Film Council.

Aided by mutual consultation and support through the film council, the IATSE locals, basic crafts (Teamsters, Building Service, Culinary, Plasterers, Laborers and IBEW), Office Employees' Union, and the Actors' and Extras' guilds all succeeded in obtaining substantial bargaining gains from the industry. The locals of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees concluded their contracts first, obtaining maximum allowable wage increases under WSB regulations, and an agreement on an industry-wide health and welfare plan. The basic crafts and office workers concluded their deals shortly afterwards with similar settlements and will also participate in the health and welfare plan.

During the year, the Screen Actors Guild negotiated and signed new union shop agreements with the employers in the theatrical and television film industries, which are the finest contracts ever obtained for actors in any branch of the entertainment world.

Most important, in its contract with the producers of television entertainment

films, the Screen Actors Guild established a new fundamental principle, namely, that when films are reshowed in television, the actors must receive additional payment. The contract spells out precise mathematical formula for such additional payment.

Screen Extras Guild, also, has negotiated a new and better contract with the motion picture producers, raising the scales for general extra work from \$15.56 to \$18.50 per day, and for dress extra work from \$22.23 to \$25.00 per day.

While the process of organizing new producers of theatrical motion pictures is a continuing one among the Film Council unions and guilds, the challenge of television film production presented the most important single organizing problem during the year. Film Council affiliates formally combined forces to combat attempts by the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (NABET-CIO) to invade the traditional jurisdiction of AFL amusement industry unions. The Hollywood group was supported in this defense against CIO encroachment by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, California State Theatrical Federation, and the California State Federation of Labor. In the various National Labor Relations Board elections which followed, including the nation-wide Columbia Broadcasting System vote, AFL affiliates won handily at the polls against NABET-CIO.

Screen Actors Guild and Screen Extras Guild also confirmed traditional film bargaining rights for all pictures, whether made for first exhibition in theaters or on television, in lengthy proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board. IATSE Film Editors established a helpful precedent when the NLRB allowed film editors employed by Columbia Broadcasting System in Hollywood to vote themselves a separate local bargaining unit over protests by NABET-CIO.

#### **Building Trades**

The Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council and its 92 affiliated local unions have made considerable progress during the year. The membership has increased in all of the affiliated local unions and there has been a substantial increase in the contracts signed with employers in both the basic trades and sub-trades unions.

Wage negotiations within the sub-trades have practically been concluded and in most instances, the maximum hourly rates obtainable under the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission have been negotiated with the employer groups as well as in most instances, health and

welfare plans with considerable gains made relative to the improvement of working conditions included in the contracts.

The Council is continuing to assist in the renegotiations of the contracts within plants and shops, and in practically all instances, the renegotiations have provided for the maximum of increases allowed under the wage formula. All of the local unions within the construction industry have established registered apprenticeship programs within the state apprenticeship committee and have been operating the maximum number of apprentices allowed within the respective agreements of the local unions.

Due to the increased building activity in the Antelope Valley area, the Council has established a branch office in the Palmdale-Lancaster area where many contracts have been signed, and the membership of the local unions has increased considerably by the organizing activities through the Lancaster office.

The building trades unions are now co-operating fully with the United AFL Voters League. The unions and representatives participated in all of the activities, during the recent primary election, in an effort to elect all United AFL endorsed candidates and to support the actions of the organization on all propositions appearing on the ballot.

Through the joint cooperation of the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Council an all-out effort was made to save public housing in Los Angeles from destruction at the hands of the real estate interests. This measure was not only important to the building tradesmen from a humanitarian standpoint, but also from an economic viewpoint, because the retarding of the program and construction of public housing has deprived the membership of the benefit of employment that would be created by the construction of the \$110,000,000 public housing projects.

While the real estate interests have been successful in retarding the program to date, the two councils are continuing to work with many community organizations to get it released and under way.

#### **Joint Executive Board Of Bakery Workers**

During the year, the Bakery Workers have continued to advance the label promotion campaign to induce AFL members to demand the union label on all bakery products. A large number of bakeries now use the union label on all wrappers, making it possible for membership to

easily determine if bakery goods are produced under union conditions. In furthering this program, the Joint Board had an outstanding display at the last Pomona fair and entered a prize-winning float in the New Year's Rose Parade in Pasadena.

Bakers No. 37 is still carrying on the court case with the Golden Krust Bakery, with the financial assistance of the Central Labor Council and food council, which has now been appealed to the California State Supreme Court.

Bakers No. 37, in conjunction with Bakery Drivers No. 276, had an injunction issued against them by Superior Court Judge Swain, which stopped all action against the non-union Danish Maid Bakery. This case is now being appealed to the higher courts.

#### **Building Service Joint Council**

The two most outstanding events affecting members of building service unions in Southern California during the past year were as follows:

1. Satisfactory settlement of the two-and-one-half year Roosevelt building strike. This was one of the longest strikes in the history of building service unions in this area, and directly involved were the Service and Maintenance Employees No. 399; Elevator Operators and Starters No. 217; Window Cleaners No. 349; Operating Engineers No. 63, and Teamsters No. 495. It was the cooperative, unified effort of these five unions which won the strike with the complete cooperation of all AFL unions in southern California, particularly the help of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles Trades Council and the District Council of Carpenters.

2. The introduction of a 4 cents per hour health and welfare plan for building service unions throughout the state of California. At the present time, 2200 building service members in the state of California are covered by this health and welfare plan, which is fully paid for by the employer. Of this number, 1400 of the members covered are Building Service Union members of Los Angeles, including members of Locals 217, 278, 349 and 399. Petitions are now pending before the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington, D. C., affecting another 1400 building service members in this area, calling for health and welfare benefits already negotiated by the unions with various employers. Hundreds of building service members in Los Angeles have already received the surgical and hospital benefits and numerous other benefits provided under the plan, which has been labeled by

International Vice-President George Hardy as the finest achievement this local has made for its members in many years of negotiations with employers.

Although Wage Stabilization Board regulations have been detrimental to building service members, we have been able to obtain substantial wage increases on all contracts, including food markets, theaters, office buildings, apartment houses and hotels, factories, radio broadcasting studios, bowling alleys and other amusement industries and hospitals.

Building Service Unions have maintained an even expanded their educational facilities, such as issuing the monthly newspaper, conducting education classes for new members once a month, radio programs, and have expanded the research and negotiating service department.

#### **Joint Executive Board Of Culinary Workers**

The Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, representing all service unions in hotels, restaurants and bars, has now obtained a five-day week for all members, plus an increase amounting to one-half day's pay when the reduced work week went into effect. They have also negotiated a cost of living increase for 1952 plus a health and welfare plan.

While all honest efforts of public-minded individuals have failed to bring about legislation to provide decent health and welfare plans for the benefit of those who otherwise could not afford it, the trade union movement is establishing plans which are paid for by employers.

The joint board has more than 700 contracts with individual employers, in addition to the contracts covering most all of the large establishment through the Restaurant-Hotel Employers' Council. Organizing activity has continued throughout the year and, in spite of the concerted effort to resist on the part of the employers, considerable progress has been made.

Along with other service trades, the Culinary Workers have been faced with anti-labor injunctions and restrictions under the so-called Jurisdictional Strike Act, local court injunctions and other state legislation much worse than the Taft-Hartley law. The Joint Board and affiliated unions have joined with the rest of the labor movement in combating such anti-labor legislation and has extended all possible assistance in the advancement of legislation which will protect the rights of working people throughout the country. The Joint Board is especially conscious of



the need for the election of public officials who are interested in these advancements.

With the opening of the new Statler hotel in the near future, employment opportunities in the culinary trades will be improved considerably; however, the affiliated unions have for the most part enjoyed plenty of work during the year.

### **Food and Drug Council**

The Food and Drug Council of Los Angeles and vicinity consists of 35 local unions chartered under six different internationals of the American Federation of Labor. These 35 local unions represent over 64,000 members working at all phases of the food and drug industry, wholesale and retail.

The affiliated unions consist of Teamsters, Culinary Alliance, Bakers, Grain and Mill Workers, Retail Clerks, Meat Packing, Jobbing House and Retail Meat Cutters of the Butcher Workmen. These local unions have hundreds of employers and companies of local and national aspect under union contract. The jurisdiction of these local unions covers many segments of the food and drug industry, manufacturing, processing, warehousing, delivering, retailing and servicing the general public.

Most of the Teamsters locals have been successful in negotiating general increases and also have gained health and welfare plans covering their members.

The Teamsters locals have organized new firms in the grocery, candy and tobacco industry and at the present time are in the process of organizing the cosmetic and box lunch industries.

The Baker locals have been successful in negotiating general increases for their membership and also were successful in reducing the hours of the work week with no deduction in take-home pay, and an increase for the night shift.

Grain Millers No. 79 has negotiated an increase in wages throughout the past year, and is now beginning to negotiate for a health and welfare plan. They represent approximately 600 members in the southern California area.

The Culinary locals represent over 16,000 members, and have been successful in negotiating a general increase and a health and welfare plan for their membership. They have been very active in organizational work.

The Retail Clerks have been successful in negotiating general wage increases and have covered their members with a health and welfare plan.

All the local unions of the Butcher Workmen, both wholesale and retail or-

ganizations, were successful in gaining health and welfare benefits covering the members of their immediate families.

The Food and Drug Council meets once a month, where the delegates assemble and render a report discussing only problems concerning the food and drug industry. The unique understanding, assistance, cooperation and unity of these local unions has been of the greatest value to all concerned.

The employers and their associations in the past few years have learned to have the greatest respect for the potency of the Council and on many occasions the call of a committee from the Council has concluded many a difference without the aid of economic strength.

### **Garment Trades**

The shortsighted economic program of the United States Congress has placed the workers in the garment industry in a depression, made more serious by the high cost of all the necessities of life. The high cost of commodities has hurt the consumption of ladies' wearing apparel, but the slump period seems to be closing, and all sections of the industry are looking forward to a gradual improvement.

In the midst of this chaotic condition, due largely to faulty national legislation, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has attempted to maintain a reasonably stable condition in the organized segment of the industry insofar as wages and working conditions are concerned, and to extend its organizing activities. Since the general wage structure of the industry is based upon piece rate pay, it has been possible through elasticity in piece rate settlements to maintain decent standards of earnings during the periods of high production. Cost of living increases won during recent years are added to the settled piece rates.

The sudden and tragic death of the late Pacific Coast director, Hyman D. Langer, last December came as a blow to organized labor in Los Angeles.

A new Pacific Coast director, Vice President Samuel Otto, was named by President David Dubinsky and the general executive board at its spring meeting.

Organizational work is being stepped up in anticipation of the improved work season. In the cloak industry, which is almost entirely organized, an organizational department, supported by membership assessment of \$1.00 a month, is in a permanent mop-up operation to keep the fringes of the industry organized. In the dress and sportswear industries, where

extensive organizing must still be done, the union has launched massive drives. In addition, headway has been made in the accessories industries while a substantial start is underway in the bathing suit industry. Membership rolls in Los Angeles show an increase over the last year.

The Union Health Center completed its first year of activity in February, making up an enviable record, 5,050 patients were cared for by the center in the 12-month period.

The purpose of the center is to practice preventive medicine so that members of the union can receive medical attention before illness becomes serious. Thus, the story of the health center can be told best in terms of the improved health of union members, and prevention of serious illness and disease.

"With These Hands," the motion picture produced by the ILGWU, was televised over a major Los Angeles station this spring. An extensive promotional campaign which received the cooperation of all AFL unions resulted in a vast audience seeing this graphic story of trade unionism in action. In addition to other scheduled television showings, the union is beginning a program of neighborhood filmings so that as many people as possible will see the labor point of view. A print of "With These Hands" is available at Pacific Coast Headquarters, 112 West Ninth Street, for locals wishing to show it at meetings.

The extensive educational activities of the ILGWU are under the direction of a central educational department which serves the Los Angeles union, the Southern California Out-of-Town Department, and increasingly, other Pacific Coast centers. Classes aimed both at orientation for new members and training of active members for more responsible leadership are held in addition to language and citizenship classes, and recreational activities. The Educational Department also issues frequent publications and pamphlets, including "The Ladies' Garment Worker," official organ for the coast.

As in the past, the ILGWU has been active both in political and community activities. Politically, it functions as an integral part of the Los Angeles United AFL Voters League, and has worked for the election of the candidates endorsed by the Voters League.

On the community front, the union has been active in helping to build organizations dedicated to better human relations, such as the Los Angeles County Conference on Community Relations, the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People, the Community Service Organization, the Jewish Labor Committee, and many others.

### Metal Trades Council

The Metal Trades Council of Southern California, with the cooperation of the American Federation of Labor, Metal Trades Department, California State Federation of Labor, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and the various international unions, is still carrying on the organizing drive among the metal trades workers of the southern California area. They have been successful in winning plants and memberships for the AFL despite efforts of the CIO to obtain control of the area.

After a long and hard fight against the longshoremen's union, the Council was successful in defeating them in Bakersfield at the Phillips Foundry and also in winning the O'Keefe and Merritt plant from the CIO steel workers. The winning of this plant has brought over a thousand members under the AFL. It must be borne in mind that an organizing drive in the metal trades field must be continued in order to keep the CIO from getting control of thousands of workers coming under the jurisdiction of the metal trades. It is a known fact that in organizing CIO plants in this area, the CIO is writing into their contracts provisions that they will not only operate the plant, but they will do all new construction work. They are therefore gradually becoming a threat to the building trades crafts of the AFL.

The Metal Trades Council in renegotiating all of its present contracts has been successful in obtaining wage increases and many fringe benefits, particularly among these are health and welfare plans. These have all been obtained without any work stoppages.

The Metal Trades Council and its affiliated unions have been represented in various apprenticeship training programs and have participated to the fullest extent in the California apprenticeship training programs in the past year.

Much of the success of the Metal Trades Council in the past year has been due to the fine cooperation between the various labor councils and their affiliates with the Metal Trades Council. This will result in making the AFL much stronger in this area. There has also been various new affiliates brought into the Metal Trades Council.

The Metal Trades Council of Southern California has moved their office into the Huntington Park area which now places

it within a six-mile radius of 80 percent of the metal trades workers in this area.

### Printing Trades

The past year has been a successful one for the Printing Trades Council, which is composed of Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 63, Electrotypers No. 137, Mailers No. 9, Newspaper Pressmen No. 18, Paper Handlers No. 3, Photo-Engravers No. 32, Pressmen and Assistants No. 78, Stereotypers No. 58, and Typographical No. 174.

One of the outstanding events of the year 1951 was the successful conclusion of strike activities against Wave Publications. The strike was of two and one-half years' duration. All members locked out of this plant returned to work October 15, 1951. The dispute with the Wave Publications involved a wage increase, which was agreed to by approximately 125 other companies in the area.

Organization of the non-union printing plants in the area is also an important program of the Printing Trades Council. Many printing plants in the city have been signed to a union label contract in the past year, and are looking forward to izers of the individual unions of the council are doing a splendid job.

The council recently inaugurated a label promotion program with the printing of 10,000 brochures, presenting the story of the union label and how "Everybody Benefits" by the use of it on all printing. This brochure was mailed to purchasers of printing, advertising agencies, non-union printing concerns, and many other persons to whom we wished to carry the message of unionism.

Representatives of the council have taken an active part in the political activities of the labor movement in general. Some have served on interviewing committees of the United AFL Voters League, at which candidates seeking labor endorsement have appeared for interrogation. Others have given of their time in the respective precincts and districts.

This year the printing trades have promoted a program for the purpose of curtailing the circulation of the Los Angeles Times and the Mirror, in favor of newspapers using the Allied Printing Trades union label.

The printing trades of the city of Los Angeles have overcome many problems in the past year, and are looking forward to a year of many mutual benefits through cooperation with the organized labor movement in California.

### Joint Council of Teamsters

In spite of advances by anti-labor forces in Los Angeles, teamster unions affiliated with the Joint Council of Teamsters have made considerable progress for their respective memberships.

The Teamsters Security Fund, giving members hospitalization, life insurance, surgical benefits and medical care, has been extended through collective bargaining to many industries not previously covered. In every instance, payment is by the employers while the Teamster Security Fund Department has full charge of administration, insuring prompt and equitable payments to members.

The Teamsters' fourth annual truck check was conducted with considerable success. As in previous years, it pointed up the weakness of organization in some industries and revealed the pattern of organization that must be undertaken. Teamster members now realize that the annual truck check is for their protection and membership cooperation is at an all-time high.

The Teamsters' traffic and chauffeurs' license department, established a short two years ago by the public relations division, has proven its worth many times over. Under a new law passed by the state legislature, all motorists and truck drivers who fail to appear on traffic citations have automatic warrants issued for their arrest. Under the able direction of Mary Kennedy, the traffic and chauffeurs' license department worked closely with traffic officials and has done a magnificent job in preventing professional drivers from losing their livelihood, sometimes through no fault of their own.

The Joint Council, at the suggestion of the public relations division, adopted a new program to insure the Teamsters' blood bank having plenty of blood credits for withdrawal by members as well as providing blood for members of the armed services. The new program has with but few exceptions proved to be outstandingly successful. In the period of last year alone, the Teamsters' blood bank, also under the able direction of Mary Kennedy, has saved teamsters thousands of dollars they would have had to pay to professional blood donors, and in many cases lives of members of teamsters' families.

The public relations division, led by Raymond F. Leheney, has continued its outstanding work legislatively, politically, and in safety and traffic problems. It was called upon by the Joint Council, local unions throughout southern California and the international union to build public good will via the sources of public infor-

mation and fairs, shows and other methods. The public relations division works closely with trucking management to forestall anti-truck legislation on local, state and national levels. It has been called into states where restrictive taxes, unfair road laws, or other discriminatory legislation threatened the trucking industry.

The legal department of the Joint Council has done an excellent job in fighting the increasing number of anti-labor injunctions, laws, and interpretations of laws by prejudiced judges. Teamster members are also being protected against the numerous swindles and gyp schemes which use the press, radio, and television to pro-

mote the sale of false and worthless goods and services.

While wages have been limited by the national law, teamster unions have been outstandingly successful in securing the full limit allowed under the law, in addition to many fringe benefits. Hard, clean collective bargaining has brought teamsters' wages in line, or better, than national averages and helped members meet the rising cost of living.

Fraternally submitted,  
C. T. LEHMANN,  
HARVEY LUNDSCHEN,  
PAT SOMERSET  
WILLIAM C. CARROLL,  
JOHN T. GARDNER

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT ELMER J. DORAN FOR DISTRICT No. 3

San Bernardino, June 26.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

Another milestone has passed in the history of the organizations in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Although they are being confronted with many regulations and restraints, it is extremely gratifying to report that considerable progress has been achieved.

### Primary Election

We feel that the unions' emphasis on political activities has been amply demonstrated, and in the San Bernardino district LLPE-endorsed assemblymen and congressmen were quite successful.

Congressman Phillips, in the Riverside district, met with very stiff opposition and although he won, he certainly knew he had a battle on his hands. With continued effort we shall soon see the day when his reactionary reign will end.

### Construction Activity

During the past year the construction trades enjoyed one of the greatest years since the cessation of World War II, with large projects in the various military installations: March Air Force Base, Riverside; Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, and extensive housing and base developments at George Air Force Base, Victorville. In addition to these established bases, a new marine artillery range is being developed at Twenty-Nine Palms, San Bernardino county.

Housing is continuing its rapid pace in both counties, with a tremendous housing program in the city of Ontario and adja-

cent to Fontana. By the end of the coming year it is expected that 8,000 homes will have been completed in the area from the Los Angeles county line to the city limits of Rialto. The city of Riverside has had a huge housing program that has carried through the past year. A new plant will be developed in Riverside at the old Camp Anza location, for the purpose of building airplane parts. This will give added work for all construction tradesmen.

The United States Public Housing program for San Bernardino county is nearly completed.

### Employment

As a result of all this construction activity, building trades craftsmen, consisting of brickmasons, tile setters, tile setters' helpers, carpenters, laborers, plumbers, cement finishers, operating engineers, painters, electricians, plasterers, lathers, sheet metal workers, iron workers and boiler-makers, have enjoyed one of their best seasons of employment. Under the present program for the district, they should even increase their membership in the two counties and have additional opportunities.

Construction for the University of California at Riverside will be stimulating to the workmen of that area. In addition, in San Bernardino county a \$45,000,000 planned community, consisting of 4,000 homes and a business section, is being developed near the Kaiser Steel Mill.

The Kaiser Steel Mill is now expanding its facilities. A new tin mill has been added, and additional coke ovens, blast furnaces and open hearths are in the process of being constructed at the present time. This district is rapidly changing from an agricultural to an industrial area.

### Collective Bargaining

Negotiations have been carried on with all building and construction contractors and employers and have been very successful, with increased wages and membership, and, in many instances, health and welfare plans set up. At the present time the Operating Engineers and Reinforced Iron Workers are engaged in a terrific struggle with the Associated General Contractors of Southern California, and it is our sincere hope they will emerge victorious in their effort.

District Council of Painters No. 48, the District Council of Carpenters, and the printing trades organizations have enjoyed an excellent year. The Culinary Workers have done extremely well. They obtained a very fine health and welfare program for their people, and have established organization in the city of Needles. This is remarkable, inasmuch as the city of Needles is located 235 miles from the union headquarters.

The Retail Clerks are to be congratulated on their achievements throughout the district. They have shown real success in Indio and Hemet areas, as well as in the San Bernardino, Riverside and Fontana cities proper. Some difficulty was encountered in Needles, brought about primarily by interference by a member of one of the unaffiliated rail organizations, but I am confident that matters there will be successfully consummated to the satisfaction of the Retail Clerks. Woolworth negotiations in San Bernardino, after a considerable struggle, brought gains.

The Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers, who hold contracts with the various cement plants in the area, are making marvelous advances. The local union covering the Colton Cement Plant came out the victor in charges brought against the company in that district.

The Barbers Union has been quite militant during the past year and are carrying on a terrific campaign to keep their conditions in the area. Barbers in the Fontana area have a Monday closing.

Motion Picture Projectionists have increased their contractual relationship and their conditions are very good. We are looking forward to the establishment of a television station some time in the near future, which should better conditions for the stage hands.

The Potters organizations in San Bernardino county, located in Redlands and Colton, are making great progress.

### County Employees

Due to the treatment received from the Board of Supervisors in the request for

wage increases, the County Employees Association is greatly demoralized. The employees called a mass meeting which approximately 700 employees attended. Brother Dan Scannell, representing the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, was present and spoke to the group, and, as a result of this meeting, the State, County and Municipal Employees are rapidly signing up the county employees. If this success continues this will be one of the largest unions in the county. Interest in AFL organization is very high.

### New AFGE Local

A new organization has been welcomed to the labor family in District No. 3 with the founding in June, 1952, of a local of the American Federation of Government Employees at the Norton Air Base in San Bernardino.

### Jurisdictional Struggles

During the past year we have had two instances of attempted raids by the CIO Steel Workers. The efforts at both Eagle Mountain Mine in Riverside county and Culligan Zeolite Plant in San Bernardino were successfully overcome. We continue to have considerable unrest in the Trona area.

The Chemical Workers hold contractual relationship with the West End Chemical Company, enjoying a very fine agreement and continuing to improve their position.

The situation at the Pacific Coast Borax Company continues to be bad. The United Mine Workers moved in and took over the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who held bargaining rights. This has created chaotic conditions which keep the employees in a state of confusion. There is an expression of interest for the AFL existing there, and it is believed that we can successfully overcome the elements that are now identified at the plant.

The Kaiser Eagle Mountain Mine in Riverside county is doubling its entire operations. This mine operated under 100 per cent AFL conditions and upon completion of the expansion program will add many more members to the various organizations identified there.

### Central Labor Councils

The Central Labor Council in Riverside county is continuing to show progress and has had many new affiliations during the past year. The Council secretary is active in civic affairs and is to be congratulated for his spirit and effort.

The San Bernardino Central Labor

Council remains very active and has added new affiliations in the past year. It maintains a radio program over the local station, KFXM, which has been found beneficial. Programs emanating from this source are well received in the Valley.

#### Unfair Firms

I would be derelict in my duty if I did not call to your attention that the Retail Clerks and Butchers are maintaining their picket line at Betty and Bert's Market in San Bernardino. This picket line has been on for five years. These organizations are to be complimented for their courageous fight. We are informed that the owner is finally seeking ways and means to get out of the fight.

Sales Drivers No. 166 has carried on and is continuing to carry on a very active fight against Coca Cola products which are unfair in this jurisdiction.

#### National Orange Show

Labor was again given recognition at

the National Orange Show, which is the largest industrial and agricultural show of its type in California. Thomas Pitts, president of the California State Federation of Labor, was present and spoke on labor's day. His remarks were very well received and the showing of labor at this occasion was quite creditable.

The past year has shown considerable gains and the state of the labor movement in San Bernardino and Riverside counties looks very promising. I am certain that the leadership of the organizations, through united effort, will continue to make progress.

I wish to express my appreciation to the AFL leaders in this area, and to the officers of the State Federation of Labor for the marvelous cooperation received in the past year. It has been a privilege to serve as vice president of the California State Federation of Labor.

Faternally submitted,

ELMER J. DORAN

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### REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT O. T. SATRE FOR DISTRICT No. 4 (San Pedro, Wilmington, Redondo, Inglewood, Venice and Santa Monica)

Wilmington, July 15.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

During the past year the American Federation of Labor unions in District No. 4 have cooperated fully with the policies and recommendations of the Federation and, in the main, have succeeded in accomplishing the desired conclusions.

#### Shipbuilding Industry

With the United States again inaugurating a moderate shipbuilding program, the Long Beach, Wilmington and San Pedro areas have been able, through joint labor and management effort, to secure a reasonable amount of small boat construction from the government. At this writing, in excess of twenty million dollars in new boat construction is in various stages of completion. However, it should be pointed out that the area has lost in excess of ten million dollars in new ship construction contracts, due to the existence of Executive Order No. 4 (Executive Order No. 4 permits any area declared by the Labor Department as a serious unemployment area to assume the low

bid on government contracts, thereby transplanting the contract and work).

We have been trying, in conjunction with the Federation, California Senators and Congressmen, West Coast employers and the interested labor unions, etc., to have this order revoked, our premise being that any attempt to alleviate unemployment in some other area will only tend to create it in this area. Furthermore, this area retains a large pool of shipbuilding mechanics from the past war, whose know-how, we feel, should be utilized because it will result in reduced cost to the taxpayer and the federal government and will expedite any construction program. Up to this time we have been unsuccessful in getting this order remanded, but feel that we are making some progress towards this end.

#### Construction Industry

In District No. 4 we have enjoyed an excellent boom in new home building which, at present, is giving full employment to the mechanics of all AFL unions. This, we have reason to believe, will continue through this year and well into 1953. However, we recognize that the construction boom, as it presently exists, will some day be curtailed. To that end, we have been collectively attempting to organize the non-union shops in the pro-

duction industry in this area, feeling that this will to some degree create additional job opportunities for those people who might at some future date be released from construction jobs.

#### **Political Activity**

As always, District No. 4 has been exceedingly active during the past year in political action. Again it is a pleasure to report that in practically every instance the desired people have been elected in the State Assembly, the Congress of the United States, as well as to the local political offices. This, I believe, is due mainly to a complete coordination between the officers and memberships of the local unions within the area.

#### **Fishing and Fish Packing Industry**

The fish packing industry in Los Angeles Harbor (the largest of its kind in the world) has suffered a bad set-back because of the importation of fish from foreign countries. Due to the low wage

standards in these other countries, it is possible for packed fish to be placed in this area at a cost less than the cost of unprocessed fish in this market. We have attempted to assist the Cannery Workers' Union in every way possible to see that proper tariffs are established to protect these workers. It should be pointed out here that James Waugh has accomplished a great deal in Washington, D. C., and any efforts that I might have put forth are only incidental to the job performed by the Cannery Workers' Union.

In conclusion, I want to state that it has been an extreme pleasure to have served as vice president of the California State Federation of Labor this past year. I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Federation, its officers and affiliated unions for the splendid support and co-operation offered the labor movement of District No. 4.

Fraternally submitted,  
O. T. SATRE

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### **REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. DEAN FOR DISTRICT No. 5 (Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties)**

Santa Barbara, July 8.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

The past year in District No. 5 has been a very good one. Organizing work, in particular, has been successful, even, in many instances, when it was sometimes thought that we could not possibly win out.

#### **Construction Activity**

Employment in this district seems to be holding up, which is gratifying after a bad winter, especially for the building trades. Nevertheless, even though the heavy rains halted what work there was, they did make a good supply of water available and gave the people of this area confidence that it would last. A great deal of construction work that was delayed by the rains has got under way and this has resulted in plentiful work.

#### **Government Projects**

The Ventura, Santa Maria and San Luis Obispo areas have had a large part of the work on federal government camps and projects. Many millions of dollars are being spent to build and maintain camps to house and train Army and Navy personnel.

In the Santa Barbara area work is still in progress on the Cachuma Dam, Tecolote Tunnel, as well as various other dams and tunnels for the storing and distribution of water. These projects have kept hundreds of workmen busy during the past two years.

#### **Culinary Workers**

A new building is in the process of construction for the Culinary Workers in Santa Barbara. When it is completed it will certainly be a credit to this organization. The union is in hopes to have all in readiness by the time the Federation's convention meets in Santa Barbara.

#### **Political Activity**

On the political front, the Tri-County Political League has worked long and hard to elect friends in the primary elections. We were successful in aiding in the election of an Assemblyman and a state Senator in Ventura. We also helped Will Hayes win the Democratic nomination to Congress, and feel that Hayes has an excellent chance to win in the November election. With fine cooperation from the membership, we are working hard toward this goal.

Unfortunately, as in most places, money is the big problem. It certainly takes a

great deal of money to be able to give any real assistance. Certainly, we are much more efficient now that we have the LLPE, and it is to be hoped that the unions will continue to give greater and greater support to this political arm of the American Federation of Labor.

In closing, I wish to thank the officers of this Federation for their help during the past year, and tell them that, as always, it has been a pleasure to work with them.

Fraternally submitted,  
WILLIAM A. DEAN

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT PAUL L. REEVES FOR DISTRICT No. 6 (Bakersfield to Merced)

Fresno, June 28.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

Reports from councils and local unions in District No. 6 continue to show steady and continued progress in all labor activities. While there have been a few slight losses, material gains in organizing, civic activities and closer cooperation are evident.

Close cooperation between building trades councils and central labor bodies and their common interest in seeing that labor's interest is constantly protected is the outstanding reason for the successes in the district.

### Jurisdictional Struggles

During the year the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and aircraft unions of the CIO made a strong bid for gains in the San Joaquin Valley. The ILWU was successful in the Bakersfield area where sufficient time did not permit a fair test of strength and an election was lost.

In the Fresno area the North American Aviation assembly plant was lost to the CIO. This was unfortunate because a real concerted effort would have prevented its loss. Representatives of labor from both the Building Trades and Central Labor Councils were ready and willing to do the job of blocking the CIO. An attempt to charter a Metal Trades Council in Fresno was protested, and the time consumed in attempting to convince the Metal Trades Department that a charter should be issued prevented all-out activity.

The election at this plant was a landslide in favor of the CIO—the first real foothold that it has had in the Fresno area. I am sure if the Metal Trades' charter had been issued, the results would have been different.

Another attempt by the CIO to enter the Fresno area through the Jim Clinton Stores was made.

This matter has been through court

procedure twice and the Retail Clerks picket line was held legal and a court action for damages against them was ruled out.

The Clerks deserve a lot of credit for putting up a determined stand in their organizing attempt.

The California State Federation of Labor furnished their legal talents in the two cases and full measure of credit should go to the State Federation officers for their support.

### Union Gains

The National Farm Labor Union continued their organizing efforts in the district. The outstanding case of the year was their success with the Schenley Corporation. A lot of fine work was done by the labor officials responsible for the settlement.

The Chemical Workers successfully organized compress plants in the Fresno area after a bitter struggle with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and they deserve the thanks of all members of organized labor for their untiring efforts. They asked for and received the full support of labor officials and to all who assisted they wish to extend their thanks.

Organizing of city and county employees continues in the city and county of Fresno. Slow but steady progress is being made. City employees now enjoy scales of wages comparable to wages paid according to collective bargaining agreements between unions and employers in the area. Most of the city employees now enjoy for the first time salaries that permit them and their families a decent standard of living.

While many have helped bring this about, the one deserving the most credit is Brother Chet Cary, secretary of the Central Labor Council who also serves the city of Fresno as legislative commissioner. Too bad labor does not have more of its members elected to public office where their voices can be heard.



### Employment Conditions

There was some unemployment in agriculture during the first part of the year but unemployment has vanished at the time of writing from this field.

The same was true in construction during the first quarter of 1952. Now it seems that unless the steel strike continues too long there will not be sufficient building trades mechanics to handle the construction work in the valley. Clerical help is not sufficient and most restaurants and hotels have help wanted signs out. They are well organized in the district but competent help is scarce. Addition of three assembly plants have been added to job opportunities and have picked up any possible slack.

### State Projects

Highway construction continues in the area. While not as heavy as in 1951, there still remain many miles to be completed and this work will pick up.

The Fresno State College and the epileptic hospital at Porterville have received additional appropriations. These are large projects and add materially to construction employment.

Schools construction is prevalent all over the district, and when the school building program is expanded as anticipated by most communities many additional job opportunities will result.

### Central Valley Project

While the West Side Canal and Friant-Kern Canals have been completed, there still is a lot of work remaining in getting the water from the canals out to the users and to arid lands. This underground net-

work of pipe carrying water to land prevailingly dependent only on rain, of which there is a small annual average, will bring millions of additional agricultural dollars from the soil.

### Labor League for Political Education

At this writing the primary election is over. I am sure every member of organized labor can see the folly of those who cannot see the necessity of all laboring people banding together their mental and financial resources to prevent political losses.

While the California Labor League for Political Education, through Secretary Haggerty, is doing all it can to bring about satisfactory results, surely it will be recognized that much more could be done if all affiliates would make it their first concern to lend a helping hand.

Just a little help from each one would make so much difference in the final result.

People who are very valuable to labor are being lost for lack of sufficient finance. We have the political brains and the ability, but these are handicapped when we do not have money to work with.

Let's all make a special effort to help sell the Labor League and really get the job done.

It has been a pleasure to serve you during the past years and to have worked with so many fine people. I wish to thank the officers of the State Federation for their very fine cooperation and assistance to me and to the organizations in the district.

Fraternally submitted,  
PAUL L. REEVES

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT C. AL. GREEN FOR DISTRICT No. 7 (San Joaquin and adjacent counties)

Modesto, July 15.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

Continuous progress forward can be reported for District No. 7. All local unions have increased their memberships. In viewing the past year's activities in the labor movement, I find it much the same as the year 1951. We have continued with our struggles to maintain what we had, as well as having striven for something better as we went along. District No. 7 receives a minimum amount of defense work. The winters are long, therefore, and

no great amount of work is available for our members. With the advent of good weather, however, there always seems to be enough work for all the men and women, and by the time summer arrives, there is usually a shortage of skilled labor in all crafts.

More and more unions are winning their fights for increased wages, better conditions, and in most instances, the welfare plan is being accepted; not, however, without strikes in some areas. No newly chartered organizations have been reported to me, but for the first time in history we did have the Western Conference of Sign and Pictorial Artists take place in

Modesto during the first week of August. The city officials welcomed the delegates upon their arrival at the first day's business session, which, to my way of thinking, is certainly a step forward in gaining a favorable attitude from our public, which is so prone to receive only the unfavorable newspaper publicity. The Musicians' Union made it possible for their local talent to entertain the conference delegates.

### Collective Bargaining

Negotiation of contracts have not come any easier than last year. Employer Associations are just as difficult to deal with as they ever were. In some instances, it has been reported to me that the Employers' Association's clients have become a little dissatisfied with its methods and have sought to bargain with our unions on their own, instead of with the help of the Association.

This was particularly the case with the two-year old picket line case of MacBride's Garage at Modesto. The Machinists and the Teamsters were successful in completing a contract with this firm direct, after more than two years of picketing and unsuccessful negotiations through the Employers' Association.

Another outstanding victory for labor this year was the signing of the Coca Cola Bottling Works at Modesto which the Teamsters had steadfastly picketed for the past six years. This firm is now operating 100 per cent union under the same agreement as all other beverage firms in Stanislaus county.

Last year I reported on the picket lines of four different crafts in Stanislaus county. It is most gratifying to report that at this writing there is only one remaining of the four, that of the Machinists who are still picketing the Stanislaus Implement and Hardware Company of Modesto.

### Political Activity

The political committee in the jurisdiction of the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council has taken advantage of the Labor League for Political Education's radio broadcastings of Frank Edwards. Every Sunday evening on the local radio station may be heard the "AFL Viewpoints on National Topics" (which is advertised as such in the local daily paper) from records purchased from the Washington office of the LLPE, which give the AFL views on the nation's political situation. The San Joaquin area has a very active Political League, and is planning

an extensive program in preparation for our November elections.

In reapportionment, the two counties, Stanislaus and San Joaquin, were combined as one and numbered District No. 11. I believe this will prove to be an advantage to the area.

### Construction

Many schools were completed during the early part of '52, including new high schools. Additions to practically every school already built were completed in both counties, with more scheduled to come in the fall. Whole new blocks of business centers as well as whole new residential tracts have been or are being finished at the present writing. The major cities are planning and developing industrial sites for the purpose of attracting new industries into the area.

### Organizing

The Machinists have surged ahead with organizing due to new can factories and shell casing plants which have opened up in District No. 7. The CIO is attempting to move in to organize the production workers when they open up. The AFL Cannery Workers have been particularly active and are doing a commendable job of organizing the packing sheds throughout the industry. At the present time they have all of the dehydrating and canning of food processing plants organized 100 percent AFL. About the middle of August they plan to move into their newly purchased headquarters.

The Culinary Workers and Bartenders locals have been doing very well negotiating contracts and receiving increases. Local No. 542, the Modesto local, has taken over the jurisdiction of the Merced local. The combination of the two locals has proved a much better advantage as it is reported that nineteen agreements have been signed since April of this year in Merced proper alone.

### Rent Control

Rent has been decontrolled in several of our cities in District No. 7.

### Union Label

The Women's Auxiliary to the Central Labor Council still continues with its monthly meetings in acquainting the members with information of where to purchase union labeled goods. The Carpenters' Auxiliary has increased its membership and continues to brighten the social side of its local.

### Building Trades

All the building and construction trades locals have received the increases authorized by the Wage Stabilization Board, plus the welfare plan. Conditions, as a whole, are about the same as at the time of my last report.

### Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship programs are continuing this year. Another graduation program was held in the district for the graduates who received their diplomas from the federal government at a public dinner-entertainment evening for the graduates, their wives, and the teachers and leading citizens and representatives of labor. The local unions share their portion of the cost of this enterprise with the various employers' shops. Both labor representatives and contractors give of their time in helping the apprentices learn their trade throughout the year.

Before closing, I want to thank each and every loyal member, officer and representative of labor organizations who have accorded me cooperation and cheerful help whenever called upon to do so, for without

that cooperation and assistance, progress and forward movement could not have been achieved. Particular thanks and appreciation go to President Thomas Pitts and Secretary Neil Haggerty for the excellent job they are doing for our State Federation of Labor. I have never failed to receive their support, advice and cooperation whenever I was in need of it.

May I also state that I am grateful for the honor bestowed upon me to serve as vice president of District No. 7, and I wish all success to this year's convention, which I hope will be the greatest gathering we have ever had, where the bonds of friendship will be strengthened and the pledges and plans for the future welfare of our great membership carried out to the final degree of satisfaction for all those who believe in the betterment and advancement of labor's cause. As you all know, the road gets pretty rough sometimes, but remember the old adages, "It is always darkest before dawn," and "Every cloud has its silver lining." Also, success is failure turned inside out, so NEVER give up!

Yours in UNION,

C. AL. GREEN

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## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS A. SMALL FOR DISTRICT No. 8 (San Mateo and adjacent counties)

San Mateo, June 30.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

The story of the Eighth District of the California State Federation of Labor can be summed up for the past year in these few words—good political activity, organizing success, excellent public relations, and an increasing inter-union cooperation.

From the San Francisco city limits down to the lower reaches of Monterey county, this district—one of the largest in the State Federation setup—has shown constant progress, steady growth of unions, improved employer-employee relationships, and an increasing spirit of brotherhood within unions themselves.

One of the high spots came in May when for the first time in recent history, if not in all history, a union opened a very active office in the exclusive town of Carmel, near Monterey. Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 483, headed by Royal E. Hallmark since last November, was successful in its Carmel organizing drive and opened a sub-office to service new

members. Other unions now are using this office, I am told.

### Industrial Growth

It's too long a story to tell of all the activity in this district. Best summary of the situation is to report millions of dollars of construction work in the Monterey area, in San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties, and the vast increase of new industry throughout the area.

Organized labor has not been left out in the industrial development programs. Labor is active in the development of all areas, with union officials holding prominent positions in the committees designed to bring new industries to the area. These new industries provided thousands of new jobs—and most of them are in the fold of the AF of L.

### Community Activities

In the field of public relations, unions in this district have boosted worthwhile fund raising campaigns, have sponsored radio programs as public service, have entered floats in parades and exhibits in

fairs, and have taken active parts in major enterprises.

Most notable in the field of public endeavor is the recent benefit Ball and Fashion Show in San Mateo to raise funds for the Crippled Children's Society. All unions in the county combined their efforts, paid all expenses for the music, service, fashion show, entertainment, janitors, and bartenders at Bay Meadows Clubhouse, and raised just short of \$5000 to help the crippled youngsters locally.

In the field of radio, San Jose unions have led the district. The Central Labor Council has a weekly "freedom" program, plus sponsorship of world news broadcasts daily. The San Jose Machinists and Auto Mechanics combined to present local and state election returns over the air, with Bill Pedigo, AFL radio editor, continuing his activities in the realm of radio and labor press, where he certainly excels. His presentations of labor matters to the public through the medium of the press and radio are considered an invaluable asset to the labor movement of this district.

#### Political Activities

The political picture in the district is probably no better than in some districts, but we can report the success of labor-endorsed candidates for Congress and for the state Assembly.

High spots in political activities have been the LLPE units in San Jose and San Mateo. The former group conducted a terrific campaign with nearly all unions participating in a consolidated movement. In San Mateo, the LLPE lost support of certain non-cooperative leaders and unions but managed to do its job. The San Mateo LLPE developed a new insignia which it used with great success and which it recommends to other LLPE organizations for their development and usage.

#### Inter-Union Cooperation

The improved feeling among the unions and also within the ranks of unions was shown in the many individual and mass celebrations, parties, picnics, holiday events, etc., held in the district. Hardly a union or council failed to have one or more entertainment event.

Certainly mention should be given to the huge testimonial dinner for James T. Mann, retiring Watsonville carpenter official. More than 500 labor leaders, public officials and others gathered in a tribute to his four decades of unionism, to hear at least 20 prominent personalities, such

as Archie Mooney, Otto Never, Assemblyman Donald Grunsky, University Professor Dr. Edward P. Shaw, and others, in brief messages of praise for Brother Mann. The writer was happy to be one of the speakers, too.

During the year, I visited all counties and was on call for assistance to any union at any time. Also, I spoke at numerous public and union meetings throughout the district, was on the radio several times, and endeavored to assist all unions in the improvement of union conditions and public relations.

The report of activity in this district, as mentioned above, is too much for general detail. The best method, and one I have used in most previous reports, is to summarize by counties. Here goes:

#### Santa Clara County

In this, the largest county in the district, the union-led fight against rate increases for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company tops public activities, along with the labor donation to renovate the servicemen's hospitality hut, cooperation with several major fund-raising drives for charities.

Unions were successful in their battle with San Jose's city council to have public band concerts retained at Alum Rock Park, and the labor blood donor drives and voter registration campaigns won public favor.

A new union hall, one of the finest in the state, was completed by General Teamsters No. 287, but this union's secretary, Fred Hofmann, suffered a heart attack because of overwork during the project. He was back on the job, however, for the building's opening.

Retail Clerks No. 428 showed the excellent film, "A Watch For Joe," to many union and public meetings. This same union sponsored a basketball team of members only in the city league.

San Jose unions and San Jose State College combined to stage the nation's first "wage clinic" on Wage Stabilization Board problems, with a huge crowd from all over the state taking part. College and high school labor relations students attended several Labor Council meetings to learn more of labor matters.

Otto Sargent, Dan McDonald, F. O. Jorgensen and George Miller were sent at different times to Washington to press charges of "lockout" against building contractors, and a suit for \$1,500,000 in lost wages is pending. San Mateo county unions are involved in this case and offic-

ials from San Mateo have been active in the presentation of charges.

Labor attorney I. B. Padway turned writer for a once-a-week newspaper article on labor relations and problems.

The Labor Council bought a special "rocking bed" for patients at the isolation hospital.

### **San Mateo County**

In addition to the benefit ball for the Crippled Children's Society, already reported, San Mateo union members donated many hours and much labor to build a workshop for handicapped children and to repaint, repair, renovate and otherwise improve facilities for nearly a score of charitable groups.

One of the major items of statewide interest is a resolution adopted by the LLPE and the Labor Council, urging the consolidation of the numerous elections into just three elections a year.

The Labor Council and Building Trades Council took an active part in county highway development, highway safety, old age, and similar problems. Both councils combined for a booth at the County Floral Fiesta or Fair.

Lois Moran, former movie star, entertained the council delegates with a talk on the need for blood for servicemen, and then began a series of weekly articles in the labor press to urge blood donors and other services for hospitalized veterans.

San Mateo showed the greatest growth of any county in the state in housing and business developments. Unions gained numerical and economic strength through good employer-employee relationships.

Members of nearly all unions were entertained at summer picnics and barbecues at which good unionism and fraternity were keynotes. The Labor Council's annual installation dinner, with Secretary C. J. Haggerty as speaker and several other Federation officials as guests, was a high spot of the year.

### **Monterey County**

Despite a sad sardine season, organized labor in Monterey grew steadily stronger throughout the county during the year. The military and housing projects near Monterey and in the Camp Roberts area provided employment for union people from throughout the west. Intense development of the new oil fields at San Ardo gives promise of much work for a long time to come. Development of the Moss Landing area has also been started, and will be a long-term proposition.

To offset the poor sardine season, the

Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union launched a successful campaign in behalf of the locally-packed Southern Seas tuna, and the canneries processing tuna were able to provide much employment. All the area joined in the "eat more tuna" drive.

The annual Labor Council party for children last Christmas in Salinas drew a record crowd of 3000 youngsters, with adults told to leave the kiddies and come back for them later, because of lack of larger accommodations. The Council raised funds for the party through a big public Labor Day dance.

Two prominent unions in Salinas, Culinary Workers No. 467, and Bartenders No. 545, were merged into the combined Culinary-Bartenders Union No. 355, in a surprise move. As has the Monterey area local of these crafts, Local 355 has shown steady progress since the merger.

The Salinas Labor Council adopted a policy of meeting only twice a month and found increased activity and interest as a result. J. B. McGinley, longtime leader of Laborers No. 272, was honored by the Labor Council when he left the union to take a personnel manager job with Stone & Webster Corporation on the big PG&E job at Moss Landing.

Randolph Fenchel, active labor leader, won state honors for his ability as chief operator of the Salinas Sewage Treatment Plant, and then was called to conduct a college class in sanitation and sewage problems. The course was so successful that it is to be continued in the coming school year.

Peter A. (Pete) Andrade, Teamsters' union secretary, was made a special organizer by the International Union as a reward for good work. This same union led the way in a one-day Red Cross fund drive which drew nation-wide publicity.

### **Santa Cruz County**

Labor in this county, faced with lack of work because of lack of government and housing projects, took steps to bring industry to Santa Cruz, but were unable to overcome government regulations in steel. A major, multi-million dollar chewing gum plant will be built as soon as possible in Santa Cruz, however. Another active industry, with union crews, is a big overall plant in that city.

The Santa Cruz Labor Council undertook a drastic reorganization program, changed meetings to twice a month instead of weekly, and staged several dinner parties for council delegates and their wives. Exact success of this program is yet to be determined.

The anti-union attitude of businesses and restaurant-bar operators in Santa Cruz cost the city more conventions in the year. The State Building Trades Council, the State Postal Clerks Council and the State Federation-sponsored summer labor institute were moved elsewhere because of lack of union accommodations.

Union members and others joined in a mammoth Labor Day celebration in Santa Cruz, now an annual event, with John Reber of the celebrated Reber Plan, and Tom Harvey as keynote speakers. Paul Burnett, County Building Trades head, is chairman of this event and says it will be "bigger than ever" this year.

In Watsonville, a new Teamsters Union was formed to handle the area, a "general" union which has shown substantial gains in its organizing and unionizing effort in a few months. Watsonville Labor Council held a big dinner party to honor its new officers, the first such event for this council in many years. This council frequently has visits by students wishing to learn of labor problems, and conducted a public forum series on labor relations last fall.

Jack Henning, of the State Federation staff, was speaker at the Watsonville Rotary Club and left a message which is still being talked about.

#### San Benito County

This county, where unions are scarce, is becoming unionized more rapidly these days. Oil field development, major construction projects, highway building, housing tracts, and increase of food and other industries have brought in union officials and union campaigns. Unions from Gilroy, San Jose and Salinas have jurisdiction in most cases, although a new move for unions locally in this county has been launched, according to reports.

#### Conclusion

Yes, this is a long report, but this district is a large one and has a lot of unions. As a matter of fact, the district is so large that it now is split so that there are three different congressmen serving the area, and such a large, influential district deserves a full report.

It has been a pleasure to serve the unions in District No. 8 as their vice president for another year, and I hope my efforts in their behalf have been of some help. I wish to thank my friends and supporters in this district and throughout the state, and extend my best wishes for the success of the Federation's convention.

Fraternally submitted  
T. A. SMALL

## REPORTS OF VICE PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 9

(San Francisco)

### REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY

San Francisco, July 8.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

My report as one of the vice presidents of District No. 9, San Francisco, deals particularly with progress made by the Culinary Workers and Bartenders in San Francisco's outstanding hotel and restaurant business.

The Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Workers of San Francisco is comprised of the following local unions: Waiters No. 30, Bartenders No. 41, Cooks No. 44, Waitresses No. 48, Miscellaneous Workers No. 110, and Hotel Service Workers No. 283. All are covered by a 5-year master contract which provides for annual wage reopenings.

#### New Contracts

Since the last convention of the Federation, the unions in San Francisco have

completed the following contracts under the wage-reopening provisions of the master agreement:

On September 5, 1951, after some two and a half months of negotiations with the Golden Gate Restaurant Association, the unions concluded an agreement increasing all wage rates in the amount of 6 cents an hour. This new rate took effect on September 1, 1951, and is to run to August 31, 1952.

On September 24, 1951, the unions signed an agreement with the San Francisco Club Institute, covering the majority of the private membership clubs. All wage rates were increased in the amount of 6 cents per hour. The agreement took effect on August 1, 1951, and will run to July 31, 1952.

At the end of four and a half months of negotiations, an agreement was reached on October 26, 1951, with the San Francisco Hotel Employers Association, covering all the major hotels in San Francisco. This

brought a 6-cents per hour increase to all the unions which are parties to the master agreement, retroactive to July 1, 1951, and running to June 30, 1952.

#### Recent Negotiations

Negotiations with the San Francisco Hotel Owners Association began on November 1, 1951. This association represents some two hundred small hotels in San Francisco. After a month and a half an agreement was reached granting an hourly increase of 3 cents retroactive to July 1, 1951, and an additional 3 cents which went into effect on January 1, 1952. This contract runs to December 31, 1952.

At the end of more than two and a half years of negotiations, an agreement was reached with the San Francisco Elks Club No. 3 for some forty-five Hotel Service Workers. Although the Culinary Workers have had a long-standing contract with the Elks Club, the Hotel Service Workers have not been covered by a collective bargaining agreement for many years.

The unions were instrumental in reaching an agreement that placed the Elks Club on the same basis as the rest of the industry. Wage increases ranging from 10 percent to 50 percent over the existing rates were obtained, plus a \$5.60 prepaid medical plan. It was necessary to file a petition with the Wage Stabilization Board requesting approval of these increases.

The Board subsequently approved both the wage increases and the medical plan.

#### 1952 Reopenings

Reopenings in 1952 under the terms of the master contract are as follows:

Hotel Employers Ass'n—90 days prior to July 1, 1952;

San Francisco Club Institute—90 days prior to August 1, 1952;

Golden Gate Restaurant Ass'n—60 days prior to September 1, 1952;

Hotel Owners Ass'n—90 days prior to January 1, 1953.

#### Bay Meadows

Prior to the opening of Bay Meadows Race Track, an agreement was reached with H. and K. concessions and Harry Curland Catering Company granting the union an increase of 50 cents per day. In addition, provision was made for 8 paid holidays; when these holidays are worked, double-time is paid.

In closing, I wish to convey to the Federation's membership my appreciation of the privilege to serve it as vice president in District No. 9, and to thank my colleagues on the Executive Council, President Pitts and Secretary Haggerty, for the generous cooperation I have received from them at all times.

Fraternally submitted,  
ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY

### REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE KELLY FOR DISTRICT No. 9

San Francisco, July 9.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

During the past year the labor movement in San Francisco undertook two major projects of considerable interest not only to labor in San Francisco but also to the entire labor movement of the state.

These projects were:

- (1) A new Central Labor Council newspaper.
- (2) A proposed health center.

#### Health Center Program

On March 21, 1952, the San Francisco Labor Council authorized its Executive Committee to direct a survey of medical care for AFL workers and their families in San Francisco. This survey was to be made by a responsible medical authority and the Executive Committee was directed

to obtain the services of Dr. E. Richard Weirnerman for this purpose.

Purpose of the survey was to make an analysis of existing health and welfare programs, a report of the necessary features to be included in a comprehensive labor health program, and a plan for achieving this goal.

A sum not to exceed \$2,000 was appropriated for such a survey and report. The Council also authorized its Secretary to explore the possibility of soliciting a grant of additional funds from the Rockefeller Foundation or other foundations for the purpose of implementing such a survey by detailed analysis and report as to specific ways and means of achieving a complete medical care program for AFL workers and their families in San Francisco.

The actual survey was inaugurated on March 24, 1952, and the completed report was submitted to the Labor Council on

June 20, 1952. The findings of the report may be summarized as follows:

#### **General Medical Care Problems of Workers and Their Families**

1. The security and well-being of the worker depends upon his continued good health.
2. The source of payments for all medical service is still primarily the individual patient.
3. The cost of care for family dependents makes up over three-quarters of the annual medical bill for the average worker.
4. Illness is a major cause of work time lost and decreased efficiency in industry.
5. The quality of medical care is as important to the worker as are the costs.
6. Many different public and voluntary medical programs have been developed throughout the country.
7. In partial answer to the wide area of of unmet needs, there has been since 1945 a rapid development of union-management health and welfare plans negotiated under collective bargaining.
8. As an expression of many unsolved problems in this field, a great amount of health legislation has been introduced before national and state legislatures.
9. The conclusion seems inescapable that the major area of progress in the medical care field during the coming period will be that of labor-management co-operation in negotiated health and welfare plans.

#### **Health and Welfare Plans in San Francisco**

1. Of the 225,000 union members in San Francisco, some 90 percent are in the American Federation of Labor and about 83 percent are in unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council.
2. One-half of the 141 unions affiliated with the Labor Council, involving 47 percent of the total 187,000 union members, were covered by negotiated health and welfare plans as of May 1, 1952.
3. The welfare fund pattern is one of many, small, separately operating programs.
4. The average monthly contribution rate is about \$6.00.
5. The total welfare fund contributions for the year equal about \$6,300,000.
6. The estimated average amount of monthly payment which is spent for health benefits only is about \$4.85.
7. The employer pays the entire welfare fund contribution in plans covering 86 percent of the members.
8. The great majority of welfare plans

are carried by commercial insurance companies, involving 76 percent of the covered workers and 80 percent of the total funds.

9. About 22 percent of the workers covered under negotiated welfare funds have their dependents included in the benefit structure.

10. Almost all of the plans with automatic dependents' coverage are entirely employer-financed.

11. Medical care benefits are included in all of the plans.

12. Life insurance benefits vary from \$500 to \$5,000.

13. Analysis of all medical care benefits under insurance company plans shows a pattern of limited cash indemnity payments for specified hospital, surgical, medical and related services.

14. Benefits offered by non-profit, fee-for-service prepayment plans are essentially similar in scope.

15. Administrative control of the union-management welfare funds is dispersed among 45 separate offices.

16. Distribution of the welfare dollar is approximately as follows: Commercial plans: benefits—78 percent, administrative costs—8 percent, commissions—6 percent, balance—8 percent.

Non-profit plans: benefits—85 percent, administrative costs—12 percent, reserves—3 percent.

#### **Evaluation of Health Plans in Operation**

1. The labor-management cooperative efforts in San Francisco have made a significant contribution to the welfare of the entire community.
2. The established pattern of employer-paid welfare funds has made it possible for more adequate benefits to be provided to union members.
3. The past year of operation of these different plans has provided invaluable information and widely variegated experience.
4. In the development of a field new and relatively strange to labor-management groups, it is inevitable that difficulties be encountered and mistakes made.
5. The welfare plans as now operating have resulted in significant waste of the premium dollar.
6. That portion of the premium dollar which is utilized for benefits is not well suited to the primary health needs of workers and their families.
7. The quality of medical care is not accepted as the responsibility of the insured or fee-for-service plans.
8. Analysis of the relationship between costs and benefits in the different types



of medical care programs indicates marked economies in the group practice-medical center method as compared with either the insurance companies or the non-profit fee-service agencies.

9. Representation of union members is lacking in the policy framework of all except those medical care programs established and operated by labor-management groups.

10. The basic conclusion of the survey is that the essential requirements for adequate health service under union welfare programs have been lacking in the existing insured plans, and can best be achieved through the organization of medical group practice in modern health centers, under administration conditions which provide for the representation of union members and contributing employers.

#### Recommendations for Future Planning

1. The following criteria are suggested as basic guides for the further development of union health and welfare programs:

- a. Non-profit organization.
- b. Service rather than cash benefits.
- c. Coverage of dependents.
- d. Benefits provided in home, office and hospital.
- e. Protection of quality of service through careful selection and coordination of medical personnel and facilities.
- f. Adequate financing within the scope of contributions to negotiated welfare funds.
- g. Full representation of labor in policy determination.

2. Union management welfare fund agreements should stipulate the source and amount of contribution and the eligibility requirements for coverage, but should not specify carriers or benefit items.

3. Wherever possible, administration of funds should be coordinated at the trades council or central labor council levels.

4. The San Francisco Labor Council, in conjunction with the San Francisco Medical Society, should undertake to develop a standard fee schedule, accepted as payment in full for services rendered.

5. The structure of benefits in fee-for-service programs should be redesigned to place greater emphasis upon medical services in home and office and upon more adequate coverage for dependents.

6. Alternative methods of medical care organization should be considered in careful relation to the specific needs of the

local union and to the recommended principles of good medical care organization.

#### Proposal for a Labor Health Center

1. Many successful medical service programs have been organized by labor unions and financed by joint welfare funds in different parts of the country.

2. The proposal is made, therefore, that a voluntary labor health center program be established under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor Council, as a demonstration of the potential values in this method.

3. In summary, such a Labor Health Center might have the following characteristics::

- a. Voluntary participation by local unions under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor Council.
- b. Freedom of choice on the part of the union member between the health center service and that rendered under fee-indemnity arrangements by private physicians.
- c. Policy control under the general direction of a board of trustees representing the various affiliated unions, with advisory boards of employers and professional authorities.
- d. Organization of medical and auxiliary staffs of high standards from among the qualified practitioners now in the community.
- e. Development of one or more health center facilities for the coordination of medical service to member families, located in the appropriate work and residential areas of the community.
- f. Provision for hospitalization in community facilities which meet accepted standards of adequacy.
- g. Provision of comprehensive health services to families, with particular emphasis on the promotion of health, the prevention of disease, and the social restoration of the disabled.

4. Such a proposed program would provide an additional alternative to the array of medical care systems now available to the union-management welfare movement.

After due consideration, the San Francisco Labor Council on July 11, 1952, took the following actions to the end of founding its own health center:

- (1) Established an Interim Policy Board.
- (2) Began preparation of a request to the Rockefeller Foundation. The grant, if made, would cover the cost of the planning and preparatory stages.

- (3) Started study of the budget items necessary in the first planning phases of the project.
- (4) Opened a survey of the project's relations with employer groups, university medical schools, and professional bodies.

#### **"San Francisco Labor"**

After six months of activity, the San Francisco Labor Council Newspaper Committee was able to point out the following facts about its newspaper, "San Francisco Labor":

(1) The paper's receipts from all sources—circulation, advertising and the Labor Council—totalled \$18,616.41 as of March 31, 1952. Out of this sum has come the heavy initial expenses, including nearly \$1500 for the initial mailing list, nearly \$1,000 in office equipment as well as pre-publication expenses.

Total expenditures in this six-months' period were \$16,992.84. As of March 31, receipts exceeded expenditures by \$1,623.57.

(2) Advertising volume in November was \$251.25. In February, it was \$368.47, in March, \$563.53. Future months should show a similar steady growth. Total volume in the six-months' period added up to \$1555.12, which is only slightly less than the amount by which receipts exceeded expenditures during the period. Even in this limited stage of development, therefore, advertising provided a margin of safety.

(3) San Francisco Labor started publication with a circulation of 17,256. As of

March 21, the paper went to 21,177. As of now, 34 local unions are participating in the publication of the paper.

On the whole, the publication has worked steadily at its job of presenting the news from labor's viewpoint. Its content of local news has steadily increased—to the point where it now represents nearly half of the contents. That is probably a far greater percentage than any other local publication can claim.

(4) Six months have demonstrated that the publication is feasible. Its basic design and makeup have been interestingly and, in some cases, enthusiastically, received by outside experts. But it cannot fulfill all its enormous potential until it is speaking to a still larger part of the AFL labor movement.

Circulation is the major problem now. Only increased circulation can make it the major spokesman for labor it should be.

To do its job of supporting labor in San Francisco, it must have the fullest possible labor support.

It has been an honor and a privilege to serve again as one of the vice presidents of District No. 10. I wish to thank all local officers who have cooperated so well during the past year in the cause of labor, and my fellow members on the Federation's Executive Council and President Pitts and Secretary Haggerty for their generous support and interest.

Fraternally submitted,  
GEORGE KELLY

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### **REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT HARRY LUNDEBERG FOR DISTRICT No. 9**

(It was with great regret that Vice President Harry Lundeborg of District No. 9 informed your Secretary that he would be unable to submit a report to the Federation's 1952 convention. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, which he heads, has been on strike since May 27, 1952. Vice President Lundeborg has been in constant negotiations with the shipowners on behalf of his membership, and has quite literally been unable to find either time or opportunity to make his report.)

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### **REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT VICTOR S. SWANSON FOR DISTRICT No. 9**

San Francisco, June 27.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

Throughout the past year the American Federation of Labor has continued to play its traditional and vital role in the national defense effort as America seeks to stop communist invasion on the peninsula of Korea.

The nation could not today mount a successful defense program without the hands of labor, and the AFL is happy to recognize its responsibility to work for the national well-being in this period of international crisis.

#### **Construction Industry**

Construction activity throughout the United States continued at the high pace

of recent years, although the experience proved spotty in certain areas.

National statistics show that for the first 5 months of 1952, new construction values came to a total of \$11,956,000. The total for the comparable period in 1951 was \$11,149,000. While the 1952 figure is 2 percent higher than that of the 1951 total, it is a full 15 percent lower than the total value of new construction started during the last 5 months of 1951.

#### Home Building

The violent war waged against public housing programs by the big business interests of the country is unfortunately bearing fruit for these special interests. Thus, publicly owned housing placed under construction this year has been declining in volume since March, and the total of the first 6 months of 1952 (44,000 units) was 28 percent under the January-June, 1951 total.

Nonfarm housing starts totalled 106,000 during June, 1952, about 1,000 less than in May, 1952.

June was the fourth consecutive month this year that over 100,000 new nonfarm dwelling units were started. However, the June, 1952, figure was exceeded substantially in 1950 and in 1951 when a large number of publicly owned units were started.

Private housing starts alone totalled over half a million (523,500) units for the first half of this year, just 5,600 units under last year's volume for the same period.

Between the first and second quarters of 1952, there was a 30 percent increase in the number of new private dwelling units put under construction, and the June estimate of private starts (99,200) was

the largest for the month of June in any year except 1950.

#### Political Activity

The Union Labor Party, San Francisco's official unit for Labor's League for Political Education, was remarkably successful in the municipal elections of November, 1951.

AFL-endorsed candidates were successful in the campaigns for mayor, district attorney, and in four of the five supervisors' seats. All four of the municipal court judges endorsed by the AFL were elected.

In city ballot propositions, the AFL conducted a winning fight to maintain the present two-man operation of streetcars.

In the June 3 primary election of 1952, the AFL-endorsed candidate for the U. S. Senate suffered the same fate in San Francisco as he did throughout California. However, AFL-endorsed candidates were elected on both party tickets in four of the six assembly districts of San Francisco, and in the remaining two districts the AFL-backed men both won their own party nomination, with the prospect that in one of these districts, the AFL candidate is a certainty to win in November.

Hopes for total success in the election of November, 1952, depend on an intense registration campaign and an intense political action drive by all forces of labor in San Francisco.

In closing, I want to express my appreciation to the unions in my district, and to the officers of the Federation for their friendly cooperation throughout the year. It is with much pleasure and pride that I have served the Federation in the capacity of vice president for another year.

Fraternally submitted,  
VICTOR S. SWANSON

### REPORTS OF VICE PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 10 (Alameda County) REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT ROBERT S. ASH

Oakland, July 15.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

Reviewing the activities of the affiliated unions in Alameda county in the past year shows that each local and the American Federation of Labor as a group, has made much progress.

#### Organizing

A number of unions have increased their

memberships through organizing activities, and in so doing, have greatly strengthened the labor movement.

Office Employees No. 29, in the past six months, has organized fifteen new firms, and has brought in 200 new members.

Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265 are completing the organizing of the specialty and hardware store employees, and are now beginning the work on appliance and furniture stores.

The unions comprising the Public Em-

ployees Council, made up of affiliates of the State, County and Municipal Employees International, are completing their job of building a group of fine trade unions.

The unions in the bakery and confectionery industry have just recently completed their work, and with the exception of two candy factories, have complete organization.

The Central Labor Council of Alameda County has put in a good deal of effort in assisting the National Farm Labor Union in its rough job of organizing the farm workers of the state.

The Teamster Warehousemen, too, have added hundreds of members to the AF of L, and are continuing to organize its jurisdiction throughout the area.

### Wages

Without exception, affiliated unions have been able to increase wages and better the working conditions of their members. Negotiations have secured for our members increases of from 4 to 20 cents per hour, and welfare plan costs of from 5 to 7½ cents per hour. Not an organization has failed to secure at least the maximum allowable under Wage Stabilization Board regulations. Unions representing employees of the city of Oakland and Alameda county were able to secure substantial increases in pay from those political subdivisions and are also correcting existing inequities.

### Strikes

The unions in Alameda county, this past year, have not been involved in a single controversy with their employers that has not had every AF of L union cooperating every step of the way when such cooperation was asked for.

Candy Workers No. 119-C has had the Peter Paul Candy Company on the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council for years. This year they organized a large group of the employees coming under their jurisdiction, and Warehousemen No. 853 and Machinists No. 284 also organized their people. Then a company union was formed, and the AF of L unions were forced into an election in which the NLRB ordered a single bargaining unit for the entire personnel, excluding only the office employees and supervisors, thereby leaving the balance of power in the NLRB election to a few anti-union unorganized cafeteria workers. After months of picketing and organizing, the AF of L lost the election by four votes to the company union, but still maintain as

TL of L members, the employees who voted AF of L.

Automobile Salesmen No. 1095 found it necessary to take economic action against the motor car dealers in order to protect conditions gained several years ago.

The Carpenters' locals were forced to strike their contractors to gain increases in pay amounting to 15 cents an hour, and a 7½-cent an hour welfare plan. This strike, the first for the Carpenters in 29 years, finally closed down most of the building. A good militant fight of the Carpenter memberships, plus all-out support of the building trades and all other unions, forced the contractors to admit defeat and settle with the Carpenters.

Apparently, some of the building industry still didn't believe that the building trades crafts would fight for their members, because Plumbers No. 444 had to have a one-day strike in order to get what it wanted.

Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265 organized the clerks of the W. T. Grant Company Store in Oakland and petitioned the NLRB for an election. Again the NLRB ordered an over-all union, even though the union had made no attempt to organize culinary workers, office employees, or building service employees, and had in fact protested the inclusion in the bargaining unit of people other than clerks. The election was held, and the union won by a substantial majority.

Negotiations started for a contract and immediately struck a snag. From the very beginning, the company refused to sign a union shop or modified union shop contract, stating that a union shop was un-American and immoral; refused to agree to an arbitration clause, stating also that this was un-American; and offered in wages from \$22.00 per week to \$2.00 per day less than existing scales in the area. This firm is presently under strike by the union.

The Central Labor Council was active in prosecuting the strike against the Western Union Company. The membership of Commercial Telegraphers No. 208 deserve a lot of credit for the splendid fight put up against this company in Oakland. The same fight and spirit had prevailed throughout the country, the union could have gained every condition it was fighting for.

### Public Affairs

The Alameda county labor movement conducted several campaigns this past year in an attempt to help the community.

McCall's Magazine, in the fall of 1951, published a splendid article on the attack on public schools, entitled, "Who's Trying to Ruin Our Schools?" The Central Labor Council obtained permission to republish this article in the East Bay Labor Journal, and in pamphlet form. The superintendents of the various school districts cooperated in the distribution of this article. Every teacher and PTA organization in the county received copies. Twenty thousand reprints were distributed, some as far away as the east coast.

Five years ago the labor movement in Alameda county started a campaign to end the many fund-raising campaigns for welfare and charitable organizations by requesting that all welfare agencies, employer groups, and labor, sit down and devise ways to combine these campaigns into one. This year such a united campaign is under way, with only three national welfare organizations not participating. The labor movement is well represented on the board of directors of the United Fund, as it is called. Officers of the United Fund also include labor officials. A labor-management committee, headed by Dr. Clark Kerr, chancellor of the University of California, is operating to see that working men and women are protected and taken care of.

During the last convention of the Federation, a campaign was in progress by the anti-housing group of Alameda county to end rent controls. This campaign was successful and rent controls were lifted. The Central Labor Council later conducted two surveys by advertisements in the daily papers. These surveys proved that labor was right in its contention that lifting rent controls would mean increases in

living costs by showing that rents had increased by 43 percent.

The Council of the city of Berkeley proposed two very vicious ordinances; one, a so-called "anti-noise ordinance," and the other an ordinance restricting meetings and parades. With the cooperation of nearly every civic, political, and economic organization, these two ordinances were stopped. Among those cooperating in the fight were the Young Republican Clubs, Democratic Party, Americans for Democratic Action, labor, and many others.

### Politics

Like nearly every section of the state, our political activities had their victories and defeats. We were fortunate in being able to assist in the election at the primaries of Congressman George P. Miller, Assemblyman Francis Dunn, Jr., Randal Dickey, Luther H. Lincoln, and Wm. Byron Rumford. We again lost the fight to unseat Congressman John J. Allen, Jr. We are not particularly proud of our record of last June, but even though we did not qualify Congressman McKinnon for the U. S. Senate, Alameda county and San Diego county were the only two counties which polled a majority of votes against Knowland.

Again, I wish to express my personal thanks to the delegates and officers of the Federation, and to all the labor movement, for the splendid cooperation in the past year.

It has been my pleasure to have served you as a member of the Executive Council, and as a vice president.

Fraternally submitted,  
ROBERT S. ASH

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## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT HARRY C. GRADY FOR DISTRICT No. 10

Oakland, July 9.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

The year that has passed since the last convention has been a busy one for labor in Alameda county. Few problems have been easy ones, but all have been met, as they will be in the future, by the combined strength of the AFL unions in the East Bay.

### Employment Conditions

Unemployment in Alameda county increased from 11,800 in June of 1951 to 15,000 in June of 1952. The current nu-

merical surplus of labor in all of the San Francisco Bay Area is expected to continue through the summer months, especially among sales, services, maritime, and factory workers. Skilled maintenance and production craftsmen in machine shop occupations are, however, in short supply.

Many defense contracts have been completed while new ones have not yet been awarded. Industries producing consumer goods increased payrolls slightly as materials under control were made available in larger quantities.

Retail trade has shown a slow but steady rise and should increase more rapidly as fall sales are scheduled. Hotels experienced a seasonal gain in June while

local government payrolls were increased as hiring progressed for parks and recreation centers.

Activity in the construction field is still very encouraging, and as of the time of the writing of this report, there appeared to be a shortage of carpenters and other building trades craftsmen.

Much of the wage earner prosperity for Alameda county may depend upon the success of AFL and local community and business leaders in obtaining new shipbuilding construction work for San Francisco Bay. The Pacific Coast Committee for Shipbuilding for National Defense is making all possible efforts to have the building of a second super carrier assigned to this area rather than to an east coast shipyard.

#### Construction Activity

As of June, 1952, the number of building permits in Alameda county jumped to 2,338 from 1,279 in May, and the valuation tripled.

Also, in Alameda county, permits for 960 dwelling units were issued, bringing the total of such units to 3,230 for the first six months of the year. Employment in primary and fabricated metals, however, fell off because of work stoppages and a decline in orders.

#### Carpenters

The past year has found the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America compelled to direct a lengthy strike in order to achieve decent wages and working conditions, not only in the four Bay Area counties, but also in forty-two northern counties of California. In the four Bay Area counties of San Francisco, Marin, Alameda, and San Mateo, the Carpenters Union was forced to conduct a nine-week strike to achieve its goals. The adamant attitude of the employer forces required that the Carpenters take economic action.

At the conclusion of this 9-week strike, the Bay Area Carpenters signed a contract which brought the following benefits:

1. A 15-cent hourly increase, retroactive to May 1, 1952.
2. A 7½-cent hourly welfare payment for each union member, effective March 1, 1953. A joint committee composed of

equal members of union and employer representatives is scheduled to work out the details of this plan.

Carpenters in the forty-two northern counties of the state won their victory when the Associated General Contractors came to terms with the 42-county committee of the union following a strike of five weeks. Terms of the settlement are as follows:

1. A 15-cent hourly increase, retroactive to May 12, 1952.

2. A 7½-cent hourly welfare payment for each union member, effective March 1, 1953. A joint committee composed of equal members of union and employer representatives is scheduled to work out the details of this plan.

3. An additional increase of 6 cents an hour, making the increase 21 cents in all, will bring carpenters in the 42 counties up to the Bay Area wage level and will become effective with the first payroll period beginning in the week of February 23, 1953.

#### Apprenticeship Training

The annual mass graduation of apprentices was held on the evening of May 28, 1952, in the Oakland Civic Auditorium.

Three hundred and fifty new journeymen were given apprentice graduation certificates in the ceremony which was presided over by your vice president.

Labor speaker for the evening was John F. Henning, Research Director of the California State Federation of Labor. Brother Henning traced the history of apprenticeship development in the United States and portrayed apprenticeship training as an ideal means of achieving legitimate industrial peace.

Archie Mooney, Chief of the State Division of Apprenticeship, also addressed the graduates.

In closing, I want to mention the high level of cooperation and union loyalty that has characterized all labor activity in this district during the past year, and to thank all those who helped to achieve this. I also wish to thank my fellow members of the Executive Council and the President and the Secretary for their friendly assistance at all times.

Fraternally submitted,  
HARRY C. GRADY

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT HOWARD REED FOR DISTRICT No. 11 (Contra Costa County)

Martinez, June 27.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

During the past twelve months the Contra Costa county labor movement has experienced some interesting and significant developments. We have been successful in negotiating wage increases and health and welfare benefit plans without actually resorting to strike or workers suffering loss of work.

In the construction industry, an increase of 15 cents per hour has been successfully negotiated with the employer groups, and a plan for health and welfare to become effective February 1, 1953, has been concluded.

### Employment

Working conditions are satisfactory and there are no construction workers idle. When all the proposed projects get under way, there may be a shortage of skilled workers in this district. Contra Costa county is becoming the east bay's largest industrial center, and the outlook for unemployment in the near future is slim. Housing projects are continually under way to house workers employed in the plants and factories within the area.

### Building Trades and T-H Act

The long campaign of the AFL Building Trades Department to correct inequities imposed on construction crafts jumped ahead these past few months when the U.S. Senate unanimously approved amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act permitting unions and employers to execute collective bargaining contracts prior to the hiring of employees; also to make labor agreements which provide for the union shop clause, such agreements to be allowed despite other provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act or any other federal, state or territorial law, and to expedite elections to be provided in which employees covered by the type of contract permitted under the bill could choose another bargaining representative. Since the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act, the National Labor Relations Board has not conducted representation elections in the building construction industry because of the intermittent and transitory conditions of construction work. Unfortunately, these amendments were still in the

House Committee on Education and Labor when Congress adjourned.

### November Election

Contra Costa County Labor's League for Political Education is looking forward to the elections in November. It is important that labor prepare for the national elections when reactionary forces will be financed and active as never before to crush liberal candidates proposed by the working people. The best answer to a challenge of this kind is a constant hammering to get our people registered, and then to see that they go to the polls on election day.

### Hospital Workers

Among the organizations affiliated with the Central Labor Council, progress in the activities of the Allied Hospital Workers is reported. The request of the union from the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors for a one-step (4.7%) overall increase was granted for building maintenance men, senior clinical laboratory technicians, chief operating engineers, assistants, chefs, cooks and bakers. They were also successful in changing the classification of male institution worker to porter along with a one-step increase.

In the early part of 1952, the hospital employees also obtained a \$10.00 monthly differential for all personnel of chest and contagious wards. This was accomplished after three years of concentrated effort. The secretary of the Allied Hospital Employees is on the nursing advisory committee of the Contra Costa County Junior College, which is active in sponsoring the first class of vocational nurses trained jointly by the junior college and the Contra Costa County Hospital.

### Bartenders and Culinary Workers

The Bartenders and Culinary Workers concluded negotiations in the month of May for an increase of 40 cents per day on all contract classifications; this being allowable under wage stabilization. The membership is covered with a group life insurance benefit of \$1,000 for each member, and \$500 for the wife or husband and \$250 for each dependent child under the age of 18 and unmarried. Members are all steadily employed and the organization is progressing continually.

**Members, Be Active!**

One thing I would like to point out before concluding my report, and that is the need for more of our members to taken an interest in the active functions of their local unions. The negligence of our members in attending meetings becomes apparent when they are all employed; they seem to think that as long as they are working there is no need to attend meetings.

Too many members do not understand what their union stands for, nor what it can do for them or what they can do for their union. There are altogether too many members working on jobs who do not make sure that the person working beside them has a paid-up union card. It is when a union man works side-by-side with a non-union man that conditions start

breaking down. It is impossible for the representatives to check all jobs in their territory, and it is the responsibility of each union man and woman to investigate their co-worker's union status, and notify their officers if they find anything wrong.

I thank the officers and members of all the local unions and of both the councils for their cooperation, and hope they will continue their cooperation in the future.

I also thank the officers of the State Federation of Labor for their assistance during the past twelve months, and wish to express my appreciation for the privilege of again serving as a vice president of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,  
HOWARD REED

## **REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT LOWELL NELSON FOR DISTRICT No. 12 (Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties)**

Vallejo, July 3.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

The American Federation of Labor has made a steady advance in organizational work and improved conditions for its membership in District Number 12 during the past year.

**PG&E Workers**

One of the outstanding changes insofar as the four-county district is concerned was the decision of the Pacific Gas and Electric Workers to certify the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as their bargaining agent over the CIO. Fifteen thousand workers were involved, including this district.

**Strikes**

The Carpenters' strike in this area was carried out in a militant manner with the support of other construction crafts. The winning of this strike against stubborn resistance was a healthy sign that cooperation among unions can bring about the necessary morale to gain conditions which our members are entitled to receive.

The Greyhound Bus strike found unions ready to lend a helping hand by placing striking drivers in employment and assisting financially.

**Employment**

Employment during the past year has been good except for the extreme wet

weather season, and a continued high demand for workers will be the future program.

**Bay Crossings**

I made several appearances before State Senate and Assembly and Congressional committees looking into problems of development in the San Francisco Bay area. Several councils in this district have taken positions on Bay crossings and future planning to include the nine Bay Area counties.

**Rent Control**

Solano is the only county where rent control remains effective. This county has been designated a critical defense area for housing, and labor has had a front position from the beginning.

**Marin County**

A smooth operating labor movement with leadership that is gaining in experience, together with some new personalities, has accelerated AF of L activity in this area. All building trades crafts have bettered their contracts. The Teamsters have notably improved contracts in lumber yards and the feed and warehouse industry, and are in the process of consolidating in other craft lines.

The Retail Clerks' gains in grocery stores have been good, and the results of last year's successful department store strike are showing up in new understandings for shorter hours and a five-day week



in some of the more militant anti-union stores.

The Painters have completed paying for their building, which houses many other union offices including the councils. This was accomplished in a very short time, the building having been built and occupied in 1949.

An outstanding gesture and accomplishment was the construction of the home in this county for a returned Korean veteran, who had a family to support but no feet. This was done through the donated help of unions and some employers. The veteran's former trade of carpentry is lost to him, but he has a home built for his special needs.

The work load has been good in the construction industry and other crafts have benefited thereby. The Bartenders and Culinary Workers have definitely improved their conditions and wages.

The councils and unions in Marin are taking part in community activities which has reflected in better public and press relations.

#### **Sonoma County (Santa Rosa Area)**

Definite gains have been obtained by many crafts in spite of resistance encountered. Many unions have jurisdiction in Mendocino county, and results in that county speak well for their determination to work together.

The Butchers came through a long siege of picketing shops to win complete and final victory.

The Teamsters are very active in organizing and signing up union contracts, for example, the creamery industry.

The Bartenders and Culinary Workers have a large amount of seasonal work in this resort area, but better contract conditions have been obtained.

The Machinists are making good headway and have won several NLRB elections. Their membership is on the increase.

The Retail Clerks are happy over the consent representation election at one of the largest department stores in Santa Rosa. This is considered a big victory and gives the union a start in the department store field.

Construction work has been good, and in addition to wage gains, many crafts have negotiated welfare plans. Union organization activity has included Laundry and Dry Cleaners and Linoleum Layers.

#### **Sonoma County (Petaluma Area)**

This county is the heart of the chicken and egg industry with grain mills and feed elevators a companion industry, and all

AFL of L crafts handling this work report steady improvement. The Petaluma Central Labor Council is doing a fine job in public relations. Labor here has long recognized the need for a community hospital, and in placing this project before the voters earned greater respect even in a narrow defeat. They are not discouraged.

#### **Napa County**

The employees of the State Hospital at Imola have reorganized and now have a going union at this large state institution. The expansion program at the Imola Hospital and the Veterans' Home at Yountville, plus home building, has helped keep construction workers steadily employed. The resistance to union organization in parts of this county is ever present because of religious sects and their beliefs, so to an expanding AF of L labor movement there is never a dull moment.

#### **Solano County**

This county is continuing the fast pace of growth and the AF of L is keeping up with the trend.

Expansion of large defense installations has stimulated FHA and private home construction from one end of the county to the other. This year will see completion of Highway No. 40 through Solano county as a four-lane highway.

Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Travis Airbase and Benicia Arsenal all have construction programs up in the millions of dollars, and the outlook is for an additional expansion of facilities. Most of the construction unions have doubled in membership since my last report. Some have even exceeded the above figure. Building tradesmen are in short supply as this is written. All construction unions have made excellent gains for their membership in this county.

The Retail Clerks have received national recognition from their International for fine accomplishments in organization and contract gains. A good-neighbor policy program was undertaken with the cooperation of the Employer Retail Trades Bureau. This has not only proven a fine stimulant for business, but has resulted in better labor relations in the industry.

The Electricians also received national recognition by their International Journal for public relations work in this area.

The labor councils and unions in Solano county are aggressive in their aims and objectives as trade unionists, and a community relationship has also been developed to a high degree.

Metal Trades unions are active in the

Naval Shipyard, participating in shop committees, and are gathering data to help raise the wage standards in these government and civil service-regulated installations.

Water is this county's great need. Congress has finally granted an appropriation to start construction of Monticello Dam. Labor has contributed its part in getting this project started and will follow through in the future. Bids have been opened for a new state hospital at Vacaville.

#### **Labor's League For Political Education**

Political education work was spotty in this district. More is needed, as was clearly shown in the primary election. All was not lost, however. Some of our greatest friends and supporters in the state Assembly and Senate were returned to Sacramento. Reapportionment has brought new congressional problems. The First Congressional District LLPE was reformed and carried on with Vice President Albin Gruhn as President. The new Fourth Congressional District of Solano and Contra Costa Coun-

ties is shaping up to elect a new congressman.

#### **False Labor Paper Advertising**

I must comment on an activity that has been very prevalent in all the counties in my district from time to time, and that is the phoney advertising racket which, under false pretenses, uses the names of local labor councils and unions to secure advertising in some mythical publication. It seems to me this is a growing practice and should be watched carefully. Any announced policy to the public would do much to counter-balance this type of subterfuge.

In closing this report, I express my thanks to the officers and staff of the California State Federation of Labor for their counsel and assistance in this past year. To my fellow Executive Council members, my appreciation for your interest in my district. I am proud to have served the California State Federation with you.

Fraternally submitted,  
LOWELL NELSON.

### **REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT HARRY FINKS FOR DISTRICT No. 13 (Sacramento and Northern Counties)**

Sacramento, July 11.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

The impetus behind the organizational movement which got under way in this district a few years ago continues unabated. Union-consciousness is spreading and growing stronger throughout an area once dominated by agriculture and the anti-labor policies of the Associated Farmers. Certain firms, which unwillingly accepted the necessity of union recognition when company unionism could no longer resist the demand of workers for bona fide unionism, have not only learned to "get along" with the unions, but are actually coming to realize and appreciate the benefits the unions bring to the industries involved, in terms of stability of employment and the sane, democratic way of settling grievances and differences by negotiation between union representatives and the employers.

#### **Community Activity**

Members of unions, accustomed to accomplishing things in an organized way,

have made many communities acquainted with the organized labor movement in a very fine way as a result of their participation in community affairs. This is especially notable in localities where central labor bodies have been established.

The Marysville Central Labor Council, which was reorganized two years ago, and the Central Labor Council of Placer, Nevada and El Dorado counties, with headquarters in Roseville, established last year, have both accomplished a great deal along these lines, in addition to providing a focal point for the union activity of their affiliated locals.

Numerous community projects have been sponsored by the Sacramento Central Labor Council, of which I have the honor of being president. The outstanding contribution of this council was the planning and carrying through of a successful drive to raise funds to aid deaf children in the area.

#### **Budget and Extraordinary Sessions of Legislature**

The 1952 Budget and First Extraordinary Sessions of the California legislature ran concurrently throughout March, ad-

journing early in April. During this period I served as legislative assistant to Secretary Haggerty, and kept the Federation office supplied with complete files of bills, amendments, journals and histories from both sessions.

Despite the fact that the extraordinary session was comparatively brief and confined to relatively few matters, the Federation's legislative representative was kept extremely busy, as there were several extremely bad measures under consideration. These, fortunately, were defeated, while legislation acceptable, in the main, to labor, was passed. A detailed report on these 1952 legislative sessions will, I know, be found in the Secretary's report to this convention.

### Political Activity

Since the inception of the Labor League for Political Education in California, we have worked hard to coordinate the political activities of all the groups in this and adjacent districts. The goal has been to link the great interior valleys, from Bakersfield to the Oregon line, in coordinated political action in support of candidates and ballot measures endorsed by the state LLPE. The groundwork has now been laid for the realization of this aim, and consistent hard plugging will see it through.

Because of my interest in developing this unity of action, I was very gratified when Secretary Haggerty requested me to tour the entire area during the month preceding the June primary elections, visit councils and local unions, and present the slate of candidates endorsed by the California LLPE pre-primary convention held in San Francisco on April 7, 1952.

On this mission I visited and spoke at meetings of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Central Labor Council of Alameda County in Oakland, the State Coun-

cil of Retail Clerks, various district councils of the Theatrical Employees, and met with many groups of building trades leaders. Councils and local unions were visited and addressed in the following cities and towns: Oakland, San Francisco, San Mateo, San Jose, Salinas, Stockton, Modesto, Fresno, Visalia, Tulare, San Rafael, Vallejo, Napa, Roseville, Yolo, Marysville, Placerville, Oroville, Chico, Redding.

One point is worthy of special mention in connection with this wide swing through a large portion of northern California, and that is the need to have our political message and information delivered at the grass-roots level. Everywhere, the rank and file members of unions showed great interest and eagerness to assist in the local campaign activities. It is my belief that if greater emphasis is placed in the future on the activation of these local union members, the California LLPE programs and slates will be unbeatable.

### J. L. R. Marsh

As this report is about to go to press, word has just come of the death, on July 21, of Brother J. L. R. Marsh, secretary-treasurer and business manager of the Sacramento Labor Council for the last 31 years. This is an unthinkable loss to labor in this area. Brother Marsh, with his years-long experience and wisdom, will be greatly missed.

In closing, I would like to say that I am grateful for the opportunity to have served as the vice president of District No. 13, and to express my appreciation to my fellow members on the Executive Council, to President Pitts, and to Secretary Haggerty, for the assistance and advice they have so generously given me at all times.

Fraternally submitted,  
HARRY FINKS

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT ALBIN J. GRUHN FOR DISTRICT No. 14 (Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Tehama, Mendocino and Lake Counties)

Eureka, June 25.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

In submitting this annual report to the fiftieth convention of our State Federation of Labor, I am pleased to say that the word fiftieth has considerable significance in the Fourteenth District this year. Nineteen fifty-two is the Golden Anniversary of the Central Labor Council of Humboldt County. The original Central Labor Union char-

ter was issued on August 14, 1902, with the following unions as charter affiliates: Retail Clerks' International Protective Association Local No. 541, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local No. 1040, Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association Local No. 169, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America Local No. 396, and Eureka Typographical Union No. 207. Joseph Roberts served as the first president and Thomas E. McGeorge served as the first secretary of the Council.

By reading the minutes of the Central Labor Union in the early days of its existence, one can fully appreciate the trials and tribulations that beset the pioneers of the AFL trade union movement of this district. They were faced with problems and opposition that seemed insurmountable, yet they carried on. Perseverance and a staunch faith in the principles for which they struggled was a characteristic of these pioneers. In this year of 1952 let us pray that we may continue to have pioneers with these characteristics so that an even greater heritage may be bestowed upon the AFL membership of this district fifty years hence.

#### **Humboldt Central Labor Council**

As mentioned in the opening paragraph of this report, the Central Labor Council of Humboldt county is celebrating its Golden Anniversary this year. Plans are now being completed to combine the Golden Anniversary celebration with the traditional Labor Day celebration that is held in Eureka each year. The Redwood Empire Labor Journal is now preparing the special Golden Anniversary Edition which will have a wealth of historical information on the Council and local AFL unions. From a virtual street corner operation to a full-time office in the Eureka Labor Temple is an indication of the progress of the Central Labor Council in recent years. It is indeed the hub of the AFL movement in Humboldt county. Jim Cottrell is the new president of the Council. He fills the unexpired term of Fred Arfstein.

#### **Humboldt Building Trades Council**

The year 1952 should go down in history as one of the important years of the Humboldt Building Trades Council and its affiliated unions. The strike of the Carpenters against the Associated General Contractors and the settlement of this dispute with a 21 cents per hour increase, plus an employer contribution of 7½ cents per hour to an employee health and welfare plan was significant. The Laborers, Engineers and Teamsters were also successful in negotiating a 15 cents per hour wage increase and 7½ cents welfare plan for their membership. Painters No. 1034 negotiated a 15 cents per hour increase with the local Painting and Decorating Contractors Association. Electricians No. 482 negotiated a 25 cents per hour increase. Plumbers negotiated a 12½ cents per hour increase. All of the aforementioned increases were subject to the approval of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission.

The only change among the representatives of the local unions is Howard Lowe who represents Painters No. 1034.

The employment picture looks very good for the building trades unions during the next two years. Among the projects underway or about to get underway are the 100-unit Eureka low rent housing project, the new million and a half dollar St. Joseph Hospital; the ten million dollar PG&E steam plant, several new schools, and considerable highway work, including the completion of the Burns freeway between Eureka and Arcata.

#### **Redwood District Council**

The Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers has undergone a considerable amount of reorganization since my last report. The jurisdictional area of the council has been reduced to Humboldt and Del Norte counties. It is hoped that this action will make it possible for the council to give more effective support and assistance to affiliated unions and the organizational program of this northernmost coastal area of California.

During the past year several affiliated locals have combined their resources to establish a fulltime business representative. The purpose of this action was to make the small locals self-sufficient and thus enable the District Council representatives to have more time to concentrate on organizing the unorganized workers in the lumber and plywood industry.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' recent assignment of General Representative Clarence Briggs to this area is another indication of the international unions' vital interest in the organizational program, which is necessary in the vastly expanding lumber and plywood industry of this area.

A wage increase of 12½ cents per hour was recently obtained by Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2592 in their negotiations with the Hammond Lumber Company and Simpson Lumber Company. Negotiations are now underway with the Northern California Lumber Operators' Association and several independent operators. A 12½ cent package increase is being asked by the local unions.

George Faville is the new president of the District Council. William "Bill" Abbey is the Council's secretary.

#### **Mendocino Central Labor Council**

The Mendocino Central Labor Council and its affiliated unions were given a big boost during the past year when Pulp and

Sulphite Workers No. 723 voted affiliation. Local 723, with a membership of approximately 500 members at the Masonite Corporation plant, Ukiah, is one of the keystone units of Mendocino county's purchasing power. It is equally interesting to know that Local 723 stopped the IWA-CIO cold in their all-out effort to win an NLRB election at this important industrial operation.

Notable among its community activities was the Council's leadership in exposing the deplorable conditions at the Mendocino county hospital and its lack of facilities to care for tubercular patients. The Council has joined with other organizations in a campaign to bring about the construction of a modern fireproof hospital with a separate tubercular unit.

Jay Corner of Painters No. 1608 is the Council's president. Ed Lucas of Electrical Workers No. 551 is secretary.

### Political Action

Early this year the Northern California AFL Political League changed its name to the Humboldt County Labor League for Political Education. This action was taken so as to avoid confusion as new local leagues are organized in this northern district. The new name also jibes with that of the state and national leagues. The Humboldt County LLPE endorsements did not fare well at the June 3 primary election. Although some of the results were not unexpected, everyone agrees that there is much work yet to be done on the education and registration phase of future campaigns. It must be remembered that the League does not endorse only those candidates who are sure winners. Endorsements are made on the basis of the candidates' qualifications and attitude on matters of vital interest to the workers and their families. AFL political action is also being encouraged in Mendocino county by the Central Labor Council. The Council has called meetings for the purpose of forming an active Mendocino County LLPE.

### Local Union Activities

Barbers No. 431 is continuing to enjoy a five-day week with Sunday and Monday off. Hair cuts are \$1.50. All shops in this area are operating under the aforementioned conditions.

Bakers No. 195 has been successful in negotiating a five-day, thirty-seven and one-half hour work week for the wholesale bakers. The agreement provides for Saturday and Tuesday as no work days. A health and welfare plan patterned after the San Francisco plan was also negotiat-

ed. The retail bakers' negotiations have become deadlocked on the five-day forty-hour week issue. International Vice President Dan Conway gave valuable assistance to the local in the wholesale negotiations. The local is now looking forward to a visit by International President William Schnitzler.

Bartenders No. 318 was successful in obtaining the allowable increase in its last negotiations; however, the local is once again involved in negotiations through the joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders. Negotiations have become deadlocked due to employers' refusal to negotiate an agreement with the joint board. International Vice President C. T. McDonough has been assisting the joint board with its problems.

Butchers No. 445 was successful in having its negotiated health and welfare plan go into effect in the early part of this year after receiving approval from the Wage Stabilization Board. This plan covers the meat cutters division. Allowable wage increases under the WSB have also been negotiated for the packing house workers, egg workers and fish workers divisions.

Cooks and Waiters No. 220 reached an agreement with the Eureka Inn after several weeks of picketing. They were assisted by the Bartenders No. 318, who were also involved in this dispute. The dispute with the Eureka Inn was an outgrowth of the 1951 negotiations in which Local 220 received an increase up to the allowable 10 per cent plus other contract improvements. At the present time Local 220 is also involved in the negotiations being carried on by the joint board. Early this year the local celebrated its Golden Anniversary.

Hospital Workers No. 327 were hosts to the regional conference of the California State Council of Building Service Employees and Western States Conference of the Building Service Employees held in Eureka during September of 1951. International President William L. McFetridge attended the sessions.

Laundry Workers No. 156 is now awaiting the results of the statewide negotiations with the Mission Linen Supply Company. The Mission Linen Supply Company, a chain organization, purchased the Humboldt Laundry during the past year. Negotiations with the New Troy and Arcata Laundries are expected to get underway in the near future. The union is asking for a five-day, forty-hour week, allowable wage increases, and the international union's health and welfare plan.

Firefighters No. 652 and Municipal Employees No. 54, representing employees of the city of Eureka, have obtained a flat

\$10.00 per month increase for their respective memberships.

Retail Clerks No. 541 negotiated a \$4.00 per week increase for its membership in the Food and Liquor Store Division. The weekly rate for experienced clerks is \$79.00 for 48 hours. The Food and Liquor Store Division Committee is now working on proposed changes for this year's negotiations. The five-day, forty-hour week and welfare plan is under consideration. The Bakery Clerks received increases up to the allowable 10 percent and are now in negotiations for a five-day, forty-hour week. The Mercantile Division is now awaiting the results of negotiations which are to get underway in the near future with the Federal Stores.

The Printing Pressmen and Typographical Unions have stepped up their campaign to increase the demand for the Allied label. Both unions have obtained wage increases up to the allowable amount under the wage stabilization policy.

Teamsters No. 684 has placed a fulltime organizer on its payroll for the primary purpose of organizing the log haulers in this area. The local has been assisted by Representative Jim Haggin of the Western Conference of Teamsters, Log-Hauling Division. Negotiations with the employers in the various divisions of the local have resulted in increases up to the allowable percentage under wage stabilization. The Bakery Wagon Drivers obtained a five-day week with no deliveries on Sunday and Wednesday. International Representative Wendell Phillips assisted the local in the bakery negotiations. Local 684 has been highly commended by the state highway patrol and other organizations interested in highway safety. The commendation came as a result of the local's action in placing a safety car on the road. This panel truck is fully equipped to meet emergencies that may develop on the highways. It is also a valuable asset to the local civilian defense unit. The local has also sponsored another very successful rodeo.

Carpenters No. 1040 is also celebrating its Golden Anniversary this year. A banquet was held in March of this year to honor the old-time members of the local union in connection with the celebration. William P. Kelly, executive board member of the California State Council of Carpenters, was guest speaker at this event.

Textile Workers No. 126 has completed negotiations and signed an agreement with the Eureka Woolen Company.

Musicians No. 333 played host to the 14th annual Far Western Conference of Musicians on February 23 and 24 of this

year. Local 333 has their jurisdiction very well organized in this area. The local is also building up good public relations through its cooperation with Humboldt State College and the local schools on their music programs.

Machinists No. 540 has recently concluded negotiations for further improvements in its working agreement with the motor car dealers and the independent operators. Their new journeyman rate for auto mechanics is \$2.13 per hour. Approval of this new rate is being awaited from the WSB. Much of the success of Local 540 in its negotiations can be attributed to Business Representative Harry Hansen.

### **Del Norte County**

Although there is no central labor council or building trades council in Del Norte county, efforts are now being made to coordinate the activities of all local AFL unions having membership in that area. This move is being spearheaded by Carpenters No. 2445.

Local 2445 took a definite step forward in the Del Norte area when it built its own Labor Temple in Crescent City. Jim Blue is a representative of this progressive local union.

During the past year International Vice President C. T. McDonough installed a charter for the Hotel and Restaurant and Bartenders Local No. 872 with headquarters in Crescent City. The organization is now engaged in an organizational campaign throughout the Del Norte area.

Other locals that have active membership in the Del Norte area are the Butchers No. 445, Electricians No. 482, Teamsters No. 684, Plumbers No. 471, Engineers No. 3 and Laborers No. 181.

### **Labor Day Celebration**

Charles C. Hughes, AFL organizer from Seattle, Washington, was the guest speaker at the annual Labor Day celebration held in Eureka. He gave a very interesting and informative talk to the several thousand members and friends of organized labor who were in attendance at the barbecue and picnic at Sequoia Park.

Butchers No. 445 won the trophy for the best decorated float in the annual Labor Day parade. Laborers No. 181 took the second award and Retail Clerks No. 541 placed third. Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808 of Arcata once again took top honors with the largest single marching unit in the parade. Approximately eight hundred of their members were in the line of march.

### Apprenticeship Program

Twenty-nine apprentices received their journeymen's certificates at a graduation exercise sponsored by the Humboldt County Vocational and Apprenticeship Training Council. Archie Mooney, chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, gave an outstanding address on this occasion. It will be of interest to his many friends to know that Archie returned to this area last month to be the guest speaker at his alma mater, the Arcata High School, having graduated from this school fifty years ago. Organized labor of this district is proud to be able to claim Archie Mooney as one of its own.

### General Hospital Building Fund

Very little progress has been made in developing plans for the renewal of a General Hospital fund drive. Conditions beyond the control of the hospital committee with respect to federal and state assistance has made it necessary to review all aspects of the building fund campaign.

### Health and Medical Plans

The joint committee consisting of representatives of the Humboldt County Medical Association, Insurance and Health Plans, and organized labor are continuing to meet quarterly for the purpose of discussing problems connected with the administration, services and costs of medical and health plans in effect in this area. A number of abuses have been brought to the attention of the committee and definite steps were taken to correct them.

### Women's Auxiliaries

The Women's Auxiliaries that have been organized in this area are still in need of greater support on the part of the local unions. One thing that can be said without equivocation is the fact that the auxiliaries are always ready and willing to lend a helping hand in the various functions conducted by the local labor movement. The auxiliaries now functioning in this area are the Machinists Auxiliary No. 540, Carpenters Auxiliary No. 1040, Loggers Auxiliary No. 3006 and Teamsters Auxiliary No. 684.

In looking back over the past year one cannot help but see the continued and steady progress that has been made by the labor movement in all parts of this district. Perseverance must continue to be our motto in the years ahead.

In concluding my report, I wish to thank again the officers and members of the AFL unions and councils in the Fourteenth District who have cooperated with me during the past year. I also wish to thank Secretary C. J. Haggerty and his staff for the cooperation and assistance that they have extended to me at all times. It has been a pleasure to work with the president and vice presidents of this Federation on the many serious problems that have confronted us during the past year. I deem it an honor and a privilege to have again had the opportunity to serve as vice president of District No. 14.

Faternally submitted,  
ALBIN J. GRUHN

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## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT ROY WALKER FOR DISTRICT No. 15 (Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta and Sierra Counties)

Westwood, June 27.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

Organized labor in this district has completed a successful year. The last part of the past year, however, saw a decline in the number of jobs and business as a whole mainly because it is an election year with all big business showing political reaction.

### Lumber Industry

The lumber industry in this area has just completed negotiations on a 12½-cent wage package for all people represented by the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, which requires Wage Stabilization Board approval. In April 1951, much

the same type package was negotiated with the employers calling for 15½ cents per hour increase to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, but the Wage Stabilization Board took until August 10, 1951 to approve the 12½ cents. We are at this writing submitting a petition to the Wage Stabilization Board, with a hope of having the entire 12½ cents approved.

In the organizational field we have been successful in organizing many new plants. Organization has been very difficult, however, mainly because of propaganda being distributed against unions in the recent past.

The most rapid growth in the lumber industry continues to be in Shasta county where new operations are springing up all

of the time, the most unique of these being the Novaply plant in Anderson, a Division of the U.S. Plywood Corporation, which is manufacturing a new type of decorative panel, exclusively from wastewood. This is the first plant of this type in the United States. This product is on the market, and is being adapted to many unforeseen uses. It was made possible through extensive research to utilize the greater percent of forest waste. There are still, however, many plants in northern California which are still unorganized, and efforts are being made by the Northern California District Council and representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to organize the entire lumber industry in this district.

#### **Teamsters**

The Teamsters have successfully negotiated wage increases for long-line, distributor and delivery drivers calling for substantial increases. They are continuing their road checks to see that all drivers on the highway carry union books. This has proven very effective in organizing. Many of the lumber truck drivers are still unorganized, however, and a concerted effort is being made on the part of the Teamsters' representatives to bring this group into the union.

#### **Building Trades**

The Carpenters were not so fortunate, and had to strike against the AGC to bring about desired wage increases. The strike was settled the first part of June, with many big jobs under construction and a shortage of skilled help apparent. Other unions in the building trades have been successful in negotiating wage and contract benefits, but are suffering some, due to shortage of skilled help and essential materials.

#### **Culinary Crafts**

Definite progress has been made by the Culinary Crafts, and they have been successful in gaining new contracts or renewing old contracts, calling for the amount of wages allowed by the Wage Stabilization Board.

#### **Retail Clerks**

The Retail Clerks have just recently signed new agreements with substantial

wage increases. At present they are conducting an extensive organizing program in Lassen, Plumas and Tehama counties.

#### **Barbers**

The Barbers and Beauticians have secured permission from the OPS to increase the price of service, and have also extended better wages and conditions to the barbers and beauticians working at the industry.

#### **Butchers**

Butchers and meat cutters in this district are probably the best organized craft in relation to the number of shops displaying the union card. Like other crafts, the union has been able to keep organized and has gained substantial wage increases, as allowed under the Wage Stabilization Board regulations.

#### **Central Labor Council**

The Tri-County Central Labor Council, covering Lassen, Plumas and Sierra counties, has been practically inactive for the past year. Efforts are being made, however, to revive and stimulate this organization to the point where it will become effective. The Redding Central Labor Council is a very effective organization, and has done a good job in coordinating the efforts of the various crafts in Shasta county.

I sincerely urge all local unions to affiliate with central labor bodies, send delegates to their meetings, and to cooperate with these bodies. This is very essential to make a central labor council function properly. We have started a job; now we must finish it regardless of the obstacles we face.

In closing my report I would like to state that it has been a privilege and honor to serve as vice president of District No. 15. I have enjoyed immensely working with the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor. I also wish to thank all of the local unions and their officers, and the officers of the California State Federation of Labor for their splendid cooperation and support in the past year.

Fraternally submitted,  
ROY WALKER

### **REPORT OF DELEGATE**

#### **To the Seventieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor**

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

The seventieth annual convention of the

American Federation of Labor met in San Francisco, September 17-26, 1951. Present were more than 600 delegates representing 95 national and international unions,



4 departments, 36 state federations of labor, 129 central labor bodies, and 41 local and federal labor unions. These delegates were spokesmen of an official AFL membership of 7,846,245, although 9 million is a more realistic though unofficial figure.

All officers of the Federation were re-elected, President Green for the twenty-sixth year since succeeding Samuel Gompers after the latter's death in 1924.

So wide was the range of subjects considered by this convention, that it is impossible to mention more than a few of the most important.

#### **Labor's League for Political Education**

At this convention, the AF of L made political education one of its permanent functions. The funds needed to carry out the year-round political education activities of the League will henceforth be taken over as a direct expense of the AF of L. In order to accomplish this, the per capita tax was raised by 33⅓ percent, from 3 to 4 cents.

A national drive by the LLPE for a minimum voluntary contribution of \$1.00 per member was authorized, to be handled as in the past through the International unions, but the funds will be forwarded directly to the League by the local unions, since the League has taken over all book and record keeping.

Only funds collected through this voluntary donation system may be used in elections to the Congress, U. S. Senate, or presidency. The Taft-Hartley law forbids use of any union dues money in such federal election campaigns.

The convention further urged an immediate start in seeking out candidates worthy of labor's support and capable of winning, and recommended that a clear understanding be reached by local political leaders that labor's support is not to be taken for granted.

Most important of all was the recommendation that registration drives be started immediately. Until the problem of how to get the membership to register and vote is solved, the success of political action by labor is bound to be dubious. This is, without doubt, the greatest single obstacle to be overcome.

A new director of the League, James L. McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, was appointed to fill the vacancy left by the LLPE's first director, Joseph Keenan, when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building Trades Department.

#### **International Relations**

Far too little is known, even within the ranks of labor, of the tremendous work being done by the AF of L in the field of international relations. As a matter of fact, one of the reasons for the increase in the per capita tax, in addition to financing political education, was the need to defray the mounting costs of the AF of L's international relations work.

The reports given to the convention by the AFL's "ambassadors" revealed the amazing extent of activity abroad as well as the great good being accomplished on behalf of workers in other lands. Space permits only a listing of the AFL spokesmen reporting; a reading of the reports themselves in the proceedings of the convention will be rewarding.

Reporting were: Nelson Cruikshank, director of the Labor Division, ECA in Paris; Irving Brown, AFL European representative; Serafino Romualdi, AFL Latin American representative; Henry Rutz, AFL representative in Germany and Austria; George Delaney, AFL representative at the ILO; Charles McGowan, AFL fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Conference, who also reported for his co-delegate, Richard Gray.

In addition, there were speakers on behalf of visiting delegates from Cuba, Great Britain, Canada, Japan, Turkey, Finland, Pakistan, China, Australia, Tunisia, Germany and Belgium.

#### **International Confederation of Free Trade Unions**

An integral part of the AFL's functioning abroad is its participation in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, of which it has been a pioneer builder. Through the AFL's Executive Council, the International Labor Relations Committee, and the Free Trade Union Committee, as well as its representatives abroad, the AFL has been of incalculable assistance to the ICFTU in developing regional organizations, sending missions to different countries, and expanding its activities in all parts of the world.

The report on the latest ICFTU Congress held in Milan, Italy, in July 1951, was heartening in that it showed the firm, sure progress that has been made toward rejection of totalitarianism and the adoption of a strong anti-totalitarian position. Along with this has come the complete realization that the World Federation of Trade Unions, against which the AFL has stood uncompromisingly, merely masks the imperialist aims of Soviet Russia. The

Milan Congress flatly rejected the WFTU "united front" maneuver.

### Labor Unity

One of the most important matters presented to the convention was the report on AFL-CIO unification, and the role of the United Labor Policy Committee. Much-needed clarification of the latter was given, and the confusion engendered, first by the AFL's becoming part of this committee, and second by its withdrawal, was ended.

The AFL entered the ULPC, along with the CIO, the Machinists and the Railway Labor Executives Association, in December, 1950, to work together in seeking greater participation of labor in the government's defense program. By the end of the following August, the AFL determined that the committee had attained its objective, and therefore, since the aim for which it had been formed was accomplished, the AFL withdrew, thus bringing about the dissolution of the committee.

With the distinction made between the ULPC and the formal unity negotiations between the AFL and the CIO, it was possible to examine the progress of those negotiations. These began in the spring of 1950, and genuine progress was being made toward achieving organic unity when the conferences were halted by the CIO. Since then no further meetings have been held.

The policy on labor unity adopted by the convention sums up past negotiations, restates the reasons why organic unity is not only desirable but urgent, and extends once more the hand of welcome to the CIO.

One paragraph from this wholly excellent statement of policy will be quoted here, since it reflects the full acceptance by the AFL of its role on the international scene and its deep conviction that only in this direction lies hope for progress toward its historic goals:

"With our country's assumption of leadership of the democratic world, new and

heavy responsibilities fall upon American labor. These responsibilities and tasks must be fulfilled by labor with the utmost energy and effectiveness. Otherwise, our nation will be unable to fulfill its great mission of leading in the preservation and protection of peace, freedom, and in the promotion of social justice and human well-being. But experience has shown beyond a shadow of doubt that American labor cannot fully meet these new and urgent obligations as long as its ranks are divided."

### CSFL Resolutions

The following resolutions were presented to the AFL convention by your delegate on behalf of the California State Federation of Labor. (These bear the numbers assigned them by the CSFL convention of August 1951):

**Policy Statement 8 (f)** — "Unemployment Disability Insurance."

A resolution based upon Policy Statement 8 (f) was drawn up, as directed by our convention. The AFL convention approved it in principle and referred it to the Committee on Social Security.

**Resolution No. 96** — "Lower Social Security Retirement Age to 55."

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Social Security.

**Resolution No. 138** — "Regulation of Service Industries by Wage Stabilization Board."

This resolution was considered in connection with a special report on wage stabilization which was adopted by the convention.

In closing, I cannot urge our membership too strongly to acquaint themselves with each of our American Federation of Labor conventions. Copies of the proceedings are widely available and they contain much of wisdom, of information, and of faith for us all.

Fraternally submitted,  
C. J. HAGGERTY

## REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER C. J. HAGGERTY

San Francisco, July 15.

To the Fiftieth Convention of the  
California State Federation of  
Labor—Greetings:

With this fiftieth convention, the California State Federation of Labor enters on the second half-century of its energetic existence. Since our founding, our forces have grown tremendously in number. Be-

hind us are the great achievements of fifty years, together with the rich store of experience and wisdom won from our unending efforts on behalf of the workers of California. We can face our second half-century with pride and confidence.

The immediate perspective, however, is not one which will permit us to rest on our laurels. Like all its predecessors, the Federation's fiftieth convention must discuss

serious problems and reach decisions of far-reaching importance. This is a period of "cold" war and United Nations police action, of the building of a strong national defense against the possibility of "hot" war. As Americans and American workers, we are deeply concerned with every phase of these matters. This is also an election year—possibly one of the most crucial in the history of our nation—and again as Americans and American workers we must decide our position on issues and candidates and lay our plans to carry these decisions through to a successful conclusion.

The report which follows on your Secretary's activities during the past year reveals the California State Federation of Labor's ever widening sphere of interests. Our accomplishments attest, as they always have, to the Federation's integrity and high regard for the principles of trade unionism, and of federation itself.

### In Memoriam

Three of the Federation's past presidents and one of its former vice presidents, all of whom served the Federation during especially important periods of its existence, passed away during the last year.

John Davidson, one of the grand old men of California labor, passed away at his home in Vallejo, October 10, 1951, at the age of eighty. Brother Davidson was the second president of the California State Federation of Labor, serving in 1902 and 1903. In 1904 he was the Federation's delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco.

In 1899, as a member of Ship Joiners No. 9, he organized and was a charter member of the Solano County Central Labor Council. He was its first secretary and served Solano labor faithfully and well for many years in that position.

Daniel C. Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor during the period of World War I, from 1916 to 1921, died in San Francisco on March 18, 1952, at the age of seventy.

During his long career in the labor movement, Brother Murphy was at various times president of the Web Pressmen's Union of San Francisco, president of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, and president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

He was a member of the State Senate from 1923 to 1930, representing San Francisco in the upper house of the legislature.

He had also been president of the San Francisco as well as the State Board of

Education, and was sheriff of San Francisco from 1935 until his death.

Adolph W. Hoch, president of the California State Federation of Labor from 1930 to 1934, passed away in Los Angeles on June 10, 1952.

A former representative of the International Association of Machinists, he had been a Federal Conciliation Service Commissioner during the past twelve years. He had also been active for many years in Los Angeles civic life, serving as president of the Los Angeles Board of Public Works and as president of the Civil Service Commission.

George Durand, vice president of the California State Federation of Labor from 1928 to 1934, died in Oakland on June 3, 1952.

A former president of the Oakland Car-men's Union, Division 192, he had retired in 1946 after thirty years as a Key System street car operator in Oakland. From 1926 to 1928 he served as president of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, and at the time of his death was a delegate to the Council. He had also been a member of the State Industrial Welfare Commission.

### 1952 Convention

Following the decision of the Federation's 1951 convention, authorizing the Executive Council to choose the next convention city, the Council at its November meeting, considered invitations from three cities, and received a delegation from the Santa Barbara Convention Bureau: Mr. Ed Abbott, chairman of the Convention Bureau; Mr. James E. Hamilton, manager of the Convention Bureau; Mr. Harold Smith, president of the Santa Barbara Hotel Association, and Sisters Bee Tumber, Loleta Cheney and Margaret Royer and Brother Al Whorley, representing the Santa Barbara Central Labor Council, who presented their invitation to the Council.

After due consideration, the Council decided to accept the invitation of the Santa Barbara Convention Bureau, and voted unanimously to hold its convention in Santa Barbara, August 25-29, 1952.

### Appointments

A number of California AFL men have received federal and state appointments during the past year. Among these were the following:

Daniel V. Flanagan, for some years AFL West Coast Director of Organization, was named Deputy Administrator of the Defense Production Administration last August, to advise and assist on all phases of the defense production program.

In December, Brother Alfred Schneider of the ILGWU in Los Angeles was appointed Assistant to the Deputy Regional Director of Price Stabilization, to be responsible for developing programs and procedures and to handle contact and liaison work with organized consumer groups in connection with the OPS pricing program.

Lloyd Mashburn of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council was appointed State Labor Commissioner by Governor Warren last November to succeed the late John F. Dalton, former president of the California State Federation of Labor, who passed away in May, 1951.

In February, Thomas A. Rotell of the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council and John J. Sheridan of General Truck Drivers No. 315, Contra Costa county, were named by Governor Warren to the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit Commission. Harry Johnson of the Sailors Union of the Pacific was appointed to the San Francisco Bay Area Interim Ports Commission.

Also in February, President Thomas L. Pitts of the State Federation of Labor was appointed by Governor Warren to the board of directors of the State Compensation Insurance Fund to succeed Lloyd Mashburn following the latter's appointment as state labor commissioner.

Not long afterward, Governor Warren appointed Vice President C. T. Lehmann to the Advisory Hospital Council to succeed Lloyd Mashburn.

## I

### ADMINISTRATION

#### 1951 Convention Resolutions

Fifty-one of the resolutions adopted by the Federation's 1951 convention required further action by your Secretary; three were directed to the 1951 AFL convention; fourteen were referred to the Federation's Executive Council, and two to the Executive Council of the California LLPE. The latter were reported on to the pre-primary convention of the LLPE, held in April of this year, and will be found in the Secretary's report to that convention.

The resolutions were well received by those to whom they were sent and evoked a good response. For the most part, they are reported below in chronological order.

#### Resolutions Mailed

##### No. 3—"Safety Laws for Roofing."

Copies were sent to Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Safety, to members

of the Division of Industrial Safety, and to the 14 California firms manufacturing roofing materials. Acknowledgement was made by Mr. Scharrenberg, and by A. C. Blackman, Chief of the Division of Industrial Safety.

##### No. 8—"Oppose Contracting of Textbook and Other State Printing With Private Establishments."

Copies were sent to Governor Warren and to members of the State Board of Equalization. Acknowledgement was made by Governor Warren and Roy E. Simpson, Secretary of the Board of Education.

##### No. 10—"Support National Farm Labor Union."

Copies were sent to Governor Warren, the California State Grange, and the California Farm Research Council, and receipt was acknowledged.

##### No. 11 — "Support AFL CARE Program"; No. 17—"Support United Cerebral Palsy Program."

Copies were sent to all affiliated unions and councils and many reported concurrence by their respective organizations.

##### No. 24—"Close Price Gap Between Producer and Consumer."

A copy was sent to Michael DiSalle, then Director of the Office of Price Stabilization, who replied at length and described the methods used to determine cost and charges attributed to the important levels of distribution of food commodities, in order to explain why there was no necessity for including a survey of prices paid to farmers in the food margin survey being prepared by the Office of Price Stabilization and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

##### No. 26—"Postal Employee Bonds"; No. 27—"Economic Justice for Retired Postal Employees"; No. 29 — "Recognition of Postal Employees' Union"; No. 31—"Revise Federal Civil Service Retirement Act."

Copies were sent to each member of the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees. Receipt was acknowledged by Representative George P. Miller.

##### No. 30—"Leave With Pay for Postal Employees Attending Union Conventions."

A copy was sent to Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, and acknowledged by Joseph J. Lawlor, Assistant Postmaster General.

##### No. 32—"Commending California Congressmen for Aid in Postal Employees' Pay Raise."

Copies were sent to California Representatives and acknowledged by several.

##### No. 45—"Six-hour Day for Teachers."

The Federation will continue to publicize this issue.

**No. 48**—"Support and Participate in Community Chest Campaigns."

Copies were sent to all affiliated unions and councils.

**No. 53**—"Establish Labor Committees on Education."

Copies were sent to all central bodies in California and acknowledged by many.

**No. 55** — "Protest Establishment of Leading Stationary Engineman and Building Trades Foreman in Civil Service."

Copies were sent to the Department of Mental Hygiene and to members of the State Personnel Board. Acknowledgement was made by Dr. Frank F. Tallman, Director of Mental Hygiene, and by John F. Fisher, Executive Officer of the State Personnel Board.

**No. 57** — "Culinary Classification in State Service"; **No. 59**—"State Employees' Right to Counsel and Craft Representation at Hearings and Investigations."

Copies were sent to the State Personnel Board. Subsequently, Mr. Fisher notified your Secretary that these resolutions were brought to the attention of the board at its meeting on September 22, 1951.

**No. 65**—"Forest, Soil and Water Conservation."

Copies of this resolution were sent to: members of the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the House Subcommittee on Public Lands; the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation; the Regional Director for Region 2 of the Bureau of Reclamation; the chief of the U.S. Forest Service; the Secretary of Agriculture; the Director of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior; the Regional Administrator of Region No. 2 of the Bureau of Land Management; the State Department of Natural Resources; members of the State Board of Forestry; members of the State Conservation Commission; members of the California Forest Practices Commission.

The responses to this resolution were too numerous and lengthy to set forth in detail. Acknowledgements were received from Senator Ernest W. McFarland of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Representatives Clair Engle, William Henry Harrison, Norris Poulson and Dr. Fernos-Isern of the House Subcommittee on Public Lands.

Letters from the Secretary of Agriculture, Chief of the Forest Service, Director and Regional Administrator of the Bureau of Land Management, and the Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, as well as from the State Forester

and members of the Forest Practices Committee, expressed their pleasure that the Federation is taking active interest in conservation and offered to do everything possible to work with us in securing a more complete understanding of conservation problems. State Forester DeWitt Nelson requested additional copies of this resolution, which were sent him.

**No. 68**—"Include Students in Hawaii in Annual Scholarship Competition."

A copy was sent to the sponsors of this resolution, the Central Labor Council of Honolulu. Applicants from Hawaii were included in the Federation's 1952 scholarship competition, and this practice will be continued in the future.

The results of this year's competition will be found elsewhere in this report.

**No. 72**—"Weekly News Letter to Publicize Union Label."

Articles on the Union Label have and will continue to appear from time to time in the Weekly News Letter.

**No. 73**—"Teach Courses on Organized Labor in Public Schools."

Copies were sent to all central labor bodies, urging them to act on this matter at the local level. The Central Labor Council of Ventura County reported that it had succeeded in having the first step taken to this end in its jurisdiction. The Superintendent of the Ventura County Schools set a meeting on November 28 for a discussion of the question by all high school principals in the county. At your Secretary's request, the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Los Angeles sent a representative, and Mr. Jack Henning, the Federation's Director of Research, also spoke.

**No. 75**—"Oppose Wire-Tapping."

Copies were sent to the Attorney General of California and to all California district attorneys.

Acknowledgement and comments were made by Attorney General Edmund G. Brown and by the district attorneys of Marin, Madera, Monterey and San Mateo counties.

**No. 76**—"Enforce Anti-Trust Laws to Eliminate Monopoly."

Copies were sent to President Truman, to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, and to all California Congressmen and Senators, and were acknowledged by President Truman's Secretary, Assistant Attorney General H. G. Morrison, and a number of the California Representatives.

(Note: this is the first of 15 resolutions sent in one mailing to the California Congressmen and Senators.)

**No. 77**—"Urging Excess Profits Taxes"; **No. 80**—"Inflation."

Copies were sent to all California Congressmen and Senators.

**No. 84** — "Support Conservation Programs."

Copies were sent to all affiliated unions and councils, the State Conservation Commission, the members of the State Department of Natural Resources, the State Forester, and members of the Board of Forestry and of the State Board of Education.

As in the case of the closely related resolution, **No. 65**, on forest, soil and water conservation, the replies to this resolution were numerous and especially cooperative. As a result of interest shown by our unions and councils and their desire to have speakers on conservation education in California address their meetings, the State Forester made available the Division's field officers—deputy state foresters and rangers — in the various areas throughout the state, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Roy E. Simpson delegated Dr. Jay D. Conner, Associate Superintendent of Public Instruction and Chief of the Division of Instruction, to handle similar requests.

Your Secretary thereupon suggested that these two state agencies coordinate their efforts, and out of this an excellent program has been developed by the Department of Education and the Department of Natural Resources. The program makes available to our unions and councils and other interested groups the services of both federal and state personnel engaged in conservation activities. Requests for information as well as speakers will be handled through the appropriate local offices. In addition, plans have been made for the issuance of a bulletin by the state and federal agencies, listing the major purposes of each agency and the persons to whom requests for speakers should be addressed. The Federation will cooperate in the distribution of these bulletins to our affiliated organizations.

**No. 87**—"Ease Periodical Physical Examination of Drivers."

Copies were sent to members of the Public Utilities Commission. Acknowledgement was received from the Secretary of the Commission, who stated that the resolution was given careful consideration, but that the Board believes that the rule prescribing physical examination of drivers at not less than two-year intervals is necessary to safeguard the lives and health of the public using the highways and the employees driving on the highways.

**No. 83**—"Time and a Half for All Postal Employees Employed on an Hourly Basis."

**No. 89**—"Parking Space for Postal Employees"; **No. 90** — "Overages to Offset

Shortages for Window Clerks"; **No. 91**—"Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions Through Seniority and Written Examinations"; **No. 92**—"Optional Retirement After 25 Years of Service"; **No. 94**—"Collective Bargaining Rights for Federal Employees"; **No. 95**—"Pay Raise for Postal Employees."

Copies of these resolutions were sent to Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, President William Green of the AFL, and to all California Congressmen and Senators, and acknowledged by Assistant Postmaster General Lawlor, President Green and several California Congressmen.

**No. 98**—"Award West Coast Shipyards Fair Share of Navy Work."

Copies were sent to President Truman, Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball, Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, H. N. Wallin, and to California Congressmen and Senators.

Acknowledgements were received from the Secretary to President Truman, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, H. R. Askins, and Chief of the Bureau of Ships, H. N. Wallin. Spokesmen for the Navy expressed belief that the West Coast yards had received a fair share of the work.

As this report goes to press, Secretary of the Navy Kimball has just announced that the Navy intends to have its third supercarrier built at the San Francisco Naval Shipyard at Hunters Point. Congress has not yet appropriated the necessary money, and construction will probably not begin before 1954. In the meantime, work is scheduled to start at Hunters Point next January on the \$60,000,000 reconversion of the carrier Bon Homme Richard.

**No. 99**—"Materials Needed for School Construction."

Copies were sent to California Congressmen and Senators and to the Administrator of the National Production Authority. The NPA Administrator referred the resolution to Assistant Administrator O. A. Knight of the Office of Labor, who assured us that the California situation would receive careful consideration and reported that copies of the resolution had been referred to the interested Claimant Agency for use when the materials were being apportioned and the problems in the California communities could be considered in their true perspective. He also urged our Federation to assist in keeping the In-Plant and Community Facilities Branch of the Office of Labor currently informed of the needs of individual projects as well as the overall program.

**No. 101—"Strengthen Narcotics Laws."**

Copies were sent to California Congressmen and Senators.

**No. 102 — "Adequate Laws to Halt Crime."**

Copies were sent to Governor Warren and California Congressmen and Senators.

**No. 111—"Endorse Activities of Jewish Labor Committee."**

Copies were sent to all affiliated unions and councils, and to the Jewish Labor Committee.

**No. 112—"The City of Hope."**

Copies were sent to all affiliated unions and councils, and to the Director of the City of Hope.

**No. 113—"Fraternal Greetings to Histadrut."**

Copies were sent to Histadrut in Tel-Aviv, Israel, and to the regional office in Los Angeles and acknowledged by both.

**No. 114—"Opposing Reduction in Recreation Commission Budget."**

Copies were sent to members of the California Recreation Commission, and to James S. Dean, Director of the Department of Finance. Subsequently, upon request, copies were also sent to the Legislative Auditor, A. Alan Post, to each member of the Assembly Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees, to the County Supervisors Association of California, the League of California Cities, and the California Congress of Parents and Teachers. Assemblyman Klockseim assured us of his lively interest in recreational facilities.

**No. 116—"Condemn False 'Labor Publications'."**

Copies were sent to all affiliated unions and councils.

**No. 117—"Reaffirm Support of United Nations."**

Copies were sent to President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Warren R. Austin, Permanent Representative of the United States at the Seat of the United Nations, and to Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and were acknowledged by all.

**No. 129—"Housing Program."**

Copies were sent to President William Green of the AFL, the National Production Authority, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal Housing Administrator.

Acknowledgement was received from the Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, from Raymond M. Foley, Housing Administrator, and Assistant Administrator O. A. Knight of the NPA's Office of Labor, the gist of whose reply may be found in the report on **Resolution No. 99**.

**No. 131—"Federation to Assist in Formulating Agreement Between AFL and Free Trade Unions to Mexico."**

Copies were sent to the Arizona, New Mexico and Texas State Federations of Labor, the Confederacion de Obreros y Compadres de Mexico, the Confederacion Proletaria Nacional, and the Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo.

**No. 134—"Policy on Defense Training."**

Copies were sent to Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, W. F. Patterson, Director of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship; Archie Mooney, Chief of the State Division of Apprenticeship Standards; Director of Industrial Relations Paul Scharrenberg, and to California Congressmen and Senators, and were acknowledged by all government agencies and many of the congressional representatives.

**No. 135—"Permanent Disability Payments for Dermatitis."**

Copies were sent to members of the Industrial Accident Commission and to Director of Industrial Relations Paul Scharrenberg, and receipt was acknowledged.

**No. 136—"100% Union Labor Policy."**

This resolution will continue to be publicized as the occasion warrants.

**No. 138—"Regulation of Service Industries by the Wage Stabilization Board."**

Copies were sent to Charles E. Wilson, then Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization; Eric Johnson, then Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency; to all members of the Wage Stabilization Board; and to all AFL international unions whose members work in the service trades. Acknowledgement was made by Harry Weiss, Executive Director, and Frederick H. Bullen, Vice Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board. Mr. Weiss stated that he was referring the resolution to the Board's Office of Economic Policy, as the Board believed that it would be of considerable interest to that office.

**No. 139—"In Memoriam—Floyd M. Billingsley."**

An appropriate scroll embodying the text of this resolution was prepared and presented to Mrs. Billingsley.

**No. 148—"Urge U.C. Extension Division to Display Allied Printing Trades Union Label."**

A copy was sent to Wm. J. Young, manager of the Printing Department of the University of California Press, who forwarded it to Vice President James H. Corley.

**Resolutions Presented To AFL Convention**

**Policy Statement 8 (f)**—"Unemployment Disability Insurance."

A resolution based upon Policy Statement 8 (f) was drawn up, as directed by the convention, and presented to the AFL convention, which approved it in principle and referred it to the AFL Committee on Social Security.

**No. 96**—"Lower Social Security Retirement Age to 55."

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Social Security.

**No. 138**—"Regulation of Service Industries by Wage Stabilization Board."

This resolution was considered in connection with a special report on wage stabilization which was adopted by the convention.

#### **Resolutions Referred To Executive Council**

The following action was taken by the Executive Council on resolutions referred to it by convention action:

**No. 14**—"AFGE Organizer for Southern California."

This resolution asked the Federation to assign an organizer to the American Federation of Government Employees for work throughout southern California.

A committee of five representatives of the AFGE appeared before the Executive Council, and reported that there were 80,000 government employees in the San Pedro-Long Beach-San Diego area (about 40,000 in San Diego alone), and that out of the 80,000 only about 2000 were paying dues into the AFL. They further stated that their dues were only \$1.00, and initiation fee \$1.00, and that although they had tried to raise dues, they had immediately lost members.

The Executive Council referred this matter to your Secretary, who provided assistance, financial and otherwise to the AFGE organizing campaign in the San Diego area, working in close cooperation with AFGE Local No. 1085 and with the international representative.

**No. 15**—"Urging Sponsorship of State Federation of AFL Auxiliaries."

The Executive Council referred this resolution to the Secretary for careful research and study.

Your Secretary wrote to Mrs. Anna P. Kelsey, national president of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, requesting her to come to Santa Barbara during the week of the Federation's 1952 convention, during which time a meeting of the various women's auxiliaries in California would be called for the purpose of establishing an official state organization. Mrs. Kelsey was invited to preside as an impartial chairman and assist in electing officers and getting the new

state-wide auxiliary under way. Upon a favorable reply from Mrs. Kelsey, your Secretary planned to issue a convention call to the secretaries of all the auxiliaries listed in his office.

Before a reply could be received from Mrs. Kelsey, however, your Secretary was informed that the housing situation in Santa Barbara during the Federation's convention period was critical, due to this being the tourist season. Investigation fully confirmed this, and it was necessary to write to Mrs. Kelsey regretfully postponing the proposed convention until conditions were more favorable.

**No. 22**—"Hands Off Feather River."

This resolution asked that the Federation oppose any state plan for constructing portions of the projected Central Valleys water and power development program, unless legislation authorizing state construction expressly provides integration with the overall Bureau of Reclamation project under reclamation law principles; further, that the Federation explain through its publications the objections to such developments as the Feather River project.

The Executive Council referred the subject to your Secretary, recommending that he make a further study of it. Meantime, your Secretary has kept a close watch on developments in this matter.

**No. 23**—"Reestablish Close Ties with Working Farmers and Farm Organizations."

This resolution proposed that the Federation establish a committee for the purpose of building friendly relations with the working farmers of California and the organizations and cooperatives truly reflective of the American farmers' interests, and that efforts be made to have farm representatives address labor bodies throughout the state on a basis of reciprocity, which would allow for labor's program to be explained to farm organizations.

The Executive Council referred the matter to your Secretary who has continued to carry out the long-established policy of the Federation in giving full cooperation and support to these farm representatives and organizations.

**No. 25**—"Grade-Crossing Safety."

This resolution asked the Federation to support a campaign to eliminate grade-crossing accidents, and that it introduce state legislation to provide a formula whereby the railroads would be assisted not less than 10 per cent and not more than 20 per cent for the establishment of under or overpasses at the dangerous crossings throughout the state.



The Executive Council referred the matter to your Secretary for consideration during the coming legislative year. The Federation is a member of the California Safety Council and is thus able to keep fully informed of the facts and the plans proposed to alleviate dangerous conditions.

**No. 41**—"Elimination of Carbon Monoxide Gases from Motor Vehicles."

This resolution asked that your Secretary be instructed to conduct extensive research on the subject of eliminating poisonous carbon monoxide gases emitted by internal combustion motors at ground level, and further that the Federation introduce legislation based on information gained from such research.

Mr. Harold E. Redding of Carpenters Union No. 1622, Hayward, and co-sponsor of the resolution, appeared before the Executive Council, and reported on the dangers and serious results of carbon monoxide gases emitting from motor vehicles. He stated that the last survey by the State Highway Department on the number of motor vehicles in California was made in 1939; since this period the number of vehicles has doubled, which necessitates action for eliminating carbon monoxide gases particularly from the ground level. He requested that this matter be referred to the Board of Health, and hoped that the Executive Council would take it under its own further consideration and persuade the State Board of Health to conduct a survey.

Your Secretary reminded the Executive Council of the convention committee's concurrence with respect to the second Resolved of the resolution: "Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but, in keeping with the statement of policy adopted by your committee noting the absence of a general legislative session until 1953, recommends that this resolution be filed." Your Secretary requested Mr. Redding to send him additional information on the subject.

The Executive Council referred the matter to your Secretary, instructing him to contact the proper government agency to make this survey and to report his findings to the Council.

Subsequently, your Secretary got in touch with Frank Stead, chairman of the State Department of Public Health's Committee on Air Pollution, and from him received the following information:

The problem of air pollution cannot be approached by a study of the separate irritants that pollute the air, because the concentration of one irritant, while not dangerous in itself, may, in combination with other irritants, be a hazard to public

health. For this reason, a study of carbon monoxide alone would be very difficult and inconclusive. A broad approach to the whole problem of air pollution must be taken.

The comprehensive nature of the California Air Pollution Act, which establishes an Air Control District in each county, more or less precludes state action on the problem of air pollution, unless it has reached the absolute critical stage. Study of air pollution by carbon monoxide and other irritants rests, therefore, within the authority of these districts. At present, only the Los Angeles Air Control District has been actively working on the problem.

The Public Health Department is very desirous of seeking the cooperation of such bodies as the California State Federation of Labor, in order to work out a broad approach to the whole matter of air pollution.

After your Secretary had reported on this matter at the July meeting of the Executive Council, the Council decided that no good purpose would be accomplished at this time by legislation, and that the Federation would cooperate fully with the Department of Public Health in its efforts to solve the problem.

**No. 60**—"Reorganization of Nursing Service by Mental Hygiene Department."

This resolution asked that your Secretary be instructed to urge the Department of Mental Hygiene, when establishing new organization in the hospitals, to consult with the California Council of State Employees in order to protect the rights of employees in personnel practices; further, that the Federation should assist and support the California Council of State Employees in such a program.

The Executive Council referred the matter to your Secretary, who is pleased to report that the matter was followed through by consultation with the State Director of Mental Hygiene and the California Council of State Employees. Some adjustments were made, and a working arrangement was established between the department and the union.

**No. 61**—"Support Modesto State Hospital Employees."

This resolution asked that the Federation endorse the action of the Modesto local of the State, County and Municipal Employees in condemning the administration of Dr. Ralph G. Gladen, Superintendent of the Modesto State Hospital, and that your Secretary should call upon the Department of Mental Hygiene to take immediate action to correct the situation.

The Executive Council voted that the resolution be filed, since the situation in

question has already been corrected with the assistance of the Federation.

**No. 63**—"Increase Remuneration of Members of Barbers Board."

This resolution asked that the Federation do everything possible to obtain an increase in the monthly compensation of members of the State Barbers Board, commensurate with that of investigators and other boards and commissions of the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, and in line with the intent of a statute enacted by the 1949 legislature.

Brother Alvin Holt, co-sponsor of this resolution, appeared before the Council and advised that a request has been filed with the State Personnel Board containing all material pertinent thereto.

The Executive Council referred the matter to your Secretary for whatever further action might be necessary. Your Secretary is pleased to report that this increase was subsequently obtained.

**No. 103**—"General Paint Corporation of Los Angeles."

This resolution asked the Executive Council to make proper study and take necessary action against the General Paint Corporation of Los Angeles, which has engaged attorneys to fight Paint Makers No. 1232, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and the Brotherhood of Teamsters for their organizing efforts at the General Paint Corporation plant in Los Angeles.

In view of the fact that prior to the meeting of the Executive Council, the subject matter had been adjusted to the satisfaction of the complaining unions, it was recommended that the resolution be filed.

The Executive Council voted unanimously to concur in the recommendation.

**No. 107**—"Expand Workers' Education."

This resolution proposed that the Federation expand its educational activities in fields which will contribute to the members' understanding and knowledge of the functions of the labor movement, and that this program be put into effect on local union levels through the assistance of the Federation.

Brother Sigmund Arywitz, Director of Public Relations and Education for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, AFL, appeared before the Council in behalf of the sponsors of this resolution. He stressed the need for an adult workers' educational program, as well as a program to include classes in the curricula of our schools. He emphasized that educational facilities were available if we would only take advantage of them.

The Executive Council recommended that the intent and purpose of this resolu-

tion be referred to the incoming Committee on Education for implementation.

The work of the Committee on Education and other phases of the Federation's activity in the field of worker's education is described elsewhere in your Secretary's report.

**No. 126**—"Legislation in Regard to Suits by a Union."

This resolution asks that the Federation favor the introduction of legislation authorizing the bringing of law suits by a union or labor organization in the name of the union or labor organization.

The sponsor of this resolution had requested the Executive Council to hold this matter in abeyance until a later meeting. Since no further information was received from the sponsor, however, the matter was referred to your Secretary for possible presentation of appropriate legislation at the next regular session of the legislature.

**No. 149**—"Support Printing Trades Unions in Struggle Against Bellflower Herald-Enterprise."

This resolution asked that the State Federation of Labor endorse the fight of the printing trades unions in Bellflower against the Herald-Enterprise, and that it support an educational program on the strike in the Bellflower area.

Brother Winter Sells appeared before the Council, advising that the printing trades unions were not seeking financial assistance, but endorsement of the strike by the Federation. He also requested the Federation to notify all unions of this campaign.

The Executive Council voted unanimously to refer this matter to your Secretary, instructing him to render assistance as necessary.

As this report is being prepared, the situation in regard to the Herald-Enterprise remains unchanged, but your Secretary has been informed that conditions in the area have improved, which considerably brightens the picture for the printing trades.

#### **Resolutions Referred to LLPE Executive Council**

**No. 105**—"Increase Activity of LLPE";  
**No. 147**—"Defeat Congressman John Phillips for Reelection."

These resolutions were acted upon at the November meeting of the LLPE Executive Council, the first being referred to your Secretary for action and the second to the April pre-primary convention of the California Labor League for Political Education. See the printed proceedings of that convention for a full report on these matters.

### Other Resolutions

At its April, 1952, meeting, the Executive Council considered and acted upon the following resolutions:

**"Water Development in the Humboldt County Area,"** presented by the Humboldt County Labor League for Political Education.

This resolution recommended that the Humboldt County Labor League for Political Education work out, in cooperation with the California State Federation of Labor and the California Labor League for Political Education, a platform for water development in Humboldt county in order that Humboldt county's position will be in harmony with the overall water development program of organized labor in the state of California.

Your secretary stated this was a matter for the Federation, not the League.

The Executive Council adopted this resolution and referred the matter to your Secretary for further study.

**"The Scheduling of the Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor,"** presented by the Central Labor Council of Humboldt County.

This resolution recommended that the California State Federation of Labor schedule its future state conventions on dates that would not conflict unnecessarily with the plans and efforts of the local labor movements for the proper observance of Labor Day.

Your Secretary stated that it was impossible to abide always by the constitutional provision to hold the convention on the third Monday in August, because of the problem of convention invitations for that particular time. Recognizing the hardship this places on the local labor movements, the Executive Council instructed your Secretary to keep this matter in mind, and to avoid this difficulty whenever possible.

**"Terror Bombings of Homes of Colored Americans,"** presented by Painters Local No. 116, Los Angeles.

This resolution recommended that the California State Federation of Labor concur in condemning terroristic bombings of homes of colored Americans, and further, that the Governor of California, the Attorney General of the United States, the City Councilmen of Los Angeles, the Police Chief of Los Angeles, and the Daily News of Los Angeles should be urged to do all within their power to bring about the arrest and prosecution of persons responsible.

The Executive Council voted unanimously to concur in the resolution.

### Committee on Education

In November, President Pitts appointed the following members of the Executive Council to the Committee on Education: Max Osslo, Chairman; Bob Ash, Paul Reeves, John T. Gardner, Thomas Small and Albin Gruhn.

At the same meeting, the Executive Council discussed **Resolution No. 82**, "Civil Rights Program," adopted by the Federation's 1951 convention, and reached the decision to refer the subject to the Education Committee for implementation.

The first in a series of educational pamphlets on tolerance and human relations, entitled "Discrimination Costs You Money," was issued in April by the Education Committee. Copies of the pamphlet were mailed to all AFL unions and councils. The second quarterly pamphlet in this series, "Adam's Children," will be released in July.

### International Labor Press Convention

The 40th anniversary convention of the International Labor Press of America was held in San Francisco September 14-16, just prior to the start of the national AFL convention September 17. The organization was founded in 1911 by Samuel Gompers for the purpose of building a greater labor press.

Following three days of workshop and business sessions, President William Green of the AFL, and Matthew Woll, ILPA president, presented awards for 1951 press competitions at the annual association banquet.

"Overture," the monthly magazine of Los Angeles Musicians Local No. 47 won first prizes for both "editorial excellence" and "typography and presswork" in the national competition. "Overture" also won second prize in the "best front page" category.

Your Secretary was honored by being elected eighth vice president of the International Labor Press at this convention.

### California Labor Press

The second annual AFL labor press institute, sponsored jointly by the California State Federation of Labor and the University of California at Los Angeles, was held in Santa Barbara, November 24-25, 1951. Workshop discussions over a wide range of subjects featured the two-day meeting. It is your Secretary's belief that this type of educational approach will inevitably result in improving the standards of the California labor press.

Two important services have resulted from the 1951 institute. The first is a monthly cartoon service inaugurated by the Federation in January for the AFL central labor council papers throughout the state, and which has been cordially received by the papers and their readers. The second service is a system of news coverage of meetings of statewide AFL bodies by the local press working with the Federation for distribution to all AFL publications.

The International Labor Press of America requested last fall that a California press unit be formed to affiliate with it. At its November, 1951, meeting, the Executive Council considered this request. The consensus of opinion being that it did not seem advisable to form such a group for affiliation at this time, the matter was referred to your Secretary, who will keep in touch with the situation.

At this same meeting the Council decided that AFL labor organizations seeking commercial advertising on a statewide basis should first obtain the approval of the Federation's Executive Council.

### 1952 Scholarships

In March, announcement was made by your Secretary of the Federation's second annual scholarship contest. High school students in California and, as a result of action by the 1951 convention, in Hawaii, were eligible to compete this year for the three \$500 awards.

Bulletin board announcements were mailed to all high school principals, county and district superintendents in California and Hawaii, together with application forms for interested students to be filed by April 1, 1952.

A total of 421 students filed application to participate in the contest, as compared with the 186 who applied in 1951. Three hundred and four students actually took the examination this year. This great increase shows the growing interest in the scholarship program that has taken place since its inception last year.

It is interesting to note, because Hawaii was included in the competition for the first time this year, that announcements were sent to 73 schools in the islands, and that 65 students, representing 16 schools, took the examination.

In conjunction with the University of California, the Federation prepared a scholarship study manual which was issued to each of the 421 applicants. The manual provided a thorough outline of labor's history, functions and goals, and also listed specific reading references for the benefit of student participants. It is the

first manual of its kind to be prepared in American labor education circles, and will be of tremendous value to high school teachers as well as students.

In every high school where students had filed, a two-hour examination was held on May 2, the purpose of which was to evaluate the students' knowledge and understanding of labor and industrial problems and their ability to present information. Candidates were judged both on the basis of this examination and on their four-year academic record. The examination books were reviewed by professional educators. Identity of the students was not known to the judges either in the screening process or in the final judging process of the 50 top papers. Judges were Edgar L. Warren, Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Los Angeles; Vaughn D. Seidel, Alameda County Superintendent of Schools; and Frederick A. Breier, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of San Francisco.

The winning students were Armen Tashinian, Sacramento High School; Alex Woychesnin, Christian Brothers High School, Sacramento; and William Wittenberg, Dorsey High School, Los Angeles.

The awards will be presented to the winners at the Federation's convention at Santa Barbara in August, and the money will be deposited by the Federation with the college chosen by each.

### Summer Labor Institute

The Federation's fifth annual Summer Labor Institute was held at the Miramar Hotel in Santa Barbara during the week of June 15-21, 1952. The institute was jointly sponsored, as always, by the Federation and the Institute of Industrial Relations and University Extension of the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles, and was attended by more than one hundred members of unions throughout the state.

Your Secretary formally opened the institute with a dinner address on Sunday, June 15, and the daily sessions began the next morning. In addition to regular workshop session on workmen's compensation, labor legislation, and other subjects of concern to labor, special trade workshops were held for teamsters, culinary workers, and building tradesmen.

Out-of-state guest speakers at the institute included Arthur M. Ross, public member of the National Wage Stabilization Board; Thomas Kalis, co-chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission; Ewan Clague, commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Joseph F. Heath, director, European labor

division, Mutual Security Agency; and Harold Gibbons, executive officer, Teamster-Warehouse Local 688, St. Louis.

In addition to the above, James L. McDevitt, national director of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education, delivered the closing address on Friday night, pointing out that American labor must reach its membership through emphasized local union political action, and that the success of the present political structure depends almost wholly upon the efficiency of the local union in activating its membership in political campaigns championed by the AFL.

The institute came to an official end on Saturday morning, June 21, with the distribution of certificates of completion by President Thomas L. Pitts of the State Federation of Labor.

### **Sacramento Steel Plant**

Your Secretary, with the aid of Brother Dan Flanagan, now deputy assistant administrator of the Defense Production Administration, is proud to have been of some assistance in the start of an extremely important industrial development in northern California—the steel plant of the Yolo Steel and Metal Company of Sacramento, now being erected in West Sacramento along the soon-to-be-completed deep water ship channel.

This company was formed after the federal government indicated in the summer of 1950 that it was interested in locating a steel mill in the Sacramento area to serve the national defense program and the future economy of the Pacific Coast. The original plan had been to export iron ore to Japan from deposits in Shasta and Madera counties. These deposits, plus the availability of coking coal in Wyoming and deep water shipping in Sacramento made the government's suggestion an eminently practical one. An application for a certification of necessity was filed with the National Production Authority, the Yolo Steel and Metal Company was created, and preliminary steps were taken toward realization of the project.

The first proposal to construct a blast furnace and completely integrated steel mill was subsequently scaled down to a pig iron plant, but after being approved by several government agencies, the application bogged down in a NPA committee, and was finally declined last December. The company immediately appealed to the Defense Production Administration and requested reconsideration. Meantime the Celler subcommittee on monopoly had heard of the long delay in this case and begun an investigation.

At this point the West Sacramento Chamber of Commerce contacted Frank Lawrence, a member of the Sacramento-Yolo Port District Committee, and then, at his insistence, asked your Secretary's assistance in the matter. Your Secretary promptly acquainted Brother Flanagan with the facts, and while the matter at first seemed doomed to failure, the situation soon improved, and the application was approved early in March.

Work got underway at once on the project, which will entail the spending of some \$40 million in the Sacramento area and will be of enormous benefit to all of California in the years to come.

## **II**

### **ORGANIZATION**

#### **Metal Trades Council of Southern California**

The organizing campaign of the Metal Trades Council of Southern California, now completing its second year, has made satisfying gains in the manufacturing plants in the metal trades industry, with the continued financial assistance of the American Federation of Labor, the AFL Metal Trades Department, and the California State Federation of Labor, along with all the unions involved. This last year the committee extended its activities into Kern county, where they have been working with the organizing committee of that area.

An important victory was won last November at the O'Keefe and Merritt gas range plant in Los Angeles. In a show-down test for representation rights, the Southern California Metal Trades Council polled 381 votes to 334 for the CIO Steel Workers. The plant normally employs 800 workers and had been intensely canvassed by the Metal Trades Organizing Committee.

More recently, the Committee chalked up two more victories as it won representation elections in Los Angeles.

At the Hollymade Manufacturing Company the AFL Committee received 181 votes, with 19 "No Union" being cast. The plant manufactures such hardware items as door locks and hinges. The Committee also won the National Brass Foundry election by a 28-17 margin over the "No Union" designation.

#### **Bakersfield Organizing Campaign**

Last fall your Secretary was requested to render all assistance in combatting the

invasion of the CIO, the ILWU and the United Mine Workers District No. 50, in the Bakersfield area.

At the November meeting of the Executive Council, AFL Organizer Tom Randall and State Federation Organizer Curt Hyans described the attempts of the ILWU and District 50 to invade the San Joaquin Valley and other parts of the state. They discussed the organizing program then under way by the Kern County Labor Council, particularly in the cotton processing plants, and by the Southern California Metal Trades Council in the plants under its jurisdiction.

Your Secretary also advised the Council of the activities of dual labor organizations in the Kern county area, and stated that he had been giving full cooperation to our unions in that district who had organized an active committee to protect the weak spots as soon as they appeared.

The Executive Council went on record to give full support to our affiliated unions in these areas.

### Office Employees

The California State Council of Office Employees Unions report a successful organizing campaign in Oakland, which added 200 new members to OEU No. 29 in that city. The Federation has participated financially in this organizing campaign.

At its semi-annual meeting in May, plans were laid by the Office Employees' State Council for the second phase of the campaign to get under way in Los Angeles.

### Maritime Workers

In line with its decision of a year ago to aid efforts to bring into the American Federation of Labor all organizations of maritime and waterfront workers which were not members of the AFL, the Executive Council, at its April meeting, pledged full support to the AFL Marine Cooks and Stewards Union in its Pacific Coast organization campaign.

Hopes of the AFL drive received a terrific boost in March when the National Labor Relations Board ordered the Pacific Coast Maritime Association to cancel its contract with the independent Marine Cooks and Stewards organization.

The independent union was formerly a part of the CIO, but was expelled as a Communist-dominated organization.

The new AFL union has been chartered by the Seafarers' International Union, and has been guaranteed full autonomy by the parent organization.

### CTU-Western Union

The eight-week, nationwide strike of the Commercial Telegraphers Union against Western Union, involving 40,000 workers, affected more than 3,000 telegraphers throughout California.

Negotiations between the CTU and Western Union broke off February 26, when the giant corporation bluntly refused to consider any wage increase whatever and rejected all fringe benefit requests, and the strike began on April 3. The Telegraphers' demands were for the basic 40-hour week, a pay increase of 16 cents per hour, improvement of pension and welfare plans, and a liberalized severance pay formula.

Your Secretary joined with AFL President Green in urging full moral and financial support to the Telegraphers, who had been forced to take strike action because the Western Union had refused to negotiate an agreement. Letters of appeal were sent by your Secretary to all the AFL local unions and councils in the state, and the Federation likewise extended financial assistance to the various CTU locals.

The strike ended with acceptance of the following agreement negotiated through the Federal Mediation Service:

(1) All pre-1941 employees will receive 48 hours' pay for 40 hours' work; those employed after 1941 will get 10 cents an hour more; 35-hour a week workers will receive \$22 more a month; messengers will receive five cents an hour more.

(2) Severance pay will be given on the basis of two weeks' pay for each year after the first two years of employment; after 15 years' employment, four weeks' pay will be given for each year without limit.

(3) A so-called "agency shop" will be established in lieu of the "union shop" request. Under the "agency shop," those not belonging to the union will pay initiation fee and dues to the union for collective bargaining representation.

(4) The wage settlement is dependent upon approval of a telegram rate increase by the Federal Communications Commission.

### AFGE, San Diego

Financial and organizational assistance was given to the American Federation of Government Employees in the campaign conducted by Local No. 1085 in the San Diego area. The potential AFL membership among employees of the federal government throughout southern California is very large, and we are glad that an excellent start has now been made in this field.

## Farm Labor Union

Results of the Federation's long assistance in the National Farm Labor Union's intense and difficult campaign to organize the farm workers in California continue to be demonstrated.

The most recent success occurred in June of this year when a strike of farm workers on the 5,000-acre grape ranch owned by Schenley Distillers near Delano, California, ended with the National Farm Labor Union scoring a major victory.

An agreement made by the Schenley Company and the union provides for the re-employment of all workers locked out by the company since March 15, as a result of union activity. Wage increases were won, with a 5 cents an hour across the board increase granted, and an adjustment of rate for various classifications went into effect on June 15. A grievance procedure was also set up by the company and the union for resolving any future controversy.

## Lancaster

Recently, representatives of AFL unions in various crafts have held meetings to plan a campaign to unionize Lancaster, near Los Angeles. This locality is rapidly building up. Thousands of people are expected to move into the area, necessitating the construction of housing projects, schools, industrial plants and the like. The CIO is also actively engaged in organization in Lancaster.

The AFL group informed your Secretary and the Executive Council, at its July meeting, that it needed help—not financial, but manpower. Your Secretary has assigned the Federation's organizer, Curtis Hyans, to lend every possible assistance.

## III

## LEGISLATION

### Federal Legislation

#### Defense Production Act

The regional office of the Wage Stabilization Board was opened in San Francisco in August, 1951, to administer national wage policies in California, Arizona and Nevada. The Regional Director, Dr. Arthur M. Ross, subsequently became a public member of the National Wage Stabilization Board in Washington, D. C., and was replaced in February, 1952, by Irving Bernstein.

AFL members of the first 12-man, tripartite Regional Board were: Wendell J. Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484,

San Francisco; Roy M. Brewer, IATSE, Hollywood; alternates: James G. Ryan, Nevada State Federation of Labor, Las Vegas; A. C. McGraw, Machinists, Oakland.

The objectives of the Regional Board were: (1) to make sensible application of wage stabilization policies in the light of special problems of particular communities and industries in the three states; (2) to reach speedy decision on petitions so that the period of uncertainty can be kept at a minimum; (3) to secure general compliance with the wage stabilization program so that employers, unions and workers will know what the government expects of them, what their rights are, and how they should go about securing such rights.

#### 1952 Amendments

The Defense Production Act amendments of 1952 have continued wage and salary controls until April 30, 1953, but have abolished the present Wage Stabilization Board and authorized the appointment of a new tripartite board by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The new board is stripped of all power to make recommendations in labor disputes, but may, upon request, advise as to the interpretation of existing wage stabilization policies and regulations.

The present WSB was abolished as of the close of the business day on July 29, 1952, and was replaced on July 30, 1952, with a new Wage Stabilization Board created in the Economic Stabilization Agency.

After June 27, 1952, the old WSB was denied any power to issue regulations or orders except with respect to individual cases pending before the board prior to such date.

The new board has no powers to issue recommendations in labor disputes other than requested interpretations of existing regulations or orders, and is composed of members equally representative of the general public, labor, and business and industry.

The 1952 amendments set forth a policy of Congress that the general control of wages should be terminated as rapidly as possible consistent with the policies and purpose of the Defense Production Act, as amended, and that pending such determination, controls over wages should be suspended whenever possible, consistent with specified stabilization considerations, to avoid burdensome and unnecessary reporting and record keeping.

The new amendments have granted ex-

emptions from controls with respect to wages or other compensation paid the following types of employees:

(1) employees of small businesses employing eight or less employees in their establishments or units, unless the President revokes the exemption on the ground that it is unstabilizing;

(2) engineers, architects or accountants employed in a professional capacity by individuals or firms engaged in the respective professions;

(3) agricultural laborers; and

(4) bowling alley employees.

In addition, the amendments have provided that increases up to \$1.00 an hour can be made to any and all employees, and that present or future regulations may not prohibit such payments.

### **Manpower Committees**

Early in August last year, Secretary of Labor Tobin appointed labor-management defense manpower committees for the San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles and San Diego areas. These committees are composed of representatives of labor and management from industry, agriculture, transportation and retail trade, and their function has been to work with the state employment security agencies in the solution of local manpower problems.

AFL members appointed were:

San Francisco-Oakland Area—Robert S. Ash, Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland; George W. Johns, San Francisco Central Labor Council; Jack Anderson, Machinists No. 1305, San Francisco.

Los Angeles Area—Thomas McNett, Machinists, North Hollywood; Lloyd Mashburn, Los Angeles Building Trades Council; Mark Whiting, Teamsters, Los Angeles.

San Diego Area—John Quimby, San Diego Central Labor Council; Max J. Oslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego; T. B. Aycock, Machinists, San Diego.

AFL members serving on the Regional Committee are: Roy Brown, Machinists, Los Angeles; A. E. Williams, Phoenix (Arizona) Building Trades Council; R. J. McCarthy, Railway and Steamship Clerks, San Francisco; and your Secretary.

These committees function in two capacities: mobilization as well as manpower.

### **Taft-Hartley Act**

The Taft-Humphrey amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, enacted last fall, has eliminated the requirement of "union security elections" prior to the signing of a union shop agreement.

Union-security elections under the Taft-Hartley Act were more than 96% favorable to the unions and required heavy administrative and labor union expenditures. Millions of dollars will be saved annually as a result of cheaper administration of this law.

The new amendment also legalizes "union-security" and representation contracts executed after the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 and before the national officials of the CIO had signed non-Communist affidavits. This second amendment was necessary because of a Supreme Court ruling requiring national officials to execute such affidavits. The Supreme Court decision had the effect of declaring illegal some 4,700 contracts.

It must not be forgotten, however, that there is no change in the law as to the type of union security that the contract provision may require. The only type of union security provision that is valid is the so-called Taft-Hartley union security provision. Accordingly, any closed shop provision, preferential hiring, or maintenance of membership clause which is not in conformity with the so-called Taft-Hartley union shop provision would still be illegal. In this respect it should also be emphasized that the bill in no way changes the existing decisions of the Board which specifically provide that the Taft-Hartley union shop provision is not valid unless it permits both current employees and new employees 30 days within which to become members of the union.

### **Federation Action on Other Legislation**

**National Security Program:** Telegrams were sent by your Secretary to Senators Knowland and Nixon urging a favorable vote on increasing economic aid allocated for the Near East to \$175 million, earmarking \$50 million for the resettlement of Jewish refugees entering Israel and \$50 million for Arab refugees, in conformity with the program previously voted by the House of Representatives.

**Government Employees' Unions:** Letters were sent to all California representatives and both senators, urging the passage of **S 408** and **HR 554**, establishing the collective bargaining rights of unions of government employees in presenting grievances before government agencies. Congress adjourned without enacting these bills.

**Taft-Hartley Act — Building Trades:** Telegrams were sent to all members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare urging favorable action on **S 1973**, providing for the union shop in the build-



ing trades. This bill passed the Senate, amended, but was still in the House Committee on Education and Labor when Congress adjourned.

**Tuna Tariff:** Your Secretary strongly recommended approval of **HR 5693**, establishing a temporary tariff on fresh and frozen tuna. This bill was, however, rejected by the Senate.

**Advertising of Distilled Spirits:** Letters were sent to Senators Knowland and Nixon expressing strong opposition to **S 2444**, prohibiting the advertising of distilled spirits through the medium of radio and television. This bill was later defeated in committee.

**Industrial Safety:** Letters were sent to all members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare urging support of **S 2714** (introduced at the request of the American Federation of Labor), known as the Industrial Safety Bill. Your Secretary was subsequently informed that our letter was made part of the record of printed hearings on this bill by the Subcommittee on Health Legislation of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Congress adjourned, however, without acting on this bill.

**Veterans Administration:** Letters were sent to Senators Knowland and Nixon in regard to **HR 7072**, the House-approved Independent Offices Appropriation bill, which had drastically cut appropriations to the Veterans Administration. Your Secretary urged that these cuts be restored by the Senate.

**Unemployment Insurance:** Letters were sent to the members of the Subcommittee on Unemployment Insurance of the House Committee on Ways and Means strongly supporting **HR 6954**, and strongly opposing **HR 4133**, both dealing with the financing of state unemployment insurance funds. Congress took no action on either bill.

**Committee on Consumer Interests:** Your Secretary wrote to Senator Carl Hayden, chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, urging support of **S Res 169**, which would establish a Senate Select Committee on Consumer Interests to study all problems affecting consumer interests in the defense emergency. No action was taken on this resolution.

**Bureau of Labor Statistics Appropriation:** Letters were sent to all California representatives and both senators protesting the reduction of the appropriation to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to the point that the publication of local statistics on the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index might very probably have to be eliminated.

**Low Rent Public Housing:** Letters were

sent to all California representatives urging the restoration of the full 135,000 units of low-rent public housing authorized by the Housing Act of 1949. The appropriation for 1953 had been cut to 5,000 units.

A rider to the Independent Offices Appropriation bill, signed by the President on July 5, 1952, placed the number of units that can be started in fiscal 1953 at 35,000, and limited the starts to 35,000 in any future year. This has doomed the completion of the six-year, 810,000-unit public housing program authorized by Congress in 1949.

Final figures on other appropriation bills are not available to your Secretary at this writing.

### Importation of Foreign Workers

This is a matter of increasing concern to American labor throughout the country, and one that has consumed a great deal of the time and energies of this Federation for some years.

During the past two years especially, the Mexican "wetbacks," or illegal entrants, have been a perpetual menace to organized labor in the border states. Termed "wetbacks" because of their practice of crossing the Rio Grande under cover of darkness, the Mexican entrants represent ripe material for unscrupulous employers interested in a cheap labor market in California farm lands.

The United States Immigration Service officially deported 565,000 "wetbacks" in 1950, while in a study made in March, 1951, the New York Times declared that more than a million "wetbacks" a year enter the United States from Mexico.

President Truman's Commission on Migratory Labor charged last year that the "wetback" menace is actually an "invasion" and has moved inland from the border states and now threatens all industries, rather than merely agriculture. The Truman Commission report also revealed that many corporation farms were furnishing "wetbacks" with narcotics, liquor, and prostitutes.

AFL leaders have constantly warned that both narcotic rings and Communist agents have found "wetbacks" willing tools because of their desperation and dependence.

During the first session of the 82nd Congress the California State Federation of Labor vainly urged Congress to strengthen the immigration border patrol, which now employs less than 900 officers to guard the 1,600 miles of boundary between the United States and Mexico. We have also recommended that it be made a

felony for employers to hire and harbor "wetbacks."

### **Labor Importation Law, 1951**

Effects of Public Law 78, the labor importation law enacted last summer (S 984), have fulfilled the predictions of labor groups who bitterly opposed it from the start. The international labor agreement drawn between the United States and Mexico following the signing of the law was characterized by President H. L. Mitchell of the National Farm Labor Union as a "gross fraud and deceit" worked out by "wily government lawyers and stratosphere diplomats" to cover up the machinations of certain U.S. officials operating in behalf of corporate farm interests.

Mitchell made the following points regarding the controversial agreement:

(1) The American Federation of Labor, CIO, and other organized bodies vigorously opposed the labor importation bill passed by Congress.

(2) When President Truman signed the measure into law, he issued a strong statement saying he did not intend that Mexican workers should be imported for employment in any kind of industry except agriculture and then for only a short time.

(3) Following signing of the bill, the U.S. State and Labor Departments rushed representatives to Mexico City to open negotiations for an agreement. President William Green of the AFL formally asked for labor representation; the State Department rejected his request.

(4) The negotiated agreement permits employment of Mexican nationals in agriculture, food processing, lumbering, and machine operation on irrigation canals.

(5) Removal of Mexican contract workers from struck farms involves a delayed action procedure that will permit use of the nationals as strikebreakers during the most critical period of the strike action.

(6) The agreement does not allow the Mexican workers to be represented by American labor unions in their relationships with the U.S. employers.

(In regard to this latter point, Secretary of Labor Tobin has recently been requested by President Mitchell of the National Farm Labor Union and by your Secretary to issue an official interpretation of Article 21 of the 1952 Agreement between the United States and Mexico, and that, if necessary he call a full meeting of the Labor Advisory Committee on Farm Labor for discussion and consultation. The wording of Article 21 was originally proposed by AFL and CIO representatives, and it is

felt that such an important matter cannot be left to local representatives of the Department of Labor for interpretation, but requires the official opinion of the Secretary of Labor.)

Toward the end of the year a National Farm Labor Union delegation visited the Department of Labor to request the issuance of rules and regulations to protect American farm workers. The Department agreed to consider this request, and a lengthy correspondence ensued, but no action.

### **Organized Labor Acts**

Meantime, organized labor has made strenuous efforts to meet this dangerous situation and protect the standards of American workers.

In September, President Pitts of the California State Federation of Labor attended a conference in El Paso, Texas, of representatives from the four state federations of labor most directly concerned in the importation of Mexican farm workers, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. This meeting was called by President Green of the AFL, and was a follow-up of the series of conferences held in March and April, 1951, with spokesmen of the Mexican Confederation of Labor and its affiliates. Policies dealing with migratory labor agreements, "wetback" labor, enforcement of immigration laws, control of workers entering border cities legally and illegally for daily work, and consideration of establishing pacts with the free trade unions of the Republic of Mexico were the subjects discussed by the conference.

Four months later, on January 12 and 13, 1952, AFL officials from California, Arizona and Texas met in Phoenix, Arizona, to plan action against Mexican "wetback" invasions which were already imperilling organized labor standards in the three border states. Your Secretary and President Pitts represented our Federation at this conference, which was called by the AFL Joint Committee on Migratory Labor Standards.

### **AFL-CIO Committee**

During this same period, an 18-member Labor Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, composed of equal representation from the AFL and the CIO, was appointed by Secretary of Labor Tobin. Your Secretary is a member of this committee from California.

The committee has strongly recommended that the U.S. Secretary of Labor conduct public hearings in each major agricultural area to determine the availa-

bility of domestic farm workers before certifying the need for bringing in foreign farm workers. This recommendation grew out of the assembling of facts showing that too many foreign workers have been brought into the United States for farm work in recent years. While conceding that foreign workers should be made available, where necessary, the committee stated that they must be brought in on terms that will protect both domestic and foreign labor. The Committee also urged the U.S. Employment Service to emphasize recruitment of domestic labor and improvement of farm labor working conditions.

Meeting early in May, 1952, the executive board of the National Farm Labor Union took a strong stand on this matter, instructing the officers of the union to take legal action if necessary to prevent wages and working conditions of American farm workers from being adversely affected by the importation of Mexican nationals under Public Law 78.

A statement issued by the executive board read: "The recently appointed Labor's Committee on Farm Labor representing AFL and CIO had received informal commitments from the Secretary of Labor to conduct hearings in major agricultural areas to determine prevailing wage rates and the need for importation of Mexican nationals.

"For the past five year, the Department of Labor has permitted the agricultural employers to determine its policies in respect to importing foreign workers, and the union has tried repeatedly, but without success, to get the officials of the Department to stop importing Mexican nationals into areas where they were not needed.

"The authorization for legal action is insurance we are taking out to see that these officials of government carry out their responsibilities under the law, which are to protect both Mexican and American farm workers from exploitation."

#### **Imperial Valley Investigation**

It was not long before events proved the correctness of organized labor's criticism of Public Law 78. Toward the end of May, following the correspondence referred to earlier with the Labor Department, President Mitchell of the National Farm Labor Union, in a letter addressed to Under Secretary of Labor Michael J. Galvin, demanded a full scale investigation by the Department of Labor into the plight of American farm workers of the Imperial Valley of California, who were being discriminated against by employers in favor of Mexicans imported for tem-

porary farm work under government contract.

President Mitchell charged that large scale farm operators organized into the Imperial Valley Farmers Association were discharging American citizens in order to provide full time employment to Mexican contract nationals; further, that the Imperial Valley Farmers Association, representing over 400 growers, was guilty of violating provisions of Public Law 78, in that they paid Mexican nationals less than the prevailing wage; that they paid Mexican nationals the unskilled rate for skilled and semi-skilled work; and that the Association members also employed illegal aliens while hiring Mexican nationals, contrary to provisions of the International Agreement.

Finally, President Mitchell stated that the Union and its members in the Imperial Valley of California were prepared to submit evidence to substantiate these charges to an official responsible to the Secretary of Labor.

A month later, federal and state authorities moved in on farm labor abuses in the Imperial Valley.

Consistent hiring of illegal Mexican entrants or "wetbacks" led the U.S. Department of Labor to rule that the Maggio Ranch would no longer be eligible for employment of Mexican nationals under the Migrant Labor Agreement of 1951. Throughout April and May of this year the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service had found the Maggio Ranch constantly hiring "wetbacks." In one raid on the ranch the authorities removed 392 illegal workers.

In excess of 300 Mexican nationals were also removed from the Maggio Ranch at this time, according to the provisions of the agreement.

As a result of the activities of these federal agencies, the Maggio Ranch has hired all domestic labor to harvest its crops.

Meantime, the State Division of Industrial Safety has launched a drive against the hazardous transportation of workers throughout the Imperial Valley, charging that checks had shown practically all trucks and other modes of labor transportation to be in violation of standards set up by the Division in safety orders issued in January, 1951.

The Secretary of Labor has stated his belief that continued demands by the National Farm Labor Union and the California State Federation of Labor for enforcement of Public Law 78 and the labor agreement between the United States and Mexico would eventually result in correcting existing and long-standing abuses by

certain farm operators and labor contractors, not only in Imperial Valley but throughout the state.

### Importation of South Koreans

Causing a brief period of deep concern was a proposal made in February of this year by the Associated Farmers of California to import South Korean workers for use in California agriculture.

Your Secretary immediately attacked this proposal, making it clear that while the AFL is not opposed to contract labor as such in an emergency, it would oppose any Associated Farmer plan to aggravate the already unhealthy labor situation caused by the importation and infiltration of Mexican labor. Subsequently, it developed that the plan was also sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Congressman John F. Shelley of San Francisco, former president of the California State Federation of Labor, led the Washington protests against this plan, and in March the State Department advised the Farm Bureau organization that the plan was too dangerous in view of possible diplomatic repercussions, warning that the proposal would give Communist propagandists a chance to accuse America of enslaving Asiatics at the very moment the Allies are trying to negotiate a truce in Korea and build good will throughout the Far East.

Washington sources revealed that the Farm Bureau Federation had suggested the Korean plan to State and Defense Departments several months ago, claiming that both California farmers and Korean workers would benefit.

### Repeal of Smith Act

Following a warning by AFL President Green to all affiliated bodies to reject appeals for aid and cooperation submitted by the "Free Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act," the Federation's Executive Council at its April meeting, branded the committee as a Communist-front organization seeking to infiltrate and sabotage the free labor movement of the world. Letters were sent by your Secretary to all councils informing them of this and advising that a northern California unit of this committee had been established and was appealing to labor unions for membership and financial aid.

Investigation has shown that activities of the newly launched committee are actually part of the policy proclaimed recently by the discredited and Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions to infiltrate and bore from within

free, bona-fide labor unions in order to sabotage our national defense program.

### National Conference on Labor Legislation

President Pitts represented the California State Federation of Labor at the 18th National Conference on Labor Legislation held in Washington, D. C. early in December, 1951.

The conference recommended: emergency federal unemployment compensation benefits to workers unemployed as a result of civilian production curtailment; strengthening of state unemployment compensation laws; and adopted resolutions requesting the U.S. Labor Department to prepare a model state safety and health code; commending the President's Commission on Migratory Labor and endorsing its recommendations; reaffirming the principle of educational opportunities for children, as embodied in the January 1950 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act; and urging state participation in International Labor Organization affairs.

Some 200 state labor commissioners and representatives of organized labor appointed by their governors at the invitation of the Secretary of Labor were present at the conference. The delegates heard a message from President Truman and an address by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. Other speakers included Robert S. Goodwin, Executive Director of the Defense Manpower Administration; Mrs. Mary Norton, Womanpower Consultant; Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and Labor Commissioner James Lee Case of Tennessee.

### State Legislation

#### 1952 Budget and First Extraordinary Sessions

The 1952 Budget and First Extraordinary Sessions of the California legislature, which ran simultaneously for approximately one month, adjourned during the first week of April. When the closing gavels fell, the Federation was able to look back with satisfaction upon the defeat of several extremely bad measures and the passage of legislation generally acceptable to labor.

#### Bad Measures Defeated

Two measures, **SJR 1** (Desmond et al), special session, and **AJR 2** (Levering et al), budget session, recommending to Congress that a constitutional convention be called to repeal the 16th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and impose a 25 per

cent peacetime ceiling on federal income taxes, were proposed. The Federation actively opposed these efforts and was instrumental in their defeat. Such a limitation on federal taxing power, the Federation pointed out, would benefit the rich at the expense of the worker and pave the way for a 10 per cent national sales tax.

**AJR 4** (Levering et al), budget session, and **SJR 2** (Tenney et al), special session, both killed in committee, would have called for a constitutional amendment to the U. S. Constitution to prohibit the federal government from engaging in business in competition with free enterprise. These measures in effect called for the destruction of such proven programs as: the old age and survivors' insurance system; the California unemployment insurance system; those workmen's compensation systems which now cover millions of employees under federal government jurisdiction, such as longshore and direct federal government workers; the California unemployment disability insurance system with respect to employee contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund prior to 1947; water and power programs such as the Central Valley Project; farm parity programs; GI life insurance, the FHA program, the FRC program, veterans' hospital and cemeteries, and veterans' home loans.

### Taxes

The fight for tax reductions centered around **AB 21** (Hollibaugh et al), budget session, designed to reduce state revenues by approximately \$109,000,000. This bill, which would have (1) reduced sales and use tax rate to 2½ per cent, (2) raised income tax exemptions to \$3,000 and \$4,500 for single and married persons respectively, (3) revised downward the tax rates on personal income, and (4) reduced corporation franchise taxes 15 per cent, managed to pass the Assembly, but was killed in Senate committee.

The Federation, in opposition to the bill, issued a tax statement which was sent to the members of the legislature. The statement pointed out that if there is any justification for a tax reduction, the first step should be to reduce or eliminate the sales tax, and that a reduction of less than 1 per cent would be mere lip service to the idea of easing the general public tax load. The next step, the statement read, would be to increase exemptions for wage and salary workers. With regard to the proposed reduction of corporation and bank taxes, it was pointed out that such reductions would benefit those least in need of relief. The statement concluded that if there are

requirements for additional revenue simultaneously with the reduction of the sales tax, then there should be an upward revision of the inheritance and income tax structures so that those in the higher income brackets would bear a greater share of the tax burden.

The fight over **AB 21** largely overshadowed the passage of several pieces of legislation which will reduce state revenue by approximately \$2,250,000 per year. Included in these measures are: **AB 8** (Lipscomb), budget session, which permits total deductions of the cost of all medical expenses for persons over 65; **AB 15** (Connolly et al), which permits a couple to split separate (not community) income between husband and wife as in the federal law; **AB 9** (Lipscomb), budget session, which exempts from taxation sale of personal residence property if the seller reinvests in a home within a year or builds a new one within 18 months as in the federal law; and **AB 23** (Lipscomb) et al), budget session, which exempts from taxation the first \$1000 of the pay of those in military service.

### Budget

**AB 1**, (Sherwin), budget session, the Budget Act of 1952, as amended and finally signed by Governor Warren, amounted to \$1,188,928,618, several million dollars above the amount originally requested by the Governor. Included in this total are the following appropriations: approximately \$90,000,000 for public works; \$14,000,000 for state employee salary increases; \$10,000,000 from surplus funds toward proposed state purchase of the federally built Central Valley Project; and \$50,000,000 from the veterans' loan, when repaid, to help retire outstanding school construction bonds.

### International Law

**SJR 2** (Dilworth), budget session, as amended would have urged Congress to submit to the states for ratification an amendment to the U. S. Constitution as proposed in the U. S. Senate in **S.J.Res. 130** (Bricker, Flanders, et al) to prohibit the abridgement of the U. S. Constitution or laws by treaties or executive agreements unless specifically sanctioned by Congress. This anti-international law resolution passed the Senate, but died in Assembly committee.

### Public Employees

**AJR 6** (Stanley), budget session, urging Congress to amend the old age and survivor's insurance provision of the Social

Security Act to cover public employees, exempt under the 1950 amendment, who are under state retirement and pension systems, was adopted. The resolution calls for an integration of the state retirement and pension systems with the social security provisions.

#### Postal Employees

A resolution, **AJR 7** (Morris & Evans), special session, urging Congress to enact legislation to increase the retirement pay of postal employees in order to offset the increased cost-of-living, was adopted.

#### Schools

A bill, **AB 47** (Kirkwood et al), special session, which adds about \$23 million to the 1952-53 apportionments for public schools was passed. Major features of the bill are the following: an across-the-board increase of \$5 per a.d.a to all districts except a few rich ones which do not levy the computational tax; an increase from \$148 to \$153 in the elementary foundation program, with a 45c tax, or an alternative program of \$165 with a 70c tax; a 40 percent bonus in the elementary equalization fund which was 15 percent last year; and an inclusion of 40 percent of federal money received in lieu of local taxes in computation of a district's local resources, using the total operational tax rate as divisor. The Senate and Assembly, however, failed to agree on a proposed state bond issue for public school construction. The Assembly's plan for a \$250 million bond issue was cut by the Senate to \$120 million, but a conference committee was unable to iron out points of disagreement. Failure to approve a bond issue may necessitate calling another special session this summer.

#### Water Resources

Several resolutions relative to water rights and the withdrawal of watershed areas from public entry, most of them critical of the Bureau of Reclamation and the federal government in general, were adopted. One such resolution, **SCR 5** (Hatfield), special session, protests the withdrawal of 175,000 acres of land in watershed areas by the Bureau of Reclamation for future development under the Central Valley Project. Besides protesting the withdrawal, this resolution (a) calls for their immediate restoration to public entry or other disposal under the laws of the U. S. and California, (b) requests the Governor to disapprove any project report incident to such withdrawals, (c) requests the State Water Resources Board to file objections with the Secretary of Interior,

and (d) requests the Water Resources Board and the Attorney General to take appropriate steps in action pending before the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth District to oppose the Bureau's contention that the Federal Power Commission is without jurisdiction to authorize nonfederal agencies to construct projects on the lands withdrawn.

#### Highways

Several resolutions relative to highway finance and construction were also adopted. One resolution, **AJR 5** (Luckel), special session, memorializes Congress to enact legislation so that money collected by federal gasoline, diesel fuel, and lubrication oil taxes shall be used solely for construction, improvement, repair or maintenance of highways throughout the U. S. Another, **SCR 14** (Collier), budget session, appropriates \$100,000 to a newly created Joint Fact-Finding Committee on the State Highway System and on Major Highways in Metropolitan Areas for studying costs of correcting urgent deficiencies in the state highway system and on major highways in metropolitan areas.

#### Other

Among other things which the legislature did were the following:

Allowed a resolution calling for the reopening of state offices on Saturdays to die in Assembly committee.

Repealed the controversial 1951 joint tenancy law.

Granted a treasury loan of \$55 million to continue the state's farm and home purchase program for war veterans, this to be repaid from a new \$150 million veterans' welfare bond issue which will be on the November general election ballot.

Memorialized Congress to enact **S 2549**, which authorizes immigration of 500 skilled alien shepherders.

Rejected bridge legislation for a new southern crossing of San Francisco Bay.

Turned down a proposal to exempt restaurant meals from the sales tax; also various other exemption measures.

Memorialized Congress and the Secretaries of Defense and Navy, to take immediate action in order to insure California shipyards a fair share of national defense work.

Urged Congress to enact **HR 5693**, which imposes a duty on the importation of tuna fish.

#### Minimum Wage

Last summer the Industrial Welfare Commission determined to reopen the

minimum wage orders embodying the rules and regulations under which women and minors may be employed. Wage boards to review minimum wages (then set at 65 cents an hour), maximum hours and working conditions were appointed for the following divisions: Manufacturing; Personal Service; Canning & Preserving; Professional, Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations; Public Housekeeping; Laundry and Dry Cleaning; Mercantile; Handling Farm Products after Harvest; Transportation; Amusement and Recreation. Unions desiring representatives to serve on these boards notified your Secretary, and the board selections were completed by the end of August.

The boards met during October and sent their recommendations to the Commission, which then scheduled public hearings in San Francisco on January 25 and 26, and in Los Angeles on February 1 and 2, 1952. Briefs and pertinent materials were prepared by the Federation for the labor members of the boards.

At its November meeting, the Federation's Executive Council discussed the entire question and adopted the following resolution:

#### **\$1.25 Minimum Wage**

Whereas, The present California minimum wage for women and minors was set in 1947 at 65 cents an hour; and

Whereas, The cost of living has increased 18.9 percent since 1947; and

Whereas, The federal minimum wage for men and women was raised from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour, effective January 25, 1950; and

Whereas, Proceedings are now underway before the Industrial Welfare Commission to revise the orders setting minimum wage for women and minors; and

Whereas, That budget at mid-1951 prices totaled \$2186 annually, or from \$0.876 to \$1.093 per hour, as being necessary for achievement of minimum needs; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has in convention assembled recommended a minimum wage for all workers of \$1.25 per hour; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor in quarterly meeting, November 30, 1951, does hereby urge the Industrial Welfare Commission to recognize the inequity of the present minimum wage law by raising the state minimum to \$1.25 per hour; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution

be directed to members of the Industrial Welfare Commission and the press.

Briefs were prepared by the Federation and filed with the Commission for presentation at both the San Francisco and Los Angeles hearings, and your Secretary and Attorney Charles P. Scully represented the Federation at the hearings.

In asking for a minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour, the Federation brief observed: (1) that the Commission budget for a single working woman supported such a figure; (2) that such a minimum would benefit both labor and management; (3) that the same minimum should prevail for every covered industry.

At the preliminary wage board hearings, powerful employer blocs militantly fought any suggestion of increasing the 65-cent minimum wage figure, and continued their opposition at the Commission's hearings.

In July, a new minimum wage rate of 75 cents per hour was announced by Director of Industrial Relations Paul Scharrenberg, to be effective on August 1, 1952.

#### **Governor's Conference on Problems of the Aging**

The Federation issued a seven-point program calling for an end to age discrimination and for consideration of the total needs of older workers, at the Governor's Conference on the Problems of the Aging, held October 15-16 in Sacramento.

An introductory policy statement declared that "the public and private pension plans organized within the past generation have lost much of their significance in the present era of soaring prices and climbing rents," and went on to charge that "our fixed income citizens of advanced age fight today at a cruel disadvantage against the odds of inflation."

AFL representatives were well scattered through the 22-section conference called by Governor Earl Warren.

The Federation's program was as follows:

#### **1. Employment Opportunity**

- a. Age discrimination against older workers should be abolished.
- b. Training programs should be introduced for older workers who can no longer meet the physical requirements of their customary crafts.
- c. There should be an intelligent selection of job assignments for older workers.
- d. The industrial defense of the nation

suggests full use of all manpower skills, including those of our older people.

## 2. Private Pension Plans

- a. Group pension plans achieved through collective bargaining make for secure retirement.

## 3. Public Insurance (Old Age and Survivors Insurance, Federal, State and Local Government Retirement Systems)

- a. Coverage of OASI (federal social security) should be extended to all workers.
- b. Benefits under OASI should be increased. The national cost of living figure has already risen 7 per cent since adoption of the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act.
- c. Public employees on federal, state or local government jobs should receive at least the same benefits as extended by OASI.
- d. The ruling restricting earnings of pensioners under OASI should be liberalized. At present earnings of \$50 per month in "covered" employment disqualify an applicant, although there is no ceiling on the amount a pensioner may take through unearned income, such as rents or dividend payments.

## 4. Public Assistance (State Old Age Pensions, County Relief)

- a. Cost of living increases should be provided for state old age pensioners.
- b. The relatives' responsibility clause should be eliminated from state old age assistance. The clause requires expensive administration, and places a cruel burden on young struggling workers seeking to rear their own families, thus creating family tensions and hostilities between dependent parents and children.
- c. State old age assistance should be financed and administered on a state rather than county basis. County financing victimizes county property owners. State administration would make for uniform efficiency and interpretation.
- d. State funds should be extended to general county relief to care for those not quite eligible for State Old Age Assistance, such as workers between 60 and 64, who may not receive aid in most counties if possessing a bank account of \$1.00 or more.

## 5. Health

- a. A program of prepaid health insurance would improve general public health, and allow workers to enjoy employment in the later years of life.
- b. Public nursing homes for the senile are needed for those unable to pay for private care.

## 6. Housing

- a. Low cost housing, public or private, would benefit older people with their reduced incomes.

## 7. Education and Recreation

- a. Adult education programs should be encouraged for the mental and physical development of older people.
- b. Proper recreation programs, public or private, should be available for older people in their leisure hours.

## Workmen's Compensation Act

Hearings were held in San Francisco in December by the State Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation with the announced purpose of affording opportunity for a full discussion of all problems relating to the enforcement and operation of the workmen's compensation law as presently effective.

The Federation was represented at the hearings by your Secretary and Charles P. Scully, legal adviser.

During May of this year hearings were conducted in Los Angeles and San Francisco by the Department of Insurance on a proposed revision of the rules and regulations relating to classifications of risks and minimum premium rates for workmen's compensation insurance and employer's disability insurance. A member of the Federation's research staff was an observer at these hearings.

## Unemployment Insurance Act

Your Secretary and attorney Charles Scully are serving as members of a Study Commission appointed by Governor Warren to survey the Unemployment Insurance Act. We have met about twice a month for the past year, along with other members of a seven-man commission, which consists of three representatives from labor; three representatives from management; and a public representative, who acts as chairman.

In order to obtain the advice and counsel from our various unions in the state, your Secretary called a meeting of all councils and a number of local unions on May 9,



1952, at the Musicians Building in San Francisco. At this meeting we discussed, with representatives in attendance, all possible phases of the work of the Study Commission, and in turn obtained their advice and counsel on the numerous sections of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which are now under survey.

Since the work of the Study Commission is still incomplete, your Secretary will make a report at a later date, if and when conclusions are reached by the Commission.

#### **California Legislative Conference**

At its April meeting the Federation's Executive Council voted unanimously to condemn the California Legislative Conference as a fake liberal organization, holding and branding it as dual and hostile to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor, and instructed that all unions and councils be so notified.

In a communication addressed to all AFL bodies in California, your Secretary reminded them that the 1949 convention of the Federation had officially condemned the organization, and that in an official statement issued to AFL bodies early in 1949, the Federation had warned that "communists and fellow-travellers are taking an active part in the Conference and now control it, so that it can be used as an effective weapon for the Communist Party program."

The statement further pointed out that all AFL unions should withdraw support of the Conference. Later that same year the convention overwhelmingly upheld the strong indictment of the Conference which has constantly sought to exploit labor for its own purposes and schemes.

The Executive Council action was taken after reports were received of solicitation of AFL unions by the Conference.

### **IV**

#### **POLITICAL ACTIVITY**

The Federation's 1951 convention adopted an important policy statement on political action, which not only called for intense political activity during the coming year through support of the national, state and local division of Labor's League for Political Education, but stressed the significant role of the local leagues in this work and especially in the elections themselves. Thus, impetus was given to the California LLPE's drive to reactivate and ready its membership for the tasks ahead.

At its November meeting, your Secretary distributed to the members of the

Executive Council a list of all the affiliated, non-affiliated, and local unions in arrears in their LLPE dues, in order that they might check their respective districts, and urge them to affiliate or reaffiliate with the League.

Pointing out the great threat to the labor movement from reactionary domination of Congress and the state legislature, your Secretary urged the members of the Council to expend every effort in bringing to the attention of all councils and unions in the state the need for a strong political organization of labor, the fact that the task of the League during the coming elections had been made even more difficult because of the reapportionment of districts by the last session of the legislature, and the increased number of Congressmen for this state resulting from the 1950 census.

Finally, your Secretary stressed the point that one of the most important tasks facing the officers and members of our Federation, the local unions and councils, is the proper organization of a strong LLPE to carry out the intent, purposes and objectives of the American Federation of Labor. Members of the Council pledged full cooperation in strengthening the League.

#### **Pre-Primary Convention**

The California LLPE's pre-primary convention was held in San Francisco, April 7, 1952. Meeting on the two days prior to the convention, the CLLPE Interviewing Committee met to interview candidates for the office of United States Senator.

#### **Interviewing Committee**

In addition to the members of the Executive Council, the following delegates served on the Interviewing Committee: C. E. Devine, Orange County LLPE; C. H. Cary, Fresno Central Labor Council; Al F. Mailloux, San Francisco Building & Construction Trades Council; John Quimby, San Diego LLPE; Jack Goldberger, San Francisco Union Labor Party; Edward L. Brown, Long Beach Central Labor Council; Lester A. Parker, Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council; John W. Brown, Waiters and Bartenders Local Union No. 500, San Diego; C. W. McKay, Solano County LLPE; Thomas Ranford, Los Angeles Central Labor Council; William Abbay, Humboldt County LLPE; Robert Giesick, Tri-County Central Labor Council; Earl Wilson, San Bernardino Central Labor Council; and Burnell W. Phillips, Riverside Central Labor Council.

**Recommendations**

By action of the Interviewing Committee, and by the Executive Council, meeting later in executive session, Congressman Clinton D. McKinnon was recommended for endorsement by the convention for the office of United States Senator. Then, in confirmation of local league findings, or on its own findings, the Executive Council made recommendations of candidates for office in the Congress, state Senate and state Assembly, to be presented to the LLPE convention for endorsement.

**Endorsements**

A number of offices were left "open" by the convention, due to the fact that the local leagues had been unable to complete their interviews in time. The convention voted to refer all "open" districts to the Executive Council, with full power to make endorsements when, in its judgment, circumstances and conditions warranted. Thus, several candidates in "open" districts were subsequently endorsed by the Executive Council.

The complete list of convention endorsements, including those added later by Executive Council action, and the results of the election are as follows:

**U. S. Senate**

Clinton D. McKinnon  
**Congress**

**District**

1. Paul Golis
2. Clair Engle (elected)
3. John E. Moss, Jr. (nominated)
4. Franck R. Havenner (nominated)
5. John F. Shelley (elected)
6. Robert L. Condon (nominated)
7. Daniel F. Cunningham
8. George P. Miller (elected)
9. Harold F. Taggart (nominated)
10. Arthur L. Johnson (nominated)
11. Open
12. Don C. Mayes
13. Will Hayes (nominated)
14. Open
15. Open
16. Jerry K. Harter (nominated)
17. Cecil R. King (nominated)
18. Open
19. Chet Holifield (elected)
20. E. Newell Barrett
21. Everett G. Burkhalter (nominated)
22. Dean E. McHenry (nominated)
23. Clyde Doyle (elected)
24. Amos Hurley
25. Woodrow Wilson Sayre
26. Samuel William Yorty (elected)
27. Harry R. Sheppard (nominated)
28. Lionel Van Deerlin (nominated)
29. Phidel W. Hall
30. De Graff Austin (nominated)

**State Senate****District**

1. Harold J. Powers (elected)
3. Rob Roy Neilson
5. Edwin J. Regan (elected)
7. Harold T. Johnson (elected)
9. Melvin L. Pierovich
11. Nathan F. Coombs (elected)
13. T. Fred Bagshaw
15. Luther E. Gibson (elected)
17. George Miller, Jr. (elected)
19. Open
21. No endorsement
23. Open
25. Open
27. Open
29. George L. Andre
31. Open
33. James J. McBride (elected)
35. Open
37. Open
39. Open

**State Assembly****District**

1. Open
2. Lester T. Davis (nominated, although deceased before election)
3. Lloyd W. Lowrey (elected)
4. Henry E. Casey (nominated)
5. Ernest C. Crowley (elected)
6. Bliss Harper
7. Open
8. Gordon A. Fleury (elected)
9. Roy Neilsen (elected)
10. Harold E. Mutnick (nominated)
11. S. C. Masterson (nominated)
12. John J. McFall (elected)
13. Francis Dunn, Jr. (elected)
14. Randal F. Dickey (elected)
15. Luther H. Lincoln (elected)
16. No endorsement
17. William B. Rumford (elected)
18. No endorsement
19. Charles W. Meyers (elected)
20. Thomas A. Maloney (elected)
21. William C. Blake (nominated)
22. Bernard R. Brady (elected)
23. William Clifton Berry (elected)
24. Edward M. Gaffney  
George D. Collins, Jr. (nominated)
25. Joseph P. Gilmore
26. Richard J. Dolwig (elected)
27. Open
28. Open
29. Robert Doerr (nominated)
30. Ralph M. Brown (elected)
31. Open
32. Wallace D. Henderson (nominated)
33. Open
34. Open
35. Open
36. Open
37. John B. Cooke (elected)

38. John F. McGeady
39. Open
40. Edward E. Elliott (elected)
41. Julian Beck (elected)
42. Floyd Jolley (nominated)
43. Ralph Hilton
44. Open
45. Thomas J. Doyle (elected)
46. Charles E. Chapel (elected)
47. Joseph L. Johnson (nominated)
48. Alice C. Thompson
49. No endorsement
50. Donald E. Feeley
51. William A. Munnell (elected)
52. J. J. Hollibaugh (elected)
53. Carl E. Stentz
54. Alvin Holt
55. Vernon Kilpatrick (elected)
56. Duane T. Bretzius
57. Benjamin F. Schwartz (nominated)
58. Open
59. Elizabeth Gilman
60. Ann Douglas Kemp
61. Lester A. McMillan (elected)
62. Augustus F. Hawkins (elected)
63. Open
64. Open
65. John W. Evans (elected)
66. Gordon R. Hahn (elected)
67. Clayton A. Dills (nominated)
68. Vincent Thomas (elected)
69. Carley V. Porter (elected)
70. Gerald Desmond (nominated)
71. Open
72. Stanford C. Shaw (elected)
73. L. Stewart Hinckley (elected)
74. Lester Van Tatenhove (nominated)
75. Richard B. White
76. Open
77. Sheridan Hegland (nominated)
78. Frank Luckel (elected)
79. Kathryn T. Niehouse (elected)
80. D. J. Sass

### Primary Election

The completed slate of LLPE endorsements was put in pamphlet form, and more than 900,000 copies were shipped to affiliated unions and councils throughout the state. Your Secretary urged that a copy of this pamphlet be placed within every labor union home in California prior to the primary election of June 3.

The LLPE was keenly disappointed by the failure of Congressman McKinnon to qualify for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator. An overall view of labor's campaign, however, gives a somewhat brighter picture and indicates a definite improvement in the functioning of the LLPE over that of two years ago.

In all, the California LLPE endorsed 98 candidates for all offices. Of these, 46

were elected in the primary and 26 qualified for a place on the November ballot.

### Voting Rights

Final clarification of the rights of workers to time off with pay in order to vote was made early this year when the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of a Missouri statute, which is almost identical with the California election law providing that every voter eligible to vote at a general, direct primary or presidential primary election is entitled to two consecutive hours off from work between the time of opening and closing of the polls.

This information was brought to the attention of employers and workers throughout the state by State Labor Commissioner Lloyd A. Mashburn shortly before the primary election.

In previous election years, persons making inquiry as to the effect of the California statute were advised that, under an opinion rendered by the Attorney General, workers were entitled to take time off only if they could show that they would be unable to vote without so doing. Following the 1950 elections, however, an action in the Superior Court of San Francisco resulted in judgment in favor of workers who had taken time off for voting, even though the polls were open several hours before or after their work shifts. This decision together with that of the United States Supreme Court in the Missouri case has now removed any doubt that workers have an absolute right to time off under this type of statute.

The 1951 legislature passed a measure nullifying the California statute, but the bill was vetoed by Governor Warren at the Federation's request.

### November Election

Plans for stepping up LLPE activity during the campaigns for the November election go forward. The slate of candidates will be completed at the LLPE pre-general election convention to be held on August 27, 1952, in Santa Barbara.

Recommendations on the ballot propositions will be made by the Federation's convention, the 1950 convention having voted to reserve to the Federation, rather than to the League, the power of action on endorsements of propositions. Four of the propositions which will appear on the November ballot were endorsed by the 1951 convention: repeal cross-filing; require designation of party affiliation after candidate's name; repeal relatives' responsibility in connection with old age pensions, provide for straight state financing

and administration, cost of living increases in pensions above \$75 a month, and other improvements; \$150 million veterans' bond issue.

### Registration Campaign

In view of the extreme importance of the November election to labor, your Secretary has communicated with all the affiliated unions, recommending that every local AFL union in California immediately form a registration committee charged with the responsibility of obtaining a 100 percent registration record for union men and women in California, and reminding them that September 11 is the closing registration date for the general election on November 4.

According to state election laws, the following Californians must register if they hope to vote on November 4:

1. Anyone who has reached the age of 21 since the last election. A person not 21 may register before September 11 providing he will be 21 on November 4.

2. Anyone who failed to vote in the last general election.

3. Anyone who has moved from one precinct to another within a city or county, or to another county. You must be a resident in a county for 90 days before the **day of the election** in order to be qualified to vote. Thus, if you move to another county and register before August 4 you will be qualified to vote on November 4.

If you move to another county after August 4, you may vote in the county in which you were registered and formerly resided.

Most counties and cities also require a certain number of days residence in one precinct. If you move to another precinct after the date which allows you to qualify, you must vote in your old precinct.

### National LLPE Fund Drive

Following the LLPE pre-primary convention in April, 1952, the national LLPE fund-raising drive received increased attention, and a state drive for funds also got under way.

The report issued every month by the national LLPE to the various states shows that the total contributions from members of California unions to the national LLPE, from January through June, 1952, was \$5,850.50. This is not a proud showing from California, with its more than a million AF of L members. A contribution of only \$1.00 is asked of each member of an AFL union. Certainly, the most strenuous efforts should be put forth in the next few months to increase the total from California.

### AFL Platform

Following a custom of long standing, the American Federation of Labor presented an 11-point program to both the Republican and the Democratic conventions in Chicago, urging its inclusion in the respective party platforms. Your Secretary believes that this platform should be circulated as widely as possible, and is therefore including it in this report.

The AFL platform is as follows:

1. Replacement of the Taft-Hartley Act, which has been "a complete failure" with a new labor relations law that will be workable and fair to labor and employers.

2. Enactment of an effective stabilization program, including tight price controls and a tripartite Wage Stabilization Board with full power to deal with all disputes.

3. A strong and united foreign policy, backed up by a powerful defense program and full assistance to allied free nations.

4. A billion-dollar program of federal aid to education, financed by federal revenues from offshore oil.

5. A comprehensive housing program, including home construction in defense areas, low-cost housing for those with moderate incomes and low-rent public housing for slum dwellers.

6. A fair tax program, with loopholes closed, limitations on excess profits and reduction of excise taxes and income taxes on those in low brackets as soon as the defense emergency abates.

7. Liberalization of social security benefits, enactment of disability benefits, inauguration of health insurance and coverage for public employees who wish it.

8. A realistic minimum wage of \$1.00 an hour.

9. More authority and funds for the Labor Department.

10. Enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Law.

11. Legislation assuring better treatment of federal government employees.

## V

### LEGAL SERVICES

#### Report of Attorney Charles P. Scully Court Appearances

**Weymes v. Stockton Labor Council,  
etc., et al**

This action involves an injunction suit and action for damages brought by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Stockton

against the Stockton Labor Council and numerous other defendants for the purpose of enjoining them on the ground of a jurisdictional dispute and seeking to obtain damages.

I had numerous office conferences with other counsel in this matter; prepared responsive pleadings; attended depositions at the offices of Attorney Galliano in Oakland on September 13, 14 and 26, 1951, and have appeared before Judge Buck in Stockton on October 9, 10, 30 and 31, 1951, to argue demurrers and motions to strike.

At the conclusion of the hearing on our demurrers and motions to strike, they were denied by the judge, but the judge indicated that he would not enjoin all peaceful picketing but merely picketing which was jurisdictional in nature.

On February 4, 1952, in the California Supreme Court, argument was heard on the point whether or not we were entitled to take depositions of the plaintiffs in Oakland rather than in Stockton, and whether the order for depositions must be issued by the Stockton rather than the Oakland court. The Supreme Court has issued its decision holding that the depositions can be taken in Oakland, but only upon an order issued by the Stockton court, so that the Stockton court may at all times retain control over the litigation.

On February 20, 1952, I had an office conference with Attorney Galliano to discuss the type of pleadings to be filed in response to the amended complaint served upon us. It was agreed that we would file demurrers and motions to strike, as well as an answer raising the fact that the National Labor Relations Board had exclusive jurisdiction as demonstrated by the complaint issued against the company by the Board. With respect to this complaint, it charged the company with engaging in unfair labor practices in fostering a company-dominated union, and scheduled hearing on the charges in Stockton for May 5, 1952.

On March 6, 1952, Attorney Galliano and myself conferred with representatives of the Board with respect to the preparation of the case to be heard in Stockton on May 5, 1952. On May 5, 6, and 7, 1952, I attended hearing conducted by the National Labor Relations Board at Stockton with respect to the charge filed against the company on the ground that the company had engaged in unfair labor practices.

The hearing has been completed and the matter has been referred to the Board, but no decision has been issued to date. I am confident that the Board will find the company guilty, and we will then take

steps to proceed further in the Superior Court based upon such action by the Board.

**Seven-Up Bottling Co. of Los Angeles, Inc. v. Grocery Drivers Union, Local 848, et al;**

**Virgil V. Voeltz, etc., v. Bakery and Confectionery Workers Int'l Union of America, Local Union No. 37, etc., et al; and**

**Herman C. Sommer, etc., v. Metal Trades Council of Southern California, etc., et al**

With respect to the above cases, which involve the constitutionality of the so-called California Jurisdictional Strike Statute, we have prepared and filed a brief amicus curiae with the California Supreme Court in which we contend that the California courts are without jurisdiction to act on the matter on the grounds that the California Jurisdictional Strike Act is invalid because of the federal Taft-Hartley Act, which pre-empts and occupies the entire field.

On January 8, 1952, I attended the oral argument in the above matter before the Supreme Court in Los Angeles. Mr. Tobriner and I have filed a brief amicus curiae, contending that the National Labor Relations Board has exclusive jurisdiction. At the time of oral argument, the court noted that it was strongly impressed by this position and desired the parties to address themselves to it. Such has been done, and although the case is presently pending before the Supreme Court, no decision has as yet been received.

#### **McGrath v. Sacramento School District**

I have met with the plaintiff and his attorney, Mr. Gray, of Sacramento, together with other interested parties, and have assisted them in the preparation of a complaint for declaratory relief which is concerned with the question as to what duties a teacher may be required to perform over and above his normal classroom duties.

I have, however, advised the principals that I do not believe the State Federation will intervene in the case at the present time.

The parties have indicated they will keep me advised of developments in the case.

### **Unemployment Insurance**

#### **Regulations**

On August 2 and 3, 1951, I attended all-day meetings in San Francisco of the Labor-Management Committee with respect to proposed regulations to be considered by the Department. These proposed regulations cover the entire field of employ-

ment and disability insurance, covering tax, benefit and procedural aspects of each program.

On September 7, 1951, I attended a meeting in Sacramento at which time the Department held the hearings on the regulations and protested several of them.

On October 10, 1951, I attended a hearing before the Appeals Board in Sacramento to argue the protests presented by us.

Of the various protests presented by us, the two most important were protest of the regulation which would have permitted voluntary plans to change the plans without the consent of the employees so long as not more than 15 per cent were affected by the changes. I have been advised that our protest was sustained and such regulation has been declared invalid. The remaining important regulation deals with a different system of computing the question of coverage with respect to individuals performing in part agricultural work and performing in part covered employment. At the present time, it is necessary to determine coverage based upon the individual activities of the individual employee. The proposed regulation would permit the determination to be based on the over-all operations of the particular plant. The Appeals Board has rejected our protest, but specifically finds that even under the new regulation the individual test must be applied.

On April 10, 1952, I appeared before the Appeals Board in Sacramento and argued against the appeal by the employer in which it was contended that Section 39.1 meant that an employer would not be charged so long as the individual did not leave work for fault attributable to the employer. I am glad to report that the Appeals Board has concurred with our opinion and has issued a decision rejecting the contention of the employer.

#### **Governor Warren's Advisory Commission**

I have been appointed by the Governor to serve on an Advisory Commission to consider the possible revision of the entire Unemployment Insurance Act.

Since my appointment, I have attended meetings on October 20, November 9 and 10, December 8, 1951, January 28, 1952, February 8 and 9, March 7 and 21, 1952, at the University of California. I attended meetings of the Commission on April 18, 1952, in Sacramento, May 28, 1952, at Berkeley, and the week of June 15 through June 21, 1952, at the Claremont Hotel, Berkeley. In addition, I made a trip east between the dates of April 18 and May 2,

1952, to visit several states, including New York and Michigan, to review the systems of those states.

It is contemplated that the work of the Commission will take approximately one to two years before it is completed.

The estimated scope of the work is not only to determine whether or not the present structure of the Act is sound, but to review entirely the program embraced within the Act.

The Commission is still working and has not yet issued any final recommendation, and when such occurs, a full report will be made.

#### **Codification of the Unemployment Insurance Act**

The California Code Commission has issued a preliminary draft in which it is attempted to codify the Unemployment Insurance and Disability Insurance Act as part of the Labor Code. On January 3 and 4, 1952, I reviewed the proposed codification and noted various corrections that would be desirable. However, in view of the fact that many parties indicated their opposition to including this item as part of the Labor Code, a hearing was held by the Code Commission in Sacramento on March 14, 1952, to hear such protests.

At that time, representatives of the employers, the insurance carriers, the farmers, and allied groups, presented arguments in opposition to the inclusion in the Labor Code. I presented arguments contending that the inclusion in the Labor Code was proper, and pointed out specifically the precedent to be found whereby the Workmen's Compensation Act was included in the same code. I was supported in this contention by Mr. McMurray of the CIO. However, in view of the fact that much argument was presented to the Commission requesting that action be postponed until Governor Warren's Study Commission had concluded its work, the Commission is now considering whether or not it will proceed to process its program or await action by the Governor's Commission. It is understood that pending this determination, no action will be taken by any of the parties. If, however, the Commission decides to proceed, then it is understood that all parties will be afforded the opportunity to present whatever additional objections they may have had as to the codification itself. On behalf of the Federation, I am on record requesting this privilege when the appropriate time occurs.

#### **Fish Cannery Workers Union**

On February 21, 1952, I conferred with

Mr. Waugh of the Fish Cannery Workers Union in regard to a proposed agreement between the union and the employer with respect to handling of claims in his area. It appears that serious problems have developed there because of delay in the program. While I recommended against the signing of the agreement because of the burdens it would place upon the union, I have been in conference with the Department and it is hoped that procedures will be worked out which will more readily and more promptly determine the rights of the parties involved.

#### **Local Office Procedures**

March 20 and March 25, 1952, I conferred with Mr. Lassiter in regard to certain proposed office procedure changes in the San Francisco office. They would have contemplated delay in the filing of applications, and I am now advised that this procedure is being terminated by the Department.

#### **Statewide Meeting**

On May 9, 1952, together with the Secretary, I attended and participated in the statewide meeting called at the Musicians' Hall, San Francisco, and discussed with our affiliates the problems that might arise with respect to future unemployment insurance legislation.

### **Workmen's Compensation**

#### **Permanent Disability Rules and Regulations**

On December 12, 1951, I attended a meeting called by the Sub-Committee of the Industrial Accident Commission, at which time I presented our views with respect to the type of rules that should be established in regard to this matter. My suggestions embraced numerous changes to the proposed rules, and although other parties were heard, the Sub-Committee did not indicate what attitude it would adopt. I have not been formally advised by the Commission, but indirectly I have been informed that the Commission will most likely shortly consider these matters. Whether or not any of our suggestions will be adopted is a matter that cannot now be determined, pending final action by the Commission on them.

#### **Cardiac In Industry Committee**

This committee, which is a sub-committee of the American Heart Association, has been established to review all the cases before the Industrial Accident Commission dealing with heart failure or heart disease.

Because of our primary interest in the matter, I have written to the principals involved and although numerous delays have occurred, as of March 15, 1952, I conferred with two of the doctors in question at a luncheon at the St. Francis Hotel, namely, Dr. Poole and Dr. Lewis. I have submitted a complete report to the Secretary on this matter, but should note that apparently the doctors are very reluctant to permit any non-medical individuals to participate at any stage of the investigation until they have received medical determinations as to the propriety of the actions previously taken. I have specifically requested, however, that before any medical-legal conclusions were drawn, that interested parties should be afforded the opportunity to present their views as to the law and as to medicine to the members of the panel. This request is presently under consideration by the Committee but no formal or final determination has been made as far as I am advised. Needless to say, it is essential that we have active participation in this matter, otherwise it will tend to be an entirely prejudiced conclusion.

#### **Subsequent Injuries Fund**

On October 23, 1951, I attended an all-afternoon meeting at the offices of Attorney-General Brown in which we protested the action of that office in attempting to invalidate the Subsequent Injuries Fund.

I am happy to report that many of our objections were given serious consideration and that since such date the District Court of Appeals has sustained our position and rejected that of the Attorney General.

#### **Disability Insurance Liens, etc.**

On May 23, 1952, I attended a meeting before the Industrial Accident Commission to present our views with respect to the problems arising from disability insurance lien claims and with respect to an additional delay in the filing of medical reports by the employer and carrier representatives.

With respect to the liens, a tentative program was submitted to the Commission whereby the lien claimants would be given an opportunity before compromises and releases were approved, to present their liens.

With respect to the filing of medical reports, the Commission tentatively indicated its acceptance of the idea that the carriers be given ten rather than five days to file reports, provided the rights of the claimants would not be adversely affected.

The Commission has not, however,

issued a final decision on either of these matters.

## Legislation

### State Interim Committees

**Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation:** On December 13 and 14, 1951, I attended all-day meetings of the Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation at San Francisco. I there presented our full views on the program and recommended that there be a substantial increase of the staff not only at the referee and clerical level, but also at the medical level, and recommended specifically that a large appropriation be made so that the medical offices could be properly equipped and staffed. These comments received favorable recommendation from the Committee and as a result there has been a slight budgetary increase for the current budget year. It should be noted, however, that it is still our opinion that the amounts and positions provided do not adequately meet the need.

**Legislative Joint Committee on Water and Power:** On January 4, 1952, I attended a meeting of this Committee at Sacramento in order to protect our interests in the Central Valley Project. In previous meetings, attacks had been made upon Attorney General Brown because of his contention, opposed to his predecessor Attorney General Howser, that the state had power to enter into agreements with the federal agencies. It was our desire to express to the Committee our support of Mr. Brown's position in opposition to those who were attacking him and also to indicate our interest in the continuance of the Central Valley program and the retention of the 160-acre limitation. I have reported fully upon this matter to the Secretary, but in my opinion Attorney General Brown adequately defended his position before the Committee and with respect to which he received support from spokesmen from various local irrigator districts.

**Sub-committee on Ways and Means on the Budget:** On February 6, 1952, I attended a meeting of the Assembly Committee with respect to the budget of the Industrial Accident Commission. I expressed our views that an increase was requested, and although the budget as presented was approved, the Committee indicated willingness to consider such request.

Subsequently, I forwarded to Assemblyman Moss, one of the members, an amendment calling for an increase of approxi-

mately \$140,000.00, which was incorporated as part of the budget by the Assembly. I then sent a telegram to the Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, requesting a similar increase, but I am advised that as a result of agreement between the Chairman of the Commission and the Chairman of the Sub-committee, a compromise was reached at an amount slightly less than \$90,000.00. As noted above, it is my opinion that both of these amounts are presently inadequate but at least are some advance in the present situation.

### Office

I conferred with Secretary Haggerty, Mr. Henning and Mr. Vial in regard to review of legislation, preparation of letters concerning legislation, and similar matters, on March 11, March 17, March 18 and daily thereafter.

### Sacramento

On March 13 and 14, 1952, I was in Sacramento to consider the problem of a reduction in tax program as well as the budgetary items of the industrial Accident Commission, concerning which I have reported above.

### Federal Legislation: "Wetbacks"

On January 11, 1952, I attended a meeting at the Flood Building, San Francisco, with Secretary Haggerty and the following individuals, at the Federal Agency: Brockman, Robertson and Hutchinson. This was in regard to proposed federal legislation. We expressed our opinion that the legislation did not go far enough, but the federal representatives indicated that this appeared to be the best possible to obtain at this session.

### Minimum Wage Orders

I assisted in the preparation of the Federation's briefs calling for an increase to \$1.25 per hour, or at least an increase to \$1.00 per hour, together with certain specific recommendations as to various industry orders. In addition, on January 17, 1952, I conferred with Secretary Haggerty, Mr. Henning, and Attorney Davis of the Culinary Unions, in regard to our brief and their position on the matter. On January 25, 1952, I attended a breakfast meeting at the Whitcomb Hotel with various representatives of the Culinary Workers, including Mr. Brown, Mr. Anselmo, and Business Agents Kelly and Walsh of the Waitresses' Union, to coordinate our program for the hearing



which was scheduled the same day in San Francisco. On January 25, 1952, I attended such hearing at San Francisco and generally presented the views of the Federation and in particular supported the recommendation of the Commission to include coverage over agricultural workers in the packing field. There was much opposition to this by the farm groups, and although I believe that our statement adequately supported the basis of inclusion, subsequently we received formal notice from the Commission that this attempt to include these workers was being dropped.

### **Safety Orders**

Prior to the Safety Conference called by the Governor in San Francisco, I participated in various meetings with representatives of the Federation and members of the staff. In addition, on January 29 and February 27, 1952, I conferred with representatives of the Roofers' Union specifically in regard to certain Safety Orders desired by them. Unfortunately, it is my understanding that the Safety Orders dealing specifically with the Roofers' organization were rejected by the Safety Conference, although I have indicated to them my belief that they could again be raised before the appropriate division of the Department. I have not heard from any of these representatives, namely, Messrs. Harvey, Phalanger and Rowell, but it is my understanding that steps are being taken to attempt a revision in the present Safety Orders as far as this organization is concerned.

### **Health and Welfare**

On February 5, 1952, I attended an office conference in the office of the Secretary, together with Vice President Dougherty and Attorney Curry and Mr. Rowe, who are handling the Bartenders' program. At that time, serious questions were presented as to certain rulings of the Insurance Commissioner which would apparently seriously hinder existing health and welfare programs in the state of California which were negotiated between employers and the unions. There was an indication that the Insurance Commissioner was taking the position that the historical programs presently in effect were not in compliance with the Insurance Code. As a result of this conversation, a meeting was scheduled with the Insurance Commissioner.

On February 21, 1952, I conferred with the Insurance Commissioner and his assistant, Mr. Fulenwider, together with certain representatives of the Occidental

Insurance Company, including Messrs. Tooke and Dandy and Attorney Groesinger. As a result of this meeting, the Insurance Commissioner permitted the continuance and approval of certain arrangements, but nevertheless issued a general order that directed a conference of the entire industry to be held at San Francisco during the month of April. The problems here involved are most important because if the attitude of the Insurance Commissioner is allowed to prevail, there must be a complete revision of existing programs presently in effect.

On May 21, 1952, I attended a meeting at the offices of the Teamsters' Union in San Francisco, at which were present International Representative Mohn, Wendell Phillips, and other representatives of the Teamsters and the insurance carriers to discuss problems in the field of health and welfare insofar as their relationship to the disability insurance program was concerned. Tentative steps have been taken with the Department to work this problem out, but as yet no final determination has been reached.

### **State, County and Municipal Employees**

I have had various conferences, including meetings on January 22 and February 12, 1952, with Mr. Ramage and Mr. McCormack in regard to the above organization. The California State Employees Association is threatening to institute legal action on the ground that the use of any title similar to its own by the AFL organization in this state is improper and enjoined as a matter of law.

We have advised the CSEA that in our opinion this organization is entitled to use an appropriate name even though it may be similar to its name, provided it clearly indicates it is an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Since our last advices to the CSEA we have heard nothing further and accordingly assume the threat of suit is being withdrawn. It is interesting to note that apparently the concern of the CSEA results from the effective organization by the AFL groups with respect to this type of employee.

### **Housing Authority**

On March 27 and March 28, 1952, I conferred in Los Angeles with various representatives of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and the Los Angeles Building Trades Council to consider the possibility of the institution of a suit with respect to the action by the Los Angeles

City Council in attempting to rescind its action committed to an extensive public housing program.

A full report has been given on this to the Secretary but because of its confidential nature, it will not be repeated here.

I am glad to announce that with respect to this matter, the Supreme Court has ruled in favor of the housing authority, although apparently the local agencies are taking all steps possible to attempt to circumvent the decision of the court.

### Political League

On April 4 and 5, 1952, I attended Executive Council meetings in regard to this matter, and on April 6, 1952, attended the convention in San Francisco, at which the candidates of the State LLPE were endorsed.

### Miscellaneous

#### Convention

I attended the convention of the Federation held in San Diego, August 16-24, 1951, and assisted the various committees in the consideration of the business before them.

#### Lectures

I participated in a lecture at the University of San Francisco on November 6, 1951, in which I reviewed the recent changes in the field of California labor law.

#### Meetings

I have attended various meetings and have issued various opinions, both orally and by letter. These were with respect to numerous affiliated locals, such as the Projectionists, the Office Workers, the Embalmers, etc. In addition, I have cooperated with Mr. DePaoli of the Nevada State Federation of Labor with respect to problems pending in Nevada and have attended two all-day meetings with respect to these problems. Because of the confidential nature of these problems, I have furnished a full report on them to the Secretary and will not repeat them here.

January 30, 1952, I conferred with the Stockton Projectionists Local in regard to their contract negotiations.

February 12, 1952, I conferred with Mr. Wendelt of the Painters in regard to their negotiations and their contract provisions.

February 18, 1952, I conferred with Mr. Jowett in regard to overtime payments for Allied Printing Trades Workers at the American Weekly.

February 18, 1952, I conferred with Mr. McDermott of the Culinary Workers in

regard to the Shasta Employers Association.

February 18, 1952, I attended a meeting of the Alameda Central Labor Council in order to explain to the members and to the organization the recent changes in the various laws in California, including workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, and labor laws.

June 23, 1952, I conferred with representatives of the Chemical Workers in San Francisco in an attempt to help them plan steps to carry out a successful completion of their pending strike at Lompoc, California.

## REPORT OF ATTORNEY CLARENCE E. TODD Jurisdictional Strike Cases

### Sommer v. Metal Trades Council

### Voeltz v. Bakery and Confectionery Workers

### Seven-Up Bottling Co. v. Grocery Drivers Local No. 848

On July 9, 1951, I reported to you that these cases had been argued in the District Court of Appeal. All three of the cases involved the state Jurisdictional Strike Act. Two different divisions of the District Court of Appeal ruled against us, after which we asked the Supreme Court to grant a hearing on all three cases, which the Supreme Court did.

Since then, the cases have been argued in the Supreme Court. Amicus curiae and supplemental briefs have been filed, and all three of the cases are under submission to the Supreme Court.

Our attack upon the Jurisdictional Strike Act in connection with the facts of these three cases was on the constitutional ground that the act prohibits freedom of speech and other constitutional activities; also, on the statutory ground that in each of the three cases, the Supreme Court of the state of California sought to prohibit activities which are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the federal government, particularly under the Taft-Hartley Act.

The oral argument before the Supreme Court revolved to a considerable extent around this federal question; and some of the supplemental briefs, as well as the amicus curiae briefs, were devoted almost entirely to that point.

The present status of the three cases is that the Supreme Court has had them under submission for a number of months, and it is evident that there is a sharp

division of opinion among the members of the court, which is delaying the final decision.

### **Federal or State Jurisdiction Case**

#### **Capital Service Company**

Another controversy involving the question of federal or state jurisdiction is one now pending in Los Angeles, which started out as a suit in the Superior Court by the Capital Service Company to secure an injunction against a secondary boycott. The suit was based upon the contention that a secondary boycott caused restraint of trade and was therefore unlawful under the Cartwright Act.

The Superior Court in Los Angeles County, in Department 34, from which department a mass of anti-labor decisions have come forth within the past fifteen years, disagreed with the attorney for the plaintiff as to the restraint of trade, but declared that a secondary boycott is unlawful. Such a holding as this is absurd since the Supreme Court, in at least three notable decisions, each a six-to-one decision, has held that the secondary boycott, as well as the primary boycott, is lawful in California.

However, the National Labor Relations Board in Los Angeles became interested in the question of federal jurisdiction; and with the approval of the Chief Counsel in Washington, brought a suit to restrain enforcement of the injunction issued by the Superior Court, on the ground that the federal courts and agencies have exclusive jurisdiction. The employer, Capital Service Company, had previously filed a complaint before the National Labor Relations Board, claiming that the acts constituting the secondary boycott were unfair labor practices under the Taft-Hartley Act. Incidentally, later, he tried to withdraw his complaint but was not permitted to do so.

The United States District Court for the Southern District of California granted an injunction prohibiting the enforcement of the Superior Court injunction against the secondary boycott. This was practically an injunction against the Superior Court, although it was not so drawn. The Capital Service Company took an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth District in San Francisco, which appeal was duly argued, and is now under submission.

Other proceedings were taken by the Board against the Bakery Workers, and it was found that the union had violated the Taft-Hartley Act.

This is the first controversy in which the federal court and federal agencies have gone all out to prevent injunctions in the

state court against boycott and picketing. The present status of the cases is that an injunction has been issued by the Supreme Court against the union to prevent a secondary boycott. The United States District Court has issued an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the Superior Court injunction.

The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has under submission an appeal by the Capital Service Company from the injunction issued by the United States District Court, and the National Labor Relations Board in Los Angeles has taken action against the union to enforce the Taft-Hartley Act. It may be that further briefs will have to be filed before it is finally determined whether the federal court or the state court has exclusive jurisdiction in these matters.

### **Unemployment Insurance Case**

#### **Thomas v. California**

#### **Employment Stabilization Commission**

A case involving the right to unemployment insurance has been pending in the Supreme Court for a long time. This case was argued more than a year ago and is still under submission, which evidently means that the members of the court are in disagreement. It may be recalled that the McKinley case, involving unemployment insurance to the Bakery Workers in Sacramento, was finally decided by the Supreme Court against the right of the men to receive unemployment insurance, but seven members of the court signed three different opinions.

That was a case in which the court found that there was an agreement among the bakeries, to which the union was a party, that a strike against one bakery would be considered to be a strike against all; and it was on this ground that the Supreme Court decided against the right of the men to receive their compensation.

This other case has been strongly argued against us in the Thomas case; but in the Thomas case, after 195 lumber and sawmill workers refused to pass the picket line of another union, they were "terminated," that is to say, discharged by the employer, the Pacific Lumber Company. The Superior Court in San Francisco held that they were entitled to unemployment benefits, and the District Court of Appeal upheld the decision. The case was then taken over by the Supreme Court on the motion of the employer, and has been fully argued in that court. As before stated, the case has been pending for more than a year, but we hope a favorable decision will be handed down.

**County Ordinance Cases****Haggerty v. County of Kings****Haggerty v. County of Fresno**

These two cases arose out of the enforcement by the authorities of the two counties of so-called anti-parade and anti-loud-speaker ordinances passed during the middle 'thirties, at the instigation of the Associated Farmers. The ordinances differ in phraseology, but are intended in each instance to prevent picketing of the large ranches by members of the Farm Workers Union. The size of the ranches makes it useless to attempt to picket by a man on foot carrying a banner. It is necessary to use a parade of automobiles with loud speakers in order to attract the attention of the employees who may be working on the ranch a quarter of a mile from the highway.

In the Kings county case, we argued for a whole day on the unconstitutionality of this attempt to suppress freedom of speech, and we cited the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that the loud speaker, for the purposes of publicity, has come to stay. The other side cited a number of cases where loud speakers had been prohibited in populous cities; but not one case was cited by them where the use of a loud speaker or an automobile parade was prohibited in a rural area.

We also cited a case where an ordinance of the city of Los Angeles prohibiting such parades was set aside as unconstitutional.

The Superior Court, through an anti-labor judge who has never once given me a break in a labor case, decided against us, and the case is now pending on appeal to the District Court of Appeal.

In the Fresno county case, the Superior Court overruled the technical objections of the defendant, the county of Fresno; and after a trial, the court ordered a permanent injunction against the enforcement of the ordinance by the county of Fresno. So many technical objections were made by the defendant with regard to the actual language of the findings and judgment that the actual entry of judgment has been delayed and the time for appeal has not yet expired.

The present status of these two cases is: we lost the Kings county case and an appeal from the decision is pending; we won the Fresno case, and an appeal will undoubtedly be taken by the county of Fresno.

**Prevailing Wage Cases****Los Angeles v. Los Angeles  
Building Trades Council****Parker v. Bowron**

Both of these cases arose in the Superior Court of Los Angeles.

In the Building Trades Council case, demands were made by the Building Trades Council against the city for the improvement of labor conditions on the big Los Angeles Water Project; and on the refusal of all their demands, a picket line was established. We sought to justify the picketing of the project, which is not governmental, but rather proprietary, under the authorities, one of which is a book called "One Thousand Strikes Against the Government." We showed that many strikes of many crafts have been declared against various plants under government supervision, including Navy yards. The only argument which the other side had was the contention that policemen have no right to strike, nor firemen, nor nurses or doctors in time of an epidemic, all of which of course involved entirely different principles of law.

After the District Court of Appeal decided against us, we tried the case and sought to show that the demands of the Building Trades Council against the city were lawful, and many of them revolved around the payment of the prevailing wage. We sought to show that the city was not paying the prevailing wage and was therefore the wrong-doer in the transaction, and not the unions. However, the District Court of Appeal again decided against us, and we were not able to persuade a majority of the Supreme Court to grant us a hearing.

The status of this case is that it is a "dead duck."

In Parker v. Bowron, we have the prevailing wage question squarely raised under Section 425 of the Los Angeles City Charter which provides that when the prevailing wage in private employment is ascertained, this wage shall be paid to all city employees doing similar work.

This suit was brought on behalf of several unions, the Plumbers, the Carpenters, and Laborers, all of whom have men in the employ of the city of Los Angeles at wages from 35 percent to 45 percent less than the prevailing wage in private employment. I was called into the case when it was ready for trial; but the city attorney's office made a violent argument to the effect that the city council was acting in a legislative capacity in passing the ordinance fixing the wages of these craftsmen at 35 per-

cent less than the prevailing wage in private employment, and that the court had no right to interfere with this action of the city council. The judge, who was called in from one of the surrounding counties to hear the case, decided in favor of the city and refused to allow us to prove our case, although we had witnesses in court and one witness actually on the stand.

We took an appeal; and in a two-to-one decision, the District Court of Appeal upheld the Superior Court. The opinion was written by Louis Drapeau, formerly of the Superior Court of Ventura county, whom I had always considered to be a friend of mine. Presiding Justice White rendered a forcible dissenting opinion to the effect that the court should have heard our evidence. We filed a petition for a hearing with the Supreme Court, which petition was granted.

We argued the case before the Supreme Court; and after listening to the arguments, the court allowed the city attorney and ourselves fifteen days each to file supplemental briefs.

The status of this case is that it has been argued and briefed before the Supreme Court. We thought we received very friendly consideration by the members of the Supreme Court, and we are very hopeful of a favorable decision.

### **Economic Action to Protect Wages**

#### **Branch v. Orange County District Council of Carpenters**

In this case, a subcontractor, conducting building operations at La Habra Gardens, just outside of Santa Ana, left his employees with some \$11,000 in bad checks. Branch, the owner of the property and holder of a contractor's license, requested the men to continue their work and said he would take care of the bad checks. On his failure to comply with his agreement, the men walked off the job and installed a picket line.

The employer filed a suit in the Superior Court in Orange county for an injunction against picketing. After full argument, the Superior Court decided in our favor on every point. The attorneys for Branch appealed from the action of the Superior Court. In connection with their appeal, \$12,000 in cash was deposited by Branch with the county clerk, to be paid to the men if the appeal should terminate in favor of the union.

In the meantime, the State Labor Commissioner filed mechanics' liens against the property of Branch and filed a suit to enforce the liens.

This case is set for trial in August of

this year; and if the men are successful in foreclosing their liens, they will get their money, and the State Federation will be relieved of responsibility of collecting the wages out of the \$12,000 in the hands of the county clerk. We think there is a very good chance that the Labor Commissioner will be able to make the collection.

#### **Sather v. Journeymen Barbers**

This is a case in the Superior Court of San Bernardino county where an employer barber, working with the tools of the trade, had a union card in his window and was a member of the Barbers' local union, enjoying full voting rights. At the instigation of the Master Barbers Association of San Diego, this man refused to pay his dues and withdrew from the union. The secretary of the union removed the union card from his shop. Through the attorney for the Master Barbers, the barber then filed a suit in the Superior Court to compel the union to return the card which had been taken out when he refused to pay his dues and withdrew from the union.

The District Court of Appeal in a previous case had rendered an unfortunate and erroneous decision, to the effect that when a union had demanded that an employer barber working with the tools of the trade should join the union but should have no rights of membership whatever, the union would not be permitted to picket his place of business unless they could give him full membership with all membership rights. This decision was so broad that the Superior Court judge in San Bernardino county felt he could not permit the union to picket, but he refused the return of the union card, and expressed himself very forcibly in sympathy with the union.

The previous decision of the District Court of Appeal in the case where the employer barber was not to have any rights of membership was taken to the Supreme Court on a petition for a hearing; and while a hearing was denied, Justices Carter, Traynor and Schaur voted in favor of a hearing. The decision was so close that if the matter comes up again to the Supreme Court, we are very confident that we shall prevail.

The present status of the Sather case is that this nonunion barber is still without his union card and is not likely to have a union card issued to him in the future.

#### **Schweitzer v. Local Joint Board (San Diego)**

This is a controversy with many angles. It arose out of a demand by the Culinary Workers in San Diego upon an employer (Schweitzer) that he sign the same form

of agreement as other comparable employers. This agreement contained a section on health and welfare; but at the time the demand was made upon him to sign the agreement, the health and welfare provisions had not been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. Seizing upon this fact as a pretext, the attorney for the employers in San Diego county, an anti-labor lawyer named Archer who opposed us unsuccessfully in the "hot cargo" fight, went to the Grand Jury and procured an indictment of four of the Culinary Workers' leaders. A very competent criminal lawyer is in charge of the criminal features of the case for the defendants.

In addition to securing an indictment by the Grand Jury, this lawyer filed a suit to prevent picketing and boycotting of this nonunion place by the Culinary Workers and by the warehousemen at the different breweries who refused to deliver to him any beer so long as he was operating behind a picket line.

The case was assigned for trial to a new judge, who stated he had never tried a labor case before; but at the close of the trial, he rendered a decision immediately in which he granted a broad injunction prohibiting picketing and boycotting.

I was not called into the case until after the indictments were found and judgment was given against the union in the civil case. Since the criminal trial will involve many of the same facts as are controlling in the civil case, it will be necessary for me to interest myself in the criminal case insofar as these particular issues are involved. However, I will not go into the main criminal case itself, as that involves principles of criminal law which I believe are quite safe in the hands of the criminal lawyer who has been engaged to handle the case.

The civil case was decided on the grounds of restraint of trade, the same grounds which were urged upon the Superior Court of Los Angeles in the Capital Service Company case, but which were turned down by him. In the San Diego case, however, the Superior Judge went all out in holding that the picketing and boycott caused a restraint of trade to the damage of the employer and that therefore the union was liable for damages in the sum of some \$900, which, under the Cartwright Act was doubled.

The status of this case is that we have an appeal in the civil case in which I shall attempt to show the District Court of Appeal that the acts of the union in picketing and boycotting were absolutely lawful, regardless of the fact that the health and

welfare provisions of the contract had not yet been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board. I shall argue that he was running a nonunion beer joint, employing non-union bartenders; that these were lawful objectives of a picket line and boycott, even though some other activity or demand of the union might not have been lawful. I shall also argue that an employer who is picketed and boycotted because he is unfair has no cause of action against a union for any loss of business which he may suffer, since it is universally held in California and in other jurisdictions that such damages are not recoverable.

The Superior Court in Fresno county has recently held to that effect in two cases which we have argued extensively in that county.

We are hopeful of favorable decisions in both the criminal and civil actions.

## Restraint of Trade

### Ring v. City of Fresno

This case, which was argued and disposed of more than a year ago, might deserve mention at this time in view of the fight which is being made upon the right of picketing and boycotting under the Cartwright Act.

The reliance of the employers in the Schweitzer case in San Diego, the Capital Service case in Los Angeles, and in the Clinton Fresno cases in which I am representing the Retail Clerks in Fresno, is very largely upon the Kold-Kist case in which one of the divisions of the District Court of Appeal in Los Angeles went berserk and held that an agreement between the Butchers and an employer market was unlawful, where it limited the hours of work of the butchers.

When this case was cited by the employer in Fresno as an authority for the proposition that all interference with the employer's business by picketing and boycott or other union activity was unlawful if it caused any restraint of his business, I referred the court to the fact that the city of Fresno and other cities in California have ordinances which prohibit the work of butchers, that is to say, the sale of uncured and uncooked meats after six p.m. I argued that the decision in the Kold-Kist case was clearly wrong because, if a city can prohibit the butchers from working after six o'clock, then certainly it is lawful for their employer to make an agreement with them by which they are not required to work after six o'clock.

I mention this case of Ring v. City of Fresno in connection with the Kold-Kist

case merely in connection with our determination not to accept a wrongful and unlawful decision of a court as being a final decision where it infringes the right of collective action by the workers.

## VI

### RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY

#### Labor Press Institute

The State Federation's second annual Labor Press Institute was held November 24-25 in Santa Barbara under the joint sponsorship of the Federation and the University of California at Los Angeles.

The two-day institute was attended by approximately 100 representatives of AFL papers in California. The conference was open both to AFL editors and officers responsible for the management and existence of such publications.

Workshops covered press problems on such subjects as financing a labor journal, the labor press as a public relations instrument, lay-out and design, getting the paper read, postal regulations affecting the labor press, and the courts and libel laws.

As a result of this institute, the State Federation, early in 1952, inaugurated a monthly cartoon service for the benefit of AFL papers in California. Another immediate product of the institute was the establishment of a voluntary news coverage service of all AFL state council meetings held in California by the various crafts and trades of the parent organization.

#### 1952 Scholarship Program

Winners of the second annual State Federation high school scholarships were: Armen Tashdinian, Sacramento High School, Sacramento; Elias Anthony Woycheshin, Christian Brothers School, Sacramento; and William Wittenberg, Susan M. Dorsey High School, Los Angeles.

Presentation of the three \$500 scholarship awards will be made at the Federation's 1952 convention in Santa Barbara.

Seven hundred and sixty-two announcements were mailed on February 29, to principals of all high schools, as well as to county superintendents of schools, in both California and Hawaii, advising of the three \$500 awards to be given by the California State Federation of Labor in its second annual scholarship contest.

In 1951, 186 students responded to the announcement of the first annual contest

by filing applications for participation. This year 421 students filed by the deadline of April 1.

All student applicants were mailed an "American Labor Study Manual," prepared by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California. The manual covered the approximate range of the examination and broke down the story of the labor movement into twelve key sectors, with reading references listed by page for the applicants.

The State Federation test was held May 2 in all schools in California and Hawaii from which students had filed. Papers were judged by professional educators and the identity of students taking the examination was unknown to them.

#### 1952 Summer Institute

The annual Summer Institute of the State Federation was held this year at the Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara, the week of June 15-21.

A top flight faculty from labor, government and university circles staffed the Institute.

Faculty men included James L. McDevitt, Director, Labor's League for Political Education, Washington, D.C.; Joseph F. Heath, Director, European Labor Division, Mutual Security Agency, Paris, France; Thomas Kalis, Co-Chairman, Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, Washington, D. C.; Arthur Ross, Public Member, Wage Stabilization Board, Washington, D. C.; Ewan Clague, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.; C. J. Haggerty, Executive Officer, State AFL; Harold Gibbons, Secretary - Treasurer, Teamsters - Warehousemen's Union, Local No. 688, St. Louis; Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice-President Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley.

Approximately 100 trade unionists attended the week-long institute at Santa Barbara. Afternoon classes were conducted for state units of the Teamsters, Culinary Workers and Building Trades.

#### Tolerance Pamphlets

Under the auspices of the Education Committee of the State Federation of Labor, tolerance pamphlets have been selected for distribution to all AFL unions in California on a quarterly basis. The 22-page pamphlet, "Discrimination Costs You Money," was mailed to all AFL organiza-

tions in April. A second pamphlet, "Adam's Children," was mailed in July.

### Political Education

A total review of the 1951 general session of the legislature was prepared and distributed to all affiliated organizations since the last convention in San Diego.

Entitled the "Sacramento Story," the summary gave roll call records from both houses on issues important to labor. It also gave the actual committee and floor history of all bills of significance. A supplementary review, "Committee Votes In Sacramento," was later issued to all affiliates and provided committee votes recorded during the general session. Since committee votes are not officially published, the survey was of particular value.

The "California Congressional Scorecard" was mailed in January, 1952, to all AFL councils and political leagues in California. The "Scorecard" supplied the voting records of California congressmen during the 2nd session of the 81st Congress and the 1st session of the 82nd Congress.

The State Federation has this year distributed 50,000 copies of the pamphlet "You and Politics," prepared by the Research Department and first issued at the 1951 convention of the Federation held in San Diego. One hundred thousand copies were distributed during the last quarter of 1951.

A political endorsement pamphlet listing all AFL-endorsed candidates for the primary of June 3, 1952, was prepared by the Department, and more than 900,000 copies were distributed upon request to AFL unions and political leagues throughout the state during the campaign period. The Department also directed the preparation of the printed minutes of the pre-primary convention of the state LLPE held in April, 1952, in San Francisco, since distributed in booklet form.

### Public Relations

The Research Department conducted its traditional press relations with commercial newspapers on all State Federation activities requiring such effort throughout the year. The Research Director participated in such public activities as the Governor's Conference on the Aging, and delivered numerous addresses to educational and community organizations throughout the state.

### "Your Economics and Mine"

The State Federation continued its pub-

lication of the bi-monthly economic analysis letter "Your Economics and Mine," which treats of dominant economic issues of the day in the light of labor thinking and labor welfare.

### Cartoon Service

The recently inaugurated monthly cartoon service is now mailed to all AFL central councils and to numerous local union newspapers in California. The cartoons cover significant state issues for the benefit of the AFL labor press of California. The service is the result of the Second Annual State Federation Press Institute held in November, 1951, at Santa Barbara.

### Economic Information

The Research Department has made available to numerous unions government regulations as to wage, price and mobilization controls. It has helped various organizations in compiling cost of living statistics, and has continued its normal function of providing facts to unions seeking collective bargaining and related data.

### Research Library

The Federation's research library has continued to maintain an up-to-date and comprehensive selection of periodicals, reports, and special studies from authoritative sources. Wage data, material on all types of collective bargaining clauses, cost of living figures, employment statistics and the like are as complete and up-to-date as possible. We concentrate particularly on obtaining as much material as possible dealing with all phases of California's economic and legal problems.

In keeping with labor's expanding interest in matters outside the immediate field of collective bargaining, we have extended our coverage of materials on foreign affairs, general economics, taxation, education and housing. Also available are complete files of state legislative matters and state and federal statutes.

A small collection of archives of the labor movement in California is carefully guarded. Any contributions of archive material to this collection from the older members of our unions and councils will be gratefully accepted.

Your Secretary urges the members of the Federation to visit the library and discover the many services it and the Department can render our unions.



## VII

**"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST**

The following is the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor, as revised by the Executive Council at its quarterly meeting held in July, 1952:

**Beverages—**

Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Sacramento.

**Cosmetics, etc.—**

Andrew Jergens Products.

**Drug Stores—**

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

**Metal Manufacturing—**

Glendale Sheet Metal and Manufacturing Company, Glendale.

**Paint—**

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company (Duco-Dulux enamels, paints, varnishes, lacquers, and marine finishes).

**Printers and Publishers—**

Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, Country Gentleman, and Holiday).

Donnelly Enterprises, Chicago (includes Time and Life Magazines).

Time, Inc. (publishers of Time and Life magazines).

**Radio Stations—**

KFI  
KECA

## VIII

**STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS**

|                        | Local Unions<br>Affiliated | Councils<br>Affiliated | Total<br>Affiliations | Total<br>Membership |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| October 1, 1909.....   | 151.....                   | 11.....                | 162.....              | 25,000              |
| October 1, 1910.....   | 244.....                   | 12.....                | 256.....              | 45,000              |
| October 1, 1911.....   | 362.....                   | 12.....                | 374.....              | 56,000              |
| October 1, 1912.....   | 429.....                   | 15.....                | 444.....              | 62,000              |
| October 1, 1913.....   | 502.....                   | 15.....                | 517.....              | 67,000              |
| October 1, 1914.....   | 512.....                   | 18.....                | 530.....              | 69,000              |
| October 1, 1915.....   | 498.....                   | 18.....                | 516.....              | 66,500              |
| October 1, 1916.....   | 481.....                   | 21.....                | 502.....              | 68,000              |
| October 1, 1917.....   | 498.....                   | 21.....                | 519.....              | 71,500              |
| October 1, 1918.....   | 486.....                   | 21.....                | 507.....              | 78,000              |
| October 1, 1919.....   | 515.....                   | 24.....                | 539.....              | 94,900              |
| October 1, 1920.....   | 549.....                   | 27.....                | 576.....              | 104,200             |
| October 1, 1921.....   | 568.....                   | 27.....                | 595.....              | 100,100             |
| October 1, 1922.....   | 664.....                   | 27.....                | 691.....              | 91,000              |
| September 1, 1923..... | 626.....                   | 26.....                | 651.....              | 87,500              |
| September 1, 1924..... | 633.....                   | 25.....                | 658.....              | 92,000              |
| September 1, 1925..... | 607.....                   | 25.....                | 652.....              | 95,400              |
| September 1, 1926..... | 662.....                   | 27.....                | 689.....              | 96,600              |
| September 1, 1927..... | 648.....                   | 28.....                | 676.....              | 95,200              |
| September 1, 1928..... | 647.....                   | 30.....                | 677.....              | 96,100              |
| September 1, 1929..... | 623.....                   | 32.....                | 655.....              | 99,000              |
| September 1, 1930..... | 627.....                   | 32.....                | 659.....              | 100,200             |
| September 1, 1931..... | 648.....                   | 34.....                | 682.....              | 99,400              |
| September 1, 1932..... | 628.....                   | 32.....                | 660.....              | 91,200              |
| September 1, 1933..... | 564.....                   | 28.....                | 592.....              | 82,100              |
| September 1, 1934..... | 580.....                   | 32.....                | 612.....              | 91,900              |
| September 1, 1935..... | 619.....                   | 29.....                | 648.....              | 102,000             |
| September 1, 1936..... | 622.....                   | 32.....                | 654.....              | 135,179             |
| September 1, 1937..... | 740.....                   | 35.....                | 775.....              | 235,911             |
| September 1, 1938..... | 854.....                   | 39.....                | 893.....              | 291,763             |
| September 1, 1939..... | 915.....                   | 39.....                | 954.....              | 267,401             |
| September 1, 1940..... | 987.....                   | 42.....                | 1029.....             | 274,901             |
| September 1, 1941..... | 917.....                   | 44.....                | 961.....              | 332,635             |
| September 1, 1942..... | 1050.....                  | 53.....                | 1103.....             | 451,970             |

**STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS (Continued)**

|                        | Affiliated<br>Local Unions | Affiliated<br>Councils | Affiliations<br>Total | Membership<br>Total |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| September 1, 1943..... | 1003.....                  | 72.....                | 1075.....             | 510,477             |
| August 1, 1944.....    | 1040.....                  | 78.....                | 1118.....             | 521,356             |
| August 1, 1945.....    | 1131.....                  | 106.....               | 1237.....             | 514,239             |
| June 1, 1946.....      | 1113.....                  | 108.....               | 1221.....             | 510,596             |
| July 1, 1947.....      | 1149.....                  | 116.....               | 1265.....             | 520,841             |
| July 1, 1948.....      | 1201.....                  | 127.....               | 1328.....             | 573,466             |
| July 1, 1949.....      | 1236.....                  | 131.....               | 1367.....             | 592,559             |
| July 1, 1950.....      | 1295.....                  | 137.....               | 1432.....             | 586,789             |
| July 1, 1951.....      | 1374.....                  | 144.....               | 1518.....             | 602,302             |
| July 1, 1952.....      | 1392.....                  | 147.....               | 1539.....             | 625,807             |

**REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1951 - 1952**

|   |      |      |
|---|------|------|
| Labor Unions in good standing July 1, 1951.....   | 1374 |      |
| Labor Councils in good standing July 1, 1951..... | 144  |      |
| Total .....                                       |      | 1518 |
| Labor Unions affiliated during year.....          | 43   |      |
| Labor Councils affiliated during year.....        | 3    |      |
| Total .....                                       |      | 46   |
| Balance .....                                     |      | 1564 |

**WITHDRAWALS DURING YEAR**

|   |    |      |
|---|----|------|
| Mergers, Local Unions.....                  | 13 |      |
| Withdrawals, suspended, disbanded, etc..... | 12 |      |
| Total .....                                 |    | 25   |
| Balance .....                               |    | 1539 |

**TOTAL AFFILIATIONS**

|   |      |      |
|---|------|------|
| Labor Unions as of July 1, 1952.....    | 1392 |      |
| Labor Councils, as of July 1, 1952..... | 147  |      |
| Total .....                             |      | 1539 |

**NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS****July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952**

| Town                 | Name of Local                                       | Local No. | Date    | Receipt No. | Members |
|----------------------|---|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| <b>Auburn</b>        |   |           |         |             |         |
|                      | Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....                      | 2687      | 8- 3-51 | 120517      | 450     |
| <b>China Lake</b>    |   |           |         |             |         |
|                      | Government Employees,<br>(Naval Ord. Test St.)..... | 1481      | 6-13-52 | 131003      | 60      |
| <b>Eureka</b>        |   |           |         |             |         |
|                      | Bldg. & Construction Trades Council..               | —         | 7-17-52 | 132260      | —       |
| <b>Fresno</b>        |   |           |         |             |         |
|                      | Chemical Workers .....                              | 480       | 3-27-52 | 128432      | 76      |
| <b>Fresh Pond</b>    |   |           |         |             |         |
|                      | Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....                      | 2561      | 2-27-52 | 127431      | 250     |
| <b>Little Valley</b> |   |           |         |             |         |
|                      | Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....                      | 2686      | 2-13-52 | 127022      | 107     |
| <b>Long Beach</b>    |   |           |         |             |         |
|                      | Bus Drivers (reinstatement).....                    | 1254      | 7-24-52 | 132469      | 247     |
|                      | Boilermakers .....                                  | 285       | 7-30-51 | 120438      | 200     |

**NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)**

| Town                   | Name of Local  | Local No. | Date     | Receipt No. | Members |
|------------------------|--|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| <b>Los Angeles</b>     |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Carpenters & Joiners.....                                  | 1052      | 4-19-52  | 129311      | 1932    |
|                        | Chemical Workers .....                                     | 452       | 7-14-52  | 132164      | 246     |
|                        | Dist. Council of Plasterers of So. Cal. —                  | —         | 7-23-52  | 132440      | —       |
|                        | Insurance Agents.....                                      | 86        | 5- 1-52  | 129537      | 260     |
|                        | Ladies Garment Workers.....                                | 512       | 7-31-51  | 120460      | 100     |
|                        | Millinery Workers (reinstatement)....                      | 41        | 8- 4-51  | 120581      | 40      |
|                        | Misc. Textile Workers.....                                 | 92        | 5-12-52  | 130014      | 33      |
|                        | So. Cal. Conf. Allied Printing Trades —                    | —         | 8-20-51  | 121284      | —       |
|                        | Stove Mounters (reinstatement).....                        | 125       | 7- 1-52  | 131554      | 302     |
|                        | Stove Mounters.....  | 127       | 8-11-51  | 120950      | 24      |
| <b>Martinez</b>        |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Building Service Employees<br>(Private Hosp.).....         | 277       | 3- 7-52  | 127737      | 36      |
| <b>Merced</b>          |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....                         | 672       | 7-31-51  | 120462      | 52      |
| <b>Modesto</b>         |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Calif. State Hosptial Employees.....                       | 636       | 8-10-51  | 120897      | 55      |
|                        | Post Office Clerks.....                                    | 635       | 8- 8-51  | 120771      | 36      |
| <b>North Fork</b>      |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....                             | 2762      | 8- 4-51  | 120588      | 121     |
| <b>Oakland</b>         |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Iron Workers.....  | 378       | 7-26-51  | 120369      | 200     |
|                        | Painters (reaffiliation).....                              | 127       | 9-15-51  | 121998      | 871     |
| <b>Redwood City</b>    |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Teachers .....   | 1163      | 7-10-52  | 131941      | 35      |
| <b>Riverside</b>       |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Electrical Workers.....                                    | 440       | 6-10-52  | 130918      | 150     |
| <b>Sacramento</b>      |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | California Department of<br>Industrial Relations Empl..... | 1031      | 7-12-52  | 132066      | 26      |
| <b>San Bernardino</b>  |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Electrical Workers.....                                    | 848       | 10- 8-51 | 122647      | 236     |
|                        | International Fire Fighters.....                           | 891       | 2- 7-52  | 126737      | 240     |
|                        | Government Employees.....                                  | 1485      | 6-24-52  | 131421      | 162     |
| <b>San Diego</b>       |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Government Employees.....                                  | 980       | 7- 5-52  | 131723      | 117     |
|                        | Government Employees.....                                  | 1399      | 6-27-52  | 131487      | 50      |
|                        | Government Employees.....                                  | 1474      | 6-19-52  | 131328      | 81      |
|                        | Plumbers & Pipe Fitters (reinstat.)..                      | 230       | 7-10-52  | 131950      | 993     |
| <b>San Francisco</b>   |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Emergency Hospital Employees<br>(reinstatement) .....      | 803       | 9-15-51  | 122018      | 50      |
|                        | Government Employees.....                                  | 1152      | 7- 1-52  | 131556      | 82      |
|                        | Government Employees.....                                  | 1457      | 6-25-52  | 131440      | 65      |
|                        | Ornamental Plasterers.....                                 | 460       | 6-27-52  | 131496      | 27      |
|                        | Steel Die & Copper Plate Engravers....                     | 424       | 7-14-51  | 120013      | 39      |
| <b>San Jose</b>        |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Brick & Clay Workers (reinstatemt.)                        | 580       | 7-24-52  | 132485      | 98      |
|                        | Insurance Agents .....                                     | 194       | 10-29-51 | 123390      | 33      |
| <b>San Luis Obispo</b> |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Railway Carmen .....                                       | 792       | 7-16-52  | 132243      | 34      |
| <b>Santa Ana</b>       |  |           |          |             |         |
|                        | Roofers .....  | 36-C      | 1-18-52  | 126218      | 55      |
|                        | Typographical Union .....                                  | 579       | 7- 7-52  | 131793      | 44      |

**NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)**

| Town  | Name of Local                               | Local No. | Date    | Receipt No. | Members |
|---|---|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| <b>Santa Cruz</b>   |   |           |         |             |         |
|   | Leather Workers.....                        | L-122     | 9-24-51 | 122266      | 57      |
| <b>Stockton</b>   |   |           |         |             |         |
|   | Butchers .....                              | 127       | 5-20-52 | 130302      | 1083    |
| <b>Torrance</b>   |   |           |         |             |         |
|   | Chemical Workers.....                       | 138       | 8- 4-51 | 120621      | 75      |
| <b>Tracy</b>  |   |           |         |             |         |
|   | Carpenters & Joiners.....                   | 1698      | 7-19-51 | 120190      | 128     |
| <b>Vallejo</b>  |   |           |         |             |         |
|   | Roofers .....                               | 35        | 8-17-51 | 121168      | 35      |
| <b>Ventura</b>  |   |           |         |             |         |
|   | Lathers .....                               | 460       | 8-17-51 | 121244      | 22      |
| <b>Wilmington</b>   |   |           |         |             |         |
|   | Pulp, Sulphite &<br>Paper Mill Workers..... | 341       | 7-14-52 | 132166      | 120     |
| New Affiliations, Local Unions, 42; Reinstated, 6; Reaffiliated, Local Unions 1, Councils, 3. |   |           |         |             |         |

**WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISBANDED, REVOKED, ETC.****July 1, 1951, to July 1, 1952**

**Alhambra**—Painters No. 835 merged with Elmonte No. 254, 8-8-51.

**Blue Lake**—Loggers No. 3010 merged with Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No. 3006, Trinidad, 4-11-52.

**Fresno**—City Employees No. 765, disbanded, 10-6-51. Cotton Warehousemen No. 826, reorganized and affiliated with Chemicals Workers, 12-1-51.

**Lodi**—Typographical No. 983, membership withdrawn, 7-1-51.

**Los Angeles**—Amalgamated Legislative Conference Board, disbanded, 9-30-51. Displaymen and Commercial Decorators No. 1154, merged with Sign Painters No. 831, 5-21-52. Government Employees No. 1236, disbanded, 7-1-51.

**Monrovia**—Painters No. 254, reorganized and merged with No. 835, Alhambra, into Painters No. 254, 8-8-51.

**Oakland**—Electrical Workers No. B-50, merged with No. 595, 6-28-51. Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610, merged with No. 519, San Francisco, to form new local, No. 440, San Francisco, 12-24-51.

**Oroville**—Boilermakers No. 690, membership withdrawn, 12-15-51.

**Reedley**—Farm Labor Union No. 264, merged with No. 213, Fresno, 6-18-52.

**Salinas**—Bartenders No. 545, merged into No. 355, 10-1-51. Culinary Alliance No. 467, merged into No. 355, 10-1-51.

**San Francisco**—American Federation of Radio Artists, membership withdrawn, 11-23-51. Government Employees No. 51, membership withdrawn, 8-30-51. Government Employees No. 1251, suspended by Int'l, 9-20-51. Government Employees No. 643, disbanded, 7-24-51. Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519, with Oakland No. 610, merged into No. 440, San Francisco.

**Santa Cruz**—Butchers No. 266, merged with No. 506, San Jose, 7-24-51.

**Santa Monica**—Operative Potters No. 202, membership withdrawn, 3-1-52.

**Stockton**—Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 102, membership withdrawn, 9-18-51.

**Vallejo**—Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 177, merged with Oakland No. 23, 9-23-51.

**Westwood**—Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 768 merged with No. 654, Oroville, 8-14-51.

**Withdrawals, Locals, 12; Mergers, 13; Total, 25.**

## IX

## REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

San Francisco, California  
July 14, 1952

California State Federation of Labor  
995 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

We have examined the statement of cash, cash deposits, and bonds owned of the California State Federation of Labor as at June 30, 1952, and the related statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Cash receipts, as recorded and evidenced by duplicate receipts on file, were found to have been deposited regularly in the Federation's commercial bank account with Bank of America, N. T. & S. A. Disbursements from this account were evidenced by paid checks on file, which we compared with the register of checks drawn as to payees and amounts, and scrutinized as to signatures and endorsements. Disbursements were also found to be either supported by vouchers, or approved for payment by Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer.

The commercial account with Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., was reconciled with the bank's statement on file for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, and balances on deposit in commercial and savings accounts as at June 30, 1952, were confirmed by correspondence with the depositaries.

The office cash fund was counted and found to be in order.

Bonds owned as at June 30, 1952, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, and as detailed below, were inspected by us.

|   | Maturity<br>Date | Maturity<br>Value  | Cost               |
|---|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| United States War Savings Bonds—Series F..... | 1954             | \$ 20,000.00       | \$ 14,800.00       |
| United States War Savings Bonds—Series F..... | 1955             | 57,000.00          | 42,180.00          |
| United States War Savings Bonds—Series F..... | 1956             | 90,000.00          | 66,600.00          |
| United States War Savings Bonds—Series F..... | 1957             | 45,000.00          | 33,300.00          |
|   |                  | <hr/> \$212,000.00 | <hr/> \$156,880.00 |

Surety bonds in effect at June 30, 1952, consisted of the following:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer.....  | \$10,000.00 |
| Charles A. Hines, Bookkeeper-Cashier..... | 5,000.00    |

Net changes in the fund balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, are summarized as follows:

|                         | Cash<br>Resources<br>July 1, 1951 | Increase          | Decrease         | Cash<br>Resources<br>June 30, 1952 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Operating Funds:</b> |                                   |                   |                  |                                    |
| General .....           | \$ 81,126.44                      | \$26,937.17       | \$               | \$108,063.61                       |
| Legal Defense .....     | 145,844.06                        |                   | 1,747.87         | 144,096.19                         |
| Organizing .....        | 98,301.73                         | 17,978.48         |                  | 116,280.21                         |
|                         | <hr/> \$325,272.23                | <hr/> \$44,915.65 | <hr/> \$1,747.87 | <hr/> \$368,440.01                 |

The accounts and records of the California State Federation of Labor are maintained on the cash basis of accounting and the Federation has consistently followed the accounting practice of charging purchases of furniture, office equipment, and automobiles directly to expense.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the California State Federation of Labor at June 30, 1952, and its cash trans-

actions for the fiscal year ended on that date, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding fiscal year.

We attach the following:

Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, June 30, 1952.

Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952.

Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952.

Schedule 2—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952.

Schedule 3—Detail of Disbursements, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952.

Very truly yours,

SKINNER & HAMMOND  
Certified Public Accountants

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1952  
Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits and Bonds Owned  
June 30, 1952**

|   | Total               | General Fund        | Legal Defense Fund  | Organizing Fund     |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Cash on Hand and on Deposit:</b>                                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| Office fund .....   | \$ 150.00           | \$ 150.00           |                     |                     |
| Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., Humboldt Branch—Commercial account..... | 174,263.68          | 48,467.28           | \$ 52,256.19        | \$ 73,540.21        |
| Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., Humboldt Branch—Savings account.....    | 11,773.27           |                     |                     |                     |
| Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco—Savings account.....       | 7,180.57            | 25,296.33           | 6,000.00            | 5,000.00            |
| Anglo California National Bank of San Francisco—Savings account.....    | 10,586.78           |                     |                     |                     |
| The Hibernia Bank of San Francisco—Savings account.....                 | 6,755.71            |                     |                     |                     |
|   | <u>\$210,710.01</u> | <u>\$ 73,913.61</u> | <u>\$ 58,256.19</u> | <u>\$ 78,540.21</u> |
| <b>Cash Deposits:</b>   |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| United Air Lines, Inc.....  | \$ 425.00           | \$ 425.00           |                     |                     |
| Western Air Lines, Inc.....   | 425.00              | 425.00              |                     |                     |
|   | <u>\$ 850.00</u>    | <u>\$ 850.00</u>    |                     |                     |
| <b>Bonds Owned:</b>   |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| United States War Savings Bonds—Series F—at cost.....                   | \$156,880.00        | \$ 33,300.00        | \$ 85,840.00        | \$ 37,740.00        |
| <b>Total Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned.....</b>                  | <u>\$368,440.01</u> | <u>\$108,063.61</u> | <u>\$144,096.19</u> | <u>\$116,280.21</u> |

**Summary of Change in Financial Position for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952**

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Cash, Cash Deposits and Bonds Owned at July 1, 1951.....                           | \$325,272.23        |
| Cash Receipts over Cash Disbursements for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1952..... | 43,167.78           |
| Cash, Cash Deposits and Bonds Owned at June 30, 1952 (as above).....               | <u>\$368,440.01</u> |

**Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements**  
**Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952**

|   | Total               | General<br>Fund     | Legal<br>Defense<br>Fund | Organizing<br>Fund  |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Receipts::</b>   |                     |                     |                          |                     |
| Per capita receipts and affiliation fees:                                       |                     |                     |                          |                     |
| Per capita tax—general.....   | \$163,824.76        | \$163,824.76        | \$ 32,449.40             | \$                  |
| Per capita tax—legal defense.....   | 32,449.40           |                     |                          |                     |
| Per capita tax—organizing.....  | 64,898.72           |                     |                          | 64,898.72           |
| Affiliation fees .....  | 46.00               | 46.00               |                          |                     |
| <b>Total Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees—Schedule 1.....</b>           | <b>\$261,218.88</b> | <b>\$163,870.76</b> | <b>\$ 32,449.40</b>      | <b>\$ 64,898.72</b> |
| <b>Other receipts:</b>  |                     |                     |                          |                     |
| Organization expense refunds.....   | \$ 3,573.48         | \$                  |                          | \$ 3,573.48         |
| Dividend—State Compensation Insurance fund.....                                 | 6.70                | 6.70                |                          |                     |
| Interest on savings accounts.....   | 715.14              | 715.14              |                          |                     |
| American Federation of Labor—office rental.....                                 | 440.00              | 440.00              |                          |                     |
| Miscellaneous refunds.....  | 156.00              | 156.00              |                          |                     |
| <b>Total Receipts.....</b>  | <b>\$ 4,891.32</b>  | <b>\$ 1,317.84</b>  |                          | <b>\$ 3,573.48</b>  |
| <b>Disbursements:</b>   |                     |                     |                          |                     |
| 49th Annual Convention—San Diego.....   | \$ 26,553.37        | \$ 26,553.37        | \$                       |                     |
| 50th Annual Convention—Santa Barbara.....                                       | 20.42               | 20.42               |                          |                     |
| American Federation of Labor Convention—San Francisco.....                      | 2,748.13            | 2,748.13            |                          |                     |
| American Federation of Labor Conference—Miami Beach, Florida.....               | 1,069.83            | 1,069.83            |                          |                     |
| American Federation of Labor Conference—Cleveland, Ohio.....                    | 308.44              | 308.44              |                          |                     |
| American Federation of Labor Conference—Washington, D. C.....                   | 1,011.40            | 1,011.40            |                          |                     |
| American Federation of Labor Executive Board meeting—Boston, Massachusetts..... | 200.00              | 200.00              |                          |                     |
| Executive Council meetings.....   | 4,383.62            | 4,383.62            |                          |                     |
| Legal services.....   | 34,197.27           |                     | 34,197.27                |                     |
| Organizing expenses.....  | 50,493.72           |                     |                          | 50,493.72           |
| Publicity expenses.....   | 23,153.52           | 23,153.52           |                          |                     |
| Statistical expenses.....   | 17,560.93           | 17,560.93           |                          |                     |



FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)

Disbursements:

|   | Total        | General<br>Fund | Legal<br>Defense<br>Fund | Organizing<br>Fund |
|---|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Legislative expenses.....   | 5,309.54     | 5,309.54        |                          |                    |
| Office salaries.....  | 30,568.88    | 30,568.88       |                          |                    |
| Printing, stationery, and office supplies.....  | 6,661.60     | 6,661.60        |                          |                    |
| Office rent—general.....  | 2,289.60     | 2,289.60        |                          |                    |
| Postage and mailing—general.....  | 2,851.34     | 2,851.34        |                          |                    |
| Telephone and telegraph—general.....  | 2,160.52     | 2,160.52        |                          |                    |
| Taxes.....  | 1,701.37     | 1,701.37        |                          |                    |
| General expense.....  | 9,698.92     | 9,698.92        |                          |                    |
| Total Disbursements—Schedule 3.....   | \$222,942.42 | \$138,251.43    | \$ 34,197.27             | \$ 50,493.72       |
| Cash Receipts over Cash Disbursements for the Fiscal Year<br>Ended June 30, 1952..... | \$ 43,167.78 | \$ 26,937.17    | (\$ 1,747.87)            | \$ 17,978.48       |

**Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees  
Fiscal Year Ended June, 30, 1952**

|   |          |        |   |             |
|---|----------|--------|---|-------------|
| <b>ALAMEDA</b>  |          |        | Electrical Workers No. 428 .....                                  | 120.00      |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 194 \$                           | 77.88    |        | Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 220 .....                    | 192.00      |
| <b>ALHAMBRA</b>   |          |        | Farm Labor Union of Kern County No. 218 .....                     | 26.00       |
| Electrical Workers No. 47 .....                             | 220.00   |        | Farm Labor Union No. 247 .....                                    | 24.00       |
| <b>ALTURAS</b>  |          |        | Lathers No. 300 .....   | 24.00       |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2813 .....                   | 58.81    |        | Millmen No. 1081 .....  | 24.00       |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 3065 .....                   | 25.12    |        | Painters No. 314 .....  | 132.00      |
|   |          |        | Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 191 .....                     | 89.80       |
|   | \$       | 83.93  | Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 460 .....                           | 181.92      |
| <b>ALVARADO</b>   |          |        | Retail Clerks No. 137 .....                                       | 337.20      |
| Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20630 .....                      | 67.48    |        | Sheet Metal Workers No. 199 ..                                    | 36.24       |
| <b>ANAHEIM</b>  |          |        | Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees No. 1291 ..... | 24.00       |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 2203 .....                       | 240.68   |        | Theatrical Stage Employees No. 215 .....                          | 24.00       |
| <b>ANTIOCH</b>  |          |        | Typographical No. 439 .....                                       | 42.40       |
| Cannery Workers No. 678 .....                               | 221.94   |        | United Slate, Tile and Roofers No. 66 .....                       | 24.00       |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 2038 .....                       | 42.00    |        |   |             |
| Paper Makers No. 330 .....                                  | 24.00    |        |   |             |
| Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 249 .....        | 48.00    |        |   |             |
| Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 713 .....        | 26.00    |        |   |             |
|   |          |        |   | \$ 3,902.92 |
|   | \$       | 361.94 | <b>BARSTOW</b>  |             |
| <b>ARCADIA</b>  |          |        | Theatrical State and Motion Picture Operators No. 730 ....        | 24.00       |
| Horseshoers No. 12 .....                                    | 20.00    |        | <b>BELL</b>   |             |
| <b>ARCATA</b>   |          |        | American Federation of Grain Millers No. 79 .....                 | 101.76      |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2799 .....                   | 12.60    |        | <b>BERKELEY</b>   |             |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808 .....                   | 430.64   |        | Carpenters and Joiners No. 1158 .....                             | 192.16      |
|   | \$       | 443.24 | Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 526 .....                           | 36.08       |
| <b>AUBURN</b>   |          |        | Painters No. 40 .....   | 72.00       |
| DeWitt State Hospital Employees No. 630 .....               | 37.16    |        | University of California Police Employees No. 1330 .....          | 16.00       |
| Tri-Counties Building and Construction Trades Council ..... | 12.00    |        | Teachers No. 1078 .....   | 24.00       |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2687 .....                   | 215.16   |        |   |             |
|   |          |        |   | \$ 340.24   |
|   | \$       | 264.32 | <b>BISHOP</b>   |             |
| <b>AVALON</b>   |          |        | Painters No. 1688 .....   | 22.00       |
| Painters No. 1226 .....                                     | 30.00    |        | <b>BLUE LAKE</b>  |             |
| <b>AZUSA</b>  |          |        | Loggers No. 3010 .....  | 20.24       |
| Chemical Workers No. 112 .....                              | 32.84    |        | <b>BORON</b>  |             |
| <b>BAKERSFIELD</b>  |          |        | Chemical Workers No. 85 .....                                     | 251.08      |
| Bakers No. 146 .....  | 52.52    |        | <b>BURBANK</b>  |             |
| Barbers No. 317 .....                                       | 74.52    |        | Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 694 .....                     | 176.00      |
| Butchers No. 193 .....                                      | 179.20   |        | Operative Plasterers No. 739 ..                                   | 249.00      |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 743 .....                        | 482.48   |        |   |             |
| Central Labor Council .....                                 | 3.00     |        |   | \$ 425.00   |
| Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 87 ....                            | 1,187.36 |        | <b>CALEXICO</b>   |             |
| Chemical Workers No. 98 .....                               | 50.84    |        | Farm Labor Union No. 282 .....                                    | 8.40        |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 550 .....                             | 571.44   |        | <b>CAMARILLO</b>  |             |
|   |          |        | State Hospital Employees No. 923 .....                            | 26.76       |

| CHESTER   |           | DELANO  |             |
|---|-----------|---|-------------|
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers<br>No. 3074 .....                                  | \$ 101.96 | Farm Labor Union No. 254 .....                          | \$ 18.00    |
| CHICO   |           | DIAMOND SPRINGS   |             |
| Barbers No. 354 .....   | \$ 16.00  | United Cement, Lime, and<br>Gypsum Workers No. 158 .... | \$ 12.28    |
| Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....                             | 12.00     | DORRIS  |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>2043 .....                                      | 100.40    | Lumber and Sawmill Workers<br>No. 2828 .....            | \$ 59.58    |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>2838 .....                                      | 75.52     | EL CAJON  |             |
| Lathers No. 156 .....   | 8.00      | Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>2398 .....                | \$ 195.44   |
| Millmen No. 1495 .....  | 250.44    | EL CENTRO   |             |
| Motion Picture Projectionists<br>No. 501 .....                                | 31.00     | Barbers No. 733 .....                                   | \$ 26.00    |
| Plasterers and Cement Masons<br>No. 836 .....                                 | 25.12     | Bartenders and Culinary Work-<br>ers No. 338 .....      | 122.40      |
| Painters No. 1084 .....   | 42.08     | Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....       | 12.00       |
| Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No.<br>607 .....                                    | 14.00     | Carpenters and Joiners No. 74 ..                        | 106.20      |
| Typographical No. 667 .....   | 12.00     | Central Labor Council .....                             | 12.00       |
|   | \$ 586.56 | Construction and General La-<br>borers No. 1119 .....   | 115.60      |
| CHINA LAKE  |           | Electrical Workers No. 447 .....                        | 46.40       |
| Government Employees "Naval<br>Ordinance Testing Station N"<br>No. 1481 ..... | \$ 2.56   | Painters No. 313 .....                                  | 24.00       |
| CHULA VISTA   |           | Plasterers and Cement Finish-<br>ers No. 572 .....      | 26.00       |
| Theatrical State Employees No.<br>761 .....                                   | \$ 26.00  | Theatrical Stage Employees<br>No. 656 .....             | 26.00       |
| COLTON  |           | Truck Drivers and Warehouse-<br>men No. 898 .....       | 144.00      |
| United Cement, Lime, and<br>Gypsum Workers No. 65 .....                       | \$ 169.40 |   | \$ 660.60   |
| COMPTON   |           | EL CERRITO  |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1437 .....                                      | \$ 745.84 | Operative Potters No. 165 .....                         | \$ 96.76    |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 216 ..   | 22.00     | Teachers No. 866 .....                                  | 88.00       |
|   | \$ 767.84 |   | \$ 184.76   |
| CORONA  |           | EL MONTE  |             |
| Carpenters No. 2048 .....   | \$ 48.12  | Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1507 .....                | \$ 943.40   |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 254 ..   | 24.00     | Chemical Workers No. 78 .....                           | 67.00       |
| Sales Drivers, Food Processors,<br>and Warehousemen No. 952 .....             | 108.00    | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 39 ....                        | 48.96       |
|   | \$ 180.12 | Hod Carriers and General La-<br>borers No. 1082 .....   | 318.20      |
| CORONADO  |           | Painters No. 254 .....                                  | 210.12      |
| Masters, Mates, and Pilots No.<br>12 .....                                    | \$ 24.00  |   | \$ 1,587.68 |
| CRESCENT CITY   |           | EMERYVILLE  |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>2455 .....                                      | \$ 16.08  | Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and<br>Helpers No. 245 ..... | \$ 72.12    |
| CROCKETT  |           | EUREKA  |             |
| Sugar Refinery Workers No.<br>20037 .....                                     | \$ 587.20 | Bakers No. 195 .....                                    | \$ 26.00    |
| CUPERTINO   |           | Barbers No. 431 .....                                   | 34.72       |
| United Cement, Lime, and<br>Gypsum Workers No. 100 ....                       | \$ 61.00  | Bartenders No. 318 .....                                | 98.48       |
| DAVENPORT   |           | Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1040 .....                | 156.00      |
| United Cement, Lime, and<br>Gypsum Workers No. 46 .....                       | \$ 57.60  | Central Labor Council .....                             | 12.00       |
|   |           | Cooks and Waiters No. 220 .....                         | 204.00      |
|   |           | Electrical Workers No. 482 .....                        | 14.00       |
|   |           | Hospital and Institutional<br>Workers No. 327 .....     | 38.00       |
|   |           | Laborers No. 181 .....                                  | 39.16       |
|   |           | Laundry Workers No. 156 .....                           | 24.96       |

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| Lumber and Sawmill Workers<br>No. 2592 .....                         | 156.56      | Culinary Workers No. 62 .....  | 400.60          |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers<br>No. 2868 .....                         | 24.28       | Department Store Clerks No.<br>170 .....   | 352.12          |
| Motion Picture Operators No.<br>430 .....                            | 24.00       | District Council of Carpenters<br>Dried Fruit, Nut Packers, and<br>Dehydrating Warehousemen<br>No. 616 ..... | 12.00<br>712.00 |
| Municipal Employees No. 54 ....                                      | 26.92       | Electrical Workers No. 100 .....   | 72.00           |
| Musicians No. 333 .....  | 51.80       | General Teamsters No. 431 .....  | 1,716.45        |
| Painters No. 1034 .....  | 55.88       | Hod Carriers and Common La-<br>borers No. 294 .....  | 355.20          |
| Plasterers and Cement Finish-<br>ers No. 481 .....                   | 24.00       | Iron Workers No. 155 .....   | 144.64          |
| Plumbers No. 471 .....   | 31.36       | Iron Workers No. 624 .....   | 24.00           |
| Redwood District Council of<br>Lumber and Sawmill Work-<br>ers ..... | 12.00       | Joint Executive Board, Culi-<br>nary, and Hotel Employees ....   | 6.00            |
| Retail Clerks No. 541 .....  | 86.36       | Lathers No. 83 .....   | 26.00           |
| Teamsters, Warehousemen, and<br>Truck Drivers No. 684 .....          | 324.08      | Laundry Workers No. 86 .....   | 244.12          |
| Typographical No. 207 .....  | 24.00       | Millmen No. 1496 .....   | 115.56          |
| United Textile Workers No. 126                                       | 22.00       | Motion Picture Operators No.<br>133 .....  | 24.00           |
|  | <hr/>       | Motor Coach Operators No.<br>1027 .....  | 35.56           |
|  | \$ 1,510.56 | Municipal Employees No. 205 ..   | 24.00           |
| <b>FEATHER FALLS</b>   |             | National Farm Labor Workers<br>No. 213 .....   | 24.00           |
| Sawmill and Lumber Handlers<br>No. 2892 .....                        | \$ 26.60    | Office Employees No. 69 .....  | 22.00           |
| <b>FORT BRAGG</b>  |             | Plasterers and Cement Finish-<br>ers No. 188 .....   | 67.28           |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1376 .....                             | \$ 24.00    | Plumbers and Steamfitters No.<br>246 .....   | 217.44          |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers<br>No. 2610 .....                         | 58.32       | Printing Pressmen No. 159 .....  | 24.00           |
|  | <hr/>       | Retail Food, Drug and Liquor<br>Clerks No. 1288 .....  | 408.00          |
|  | \$ 82.32    | Sheet Metal Workers No. 252 ..   | 60.00           |
| <b>FORTUNA</b>   |             | Sign Painters No. 966 .....  | 24.00           |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>960 .....                              | \$ 35.36    | Theatrical Stage Employees No.<br>158 .....  | 24.00           |
| <b>FRESH POND</b>  |             | Tile Layers No. 23 .....   | 33.08           |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers<br>No. 2561 .....                         | \$ 42.56    | Tile, Marble, and Terrazo<br>Helpers No. 163 .....   | 16.00           |
| <b>FRESNO</b>  |             | Typographical Workers No. 144  | 52.80           |
| Bakers No. 43 .....  | \$ 192.00   | Winery and Distillery Workers<br>No. 45 .....  | 120.00          |
| Barbers and Beauticians No.<br>333 .....                             | 76.88       |  | <hr/>           |
| Bartenders No. 566 .....   | 108.14      |  | \$ 7,260.25     |
| Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....                    | 12.00       | <b>FULLERTON</b>   |                 |
| Building Service Employees No.<br>110 .....                          | 70.56       | Barbers No. 766 .....  | \$ 18.00        |
| Butchers No. 126 .....   | 240.00      | Flat Glass Workers No. 20928   | 27.60           |
| California State Conference of<br>Painters .....                     | 12.00       |  | <hr/>           |
| Carpenters No. 701 .....   | 634.32      |  | \$ 45.60        |
| Central Labor Council .....  | 12.00       | <b>GARBERVILLE</b>   |                 |
| Chemical Workers No. 100 .....                                       | 68.04       | Shingle Weavers No. 2835 .....   | \$ 22.00        |
| Chemical Workers No. 160 .....                                       | 34.52       | <b>GILROY</b>  |                 |
| Chemical Workers No. 478 .....                                       | 16.48       | Painters No. 1157 .....  | \$ 6.00         |
| Chemical Workers No. 480 .....                                       | 21.72       | <b>GLENDALE</b>  |                 |
| City Employees No. 1096 .....  | 9.00        | Barbers No. 606 .....  | \$ 40.00        |
| City School Employees No. 1206                                       | 26.22       | Brick and Clay Workers No.<br>774 .....  | 703.36          |
| Cooks No. 230 .....  | 123.12      | Carpenters and Joiners No. 563   | 834.16          |
| Cotton Warehousemen and<br>Cotton Workers No. 826 .....              | 6.40        | Cement Finishers No. 893 .....   | 85.92           |
| Creamery Employees and<br>Drivers No. 517 .....                      | 240.00      | Culinary Workers and Bar-<br>tenders No. 324 .....   | 334.52          |
|  |             | Painters No. 713 .....   | 299.18          |

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|---|-------------|---|--------------|
| Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No.<br>761 .....                      | 121.84      | Motion Picture Studio Mechan-<br>ics No. 468 .....              | 88.00        |
| Post Office Clerks No. 841 .....                                | 42.80       | Motion Picture Studio Electric-<br>al Technicians No. 728 ..... | 480.00       |
| Printing Pressmen No. 107 .....                                 | 24.00       | Motion Picture Studio Projec-<br>tionists No. 165 .....         | 137.80       |
| Typographical No. 871 .....                                     | 24.00       | Office Employees No. 174 .....                                  | 576.00       |
|   | <hr/>       | Operative Plasterers and Ce-<br>ment Finishers No. 755 .....    | 72.00        |
| GRASS VALLEY  | \$ 2,509.78 | Post Office Clerks No. 1256 .....                               | 41.08        |
| Bartenders and Culinary<br>Workers No. 368 .....                | \$ 213.56   | Screen Actors Guild .....                                       | 2,400.00     |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1903 .....                        | 62.96       | Screen Extras Guild .....                                       | 1,536.00     |
|   | <hr/>       | Studio Carpenters No. 946 .....                                 | 486.24       |
| GREENVILLE  | \$ 276.52   | Studio Electricians No. 40 .....                                | 144.00       |
| Lumber and Saw Mill Workers<br>No. 2647 .....                   | \$ 136.84   | Studio Grips No. 80 .....                                       | 144.00       |
| GRIDLEY   |             | Studio Transportation Drivers<br>No. 399 .....                  | 534.24       |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>2148 .....                        | \$ 36.16    | Studio Utility Employees No.<br>724 .....                       | 192.00       |
|   |             |   | <hr/>        |
|   |             |   | \$ 10,172.68 |
| HANFORD   |             | HONOLULU  |              |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1043 .....                        | \$ 86.60    | Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....               | \$ 7.00      |
| HAYWARD   |             | Central Labor Council .....                                     | 12.00        |
| Cannery Workers No. 768 .....                                   | \$ 915.96   | Hotel, Restaurant Employees,<br>and Bartenders No. 5 .....      | 49.92        |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1622 .....                        | 850.80      |   | <hr/>        |
| Culinary Workers and Bar-<br>tenders No. 823 .....              | 541.64      |   | \$ 68.92     |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 53 .....                               | 56.68       | HUNTINGTON PARK   |              |
|   | <hr/>       | Butchers No. 563 .....  | \$ 336.00    |
|   | \$ 2,365.08 | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100 .....                              | 35.24        |
| HERMOSA BEACH   |             | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114 .....                              | 72.80        |
| Los Angeles County Life<br>Guards No. 921 .....                 | \$ 26.08    | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125 .....                              | 116.88       |
| HOLLYWOOD   |             | Glass Bottle Blowers, American<br>Flint No. 141 .....           | 22.00        |
| Affiliated Property Craftsmen<br>No. 44 .....                   | \$ 960.00   | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 145 .....                              | 31.60        |
| American Federation of Radio<br>Artists .....                   | 144.00      | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146 .....                              | 132.00       |
| Broadcast, Television and Re-<br>cording Engineers No. 45 ..... | 192.00      | Government Employees No. 926 .....                              | 43.00        |
| Building Service Employees No.<br>278 .....                     | 175.32      | Painters No. 95 .....   | 102.24       |
| Film Technicians No. 683 .....                                  | 480.00      |   | <hr/>        |
| Hollywood Painters No. 5 .....                                  | 240.00      |   | \$ 891.76    |
| Make-up Artists No. 706 .....                                   | 156.00      | INGLEWOOD   |              |
| Motion Picture Costumers No.<br>705 .....                       | 48.00       | Painters No. 1346 .....   | \$ 281.24    |
| Motion Picture Film Editors<br>No. 776 .....                    | 388.64      | KINGS BEACH   |              |
| Motion Picture Photographers<br>No. 659 .....                   | 144.00      | Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>2035 .....                        | \$ 48.64     |
| Motion Picture Sound Tech-<br>nicians No. 695 .....             | 144.00      | KINGSBURG   |              |
| Motion Picture Studio Art<br>Craftsmen No. 790 .....            | 24.00       | Cannery Workers No. 746 .....                                   | \$ 99.96     |
| Motion Picture Studio First Aid<br>Employees No. 767 .....      | 29.36       | Chemical Workers No. 96 .....                                   | 26.16        |
| Motion Picture Studio Cine-<br>technicians No. 789 .....        | 144.00      |   | <hr/>        |
| Motion Picture Studio Laborers<br>No. 727 .....                 | 72.00       |   | \$ 126.12    |
|   |             | KORBEL  |              |
|   |             | Lumber and Saw Mill Workers<br>No. 2641 .....                   | \$ 20.00     |
|   |             | LA JOLLA  |              |
|   |             | Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1358 .....                        | \$ 86.60     |
|   |             | LITTLE VALLEY   |              |
|   |             | Lumber and Saw Mill Workers<br>No. 2686 .....                   | \$ 21.44     |

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|---|-------------|
| LODI  |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1418 .....                 | \$ 107.10   |
| LOMPOC  |             |
| Chemical Workers No. 146 .....                        | \$ 90.24    |
| LONG BEACH  |             |
| Asbestos Workers No. 20 .....                         | \$ 20.00    |
| Automotive Employees and Laundry Drivers No. 88 ..... | 24.00       |
| Bakers No. 31 .....                                   | 165.32      |
| Barbers No. 622 .....                                 | 79.08       |
| Bartenders No. 686 .....                              | 293.92      |
| Building and Construction Trades Council .....        | 12.00       |
| Boilermakers No. 285 .....                            | 105.00      |
| Bricklayers No. 13 .....                              | 48.00       |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 710 .....                  | 942.96      |
| Cement Finishers No. 971 .....                        | 120.48      |
| Central Labor Council .....                           | 12.00       |
| Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No. 572 .....                | 336.00      |
| Chemical Workers No. 1 .....                          | 243.24      |
| Culinary Alliance No. 681 .....                       | 1,800.00    |
| Dry Dock and Ordnance Painters No. 1501 .....         | 31.68       |
| General Truck Drivers No. 692 .....                   | 120.00      |
| Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 507 .....        | 600.00      |
| Lathers No. 172 .....                                 | 106.80      |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521 .....           | 32.16       |
| Municipal Employees No. 112 .....                     | 101.84      |
| Musicians Association No. 353 .....                   | 52.00       |
| Painters No. 256 .....                                | 466.80      |
| Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 343 .....         | 185.72      |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 494 .....               | 304.88      |
| Post Office Clerks No. 543 .....                      | 67.08       |
| Printing Pressmen No. 285 .....                       | 24.00       |
| Retail Clerks No. 324 .....                           | 216.00      |
| Rig Builders No. 1458 .....                           | 116.68      |
| Roofers No. 72 .....                                  | 36.48       |
| Stereotypers No. 161 .....                            | 19.92       |
| Typographical No. 650 .....                           | 48.00       |
| United Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers No. 59 .....  | 54.12       |
| United Garment Workers No. 56 .....                   | 37.72       |
|   | \$ 6,823.88 |

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| LOS ANGELES  |          |
| Advertising and Public Relations Employees No. 518 ..... | \$ 24.00 |
| American Flint Glass Workers No. 139 .....               | 54.80    |
| American Guild of Variety Artists .....                  | 98.40    |
| Asbestos Workers No. 5 .....                             | 96.00    |
| Bakers No. 37 .....                                      | 1,200.00 |
| Bakers No. 453 .....                                     | 72.00    |
| Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 400 .....           | 240.00   |

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| Bakery Drivers No. 276 .....                                     | 420.48   |
| Barbers No. 295 .....  | 240.00   |
| Bartenders No. 284 .....   | 1,159.64 |
| Beer Drivers and Helpers No. 203 .....                           | 144.00   |
| Bill Posters and Billers No. 32 .....                            | 28.80    |
| Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers No. 212 .....             | 52.00    |
| Board of Education Employees No. 99 .....                        | 220.00   |
| Boilermakers No. 92 .....  | 480.00   |
| Bookbinders No. 63 .....   | 60.00    |
| Bricklayers No. 2 .....  | 192.00   |
| Brick and Clay Workers No. 615 .....                             | 64.88    |
| Brick and Clay Workers No. 661 .....                             | 61.40    |
| Brick and Clay Workers No. 991 .....                             | 63.60    |
| Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420 .....           | 768.00   |
| Building Service Employees No. 193 .....                         | 24.00    |
| Building Service Employees (Public Events) No. 76 .....          | 77.04    |
| Bus Drivers No. 1222 .....                                       | 36.00    |
| Cabinet Makers and Millmen No. 721 .....                         | 976.92   |
| California State Council of Building Service Employees .....     | 10.00    |
| Cap Makers No. 22 .....  | 28.00    |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 25 .....                              | 963.56   |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 929 .....                             | 435.80   |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1052 .....                            | 230.16   |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1497 .....                            | 903.88   |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1976 .....                            | 72.00    |
| Cement Masons No. 627 .....                                      | 488.56   |
| Central Labor Council .....                                      | 12.00    |
| Chemical Workers No. 11 .....                                    | 169.40   |
| Cigar Makers No. 225 .....                                       | 24.00    |
| Chemical Workers No. 350 .....                                   | 41.28    |
| Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 11 .....                      | 48.00    |
| Cloak Makers No. 55 .....  | 110.00   |
| Cloak Makers No. 58 .....  | 110.00   |
| Commercial Telegraphers No. 48 .....                             | 120.00   |
| Cooks No. 468 .....  | 960.00   |
| Coopers No. 152 .....  | 21.20    |
| Council of Federated Municipal Crafts .....                      | 12.00    |
| Dairy Employees—Plant and Clerical No. 93 .....                  | 702.00   |
| Dental Technicians No. 100 .....                                 | 28.80    |
| Department, Variety, and Specialty Store Employees No. 777 ..... | 415.36   |
| Dining Car Employees No. 582 .....                               | 212.16   |
| Displaymen and Commercial Decorators No. 1154 .....              | 93.50    |

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| District Council of Brick and Clay Workers .....                   | 12.00    | Ladies Garment Workers (Undergarments) No. 496 .....                    | 108.00   |
| District Council of Chemical Workers .....                         | 12.00    | Ladies Garment Workers No. 497 .....                                    | 48.00    |
| District Council of Painters ....                                  | 13.00    | Ladies Garment Workers No. 512 .....                                    | 52.00    |
| Electrical Workers No. B-11 ....                                   | 720.00   | Lathers No. 42 .....  | 106.88   |
| Electrical Workers No. B-18 ....                                   | 288.00   | Lathers No. 42-A .....  | 545.64   |
| Electrical Workers No. 1052 ....                                   | 58.40    | Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52 .....                           | 144.00   |
| Electrotypers No. 137 .....  | 26.76    | Laundry, Linen Supply, and Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 928 .....           | 240.00   |
| Elevator Constructors No. 18 .....                                 | 80.64    | Linoleum, Carpet, and Soft Tile Workers No. 1247 .....                  | 339.32   |
| Film Exchange Employees No. 61-B .....                             | 58.58    | Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council .....                        | 12.00    |
| Firemen and Oilers No. 152 ....                                    | 24.00    | Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council ....               | 12.00    |
| Fitters, Welders, and Helpers No. 250 .....                        | 520.00   | Local Freight Drivers No. 208 .....                                     | 240.00   |
| Food Processors, Packers, Warehousemen, and Clerical No. 547 ..... | 48.00    | Los Angeles City Employees No. 119 .....                                | 25.00    |
| Food, Drug, and Beverage Warehousemen No. 595 .....                | 113.00   | Los Angeles City Water and Power Employees No. 233 ....                 | 37.64    |
| Freight Handlers and Clerks No. 357 .....                          | 240.00   | Los Angeles City Park and Recreation Department Employees No. 517 ..... | 56.20    |
| Fruit and Produce Drivers No. 630 .....                            | 240.00   | Los Angeles County Fire Department Employees No. 1420 .....             | 115.28   |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129 .....                                 | 22.72    | Los Angeles County Probation Officers No. 685 .....                     | 54.24    |
| Glass Workers No. 636 .....  | 448.36   | Los Angeles County Mechanical Supervisory Employees No. 180 .....       | 24.00    |
| Government Employees No. 731 .....                                 | 24.00    | Los Angeles County Office Employees No. 187 .....                       | 23.80    |
| Government Employees No. 1167 .....                                | 20.00    | Los Angeles County Superior Court Clerks No. 575 .....                  | 32.24    |
| Gunit Workers No. 345 .....  | 67.20    | Los Angeles County Guards No. 790 .....                                 | 24.00    |
| Hardwood Floor Workers No. 2144 .....                              | 534.32   | Los Angeles Editorial Association No. 1 .....                           | 75.40    |
| Hay Haulers and Dairy Employees No. 737 .....                      | 48.00    | Los Angeles Metal Trades Council .....                                  | 12.00    |
| Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 300 .....                     | 1,800.00 | Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2288 .....                              | 1,734.88 |
| Hotel Service Employees No. 765 .....                              | 216.00   | Mailers No. 9 .....   | 132.00   |
| House, Building, and General Movers No. 923 .....                  | 106.20   | Manifold and Sales Book Workers No. 522 .....                           | 108.62   |
| Ice Drivers and Cold Storage Warehousemen No. 942 .....            | 72.00    | Meat Cutters No. 421 .....  | 1,300.00 |
| Insurance Agents No. 86 .....                                      | 11.40    | Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626 .....                                | 249.60   |
| International Federated Fire Fighters No. 748 .....                | 144.00   | Metal Polishers No. 67 .....  | 36.00    |
| Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 509 .....                               | 30.00    | Millinery Workers No. 41 .....  | 33.00    |
| Jewelry Workers No. 23 .....                                       | 77.00    | Millwrights No. 1607 .....  | 138.84   |
| Joint Council of Laundry Workers No. 2 .....                       | 12.00    | Miscellaneous Employees No. 440 .....                                   | 934.32   |
| Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42 .....                            | 12.00    | Miscellaneous Foremen and Public Works Superintendents No. 413 .....    | 32.56    |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 84 .....                                | 220.00   | Miscellaneous Textile Workers No. 92 .....                              | 5.00     |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 96 .....                                | 96.00    | Molders and Foundry Workers No. 374 .....                               | 43.32    |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 97 .....                                | 220.00   | Mortuary Employees No. 399 .....  | 14.00    |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 445 .....                               | 48.00    |   |          |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 451 .....                               | 48.00    |   |          |
| Ladies Garment Workers (Accessories) No. 482 .....                 | 108.00   |   |          |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 483 .....                               | 24.00    |   |          |

|  |          |  |              |
|--|----------|--|--------------|
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150 .....                            | 319.20   | Southern California Council of Public Employees .....                    | 12.00        |
| Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403 .....                                  | 24.00    | Southern California District Council of Lathers .....                    | 12.00        |
| Musicians Protective Association No. 47 .....                          | 2,080.00 | Southern California District Council of Laborers .....                   | 12.00        |
| Musicians Protective Association No. 767 .....                         | 80.00    | Southern California Pipes Trades Council .....                           | 12.00        |
| National Postal Transportation Association .....                       | 24.00    | Southern California Typographical Council .....                          | 12.00        |
| Newspaper Pressmen No. 18 ..   | 182.40   | Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266 .....                      | 240.00       |
| Office Employees No. 30 .....  | 120.00   | Sprinkler Fitters No. 709 .....  | 95.44        |
| Operating Engineers No. 12 ....  | 2,652.00 | Stage Employees No. 33 .....   | 96.00        |
| Pacific South West District Council of Government Employees .....      | 14.00    | Stationary Operating Engineers No. 63 .....                              | 312.00       |
| Painters No. 116 .....   | 672.00   | Steel, Paper House, and Chemical Drivers No. 578 .....                   | 96.00        |
| Painters No. 434 .....   | 146.80   | Stereotypers No. 58 .....  | 96.00        |
| Painters No. 1037 .....  | 32.54    | Stove Mounters No. 68 .....  | 89.00        |
| Painters No. 1348 .....  | 120.00   | Stove Mounters No. 127 .....   | 25.00        |
| Paint Makers No. 1232 .....  | 105.56   | Structural Iron Workers No. 433 .....                                    | 156.00       |
| Paper Handlers No. 3 .....   | 38.08    | Switchmen No. 43 .....   | 26.00        |
| Paper Makers No. 208 .....   | 54.87    | Teachers No. 1021 .....  | 93.68        |
| Paper Makers No. 356 .....   | 67.20    | Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 768 .....                             | 18.00        |
| Pattern Makers Association ....  | 38.40    | Tile Layers No. 18 .....   | 34.20        |
| Photo Engravers No. 32 .....   | 192.00   | Transportation, Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach No. 1277 ..... | 440.00       |
| Plasterers No. 2 .....   | 96.00    | Typographical No. 174 .....  | 672.00       |
| Plumbers No. 78 .....  | 1,017.12 | United Garment Workers No. 94 .....                                      | 24.00        |
| Postal Supervisors No. 39 .....  | 44.02    | United Garment Workers No. 125 .....                                     | 240.00       |
| Post Office Clerks No. 64 .....  | 192.00   | Van, Storage, and Furniture Drivers No. 389 .....                        | 353.12       |
| Printing Pressmen No. 78 .....   | 264.00   | Waiters No. 17 .....   | 1,046.00     |
| Printing Specialty and Paper Converters No. 388 .....                  | 400.00   | Waitresses No. 639 .....   | 1,320.00     |
| Provision House Workers No. 274 .....                                  | 288.00   | Western Warehousemen and Produce Council .....                           | 12.00        |
| Public Service Carpenters No. 2231 .....                               | 35.44    | Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848 .....                                 | 1,103.92     |
| Public Service Painters No. 323 ..                                     | 59.40    | Wholesale Salesmen and Dairy Drivers No. 306 .....                       | 240.00       |
| Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 266 .....                   | 68.00    | Window Cleaners No. 349 .....  | 60.00        |
| Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 307 .....                   | 240.00   | Women's Union Label League .....   | 12.00        |
| Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 550 .....                   | 81.88    |  |              |
| Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 680 .....                   | 66.52    |  |              |
| Railway Carmen No. 601 .....   | 158.40   |  |              |
| Railway News Service No. 357 ..  | 26.00    |  |              |
| Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416 .....                                  | 72.00    |  | \$ 52,276.69 |
| Retail Clerks No. 770 .....  | 4,824.76 | LOS GATOS  |              |
| Retail Milk Drivers and Salesmen No. 441 .....                         | 955.16   | Carpenters and Joiners No. 2006 .....                                    | \$ 76.20     |
| Roofers No. 36 .....   | 296.32   |  |              |
| Service and Maintenance Employees No. 399 .....                        | 350.00   | LOYALTON   |              |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 .....                                      | 1,374.32 | Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2695 .....                               | \$ 114.72    |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 371 .....                                      | 360.96   |  |              |
| Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831 .....                              | 51.00    | MADERA   |              |
| Southern California Conference of Allied Printing Trades Council ..... | 13.00    | Carpenters and Joiners No. 2189 .....                                    | \$ 26.00     |
|  |          | Construction and General Laborers No. 920 .....                          | 24.00        |
|  |          |  |              |



## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

|                                   |             |                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>MANTECA</b>                    |             | California State Hospital Em-     |             |
| Beet Sugar Operators No.          |             | ployees No. 636 .....             | 33.82       |
| 20733 .....                       | \$ 44.24    | Cannery Workers No. 748 .....     | 192.00      |
| <b>MARTELL</b>                    |             | Carpenters and Joiners No.        |             |
| Carpenetrs and Joiners No.        |             | 1235 .....                        | 143.36      |
| 1522 .....                        | \$ 37.16    | Central Labor Council .....       | 12.00       |
| <b>MARTINEZ</b>                   |             | Chemical Workers No. 190 .....    | 67.92       |
| Allied Hospital Employees No.     |             | Culinary Workers and Bartend-     |             |
| 251 .....                         | \$ 85.56    | ers No. 542 .....                 | 470.52      |
| Building and Construction         |             | Electrical Workers No. B-684      | 110.40      |
| Trades Council .....              | 12.00       | Hod Carriers and General La-      |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.        |             | borers No. 1130 .....             | 127.00      |
| 2046 .....                        | 144.00      | Office Employees No. 208 .....    | 22.00       |
| Central Labor Council .....       | 12.00       | Painters No. 317 .....            | 90.90       |
| Construction and General La-      |             | Plasterers No. 429 .....          | 43.92       |
| borers No 324 .....               | 440.00      | Plumbers No. 437 .....            | 86.00       |
| Painters No. 741 .....            | 92.00       | Post Office Clerks No. 635 .....  | 23.00       |
| Plumbers No. 159 .....            | 146.08      | Stage Employees No. 564 .....     | 24.00       |
| Private Hospital Employees        |             | Teamsters No. 386 .....           | 816.00      |
| No. 277 .....                     | 9.00        | Typographical No. 689 .....       | 24.00       |
| Teamsters No. 315 .....           | 939.08      |                                   |             |
|                                   |             |                                   | \$ 2,322.84 |
|                                   | \$ 1,879.72 | <b>MONROVIA</b>                   |             |
| <b>MARYSVILLE</b>                 |             | Electrical Workers No. B-1008..\$ | 198.52      |
| Barbers No. 720 .....             | \$ 24.00    | Painters No. 254 .....            | 8.00        |
| Building and Construction         |             |                                   | \$ 206.52   |
| Trades Council .....              | 12.00       | <b>MONTEREY</b>                   |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.        |             | Barbers No. 896 .....             | \$ 29.84    |
| 1570 .....                        | 155.32      | Bartenders and Culinary Work-     |             |
| General Labor Council .....       | 12.00       | ers No. 483 .....                 | 128.00      |
| General Teamsters No. 137 .....   | 600.00      | Building and Construction         |             |
| Hod Carriers and General La-      |             | Trades Council .....              | 12.00       |
| borers No. 121 .....              | 99.16       | Carpenters and Joiners No.        |             |
| Meat Cutters and Butchers No.     |             | 1323 .....                        | 227.12      |
| 505 .....                         | 43.20       | Central Labor Council .....       | 12.00       |
| Painters No. 146 .....            | 23.64       | Fish Cannery Workers of the       |             |
| Stage Employees No. 216 .....     | 24.00       | Pacific .....                     | 317.06      |
|                                   | \$ 993.32   | Hod Carriers and Common La-       |             |
| <b>MAYWOOD</b>                    |             | borers No. 690 .....              | 139.00      |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148 ..\$ | 96.00       | Painters No. 272 .....            | 45.44       |
| <b>MEADOW VALLEY</b>              |             | Plasterers and Cement Finish-     |             |
| Lumber and Saw Mill Workers       |             | ers No. 337 .....                 | 27.36       |
| No. 2626 .....                    | \$ 33.60    | Plumbers No. 62 .....             | 63.00       |
| <b>MERCED</b>                     |             | Roofers No. 50 .....              | 24.04       |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.        |             | Seine and Line Fishermen .....    | 216.00      |
| 1202 .....                        | \$ 143.22   |                                   |             |
| Central Labor Council .....       | 18.00       |                                   | \$ 1,240.86 |
| Construction and General La-      |             | <b>MOUNTAIN VIEW</b>              |             |
| borers No. 995 .....              | 162.12      | Carpenters and Joiners No.        |             |
| Plasterers and Cement Masons      |             | 1280 .....                        | \$ 328.98   |
| No. 672 .....                     | 31.80       | <b>NAPA</b>                       |             |
| Typographical No. 865 .....       | 26.00       | Bartenders and Culinary Work-     |             |
|                                   | \$ 381.14   | ers No. 753 .....                 | \$ 122.40   |
| <b>MILL VALLEY</b>                |             | Building and Construction         |             |
| Carpenters and Jioners No.        |             | Trades Council .....              | 12.00       |
| 1710 .....                        | \$ 146.32   | Carpenters and Joiners No.        |             |
| <b>MODESTO</b>                    |             | 2114 .....                        | 139.60      |
| Barbers No. 787 .....             | \$ 24.00    | California State Hospital Em-     |             |
| Building and Construction         |             | ployees No. 174 .....             | 35.04       |
| Trades Council .....              | 12.00       | Central Labor Council .....       | 18.00       |
|                                   |             | Dried Fruit Workers No. 668       | 39.36       |
|                                   |             | Hod Carriers and General La-      |             |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| borers No. 371 .....                          | 135.04    |
| Painters No. 262 .....                        | 22.28     |
| Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 766 ..... | 24.00     |
| United Garment Workers No. 137 .....          | 79.48     |
| United Garment Workers No. 197 .....          | 101.56    |
|   | <hr/>     |
|   | \$ 728.76 |

## NEWARK

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Chemical Workers No. 62 ..... | \$ 92.32  |
| Stove Mounters No. 61 .....   | 141.32    |
|                               | <hr/>     |
|                               | \$ 233.64 |

## NORTH FORK

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2762 ..... | \$ 51.20 |
|--|----------|

## NORWALK

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| California State Hospital Employees No. 69 ..... | \$ 22.56 |
|--|----------|

## OAKLAND

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council \$           | 12.00    |
| Alameda County School Employees No. 257 .....                        | 93.24    |
| Allied Printing Trades Council Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176 ..... | 109.44   |
| Bakers No. 119 .....   | 288.00   |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 .....                                   | 307.68   |
| Barbers No. 134 .....  | 213.60   |
| Bartenders No. 52 .....  | 648.76   |
| Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers No. 171 .....                 | 72.00    |
| Boilermakers No. 39 .....  | 250.00   |
| Bricklayers No. 8 .....  | 96.00    |
| Building Service Employees No. 18 .....                              | 420.32   |
| Butchers No. 120 .....   | 270.00   |
| California Conference of Typographical Unions .....                  | 12.00    |
| California State Council of Cannery Unions .....                     | 12.00    |
| Candy Workers No. 119-C .....  | 120.00   |
| Cannery Workers No. 750 .....  | 1,916.72 |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 36 .....                                  | 1,322.16 |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1473 .....                                | 273.36   |
| Carpet, Linoleum, and Soft Tile Workers No. 1290 .....               | 112.00   |
| Cement Masons No. 594 .....  | 78.00    |
| Cemetery Workers and Greens Attendants No. 322 .....                 | 52.76    |
| Central Labor Council .....  | 12.00    |
| Chauffeurs No. 923 .....   | 243.08   |
| Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 23 .....                          | 285.00   |
| Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 939 .....                             | 36.00    |
| Commercial Telegraphers No. 208 .....                                | 48.00    |

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Construction and General Laborers No. 304 .....         | 960.00   |
| Cooks No. 228 .....                                     | 960.00   |
| Culinary Alliance No. 31 .....                          | 1,636.64 |
| Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265 ..... | 485.32   |
| Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456 .....              | 96.00    |
| District Council of Chemical Workers No. 2 .....        | 6.00     |
| District Council of Painters No. 16 .....               | 12.00    |
| Drydock and Marine Waysmen No. 3116 .....               | 120.00   |
| Electrical Workers No. B-595 .....                      | 600.00   |
| Federated Fire Fighters of California .....             | 693.08   |
| Floor Layers and Carpenters No. 1861 .....              | 48.00    |
| Garage Employees No. 78 .....                           | 144.00   |
| Gardeners, Florists, and Nurserymen No. 1206 .....      | 40.90    |
| General Warehousemen No. 853 .....                      | 420.00   |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2 ....                         | 44.00    |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137 .....                      | 39.44    |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141 .....                      | 156.00   |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 155 .....                      | 98.00    |
| Government Employees No. 1113 .....                     | 44.00    |
| Hod Carriers No. 166 .....                              | 120.00   |
| Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610 .....                         | 20.90    |
| Iron Workers No. 378 .....                              | 97.00    |
| Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 491 .....                    | 96.00    |
| Lathers No. 88 .....                                    | 90.00    |
| Laundry Drivers No. 209 .....                           | 174.84   |
| Laundry Drivers No. 2 .....                             | 360.00   |
| Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 ....                         | 288.00   |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169 .....             | 39.24    |
| Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96 .....           | 130.92   |
| Newspaper Printing Pressmen No. 39 .....                | 35.80    |
| Newspaper Writers and Reporters No. 22279 .....         | 24.00    |
| Ninth District Council of Bakers .....                  | 12.00    |
| Nurserymen, Gardeners, and Florists No. 300 .....       | 38.40    |
| Office Employees No. 29 .....                           | 402.00   |
| Painters No. 127 .....                                  | 349.03   |
| Paint Makers No. 1101 .....                             | 55.20    |
| Plasterers No. 112 .....                                | 48.00    |
| Post Office Clerks No. 78 .....                         | 144.00   |
| Printing Pressmen No. 125 ....                          | 96.00    |
| Printing Specialty and Paper Converters No. 382 .....   | 672.00   |
| Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 255 .....    | 110.20   |
| Railway Carmen No. 735 .....                            | 57.52    |
| Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588 .....                   | 240.00   |
| Retail Food Clerks No. 870 .....                        | 576.00   |
| Roofers No. 81 .....                                    | 120.00   |

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

|  |          |  |             |
|--|----------|--|-------------|
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 ..                   | 240.00   | Carpenters and Joiners No. 769 .....             | 674.36      |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 355                      | 96.00    | Central Labor Council .....                      | 12.00       |
| Shipyards and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886 ..... | 288.00   | Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 531 .....    | 640.16      |
| Sleeping Car Porters (Oakland Division) .....    | 96.00    | Hod Carriers No. 439 .....                       | 135.16      |
| Steamfitters and Helpers No. 342 .....           | 240.00   | Lathers No. 81 .....                             | 131.44      |
| Street Carmen No. 192 .....                      | 843.64   | Meat Cutters No. 439 .....                       | 136.32      |
| Teachers No. 771 .....                           | 46.08    | Operative Potters No. 222 .....                  | 40.80       |
| Teamsters No. 70 .....                           | 2,969.88 | Painters and Decorators No. 92                   | 288.00      |
| Technical Engineers No. 39 .....                 | 32.16    | Pasadena School District Employees No. 606 ..... | 56.48       |
| Theatrical Employees No. B-82                    | 48.00    | Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 194 .....    | 321.96      |
| Theatrical Janitors No. 121 .....                | 46.08    | Plumbers No. 280 .....                           | 196.40      |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107 .....         | 18.00    | Printing Pressmen No. 155 .....                  | 24.00       |
| Typographical No. 36 .....                       | 206.52   | Typographical No. 583 .....                      | 67.20       |
| University of California Employees No. 371 ..... | 48.00    |  |             |
| Welders and Burners No. 681                      | 144.00   |  |             |
|  |          |  | \$ 2,763.96 |

## PETALUMA

|   |              |   |           |
|---|--------------|---|-----------|
|   | \$ 23,679.91 | Barbers No. 419 .....                         | \$ 26.00  |
| OLIVE VIEW  |              | Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 271 ..... | 128.64    |
| Los Angeles County Department of Charities No. 347 .... | \$ 96.00     | Beauticians No. 419-A .....                   | 22.08     |
| OLEUM   |              | Carpenters and Joiners No. 981                |           |
| Asbestos Workers No. 108 .....                          | \$ 24.00     | Central Labor Council .....                   | 12.00     |
| ONTARIO   |              | Painters No. 293 .....                        | 11.52     |
| City Employees No. 472 .....                            | \$ 25.32     | Poultry and Egg Workers No. 364-B .....       | 72.00     |
| ORO GRANDE  |              | Typographical No. 600 .....                   | 24.00     |
| Cement Workers No. 192 .....                            | \$ 80.76     |   |           |
| OROVILLE  |              |   | \$ 296.24 |

## PITTSBURG

|   |           |   |           |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 654 .....       | \$ 164.56 | Barbers No. 917 .....                         | \$ 39.32  |
| Butchers No. 460 .....                              | 23.20     | Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 822 ..... | 314.08    |
| Cannery, Dried Fruit, and Nut Packers No. 849 ..... | 366.84    | Chemical Workers No. 23 .....                 | 202.66    |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1240 .....               | 75.84     | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 160                  | 51.44     |
| Central Labor Council .....                         | 15.00     | Paper Makers No. 329 .....                    | 90.16     |
|   |           | Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 825 ..... | 24.00     |
|   | \$ 645.44 |   |           |
| OXNARD  |           |   | \$ 721.66 |

## PLACERVILLE

|                               |           |                                       |          |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Barbers No. 959 .....         | \$ 24.00  | Carpenters and Joiners No. 1922 ..... | \$ 52.36 |
| Sugar Workers No. 20875 ..... | 135.00    |                                       |          |
|                               | \$ 159.00 |                                       |          |

## POMONA

|                                       |           |   |          |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|----------|
| PALM SPRINGS                          |           | Barbers No. 702 .....                   | \$ 18.00 |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1046 ..... | \$ 125.00 | Chemical Workers No. 58 .....           | 52.80    |
| Lathers No. 454 .....                 | 17.60     | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 111            | 54.80    |
|                                       |           | Glass Bottle Blowers No. 232            | 27.36    |
|                                       | \$ 142.60 | Hod Carriers No. 806 .....              | 117.10   |
| PALO ALTO                             |           | Machinists No. 1586 .....               | 74.24    |
| Barbers No. 914 .....                 | \$ 48.40  | Painters and Decorators No. 979 .....   | 108.44   |
| Bindery Workers No. 21 .....          | 24.00     | Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 398 ..... | 120.00   |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 668 .....  | 351.52    | Printing Pressmen No. 320 .....         | 24.00    |
| Typographical No. 521 .....           | 24.00     | Retail Clerks No. 1428 .....            | 252.00   |
|                                       | \$ 447.92 | Typographical No. 994 .....             | 43.20    |

## PASADENA

|                       |          |  |           |
|-----------------------|----------|--|-----------|
| Barbers No. 603 ..... | \$ 39.68 |  | \$ 891.94 |
|-----------------------|----------|--|-----------|

|   |             |  |   |           |             |
|---|-------------|--|---|-----------|-------------|
| <b>PORT CHICAGO</b>   |             |  |   |           |             |
| Chemical Workers No. 25 .....                               | \$ 46.16    |  | Leadburners No. 512 .....   |           | 24.00       |
| <b>PORTERVILLE</b>  |             |  | Motion Picture Projectionists<br>No. 560 .....                                  |           | 24.00       |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>2126 .....                    | \$ 71.40    |  | Office Employees No. 243 .....  |           | 76.80       |
| <b>QUINCY</b>   |             |  | Operative Potters No. 89 .....  |           | 36.00       |
| Lumber and Saw Mill Workers<br>No. 2591 .....               | \$ 49.88    |  | Painters No. 560 .....  |           | 288.00      |
| Lumber and Saw Mill Workers<br>No. 2862 .....               | 69.84       |  | Retail Clerks No. 1179 .....  |           | 593.48      |
|   |             |  | Typographical No. 738 .....   |           | 24.00       |
|   |             |  |   |           | <hr/>       |
|   | \$ 119.72   |  |   |           | \$ 2,804.09 |
| <b>RED BLUFF</b>  |             |  | <b>RIVERSIDE</b>  |           |             |
| Lumber and Saw Mill Workers<br>No. 2850 .....               | \$ 30.48    |  | Barbers No. 171 .....   | \$ 37.04  |             |
| <b>REDDING</b>  |             |  | Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....                               |           | 12.00       |
| Barbers No. 6 .....   | \$ 25.70    |  | Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>235 .....   |           | 259.32      |
| Bartenders No. 549 .....                                    | 37.28       |  | Central Labor Council .....   |           | 12.00       |
| Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....           | 12.00       |  | City Employees No. 395 .....  |           | 24.00       |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1599 .....                    | 192.00      |  | District Council of United Ce-<br>ment, Lime, and Gypsum<br>Workers No. 3 ..... |           | 6.00        |
| Central Labor Council .....                                 | 12.00       |  | District Council of Painters No.<br>48 .....                                    |           | 12.00       |
| Culinary Workers No. 470 .....                              | 240.00      |  | Electrical Workers No. 440 ....   |           | 7.00        |
| Lumber and Saw Mill Workers<br>No. 2608 .....               | 477.04      |  | Hod Carriers and General La-<br>borers No. 1184 .....                           |           | 320.00      |
| Motion Picture Projectionists<br>No. 739 .....              | 24.00       |  | Retail Clerks No. 1167 .....  |           | 384.00      |
| Plasterers and Cement Finish-<br>ers No. 805 .....          | 25.00       |  | United Cement, Lime, and Gyp-<br>sum Workers No. 48 .....                       |           | 199.96      |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No.<br>662 .....                  | 38.40       |  |   |           | <hr/>       |
| Retail Clerks No. 1364 .....                                | 142.50      |  |   |           | \$ 1,273.32 |
| Typographical No. 993 .....                                 | 24.00       |  | <b>ROSEVILLE</b>  |           |             |
|   |             |  | Central Labor Council of<br>Placer, Eldorado, and Ne-<br>vada Counties .....    | \$ 6.00   |             |
|   |             |  | Teachers No. 836 .....  | 22.00     |             |
|   | \$ 1,249.92 |  |   |           | <hr/>       |
|   |             |  |   |           | \$ 28.00    |
| <b>REDONDO BEACH</b>  |             |  | <b>SACRAMENTO</b>   |           |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1478 .....                    | \$ 368.16   |  | Bakers No. 85 .....   | \$ 245.36 |             |
| <b>REDWOOD CITY</b>   |             |  | Barbers No. 112 .....   | 66.76     |             |
| Cement Mill Workers No. 760..                               | \$ 52.00    |  | Bartenders No. 600 .....  | 288.00    |             |
| <b>REEDLEY</b>  |             |  | Bay District Council of Iron<br>Workers .....                                   | 4.00      |             |
| Farm Labor Union No. 265 .....                              | \$ 20.00    |  | Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and<br>Helpers No. 166 .....                         | 26.00     |             |
| <b>RENO, NEVADA</b>   |             |  | Boilermakers No. 735 .....  | 24.00     |             |
| Lumber and Saw Mill Workers<br>No. 2903 .....               | \$ 24.00    |  | Bookbinders No. 35 .....  | 75.00     |             |
| <b>RESEDA</b>   |             |  | Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....                               | 12.00     |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>844 .....                     | \$ 452.40   |  | Building Service Employees No.<br>22 .....                                      | 144.00    |             |
| <b>RICHMOND</b>   |             |  | Butchers No. 498 .....  | 586.80    |             |
| Bartenders and Culinary Work-<br>ers No. 595 .....          | \$ 707.64   |  | California Council of State Em-<br>ployees No. 56 .....                         | 12.00     |             |
| Boilermakers No. 317 .....                                  | 42.00       |  | California State Employees No.<br>375 .....                                     | 18.00     |             |
| Boilermakers No. 513 .....                                  | 104.00      |  | California State Federation of<br>Teachers .....                                | 12.00     |             |
| California School District Em-<br>ployees No. 1328 .....    | 22.00       |  | Cannery Workers No. 857 .....   | 2,052.66  |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>642 .....                     | 459.20      |  | Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>586 .....   | 1,039.89  |             |
| City Employees No. 1357 .....                               | 22.16       |  | Carpet, Linoleum, and Tile<br>Workers No. 1237 .....                            | 24.00     |             |
| Electrical Workers No. B-302                                | 324.88      |  |   |           |             |
| Fabricated Metal and Enamel-<br>ware Workers No. 18524 .... | 55.93       |  |   |           |             |

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

|                                  |             |                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Cement Finishers No. 582 .....   | 105.00      | Hotel and Restaurant Em-         |             |
| Central Labor Council .....      | 12.00       | ployees No. 355 .....            | 85.36       |
| Chauffeurs and Teamsters No.     |             | Laundry and Dry Cleaners No.     |             |
| 150 .....                        | 1,657.00    | 258 .....                        | 48.00       |
| Construction and General La-     |             | Musicians No. 616 .....          | 103.02      |
| borers No. 185 .....             | 240.00      | Painters No. 1104 .....          | 61.68       |
| Cooks No. 683 .....              | 260.68      | Plasterers and Cement Finish-    |             |
| County Employees No. 146 .....   | 48.00       | ers No. 763 .....                | 22.00       |
| District Council of Carpenters   | 13.00       | Plumbers and Steamfitters No.    |             |
| Electrical Workers No. B-340     | 60.00       | 503 .....                        | 48.00       |
| Grant Union High and Tech-       |             | Retail Clerks No. 839 .....      | 101.40      |
| nical District Employees No.     |             |                                  |             |
| 930 .....                        | 22.00       |                                  | \$ 1,184.26 |
| Insurance Agents No. 24606 ..... | 10.00       | SAN BERNARDINO                   |             |
| Iron Workers No. 118 .....       | 96.00       | Barbers No. 253 .....            | \$ 51.16    |
| Jewelry Workers No. 112 .....    | 24.00       | California State Employees No.   |             |
| Lathers No. 109 .....            | 38.20       | 533 .....                        | 24.00       |
| Laundry and Dry Cleaners No.     |             | Carpenters and Joiners No.       |             |
| 75 .....                         | 192.00      | 944 .....                        | 652.92      |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers       |             | Central Labor Council .....      | 12.00       |
| No. 3170 .....                   | 144.00      | Chauffeurs and Teamsters No.     |             |
| Millmen No. 1618 .....           | 93.44       | 467 .....                        | 300.00      |
| Miscellaneous Employees No.      |             | City Schools Maintenance Em-     |             |
| 393 .....                        | 307.60      | ployees No. 1076 .....           | 26.00       |
| Moving Picture Machine Opera-    |             | Culinary Workers and Barten-     |             |
| tors No. 252 .....               | 24.00       | ders No. 535 .....               | 48.00       |
| Musicians No. 12 .....           | 61.28       | Electrical Workers No. 477 ..... | 82.00       |
| Office Employees No. 43 .....    | 19.20       | Electrical Workers No. 848 ..... | 85.00       |
| Painters No. 487 .....           | 180.00      | Government Employees No.         |             |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No.    |             | 1485 .....                       | 7.48        |
| 447 .....                        | 144.00      | Hod Carriers and Laborers No.    |             |
| Post Office Clerks No. 66 .....  | 72.00       | 783 .....                        | 360.00      |
| Printing Pressmen No. 60 .....   | 48.00       | International Fire Fighters No.  |             |
| Retail Clerks No. 588 .....      | 352.00      | 891 .....                        | 76.35       |
| Roofers No. 47 .....             | 24.00       | Lathers No. 252 .....            | 58.12       |
| Sacramento County Board of       |             | Motion Picture Machine Opera-    |             |
| Education Employees No. 258      | 55.48       | tors No. 577 .....               | 24.00       |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 162      | 125.36      | Office Employees No. 83 .....    | 24.00       |
| Stage Employees No. 50 .....     | 24.00       | Painters No. 775 .....           | 167.68      |
| State Council of Roofers .....   | 12.00       | Plasterers and Cement Finish-    |             |
| State Janitors No. 1318 .....    | 29.34       | ers No. 73 .....                 | 170.76      |
| Stereotypers No. 86 .....        | 24.00       | Plumbers and Steamfitters No.    |             |
| Street Carmen No. 256 .....      | 62.40       | 364 .....                        | 144.00      |
| Teachers No. 31 .....            | 28.00       | Printing Pressmen No. 138 .....  | 24.44       |
| Teachers No. 727 .....           | 24.00       | Sales Drivers and Dairy Em-      |             |
| Theater Employees No. B-66 ..... | 40.00       | ployees No. 166 .....            | 96.00       |
| Typographical No. 46 .....       | 120.00      | Stage Employees No. 614 .....    | 24.00       |
| Waiters and Waitresses No. 561   | 354.58      | Teachers No. 832 .....           | 12.00       |
| Wholesale Plumbing House         |             |                                  |             |
| Employees No. 447-A .....        | 40.80       |                                  | \$ 2,469.91 |
|                                  | \$ 9,817.85 | SAN BRUNO                        |             |
|                                  |             | Carpenters No. 848 .....         | \$ 322.20   |
| SALINAS                          |             | SAN DIEGO                        |             |
| Barbers No. 827 .....            | \$ 24.00    | Bakers No. 315 .....             | \$ 240.00   |
| Bartenders No. 545 .....         | 10.40       | Barbers No. 256 .....            | 96.00       |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.       |             | Bindery Workers No. 40 .....     | 24.00       |
| 925 .....                        | 243.52      | Bridgemen No. 229 .....          | 52.80       |
| Central Labor Council .....      | 12.00       | Building and Construction        |             |
| Culinary Alliance No. 467 .....  | 39.76       | Trades Council .....             | 12.00       |
| General Teamsters and Ware-      |             | Building Material and Dump       |             |
| housemen No. 890 .....           | 259.20      | Truck Drivers No. 36 .....       | 480.00      |
| Hod Carriers and Common La-      |             | Building Service Employees       |             |
| borers No. 272 .....             | 125.92      | No. 102 .....                    | 192.00      |

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| Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229 .....                            | 480.00   | Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees No. 1309 ..... | 265.30       |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1296 .....                              | 729.44   | Teachers No. 1035 .....  | 24.00        |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1571 .....                              | 372.44   | Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 542 .....                             | 240.00       |
| Carpet, Linoleum, and Resilient Tile Workers No. 1711 .....        | 50.40    | Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122 .....                           | 26.00        |
| Central Labor Council .....  | 12.00    | Waiters and Bartenders No. 500 .....                               | 504.00       |
| Chauffeurs, Taxi Cab, Funeral, and Ambulance Drivers No. 481 ..... | 240.00   |  | \$ 11,186.15 |
| Commercial Telegraphers No. 150 .....                              | 38.60    | SAN FERNANDO   |              |
| County and Municipal Employees No. 127 .....                       | 237.32   | Government Employees No. 1043 .....                                | \$ 48.00     |
| Culinary Alliance and Hotel Service Employees No. 402 .....        | 1,336.44 | SAN FRANCISCO  |              |
| District Council of Carpenters .....                               | 12.00    | American Federation of Radio Artists .....                         | \$ 20.00     |
| Electrical Workers No. B-465 .....                                 | 264.00   | American Guild of Variety Artists .....                            | 24.00        |
| Electrical Workers No. B-569 .....                                 | 480.00   | Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14 .....                         | 240.00       |
| Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific .....                          | 960.00   | Asbestos Workers No. 16 .....                                      | 72.00        |
| Floorlayers No. 2074 .....   | 61.52    | Asbestos Workers No. 29 .....                                      | 24.00        |
| Government Employees No. 1054 .....                                | 53.44    | Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073 .....                         | 85.56        |
| Government Employees "Naval Supply Depot" No. 1399 .....           | 3.00     | Auto Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960 .....                       | 30.00        |
| Government Employees "Navy Civilian" No. 1085 .....                | 40.00    | Automotive Warehousemen No. 241 .....                              | 120.00       |
| Government Employees "Marine Corps Recruit Depot" No. 1474 .....   | 4.24     | Bakers No. 24 .....  | 720.00       |
| Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers No. 89 .....                | 1,226.04 | Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 .....                                 | 440.56       |
| Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 627 .....                               | 37.57    | Barbers No. 148 .....  | 480.00       |
| Lathers No. 260 .....  | 81.44    | Bar Pilots No. 89 .....  | 24.00        |
| Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 259 .....                             | 29.48    | Bartenders No. 41 .....  | 1,423.36     |
| Mailers No. 75 .....   | 12.00    | Bay Cities Metal Trades Council .....                              | 12.00        |
| Millmen No. 2020 .....   | 250.68   | Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters .....                  | 12.00        |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297 .....                        | 38.40    | Bill Posters and Billers No. 44 .....                              | 24.00        |
| Musicians No. 325 .....  | 168.00   | Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers No. 168 .....               | 144.00       |
| Office Employees No. 139 .....                                     | 23.04    | Boilermakers No. 6 .....   | 480.00       |
| Operating Engineers No. 526 .....                                  | 96.00    | Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125 .....                      | 216.00       |
| Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346 .....            | 312.36   | Bottlers No. 896 .....   | 720.00       |
| Painters No. 333 .....   | 294.00   | Brewery Drivers No. 888 .....                                      | 240.00       |
| Printing Pressmen No. 140 .....                                    | 28.80    | Brewers, Maltsters, and Yeast Makers No. 893 .....                 | 336.00       |
| Retail Clerks No. 1222 .....                                       | 240.00   | Brewery Shipping, Receiving Clerks No. 884 .....                   | 57.60        |
| Roofers No. 45 .....   | 45.76    | Building and Construction Trades Council .....                     | 12.00        |
| Roofers No. 553 .....  | 44.00    | Building Material and Construction Teamsters No. 216 .....         | 192.00       |
| Salesdrivers, Helpers, and Dairy Employees No. 683 .....           | 480.00   | Building Service Employees No. 87 .....                            | 576.00       |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 206 .....                                  | 74.40    | Butchers No. 115 .....   | 432.00       |
| Shipwrights, Boatbuilders, and Caulkers No. 1300 .....             | 137.24   | Butchers No. 508 .....   | 685.36       |
| State Council of Sheet Metal Workers .....                         | 12.00    | California Allied Printing Trades Council .....                    | 12.00        |
| Stereotypers No. 82 .....  | 24.00    | California State Council of Cleaners and Dyers .....               | 12.00        |
|  |          | California Pipe Trades Council .....                               | 12.00        |

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| California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers .....                     | 12.00    | Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 718 .....                         | 60.00    |
| California State Council of Retail Clerks .....                                  | 12.00    | Government Employees No. 51 .....                                | 12.00    |
| California State Laborers and Utility Workers No. 1226 ....                      | 24.00    | Government Employees No. 1251 .....                              | 40.00    |
| California Theatrical Federation .....   | 12.00    | Government Employees—Internal Revenue No. 634 .....              | 136.68   |
| Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158 .....                                      | 336.00   | Government Employees "Labor Department" No. 1108 .....           | 25.00    |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 22 .....  | 1,100.00 | Government Employees—Presidio Lodge No. 1457 .....               | 2.60     |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 483 .....   | 522.56   | Government Employees No. 922 .....                               | 26.68    |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 2164 .....  | 240.00   | Granite Cutters .....  | 26.00    |
| Cement Finishers No. 580 .....   | 87.36    | Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250 .....                 | 288.00   |
| Central California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers .....          | 12.00    | Hotel Service Workers No. 283 .....                              | 1,286.20 |
| Chauffeurs No. 265 .....   | 1,117.08 | Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 .....                                  | 24.88    |
| Cigar Makers No. 228 .....   | 24.00    | Ice Wagon Drivers No. 440 .....                                  | 51.64    |
| City and County Employees No. 747 .....  | 96.00    | Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific .....                      | 144.00   |
| Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7 .....                                       | 240.00   | Iron Workers No. 377 .....                                       | 96.00    |
| Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66A ....                        | 296.44   | Jewelry Workers No. 36 .....                                     | 72.00    |
| Cloakmakers No. 8 .....  | 144.00   | Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213 .....                             | 40.80    |
| Commercial Telegraphers No. 34 .....   | 240.00   | Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256 .....                              | 240.00   |
| Commission Market Drivers No. 280 .....  | 144.00   | Laundry Workers No. 26 .....                                     | 1,248.00 |
| Construction and General Laborers No. 261 .....                                  | 480.00   | Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31 .....                         | 48.00    |
| Cooks No. 44 .....   | 1,430.00 | Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen No. 2559 .....                       | 242.80   |
| Coopers No. 65 .....   | 57.60    | Macaroni Workers No. 493 .....                                   | 84.00    |
| Coppersmiths No. 438 .....   | 36.00    | Marble Shopmen No. 95 .....                                      | 19.20    |
| David Scannell Club Inc. No. 798 .....   | 778.24   | Master Furniture Guild No. 1285 .....                            | 192.00   |
| Dental Technicians of Northern California No. 24116 .....                        | 41.60    | Masters, Mates, and Pilots, No. 40 .....                         | 78.24    |
| District Council of Plasterers and Cement Finishers of Northern California ..... | 12.00    | Masters, Mates, and Pilots No. 90 .....                          | 576.00   |
| Dressmakers No. 101 .....  | 144.00   | Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 ....                                  | 616.40   |
| Electrical Workers No. 1245 ....   | 336.00   | Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 .....                            | 1,515.32 |
| Electrical Workers No. 6 .....   | 360.00   | Miscellaneous Wood Workers No. 2565 .....                        | 91.44    |
| Elevator Constructors No. 8 ....   | 72.00    | Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164 .....                        | 169.00   |
| Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117 .....                                    | 144.00   | Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162 .....                      | 77.76    |
| Emergency Hospital Employees No. 803 .....                                       | 25.92    | Motor Coach Operators No. 1225 .....                             | 288.00   |
| Federation of Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen No. 11 .....                  | 42.40    | Municipal Park Employees No. 311 .....                           | 72.00    |
| Film Exchange Employees No. B-17 .....   | 48.00    | Musicians Association No. 6 ....                                 | 480.00   |
| Florists, Landscapers, etc. No. 167 .....  | 24.00    | Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 .....                   | 244.80   |
| Garage Employees No. 665 .....   | 480.00   | Northern California Council Government Employees .....           | 11.00    |
| Garment Cutters No. 45 .....   | 39.80    | Northern California District Council of Laborers .....           | 12.00    |
| General Warehousemen No. 860 .....   | 1,181.12 | Northern California Postal Employees Legislative Committee ..... | 4.00     |

|   |          |  |              |
|---|----------|--|--------------|
| Office Employees No. 3 .....                        | 96.00    | Street, Electric Railway, and                            |              |
| Office Employees No. 36 .....                       | 36.00    | Motor Coach Employees No.                                |              |
| Operating Engineers No. 3 .....                     | 1,800.00 | 1380 .....   | 120.00       |
| Operating Engineers No. 39 ....                     | 720.00   | Teachers No. 61 .....                                    | 137.88       |
| Operating Engineers (California State Branch) ..... | 36.00    | Teamsters No. 85 .....                                   | 1,500.00     |
| Optical Technicians No. 18791 .....                 | 36.00    | Teamsters Joint Executive                                |              |
| Ornamental Plasterers No. 460 .....                 | 5.00     | Council No. 7 .....                                      | 18.00        |
| Packers and Preserve Workers                        |          | Theatrical Janitors No. 9 .....                          | 48.00        |
| No. 20989 .....                                     | 60.00    | Theatrical Stage Employees                               |              |
| Painters No. 19 .....                               | 504.00   | No. 16 .....   | 55.68        |
| Painters and Decorators No.                         |          | Theatrical Employees No. B-18                            | 208.00       |
| 1158 .....  | 614.16   | Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants                           |              |
| Painters District Council No. 8 .....               | 12.00    | No. 784 .....  | 24.00        |
| Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer                         |          | Typographical No. 21 .....                               | 480.00       |
| Makers No. 1053 .....                               | 107.28   | United Garment Workers No.                               |              |
| Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer                         |          | 131 .....  | 240.00       |
| Makers No. 1071 .....                               | 192.00   | Upholsterers No. 28 .....                                | 48.00        |
| Pattern Makers Association ....                     | 72.00    | Vending Machine Operators No.                            |              |
| Pharmacists No. 838 .....                           | 192.00   | 1301 .....   | 120.00       |
| Photo Engravers No. 8 .....                         | 144.00   | Waiters No. 30 .....                                     | 1,756.00     |
| Pile Drivers No. 34 .....                           | 240.00   | Waitresses No. 48 .....                                  | 2,467.88     |
| Plasterers No. 66 .....                             | 144.00   | Warehousemen No. 12 .....                                | 240.00       |
| Plumbing and Pipe Fitters No.                       |          | Watchmakers No. 101 .....                                | 96.00        |
| 38 .....  | 1,340.00 | Web Pressmen No. 4 .....                                 | 96.00        |
| Postal Supervisors No. 88 .....                     | 105.12   | Western Conference of Specialty Unions .....             | 12.00        |
| Post Office Clerks No. 2 .....                      | 336.00   | Western Federation Butchers                              |              |
| Printing Pressmen No. 24 .....                      | 342.00   | "State Branch" .....                                     | 12.00        |
| Printing Specialty and Paper                        |          | Wholesale Liquor Drivers No.                             |              |
| Converters No. 362 .....                            | 480.00   | 109 .....  | 128.22       |
| Professional Embalmers No.                          |          | Window Cleaners No. 44 .....                             | 96.00        |
| 9049 .....  | 55.20    | Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers                            |              |
| Professional Salesmen No. 1597 .....                | 12.00    | No. 65 .....   | 48.60        |
| Railway Carmen No. 498 .....                        | 24.00    |  |              |
| Railway Patrolmen No. 19 .....                      | 35.20    |  | \$ 49,386.30 |
| Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks                      |          |  |              |
| No. 1089 .....                                      | 208.00   | SAN JOSE   |              |
| Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 .....               | 316.40   | Allied Printing Trades Council..\$                       | 12.00        |
| Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100 .....    | 864.00   | Barbers No. 252 .....                                    | 81.60        |
| Retail Fruit and Vegetable                          |          | Bartenders No. 577 .....                                 | 196.20       |
| Clerks No. 1017 .....                               | 144.00   | Building and Construction                                |              |
| Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648 .....                 | 912.00   | Trades Council .....                                     | 12.00        |
| Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410 .....      | 192.00   | Bookbinders No. 3 .....                                  | 24.00        |
| Roofers No. 40 .....                                | 84.00    | Building Service Employees                               |              |
| Sailors Union of the Pacific ....                   | 2,559.96 | No. 77 .....   | 49.60        |
| San Francisco Labor Council....                     | 12.00    | Butchers No. 506 .....                                   | 515.36       |
| San Francisco Mailers No. 18 .....                  | 96.00    | California State Council of                              |              |
| Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350 .....                | 294.00   | Barbers and Beauticians .....                            | 12.00        |
| Sausage Makers No. 203 .....                        | 260.12   | Cannery Workers No. 679 .....                            | 3,074.04     |
| Scrap Iron, Metal, Salvage, etc.                    |          | Carpenters and Joiners No.                               |              |
| Workers No. 965 .....                               | 80.00    | 316 .....  | 831.80       |
| Seafarers Guards and Watchmen .....                 | 48.00    | Cement Laborers No. 270 .....                            | 937.02       |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 .....                   | 240.00   | Central Labor Council .....                              | 12.00        |
| Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9 .....                 | 240.00   | Chemical Workers No. 294 .....                           | 83.72        |
| Sign and Pictorial Painters No.                     |          | Cooks, Waiters, and Waitresses                           |              |
| 510 .....   | 114.40   | No. 180 .....  | 1,003.96     |
| Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers No. 424 .....  | 25.00    | Dairy and Creamery Employees                             |              |
| Stereotypers and Electrotypers                      |          | No. 304 .....  | 60.00        |
| No. 29 .....  | 91.20    | District Council of Carpenters                           | 12.00        |
|   |          | District Council of Painters                             |              |
|   |          | No. 33 .....   | 12.00        |
|   |          | Electrical Workers No. B-332                             | 84.00        |
|   |          | Freight, Construction, and General Drivers No. 287 ..... | 576.00       |
|   |          | Hod Carriers No. 234 .....                               | 99.48        |



## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

|   |             |  |             |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| Insurance Agents No. 194 .....                                | 11.00       | Lathers No. 278 .....                                | 29.56       |
| Lathers No. 144 .....   | 41.32       | Laundry Workers No. 143 .....                        | 72.00       |
| Laundry Workers No. 33 .....                                  | 130.00      | Plasterers No. 381 .....                             | 59.40       |
| Lumber and Planing Mill<br>Workers No. 3102 .....             | 110.72      | Plumbers No. 467 .....                               | 22.00       |
| Millmen No. 262 .....   | 189.80      | Printing Pressmen No. 315 .....                      | 32.92       |
| Motion Picture Projectionists<br>No. 431 .....                | 24.00       | Retail Clerks No. 775 .....                          | 240.00      |
| Musicians Association No. 153 .....                           | 24.00       | Shinglers No. 3111 .....                             | 12.80       |
| Office Employees No. 94 .....                                 | 24.00       | Theatrical Stage Employees<br>No. 409 .....          | 42.00       |
| Painters No. 507 .....  | 257.04      | Typographical No. 624 .....                          | 52.40       |
| Plasterers No. 224 .....                                      | 104.20      |  |             |
| Plumbers No. 393 .....  | 120.00      |  | \$ 1,884.93 |
| Printing Pressmen No. 146 .....                               | 48.00       | SAN PEDRO  |             |
| Registered Nurses No. 1408 ....                               | 25.00       | Auto Machinists No. 1484 .....                       | \$ 79.32    |
| Retail Clerks No. 428 .....                                   | 380.68      | Bartenders No. 591 .....                             | 208.00      |
| Roofers No. 95 .....  | 47.00       | Butchers No. 551 .....                               | 480.00      |
| Sales Delivery Drivers and<br>Warehousemen No. 296 .....      | 343.08      | Carpenters No. 1140 .....                            | 352.96      |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 309 .....                             | 80.04       | Central Labor Council .....                          | 12.00       |
| Stereotypers and Electrotypers<br>No. 120 .....               | 24.00       | Chemical Workers No. 53 .....                        | 24.44       |
| Street Carmen No. 265 .....                                   | 24.00       | Culinary Alliance No. 754 .....                      | 306.40      |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No<br>134 .....                    | 28.00       | Lathers No. 366 .....                                | 22.26       |
| Typographical No. 231 .....                                   | 48.00       | Lumber and Sawmill Workers<br>No. 1407 .....         | 240.00      |
|   | \$ 9,772.66 | Masters, Mates, and Pilots No.<br>18 .....           | 30.64       |
| SAN JUAN BAUTISTA   |             | Painters No. 949 .....                               | 49.00       |
| United Cement, Lime, and Gyp-<br>sum Workers No. 148 .....    | \$ 70.68    | Pile Drivers No. 2375 .....                          | 240.00      |
| SAN LEANDRO   |             | Plasterers and Cement Finish-<br>ers No. 838 .....   | 108.92      |
| Musicians Association No. 510..                               | \$ 24.00    | Retail Clerks No. 905 .....                          | 547.16      |
| SAN LUIS OBISPO   |             | Seine and Line Fishermen .....                       | 65.00       |
| Barbers No. 767 .....   | \$ 24.00    | Shipyard Laborers No. 802 .....                      | 297.00      |
| Carpenters and Joiners No.<br>1632 .....                      | 40.00       | Typographical No. 862 .....                          | 26.40       |
| Central Labor Council .....                                   | 12.00       | Waitresses No. 512 .....                             | 247.60      |
| Construction and General La-<br>borers No. 1464 .....         | 150.00      |  | \$ 3,337.10 |
| Painters No. 1336 .....                                       | 30.00       | SAN QUENTIN  |             |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No.<br>403 .....                    | 43.04       | San Quentin Prison Employees<br>No. 416 .....        | \$ 26.72    |
| Roofers No. 161 .....   | 24.00       | SAN RAFAEL   |             |
| Theatrical Stage and Motion<br>Picture Operators No. 762 .... | 24.00       | Barbers No. 582 .....                                | \$ 28.80    |
|   | \$ 347.04   | Bartenders and Culinary Work-<br>ers No. 126 .....   | 316.88      |
| SAN MATEO   |             | Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....    | 10.00       |
| Bartenders and Culinary Work-<br>ers No. 340 .....            | \$ 320.00   | California State Council of<br>Lathers .....         | 12.00       |
| Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....             | 12.00       | Central Labor Council .....                          | 12.00       |
| Building Service Employees<br>No. 81 .....                    | 80.00       | General Truck Drivers No. 624 .....                  | 665.28      |
| Butchers No. 516 .....  | 96.00       | Golden Gate District Council<br>of Lathers .....     | 12.00       |
| Carpenters No. 162 .....                                      | 520.37      | Hod Carriers and General La-<br>borers No. 291 ..... | 363.40      |
| Cement Finishers No. 583 .....                                | 84.40       | Lathers No. 268 .....                                | 25.60       |
| Central Labor Council .....                                   | 13.00       | Plasterers and Cement Finish-<br>ers No. 355 .....   | 36.40       |
| Construction and General La-<br>borers No. 389 .....          | 94.08       | Retail Clerks No. 1119 .....                         | 198.20      |
| County Employees No. 829 .....                                | 44.00       | Teachers No. 1077 .....                              | 28.00       |
| Electrical Workers No. 617 ....                               | 48.00       |  | \$ 1,708.56 |
|   |             | SANTA ANA  |             |
|   |             | Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748..                       | \$ 56.04    |
|   |             | Building and Construction<br>Trades Council .....    | 12.00       |

|   |             |   |           |
|---|-------------|---|-----------|
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1815 .....                 | 386.92      | Musicians Association No. 346                 | 26.00     |
| Central Labor Council .....                           | 12.00       | Painters and Decorators No. 1026 .....        | 26.52     |
| Chemical Workers No. 66 .....                         | 76.40       | Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 379 ..... | 24.00     |
| District Council of Carpenters of Orange County ..... | 5.00        | Sheet Metal Workers No. 304 .....             | 33.92     |
| Electrical Workers No. 441 .....                      | 120.00      |   |           |
| Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 652 .....       | 414.12      |   | \$ 347.36 |
| Lathers No. 440 .....                                 | 44.00       |   |           |
| Painters and Decorators No. 686 .....                 | 184.28      |   |           |
| Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 489 .....         | 113.60      |   |           |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 582 .....               | 124.92      |   |           |
| Roofers No. 36-C .....                                | 14.36       |   |           |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No. 504 .....              | 24.00       |   |           |
|   | \$ 1,587.64 |   |           |

## SANTA BARBARA

|   |             |  |             |
|---|-------------|--|-------------|
| Barbers No. 832 .....                           | \$ 33.12    |  | \$ 1,031.52 |
| Building and Construction Trades Council .....  | 12.00       |  |             |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1062 .....           | 318.88      |  |             |
| Carpet and Linoleum Workers No. 1689 .....      | 22.00       |  |             |
| Central Labor Council .....                     | 12.00       |  |             |
| Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 186 .....          | 215.00      |  |             |
| Construction and General Laborers No. 591 ..... | 300.72      |  |             |
| Culinary Alliance No. 498 .....                 | 816.44      |  |             |
| Electrical Workers No. 413 .....                | 36.00       |  |             |
| Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 195 ..... | 30.00       |  |             |
| Meat Cutters No. 556 .....                      | 140.00      |  |             |
| Musicians Protective Association No. 308 .....  | 77.00       |  |             |
| Painters No. 715 .....                          | 103.64      |  |             |
| Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 341 .....   | 33.00       |  |             |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114 .....         | 38.40       |  |             |
| Retail Clerks No. 899 .....                     | 160.00      |  |             |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 273 .....               | 47.40       |  |             |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No. 442 .....        | 24.00       |  |             |
|   | \$ 2,419.60 |  |             |

## SANTA CLARA

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 262....\$ | 92.12 |
|------------------------------------|-------|

## SANTA CRUZ

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Barbers No. 891 .....                           | \$ 24.04 |
| Bricklayers No. 16 .....                        | 38.64    |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 829 .....            | 28.80    |
| Central Labor Council .....                     | 12.00    |
| Construction and General Laborers No. 283 ..... | 96.00    |
| Electrical Workers No. 609 .....                | 13.12    |
| Leather Workers No. L-122 .....                 | 24.32    |

## SANTA MARIA

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 2477 .....                    | \$ 60.00 |
| Central Labor Council .....                              | 11.00    |
| Chemical Workers No. 224 ....                            | 26.72    |
| Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 703 .....            | 364.48   |
| Food Packers, Processors, and Warehousemen No. 865 ..... | 48.00    |
| Hod Carriers No. 1222 .....                              | 104.00   |
| Painters No. 1147 .....                                  | 35.88    |
| Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 381 .....                  | 381.44   |

## SANTA MONICA

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Barbers No. 573 .....                 | \$ 35.12    |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1400 ..... | 288.00      |
| Central Labor Council .....           | 9.00        |
| Culinary Workers No. 814 .....        | 1,200.00    |
| Meat Cutters No. 587 .....            | 96.00       |
| Operative Potters No. 202 .....       | 16.00       |
| Painters No. 821 .....                | 179.73      |
| Plumbers No. 545 .....                | 160.32      |
| Printing Pressmen No. 429 .....       | 24.00       |
| Typographical No. 875 .....           | 26.08       |
|                                       | \$ 2,034.25 |

## SANTA ROSA

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Barbers No. 159 .....                          | \$ 34.04    |
| Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 770 .....  | 287.48      |
| Building and Construction Trades Council ..... | 12.00       |
| Butchers No. 364 .....                         | 24.00       |
| Central Labor Council .....                    | 12.00       |
| Electrical Workers No. 551 .....               | 48.00       |
| General Truck Drivers No. 980                  | 602.96      |
| Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 139 .....        | 80.00       |
| Lathers No. 243 .....                          | 26.00       |
| Musicians Association No. 292 ..               | 145.20      |
| Painters No. 364 .....                         | 72.26       |
| Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 363 .....  | 34.72       |
| Retail Clerks No. 1532 .....                   | 96.00       |
| Typographical No. 577 .....                    | 24.00       |
|  | \$ 1,498.66 |

## SEAL BEACH

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Chemical Workers No. 225 ..... | \$ 52.44 |
|--------------------------------|----------|

| SELMA                      |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Carpenters and Joiners No. |          |
| 1004 .....                 | \$ 45.00 |

| SONOMA                         |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| California State Employees No. |          |
| 14-1 .....                     | \$ 24.00 |

| SONORA                     |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Carpenters and Joiners No. |          |
| 2196 .....                 | \$ 12.80 |

| SOUTHGATE   |          |
|---|----------|
| Pulp, Sulphite, and Papermill Workers No. 253 ..... | \$ 48.00 |

| SPRECKELS                  |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Sugar Refinery Workers No. |           |
| 20616 .....                | \$ 159.68 |

| STOCKTON   |           |
|--|-----------|
| Bakers No. 120 .....                                       | \$ 109.00 |
| Barbers No. 312 .....                                      | 24.00     |
| Bartenders No. 47 .....                                    | 195.20    |
| Building and Construction Trades Council .....             | 12.00     |
| Building Service Employees No. 24 .....                    | 48.00     |
| Butchers No. 127 .....                                     | 69.96     |
| California State Employees No. 382 .....                   | 32.40     |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 266 .....                       | 240.00    |
| Cement Finishers No. 814 .....                             | 18.00     |
| Central Labor Council .....                                | 9.00      |
| Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 439 .....                     | 1,344.00  |
| City Employees No. 102 .....                               | 56.82     |
| Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 102 .....               | 6.68      |
| County Employees No. 183 .....                             | 24.00     |
| Culinary Alliance No. 472 .....                            | 511.96    |
| District Council of Carpenters of San Joaquin County ..... | 12.00     |
| Electrical Workers No. 591 .....                           | 48.00     |
| Lathers No. 98 .....                                       | 24.00     |
| Laundry Workers No. 177 .....                              | 111.76    |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428 .....                | 24.00     |
| Motor Coach Operators No. 276 .....                        | 35.56     |
| Musicians No. 189 .....                                    | 104.00    |
| Office Employees No. 26 .....                              | 22.00     |
| Operative Potters No. 171 .....                            | 43.36     |
| Painters No. 1115 .....                                    | 165.76    |
| Paper Makers No. 320 .....                                 | 72.00     |
| Pencil Material Workers No. 20298 .....                    | 187.36    |
| Plasterers No. 222 .....                                   | 24.00     |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 492 .....                    | 60.00     |
| Post Office Clerks No. 320 .....                           | 38.48     |
| Retail Clerks No. 197 .....                                | 80.00     |
| Sheep Shearers No. 301-A .....                             | 48.00     |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 283 .....                          | 40.76     |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No. 90 .....                    | 25.00     |

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Typographical No. 56 ..... | 36.00       |
|                            | \$ 3,903.06 |

| SUNNYVALE  |          |
|--|----------|
| Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 796 .... | \$ 42.00 |

| SUSANVILLE                                 |           |
|--|-----------|
| Barbers and Beauticians No. 311 .....      | \$ 24.00  |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2790 .....  | 112.00    |
| Tri - Counties Central Labor Council ..... | 12.00     |
|  | \$ 148.00 |

| TAFT                                  |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Barbers No. 869 .....                 | \$ 24.00  |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1774 ..... | 28.00     |
| Electrical Workers No. 343 .....      | 32.00     |
| Painters and Decorators No. 702 ..... | 24.00     |
|                                       | \$ 108.00 |

| TERMINAL ISLAND                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Cannery Workers of the Pacific ..... | \$ 2,826.00 |

| TORRANCE                        |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Boilermakers No. 718 .....      | \$ 24.00  |
| Chemical Workers No. 138 .....  | 58.16     |
| Operative Potters No. 218 ..... | 123.64    |
|                                 | \$ 205.80 |

| TRACY                                 |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1698 ..... | \$ 71.40  |
| Railway Carmen No. 449 .....          | 41.16     |
| Sugar Workers No. 20058 .....         | 78.40     |
|                                       | \$ 190.96 |

| TRINIDAD               |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Loggers No. 3006 ..... | \$ 107.72 |

| TULARE                                |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1578 ..... | \$ 31.08 |
| Chemical Workers No. 141 .....        | 26.72    |
|                                       | \$ 57.80 |

| TURLOCK                               |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1306 ..... | \$ 52.68 |

| TWIN                                      |          |
|---|----------|
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2944 ..... | \$ 24.00 |

| UKIAH   |          |
|---|----------|
| California State Employees No. 519 .....      | \$ 25.68 |
| Central Labor Council .....                   | 12.00    |
| Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 787 ..... | 24.44    |

North Coast Counties District  
Council of Carpenters .....

12.00  
\$ 74.12

VALLEJO

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| American Federation of Grain Millers No. 71 .....     | \$ 92.72    |
| Asbestos Workers No. 70 .....                         | 22.00       |
| Barbers No. 335 .....                                 | 53.80       |
| Beauticians No. 335-A .....                           | 26.00       |
| Boilermakers No. 148 .....                            | 100.80      |
| Building and Construction Trades Council .....        | 12.00       |
| Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 532 .....               | 192.00      |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 180 .....                  | 308.00      |
| Central Labor Council .....                           | 12.00       |
| Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 560 .....         | 400.20      |
| Electrical Workers No. B-180 ..                       | 48.00       |
| Government Employees No. 73 ..                        | 56.00       |
| Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 326 .....       | 356.64      |
| Lathers No. 302 .....                                 | 17.00       |
| Laundry Workers No. 113 .....                         | 73.56       |
| Mare Island Navy Yards Metal Trades Council .....     | 12.00       |
| Musicians Association No. 367 ..                      | 82.60       |
| Office Employees No. 86 .....                         | 52.36       |
| Painters No. 376 .....                                | 108.60      |
| Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 631 .....         | 33.00       |
| Plumbers No. 343 .....                                | 38.40       |
| Retail Clerks No. 373 .....                           | 454.36      |
| Roofers No. 35 .....                                  | 31.00       |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 221 ..                        | 72.00       |
| Shipwrights, Joiners, and Boatbuilders No. 1068 ..... | 56.80       |
| Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731 .....           | 46.80       |
| Teachers No. 827 .....                                | 36.00       |
| Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 490 .....                | 393.00      |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No. 241 .....              | 18.00       |
| Typographical No. 389 .....                           | 24.00       |
|   | \$ 3,229.64 |

VALLEY SPRINGS

|                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 2847 ..... | \$ 30.24 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|

VAN NUYS

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Barbers No. 837 .....                 | \$ 96.96    |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1913 ..... | 1,100.76    |
| Painters No. 1595 .....               | 303.16      |
|                                       | \$ 1,500.88 |

VENICE

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Bricklayers and Stone Masons No. 26 ..... | \$ 41.88 |
|---|----------|

VENTURA

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Building and Construction Trades Council .....  | \$ 8.00   |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 2463 .....           | 179.04    |
| Central Labor Council .....                     | 12.00     |
| Electrical Workers No. 952 .....                | 120.00    |
| Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 585 ..... | 339.72    |
| Lathers No. 460 .....                           | 21.00     |
| Operating Engineers No. 732 ....                | 36.00     |
| Painters and Decorators No. 955 .....           | 84.72     |
| Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 741 .....   | 44.90     |
| Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484 .....         | 79.20     |
|   | \$ 924.58 |

VERNON

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Chemical Workers No. 92 .....                       | \$ 81.24  |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 224 ..                     | 52.00     |
| Paper Makers No. 336 .....                          | 24.00     |
| Pulp, Sulphite, and Papermill Workers No. 254 ..... | 48.00     |
|   | \$ 205.24 |

VICTORVILLE

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| United Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers No. 49 ..... | \$ 163.72 |
|--|-----------|

VISALIA

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Building and Construction Trades Council .....     | \$ 12.00  |
| Barbers No. 856 .....                              | 24.00     |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 1484 .....              | 96.32     |
| Central Labor Council .....                        | 12.00     |
| Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1060 .....   | 271.40    |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 605 .....        | 24.00     |
| Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 895 .....         | 24.20     |
| Sign, Scene, and Pictorial Painters No. 1591 ..... | 27.00     |
| Typographical No. 519 .....                        | 24.00     |
|  | \$ 514.92 |

VISTA

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Carpenters No. 2078 ..... | \$ 286.24 |
|---------------------------|-----------|

WATSONVILLE

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Barbers No. 749 .....                         | \$ 24.00  |
| Carpenters and Joiners No. 771 .....          | 82.28     |
| Central Labor Council .....                   | 12.00     |
| Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 345 ..... | 159.16    |
| Lathers No. 122 .....                         | 24.00     |
| Painters No. 750 .....                        | 24.10     |
| Railway Carmen No. 765 .....                  | 32.02     |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611 .....      | 24.48     |
| Typographical No. 543 .....                   | 24.00     |
|   | \$ 406.04 |

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

|                                |           |                                  |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>WEED</b>                    |           | Typographical No. 899 .....      | 25.00     |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers     |           |                                  |           |
| No. 2907 .....                 | \$ 343.44 |                                  | \$ 276.92 |
| <b>WEIMAR</b>                  |           | <b>WILMINGTON</b>                |           |
| Weimar Sanatorium Employees    |           | Amusement Guild (Seafarers) \$   | 24.00     |
| No. 745 .....                  | \$ 37.40  | Chemical Workers No. 40 .....    | 131.52    |
| <b>WESTEND</b>                 |           | Marine Painters No. 812 .....    | 96.00     |
| Chemical Workers No. 398 ..... | \$ 92.68  | Operating Engineers No. 235 .... | 120.48    |
| <b>WESTWOOD</b>                |           | Ship Carpenters No. 1335 .....   | 144.00    |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers     |           |                                  |           |
| No. 2836 .....                 | \$ 476.48 |                                  | \$ 516.00 |
| Northern California District   |           | <b>WOODLAND</b>                  |           |
| Council of Lumber and Saw-     |           | Beet Sugar Operators No.         |           |
| mill Workers .....             | 12.00     | 20610 .....                      | \$ 83.36  |
| Retail Clerks No. 730 .....    | 24.00     |                                  |           |
|                                | \$ 512.48 | <b>TOTAL PER CAPITA RE-</b>      |           |
| <b>WHITTIER</b>                |           | <b>CEIPTS AND AFFILIA-</b>       |           |
| Los Angeles County Fire Pro-   |           | <b>TION FEES — FISCAL</b>        |           |
| tection District Fire Fighters |           | <b>YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,</b>       |           |
| No. 1014 .....                 | \$ 251.92 | 1952—Exhibit B .....             |           |
|                                |           | \$261,218.88                     |           |

**Schedule 2—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts  
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952**

|                        |              |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| <b>District No. 1:</b> |              | Huntington Park ....   | 891.76       |
| Calexico .....         | \$ 8.40      | Los Angeles .....      | 52,276.69    |
| Chula Vista .....      | 26.00        | Maywood .....          | 96.00        |
| Coronado .....         | 24.00        | Monrovia .....         | 206.52       |
| El Cajon .....         | 195.44       | Norwalk .....          | 22.56        |
| El Centro .....        | 660.60       | Olive View .....       | 96.00        |
| La Jolla .....         | 86.60        | Ontario .....          | 25.32        |
| San Diego .....        | 11,186.15    | Oro Grande .....       | 80.76        |
| Vista .....            | 286.24       | Palm Springs .....     | 142.60       |
|                        | \$ 12,473.43 | Pasadena .....         | 2,763.96     |
|                        |              | Pomona .....           | 891.94       |
| <b>District No. 2:</b> |              | Reseda .....           | 452.40       |
| Anaheim .....          | \$ 240.68    | Riverside .....        | 1,273.32     |
| Compton .....          | 767.84       | San Bernardino ....    | 2,469.91     |
| Fullerton .....        | 45.60        | San Fernando .....     | 48.00        |
| Hermosa Beach ....     | 26.08        | South Gate .....       | 48.00        |
| Long Beach .....       | 6,823.88     | Van Nuys .....         | 1,500.88     |
| Santa Ana .....        | 1,587.64     | Vernon .....           | 205.24       |
| Seal Beach .....       | 52.44        | Victorville .....      | 163.72       |
|                        | \$ 9,544.16  | Westend .....          | 92.68        |
|                        |              | Whittier .....         | 276.92       |
| <b>District No. 3:</b> |              |                        | \$ 79,501.00 |
| Alhambra .....         | \$ 220.00    | <b>District No. 4:</b> |              |
| Arcadia .....          | 20.00        | Inglewood .....        | \$ 281.24    |
| Avalon .....           | 30.00        | Redondo Beach .....    | 368.16       |
| Azusa .....            | 32.84        | San Pedro .....        | 3,337.10     |
| Barstow .....          | 24.00        | Santa Monica .....     | 2,034.25     |
| Bell .....             | 101.76       | Terminal Island ....   | 2,826.00     |
| Burbank .....          | 425.00       | Venice .....           | 41.88        |
| China Lake .....       | 2.56         | Wilmington .....       | 516.00       |
| Colton .....           | 169.40       |                        | \$ 9,404.63  |
| Corona .....           | 180.12       | <b>District No. 5:</b> |              |
| El Monte .....         | 1,587.68     | Camarillo .....        | \$ 26.76     |
| Glendale .....         | 2,509.78     | Lompoc .....           | 90.24        |
| Hollywood .....        | 10,172.68    |                        |              |

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Oxnard .....          | 159.00   |
| San Luis Obispo ..... | 347.04   |
| Santa Barbara .....   | 2,419.60 |
| Santa Maria .....     | 1,031.52 |
| Ventura .....         | 924.58   |

\$ 4,998.74

## District No. 6:

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Bakersfield ..... | \$ 3,902.92 |
| Bishop .....      | 22.00       |
| Boron .....       | 251.08      |
| Delano .....      | 18.00       |
| Fresno .....      | 7,260.25    |
| Hanford .....     | 86.60       |
| Kingsburg .....   | 126.12      |
| Madera .....      | 50.00       |
| Merced .....      | 381.14      |
| North Fork .....  | 51.20       |
| Porterville ..... | 71.40       |
| Reedley .....     | 20.00       |
| Selma .....       | 45.00       |
| Taft .....        | 108.00      |
| Torrance .....    | 205.80      |
| Tulare .....      | 57.80       |
| Visalia .....     | 514.92      |

\$ 13,172.73

## District No. 7:

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Lodi .....           | \$ 107.10 |
| Manteca .....        | 44.24     |
| Martell .....        | 37.16     |
| Modesto .....        | 2,322.84  |
| Sonora .....         | 12.80     |
| Stockton .....       | 3,903.06  |
| Tracy .....          | 190.96    |
| Turlock .....        | 52.68     |
| Valley Springs ..... | 30.24     |

\$ 6,701.08

## District No. 8:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Cupertino .....      | \$ 61.00 |
| Davenport .....      | 57.60    |
| Gilroy .....         | 6.00     |
| Los Gatos .....      | 76.20    |
| Monterey .....       | 1,240.86 |
| Mountain View .....  | 328.98   |
| Palo Alto .....      | 447.92   |
| Redwood City .....   | 52.00    |
| Salinas .....        | 1,184.26 |
| San Bruno .....      | 322.20   |
| San Jose .....       | 9,772.66 |
| San Juan Bautista .. | 70.68    |
| San Mateo .....      | 1,884.93 |
| Santa Clara .....    | 92.12    |
| Santa Cruz .....     | 347.36   |
| Spreckels .....      | 159.68   |
| Sunnyvale .....      | 42.00    |
| Watsonville .....    | 406.04   |

\$ 16,552.49

## District No. 9:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| Honolulu, T. H. .... | \$ 68.92 |
|----------------------|----------|

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| San Francisco ..... | 49,386.30 |
|---------------------|-----------|

\$ 49,455.22

## District No. 10:

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Alameda .....     | \$ 77.88  |
| Alvarado .....    | 67.48     |
| Berkeley .....    | 340.24    |
| Emeryville .....  | 72.12     |
| Hayward .....     | 2,365.08  |
| Newark .....      | 233.64    |
| Oakland .....     | 23,679.91 |
| San Leandro ..... | 24.00     |

\$ 26,860.35

## District No. 11:

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Antioch .....      | \$ 361.94 |
| Crockett .....     | 587.20    |
| El Cerrito .....   | 184.76    |
| Martinez .....     | 1,879.72  |
| Oleum .....        | 24.00     |
| Pittsburg .....    | 721.66    |
| Port Chicago ..... | 46.16     |
| Richmond .....     | 2,804.09  |

\$ 6,609.53

## District No. 12:

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Mill Valley ..... | \$ 146.32 |
| Napa .....        | 728.76    |
| Petaluma .....    | 296.24    |
| San Quentin ..... | 26.72     |
| San Rafael .....  | 1,708.56  |
| Santa Rosa .....  | 1,498.66  |
| Sonoma .....      | 24.00     |
| Vallejo .....     | 3,229.64  |

\$ 7,658.90

## District No. 13:

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Auburn .....          | \$ 264.32 |
| Chico .....           | 586.56    |
| Diamond Springs ..... | 12.28     |
| Feather Falls .....   | 26.60     |
| Fresh Pond .....      | 42.56     |
| Grass Valley .....    | 276.52    |
| Gridley .....         | 36.16     |
| King's Beach .....    | 48.64     |
| Marysville .....      | 993.32    |
| Oroville .....        | 645.44    |
| Placerville .....     | 52.36     |
| Roseville .....       | 28.00     |
| Sacramento .....      | 9,817.85  |
| Weimar .....          | 37.04     |
| Woodland .....        | 83.36     |

\$ 12,951.37

## District No. 14:

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Arcata .....        | \$ 443.24 |
| Blue Lake .....     | 20.24     |
| Crescent City ..... | 16.08     |
| Eureka .....        | 1,510.56  |
| Fort Bragg .....    | 82.32     |
| Fortuna .....       | 35.36     |
| Garberville .....   | 22.00     |

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

|                     |          |                      |              |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|
| Korbel .....        | 20.00    | Redding .....        | 1,249.92     |
| Red Bluff .....     | 30.48    | Reno, Nevada .....   | 24.00        |
| Trinidad .....      | 107.72   | Susanville .....     | 148.00       |
| Ukiah .....         | 74.12    | Twain .....          | 24.00        |
|                     |          | Weed .....           | 343.44       |
|                     |          | Westwood .....       | 512.48       |
|                     |          |                      |              |
| District No. 15:    |          |                      |              |
|                     |          |                      | \$ 2,973.63  |
| Alturas .....       | \$ 83.93 | TOTAL PER CAPITA RE- |              |
| Chester .....       | 101.96   | CEIPTS AND AFFILIA-  |              |
| Dorris .....        | 59.58    | TION FEES — FISCAL   |              |
| Greenville .....    | 136.84   | YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,  |              |
| Little Valley ..... | 21.44    | 1952—Exhibit B ..... | \$261,218.88 |
| Loyalton .....      | 114.72   |                      |              |
| Meadow Valley ..... | 33.60    |                      |              |
| Quincy .....        | 119.72   |                      |              |

**Schedule 3—Detail of Disbursements**  
**Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952**

**49TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—SAN DIEGO:****Salaries and Expense:**

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Cheney, Mary B. ....    | \$ 64.92    |
| D'Aubigny, Berthe ..... | 67.02       |
| Dvorson, Betty .....    | 154.27      |
| Fair, Amy .....         | 137.78      |
| Finks, Harry .....      | 75.00       |
| Haggerty, C. J. ....    | 500.00      |
| Henning, John F. ....   | 250.00      |
| Hines, Charles A. ....  | 340.00      |
| Hyans, Curtis J. ....   | 105.00      |
| Lilly, Diana .....      | 116.20      |
| London, Joan .....      | 330.60      |
| Lawrence, Helen .....   | 210.64      |
| Otto, Walter R. ....    | 340.00      |
| Pitts, Thomas L. ....   | 500.00      |
| Selvin, David F. ....   | 140.78      |
| Wilson, Gladys .....    | 37.50       |
|                         |             |
|                         | \$ 3,369.71 |

**Other Expenses:**

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Arts and Crafts Press .....               | \$ 10,254.41 |
| Hagen Ice Cream Co. ....                  | 18.70        |
| Irvine & Jackins—Badges, etc. ....        | 2,504.34     |
| The Garrett Press .....                   | 2,736.07     |
| Stenotype Reporting Co. ....              | 1,638.35     |
| Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. ....    | 116.16       |
| Southern Pacific Railroad Co. ....        | 295.13       |
| Schwabacher Frey Co. ....                 | 21.94        |
| Scholarship expense .....                 | 195.18       |
| I. Polters—Furniture rent .....           | 425.00       |
| U. S. Grant Hotel .....                   | 1,569.37     |
| Public address system .....               | 268.75       |
| Western Air Lines, Inc. ....              | 304.20       |
| Western Union .....                       | 55.41        |
| Petty cash—Sergeant-at-arms .....         | 1,200.00     |
| Petty cash—Resolutions Committee .....    | 1,050.00     |
| Petty cash—Constitutional Committee ..... | 500.00       |
| Petty cash—sundry expense .....           | 30.65        |
|   |              |
|   | 23,183.66    |

Total..... \$ 26,553.37

**50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—SANTA BARBARA:**

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Pischhoff Co.—signs ..... | 20.42 |
|---------------------------|-------|

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR  
CONVENTION—SAN FRANCISCO:****Salaries and Expenses:**

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Haggerty, C. J. ....  | \$ 500.00 |
| Henning, John F. .... | 25.00     |
| Nahor, James .....    | 20.00     |
| Pitts, Thomas L. .... | 200.00    |

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\$ 745.00

**Other expenses:**

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| San Francisco Labor Council ..... | 2,003.13 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|

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Total..... 2,748.13

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR  
CONFERENCE—MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA:****Salaries and Expenses:**

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Haggerty, C. J. .... | \$ 500.00 |
|----------------------|-----------|

**Other expenses:**

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Western Air Lines, Inc. .... | \$ 89.24 |
| United Air Lines, Inc. ....  | 480.59   |

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569.83

Total..... \$ 1,069.83

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR  
CONFERENCE—CLEVELAND, OHIO:**

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Southern Pacific Railroad Co. .... | 308.44 |
|------------------------------------|--------|

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR  
CONFERENCE—WASHINGTON, D. C.:****Salaries and Expenses:**

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Pitts, Thomas L. .... | \$ 500.00 |
|-----------------------|-----------|

**Other expenses:**

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Western Air Lines, Inc. .... | 511.40 |
|------------------------------|--------|

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Total..... 1,011.40

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXECUTIVE  
BOARD MEETING—BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS:**

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Haggerty, C. J. .... | 200.00 |
|----------------------|--------|

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS:****Allowance and expense of officers****attending Executive Council meetings:**

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Arnold, Jack T. ....                     | \$ 108.60 |
| Ash, Robert S. ....                      | 178.60    |
| Carroll, William C. ....                 | 85.00     |
| Connell, Margaret P. ....                | 95.00     |
| Dean, William A. ....                    | 142.00    |
| Doran, Elmer J. ....                     | 114.00    |
| Dougherty, Arthur F. ....                | 182.25    |
| Finks, Harry .....                       | 188.98    |
| Gardner, John T. ....                    | 85.00     |
| Grady, Harry C. ....                     | 178.60    |
| Green, C. A. ....                        | 143.60    |
| Gruhn, Albin J. ....                     | 248.32    |
| Haggerty, C. J.—Secretary-Treasurer..... | 173.00    |
| Henning, John F. ....                    | 120.00    |
| Kelly, George .....                      | 178.60    |



|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Lehmann, C. T.....              | 60.00  |
| Lundeberg, Harry .....          | 203.60 |
| Lundschen, Harvey .....         | 85.00  |
| Nelson, Lowell A.....           | 199.50 |
| Osslo, Max J.....               | 111.80 |
| Otto, Walter R.....             | 135.25 |
| Pitts, Thomas L.—President..... | 85.00  |
| Reed, Howard .....              | 209.50 |
| Reeves, Paul L.....             | 157.00 |
| Satre, O. T.....                | 85.00  |
| Small, Thomas A.....            | 178.60 |
| Somerset, Pat .....             | 50.00  |
| Swanson, Victor S.....          | 178.60 |
| Walker, Roy .....               | 214.60 |

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\$ 4,175.00

**Other expenses:**

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel.....    | \$ 50.00 |
| Southern Pacific Railroad Co..... | 148.92   |
| Petty cash .....                  | 9.70     |

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208.62

Total ..... \$ 4,383.62

**LEGAL SERVICES:****Fees, salaries, and expenses:**

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Cheney, Mary B.....    | \$ 2,414.00 |
| Scully, Charles P..... | 10,370.89   |
| Todd, Clarence E.....  | 14,124.43   |
| Vial, Donald .....     | 1,385.10    |

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\$ 28,294.42

**Other expenses:**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| David Hewes Building—rent.....   | \$ 1,584.00 |
| Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....  | 1,838.72    |
| Western Union .....  | 59.30       |
| Frank P. Lynch.....  | 100.00      |
| International Chemical Workers Union,<br>Local No. 146.....  | 400.00      |
| International Brotherhood of Teamsters,<br>Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers,<br>Local No. 439..... | 724.45      |

---

4,706.47

Farm Workers' Defense Fund..... 1,196.38

Total ..... 34,197.27

**ORGANIZING EXPENSES:****Salaries and expenses:**

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Breier, F. A.....     | \$ 100.00 |
| Finks, Harry.....     | 249.43    |
| Gruhn, Albin J.....   | 63.92     |
| Haggerty, C. J.....   | 7,330.00  |
| Henning, John F.....  | 7,659.66  |
| Hyans, Curtis J.....  | 7,502.13  |
| Osslo, Max J.....     | 208.34    |
| Otto, Walter R.....   | 5,040.00  |
| Pitts, Thomas A.....  | 4,943.44  |
| Pritchard, Rex B..... | 875.00    |

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Small, Thomas A.....  | 183.00 |
| Wilkerson, Naomi..... | 240.00 |

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\$ 34,394.92

**Other expenses:**

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| David Hewes Building—rent.....                | \$ 1,500.00 |
| Southern California Metal Trades Council..... | 6,000.00    |
| — Cadillac Motor Car Division.....            | 283.18      |
| Flood Garage.....                             | 218.70      |
| Western Air Lines, Inc.....                   | 1,272.11    |
| Dr. Robert Ziegler.....                       | 76.50       |
| Southern Pacific Railroad Co.....             | 633.67      |
| International Labor Banquet.....              | 20.00       |
| Standard Oil Co. of California.....           | 153.42      |
| Roydon Supply House.....                      | 41.09       |
| Hotel Senator.....                            | 68.54       |
| United Air Lines, Inc.....                    | 93.79       |
| Pitney-Bowes, Inc.....                        | 12.00       |
| John F. Fixa, Postmaster.....                 | 252.80      |
| Regents of the University of California.....  | 373.44      |
| Western Union.....                            | 36.48       |
| Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....       | 127.31      |
| Insurance Agents Organization—contribution    | 250.00      |
| Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation.....     | 7.50        |
| Sacramento Central Trades Council.....        | 69.30       |
| California State Council of Office Employees  | 900.00      |
| K & D Press.....                              | 5.18        |
| Warren D. Zimmer.....                         | 49.16       |
| California State Federation of Teachers.....  | 500.00      |
| Commercial Telegraphers Local Union No. 34    | 200.00      |
| Commercial Telegraphers Local Union No. 48    | 100.00      |
| Commercial Telegraphers Local Union No. 208   | 100.00      |
| Commercial Telegraphers Local Union No. 150   | 100.00      |
| Central Labor Council, San Diego.....         | 200.00      |
| Petty cash—postage meter machine.....         | 2,250.00    |
| Petty cash—auto license.....                  | 66.00       |
| Petty cash—sundry expenses.....               | 138.63      |

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16,098.80

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Total.....

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\$ 50,493.72

**PUBLICITY EXPENSES:****Salaries and Expenses:**

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Bianchi, Maud.....       | \$ 923.15 |
| Cunningham, Mary V. .... | 40.00     |
| King, Bert C. ....       | 1,083.15  |
| Moore, Josephine.....    | 1,023.15  |
| Weber, Jeanne.....       | 200.00    |
| Weber, Nan A. ....       | 1,093.15  |

---

\$ 4,362.60

**Other Expenses:**

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| David Hewes Building—rent.....        | \$ 1,920.00 |
| John F. Fixa—Postmaster.....          | 8,878.94    |
| Blake, Moffitt & Towne.....           | 3,125.30    |
| A. Carlisle & Co. ....                | 271.33      |
| Golden Gate Press.....                | 973.56      |
| Southern Cross—Labor Day program..... | 115.00      |
| The Garrett Press.....                | 3,143.82    |
| Roydon Supply House.....              | 29.01       |
| Lloyd Long—Newsletter.....            | 25.00       |

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Walter Radell Co. ....           | 184.38 |
| Addressograph Sales Agency ..... | 7.25   |
| Wobbers, Inc. ....               | 78.66  |
| Pacific Coast Paper Co. ....     | 6.01   |
| Petty cash—sundry expenses ..... | 32.66  |

Total.....

18,790.92

\$ 23,153.52

#### STATISTICAL EXPENSES:

##### Salaries and Expenses:

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Adelson, Helen .....     | \$ 1,222.80 |
| Fair, Amy .....          | 685.40      |
| Flynn, Bernice S. ....   | 326.70      |
| Henning, John F. ....    | 252.33      |
| Hoecker, Grace .....     | 370.01      |
| Johnson, Louis E. ....   | 63.80       |
| Lilly, Diana .....       | 3,043.62    |
| London, Joan .....       | 4,505.00    |
| Madden, Dorothy .....    | 38.28       |
| Merrill, Katherine ..... | 13.31       |
| Rider, Adaline .....     | 232.00      |
| Shoop, Rita R. ....      | 1,114.20    |

\$ 11,867.45

##### Books, Pamphlets, and Subscriptions:

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Bureau of National Affairs .....                          | \$ 626.35 |
| Bancroft-Whitney Company .....                            | 147.36    |
| Sacramento Newsletter .....                               | 25.00     |
| Commerce Clearing House, Inc. ....                        | 418.00    |
| Printing Division, Documents Section,<br>Sacramento ..... | 45.30     |
| Special Libraries Association .....                       | 30.00     |
| Public Affairs Institute .....                            | 73.50     |
| Commonwealth Club .....                                   | 37.50     |
| Labor Library .....                                       | 3.20      |
| Press and Union League Club .....                         | 19.25     |
| West Publishing Co. ....                                  | 72.10     |
| Herling Labor Letter .....                                | 20.00     |
| University of California Press .....                      | 10.34     |
| National Information Bureau .....                         | 25.00     |
| William C. Brown Co. ....                                 | 2.00      |
| Wm. H. Wise Co. ....                                      | 5.00      |
| Harper Bros. ....   | 6.00      |
| American Federation of Labor .....                        | 17.50     |
| Paul Elders .....   | 4.66      |
| International Union Institute .....                       | 4.00      |
| International Labor Office .....                          | 11.00     |
| American Public Health Association .....                  | 1.94      |
| California Conference of Social Workers .....             | 5.00      |
| San Francisco Call-Bulletin .....                         | 9.00      |
| San Francisco Chronicle .....                             | 12.00     |
| San Francisco Examiner .....                              | 12.00     |
| San Francisco News .....                                  | 7.50      |
| Los Angeles Times .....                                   | 15.00     |
| Allen Press .....   | 24.00     |
| Standard & Poor's Inc. ....                               | 400.00    |
| World Affairs .....                                       | 5.00      |
| Town Hall .....   | 8.00      |
| Capital City Press .....                                  | 10.00     |
| United States Government—Printing Office .....            | 75.00     |
| Garrett Press .....                                       | 8.25      |
| International Labor Press .....                           | 12.00     |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Joint Common Migratory Labor .....                               | 30.00    |
| McGraw National Book Company .....                               | 6.24     |
| Congressional Digest Review .....                                | 14.00    |
| William Noonan—cartoons .....                                    | 318.79   |
| John Herling's Labor Letters, Inc. ....                          | 20.00    |
| University of Minnesota Press .....                              | 3.00     |
| The Personnel Journal, Inc. ....                                 | 5.00     |
| The Monitor .....  | 4.00     |
| Free Trade Union Committee .....                                 | 3.00     |
| Industrial & Labor Relations Review .....                        | 4.00     |
| The American Academy of Political<br>and Social Science .....    | 2.00     |
| New York State School of Industrial<br>and Labor Relations ..... | 4.00     |
| Barron's .....   | 15.00    |
| Bender-Moss Company .....  | 27.00    |
| The Twentieth Century Fund .....                                 | 2.37     |
| Other books, pamphlets, and subscriptions ....                   | 143.74   |
|  | <hr/>    |
|  | 2,809.89 |

**Other Expenses:**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| David Hewes Building—rent .....  | \$ 1,920.00 |
| Allen's Press Clipping Service .....   | 114.96      |
| Galland Linen Service .....  | 49.50       |
| Marchant Calculating Machine Co. ....  | 30.00       |
| Regents of the University of California .....  | 350.00      |
| Bell Typewriter Co. ....   | 59.04       |
| Addressograph Sales Agency .....   | 8.67        |
| Schwabacher-Frey Co. ....  | 7.07        |
| Master Products Co. ....   | 2.65        |
| Pacific Coast Paper Co. ....   | 18.64       |
| California State Auto Association .....  | 12.00       |
| Gabriel Moulin Studios .....   | 8.80        |
| H. W. Bell Co. ....  | 63.04       |
| Remington Rand Inc. ....   | 6.94        |
| Wobbers .....  | 65.03       |
| The James H. Barry Co. ....  | 77.63       |
| Roydon Supply House .....  | 9.96        |
| California Safety Council Inc. ....  | 20.00       |
| Edgar L. Warren, Director of Industrial<br>Relations of University of California ..... | 46.90       |
| Petty cash—sundry expenses .....   | 12.76       |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | 2,883.59    |

Total.....

\$ 17,560.93

**LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES:****Fees, Salaries, and Expenses:**

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Ash, Robert S. ....     | \$ 25.00    |
| Daugherty, Arthur ..... | 25.00       |
| Finks, Harry .....      | 1,685.00    |
| Haggerty, C. J. ....    | 140.00      |
| Osslo, Max J. ....      | 126.09      |
| Pitts, Thomas .....     | 105.00      |
|                         | <hr/>       |
|                         | \$ 2,106.09 |

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

**Other Expenses:**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| The Garrett Press .....                | \$ 2,987.65 |
| Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. .... | 164.94      |
| Hotel Senator .....                    | 50.86       |
|  | <hr/>       |
|  | 3,203.45    |

Total..... \$ 5,309.54

**OFFICE SALARIES:**

|                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Connell, Margaret P. .... | \$ 3,026.60 |
| D'Aubigny, Berthe .....   | 3,422.00    |
| Haggerty, C. J. ....      | 17,250.00   |
| Hines, Charles A. ....    | 4,420.00    |
| Hoecker, Grace F. ....    | 165.88      |
| Lowrence, Helen .....     | 987.50      |
| Murray, Margaret .....    | 1,296.90    |
|                           | <hr/>       |
| Total.....                | 30,568.88   |

**PRINTING, STATIONERY AND  
OFFICE SUPPLIES:**

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Addressograph Sales Agency .....                 | \$ 7.25  |
| James H. Barry Co. ....                          | 871.97   |
| Bell Typewriter Co. ....                         | 71.39    |
| Gilberts Office Supplies and Typewriter Co. .... | 48.63    |
| Pacific Carbon & Ribbon Manufacturing Co. ....   | 27.54    |
| Roydon Supply House .....                        | 88.04    |
| Schwabacher-Frey Co. ....                        | 22.39    |
| Wobbers, Inc. ....                               | 259.67   |
| The Garrett Press .....                          | 4,645.66 |
| Galland Linen Service .....                      | 8.25     |
| Stover & Wilson Co. ....                         | 10.87    |
| Secretarial Service .....                        | 66.52    |
| H. W. Bell Co. ....                              | 77.85    |
| Stenotype School of California .....             | 3.65     |
| Golden Gate Press .....                          | 212.25   |
| A. Carlisle & Co. ....                           | 2.85     |
| Charles R. Hadley Co. ....                       | 76.14    |
| Robert Morry Inc. ....                           | 139.73   |
| Pacific Coast Paper Company .....                | 5.53     |
| Banco Corporation Ltd. ....                      | 15.42    |
|  | <hr/>    |
| Total.....                                       | 6,661.60 |

**OFFICE RENT—GENERAL:**

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| David Hewes Building ..... | 2,289.60 |
|----------------------------|----------|

**POSTAGE AND MAILING—GENERAL:**

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Postage meter machine ..... | \$ 2,475.00 |
| Pitney-Bowes, Inc. ....     | 233.86      |
| Petty cash—postage .....    | 142.48      |
|                             | <hr/>       |
| Total.....                  | 2,851.34    |

**TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH—GENERAL:**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. .... | \$ 1,965.99 |
| Western Union .....                    | 194.53      |
|  | <hr/>       |
| Total .....                            | \$ 2,160.52 |

**TAXES:**

|  |           |          |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Federal Reserve Bank—Withholding and Social Security taxes ..... | \$ 511.83 |          |
| Collector of Internal Revenue—                                   |           |          |
| Social Security taxes .....                                      | 337.14    |          |
| California Department of Employment .....                        | 773.22    |          |
| Russell L. Wolden—San Francisco                                  |           |          |
| personal property tax .....                                      | 79.18     |          |
| Total.....   |           | 1,701.37 |

**GENERAL EXPENSE:**

|  |             |          |
|--|-------------|----------|
| Bankers Life Insurance Co. ....              | \$ 1,257.79 |          |
| Maloney & Maritzen—insurance .....           | 257.63      |          |
| Skinner & Hammond—accounting services...     | 2,400.00    |          |
| Widows and Orphans Society .....             | 10.00       |          |
| Secretarial Service .....                    | 133.20      |          |
| Bekins Van and Storage .....                 | 41.43       |          |
| San Francisco Tuberculosis Association ..... | 5.00        |          |
| Saint Paul of Shipwreck Church .....         | 10.00       |          |
| James F. Allen—surety bond .....             | 112.50      |          |
| Benedetti Floral Co. ....                    | 337.66      |          |
| Burns, The Florist .....                     | 82.81       |          |
| Continental Casualty Co. ....                | 43.75       |          |
| Arabian Flowers .....                        | 38.82       |          |
| Union Label Section—Christmas contribution   | 100.00      |          |
| Central Labor Council .....                  | 10.40       |          |
| City of Hope .....                           | 25.00       |          |
| Galland Linen Service .....                  | 33.00       |          |
| Mo Dorman Company .....                      | 216.07      |          |
| Alhambra National Water Co., Inc. ....       | 34.98       |          |
| Pacific Freight Lines .....                  | 56.17       |          |
| State Compensation Insurance Fund .....      | 179.09      |          |
| Cadillac Motor Car Division .....            | 1,952.16    |          |
| Auto Club of Southern California .....       | 74.72       |          |
| Allen's Press Clipping Service .....         | 15.25       |          |
| Ward Harris, Inc. ....                       | 1.04        |          |
| San Francisco Letter Carriers Mutual         |             |          |
| Aid Association .....                        | 5.00        |          |
| Pat Somerset—flowers .....                   | 25.88       |          |
| The Hibernia Bank .....                      | 4.80        |          |
| Islam Shrine Circus .....                    | 12.50       |          |
| Robert Ziegler .....                         | 60.00       |          |
| Robert Faig, Treasurer—National Child        |             |          |
| Labor Committee .....                        | 25.00       |          |
| University of California—scholarship .....   | 1,000.00    |          |
| Occidental College—scholarship .....         | 500.00      |          |
| Petty cash—Christmas expense .....           | 505.00      |          |
| Petty cash sundry expense .....              | 132.27      |          |
| Total.....                                   |             | 9,698.92 |

**TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—Exhibit B.....\$222,942.42**

Fraternally submitted,  
C. J. HAGGERTY

**OFFICERS' REPORT TO**  
**OFFICERS**  
**CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR**  
**1901 — 1952**

**Presidents**

- 1901 Cecil D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
- 1902—1903 John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
- 1904—1905 Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1906 G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1906 Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1907—1908..George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1908 Alexander M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1909—1911 Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
- 1912—1915 Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
- 1916—1921 Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
- 1922—1923 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1924—1925 Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
- 1926—1927 John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1928—1929 William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.
- 1930—1934 A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
- 1934—1935 Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Div. 518, San Francisco.
- 1936 James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
- 1937—1943 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
- 1943—1946 Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco.
- 1946—1947 Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
- 1947—1950 John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.
- 1950—1952 Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles.

**Secretaries**

- 1901—1902 Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1903 George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
- 1904 George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco.
- 1905 Frank J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1906—1907 James H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1908—1909 George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
- 1909—1936 Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.
- 1936—1943 Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Div. 518, San Francisco.
- 1943—1952 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

**Delegates to American Federation of Labor Conventions**

- 1904 John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
- 1907 Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Joshua B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345, Vallejo.
- 1910 L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.
- '911—1912 Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 1913      | Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.                 |
| 1914      | Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.                     |
| 1915      | Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.                            |
| 1916      | Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.                 |
| 1917      | Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.             |
| 1919      | George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.                 |
| 1920      | Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.                    |
| 1921      | Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.                    |
| 1922      | James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.                    |
| 1923      | Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.                         |
| 1924      | R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.                       |
| 1925      | John J. Murphy, Post-Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.              |
| 1926      | Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.                                  |
| 1927      | Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.                  |
| 1928      | John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.                   |
| 1929      | Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.                  |
| 1930      | Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.                 |
| 1931      | Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.                   |
| 1932—1933 | Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.                     |
| 1934      | A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.                          |
| 1935      | Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.                            |
| 1936      | George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.          |
| 1937      | Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento.                      |
| 1938      | Thomas Nickola, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.                     |
| 1939      | Burt B. Currihan, Bldg. Material Truck Drivers No. 420, Los Angeles.  |
| 1940      | James H. Quinn, Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 3, San Francisco. |
| 1941      | C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.                        |
| 1942—1952 | C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.                          |

### Convention Cities

|                         |                           |                          |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1st—1901, San Francisco | 18th—1917, Sacramento     | 35th—1934, Pasadena      |
| 2nd—1902, Vallejo       | 19th—1918, San Diego      | 36th—1935, San Diego     |
| 3rd—1903, Los Angeles   | 20th—1919, Bakersfield    | 37th—1936, Sacramento    |
| 4th—1904, Fresno        | 21st—1920, Fresno         | 38th—1937, Long Beach    |
| 5th—1905, Sacramento    | 22nd—1921, San Jose       | 39th—1938, Santa Barbara |
| 6th—1906, Oakland       | 23rd—1922, Long Beach     | 40th—1939, Oakland       |
| 7th—1907, Stockton      | 24th—1923, Stockton       | 41st—1940, Santa Monica  |
| 8th—1908, Vallejo       | 25th—1924, Santa Barbara  | 42nd—1941, San Francisco |
| 9th—1908, San Jose      | 26th—1925, San Diego      | 43rd—1942, Long Beach    |
| 10th—1909, San Rafael   | 27th—1926, Oakland        | 44th—1946, San Francisco |
| 11th—1910, Los Angeles  | 28th—1927, San Bernardino | 45th—1947, Sacramento    |
| 12th—1911, Bakersfield  | 29th—1928, Sacramento     | 46th—1948, Long Beach    |
| 13th—1912, San Diego    | 30th—1929, Long Beach     | 47th—1949, Los Angeles   |
| 14th—1913, Fresno       | 31st—1930, Marysville     | 48th—1950, Santa Barbara |
| 15th—1914, Stockton     | 32nd—1931, Santa Barbara  | 49th—1951, San Diego     |
| 16th—1915, Santa Rosa   | 33rd—1932, Modesto        | 50th—1952, Santa Barbara |
| 17th—1916, Eureka       | 34th—1933, Monterey       |                          |



# PROCEEDINGS OF PROCEEDINGS

Of the Fiftieth Convention

FIRST DAY

Monday, August 25, 1952

MORNING SESSION

## Opening Ceremonies

**BEE TUMBER**

**Chairman of Convention Committee**

The 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:15 a.m. in The Armory in Santa Barbara by Bee Tumber, Chairman of the Convention Committee.

Prior to the call to order the delegates were entertained with a program of stirring military and popular airs rendered by the Santa Barbara Municipal Band under the conductorship of Robert Foxen.

The call to order was followed by the singing of the national anthem by Miss Theresa Giovanetti, as well as the song, "I Love You, California."

Led by Robert McNall of Boy Scout Troop No. 11, the delegates joined in reciting the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

## Invocation

The Reverend Noel Moholy, O.F.M., of the Santa Barbara Mission, delivered the following invocation:

"Oh God in heaven above, supreme Master and sovereign Lord, we praise Thee; we bless Thee; we adore Thee for Thy great glory.

"We implore Thee, provident Father of us all, to turn Thy benign countenance upon us as we open our convention and begin our deliberations.

"Oh eternal Goodness, Who in Thy providential dispositions, didst fashion man for Paradise and didst teach him to care for and cultivate Eden's pleasurable garden, we thank Thee for Thy solicitude on our behalf. In the fullness of time Thou didst dignify the human race by giving Thine own beloved and only begotten Son to us as our Brother and King. At the same time Thou didst divinize labor by selecting a laborer as His foster Father and by allowing contemporaries to identify Jesus as the carpenter's Son.

"Oh omnipotent Ruler of the universe,

in Thy continued benevolence, Thou hast graciously elected us to cooperate with Thee as Thy workers and laborers to assist our fellowmen. On this anniversary we would express our gratitude for Thy bountiful blessings throughout fifty golden years.

"In recalling our privilege we are no less conscious of our responsibility. We here religiously acknowledge our complete dependence upon Thee, the Tribune Creator; we publicly confess the moral accountability of our every action; we openly profess that economic activities, as well as our entire lives, must be governed by Thine unchangeable laws.

"We deplore profoundly man's misuse of his godlike freedom, whereby of all Thy creatures, he alone can abuse Thy gifts and callously act from selfish motives, both individual and collective.

"Here assembled in solemn session, we hearken reflectively to the warning Thou didst address to us through the inspired tongue of the Psalmist:

"If the Lord build not the house,  
Tis in vain that the builders toil;  
If the Lord guard not the city,  
Tis in vain that the guards keep watch."

"In a world unsettled and tantalized by preying fears and devouring ideologies, in an age experimenting with the denial of private enterprise and legitimate competition, in a country tormented economically because so many forget Thee and refuse to recognize their essential dependence upon their Maker, we lift our hands to Thee in childlike confidence.

"We beseech Thee, Father of lights and Truth eternal, to illumine our minds that we may plan our program according to the dictates of Thy revelation.

"We entreat Thee, Lord of all, to inspire our wills that they may embrace wholeheartedly the platform our conscience recognizes as morally correct and ethically honest.

"We beseech of Thee the light to see

the right and the strength to make right might."

#### Greetings and Welcome

After greeting the delegates and outlining the entertainment planned for them, Chairman Tumber presented John Ellison, president of the Santa Barbara Central Labor Council and William Deau, president of the Santa Barbara Building Trades Council, who made the delegates welcome.

Co-Chairman William Dean then introduced the following officials of Santa Barbara city and county, all of whom expressed their appreciation at being guests of the convention and warmly welcomed the delegates to Santa Barbara: Mayor Morris Montgomery, Chief of Police Roderrick E. Noonan, District Attorney Vern Thomas, Sheriff John D. Ross, Councilman Percy C. Heckendorf, and Supervisor Paul E. Stewart.

#### Formal Opening of Convention

Chairman Tumber then introduced President Thomas L. Pitts for the formal opening of the convention, and presented him with the gavel.

#### PRESIDENT THOMAS L. PITTS

Chairman Pitts addressed the convention as follows:

"Sister Tumber, city officials, His Excellency Governor Earl Warren, Attorney General Brown, delegates and visitors to this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

"We are gathered here, as we have gathered now for 51 years in the state of California, to arrive at the policy which will cut out the paths and the roads for all of the people charged with the responsibility of leading our organizations. And because of the condition in which we find our nation and the world in this year of 1952 and the nature of the problems that confront us, we should seek and formulate this policy with the utmost seriousness.

"We find ourselves economically strained; we find ourselves dealing with controls and regulations that sometimes lead us to believe that the road has many more rocks in it than we can stand. We find that they can become lopsided, and that there is no balance to the controls and regulations that keep for our society the things that we are able to gain on the economic front under a pro-labor program.

"The decisions you will make in this convention resulting from the statements

of policy which have been presented to all the delegates, resulting also from the resolutions proposed from our organizations throughout this state, will be decisions of the greatest importance that have been before this convention in many, many years. I know that when this convention closes in the city of Santa Barbara you will have cut the right kind of path. In cutting it, let us follow the teachings that came down to us from the great founder of the American Federation of Labor. Though we have to participate in the political field, we are being forced into it. We do not want what has occurred in England. Let us follow Samuel Gompers' teachings, and let us not reach any unqualified alliances with any political party. Those were his teachings. And let us never lose sight of the fact that the greatest gains that the American Federation of Labor has ever made have been in the economic field. Let us remain in the economic field.

"There are those who would criticize the American Federation of Labor for some strikes that occur here and there. Surely none of us enjoy strikes. But we do not choose to give up our right to strike either, because in that right is significance for the freest labor in the entire world at this moment.

"Now, delegates, this very beautiful gavel was presented to me this morning by my dear friend, Sister Tumber, on behalf of the local people of Santa Barbara. It is a symbol of authority and a beautiful one. It will be used with the utmost consideration, with tolerance, and at all times with an attempt to understand what our great problems are; and I assure you, it will be used without abuse. This will be the greatest and most democratic convention of the California State Federation of Labor." (Loud applause.)

President Pitts then declared the convention to be officially opened.

#### Introduction of Governor Warren

Introducing Governor Earl Warren to the convention, President Pitts spoke as follows:

"It becomes my privilege, and surely it is a distinct privilege, to bring forward to this convention an individual who has been gifted with a keen sense of understanding, a wonderful sense of humanitarianism, a gentleman with an open ear and an open mind at all times to the problems of the people and the society generally of the state of California. His virtues could be told and retold, not just

by minutes but by hours, but I think the one thing that would be an outstanding thing with which to bring this man to you is to say that to my mind the Republican Party in the United States lost its greatest opportunity to offer the finest candidate that they could have ever offered to the people of the United States when they failed to recognize this man. (Loud and sustained applause.)

"We appreciate the fact tremendously that he has been able to take from his many duties and burdened time that time necessary to come here to this convention.

"So I give to you the great Governor of the State of California, His Excellency, the Honorable Earl Warren!" (Loud and sustained standing applause.)

### **THE HONORABLE EARL WARREN**

#### **Governor of California**

Governor Warren delivered the following address:

"President Pitts, distinguished guests and ladies and gentlemen of the California State Federation of Labor, I thank your very distinguished president for his cordial welcome to your convention. I wish that I could join these other distinguished guests in welcoming you to Santa Barbara. That I cannot do because I came to Santa Barbara for this convention, as most of you have. But I believe I can say to them what is in your heart as well as in mine, and that is that it is good to be here. And I can express to you and extend the greetings of your state government. I can also extend to you my personal congratulations upon the attainment of your fiftieth anniversary and upon the accomplishments that you have made in the last half century.

"You know our state was a very small place fifty years ago. It had less than a million and a half people in it. Today it has close to eleven and a half millions. We are among the most progressive, liberal states of this Union, and I consider that much of it is due to the growth, to the efforts and to the accomplishments of this great California State Federation of Labor.

#### **Industrial California**

"I want to say to you ladies and gentlemen that there are still those who believe that organized labor means industrial strife and dispute. Our state, however, gives ample evidence of the fact that that is not true. We have less than seven percent of the population of America, but we have over nine percent of all the members of organized labor in this country, and even

though that is the fact, we stand eighth in this country so far as the number of persons involved in industrial disputes are concerned. We are the seventh state of the Union, with almost eleven and a half million people, while the eighth state of the Union has only 4,600,000 people.

"I say that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating.' And if the time ever comes, which I trust it will, when every man who works for a living is a member of organized labor and has an agency to bargain for him, we shall have still fewer industrial disputes than we have at the present time.

#### **Contributions of Organized Labor**

"I like to believe that this is not just a circumstance in the life of our state, because for the last good many years we have had the same proportions in this country. Although we have become a great industrial state, our labor disputes, our work stoppages, our man-hours lost, are fewer than in other states that do not have the high degree of unionization that we have in California.

"I like to think of organized labor as having a two-fold significance (1) of course, as a bargaining agency for its members and for all working men and women in general; and (2) I like to think of it as a force for creating public interest in all the things that make life better for all people.

#### **State Federation of Labor**

"I want to acknowledge the force for good that this California State Federation of Labor has been in that respect in our state during the fifty years of its existence. You have been of great value to us at Sacramento in our state government. I conceive the main objective of our government to be the development, through evolutionary programs, of the great social objectives of our people. That is what we are trying to do at Sacramento. You have helped us to do it. We are making progress day by day. Sometimes too slowly, I think; sometimes we feel frustrated by the rebuffs that we get. But when we figure the batting average each year, I believe that we can say that in California, largely due to the influence of this Federation, not only you who are in this room but the 1,200,000 or more trade unionists in this state, we do make progress.

#### **Industrial Relations**

"We are trying to see if we cannot have the best state in the Union so far as in-

dustrial relations are concerned. We believe that the best way that that can be accomplished is to leave both sides free to bargain collectively. (Loud applause.) We do not believe in punitive legislation against either side, and there has not been a session of the legislature in the last ten years where I have not recommended to the legislature that it refrain from enacting legislation of that kind. I shall continue to do that as long as I am in this position, not to take sides with anybody, but because I believe in my heart that that is the best way to avoid industrial disputes and to have understanding between management and labor. (Loud applause.)

"We are very proud of our little Conciliation Department in California. I want to thank you for the manner in which you have been using it. It has been growing year by year, because you have been showing confidence in it. Last year 339 industrial disputes came before it, not because the state said it wanted our department in those disputes, but because you folks asked it to come in. It has tried to be helpful; it has not been bureaucratic; it has not tried to force its views upon anyone. We believe that if we can maintain that spirit, it will continue to grow in the confidence of both labor and management and can have a salutary effect upon our industrial relations.

#### **Industrial Safety**

"Not only are we interested in that field, but we are tremendously interested in the safety field for all of our workers. Ladies and gentlemen, every man and woman who works for a living is entitled to work and live under safe conditions. And it is my great desire to make this state the safest place in the world for men and women to work in. We are trying very hard through our Department of Industrial Safety. We are writing and rewriting and improving safety orders. You have helped us very greatly. We just want to have all of those as near to perfection as it is possible to have them. And I ask you to make your wants known, make your needs known. If there are any safety factors missing, let it be known and insist that they be remedied. We shall help you, because no greater thing could be done for men and women than to make their lives safe while they are working.

"Of course, ladies and gentlemen, in a state as highly industrialized as is the state of California and as industrialized as it will be in the future, it is impossible to prevent all accidents. Some people will be killed. Some people will be injured. We

want them to be compensated for those injuries in an adequate manner, and we propose to make our compensation laws the best in this land. I believe that we are among the leaders now, but that isn't sufficient for us. We want them to be the best and we want the compensation to be comparable to other things in our economy at the present time.

#### **Women Workers**

"We want our minimum wage and our maximum hours for women to be in keeping with modern conditions, and we are going to try and keep that in the forefront. Particularly is that important in this state where we have such a tremendous number of women working. We have a larger percentage of women working in California than in any other state of the Union, and our concern for them must be equally great.

"We want every man and woman who works for a living to get the money that he works for, and we don't want anybody to cheat him out of it. Our Labor Law Enforcement Division will work for you just as diligently as it can to see that that is a fact. I was happy this year to sign a law that increased from \$200 to \$600 the amount of wages that would have priority, absolute priority, in insolvency proceedings, and we want to make that department very, very effective.

#### **Job Opportunities**

"We not only want our unemployment compensation system to pay proper benefits, but we want to try to improve employment opportunities. I wish to express my thanks to the many of you here today who are serving on the local councils for the purpose of improving labor opportunities in our state. You know, we have a very high incidence of employment in California today, but I call your attention to the fact that much of our industry is war industry, much of it is subsidized by the government. We hope the time will come and come soon when that will not be the fact, when we will all be on our own, when we will have entirely free enterprise and the free, competitive system. But if that time comes and California does not have enough industry to employ all of our people, we are going to be in difficulty. So while we are in this cycle of very high employment, I would ask you not only to interest yourselves but to join with us in trying to encourage industry to come to and expand in California in order that there will be more jobs for people when and if we go from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy.

"We want to keep our apprenticeship council working in good shape. We believe that we are still leading in this nation so far as apprenticeship is concerned. Last year we had approximately five thousand apprentices who finished their training and became journeymen craftsmen. You have been very helpful in that regard also, and we want to see apprentice training expand, because it is a cinch that if we are going to have more industry, we will need people with skill here to do the necessary jobs.

#### **Unemployment Insurance**

"Now I want to say to you just one thing in the field of unemployment compensation. You know we have five million people working in California today. We have only about three million who are covered by unemployment compensation. I say to you, ladies and gentlemen, that if unemployment compensation is good for some workmen, it is good for every workman! (Applause.)

"The day must come, and I hope very soon, when every man and woman who works for a living in California will be covered by unemployment compensation. I want that to include disability insurance, and I want it to include hospital insurance also. There is no reason why we shouldn't have it. (Loud applause.)

"For the last two or perhaps three sessions of our legislature I have advocated that that be done, but we haven't yet been able to muster the votes in our legislature to accomplish that result. I think there is no finer thing that the American Federation of Labor could do for those who are not covered by unemployment compensation at the present time than to make a strong and forthright fight for the accomplishment of that result soon. I want to tell you I am on your side and in the fight. (Applause.)

#### **State Hospitals**

"Of course, there are many other things in the field of social advances that I know you are interested in. We always have trouble with one of these at Sacramento because there are too few people interested in them, and that is our state hospitals for the mentally ill. We need a lot of help from our people, understanding help, to see that we get entirely out of the asylum age and into the hospital age, so that those people can be treated and cured and not just held in custody in state hospitals.

"We are making progress, but it is slow. Sometimes I think much too slow. We need your help. We have had it in the past but

more help is needed and I am sure you can give it to us.

"We are interested, of course, in the aged and we want to see that everyone who works also has the benefits of old age and survivor's insurance. We must have full coverage, and there are millions of people in California who are not covered today.

"My friends, these things, I believe, are the objectives of government. They are the things for which government was formed. We never will solve all of them. We must work on them day by day and make a little progress today and a little tomorrow, and it is through the influence of organizations like yours, with your million and two hundred thousand members, that we can accomplish this result. It gives me great consolation to be in the presence of an organization of this kind, because I know that you are thinking along the same lines that I am in that field. I thank you for the support you have given in the past. I urge you to greater efforts in trying to bring about those great social objectives that are in the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere and which should be the objectives of government, local, state and national."

(Loud applause and standing ovation.)

After thanking Governor Warren for his excellent address, President Pitts introduced Attorney General Edmund G. Brown.

#### **EDMUND G. BROWN**

##### **Attorney General of California**

Attorney General Brown addressed the convention as follows:

"President Tommy, His Excellency the Governor, distinguished guests, delegates to the state convention:

"You know I come here today not only as the attorney general of the state of California, but as an honorary member of the Glazier's Union. But as I say that to you I look back to during the time I was district attorney of San Francisco, when a great many of my friends, some of whom are in this audience today, said that as a district attorney, I was a great glazier. As a glazier, I know I am a good district attorney or good attorney general. But, down to business.

"Even in a presidential year, I may be permitted to quote a remark of a former President of the United States. This remark, of course, has nothing whatever to do with politics. Let me read it:

" 'Whatever there is of greatness in the United States, or indeed in any

other country, is due to labor. The laborer is the author of all greatness and wealth.'

"President U. S. Grant said that and in saying that, he expressed something that we recognize more as truth in 1952 than in 1872, when he made this splendid observation. Labor has certainly come a long way since then. Organized labor has come a long way since then. Many would say that labor's condition at the time of U. S. Grant was a nightmare, and I am sure that it was. But even nightmares pass on. Organized labor had more enemies by far than friends, and it wasn't too long a time ago that that condition existed.

"The name 'organized labor' sent chills up the spines of some employers, and I do know that organized labor today still sends chills up and down the spines of some who drool about the good old days. I mean the good old days of ten cents an hour and the twelve and fourteen-hour day.

"Your achievements have eliminated forever those conditions. The public today accepts the fact that organized labor has brought dignity, survival, and most of the benefits of an advanced civilization to the laboring man. They accept, after all, the fact that the laboring man has created those benefits.

### **The Philosophy of Organized Labor**

"But those benefits did not drop into labor's lap. What was required was the acceptance of a new philosophy, a philosophy so obviously fair that we wonder why it took too long to receive the approval of so many. This philosophy asserts that the laboring man should not have to stand with his hat in his hand, as a mendicant waiting for a hand-out. This philosophy, now accepted, considers repugnant the old-time conception of labor as depicted by that famous painting of Millet's, 'The Man with the Hoe.' The philosophy now accepted looks with wonder to the years when labor was brutalized. We know that this philosophy looks upon the laboring man as an equal part of the team with industry which makes industry click, and I think there isn't a single, solitary one in this room today who doesn't realize that organized labor and industry are a team. One cannot exist without the other. Management must make a profit. You in all of your relationships have recognized that fact, but the laboring man must have more than survival. He must have enough to possess, like all others, some of the nice things of living.

"It was, however, a long and bitter campaign, waged by organized labor, to gain the acceptance of this philosophy. The battle in some quarters, I know, is not over yet. Right here in California, organized labor has had a long uphill fight. This philosophy was accepted because of the obvious fact that by increasing the economic status of the wage-earner, the overall economic power of the community was improved. Buying power and distribution are the great factors in the adoption of this philosophy. Through increased buying power of the wage-earner, it followed that fabulous new potentials were open to management. Industry, because of this, has boomed with new profits. It obtained millions of new buyers for the products it manufactured, and organized labor gained new strength. Any attempt to reduce the buying power of the wage-earner will diminish this industrial strength. This is a simple fact, arrived at by simple arithmetic. California could not have reached its present industrial greatness and economic strength had it not been for the intelligent efforts of organized labor and cooperation by fair and intelligent management.

"Here in California you have memorable names within your organization, who have aided in bringing about this condition. As a young lawyer, I worked with many who are not with you today. I know, as I look through this audience, a great many of you and I am proud of the close personal friendship that I have with so many of you. I only hope that my work in public office will continue to merit your approval.

### **Growth and Accomplishments**

"I do not have the figures of union membership in 1901, when the California State Federation of Labor was organized, but I do know that in 1950 there were approximately 1,354,000 dues-paying union members in California. If you figure the average of five to a family, and I understand that this is a generally accepted figure, you have approximately one-half of the state's population and buying power represented in the ranks of organized labor. This has been your achievement and your monument since 1901, and you have taken courageous stands not only on things that have been beneficial to you as laboring men but on issues beneficial to the whole public of California. You have been a mighty and an articulate voice, which has brought about countless measures for the benefit of our state.

"I happen to be a lawyer, but for a moment I would like to put myself in the

place of a union member. At a convention such as this, we look back upon the progress that we have made and the decisions as to the future. If I were a union member at the present and in this year, I would appraise more seriously than ever before what organized labor has accomplished for me individually—of course, against a sympathetic background of government understanding, and this is not a political allusion. I would say I am getting more wages than ever before. I am surrounded with better working conditions. I have a better bargaining power than ever before existed in the history of the whole world. Unemployment is not the hobgoblin that it used to be. I am better housed than ever before. I have protection during sickness and old age and unemployment. Myself and my family have more comforts than ever before. We have some necessary leisure. My savings are protected by the guarantee of the government. My employers are doing well and I am happy that they are and I would say also, that I am not going to change this cycle. I would say this, because it has been a hard climb and we do not intend to retreat.

"I happen to be a Democrat — (Applause.)

"I happen to be a Democrat, and if this is a political allusion, make the most of it!"

#### **California Water Problems**

"Now I have talked about some of your problems. Let me talk about one or two of mine. For example, let me talk briefly about the Central Valley Project. It has all sorts of complicated legal matters concerning it. I will not go into the exhausting details. It has a bearing on every phase of our life here in California. It actually is our master plan now in effect for flood control, power for our factories and homes, electrification both rural and urban, salinity control, and storage of water for agricultural and domestic uses. The Central Valley Project, as it exists today, does not provide us with sufficient water, as you know, for all our uses. More abundant water is needed throughout the state to supply our rapidly increasing population. Particularly in southern California is the need for more water dramatically evident.

"Methods by which we must obtain more water are both your problem and mine. It is in the effective procedure which we may adopt regarding the securing of more water, that the very economic survival of our state depends. One of the most un-ceasing functions on the part of myself and my staff is to solve the many prob-

lems involved in getting more water, the solution of which has a direct-line bearing upon your earning power here in our state.

"You know how deeply we in California have been concerned regarding the federal control over our submerged lands. My office continues to work aggressively on all phases of this subject, seeking their return to state ownership. We are continuing to resist the building of the proposed Central Arizona Project which would deplete the Colorado water supply guaranteed to us until such time as the Supreme Court of the United States has determined what water Arizona is entitled to and what water California is entitled to. Only within the past week has Arizona brought a suit against the state of California to determine that very question, and I hope that soon we will know what Arizona is entitled to and we will know what California is entitled to.

"I mention these things briefly and simply as indicative of how water is the keynote to our progress. I know that your continued study of these problems will result in a well-informed public. And that is the first step in solving any problem.

#### **The Job of Attorney General**

"I shall soon have spent two years in the office of our Attorney General. I have tried to do a good job. If I have, it is through the cooperation and understanding that I have had from organizations throughout this state. I hope that I shall continue, and I know that I shall continue, to have that cooperation.

"It is a pretty complex job sometimes, and I think and hope that we have it in fair running order.

"As you know, the Attorney General is the state's chief law officer, required to advise state departments, state agencies and state divisions on matters of law. This also includes the statutory responsibility of legally advising the Governor of this state. I am happy to state in the presence of Governor Warren, a Republican and I as a Democrat, that we have enjoyed the most pleasant relationship and cooperation in an effort to make this state a better place in which to live. (Loud applause.)

"The Attorney General is charged with the uniform enforcement of all laws, as you know, and it is one of the toughest jobs that we have to enforce the great number of laws on the statute books of this state. But under the constitution we have the job of seeing that there is uniform law enforcement throughout this state, and

I intend, as long as I am Attorney General, to do my very best to see that this uniform law enforcement exists.

"I know that you will be interested in the fine acknowledgement that Governor Warren recently gave to the work, well done, by local law enforcement officers throughout this state. He stated that he was not asking for the continuation of the California Crime Commission, that he was well pleased with the present condition of law enforcement, and complimented the State Department of Justice for its efforts in bringing about this condition and all of the local law enforcements, the sheriffs and the chiefs of police and the district attorneys, throughout this state. I am deeply appreciative of this commendation and I know that the peace officers of this state are, too.

#### **Variety of Opinions and Rulings**

"In my office we get an astonishing miscellany of requests for legal opinions. Many of these have a direct bearing upon you and your lives and your family and your children. Permit me to give you just a few examples of such rulings so that you have a little better understanding of the operations of the Attorney General's office.

"Some time ago we made a ruling that racial and religious discrimination in employment practices in California tending to cause unemployment may legally be investigated by the California Employment Stabilization Commission.

"Again, in another opinion, we ruled that the State Conciliation Service has the duty to investigate and mediate by offering its services to both parties in labor disputes, even if only one party to such dispute requested such cooperation. We also ruled, in the same opinion, that the Conciliation Service could offer its services to both parties even though no request to do so should be made.

"In another ruling, we stated that Californians serving in the Korean campaign were entitled to the \$1,000 veterans' exemption.

"In another one we ruled that the present law which would have or might have reduced public utility assessments would not be available for a period of two years. This was a close one, but if it had gone into effect it would have increased the assessment of the homeowners of this state. This literally saved the homeowners billions of dollars.

#### **Housing Projects**

"With regard to public housing projects, we ruled in another opinion that these can be approved in unincorporated areas simply by the voters living in those specific areas and that the approval of the entire county did not have to be received. This made easier some of the public housing projects where such projects were needed.

"In another, we held that the facilities of a county hospital can be made available to the general public should the facilities of private hospitals be inadequate or unavailable.

"These may seem like simple things to you, but I can assure you that in every one of them the lives or the property or the happiness of many are involved.

"Here is another one, where we ruled that any person convicted of a sex offense committed prior to July 2, 1952 when a specific legislative ban went into effect or thereafter is ineligible to teach in the public schools of the state of California.

"Contrasted with these of great importance, here is a little one. We were asked where a rotating red lamp on an emergency vehicle is unlawful. We came up with the conclusion that a red light on a car must have a fixed position.

#### **California's State Tree**

"Early this year we were required to settle a long-standing dispute as to what was the official state tree in California, whether it was the *Sequoia sempervirens* or the *Sequoia gigantea*. We made everyone happy on this one because we conferred that honor on both of the aspirants.

"Some of my staff lawyers have stated that they have such a miscellany of things upon which to rule that they would not be surprised if someone asks us whether the flying saucer is a trespass on the state of California!

"I have alerted peace officers throughout California as to the danger of racial outbreaks, and we think we have set up an intelligent, thoughtful and thorough program to handle these regrettable matters if, whenever and wherever they arise.

"We are all shocked at the drug traffic in California. Drug addiction is on the increase. The full and mobilized enforcement powers of the state enforcement agencies are attacking this problem with no letup. And I believe that through your organization help can be received by continuing your support of programs of strict



law enforcement in the illegal drug traffic and aiding us further in public education in showing what the horror of this traffic means to California.

"Labor—organized labor—is interwoven into every texture which constitutes California. Therefore let me state my gratitude for the opportunity of speaking on some of these matters concerning my work before such a representative gathering of our citizens.

"In taking my leave, let me remind you again that I concur in the words with which I started this address:

" 'Whatever there is of greatness in the United States, or indeed in any other country, is due to labor. The laborer is the author of all greatness and wealth.' "

(Loud and sustained applause.)

After expressing the convention's appreciation of Attorney General Brown's address, President Pitts introduced to the delegates Everett G. Burkhalter, Candidate for Congress, and Wallace D. Henderson, representative of the Winery and Distillery Workers Union and candidate for reelection to the State Assembly.

#### **Report of Committee on Credentials**

On motion by Chairman James Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials, delegates whose names were printed in the preliminary roll of delegates and the supplementary list read by him were seated.

**Note:** The completed roll call of the convention, following the additions and changes reported by the committee on successive days, may be found beginning on page 391.

#### **Appointment of Committees**

Secretary Haggerty informed the delegates that, in accordance with the provisions of the Federation's Constitution, the President had appointed the Committees on Credentials, Constitution, Resolutions and Legislation five days prior to the convening of the convention, and that these committees were already at work.

He then read the complete list of committee appointments, as follows:

**Committee on Credentials:** J. Blackburn, Chairman, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; W. J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Kitty Howard, Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro; C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; W. Lloyd Leiby, Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles; George King, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Ray Flint, Teamsters and

Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento; Marilyn Anglin, Office Employees No. 29, Oakland; Phyllis Mitchell, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; Thomas A. Small, Bartenders No. 340, San Mateo; Ralph Conzelman, Hodcarriers and Laborers No. 652, Santa Ana.

**Committee on Resolutions:** Wendell Phillips, Chairman, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Albin Gruhn, Central Labor Council, Eureka; Paul Reeves, Plumbers No. 246, Fresno; Roy Brewer, Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood; Daniel E. Conway, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; J. Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; Albert Marty, Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento; Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers No. 814, Santa Monica; Mary Olson, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro; William E. Pollard, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles; Earl Thomas, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles; C. O. Taylor, Millmen No. 2020, San Diego; Leo Vie, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles.

**Committee on Legislation:** W. J. Bassett, Chairman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Robert S. Ach, Central Labor Council, Oakland; C. W. Chapman, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles; Jack Kopke, Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland; Hazel O'Brien, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Robert Callaghan, David Scannell Club No. 798, San Francisco; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island; Harry Metz, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Ralph A. McMullen, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento.

**Committee on Constitution:** C. T. McDonough, Chairman, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; C. H. Cary, Federated Trades Council, Fresno; Mark Whiting, Dairy Employees, Plant and Clerical No. 93, Los Angeles; John Quimby, Central Labor Council, San Diego; Lowell Nelson, Building and Construction Trades Council, Vallejo; George W. Johns, Retail Cigar Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco; George Hardy, Building Service Employees No. 87, San Francisco.

**Committee on Union Label Investigation:** James Symes, Chairman, Union Label Section, San Francisco; Al Devincenzi, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; John Brown, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego; Henry Clemens, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles; Frank Gorrebeck, Bookbinders No. 31-125, San Francisco; Thomas Rotell, Bay Cities Metal

Trades Council, San Francisco; Harry Finks, Central Labor Council, Sacramento.

**Committee on Officers' Reports:** Edd X. Russell, Chairman, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento; Charles J. Foehn, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Charles Flanders, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles; Ted C. Wills, Creamery Employees and Drivers No. 517, Fresno.

**Committee on Labels and Boycotts:** Harry Finks, Chairman, Central Labor Council, Sacramento; Samuel Robbins, Printing Specialties No. 382, Oakland; Kathryn Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach; Elmer Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino; Ed Dowell, Motion Projectionists No. 297, San Diego; Herbert J. Shoup, Construction Laborers No. 324, Martinez.

**Committee on Rules of Order:** Max J. Osslo, Chairman, Butchers No. 229, San Diego; Anne K. Sweet, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; Walt Ragan, Central Labor Council, Santa Monica; Arthur Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Alvin L. Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles; C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana; Harold E. Redding, Carpenters No. 1622, Hayward; Charles H. Kennedy, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Max Balenger, Boilermakers No. 718, Torrance.

**Committee on Grievances:** Earl Wilson, Chairman, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 614, San Bernardino; Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County, Martinez; J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Anthony Anselmo, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood.

#### Rereferral of Resolutions

Secretary Haggerty presented a recommendation by the Committee on Resolutions to rerefer **Resolution No. 30**—"DeVoe Reynolds Company," from the Committee on Resolutions to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The committee also recommended that **Resolution No. 10**—"Resolutions Calling for Legislation to Receive Prior Approval of Federation Legislative Committee," be rereferred from the Committee on Resolutions to the Committee on Legislation.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Pitts at 12:15 p.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

## STATEMENTS OF POLICY AND RESOLUTIONS

The deadline for accepting resolutions was 12:00 noon on the first day of the convention, in accordance with Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.

The statements of policy submitted by the Executive Council of the Federation and all resolutions received prior to the deadline will be found beginning on page 246.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order at 2:15 p.m. by President Pitts.

#### Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business

Max J. Osslo, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported for the committee, as follows:

"Brother Chairman and delegates. The Committee on Rules and Order of Business has drawn up a set of rules that we feel will assist you materially in expediting the work of this convention under proper democratic procedure.

"With this in view, your committee recommends that the following rules of order be adopted for this convention:

1. The sessions of the convention shall

be from 9:30 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. No night sessions shall be held unless ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

2. Delegates when arising to speak shall respectfully address the Chair and announce their full names and the names and numbers of the organizations which they represent.

3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate who is speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.

5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the

Chair, be seated while the point of order is decided, after which, if in order, the delegate shall be permitted to proceed.

6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission by vote of the convention.

7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.

8. When a question is before the house, the only motion in order shall be as follows: (a) to adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and such motion shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the beginning of the session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution that has not been submitted by 5:00 p.m., August 20, shall be received, except those resolutions proposed by statewide conferences of organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor held not less than three days prior to the convening of the convention, which resolutions may be filed until 12:00 noon of the first day of said convention. All resolutions which are introduced later must have the unanimous consent of the delegates present. The committees shall report on all resolutions submitted.

13. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

14. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll call upon any vote where a roll call is not specified.

15. During the nomination of officers

and convention city for the coming year, seconds of the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to two. Nominations shall be in the following order: President; Secretary - Treasurer; Vice Presidents of Districts 1 to 15, inclusive; 1953 Convention City.

16. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the Chair.

17. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

"Mr. Chairman, that is the recommendation of your committee, and I move the adoption of the committee's report.

"Max J. Osslo, Chairman,

"Arthur Dougherty,

"Alvin L. Holt,

"C. E. Devine,

"Harold E. Redding,

"Charles H. Kennedy,

"Anne K. Sweet,

"Walt Ragan,

"Max Balenger,

"Committee on Rules and Order of Business."

The convention adopted the committee's report, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

#### **OTTO E. NEVER**

**President, California State Building  
and Construction Trades Council**

President Pitts then introduced Otto Never, President of the California State Building and Construction Trades Council, who addressed the convention, as follows:

"President Tommy Pitts, Brother Neil Haggerty, distinguished guests and distinguished delegates, each and every one of you. When I say that you are distinguished delegates, I bear in mind the fact that you members here represent a million and a quarter of the working people of California. You have a big job and you have a distinguished job.

"I bring to you the greetings of the State Building Trades. I bring to you the best wishes for a successful convention. It is both a pleasure and a privilege to be here and to watch this organization function so smoothly and so well, and I may say that we take back to our organization some of the ideas that you use here.

"The purpose of the State Building Trades is probably the same as yours. That purpose is generally to bargain for and with the membership in order to receive the best conditions and wages possible. We look to you, too, for legislative help.

We cannot possibly cover the legislative halls in Sacramento as well as your committee does. And I say to you without any idea of praising anyone that Brother Haggerty and his staff in Sacramento do a marvelous job. I have gone to Sacramento with the idea of playing politics and I have come away with the idea that I know nothing about politics, and that you have one of the finest committees in Sacramento of any organization in the state of California.

### **Welfare Plans**

"In the Building Trades we are developing the welfare plan, that is, health and hospital, not only for the membership but for the families as well. The whole idea of this is that we must obtain security for ourselves and our families. The next thing that we must do is to build pensions. No one of our senior citizens can live on eighty dollars a month or even a hundred dollars a month. So when we develop these welfare plans and get seven and a half cents in lieu of wages, go after more; accomplish 15 cents, if you can in time, and build security for yourself and your wife when you are older and have become a senior citizen of this state.

"The welfare plan is a serious thing. It is just what it says: it is welfare for yourself, your wife and your children when you are in need. Don't try to plan on a welfare plan as a gravy train. It has no time and no place for politics. Your health and the welfare of yourself and your family are your first consideration. Treat it wisely and build to it continuously.

### **Public Relations**

"Another thought that I would like to leave with you, and I have noticed it in my travels throughout the state, is the importance of building better public relations. If you are going to use economic action against an employer, it doesn't hurt to explain the situation over the radio and through the newspapers. Let the public know your side of the story. The employer does it. You can do just as good a job yourself, because the talent that the employer uses is right here among you. You have the brains, you have the people with the know-how, and you should utilize it. If you think back for a matter of five or ten years or even twenty years and see the method of approach today when we go in to negotiate, there is no comparison. Today the negotiator has an honorable position. He is just as smart, he is just as brilliant in most cases as the employer, and he has an honored position in the community. We

don't look down upon him, we don't look down upon the union man, and we don't have to hide our buttons and our cards. My brothers and sisters, we have come a long way, but we can still improve ourselves.

"I enjoy coming here and talking to you ad lib, as it were, because when I come here I can see that you have the same problems that I do.

"We must work together, we must always strive to do a little better each year, and I know that with cooperation among ourselves, both the Building Trades and the State Federation of Labor, we will keep California the outstanding state in labor relations and good wages and conditions in the United States.

"The State Building Trades Council has two offices: one in San Francisco and one in Los Angeles. Those two offices are for your consideration and for your help. I want to assure you, as the state president of the State Building Trades Council, that those offices are open to you for help and assistance to our full capacity.

"Now I want to thank you for your kind patience and consideration, and I hope I shall have an opportunity of serving you. "Thank you." (Loud applause.)

### **PAUL SCHARRENBURG**

**Director of Industrial Relations,  
State of California**

President Pitts presented to the convention Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations for the State of California, who addressed the delegates, as follows:

"Mr. President and delegates, It is certainly a pleasure to be here again. I think perhaps I have attended more conventions of this Federation than any delegate in this hall, first as a real delegate and then in later years as an invited guest, and I want to assure you that all of those have left a dent in my memory and a very pleasant one.

### **State Labor Department**

"I am here today to tell you something about the state labor department, which is officially known as the Department of Industrial Relations. You have been told this morning that this is the 50th convention of the State Federation of Labor. Well, the state of California beat you a little on that, because the legislature established a State Bureau of Labor Statistics sixty-nine years ago. It was a very feeble bureau: the commissioner received a salary of \$200 a month and he had three

assistants, who received \$100 a month. Well, that was a lot of money in those days and the boys did their best under the circumstances. However, in sixty-nine years we have progressed some, and today the state labor department has a personnel of approximately 1500, and the annual budget, not counting the State Compensation Insurance Fund, is approximately \$4,000,000 and a half, and every penny of that is devoted to the purpose of serving you in one way or another.

"I would like to tell you in the short time that is available to me what we are trying to do. The progress over sixty-nine years is something of which the labor movement can be proud, because if it were not for the labor movement, there would not have been progress in the state administration of labor law. It is the State Federation of Labor and its affiliates who did the shoving and pushing in the legislature.

#### **Health and Safety**

"Today, the eight divisions in the department of labor are carrying on a work that is very largely concerned with the health and safety of the workers in California. You know what our Division of Industrial Safety is doing. At least, you have some knowledge of it. Out in the lobby over at the left is a little exhibit of some of the things that we are trying to do. I merely want to call attention to one of those exhibits. It shows that trench digging in our state is a dangerous occupation. I have made that same talk here year after year, but there has not been much improvement. Approximately every week someone is buried in a trench digging process in our state. Some are pulled out alive and some are buried. Now, that is not due to the fact that we lack first class safety laws, as illustrated out there. It is due to the fact that the men who dig trenches go down there and violate every rhyme and reason of safety that has been provided for them by the state of California. Will you please take that back to your membership, if any of them are engaged in trench digging? We can't do anything more for you than we have already done. You must prevail upon your members that when they go down into a trench, they should insist on compliance with the safety rules provided by the Division of Industrial Safety.

"I am very happy to report—the Governor has previously touched upon it—that due to our efforts, we are making a notable record in accident prevention. It has been said before, but I will repeat, that in 1915, when we began to keep accident sta-

tistics, the working population of our state was approximately one million and a half. In 1915 there were 600 fatal accidents in industry, and last year we had 10 less than 600 fatal accidents, although our working population has tripled. I would like you to know that this didn't just happen. It wasn't an accident. It was due to the careful work of our state government and its Department of Industrial Relations. It is a record in which every Californian can take just pride. I doubt if it can be duplicated by any state in our union.

#### **Industrial Welfare Division**

"Our Division of Labor Law Enforcement is represented here by the chief of that division, who will speak to you later. That division is making a notable record. One of its duties is to inspect factories, to inspect the sanitary conditions and promote the health and safety of workers throughout the state. If the sanitary conditions at any factory do not measure up to minimum standards, that division and its chief are authorized by law to suspend operations.

"Our Division of Industrial Welfare confines itself wholly to working women. As you know, recently the minimum wage for women in California was raised to seventy-five cents. Some of my friends have raised their eyebrows and intimated that it was not high enough, but very few of you know that there is only one other state in the union, and that is Connecticut, that has a uniform seventy-five cent minimum wage law for women. Three other states have a minimum wage law for women of seventy-five cents but it does not cover all industries. It covers only a few. And the rest of the states either have no minimum wage law at all or are far beneath seventy-five cents. So even though seventy-five cents is not satisfactory to many of you, we are still in the lead in the nation.

"The Division of Industrial Welfare has recently had thrust upon it by the legislature a very important task. Due to the present condition in Korea, it has become necessary to weaken or relax the eight-hour law for women. That can be done only upon application of the employer when he is unable to obtain the necessary labor in his factory. The application is carefully sifted, first with the union to see if there is collective bargaining, next with the Department of Employment, and last but not least with the government that issues the contract; when all of these are satisfactory and it appears to be reasonable, the Governor, upon our recommen-

dation, issues a relaxation of the women's eight-hour law, which may, however, be revoked at any time. Up to the present time, that is, up to August 20, 259 such permits were issued and they cover 37,000 women, employed almost wholly in southern California in defense industries. Twenty-three of such applications were denied.

"This division also makes periodical inspections of all factories and checks payrolls to see that the minimum wage orders are actually obeyed, and in checking those payrolls and looking over the factories and department stores, we usually uncover violations of other state labor laws.

#### **Housing Division**

"Our Division of Housing has an enviable record in providing sanitary conditions in housing for the lower paid people. We have inspectors going around this state who look over labor camps, auto courts and places where you park your trailers, and under recent enactment of state laws all of these now have a minimum standard, which concerns very largely the working people of our state and those who come from other states to visit us temporarily.

"Our Division of Apprenticeship Standards again has made a notable record. The Governor briefly referred to it, and Mr. Archie Mooney, who is the chief of that division, is scheduled to speak to you later.

#### **Compensation Insurance Fund**

"The State Compensation Insurance Fund is one of the divisions in the department. It is, in fact, an insurance company and it has a remarkable record. When the Workmen's Compensation law was enacted in our state some 35 years ago, the private insurance companies did not look with favor upon the new law, and Governor Hiram Johnson at that time insisted that some protection must be given to the employer so that the avarice of insurance companies would not make it unpleasant and unprofitable to operate. As a result, there was established a State Compensation Insurance Fund and the legislature appropriated a loan of \$100,000, which was repaid in due time with interest at four percent. That state fund, which operates like a private insurance company without profit, today has assets of \$50,000,000.00. Those \$50,000,000 are held in trust for you, for your dependents, and for your injured workers. And remember, the State Compensation Insurance Fund operates in competition with private companies operated for profit.

"Finally, we have what is known as the Division of Labor Statistics and Research. In order to make real progress, we must always know what we have accomplished. Our Division of Labor Statistics and Research is doing that to a notable degree. Only recently I sent one of our late publications to President Green of the American Federation of Labor, and in reply he stated he was fully aware of the fine work that we were doing and he was also urging state federations of labor in other states to prevail upon their state labor departments to do likewise. I thought that was a splendid tribute, coming from the president of the American Federation of Labor.

"It may seem that there is some duplication and overlapping in the work of the different divisions, but I can assure you that there is not. The division chiefs meet regularly in the director's office and anything that may appear to be a duplication or a waste of taxpayers' money is promptly adjusted.

#### **Compulsory Accident Insurance**

"There is a final subject to which I would like to call your very particular attention as this is of definite concern to you and your membership. Every employer in California, whether he employs one or more, must insure that worker against the hazards of industrial accidents. That is compulsory, and there is a fine for failure to comply, and the state has two men employed as enforcement officers, who constantly check up and down the state to see that the employer is insured, but we haven't been able to check them all.

"Although the law provides that every California employer must be insured against the hazards of industrial accidents, many of them are not. Last year we found that 7,649 employers in our state did not carry insurance. Most of those were checked up and placed in a position of being satisfactory. However, the records of the Industrial Accident Commission show that 125 cases came before that commission last year where the employer did not carry insurance.

"Now then, if you were one of those victims, if you survived, you got an award or, if you had a widow left behind, she received an award, say \$7,500, but the employer that hired you didn't insure and he didn't have the money to pay you. Some of those men left the state and some went bankrupt, and you got nothing. Now do you understand how vital that is to you?

#### **Workers Must Help**

"There is a law upon the statute books

of our state which requires the employer to post a notice, 'I am insured in such and such a company,' and it is your duty in the interests of your constituents to see that such a notice is there and, if it isn't there, to notify us promptly. If you don't, you may find yourself in the position of the injured worker who received an award from the Industrial Accident Commission and had no one to collect from. It doesn't do the widow any good to send the fellow to jail for a few months, because he didn't insure. That is no consolation. And so I am asking you to help yourself. We are trying to do our best, but you must help, too, in order not to have a repetition of 125 cases in one year where there was a serious accident and there was no money. Whenever you find an uninsured employer, notify the Compensation Enforcement Officer in the State Building in Los Angeles, or at 965 Mission Street in San Francisco. We will immediately take the necessary steps to remedy that very disastrous situation.

"At the present time the only real penalty for failure to non-insure is paid by the widows and orphans, and we have no other redress. We have done everything we can and we are going to ask the legislature to give us additional help to do the checking. But without you, we cannot make much progress.

"I have given you that little message to carry back to your membership and tell them how vital and important it is to act as I have urged you to do.

"Mr. President, it has been a pleasure, as I stated, and a privilege to be here again. I have enjoyed coming to these many meetings under circumstances and occasions that have been highly educational to me. I look back over a long life with a great deal of satisfaction because I have tried to do my little bit in the advancement and progress of the California labor movement.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

#### **GEORGE SEHLMAYER**

##### **Master of California State Grange**

George Sehlmeier, Master of the California State Grange, was introduced by President Pitts and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and members of the State Convention of the American Federation of Labor. We consider it both an honor and a privilege to be invited to appear on this platform. For many years the Grange has found it pleasant and convenient to have the cooperation of the State Federation of Labor in many of the

objectives which we have been carrying forward in California.

#### **State's Number One Problem—Water**

"The Grange has always taken the position that the interests of the consumer and the producer are inseparable. We still feel that water is California's No. 1 problem, and I think there is room for a little warning of what is happening in this state.

"A special attempt is being made by the Kings River movement to buy that big dam from the government at a very reduced price, apparently to avoid the acreage limitation in the reclamation law, for which we have had the continuous support of the State Federation of Labor.

"California's population is still going up. There are many counties in California that are not served by our water. They bring in outside water. We think, too, that public power should again receive the attention of those who have carried the movement forward so far. The Grange has taken the position, which we are happy to say has been supported by your Federation, that all the natural resources of the Central Valley Project and any place else in California should serve the interests of all the people. We can see no reason why the government should spend millions of dollars to build large dams on some of our rivers, then turn the power over to some private utility to be distributed at a profit—and the people of this state suffer the result. We think that power should be delivered by the federal government and the people of California should have the advantage of that construction and the whole conservation program.

#### **Farmer-Labor Cooperation**

"I might say in passing that, as far as we know, agriculture in California and the United States has never been more prosperous than now. There are some instances where there are bad breaks. The pear growers are suffering low prices, the grape growers in California are facing an era where there will probably be little or no money, but by and large agriculture is prosperous. And we hope that there can be a better understanding between you, who are the major part of the consumer groups, and the producers so far as their related programs are concerned.

"In the great movement of public health, in which the Grange has interested itself, while we have never prescribed to the

idea of government medicine, we feel that there is room for some improvement.

"I want to make this comment to this organization today: While we have not subscribed to government medicine, we do believe that if there is a child in this state who is suffering from an infirmity or an illness that can be cured by medical skill, we, the state, have no right to allow that child to grow to manhood or womanhood and carry that infirmity through life merely because the father and mother did not have money enough to pay the doctor's bills. We think that that is something that the state should do.

#### **Go to the Polls and Vote**

"We are going into a great election. While Grange law especially prohibits that I take part in any partisan campaign, I think I can urge upon all of you not only to go to the polls and vote but to urge your friends to do likewise. I hope that when the history of this election is written, the common people of America, you and I, will not be lost sight of. I think the movement can go forward only in so far as we can make our influence felt.

"I have seen your Secretary, Neil Haggerty, work in the legislature. I have had the pleasure of appearing before committees in Washington with your representatives on water projects. I do not have a fear of communism in this country, but I do fear the apathy of the voting population. There is one state in this nation (probably you know about it) that has only 13 percent of the electors go to the polls and vote, and they elect the senators and congressmen.

#### **Santa Margarita Water Case**

"Sometimes I get out of patience with the press. I went to Washington recently on the Santa Margarita water case, a case that has been so widely and so grossly misrepresented in the press that I think it might be worthy of just a few moments' notice here.

"The Santa Margarita case is not a sovereignty case. It is not an attempt on the part of the federal government to grab water. It is merely an action by the federal government, having bought the Santa Margarita Ranch, which had rights going back into the early history of California, to maintain its riparian rights on the Santa Margarita River. And yet some congressmen loudly declare that under

similar suits other resources could be taken over.

"Yes, it requires courage, it requires a forward-looking movement, and I want to hope for all of you in this convention that when your program is written, you take into consideration as usual not only the interests of the working man, but the interests of all of California.

"We thank you for your cooperation in the past and hope that we will get along just as well in the future.

"Thank you for listening." (Loud applause.)

#### **ED MILLER**

**General Secretary-Treasurer,  
Hotel and Restaurant Employees  
International Union**

President Pitts next presented Ed Miller, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, it is a pleasure once again to have the honor of addressing this convention and to extend to you the fraternal greetings from the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, and once again to extend to you the greetings from an ex-member of this convention, our own general president and a native of California, Hugo Ernst. (Applause.)

"Back at our headquarters in Ohio we are very interested in the coming election. Our International Union has reaffiliated with the AFL Political League. Our California State Council has urged all of our locals to affiliate with your State League in California. Our International Union has also just this past week endorsed the Democratic candidates, Governor Stevenson and Senator Sparkman. (Loud applause.) And the State Culinary Alliance in session yesterday did the same thing.

"It is important as leaders of labor to see that our membership register and vote, and through our magazines and our meetings, to stress again the importance of this coming election, not only to elect a president and vice-president who will look to the side of labor, to people who work hard for their money, but to elect a Congress that will work along with the leaders so that we may be able to maintain and to improve the conditions that we are now enjoying in this great national organization. Without the help of Congress, the President has a terrific fight. We hope that in this Congress we will get enough to overcome the reactionary Dixiecrats



and a few of the northern Republicans and scratch the Taft-Hartley law from the statute books. (Loud applause.)

"In my travels throughout the eastern part of our country the sentiment is not as good as I expected. The reactionary press and radio have done a tremendous job in preaching the theories of reactionaries to the people and voters of our country, and it is to such organizations as this that our nation is looking.

"I have had the pleasure of attending many state federation conventions. I don't know of a more progressive and fighting organization than the California State Federation of Labor. I wish I could say that in a lot of states. You have one of the largest federations. We are proud of our 90,000 members in this state and the delegates that are with you today. And I am sure that you can depend on our delegates to work along with Brother Haggerty and Brother Pitts in their work in the future.

"You are very fortunate in having two such high-class trade unionists and gentlemen. We back East are mighty proud of them, and I want to take this time to thank Neil Haggerty for the invitation he sent me some months ago and for the time that you have allowed me.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

#### **JOHNS MANVILLE STRIKE**

**Remarks by Delegate John Rodrigues  
Chemical Workers No. 146, Lompoc**

President Pitts introduced delegate John Rodrigues from Chemical Workers No. 146, Lompoc, who spoke briefly of the struggle of his local against the Johns Manville Products Corporation.

"I feel a little bit like the man who was being led to the guillotine and asked if he had a last request, and he said: 'Yes, sir. Let me get out there with the bunch and let somebody else take my place.' However, I have been delegated to come before you with a message.

"I have chosen to quote a few excerpts from a publication of the American Federation of Labor issued at the advent of the Samuel Gompers Centennial. Quoting from an article by Bernard Baruch in this publication, I read the following:

"There was never any doubt as to where Samuel Gompers stood in regard to men and women workers and the labor movement. He recognized the desire and the need for the health, hygiene and safety, for the elimination of child labor and the sweat shop, for increasing living standards and the shortening of hours,

and the need for organizations to bargain collectively as to wages and hours with their employers.'

"I have stated that I was quoting someone else's words, but now I come to the part of my message that is strictly my own.

"One would imagine that after all these years of struggle we would not be faced with these same old problems which Samuel Gompers fought through the years. One would imagine that no employer today, especially a large employer, would refuse to bargain with his employees in the spirit as set forth by Gompers. Yes, one would imagine that these things could not happen in this day. But I come before you today to tell you that it is happening. It is happening right in the glorious state of California. It is happening today in Lompoc, California.

"The International Chemical Workers Union, Local 146, has been on strike for the past six months against the Johns Manville Products Corporation, fighting the very things that Samuel Gompers fought more than seventy years ago. This strike has been endorsed by all of organized labor. Our own California State Federation of Labor has approved of the valiant struggle being made by that local union. The Federation has requested in its weekly letter that every organized unit assist the ICWU. The Federation has given financial assistance, for which we are deeply grateful. Many of the unions affiliated with the Federation have assisted financially. To all of those we are grateful.

"Samuel Gompers sought better wages, better hours and better conditions of work. In the dark, challenging years of the 19th century that was asking for quite a bit. But Samuel Gompers never faltered in his belief that America could provide for the world's highest standard of living. Samuel Gompers had other ideas, too. He said we couldn't ignore the plight of suffering humanity, that our movement was by its very nature dedicated to the aid of all in legitimate need.

"The spirit of Gompers must indeed be grieving to know that employers such as the Johns Manville Corporation still exist. It is apparent at this time that the fight must still go on. The International Chemical Workers, Local 146, is fighting our common enemy. It is a hard fight. And so, like the knights of old, let's all go to the rescue. Let's all join in the fight against the enemy of all laboring men and women: the unprincipled employer!

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

**Remarks by Secretary Haggerty**

"Delegates, I just want to make a statement in connection with what Brother Rodrigues told you. And I am prompted to make this statement because as I look around this auditorium, I see a number of large delegations, representing large unions which not too many years ago as time is counted were small unions, and because they showed determination, courage and had a strong, intelligent program, they prospered and grew strong. But in their growth they had many hard and long fights. This little union represented by Brother Rodrigues is in the same boat now that many of you were in some years ago.

"I can recall when many of the large unions of today in this state were not so large, and I glory in the fact that there are so many members in our unions today and that they are so strong. But as time is counted, it was not too long ago that they were small and weak. This required the assistance, the cooperation and the help of their sister unions and other good citizens in the community.

"This little union has been out for a long period of time. Not a wheel has turned, not a man has broken. They are fighting one of the largest and most powerful organizations, and I mean corporate organizations in this nation. That little organization has remained intact and tight.

"We have been happy, as a state federation of labor, to give them assistance every time they called for it. I commend their request to you for your consideration in a favorable manner. Whatever you can do to help them I am sure will go for a good cause. After all, the little ones grow into big ones, and as they get big, they help others coming along.

"We have organized a lot of people in this state, hundreds of thousands of them, and you men and women here today are living testimony of that. But the fact remains that you did not do it by yourself. You received a hand here and there along the way from your sister organizations.

"Whatever you can do for this little organization I say is well deserved, well merited and will, I am sure, be the means to the end of finally giving them success in showing a large corporate organization of the type of Johns Manville that they cannot suppress American citizens no matter how small they may be in organized labor." (Loud applause.)

**HARALD ERIKSEN**

**Manager, Norwegian Seamen's Association  
San Francisco**

President Pitts introduced Harald Eriksen, manager of the Norwegian Seamen's Association in San Francisco, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, Secretary Neil Haggerty and delegates and guests. As a representative of the Norwegian Seamen's Union, it is a great pleasure and an honor for me to be present here today as a guest of the California State Federation of Labor's 50th convention.

"Our president in Oslo, Ingvald Haugen, has asked me to bring to the convention his sincere greetings, and his wishes for continued success and progress for the various trade union organizations which are represented here.

"I hope that the members of the convention will permit me to say a few words about the organization which I represent, as well as about the Norwegian merchant fleet in which our members are engaged.

**Norwegian Merchant Marine**

"The Norwegian merchant marine lost a little over 49 percent of its tonnage during the last war. When the war began our tonnage was 4,800,000 gross tons. But we lost not only ships. Four thousand Norwegian seamen also lost their lives during this war for freedom from the nazis and the fascists, and most of these seamen were our own members from the Norwegian Seamen's Union.

"Today our merchant fleet has not only been rebuilt, but it is larger than it was before the war, with more than 6,000,000 gross tonnage. It therefore ranks number three in world tonnage, and is only out-ranked by the United States and by England. About 50 percent of the fleet consists of tankers.

**Seamen's Union**

"The first unions that were organized by the Norwegian seamen date back to 1902. But our union, as a national union, was organized in 1910 and at that time included only the firemen and the deck hands. Now, however, our union includes the following trades among the Norwegian seamen: deck hands, wireless operators, catering personnel, electricians and the engine personnel. To these have also been added the whalers and a large number of fishermen. Our union now numbers 40,000 members, making this the fourth largest group in the Norwegian Federation of Trade Un-

ions. In all, the union has 55 branches and of these 11 are in foreign countries: Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, four in England and four in the United States—New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco. The first branch in the United States was established in New York in 1936, the next in New Orleans in 1939, and then the ones in Baltimore and San Francisco in 1940.

"Our union also consists of a large staff of sailing ships' delegates, about 1100, whose duties on board are covered by agreement with the ship's owner. These delegates contribute a great deal toward the cause of our organization and its members.

#### **Hiring Arrangements**

"The hiring to Norwegian ships in foreign countries takes place either directly through the different branches of the union, as in England and in Antwerp—or, as in the United States, through the Scandinavian shipping offices. These operate in cooperation with the Scandinavian seamen's and shipowners' organizations. The first of these offices was opened in New York in 1938. There are now five such offices in this country: New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Pedro and San Francisco. Hiring is under the control of its members and their representatives at each respective office.

"Since the war we have been fortunate in getting increased wages, as well as much better working conditions for our sailors. On the average, wages have increased as much as 200 percent, and added to this, either by law or by agreement, there have been many improvements for the welfare of our Norwegian seamen. A few of these are:

"Laws concerning the hiring of seamen according to the rotation system.

"Laws pertaining to the paying of unemployment insurance. This is done in eleven foreign cities, including San Francisco.

"Laws concerning pensions for seamen.

#### **Fight Against Communism**

"The seamen do not have just the shipowners and their agents to fight. Even more dangerous for the free democratic organizations is the movement which is led from Moscow and spread via its agents around the whole world. This is Stalinism, whose object it is to create dissatisfaction and chaos within international transport, and especially in its shipping, where it would be most important for it to gain control! This effort on the part of communists is constantly going on with tre-

mendous effort. In most democratic lands, however, their plan to conquer and take over the trade unions by boring from the inside has failed badly. At the present time they are concentrating on an underground system of creating trouble within the unions, as well as performing acts of sabotage within the merchant marine. For this purpose there are established schools in East Germany, where there are being trained special groups who are to perform their acts of sabotage on merchant ships.

"Our Norwegian Seamen's Union has noticed this fact, and so have most other seamen's unions. At our last convention in Oslo in 1950 we adopted the following: 'No member of the Communist Party may have any elective office in our union or in any of its branches.' We must be alert in our battle with communism, and everywhere we must keep a sharp lookout, for no one knows where or when it will pop up and strike.

#### **Cooperation of AFL Seamen**

"Ever since our union established branches in the United States, there has been an intimate and confident feeling of cooperation between the seamen's organizations in the AFL and our branches. This concerns both the Seafarer's International Union of North America and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, which is under the militant leadership of Harry Lundeberg in San Francisco. Between Brother Lundeberg and me there has been a very trusting and friendly cooperation, and this, I am sure, will continue in the future also. Brother Lundeberg has just had a long and difficult strike on his hands—a strike against the shipowners and their helpers, the communists. At the conclusion of this strike the Sailors' Union of the Pacific won a complete victory for its members. This victory means much for the organized seamen throughout the whole world, since a 'victory for one is a victory for all of us,' and we thank Brother Lundeberg for his outstanding victory.

"For the rebuilding of our country, Norway, and to raise the living standard to what it was before the war, and before its five years of occupation, the American Federation of Labor has contributed a great and worthy help. The moral and economic support of the Marshall Plan and its representatives is something which our people will never forget, and we feel toward America a deep and heartfelt gratitude.

"Again I want to thank you for this invitation to speak to this fine audience of

representatives of the trade union movement in California. In closing, I want to wish this convention success with the matters which are to be considered for the benefit of your members, and for the whole trade union movement.

"I thank you." (Applause.)

### CECIL KING

**Congressman, District 17, California**

President Pitts then introduced Congressman Cecil King from District 17 in California, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Pitts, ladies and gentlemen of the convention: This is a sort of an anniversary appearance for me. Twenty years ago today, the 25th of August, I was nominated for the first public office I ever saw. I had the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor in that very long-time-ago period. I have had the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor every time since.

"I hadn't much to offer to an old-timer that most of you remember, Mr. Buzzell, when I first presented myself in his office in Los Angeles. He looked at me as I suppose he has looked at many young men whom he perhaps considered were overly ambitious and perhaps overly hopeful, because a Democrat had never before been elected in the history of our state from that particular district. So I don't suppose that the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles and that of San Pedro and Wilmington felt they were giving too much away when they endorsed me twenty years ago today. But peculiar things happened between the day of the primary and the November general election of 1932. Very stupid things were done that brought about not only the nomination but the election of what we were then called, 'the contemptibles,' who arrived in Sacramento in the dreary dark days of the winter of 1933. It doesn't seem that long ago, so much has happened and has happened so rapidly.

"Just a few weeks ago we were treated, as we have never been treated before, to the inside of the great two-party system convention. It has been a revelation to many of us and I don't need, I am sure, to touch upon any of the events. Most of you are as able or more able than we are, who are privileged to sit in seats of the House of Representatives of this great country. But one thing struck me as I flew into Santa Barbara today. Not being noted for oratorical ability, I beat myself a bit, trying to arrive at something that would be appropriate to say, something that would not only be appropriate but

would be significant to say, and there came to my mind that day in the Democratic Convention, when the newspapers of our country gave great and glaring headlines to the so-called labor bosses who had offended the great vice president of the United States.

"Now, I take it, ladies and gentlemen, that you know the true story, which was distorted completely out of cast with the facts, so I'm not going to repeat it, but I am going to say this to you, and I don't feel that it needs to be said: with one exception in my party, I am the oldest legislative office-holder in our great state. I am the very last of those who were referred to as 'the contemptibles,' who arrived in Sacramento in that dreary winter, who sought to do something for human beings for a change. Oddly enough, we were not called communists at that time. We were called sentimentalists. Sentimentalists! We were impractical men. We wanted to increase the stipend that was given to old people. We wanted to outlaw certain of the labor practices that had been prevalent through generations. We just wanted to make our part of the United States a better place for working men and women to live in, so we were called impractical dreamers and sentimentalists. A few years later we were called other things.

"However, back to the convention and the so-called labor boss headlines from Chicago just a few weeks ago. I will repeat: I am the oldest man in this state, with one exception, Ernest Crowley of Suisun, who has consistently each election been voluntarily and freely endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. I have never had to apply. I have never gone to the office. I just had it. And in all those twenty years I have been visited by hundreds of representatives of the great divisions of the American Federation of Labor and in twenty years I have never had suggested, demanded or requested of me an improper or irregular thing. I have never been asked to do a thing or to perform in any fashion that I wouldn't feel free to announce from this platform this very moment. That is my only contribution to refute this last brazen headline, the nation-wide story, that somehow or another men had labor groups and unions throughout the country with sinister, out of order, un-American motives behind their requests or their judgments.

"So I can only say again, and I think perhaps it is worth repeating, in twenty long years not once has a representative of the great American Federation of Labor suggested or requested of me one

thing at any time that was not proper, right and in order. Thank you very much." (Loud and sustained standing applause.)

**Remarks by Lucy Robbins Lang**

President Pitts presented Lucy Robbins Lang, who spoke briefly, as follows:

"Secretary Haggerty, President Pitts, and delegates: Pretty soon you will be thinking that I am like a bad coin, that wherever you go, you see me. But I feel justified in the message that I bring you, because it isn't for my personal benefit, the work that took me ten years. I feel that it is my duty to bring it to you again and again and again. As you know, I only get two or three minutes to talk to you and I cannot talk of my remembrance of yesterday or of my viewpoint of labor tomorrow, although it has me terrifically worried, more so because of the young people who are so little informed about life itself. They are much better educated than we were at their age, but they are not informed of the yesterdays and the struggles and the sacrifices that you people made to make these conventions possible, to make our great unions function as they do.

"It is for this reason that I take these two minutes to bring to you again this book, 'Tomorrow Is Beautiful,' which contains the lives, characters and sacrifices of men like Gompers, Green, Eugene Debs, Berkman, Mother Jones, Clarence Darrow, the McNamara cases, the Mooney case, Bill Haywood, all those who have made the labor history of America in a half century. I have taken the privilege of writing it, because I knew each and every one of them personally. I worked with each of them for the one specific cause, the freedom of labor, labor to become equal with all others in the country and so to make the country and the world worthwhile living in.

"My message is only this, and about six or seven hundred delegates right here on the floor can bear me out because of the compliments that come and the gratification they have in reading the book. Those who didn't get the book and didn't read it, I urge to get this labor edition, which is \$2 instead of \$3.50 from the publisher. I have the right to sell it only to organizations at \$2, to a labor man. That is the reason that I take that privilege myself to come to you and to all these conventions to sell this one edition, so that you can give it to your children, to your neighbors, to your friends. Get as many copies as you can possibly afford, and do your duty by yourself, your country, by labor, as I did in the ten years that I worked on the book, not counting almost half a century

of work for labor gratis. Thank you." (Applause.)

**DR. ROQUE VINCENT FERRER**

**Director General of the National Department of Labor of the Ministry of Labor, Industry and Commerce of Brazil**

President Pitts then introduced Dr. Roque Vincente Ferrer, Director General of the National Department of Labor of the Ministry of Labor, Industry and Commerce of Brazil, whose speech to the delegates was translated as follows:

"Mr. President, delegates, ladies and gentlemen: Our distinguished visitor wishes to express first of all how sorry he is not to be able to address you in your own language. Nevertheless, you could feel the emotion in his words when he found himself in front of this great assembly, gathered here freely. He wants to state how honored he is to be here at this moment in front of this big gathering, which is a true consecration of the freedom of freely-associated labor unions who work together for the greatness of this unique and wonderful country. Speaking as an American from the south, he has been wondering ever since he came, looking with amazement at the spectacle of this great dynamic country, which is creating new horizons and opening up new hopes for mankind.

"He wishes to express to you the faith and trust that the workers of all the Americas have in this great democracy, which is always ready to defend the ideals of freedom which we so dearly cherish.

"Now, if I may just add one word personally on behalf of the Department of State, I wish to express here my utmost appreciation and gratitude for the great hospitality that has been granted to us by the American Federation of Labor, both here in Santa Barbara at this great assembly and also in Washington and in Los Angeles, where we had the opportunity to meet some of your national and local leaders. Our work in the department of promoting better international relations can only be achieved through better understanding, and the way to achieve this better understanding among men is to have better personal contacts. In this regard you are helping us a great deal, because our visitor has felt here an atmosphere of friendliness that can only produce the best results for the common cause and for the good of all concerned. I thank you." (Applause.)

**Adjournment**

The convention thereupon adjourned at 4:15 p.m. to reconvene at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, August 26, 1952.

## SECOND DAY

Tuesday, August 26, 1952

## MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:45 a.m.

**Invocation**

President Pitts introduced the Reverend Joseph M. Ewing of the Presbyterian Church, who delivered the following invocation:

"Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for this morning. It is a new day. We did not make it. Thou hast given it to us. And we pray that we may use it in such a way that when we have finished the pilgrimage of these hours we may know that we have not journeyed alone but Thou hast been with us, that we have been moving in that direction which will be not only for our own good but for the welfare of our fellow men, and in the direction of doing those things which have to do with Thy purpose for all of our living here.

"We thank Thee for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in such a time, in such a privileged place as America. Be with this meeting that it may further those interests which have to do with righteousness and peace and good-will among men.

"We pray for the other nations of the earth as well as our own and for our brethren who live and work there, that together we may come to find that way which is the way of brotherhood. And these mercies we ask with the forgiveness we need. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

**LLOYD C. MURDOCK**

**AFL Labor Representative,  
United States Treasury Department**

President Pitts presented Lloyd C. Murdock, the AFL Labor Representative to the United States Treasury Department, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, officers of the California State Federation of Labor, distinguished visitors, delegates, brother and sister trade unionists: It is a pleasure for me to have the privilege to attend the California State Federation of Labor convention and to come here to report to you on the United States defense bond program.

"I bring to you the greetings of the Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, and I want to express to you folks the appreciation of the labor section and the appreciation of the Treasury for the splendid support you have given this program. As a member of organized labor, I joined the Treasury Department a little over a year ago because I feel this program is a part of the program of the American Federation of Labor and because I feel this program is an institution in your lives and mine. I want to give you a little resume, a little history, of the background of the program and tell you what we have done, where we are going and where we are today.

**History of Bond Program**

"Our original savings bonds in Series A through D, or the "baby bond" type, then possessing many of the fine characteristics of the present-day defense bonds, were issued through the years 1935 through 1941, though that was a depression period. These bonds were purchased by our people in the amount of \$3 billion. Series E, F and G bonds were issued in May, 1941, and in that year there was an additional \$3 billion saved, making a total of \$6 billion. Through the war years you saved at the rate of \$10 billion annually, and by the close of the war there had been saved in this program \$48 billion. Thus, we had organized on a national basis the first systematic savings program ever to exist in America, and the principle of thrift had become so firmly entrenched in our hearts that we continued to save until, today, we have in this program \$57,685,000,000.

"In this program we feel that it has been more and more a working man's program and I am sure the facts indicate such to be so. Your government derived more money from \$25 and \$50 bonds in the year of 1951 than it did from \$500 and from \$1000 bonds. And of the half billion pieces of Series E bonds in the hands of the American public (that is the type of bond that you and I buy), 75 percent are in the small denominations, the \$25 and the \$50 bonds, which indicates that this is your program and it is my program and is the program of the American Federation of Labor.

"Our original bonds were very good and perhaps one of the finest investments available at that time. When the E, F and Gs came onto the market, they were still better, and today you have an even better product.

"At the close of 1950 six million American workers were in the payroll savings plan. Today there are seven and one-half million people in the payroll savings plan.

#### **Virtues of Defense Bonds**

"You are no doubt aware of many of the conditions of a defense bond, but I wonder if you are fully aware of all of the virtues, as I like to term it, that a defense bond possesses which most other investments do not possess.

"A defense bond is safe; it is backed by all the faith and credit of the United States government. If you lose it or destroy it or if it is stolen, it may be replaced. If you have the number, that will be convenient; if you do not have the number, you can under certain conditions get your money. A defense bond is non-transferable, it is non-negotiable, and it is one-hundred percent liquid.

"Of course, you people realize the value of liquidity in an investment. These are the things I think that President Green recommended in San Francisco and again recommended in the mid-winter conference in Miami.

"The defense bond is exempt from certain state and local taxation. A defense bond is free from market fluctuations. A defense bond is not subject to call. Of course, you know what a call is. It is that 'heads-I-win, tails-you-lose' arrangement where the seller reserves the right to terminate his contract after a specified period of time.

"The defense bond is easy to purchase at any bank, at any post office, and in most of the plants where you work. You now have the extended maturities option privilege. When your defense bonds mature, they will automatically continue to accrue interest at the rate of three percent compounded semi-annually. You do not have to do a thing. Just hold them.

"Then you have under the Second Liberty Loan Act an added privilege whereby you have the unquestioned privilege of ownership, so that you while you are living or your beneficiary after your demise may be sure that the terms of the bond are carried out.

#### **New Bonds**

"I want to run quickly over the items of

the four new bonds. Our new Series E bond pays three percent interest compounded semi-annually when held to maturity. It matures in nine years and eight months instead of ten years. It has higher interest yield in the early interim years. That again was one of Brother Green's recommendations. If you hold your bond for nine years and eight months, a \$75 bond may have the interest computed thusly:

"The interest is divided and added to that bond over 26-month periods. The first 26-month period you receive three percent; the second 26-month period you receive 3.1 percent; the tenth period, which is the four and a half to five years, you receive over 3-½ percent; and in the seventeenth period, which is after eight years, you receive over 4 percent; and in the last period you receive 9.92 percent interest on your investment.

"We have the Series H bond. It is an income-type bond with a minimum denomination of \$500, salable at par. You receive your interest by Treasury check.

"Then we have the J and K bonds, which your Union bought and which your Union holds today. The bond replaced the former F and G. Both bonds pay 2.76 percent. The J is an appreciation bond; the K is a current income-type bond. And of course these bonds are purchasable in minimum \$200,000, which of course was increased again to facilitate the needs of our greater unions.

#### **AFL Support of Program**

"I want to tell you just a little about who has sustained this program through the years. The American Federation of Labor has been one of the most vigorous sponsors of this program since its inception in 1935. We have had repeated endorsements from Brother Green. We have had continued endorsements from the international presidents of all of the American Federation of Labor unions. We have had splendid support from our state federations, from our building and constructions trades councils, from our local unions, from our central labor councils, from our union label leagues, and I think we have had a great deal of support from many of your California locals.

"In the state of California you have 6,500 industries employing over 50 or more persons. Among those, approximately 3,000 have the payroll savings plan. You have a million and three-quarters workers in the state of California and 17 percent of these are buying savings bonds on payroll savings plan.

"The great state of California, throughout the war, enjoyed the distinction of being in the second position in the United States, buying 8.19 percent of all bonds bought in the United States. Today, of course, you have dropped down to sixth place, purchasing 5.41 percent of all the bonds in the United States.

"Of course there is also a brighter side to that story. California is one of the states that has shown the greatest improvement in the purchase of E bonds in our monthly surveys. One year ago in June you bought \$13 million worth of bonds. In the month of June 1952 you bought \$14,900,000 worth of little bonds. I think in the main we may attribute much of that to the workers in California and to the members of the American Federation of Labor.

### **AFL Stabilization Program**

"Now, friends, just a brief moment on the American Federation of Labor stabilization program. You are no doubt aware of the program presented by the American Federation of Labor to the Republican National Convention platform committee and to the same committee of the Democratic Party. That consisted of eleven points, dealing with FEPC, aid to education, stabilization and so forth. In the American Federation of Labor stabilization program you asked for five specific items:

1. A continued and effective price control law. We do not like price control, but it is necessary in this dynamic economy.
2. The American Federation of Labor asked for a tri-partite Wage Stabilization Board clothed with proper authority to be effective.
3. Allocation of scarce materials.
4. Fiscal policies to check abnormal bank credits and abnormal increases in bank credits. And
5. Specifically spelled out, an intensified savings bond program.

"There is only one way you can get that program, friends. You have heard some speakers tell you of the importance that attaches to you as an individual, that you must register and vote. I am an absentee voter. I have registered and I shall vote in the state of Utah by absentee ballot from Washington. And if you want an effective price control law, you must register and you must vote. If you want an effective tri-partite Wage Stabilization Board, you must register and vote. And if you wish to have allocation of materials or bank credit controls you must register and you

must vote. To have an effective defense bond program, friends, you will not need to elect Congressmen. You may do that very effectively here.

"The American Federation of Labor has recognized the defense bond program and the sale of bonds as one of the strongest anti-inflationary instruments we have today, and you will be acting strictly in compliance with the Federation's policy when you lend your support to this program.

"I am the lone AFL representative in Washington, charged with the responsibility of correlating our activities with yours and seeking your cooperation with our activities. Our program has had unqualified support. We do not have to get more. We have had it abundantly. We have a Treasury office in Los Angeles. We have another Treasury office in San Francisco. We have an abundance of promotional material, and we would be pleased and happy to give that to you, send it anywhere that you may designate.

### **Tell Your Members About Program**

"We would like you folks to do one thing for us that we have found important. We believe, if you will do this, that the effectiveness of this bond program as a stabilization instrument will receive a great deal of impetus. If you people, in every local union meeting, will give one or two minutes to this program, we are convinced that the results achieved will be very effective. We do not want to tire people, we do not want you to disturb your program. We want you to give just one or two minutes to discussion of United States defense bonds. Tell your membership what they represent. Make some leaflets available. And I think you will do a good job.

"Of course, from the officer point of view, we want you on all of the advisory committee. We want you on the state, on the county and on the city advisory committees. We want you to have a bond committee in your local union. We want you to cooperate with the plant program wherever you find it.

"As I travel around this nation visiting all of the AFL conventions, I have come face to face with the realization that labor has grown up. You have reached maturity. You are no longer solely responsible for the economic welfare of your union members. You are responsible for their cultural well-being; you are responsible for their political well-being; and you are responsible for their economic well-being. You are responsible to your city, your



state and nation. And you are responsible through the defense bonds program, which is a part of the American Federation of Labor program, to keep our economy strong and to stem inflation to the greatest extent of your ability.

"So I call upon you, as I have in every one of the other states, to lend all possible support to the defense bond program to make it a success.

"Thank you very much for your kind attention." (Loud applause.)

### Communications

Secretary Haggerty read the following communications:

"Regret to inform you that due to urgency of official business in Washington, I will be unable to be present at the California State Federation of Labor convention in Santa Barbara.

"Thomas J. Kalis, Chairman,  
Construction Industry Stabilization Commission. Wage  
Stabilization Board."

"Having just returned from a visit to eight European countries, I am fortified in my belief that strong free labor unions are fundamental to the preservation and operation of a democracy. The great American Federation of Labor is an inspiration to working people throughout the world, and I am proud to count the AF of L among my most valued friends. With kindest regards, sincerely,

"Congressman Sam Yorty,  
26th District, California."

"It is a pleasure to extend my warmest personal regards and also greetings from the officers and members of the Retail Clerks International Association to the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor now assembled in convention. May your deliberations be successful and insure a continuation of the progressive leadership demonstrated by your organization in the past.

"James A. Suffridge,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Retail Clerks  
International Association."

"Please convey to assembled delegates the Treasury Department's appreciation for their splendid cooperation in support of the U. S. Savings Bond program. Your organization, nationally and locally, consistently through the years has aided in the promotion of savings bonds both as a measure of defense and as a check against

inflationary pressures. Your valued help is gratefully acknowledged.

"J. B. Messick, State Director,  
U. S. Savings Bond Division,  
Treasury Department,  
Los Angeles."

"The officers and delegates of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County earnestly convey to you their hope for a very successful convention in this critical year of political activities.

"William P. Fee,  
Assistant Secretary,  
Alameda County  
Central Labor Council."

### ARTHUR M. ROSS

**Professor of Industrial Relations,  
University of California, formerly Public  
Member of the National Wage  
Stabilization Board**

President Pitts introduced Arthur M. Ross, Professor of Industrial Relations at the University of California and former public member of the National Wage Stabilization Board, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen of the convention. It is a real honor to be able to participate in the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, one of the really constructive and progressive and responsible organizations in the economic life of our commonwealth. I think it is rather unusual to have a private citizen address this convention. I have looked over your program. You have many representatives from labor and from government organizations of the state and the nation. I believe I am the only private citizen who has the privilege of this rostrum at your convention.

"I have been asked by your officers to interpret the situation with respect to collective bargaining and controls. This has been a puzzling and a difficult period since the Korean war broke out, and the mobilization program was initiated and wage and price controls were imposed back in January of 1951. I have been asked: where have we been, where are we now, and where are we going.

### Mobilization Program— How It Began

"My answer to that question is that we have entered a new phase of the mobilization program. When the Korean war broke out, we decided that it was necessary to expand our military strength and to build up our basic economic strength, which is

the source of military strength in a modern industrial society, and so we set in motion an industrial mobilization program. Part of this program was to increase our total production, the total product of our economic system. Another part was to build up our plant and equipment and the capacity to manufacture. Thirdly, it was necessary to devote more of our resources to atomic energy, military production, and military and economic aid to our allies.

"Now, during this period of industrial build-up, controls were necessary. Controls were never envisaged as a permanent part of the American life, but only as a temporary expedient during the peak period of getting over the hump in industrial mobilization. We are now to a considerable extent over the hump. The peak period has come and to some extent has passed, and for that reason controls are on the way out. That is a brief summary of what I want to talk to you about today.

"Now, when the Korean war broke out in 1950, we were faced with a new situation in the United States, a new kind of situation and a puzzling situation. It was half peace and half war. We needed a partial mobilization of our resources, but not a full mobilization. We didn't know whether the Korean war was only a limited police action or whether it was the opening gun of World War III. There were at the time no physical shortages of manpower or materials, but there were great fears that there would be shortages. There were great uncertainties as to what the situation was.

"The people knew that controls were eventually going to be imposed, so under these circumstances, commodity prices began to shoot up at an alarming rate. Prices of rubber, tin, and wool went up 75 percent. Prices of oil and fats, up 65 percent. Cottons and woollens rose 30 percent. The index of wholesale prices went up 18 percent and consumer prices went up 9 percent. And, finally, price and wage controls were imposed in January of 1951.

### WSB, Region 12

"Now, a little later that year, the National Wage Stabilization Board decided to organize regional boards, and a regional board in San Francisco came into being, serving the states of California, Arizona and Nevada. I was asked to be the chairman of your regional board. I was reluctant to serve. It is no fun to tell a group of workers that a wage increase which their employer is willing to give them must be cut down. It is no fun to tell an employer that he cannot pay a wage in-

crease or part of a wage increase, even though he is willing and able to do so. And yet I felt that, as a university professor in this field, I had a responsibility to join with labor and management in attempting to make the best of an unpleasant situation.

"Last year I was not able to appear before your convention. However, I did have a message which Mr. Haggerty was gracious enough to read to you. I said that it would be the purpose of the public and the industry and labor members of the regional board to apply the rules in the light of local problems and practices, to act on cases as quickly as possible and as sensibly as possible, and to interfere with collective bargaining as little as possible.

"I think that we were able to accomplish these things in Region 12, and I want to remark on the very great contribution which the AF of L members of the regional board made in this effort. I want to salute Wendell Phillips of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Roy Brewer of the Theatrical Stage Employees, and Ashby McGraw of the Machinists, who are the American Federation of Labor members on the regional board for this state. Their knowledge and their experience, their integrity, have contributed greatly.

### Wage Freeze? Delays?

"Now, at the time when I was asked to be the chairman of the regional board, I was asked various questions by labor representatives. I was asked: Was this going to be an inflexible wage freeze, or would a policy be developed which would permit the facts and circumstances of individual cases to be taken into account? Was it going to be necessary to wait ten, twelve or fifteen months to get a decision, as happened during World War II? Would collective bargaining go into the discard, as happened during World War II? These concerns, these fears, were very natural and very normal.

"Looking back on the episode which is now coming to an end, I think it is fair to say that this has not been a wage freeze, that a program was very quickly developed by the national board to recognize the inequities of particular cases and to permit the orderly development of collective bargaining along the lines which had already been set in motion when the stabilization program was adopted. The board quickly developed policies to permit the adjustment of wages to reflect changes in the cost of living, to permit the improvement of fringe benefits, to permit the correction

of intra-plant and inter-plant inequities, and to permit the adoption of welfare and pension plans within the limits of the standards, and so on. These plans were adopted much more rapidly than in World War II. Cases have been acted upon much more rapidly than in World War II. On the average it has taken about six or seven weeks to process a case, compared with six or seven months during World War II. I don't believe there is any government agency which handles cases, be it the NLRB or any other government agency, which has been able to dispose of this backlog as rapidly as the Wage Stabilization Board.

### **Collective Bargaining Has Continued**

"Now it is also fair to say that collective bargaining has been maintained during this difficult mobilization period. Collective bargaining has not gone into discard. Most agreements have been worked out peaceably within the boundaries of the wage stabilization program, and fortunately the board has been able to approve the vast majority of agreements which you have negotiated. This shows the responsible attitude of the parties in collective bargaining under such a program. It also shows that sufficient leeway has been left for collective bargaining. Moreover, only a handful of labor disputes, no more than twenty, were certified to the Wage Stabilization Board during the period when it was handling labor disputes.

"The record of industrial peace during the last eighteen months has been a remarkable one. The number of man-days lost in strikes has been less than in any period since labor first began to organize on a large scale back in the early 1930's, except during the peak following World War II. So that up to now I think it can be said that the stabilization program has been a success.

"You might have seen in the New York Times about a week ago a survey by the United Nations. It showed that the price line during the emergency has been held in the United States better than in any other major nation. Since January, 1951, when controls were adopted, prices have risen five percent in the United States. That is five percent too much, but it does show a very definite leveling off compared with the previous rate of increase, and is the best record achieved by any major nation during the emergency period. Moreover, the objectives of the mobilization period in the economic sphere have been achieved to a very successful extent. Our

total economic production, gross national product, increased from an annual rate of 263 billion in the first quarter of 1950 to a rate of 340 billion in the first quarter of 1952. Our expenditures for new plant and equipment rose from an annual rate of 15 million in the first quarter of 1950 to an annual rate of 27 million at the end of '51, and our expenditures for national security rose from 18 billion in the third quarter of 1950 to more than 50 billion in the second quarter of this year.

### **New Defense Production Act**

"Well, that is what has happened in the past. Now what is the present situation? I think we are all more interested in the present situation. We have a new Defense Production Act by Congress, which is very clearly intended to wind up the control program. The act contains a flat declaration that controls should be terminated as rapidly as possible and meanwhile suspended wherever possible. Section 41 of the Defense Production Act states in part:

'It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress that the general control over wages and prices shall be terminated as rapidly as possible and that pending such termination, price and wage regulation shall be suspended to the extent that such action will be consistent with the avoidance of accumulating and dangerously unstabilizing effect.'

"I think that it is fair to say that Congress would probably not have continued controls at all had it not been for the forthcoming election in November, 1950, and I don't think Congress will change its mind about that action. Moreover, the present price control provisions of the Defense Production Act have so many exceptions, so many limitations, so many loopholes and so many trapdoors that they are virtually without significance.

### **Principal Price Controls Gone**

"After all, the most important item in the wage earner's budget is food. Now, fruits and vegetables have been entirely decontrolled and the control of other agricultural products is so hemmed in with restrictive provisions that it has practically no significance. There are the parity provisions and the special provisions for milk and the special provisions for tobacco and livestock and so on. Perhaps the next most important item in the budget is rent, and rent control has been abolished except in a few critical defense areas and except in other areas where local option might be

exercised. By and large, local option is not being exercised, so that rent control is out for practical purposes. There are numerous other exceptions, including the prices of magazines, books and newspapers, the fees of doctors, lawyers, architects and accountants, insurance premiums, and certain exceptions in the field of wages.

"Actually, if you examine the Defense Production Act and compare it with the price trends which have been noted, you will find that the goods and services which are presently most subject to inflationary trends are not capable or susceptible of controls under the Defense Production Act. Prices have been rising in the case of food, in the case of rent, and in the case of certain miscellaneous commodities such as medical care and newspapers, and in all of those fields where price control cannot be exercised to any substantial extent.

"Now, there are two other actions by Congress which make it very clear that Congress intends the controls to be eliminated as rapidly as possible. In the first place, the control over installment and mortgage credit has been eliminated, although anyone who is an expert in this situation believes that fiscal controls or credit controls are much more important and much more basic than direct price and wage controls.

"In the second place, the budget which was allocated to the stabilization agencies is so small that tight or effective administration is well nigh impossible. So we have to assume that the control program will terminate in the very near future and that we will be getting back to a period of the free market and free collective bargaining.

#### **Tri-Partite WSB Maintained**

"Meanwhile, the Office of Price Stabilization and the Wage Stabilization Board have been continued until April 30th. I think it is very important that during this terminal period of controls the tri-partite structure of the National Board has been maintained. You may feel that this is not very important one way or the other since it is only in a windup phase, but actually there is a principle of the first importance involved.

"This was not the first emergency control period, and as far as we know it will not be the last. Nobody can guarantee that there will not come a time in the future when another War Labor Board or Wage

Stabilization Board will have to be organized.

"If tri-partitism had gone under, it would have been an ominous development in the organization of federal agencies for control functions. The principle of tri-partitism under which labor, management and the public join as equal partners in formulating the controls and administering them was under vigorous attack in recent months, particularly as the Defense Production Act came up for renewal. It was held by some that the board should be composed entirely of public members. It was even suggested by one individual that the public members are to be composed of business men. It was held by others that a majority should be composed of public members.

"It is not hard to guess why tri-partitism was under attack. The reason, of course, was the failure of the tri-partite method to work in the recent steel case. But it is always dangerous to judge a whole system on the basis of one special case or to pass a new law which is designed to take care of one special situation.

"This year we came close to losing the tri-partite principle. The bill which was passed by the House of Representatives called for a majority of public members. I do not believe that any public members would have been willing to serve under such a setup, and organized labor very properly said that it would not be willing to serve as a junior partner performing a second class role in such a setup. The final bill fortunately provided for the maintenance of the tri-partite system.

#### **Objections to Tri-Partitism**

"Now let us examine the objections which were raised against the tri-partite system and see if they had any validity.

"One objection was that labor and industry might gang up against the public and against the public interest. This is strictly a pipe-dream. It has never happened. None of the 21 regulations of the national board was adopted without the support of the public members; none of the one hundred major resolutions of the national board and none of the tens of thousands of cases were decided without the support of the public members.

"Another complaint against the tri-partite system is that it led to appeasement of one side at the expense of the other. Actually neither management nor labor had a monopoly on dissatisfaction with the public members. One side may have been

dissatisfied with the steel case, the other side was just as dissatisfied with the disputes decisions in the brass case, the Borg-Warner case, the Todd Shipbuilding case and numerous others. Moreover, as a matter of fact, most of the board actions have been unanimous. Sixteen out of the twenty-one general regulations of the board were adopted by unanimous vote; 92 percent of the cases were decided by unanimous vote. There were labor dissents in five percent of the cases and industry dissents in three percent of the cases.

"Another objection against tri-partitism is that it is administratively cumbersome. Of course, there is some truth to that. It does take longer for three groups to arrive at a consensus than for one, and some of the delays have been rather agonizing. By the same token, any totalitarian system is superficially more efficient than a democratic system, and a totalitarian system of wage controls would have been able to act more quickly than a democratic or tri-partite system. But speed is not the only objective. The quality of results and the acceptability of results are even more important. And in any case the record for speed is a good one.

"The final objection against the tri-partite method was that the wage policies have been too loose. Perhaps they were too loose for those who wanted an absolute freeze of wages. They were too loose for those who wanted wages controlled by a mechanical or mathematical formula without any leeway given for the circumstances of particular cases. But there has been a very significant moderation of the upward trend in wages. Certainly it has been tight enough under the circumstances of a partial mobilization, loose price controls, and a general 'business-as-usual' psychology.

#### Values of Tri-Partitism

"In contrast to these objections which we see to be without validity, we have to note the positive values of tri-partitism. It is the only method which is consistent with the democratic system of industrial relations. Labor, management and representatives of the public participate as equals and not as junior and senior partners. The philosophy of tri-partitism was well stated by the national board about a year ago when the Defense Production Act of 1951 was under consideration. The board said:

"When as in the present emergency, it is necessary in the public interest to take the power of final decision out of the hands of the parties, the government must make every effort to preserve for the future the

basic values of self-determination, including collective bargaining. During such an emergency the government is truly the custodian of the liberties of parties. It is essential therefore that government act in such a way that their liberties may be returned to the parties at the end of the emergency with a minimum of damage. This is the objective of the tri-partite approach.

"In the structure of the present Wage Stabilization Board the members representative of management, of labor and the general public have equal power and equal responsibility. Decisions are made after discussion among equals. They are reached through the exercise of persuasion rather than the dominant voting power of any particular segment of the board. Only through the participation of equals can real cooperation be achieved in reaching decisions affecting millions of employees and their employers."

"This was the philosophy of tri-partitism as stated by the national board a year ago.

"Another possible value of tri-partitism is that it makes for acceptability. It has not been pleasant, as I said, for the board to have to chop down or modify a certain percentage of collective agreements. These decisions have been accepted by labor and by management; I know of only one case among the tens of thousands in which there was a strike against a decision by the board. I think the reason is that both labor and management had their representatives on the board and had their day in court.

"And, finally, tri-partitism calls upon the experience and the knowledge of the labor and industry members. There are no six college professors, there are no six labor arbitrators, who have any monopoly on knowledge and wisdom. And as a matter of fact when it comes to the details of pension and health and welfare plans; when it comes to the intricacies of incentives or rate ranges or of the other very technical aspects of collective bargaining, the public members must depend upon and draw very heavily upon the specialized knowledge and experience of the labor and industry members.

"So that is why, in my opinion, a public board would not work, and I think it is an important victory of principle that tri-partitism was maintained in the remaining phase of the stabilization period.

### The Productivity Issue

"There is one more important policy matter which remains before the new National Wage Stabilization Board. That is the so-called productivity issue. I want to say a word about the productivity issue because it has a long-run significance as well as a short-term significance during the remaining months of controls.

"The issue can be stated this way: Should wage increases going beyond the cost of living be permitted under the present circumstances?

"As you know, the general wage policy of the board has been pretty much of a cost of living policy so far. Wage increases have been permitted representing changes in the cost of living. That is as far as the general wage program has gone.

"Should the rules be relaxed to permit labor and management in negotiated increases to go beyond the cost of living, that is, in improving the living standards of the employees affected?

"That is the essence of the productivity issue. Why is it called the 'productivity issue'? The reason is that traditionally in the United States wages have exceeded the cost of living. An hour's labor has been able to buy more and more as time has gone on. In other words, we have had an increasing standard of living. This is a slow, gradual movement, but as the years go on the results are surprising—to the extent that the buying power of an hour's labor has doubled about once every 40 years, and there is no reason to believe that the buying power of an hour's labor will not be doubled in the next 40 years.

"The basic explanation for this is our steadily rising productivity, greater output per man-hour of labor. This does not happen every year, it does not happen in every industry, but as a general proposition, productivity rises and continues to rise. That is merely another way of saying that we have a dynamic and progressive economy in the United States. So that as time goes on one hour's labor buys more and more and turns out more and more, and that makes it possible for us to live better. Labor has a right to share equitably and proportionately in the benefits of this increasing productivity.

### AFL Asks Policy

"Some months ago the American Federation of Labor representatives on the Wage Stabilization Board introduced a resolution asking that the board develop a policy to permit recognition of wage in-

creases resulting from more efficient production and that a general regulation be developed along those lines. During my term as public member we made considerable progress. We held four days of hearings in which representatives of the AFL, the CIO and employer groups appeared before the board. We made some limited policy determinations which expanded the circumstances under which increases going beyond the cost of living would be approved. We acted on several hundreds of cases which had been submitted by AFL and CIO unions and their employers. We were moving rapidly toward a general determination. However, the new Defense Production Act said that the outgoing board should not issue any new regulations. So that this problem was inherited by the new board.

"I have no idea what their final determination may be, but I know that they would be glad to hear from you and to have your ideas on the subject.

"This is not only the most important policy item before the new Wage Stabilization Board, but it is equally important as we move beyond the control period into a new era of free collective bargaining.

### Transition Period Ahead

"In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen of the convention, I would like to offer a few suggestions as to how we should adapt ourselves to this change in the circumstances, now that we are moving beyond the control period into a new era of free collective bargaining.

"First, I think that you should begin to prepare now for the resumption of free collective bargaining next April 1. I am assuming, of course, that Congress goes through with its intention to abolish controls. If Congress should change its mind, then what I say would no longer be pertinent. But on that assumption, I think that you ought to begin now; do not wait until the deadline is upon you; begin to think now what your problems will be when there are no more controls, how you are going to handle those problems and what you are going to try to accomplish.

"I hope that labor and management will make an effort to go through the transition from controls to free collective bargaining without a bitter outbreak of industrial conflict. Transition periods are difficult for industrial relations. There was a bitter outbreak of industrial conflict in 1919-20 during the transition after World War I. There was another bitter outbreak of industrial conflict in 1945-46 during the

transition after World War II. This time I do not think the transition should be as difficult as it was in 1919 or 1946 because collective bargaining has been pretty well maintained as a going institution in the last couple of years, while, in contrast it went into discard during World War II. Moreover, collective bargaining relations are good in the majority of our industries. It is true that we have had relations in one or two industries which tend to get all the headlines, but this fact should not blind us to the fact that, in the great majority of our industries, collective bargaining relations have improved tremendously and are now in the best condition that they have ever been.

"The recent record of peaceful collective bargaining in the state of California is particularly notable. During the five years from 1945 through 1949 there was an annual average of 3,200,000 man-days of work lost because of industrial disputes. Three million, two hundred thousand! In 1950 this declined to half: to 1,600,000. In 1951 it declined even further: to 1,200,000.

"I think that people in other parts of the country could learn a great deal about collective bargaining by studying the record of the unions and the employers in California and finding out why they are able to conclude such a predominant majority of their agreements peacefully and without any conflict. I think they would find that a strong and stable and responsible labor movement such as we have in California has a lot to do with it.

#### **Health, Welfare, Pension Plans**

"Now I would suggest next that you might well review and appraise some of the benefits which have been negotiated in recent years to see if they are accomplishing what you intended. I particularly have in mind health and welfare and pension plans. Are their purposes being accomplished in a satisfactory manner? I think you ought to study that question. Could more useful benefits be secured for the same amount of money? I have seen a good many hundred health and welfare plans and I think in some cases, if you will permit me to say so, that more useful benefits might be secured for the same amount of money. Can savings be made in the administration of the plan?

"All of these plans which I have seen accomplish a great deal by way of augmenting the economic security of the membership and increasing their mental tranquility, but I am convinced that some improvements are possible, and I suggest

that a careful study of these benefits would pay off handsomely in many cases.

#### **Taft-Hartley Act**

"Finally, I think it is high time, now that we are going to have a new President, and now that we are going to have a new Congress and now that we are passing out of the control period, that we had a national labor law which is basically acceptable to the responsible elements in both labor and management, which make up the great majority of both groups. The Taft-Hartley controversy has gone on for five years now. I think it is high time to terminate this controversy. (Loud applause.)

"I propose that the next President, whoever is elected, should appoint a national commission of outstanding citizens, including representatives from labor and management, which would sit as long as necessary to thrash out this problem and come up with a suggested statute which is basically acceptable to both labor and management. (Loud applause.)

"I am a realist and I know that it will not be possible for any such commission to satisfy everyone. There are elements in management (I think they are a minority) which could not be reconciled. I think there is a minority in labor which could not be reconciled. But I am convinced that a bill could be drafted which would be basically acceptable to the great majority of labor as well as management. I think if we could go beyond the political and psychological overcast, we would find a very wide area of agreement.

"As you look over the world you see a series of unsuccessful negotiations everywhere. You see breakdown of negotiations in Iran, stalemate in Korea, mutual frustration in Pakistan. Would it not be a refreshing change if we in the United States, using the democratic method of tripartite consultation, could liquidate the long-standing controversy over our national labor law? Collective bargaining in my opinion is too important to be conducted without a mutually acceptable legal framework.

"I thank you." (Loud and sustained applause.)

#### **DONALD L. WARNER**

**Past Commander  
Veterans of Foreign Wars,  
Department of California**

President Pitts then presented Donald L. Warner, past Commander of the Vet-

erans of Foreign Wars, Department of California, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, distinguished officers and delegates to this convention of a great, a powerful and an outstanding American organization. It has been my observation, not only in conventions but in meetings of almost any type, that he who says he has thrown his speech out the window, says 'Thank you for your attention' and then gracefully sits down, receives the most tremendous applause. In a general way I intend to do just that.

"Almost two years ago it was my pleasure as the then Commander of the Department of California of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to appear in this same hall and to address you briefly. Our present Commander, I know, would have enjoyed having had that same privilege. Unfortunately his commitments required him to be way up in the northern end of the state in the town of Yreka, and I am appearing therefore in his behalf as a pinchhitter. It is my privilege and I am the gainer by that set of circumstances.

"May I say this to you: That we of the Veterans of Foreign Wars deeply appreciate the shoulder-to-shoulder stand which has been given to our efforts along the line of veterans' rights. And I hope you notice I did not say 'privileges' or 'benefits,' because I don't like either of those two words as applied to veterans. But as to veterans' rights you have stood shoulder-to-shoulder with us over the years.

"I think that we in our organization, made up of men who have worn the uniform of their country during times of war on foreign shores or in hostile waters ('overseas' we say, to make it general and to make it brief), realize perhaps as well as anyone the problems of organized labor, because I have heard it variously estimated that from a low figure of approximately 70 percent extending up to a high figure of perhaps better than 90 percent of the membership of our organization carry cards in one of the many locals of organized labor. Therefore it is no great surprise that our problems become your problems and that your problems become our problems. I think that all of us resent being put in a special class of people. We do not want that. We are Americans, we are citizens, and you folks and our veterans' groups have sought to make America strong, to make our communities, our state and our country better places in which to live. By and large, that sums it up pretty well what our main objectives are.

"May I wish you every success at this

convention, and may I presume upon your graciousness just one little bit further and mention one specific thing.

"You folks know about this as well as I do. Periodically, approximately every two years, there has appeared on the ballot in the November elections in our state the so-called Proposition No. 1, which is for the issuance of the bonds to finance the California Veterans' Home and Farm Purchase Act. You have supported us in the past, as I know you will again this year. As I said a moment ago, you understand it as well as we do. But there are some who do not understand it, and in this regard I simply ask that you help us one more time. To those folks who think that it is going to cost them something, remind them that over the years and years and years in which this program has been in effect, to date it has never cost the taxpayer of the state of California one red cent. The program operates on a self-financing basis. It will continue to do so.

"And here is a little item that might be interesting to those who are in the business of financing homes and who feel that the gouge must be put on in order to be on the profits side. The California Farm and Home Purchase Act has consistently operated on a three percent interest rate and has consistently been in the black on that basis. And if the state can do it, certainly others can, too.

"Thank you for your very kind attention. May I wish you every success. May this convention be as great as, if not greater than, all those which have preceded it.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

### HARLAN HAGEN

**Assemblyman from 36th District  
Candidate for Congress from 14th District**

President Pitts presented Harlan Hagen, Assemblyman from the 36th District and candidate for Congress from the 14th District, who spoke briefly to the delegates as follows:

"As President Pitts indicated when he introduced me, I am running for Congress against a man who not only opposes labor but who hates organized labor. For that reason I should like to make a few remarks about organization.

"I happened to be listening on the radio the other night and heard a story which is somewhat apropos—and in repeating this story I intend no insult to the Irish.

"During the war an Irishman was talking to another man about the neutrals in the conflict. He said: 'There are two



neutrals in this conflict—the cowardly Swedes and the peace-loving Irish.’ It all depends upon who is talking about organization.

“I am a lawyer by profession and I can assure you that we lawyers have our organization. We do not bargain with anybody else; we bargain with each other. We sit down and decide what we are going to charge the customers. The medical profession likewise has an organization. I do not know anybody of any substance in this day and age who is not organized. So why should it be a crime for labor to be organized? I certainly do not subscribe to that point of view. As a Democrat I believe that our prosperity depends upon the welfare of the working man.

“I come from a farm area and I think that the bulk of the farmers realize that the principal consumers of their products are the average working men who work daily for a wage, and that they also realize that if the working man is not satisfied, is not making a fair living, they are not going to have a market for their goods. And I think that that is a fair attitude. That is my attitude.

“I want to thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you and making these brief remarks. Thank you.” (Loud applause.)

#### **Women's Auxiliaries**

Secretary Haggerty made the following announcement concerning women's auxiliaries:

“We had intended (by ‘we’ I mean the Federation officials), pursuant to a mandate of this convention in 1951, to call a convention of women's auxiliaries throughout the state of California; in fact, the call was all ready to print. I had invited the president of the national auxiliaries to come and preside, to conduct the election and to establish a State Federation of Women's Auxiliaries.

“Unfortunately, one month prior to the date we were going to send out our notices and credentials, I was notified by the convention committee here in Santa Barbara, both the union committee and the convention bureau, that they could not accommodate additional delegates. There would be an estimated 250 additional women if we were to call that meeting.

“It was therefore impossible under the circumstances, because of the shortage of housing, the time of the year, and so forth, to have the convention of the auxiliaries at this particular time.

“We are hopeful that we can have it in

a larger city at some early date, probably next convention year, and we are hoping that we will have a larger city to accommodate all of the delegates as well as the auxiliaries.”

#### **Communication**

Secretary Haggerty read the following letter from John E. Rooney, General President of the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada: “Extending greetings and best wishes to this convention and success in their deliberations.”

#### **Report of Committee on Legislation**

Chairman William J. Bassett of the Committee on Legislation reported for the committee, as follows:

**Resolution No. 10**—“Resolutions Calling for Legislation to Receive Prior Approval of Federation Legislative Committee.”

The committee report:

“This resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation from the Committee on Resolutions.

“Your committee in considering the subject matter of this resolution was most sympathetic to the problems faced by our legislative representative in Sacramento in dealing with legislation resulting from Federation conventions. Your committee was aware of the lack of cooperation received from many sponsors with respect to proposed legislation and also gave recognition to the fact that in past conventions of the Federation certain proposed legislation was mandated which, with perhaps our more complete and considered perusal, would not have occurred.

“Your committee, however, is further of the opinion that if the committees of the convention and if the convention itself devote their attention to each resolution calling for proposed legislation and seriously consider the nature of its contents, the committee and the convention will have the forthrightness to reject resolutions which properly, by their adoption, would mandate the Federation officials to engage in fruitless efforts.

“In view of the above, therefore, your committee recommends non-concurrence.”

Secretary Haggerty spoke as follows on the committee recommendation:

“Mr. Chairman and delegates: I do not rise for the purpose of opposing the committee recommendation. The resolution and the recommendation of the committee furnish a very fine springboard for me to talk

to you for a few moments on the entire subject matter of legislation and the processes we go through in these conventions and the subsequent lack of cooperation and follow-through by the delegates who put in resolutions.

"I realize that the resolution proposes a drastic change from the old policy which this convention has observed for many years. The sponsors of the resolution evidently had something in mind. They must have seen what took place in Sacramento, the great number of bills introduced by your representative, mandated by these conventions, and noticed the lack of cooperation and follow-up of those resolutions.

"I should like to point out to you that this Federation introduces more bills in Sacramento than any other five federations throughout the entire country. It presents more bills than any other group of organizations in the entire state of California. Many of the bills introduced, however are not in themselves too well thought out by this convention. Too often in the past it has been the easy way to take for the committees and the delegates. Perhaps the delegates are responsible for not paying attention to the reports of the committees when they are made to them after the committees have analyzed and brought reports back to this convention. But the fact remains that many, many resolutions have come out of our conventions providing for legislative proposals which are in themselves impossible of achievement, and your Secretary, pursuant to the mandate of his employers, did introduce those bills pursuant to those resolutions.

"The result has been that we have cluttered up the major policy program, the bread and butter issues, the social security issues, of our entire membership in a lot of matters unimportant to the body as a whole. We have put them in and nothing has happened. The committees have properly rejected them in the first instance. We have come back again next year.

"I am not talking now about basic concepts, fundamentals and basic policies. I am talking now about the delegate who brings a resolution here as an idea, and then when it has passed the convention, forgets all about it. Let me give you an example of what I am talking about.

"When we leave this convention hall you will have adopted a number of resolutions mandating your Secretary to introduce legislation in Sacramento, possibly to introduce legislation in the Congress. So when the time comes, sometime around December, we take the entire program of the Federation, we sit down in the office

and we say, 'These are the mandates of the convention. We must draw up bills **and present them** to the legislature for their consideration pursuant to convention action.'

"We do just exactly that. We draft the bills. We then write to every sponsor of the particular resolution, attaching a copy of the drafted bill.

"You know, if you read your volume of Policy Statements and Resolutions, that many resolutions have a number of sponsors. Some have as many as ten, fifteen or twenty. We make it a point to write to every sponsor on that resolution and we say to him this, in essence:

"'Enclosed you will find a copy of a bill prepared pursuant to the resolution of which you were a sponsor or a co-author, No. (so-and-so). Please advise if this particular bill meets the intent and purpose you had in mind when the resolution was passed by the convention. We would also appreciate any assistance you can render to us in Sacramento in obtaining successful passage of this piece of legislation. If you have any information which might be helpful to your Secretary in furthering the intent and purpose you had, please let us know at the earliest possible date.'

"We draw, let us say, 150 bills. That means in some cases we have to write many more than 150 letters to our various delegates to the preceding convention. Let us take the figure 150 just for an example.

"Do you know—out of 150 letters we write, enclosing a copy of the drafted bill—how many replies we get from the delegates to whom we write? You haven't the slightest idea. Last year we got *three* replies, *three* acknowledgments! Imagine, now! The rest did not deign to acknowledge our letter, let alone to tell us if the bill was as they wanted to have it in the first instance; let alone to say whether or not they could give us a hand in Sacramento, if they had a friend whom we might utilize in furthering their intent and purpose!

"That has been going on since I have been your Secretary, and, I assume, prior to that time. I do not know. I only speak for the time that I have been in office.

"I mention these facts to you just to bring out the sometimes complete carelessness and thoughtlessness of delegates when they leave this convention. I have been extremely proud of this convention ever since I have had the honor of representing you as president and as secretary. It is

impossible to describe to you the feeling that a person gets when he represents men and women of this type and knows that behind this group is a great mass of intelligent, alert American working people. But it is discouraging when we have this happen in our conventions. It is not enough for you to say: 'Well, I put the resolution in. My job is done. We pay that guy a good salary.' I have no objection to the salary at all. I want to accomplish something. The salary is all right. I have lived on much less for many years. I could again if I had to. That does not do the job, saying that you pay Haggerty a good salary, or that you have a good staff in Sacramento in Scully and Finks. That does not do the job.

"If you have the honest desire to do something for your people, and you bring to a convention a resolution for that purpose, then by the same token, under any moral law, you have the obligation to follow it through and do your best to assist your agent, who will do his best to carry out the intent and purpose of your resolution.

"I want you to have these facts. And may I say that I am assuming that this resolution came because some assemblyman and other members of the legislature pointed out to your membership in parts of this state the tremendous burden borne by your staff in Sacramento, the impossibility of doing all that you want done because you give too much to be done. I think that is the important thing to keep in mind.

"I noted that the last 'Resolved' of the resolution, as read by the committee chairman, provides a new method. I am not pressing for that. That is not the point. You will be the judge of that. It is in front of you. You should read its intent and purpose. But the thing I am stressing is the extreme necessity of realizing that we present your bills, and that you want them passed because they are the bread and butter, the safety bills, of your organization, and that, at the same time, we are facing 45 to 50 bills aimed at the very life-blood of your organization. It is not just an affirmative program we present. We also have a defensive program, with which we must defend ourselves against the well-organized attacks of the anti-labor groups in Sacramento. Let me give you just an example:

"At the last session 5500 bills were introduced in Sacramento. Can you imagine any assemblyman or senator reading 5500 bills? It just is not done. They depend upon the so-called lobbies to advise them

on the specialties of the respective measures. Out of 5500 bills which we had to read in the Federation office, we analyzed and put in the files, 2,750 bills. That number of bills was put in the files, as you see in our printed report, as 'good,' 'bad' and 'watch.' Then we had to follow these 2,750 bills through 26 committees in Sacramento. You see, therefore, that this idea should not be tossed lightly aside as something which, for the moment, is somebody's idea to deprive a delegate of his God-given and his trade union liberties.

"I want you to have this story and realize what is behind some of these things when you discuss them." (Loud applause.)

After some debate, the committee's recommendation to non-concur in **Resolution No. 10** was adopted.

**Resolution No. 70**—"Remove Restriction on Terms Served by Members of Cosmetology Board."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 71**—"High School Diploma Requirement for Barber Training."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the establishment of an educational requirement of receipt of the diploma from the 12th grade as a condition to be eligible to apply for the license of a barber in the state of California.

"The subject matter of this resolution was presented previously to other conventions of the Federation and upon recommendation of your legislative committee was non-concurred in, based upon the fundamental principle that this Federation has been historically against an educational requirement as a condition precedent to eligibility for employment.

"In spite of such non-concurrence in previous conventions, the sponsors have seen fit to introduce this resolution again, but your committee is still of the opinion that the previous action of this Federation in convention assembled was proper, and accordingly recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 72**—"Sunday Closing for Barber Shops."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 55**—"Permanent Child

Care Centers"; **Resolution No. 186**—"Permanent Child Care Centers."

The committee report:

"The establishment of permanent child care centers is the subject matter in both of these resolutions. Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 55** and recommends that **Resolution No. 186** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 94**—"Limit Extra-Curricular Activities of Teachers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 95**—"Broaden California Tenure Law."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution consists in reality of three separate subjects: (1) A universal tenure law throughout the state; (2) a misdemeanor penalty for discriminatory refusal to hire based upon age, creed, religion, sex, marital status, etc.; and (3) a provision that probationary employees be subject to dismissal only after notice and hearing for specified causes.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, but it desires to point out that, in the opinion of this committee, resolutions should be drafted so as to embrace within them, only one subject matter."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 98**—"Increase Minimum Annual Salary of Teachers to \$4,000."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 14**—"Credit for Prior Service When Entering State Retirement Plan."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 16**—"Widows' Pensions in State Retirement Law."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution has been introduced at various previous conventions of the California State Federation of Labor and the Secretary has here-

tofore caused a bill to be introduced in accordance with the provisions of this resolution. At the time of presentation of such legislation, it was pointed out that such rights could be provided only if greater premium payments were paid by the individuals covered. Many of such individuals, however, were opposed to any such increased payment. Such legislation was, therefore, not capable of passing.

"Accordingly, your committee is of the opinion at the present time, that this resolution should not be concurred in.

"Your committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 146**—"State Employees to Retire at Fifty."

The committee report:

"While your committee believes in the principle of retirement at a sufficiently early age so that the individual may enjoy the fruits of retirement, your committee believes that the retirement age of fifty is so low as to defeat the whole purpose of the retirement system and result in an excessively low benefit payment being made.

"Your committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 147**—"State Hospital Employees' Retirement After 25 years."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 11**—"Repeal Section 271.2 of State Vehicle Code."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 79**—"Limit Employment Agency Fees to 10 Percent."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 158**—"Limit Employment Agency Fees and Provide Penalties for Placing Illegal Labor."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution deals with two subject matters: (1) Limiting of fees chargeable by private employ-

ment agencies, and (2) the providing of a penalty on labor contractors for employment of anyone illegally in the United States.

"Your committee has heretofore noted to the convention a desire of the committee that resolutions be confined to one subject matter.

"Your committee however recommends, with respect to the first item of this resolution, namely the limitation of employment agency fees, that this subject matter is already covered in **Resolution No. 79** with respect to which your committee has already recommended concurrence.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that **Resolution No. 158** be amended by striking the first Whereas entirely and by striking the Resolved and inserting the following:

"Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative representative to do all in his power to make it a misdemeanor and a loss of license for any labor contractor to contract or to place anyone illegally in the United State in employment of any kind within the state of California."

"Your committee recommends this last amendment in the belief that the provision for a misdemeanor rather than a felony, will insure greater possibility of such legislation being passed.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 83**—"Admission Day to Be Legal Holiday."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the establishment and observance of Admission Day as a legal holiday in the state of California. Your committee believes that it should be pointed out that Admission Day is already a legal holiday in the state of California, and that if it is desired to have it more completely and universally observed, it is a subject matter for negotiation by the respective local unions and does not require additional legislative enactment.

"Your committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 93**—"Increase Jury Fees."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the requirement that jury fees be increased to \$12.00 a day is a desirable objective, but unless it is further provided that such jury fees are payable by the governmental agencies in whose jurisdiction the trial is being held, it may result in the effective denial of a right to jury trial by the normal working person because of the fact that jury fees presently must be paid by parties to the action. Such being the case, if the fee is increased to \$12.000 a day, it will make it practically impossible for such working people to afford a trial. For such reason, your committee was of the opinion that the fee should be payable by the governmental agency.

"Accordingly, as so amended, we recommend concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 97**—"Prohibit Secret Meetings by Public Governing or Legislative Bodies."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with a prohibition against the holding of secret meetings by various governmental bodies.

"Your committee is of course opposed to any Star Chamber practices, but your committee further believes that the proposal submitted in this resolution is not capable of effective administration because it might result in detriment rather than the desired benefits.

"Your committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 164**—"State Recreation Program."

The committee report:

"Your committee, at the request of the sponsors of the resolution, desire to correct a typographical error contained in sub-paragraph 1 of the Resolved, line 2, changing the word 'committees' to 'communities'.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 212**—"Amend Certain Sections of Alcoholic Beverages Controls Act to Include Labor Temple Associations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### Communications

Secretary Haggerty read the following teelgrams:

"Virus pneumonia has me down for the count. Had looked forward to attending convention and thanking the officers and delegates personally for the practical, unselfish support the California State Federation of Labor has accorded my office during the past year. Please extend my thanks for me and my best wishes for an outstanding fiftieth convention.

"Glen E. Brockway, Regional Director,  
Defense Manpower Administration,  
U. S. Department of Labor,  
San Francisco."

"Urgent business requiring attention prevents attendance. Represent our inter-

ests and express my regrets and best wishes for a successful convention.

"E. A. Brown, North Coast Counties  
District Council of Carpenters."

"Central Labor Council of Humboldt County has gone on record opposing a proposed increase in state sales tax. Urge similar action by state convention.

"Jame Cottrell, President,  
"Carl Guiott, Secretary pro tem,  
Central Labor Council of  
Humboldt County."

"This council has cleared and approved retirement resolution of Local 519 AFSC &M, Ukiah. We urge your support.

"R. L. Ramage,  
Executive Secretary, CSEU, AFL."

### Adjournment

The convention thereupon adjourned at 12.10 p.m. to reconvene at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, August 27, 1952.

## THIRD DAY

Wednesday, August 27, 1952

## MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 10:00 a.m.

**Invocation**

President Pitts presented Rabbi Max H. Kert of the Congregation B'Nai B'Rith to give the following invocation:

"God said unto Adam: 'Be fruitful, multiply, fill the earth and conquer it.' And He placed Adam in the Garden to work it and to guard it, not to loaf in it.

"The greatest achievements of man, the progress of civilization, have been achieved by working out our noblest thoughts and ideas. Work, far from degrading or belittling, is humanity's badge of honor. Work is sacred and ennobling. Nothing worthwhile has been accomplished without work. But to be sacred, work must be voluntary. It is not a commodity for sale. It is a service to be rewarded. Work that is forced, slave labor, is abominable and a blight on humanity.

"In this conclave of labor, freely gathered, we turn to Thee, O God, Creator of the world, to give us strength of body and understanding of mind that we may labor for justice and for freedom, for progress and for mankind. We pray the fruits of our labor be peace and the rewards thereof joy and happiness in our achievements, and with our children, to build a better world.

"May it be Thy will. Amen."

**Report of Committee on Labels and Boycotts**

Chairman Harry Finks of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported for the committee, as follows:

**Resolution No. 134**—"Phillips Printing Company Dispute with Typographical Union."

The committee report:

"The committee has recommended that, because of lack of information involving other labor organizations, this resolution should be referred to the incoming Executive Council with full power to act."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 225**—"Unfair Television and Radio Stations."

The committee report:

"The committee has recommended that, because of lack of information involving other labor organizations, this resolution should be referred to the incoming Executive Council with full power to act."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 30**—"DeVoe Reynolds Company."

The committee report:

"Again the committee recommends that, because of lack of information involving other labor organizations, this resolution should be referred to the incoming Executive Council with full power to act."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Union-Made Garments**

The committee report:

"A letter was referred to this committee from Ladies Auxiliary No. 412 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in regard to union-made garments. In talking with Brother Horowitz of the Ladies Garment Workers, your committee learned that they are now working on a formula."

In conclusion, Chairman Finks stated:

"Now the final report of the committee: We should be cognizant of Union Label Week, September 1-7, 1952, which has been designated by proclamation by Governor Earl Warren of the state of California. If, during this week, and through the year, all AFL members will demand the Union Label, we will be able to show tremendous economic strength. We also urge that in areas where they do not have a label council, steps should be taken immediately to form such councils.

"We urge the formation of women's label auxiliaries to further the purpose of demanding the Union Label, the House Card, and the Shop Card.

"One of the symbols of labor's accomplishments is the Union Label. It is labor's means of identifying itself, and it has become widely recognized as an indication of a better product or service. It is testimony that the product was produced or the service rendered under conditions which contribute to the continued advancement of our nation.

"Further, in drawing up new contracts, consideration should be given for including a clause stating that our people will have only union-labeled and union-made goods, by union service men and women.

"Finally, we should demand the Union Label, House Card and Shop Card at all times.

"Harry Finks, Chairman,

"Samuel Robbins,

"Kathryn Arnold,

"Elmer Doran,

"Ed Dowell,

"Herbert J. Sharp,

"Committee on Labels and Boycotts."

On motion by Chairman Finks the convention adopted the report of the committee as a whole, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

### **RALPH WRIGHT**

#### **Assistant Secretary of Labor**

Chairman Pitts introduced Ralph Wright, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty, distinguished guests, officers and delegates to this largest of all state federation of labor conventions: I want to thank you, Tom and Neil, for the very kind invitation which gives me the honor and the delightful pleasure of being here. It is to me a wonderful pleasure to visit again your outstanding and magnificent organization of militant trade unionists: the California State Federation of Labor, affiliated with the great American Federation of Labor.

"I bring you the warm greetings and best wishes of Secretary of Labor Tobin. He regretted exceedingly that long-standing commitments in the east prevented his attendance again this year. He, like myself, is always exhilarated and inspired by the opportunity of attending the great conventions of your fine organization.

"Down through the years you have fought for labor. You have fought vigorously and you have fought well.

"You have fought for labor on two fronts. You have fought with your heads, and you have fought with your hearts.

"The increased wage scales and reduced working hours, the better working conditions and better living conditions for your families—these you have won with your heads.

"But the many laws that you have helped place on the statute books to give the common people more dignity and se-

curity for the future against a fate that none can control—these you have won with your hearts.

### **The Fight for Dignity and Security**

"All of us know how important it is to get rid of the terrors of the unknown and the unexpected. Ever since the immortal Franklin Delano Roosevelt launched his great battle for freedom from want and freedom from fear, the New Deal and the Fair Deal and the labor movement together have been fighting to give greater dignity and security to the common people of our country. It has been a battle of the heart.

"We have won some important advances in that battle, but it is far from over.

"Frequently I turn on the television and listen to a pontifical orator thundering, and I wonder whether that man has really been living with us or whether he has just come from the planet Mars.

"According to him, national economy is falling apart on top of us. Conditions are terrible, the situation is desperate. We're all going broke. Life is not worth living any more.

"I rub my eyes and wonder—and start looking for veterans selling apples on street corners. But I don't see any.

"For the story of these last twenty years of phenomenal growth in production, of fantastic expansion in farming and in industry—and greatest of all—twenty years of a steady and unique rise in the standard of living of the common man, is an epic story in the history of mankind.

"Statistics are a dull subject, but I trust you will bear with me if I cite a few of them. You should know them. For these statistics are due in important part to the efforts of you men and women and your unions, together with your brothers and sisters of organized labor all over the country.

### **Wages and Employment**

"Twenty years ago, in 1932, the average earnings of the laboring head of a family were \$1,100 a year—if he had a job. Today, that same man has an average income of \$3,250 a year—and sixty-two million of them have jobs.

"In 1932, approximately 12 million persons tramped the streets of our cities and the byways of our villages hungry, tattered, looking for work—any kind of work. Between 20 percent to 25 percent of our able working population were out of jobs.



"Today, as I said, approximately 62 million Americans are gainfully employed.

"I might warm these figures up with others on how many automobiles are clogging the traffic of city streets and country roads; how many radios are being used in the United States; on the incredible number of television sets that are being sold weekly; on refrigerators, electric stoves, washing machines that are going into the homes of our people.

"Talking about automobiles, in 1932 our people were looking for bread; in 1952 they are looking for a parking place!

### **Taxes, Savings, Profits**

"I would like to cite another statistic for those who are yelling that taxes are eating up everything and leaving us barer than on the day we were born.

"As an old and beloved governor of my home state, Al Smith, used to say: 'Let us look at the record.'

"In 1932, the people of the United States dipped into their savings to be able to survive. They withdrew from their banks—those that were not closed, I mean—and from their stockings a total of one billion, four hundred thousand dollars. The savings of the country were reduced by that ghastly figure.

"Now look at the picture. Savings were increased during last year by more than seventeen billion dollars—after taxes.

"The corporations scream that taxes that have been imposed upon the rich are greater than those that weigh upon the poor. And the poor corporations are shedding crocodile tears that they are being forced out of business, stripped to their skin. How does the record look for them?

"Twenty years ago, in 1932, the corporations of the United States lost three billion, four hundred thousand dollars. But in 1951, these corporations earned a net profit of over eighteen billion dollars—after taxes.

### **Battle For Social Gains Continues**

"But to return to the matter of social gains for the common people.

"As I said before, the battle for social gains is far from over. We have accomplished miracles in twenty years, but there is still plenty more work for us.

"The policies that advance the progress of society go deeper than the attainment of prosperity for our entire population. The program laid out by Franklin Roosevelt after the great depression, and fol-

lowed by Harry Truman, is more basic; it is a program for security, of freedom from fear, for our people.

"A democracy such as ours is based on several axiomatic tenets if it is to flourish and survive. We must be free. We must be prosperous. And we must have security.

"Without security we cannot smile, we cannot be happy. We must have freedom from fear.

"In the past twenty years the federal government has tried to carry out a program to give our people more security.

"For example: The Federal Deposit Insurance Act guarantees you that your minimum savings will not be wiped out if your bank fails. That gives you security.

"Another important program is Social Security. What a struggle it was to get that program launched! Some people are still bitterly fighting it even now. Remember that the 80th Congress removed coverage from three-quarters of a million people.

"Unemployment insurance gives workers the security of knowledge that if one loses his job temporarily all income does not immediately stop. It also gives his merchants assurance that all purchasing does not immediately cease.

"The Wagner Act gave workers the right to the security of trade unions of their own choosing. The vicious anti-union Taft-Hartley law of the 80th Congress, passed over President Truman's fighting veto, is a cynical perversion of the principles of the Wagner Act. We must repeal Taft-Hartley and return to a law that will be just and fair to labor and management alike.

"The Wage and Hour Act, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, and the Davis-Bacon and related acts give our wage earners the security of minimum labor standards. They give to decent management security against certain unfair competition on wage rates.

"These and a long list of other programs and policies have benefited all the American people and have made our economy strong.

### **Labor and the National Economy**

"Our economy can remain strong and expanding only if American workers earn enough money to buy the goods they produce. The worker is the nation's best customer. It is he who buys the television sets and radios and automobiles and wash-

ing machines that American industry is busy producing. It is his buying that keeps the wheels of American industry going. Unless his wages are high enough to allow him to buy, the wheels of American industry would have to slow down. That is what happened in 1929.

"In the five-year period from 1925 to 1929, when national income and corporate profits and virtually everything else in the economy were rising, the average wage of American factory workers went up only 66 cents. And I don't mean 66 cents an hour—I mean 66 cents a week.

"The wages of workers failed to keep pace with our expanding economy. Their power to buy fell behind their power to produce, and the crash came. It was only when the purchasing power of workers was restored as a result of the vigorous policies of the New Deal and the growing strength of the labor unions that we began to emerge from the depression and start down the road towards the greatest prosperity in our history.

"We are on that road now. Make no mistake about that. Some people would like to take us on a detour. They want to take us along the road that almost wrecked us in 1929. But they are not going to do it. The American people are not going to let them do it.

"Yes, we have come far in the past twenty years. But we still have a long way to go.

#### **What We Must Do**

"To achieve still higher goals we must build a stronger floor of security under our economy.

"We must assure for each citizen that equality granted by the Declaration of Independence.

"We must have improved minimum wage laws.

"We must expand and improve our social security program.

"We must improve our unemployment insurance laws.

"We must set up some form of insurance to take care of our people in illness so that their economic security is not wiped out by the soaring costs of sickness. Insurance is as American as apple pie. It is democracy in action.

"And we must have a labor-management relations law that is fair and is not loaded against the workers.

"Yes, by continuing, improving and making necessary additions to our programs for the economic security of our

people, by firmly adhering to policies in advancement of the welfare of the common man and expansion of our entire economy, we shall remain physically and economically strong for the fight for freedom in the world.

"By continuing to build our defenses and helping to build those of our friends and allies among the free peoples, we shall increase our physical strength to promote peace or to defeat the communists if they insist on starting a third world war.

"By resolutely continuing our present sound policies and programs in furtherance of all these objectives, we shall bring nearer the day when peace, freedom and justice shall prevail for all mankind.

#### **California Federation Leads**

"I compliment the California State Federation of Labor for its steadfast and courageous fight toward that end.

"Now I want to say again that it has been a high honor and a great and delightful pleasure for me to be here. I wish that it were possible for me to stay with you throughout your convention. That pleasure, however, is denied me because I have a tight schedule and I must leave Santa Barbara this afternoon. But before I sit down, just one final word:

"I know that under the great leadership of this organization, the California State Federation of Labor in the future as in the past will continue to serve not only the members of the trade union movement in California, but the interests of each and every citizen of your great state. You have done wonders over the years. You are now the largest of the great state federations of labor around the country and the country looks to you for leadership. I know that you will continue to give it. I know that over the years you will even do greater service to your people and to your country and to the great American Federation of Labor in which I have the high honor to hold membership.

"Good luck, God bless you, more power to you, carry on!"

(Loud and sustained standing applause.)

#### **Contributions to Political Campaigns**

Delegate Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, San Francisco, made a strong appeal to the delegates for voluntary contributions to help finance the political campaigns of the California Congressional candidates endorsed by labor.

**JOHN W. DOOLITTLE**  
**United Community Defense Services**

President Pitts next introduced Brother John W. Doolittle, business agent of Office Employees Union No. 30, Los Angeles, who spoke as follows:

"Brother President, Secretary, distinguished guests and delegates:

"I am pinch-hitting here today for my fellow member in the Office Employees International Union, the American Federation of Labor field representative with United Community Defense Services, Stanley C. Elsis.

**What UCDS Is**

"The United Community Defense Services has been called the civilian USO. UCDS was formed to help communities staggering under the impact of newly established defense installations created by either the military or by industry. UCDS workers have the required know-how to help people organize their own resources and set up agencies needed to provide health, welfare and recreation programs. Sometimes UCDS sets up a local service and operates it for a short time, but always with the full cooperation of the community and with a mutual understanding as to when the community takes over its full responsibility.

"The American Federation of Labor, realizing that its membership would face many problems in the vast movement of workers caused by our defense effort, joined with thirteen other great national health, welfare and recreational organizations such as Child Welfare League of America, National Catholic Community Service, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National Urban League, National Travelers Aid Association and the Young Women's Christian Association to found the United Community Defense Services. Bill Collins, Regional Director of AF of L, is a vice president of UCDS, and your own Neil Haggerty, along with Mathew Woll, vice president of the AF of L, and Bill Lee, president of the Chicago Central Labor Union, are on the Board of Directors.

**What UCDS Does**

"The national agencies comprising UCDS learned during the last war that help given early to communities which were growing rapidly as a result of the military and industrial defense expansion could do much to reduce the serious effects of unplanned growth. Labor turn-

over, absenteeism, delinquency, and minority conflicts are among the consequences of a failure to provide essential welfare services to new industrial workers, job seekers, and servicemen's families who come crowding into key defense areas.

"Parents need help in planning for the recreation and social needs of their children. People moving from one part of the country to another without too much information concerning the community they are moving into, in order to find work, or to keep in contact with men in the service, sometimes run into serious difficulties because of health, housing problems, or unexpected financial problems.

"Of the 157 critical defense housing areas (as of April 9, 1952) as shown by release of Housing and Home Finance Agency Office of the Administration, Washington, D. C., the state of Texas has the largest number and California is second, with ten critical areas so designated as of May 22, 1952, according to the above source. These areas, though not complete in the sense of including all places suffering from serious impact, were surveyed by the Advisory Committee on Defense Areas of the Defense Production Authority, and are known to be subjected to enough in-migration and congestion to call for special action to house the newcomers.

**California Services**

"UCDS has been helping in California in the following ways:

"In San Diego, at the invitation of the Welfare Council, four consultants, financed by UCDS, undertook a fact-finding study of the human needs and problems of the community and made recommendations to insure wise community planning on a high level along with some new services, or special adaptations of present ones.

"Further assistance has been given San Diego by grants of \$21,500 to the National Catholic Community Services to maintain a residence club for single women in the city and provide a program of educational, social, cultural and recreational activities; \$12,000 to the Travelers Aid for emergency financial assistance in the form of loans and grants, special information and housing service for newcomers and general assistance and counseling; \$11,000 to the Young Women's Christian Association to provide an expanded program designed to aid the thousands of young women coming into San Diego.

"In Oakland and in Los Angeles the

Travelers Aid has received funds from UCDS to expand their program to offer service to the large influx of new people moving into these communities.

"Trained staffs have been working in San Bernardino city and county, and south Alameda county, in an effort to help these communities help themselves. Visits by the AF of L representatives have been made to acquaint local labor leaders with United Community Defense Services to the following communities: Pomona, Riverside, Inyokern, Mojave, Vallejo, Richmond, San Diego, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

#### Activities Elsewhere

"In the east, George Dooley, the other AF of L field representative, has been making similar visits to critical areas. His reports further testify that places like the Savannah River Project of the Atomic Energy Commission, located in South Carolina and Georgia, where a construction force of 45,000 men plus the reactivation of nearby Camp Gordon with approximately 35,000 troops and about 5,000 civilian workers, have presented grave problems to the small communities located in that area.

"Along with the Savannah River project, the other atomic project near Paducah, Kentucky, which will require a construction force of 28,000 and which has already caused a population growth of 75 percent since 1950, low wages, inadequate housing, lack of community facilities and insufficient health, welfare and recreation programs combine to make these projects an unpleasant place to live and work.

"Remember: these are conditions where fellow AF of L members are being asked to come in and perform an essential service, vital and necessary to the defense of our nation.

"The federal government wanted to do something about these conditions but was stymied by the Congress. Many cities able to afford increased facilities will not do it because they say these people are not permanent residents. Many places are too small and are swamped by this influx.

"So with the limited funds at its disposal, UCDS has been: (1) sending in trained field workers to make scientific surveys of community needs; and (2) providing part-time, and if necessary full-time experts in various health, welfare and recreational fields, to help communities start their own programs—voluntary or tax supported; and (3) granting funds to start local operations designed to alleviate bad conditions until the community can assume the responsibility.

"The demands on the time of the AF of L field representatives, of which there are only two, are vast and partially explain why many communities needing UCDS services have not been visited. It is the duty of the field representatives working with the central labor bodies and local unions to provide help and assistance to you in your community. A letter or call to the UCDS office at 14 North Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena 1, California, will provide you with the help or assistance you may require.

"There is no charge for this service, as UCDS is a voluntary agency receiving its funds from the United Defense Fund, which also supports the USO and American Aid for Korea. The United Defense Fund is included in almost all of the community chest drives and federated fund drives in the United States.

#### AFL Participation

"Which leaves me to the closing points—Community Chests and Councils of America is the only fund-raising organization which has accepted the American Federation of Labor as a working partner. Since 1947 the AF of L has had a national staff working in Community Chests and Councils. That staff now consists of four full-time AF of L members and over 30 AF of L local staff men, in many cities across the country, working with their local chests and councils and the central labor union in their city. In California you are fortunate to have such men as Ed Love in San Francisco and Art Ryan in Los Angeles. It is expected that soon additional staff men will be working in Oakland and San Diego. Local union leaders are urged to use the officially recommended four-point program developed by the AF of L men in this field. Get into your local Community Chest and United Fund activities and support those agencies which help prevent many of the problems I have been talking about today.

"Mr. Elsis would have liked to participate personally in our great convention but was sent on a field trip to Alaska. He desires me to convey his greetings to all the delegates and best wishes for a most successful convention.

"Thank you again for the great privilege of addressing this great convention." (Applause.)

#### Los Angeles Times and Daily Mirror

Delegate Walter Stansberry, Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council, spoke from the floor as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I should

like to call to the attention of the delegates here that the Los Angeles Times and the Daily Mirror have been on the 'unfair' list of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council for years. We have noticed many delegates carrying the Los Angeles Times into the hall. We wonder if the delegates here realize that the Los Angeles Times is one of the big leaders in this stinking mess we have in the housing situation in Los Angeles. They are back of nearly all of the anti-labor legislation that is going on at the present time.

"We should like to let you know that the Printing Trades are shaping up a big fight against the Los Angeles Times, and we are going to need your help. Every member of the printing trades has agreed to assess himself one day's pay to start this battle. And we would like to see it start here at this convention by the delegates not purchasing either one of the papers: the Los Angeles Times or the Daily Mirror."

#### **ROY E. SIMPSON**

**Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
Director of Education, State of California**

President Pitts presented Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Director of Education for the state of California, who addressed the convention on the subject of conservation education, as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen of this great convention: I was pleased a number of weeks ago to receive an invitation by letter from Neil Haggerty, your Executive Secretary. I was pleased for several reasons. First of all, Neil Haggerty and I have worked together for a number of years or did work together for a number of years on the State Board of Education, where he served you and many others of California so successfully and did such a good piece of work that Governor Warren appointed him to the Regents of the University of California where he now serves. When he resigned, Max Osslo was appointed to the State Board of Education, and in Max we also have a man who represents not only your particular interests, the interests of the crafts, but is also interested in all of those good activities that relate to our citizenship throughout the state of California and the nation.

"I am very happy to tell you that from my point of view these men are serving education well in California. They are not thinking just of their own particular problems and interests; they are also thinking of the important issues that face us as citi-

zens of this state. So my congratulations to you and to them for their good work.

"I suspect that because of my early youth I have a sympathetic understanding and appreciation for the American Federation of Labor because my father was a member of that craft which is perhaps one of the oldest in existence, and as a boy I worked with him in a small way as I was growing up and learned many of the things for which you stand. Of course, many of those have been improved as time has moved on.

"My assignment today is to talk to you about conservation of natural resources.

#### **Labor and Education**

"Labor has always taken a leading part in promoting education. It was largely through the effort of organized labor that the children of our country were placed in the position gained today. It has been a long and hard struggle to secure the freedom of opportunity that today places our children in the position where it is quite generally admitted there should be equalization of educational opportunity for every child. When we talk about equalization we mean, whether the child is located in the city or the country, whether he comes from the rich or the poor, he is still entitled to the best education that we can provide. And as has been pointed out by one of your previous speakers this morning, Mr. Ralph Wright, there still remains much work for us to do if we are to give every child in California the kind of an education he should have, and the kind, I believe, he is entitled to have.

#### **Labor and Conservation**

"Your Resolutions No. 65 and No. 84 at your 49th convention gave force to the need for conservation of all natural resources, especially forest, soil and water conservation. Along with this desire, came the wish for a development of understanding among the crafts and that this knowledge should be freely discussed in your meetings. Representatives of the California State Federation of Labor have participated in the annual regional conferences held under the auspices of the State Department of Education and the Department of Natural Resources.

"These conferences have been productive of much good because they brought together for two-day sessions leading citizens from many federal, state and local organizations in an effort to develop community action. They helped to bring home to the citizenry of California at the local

community level the realization of how dependent each of us is upon the life-sustaining natural resources. These meetings helped to show that we are morally bound to use these natural resources wisely, if we are to continue the supply to those people who follow after us.

"To me, not the least of these natural resources is our children. It is in our children that we build the hope for future generations. Our schools, therefore, have embarked upon an intensive program to impress upon the youth the great values secured through the wise use of our natural resources.

### **Conservation Education**

"In March, 1950, the State Department of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources, published a small 'Guidebook for Conservation Education,' which is being used extensively in our schools. In fact, some of the other states have made use of it also. A reading and study of this guidebook will show how extensively we have developed this guide in order that our children may be better prepared to practice sound usage of their resources.

"It is not my intention to develop the entire field of conservation in the short time I have with you today. I do want to highlight just a few of the issues that we face and ask your assistance in carrying through with the solutions of those issues.

"I was a member of the American Association of School Administrators in preparing the 29th Yearbook of that Association on Conservation Education in American Schools. It was there that I gained a view of the national picture on conservation. We on that commission agreed that the conservation of natural resources is truly the price of our survival as a people and as a nation.

### **Conserve or Decline**

"Unless we use more prudently the natural resources on which our civilization depends, we shall soon find ourselves on the road to lower standards of living and to eventual national decline. Soil, water, plants, animals and many minerals are the basic natural resources which are essential to the vigor and security of our nation. All of these can be exhausted dangerously and impoverish our country as they have been exhausted in other countries of the world. Shall we be among those countries?

"We need a point of view, one which will give us a long range look at the issue.

This means that we must recognize the nature and the extent of both obligations and opportunities to conserve resources through both individual and collective action. We must regard the major resources in the light of world conditions and developments. At the same time, local and community resources and individual resources must be recognized and dealt with adequately.

"If our resources are to be conserved and made to serve the best interests of all of the people, it is essential that fundamental studies be carried out by experts who are accountable to the people as a whole, rather than to private interests or pressure groups. We need to continue to develop our national parks and national forests and protect them for all of the people.

"Attacks are made on the conservation movement and they must be vigorously opposed by an alerted and informed people. Genuine conservation does not mean the hoarding of resources nor the withdrawal from use of any natural resources, but wise use in place of wastefulness to the end that limited and therefore exhaustible resources can be made to last as long as possible and that renewable resources will not be used faster than they can be regenerated by natural processes.

### **Sustained Yield**

"That is just what your resolution No. 65, supported by the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, means. In other words, they 'recommend and endorse additional regulations to the extent necessary to insure the purpose of maintaining a sustained growth of forest timber'. I apply that same reasoning wherever possible to every natural resource.

"Forests today are being treated as a crop and their yield must be maintained on the basis of sustained yield. We are still using our forests fifty percent faster than they are being restored by forest growth. Forests are but one of our resources. We need to conserve all resources because there is an interrelation of natural resources. It has now become clear to us that there is an essential unity of all resources. Soil conservation, for example, cannot be effective if those who plan it are blind to its relationship to conservation of water, wildlife and other resources. Flood control and irrigation reservoirs are disappointing if planning is done without relationship to watershed management—including soil and forest conservation—and without regard to wildlife habitat. Careless operations in mining or extracting

minerals sometimes are destructive to large areas of agricultural land or to one or more species of valuable wildlife.

### Conservation Attitude

"We Americans need to understand this essential unity of natural resources if conservation is to become an attitude or way of life in our democracy. Some steps have been taken by interested people to help focus attention upon the wastefulness of the resources of man in the earlier days of our country. Various conservation agencies and groups have been formed and are active today. The fight for existence still faces us and it will be through our labor organizations, conservation groups, churches, and the many interested people that we shall preserve the rich heritage of our natural resources.

"The schools and colleges are giving more force to the development of attitudes that will assist our people to give more attention to the problems we must solve. Teachers are being trained in the field of conservation. Instructional materials are better and more authentic; facilities have improved.

"I invite and urge any of you who sincerely believe in this program to attend the fourth and final series of conferences on conservation which will be held in Fresno in January of 1953 and in which your organization will be invited to participate.

"Thank you for inviting me to be with you today to give this short over-view of a vital subject." (Loud applause.)

### Letter of Appreciation

Secretary Haggerty read a communication addressed to the chairman of the Santa Barbara Convention Committee, Sister Bea Tumber, as follows:

"Dear Miss Tumber:

"The undersigned delegates from printing trades unions wish to compliment you and all the members of your various committees upon the excellency of the preparations for the handling of the large number of delegates and visitors to the 1952 convention.

"We wish to thank especially the Entertainment and Women's Entertainment Committees for the successfully carried out plans which made the stay of delegates and visitors one which will long be remembered.

"Most of those whose names appear below were your appreciative guests in 1950

when we considered that an outstanding job had been done.

"This year, however, the planning and execution of two years ago has been outdone, and we believe it only proper that we should express to you and those who assisted you a sincere 'Thank You.'

/s/ C. M. Baker, Typographical No. 21  
 Jos. D. Baird, Typographical No. 21  
 M. R. Douglass, Typographical No. 21  
 John M. Clancy, Typographical No. 21  
 John A. Powers, Typographical No. 174  
 Joe Solomon, Typographical No. 174  
 Walter Stansberry, Bookbinders No. 63  
 Frank Gorrebeeck, Bookbinders No. 31-125  
 Paul L. Folden, Bookbinders No. 31-125  
 Milton D. Jordan, Typographical No. 21  
 Leslie Casassa, Web Pressmen No. 4  
 Davis Ratto, Web Pressmen No. 4  
 Tommy Williams, Web Pressmen No. 4  
 John F. Kruse, Mailers No. 18  
 Jack Jasper, Typographical No. 36  
 C. W. Abbott, Typographical No. 21  
 Joe Selenski, Bookbinders No. 35  
 Michael Manhan, Typographical No. 174  
 W. Emerson, Stereotypers No. 58  
 Bert N. Ross, Stereotypers No. 58  
 John P. Yost, San Diego Allied Printing Trades Council  
 Sidney L. Carle, Web Pressmen No. 18  
 L. C. Burke, Web Pressmen No. 18  
 Boyd Rogers, Web Pressmen No. 18  
 C. Heinrich, Typographical No. 36."

(Loud applause.)

### Communications

Secretary Haggerty then read the following communications:

"I am indeed pleased to have this opportunity to send to the officers and delegates of the California State Federation of Labor my best wishes for a most successful convention. The California State Federation has been most cooperative with the AFL Union Label Trades Department and has given its all-out support in all of our campaigns for union labels, shop cards and union buttons. There was never a time when a demand for these official AFL emblems was more urgent than at present. I hope your convention will go on record in continuing our drive among all Ameri-

can consumers to buy union label goods and to use union services. The demand for union label goods and union services is the only security for union jobs and the best guarantee of American labor union standards. Thank you for your wholehearted cooperation in our great cause.

"Fraternally,

"Raymond F. Leheney,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
AFL Union Label Trades Dept."

"Wish you success at the convention. Sorry we could not be there but other matters detained us. Keep up the good work you have been doing in Sacramento. Again hoping you have a successful convention.

"Harry Cleeton, President,  
"Ray Carter, Secretary-Treasurer,  
Plasterers Union No. 2."

**RT. REV. MSGR. MARTIN C. KEATING**  
**Chaplain, California State Federation of Labor**

President Pitts then introduced the Right Reverend Monsignor Martin C. Keating, chaplain of the California State Federation of Labor, who gave the Chaplain's report to the convention, as follows:

"Brother President, Brother Secretary, distinguished guests, my brothers and sisters of the convention:

"Sixty years ago union labor preached its first lesson to me on the part Americanism is expected rightly to play in sustaining and protecting and inspiring union labor. Sixty years ago I saw my father, a union member, rise from his sick bed—to become his death bed in a year—to salute the union members in Danbury, Connecticut, as they paraded by in support of Cleveland's campaign for re-election to the presidency of the United States. The lesson that has never left my memory was the symbol of their hopes, a homemade, crudely fashioned advertisement, consisting of a sign wrapped around two-by-fours. At the base of the arrangement was placed a smudge pot, lighted to illuminate in the darkness the crudely printed slogan, done with carbon from the corner light globe: 'Vote for Cleveland and a Full Dinner Pail.'

"Now, in my sixty-ninth year, I acknowledge the special pride that I share with you that I have lived long enough to see the counsellors of labor sought out, respected, invited to give judgment on national problems, on the eve of national elections.

"Abraham Lincoln would have understood how reasonable is this evolution. On

the eve of his campaign for the presidency of the United States he was unable to accept a speaking engagement in Boston on the anniversary of Jefferson's birth. He took occasion to write a letter, in which he said:

"'Oh, I regret so much that I cannot be with you on such an important occasion. All honor to Jefferson, who had the wisdom, the courage, and the practical sagacity to put a purely metaphysical truth into the cornerstone of a political philosophy, for when Mr. Jefferson declared that all men are created equal, he pronounced a truth that will be true always and in all places and for all people.'

"Mr. Jefferson and those who signed the Declaration of Independence with him arrived at that conclusion because they first paid tribute to the Creator-God as the source of every man's right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"Yes, my friends, there is a great vocation before union labor. It is your destiny to keep alive in your community, in your craft, in your state, and in the nation, the American discovery of a political philosophy, for we are the first nation in the history of mankind to salute the Creator-God as the source of every man's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"Political right, the founding fathers said in substance, is, immediately, from God and, necessarily, inherent in the nature of man, no matter what the color of his skin, the idiom of his speech, the formula of his prayer, his social status, whether sane or insane, ignorant or educated, young or old, strong or weak. Government's only excuse for existence and legislation is the protection of every human being in his God-given right to life and liberty and a chance for happiness.

"And so I voice the creed of labor, when I say: 'I believe in the right of every working man to join with fellow workers in democratic unions to defend the rights and attain the just aims of all workingmen.

"'I believe in the harmonious collaboration of capital and labor to produce the abundance of all things necessary for the good life of all men.

"'I believe in a courageous sharing of responsibility, in an honest recognition of rights and fulfillment of duties.

"'I believe in the need of economic readjustment that will grant to workingmen a sharing in management, a sharing in profits, a sharing in ownership.

"'I believe in economic democracy as an indispensable foundation for cultural and political democracy.



"I believe in justice and charity.

"I believe that only through justice and charity can a right social order be achieved and maintained.

"I believe in the possibility of a just social order because I believe in God, and I believe in man, the image of God." (Loud and sustained standing applause.)

#### **Political Campaign Contributions**

Secretary Haggerty announced that \$1,743.00 had been received in voluntary contributions to the Labor League for Political Education to assist in the campaign of labor-endorsed candidates for Congress.

#### **ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS**

Secretary Haggerty introduced the winners of the Federation's second annual scholarship awards with the following words:

"I have a very pleasant task to perform at this time. This is the second annual award in our scholarship program. Four hundred and twenty-one students from the various high schools in California and Hawaii participated. Of that number, three were successful.

"The examination papers were judged by professional educators who did not know the identity of any one of these candidates for the scholarship. They never saw them before, never heard of them before, and neither did we. Purely on merit, these candidates won the scholarship awards.

"As you know, each boy has received the sum of \$500 and he can choose his own university or college. We have no means of telling him what to do or what not to do. He chooses his own university and we send the money there to the university.

"I should like also to tell you that Motion Picture Costumers Local No. 705 have contributed a pen and pencil set to each of these students.

"It is now my privilege and pleasure to present to you the winners of these three scholarships.

"The first boy is Armen Tashdian, Sacramento High School, Sacramento."

#### **Armen Tashdian**

Armen Tashdian acknowledged the award as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Haggerty.

"You know, it is really pretty hard to get up here and tell you how excited and,

above all, surprised I was when I heard that I had won. I have it over the other two winners in that I have been here since Monday and I am going to stay until Friday.

"I am going to be a history teacher and I know that some of the things that I have seen and heard here will help me when I start teaching.

"I should like to thank the people of Santa Barbara for their hospitality, the officers for inviting me here, and the whole State Federation of Labor for making the scholarship possible.

"Thanks a lot." (Loud applause.)

"Secretary Haggerty continued: "The next successful student to win our scholarship is Alex Woycheshin, from the Christian Brothers High School in Sacramento."

#### **Alex Woycheshin**

Alex Woycheshin accepted the award, as follows:

"I am very grateful for this honor, and would especially like to thank those who are directly connected with these awards and who made them possible.

"I hope this Federation continues to sponsor these scholarships because they really are of great aid and an inducement to education." (Loud applause.)

Secretary Haggerty continued: "The next winner is William Wittenberg, Susan Dorsey High School, Los Angeles."

#### **William Wittenberg**

William Wittenberg expressed his appreciation, as follows:

"First of all, I should like to thank you very much not only for the scholarship, but also for the hospitality that you have shown me today, and also for giving me and a lot of other students the opportunity to learn about labor unions in America.

"I hope that I shall always be able to live up to the standards of the AFL and also to its motto 'Labor conquers all.'

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

Secretary Haggerty completed the introductions with the following words:

"You have seen three wonderful boys here, just as you saw two wonderful boys and a girl at the last convention. You see the type of young people they are and you can understand why they won these scholarships.

"The contest is not easy, and it is among a large number of students which is grow-

ing larger year by year. I want you to remember that there is no limit to the number of boys and girls who can take this scholarship contest; no limit to what school they go; no restrictions. They just have to meet the test, pass the examination and be the top three. And we have this year's top three here today, as we had them last year." (Loud applause.)

#### **Report of Committee on Officers' Reports**

Chairman Edd Russell of the Committee on Officers' Reports reported for the committee as follows:

"The Committee on Officers' Reports has met and after review of the reports submitted by the officers of the California State Federation of Labor makes the following summaries of the accounts of stewardship given by the officers:

#### **Report of President Thomas L. Pitts**

The State Federation joined with the national AFL in fighting for a fair and equitable mobilization program and maintained a close watch on all federal and state legislation.

Particular attention was given to the Mexican "wetback" and contract labor problems which menace the security of United States workers.

Anti-union forces in California are so concentrating legal strength against labor's right to organize, bargain, boycott, strike and picket, that the AFL must double its energies to survive and advance. Throughout the entire state the AFL showed great progress and continued its position as one of the leading sections of American labor.

#### **Report of Vice President Max J. Osslo for District No. 1**

**(San Diego and Imperial Counties)**

The San Diego Butchers Union extended health and welfare coverage to independent packing companies. Wage and condition boosts were won by the butchers, bakers, cab drivers, bakery drivers, painters, roofers and culinary workers among others. Five of seven candidates endorsed by the local LLPE won in the primary election. New union buildings and community activity program marked progress of the year.

#### **Report of Vice President Jack T. Arnold for District No. 2**

**(Long Beach and Orange County)**

Virtually all crafts enjoyed wage increases and organization progress. Picket-

ing of Bellflower Herald Enterprise nears second year. Building and service trades have shared in benefits of population growth. Political action generally successful in the Long Beach area, but Orange county continues as stronghold of resistance to progressive candidates.

#### **Reports of Vice Presidents for District No. 3 (Los Angeles City Proper, Hollywood, North Hollywood, Burbank, San Fernando, Glendale, Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier and San Bernardino and Riverside Counties)**

Report of Vice Presidents C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundschen, Pat Somerset, William C. Carroll and John T. Gardner.

On the legal front, the State Jurisdictional Strike Act continued as a major deterrent to organization activities and served to sponsor company unionism. The motion picture industry enjoyed new progress in organization and wage benefits. The building trades, culinary trades, teamsters, printers and garment industry all engaged in vigorous drives for better conditions. The Metal Trades Council campaign continued cooperation with the AFL, State Federation and Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

#### **Report of Vice President Elmer J. Doran for District No. 3**

Military construction boom and public housing programs brought new employment to building trades workers with employment hitting a near record high. Political action found LLPE-endorsed congressman and assemblyman winning elections.

#### **Report of Vice President O. T. Satre for District No. 4**

Shipbuilding industry was hurt by U. S. Executive Order No. 4 which has directed contracts to so-called labor "surplus" areas to the detriment of Long Beach, Wilmington and San Pedro areas. The construction industry gave full employment to building tradesmen. Political action program was quite successful.

#### **Report of Vice President William A. Dean for District No. 5 (Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties)**

Heavy winter rains injured construction employment. Federal military projects boomed building employment in Ventura, Santa Maria and San Luis Obispo areas. Political program elected state senator and assemblyman from Ventura

county. Culinary Alliance erected new building in Santa Barbara.

**Report of Vice President Paul L. Reeves  
for District No. 6**

**(Bakersfield to Merced)**

National Farm Labor Union and Chemical Workers maintained intense activities in area. By mid-1952 full employment prevailed in almost every trade. Fresno city employees won major wage boosts through AFL economic and political activities. Political program requires more financial aid and action.

**Report of Vice President C. A. Green  
for District No. 7**

**(San Joaquin and adjacent counties)**

All local unions increased membership. Summer employment high in construction. AFL Machinists and Cannery Workers won victories in can factories and packing sheds. Both union label and apprenticeship programs showed gains.

**Report of Vice President Thomas A. Small  
for District No. 8**

**(San Mateo and adjacent counties)**

Millions in construction work spent in Monterey, San Mateo and Santa Cruz regions. New industries increased AFL membership. Political victories won in congressional and assembly battles. Community activities program expanded.

**Report of Vice Presidents  
for District No. 9**

**(San Francisco)**

**Report of Vice President Arthur F.  
Dougherty**

Thousands of culinary workers won pay boosts under wage-reopening provisions of master contract with hotel and restaurant owners. A majority of private membership clubs are now covered by culinary contracts. Unemployment still a serious problem in service trades.

**Report of Vice President George Kelly**

The San Francisco movement undertook two major projects: (1) a new Central Labor Council newspaper; (2) a proposed health center. An interim policy board is now investigating a possible health center after approval of an initial survey. The new paper is now nearing its first full year of existence.

**Report of Vice President Harry Lundeberg**

Vice President Lundeberg declared strike

activities had denied him time to prepare his annual report.

**Report of Vice President  
Victor S. Swanson**

San Francisco construction industry reflected natural activity pace. The San Francisco unit of the LLPE was successful in the November 1951 election in races for mayor and four of five supervisor seats. Primary returns in 1952 found all assembly and congressional candidates either nominated or elected.

**Reports of Vice Presidents for  
District No. 10**

**(Alameda County)**

**Report of Vice President Robert S. Ash**

White collar unions marked up organizational gains. Wage increases universally won. AFL-endorsed candidates won majority of seats in primary election of 1952. AFL strikes given full cooperation and aid by affiliated bodies.

**Report of Vice President Harry C. Grady**

Unemployment jumped from 11,800 to 15,000 in Alameda county from 1951 to 1952. However, home building moved up in middle of present year. Bay Area Carpenters Council won tough nine-week strike.

**Report of Vice President Howard Reed  
for District No. 11**

**(Contra Costa County)**

No unemployment in construction field. Contra Costa Political League preparing for November. Hospital workers and culinary workers won new recognition and wage benefits.

**Report of Vice President Lowell Nelson  
for District No. 12**

**(Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano  
Counties)**

Fifteen thousand Pacific Gas and Electric workers came under new IBEW jurisdiction in election test with CIO. Carpenter and Greyhound bus strikes strongly supported. Membership gains evident in Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and Solano counties.

**Report of Vice President Harry Finks  
for District No. 13**

**(Sacramento and Northern Counties)**

Activity continues in former strongholds of anti-labor elements. Sacramento Central Labor Council emphasized community relations projects. Groundwork

laid in northern counties for expansive political organization.

**Report of Vice President Albin J. Gruhn  
for District No. 14**

**(Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Tehama,  
Mendocino and Lake Counties)**

Humboldt Central Labor Council this year observes 50th anniversary of founding. Building trades activities highlighted by successful carpenter, laborer, engineer and teamster gains. Consistent progress in all areas.

**Report of Vice President Roy Walker  
for District No. 15**

**(Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas,  
Shasta and Sierra Counties)**

Lumber workers negotiated wage boost now before Wage Stabilization Board for approval. Teamsters registered gains among long-line, distributors, and delivery drivers. Effort being made to revive Tri-County Central Labor Council covering Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra counties.

**Report of Secretary C. J. Haggerty**

State Federation aided organizing campaigns among metal trades, office and public employees, and maritime unions. State legislative activities were centered in the 1952 budget and special sessions. On the federal front the Federation presented state AFL views regarding vital mobilization enactments in Washington.

Important state campaigns found the Federation fighting for such issues as

better minimum wage law and control of Mexican contract labor.

Education functions were featured by annual summer institute, labor press institute, scholarship contest, and participation in the annual International Labor Press Convention. Efficient political action continues to be essential to labor progress in California.

**Report of Delegate C. J. Haggerty  
to the 1951 AFL Convention**

The AFL made political education one of its permanent functions by increasing the per capita tax to finance the League education program.

Previous commitment to international trade unionism supported by maintaining membership in ICFTU.

The convention gave top attention to the rightful place of labor in mobilization program.

Chairman Russell concluded:

"The report is signed, as follows:

"Edd X. Russell, Chairman,

"James F. Alexander,

"Charles J. Foehn,

"Charles Flanders,

"Ted C. Wills,

"Committee on Officers' Reports."

Upon motion by Chairman Russell, the convention adopted the committee's report, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

**Recess**

There being no further business, the convention was recessed at 12:05 p.m. to reconvene at 2 p.m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 2:15 p.m.

**Acceptance of Delayed Resolutions**

Secretary Haggerty informed the delegates that several resolutions on housing, forwarded to the Federation office by the Los Angeles Building Trades Council for presentation to the convention, had been lost in the mail. The delegates gave unanimous consent to accepting them for consideration by the convention.

**Report of Committee on Constitution**

Chairman C. T. McDonough of the Committee on Constitution reported for the committee, as follows:

**Resolution No. 128**—"Increase Per Diem for Federation Vice Presidents."

The committee report:

"Your committee feels that the per diem for the vice presidents and the transportation has been low for some years. However, they feel that the allowance for hotel accommodations is sufficient. Therefore, the committee amends the resolve to read as follows:

"That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of increasing said allowances to \$35.00 per diem, 8 cents per mile traveling expense and \$10.00 per day for hotel accommodations."

"The committee recommends concurrence as amended."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 8**—"Biennial Federation Conventions."

The committee report:

"Your committee agrees that the resolution has merit from the standpoint of finances. However, we feel that the resolution would destroy the very thing that this Federation has worked hard to accomplish, such as goodwill, cooperation and harmony between the unions affiliated with the Federation which was brought about by the yearly conventions, keeping the personal touch between the delegates of the different organizations through the state; also keeping the delegates and the different unions interested in the work of the Federation. Should this resolution pass, the delegates would no longer have the opportunity to get together each year and discuss their mutual problems, which in turn would cause the delegates to lose interest in the Federation and its work.

"The committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman McDonough then stated: "This completes the report of the Committee on Constitution.

"C. T. McDonough, Chairman,

"C. H. Cary,

"Mark Whiting,

"John Quimby,

"Lowell Nelson,

"George W. Johns,

"George Hardy,

"Committee on Constitution."

Upon motion by Chairman McDonough, the committee's report as a whole was adopted, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

#### **Telegram**

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram:

"Heartiest congratulations on the occasion of the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Our best wishes on behalf of 4,000 members of the Workmens Circle in California. For over 50 years the Workmens Circle has served as a close helping hand of the great American labor movement. We shall continue to march with labor in the future and hope that your deliberations will culminate in fruitful results.

"Joshua Farber, Workmens Circle State Secretary, California State Committee."

#### **Final Report of Committee on Credentials**

Chairman Blackburn of the Committee

on Credentials gave the final report of the committee, which was adopted, and Chairman Blackburn concluded:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I wish to take this opportunity to thank, first, all the delegates and the officers of the State Federation of Labor for their excellent cooperation and patience with this committee. I also wish to thank the members of the Secretary's staff and my very efficient committee for an excellent job well done.

"I move the adoption of the committee's report as a whole."

"James Blackburn, Chairman,

"W. J. Hull,

"Kitty Howard,

"C. J. Hyans,

"W. Lloyd Leiby,

"George King,

"Ray Flint,

"Marilyn Anglin,

"Phyllis Mitchell,

"Thomas A. Small,

"Ralph Conzelman,

"Committee on Credentials."

The convention adopted the report as a whole, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

#### **SAMUEL H. GOLTER**

**Executive Director, The City of Hope**

President Pitts introduced Samuel H. Golter, executive director of the City of Hope, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am grateful to your leadership for giving me an opportunity to say a few words to you men and women of labor. My message to you is perhaps strange, strange on your agenda, but I believe that it is important. It has to do with health and with life. And when we consider that the span of human life is short compared to the long procession of time, and that there are many hazards which tend to abbreviate this span of life, such as war, accidents and, more than anything else, disease, it should behoove us to give some attention to a matter with which we are so vitally concerned.

"Labor in the past has not given too much attention to this problem, for a very good reason. During the past half century, you had all you could do to build a union and to make it secure. I recall when I was young, I was in your movement, and I used to watch hordes of men marching through the streets of Chicago, in plain clothes, surrounded by other men, armed, also in plain clothes, headed in the

direction of a plant to break a strike. You know the union was weak then, and invariably those strikes were broken.

### **Workers' Health and Welfare**

"Yes, you had a full day's work to build your union and to secure, within a quarter of a century of that day, laws of the land which have recognized collective bargaining. You had little time for health and welfare considerations. Yet, in your midst in those days, there were men who gave thought to this problem, and to the extent to which they were able, they helped their members on these fronts.

"Our City of Hope, with which many of you are familiar, is the result of the work of these men. Today, I believe, the example of these pioneers must be followed up by a labor movement which has grown in strength, in independence, and in progressive principles. I do not believe you can afford to ignore the problems of your members, which are outside of the economic sphere. More and more you will be called upon to give attention to these problems.

"The City of Hope in some small measure serves you. But I want to make this clear: We do not 'cover the waterfront.' Our medical center is not all-embracing, to take care of all of the problems of health to yourself and your family. We do, however, render a specialized service, a unique service, in tuberculosis and cancer.

"I want to say to you that none of your leaders of labor can afford to listen to the tragic stories of illness that strikes most families without extending help to them. Let me give you an example.

### **Symptomatic Clinic**

"We are now building, and it is already functioning on a small scale and will soon function on a large scale, the symptomatic clinic. The services of this clinic will be extended to your members who develop symptoms of the dread disease—cancer. Such members will be examined and within a day or two or a week will know whether they have or have not this dread disease. This diagnosis will be made by specialists. And by the same token, if the disease is present, you will be taken care of in a hospital manned by specialists—all for no cost to the recipient. You must have this kind of service.

"There is another thing. You must remember that your members who are the recipients of medical help must be independent and their dignity must not be destroyed. They must not be considered re-

cipients of a handout. They must feel that what they are getting, you pay for. This is a 'must' in order for them to get well more rapidly.

### **Research Center**

"You must also take part in the search for the cure of these various diseases which kill. Our new research center is engaged in this kind of problem and you must help support it.

"Finally, you must be interested in the whole problem of saving and extending life. You know you live in the middle of the 20th Century and you can look back. Prehistoric man lived an average of 18 years. At the time of the Roman Empire man lived an average of 25 years. 1900 years later, at the turn of this century, the average span of human life was brought up to 49 years. During the past half-century it was pushed ahead an additional 20 years. We have reason to believe that at the rate we are going and with your interest, we can, during the next few decades, bring the span of human life up to a hundred years.

"If you ask, 'What does that mean to me?' it means just this: that you help make this world a better place in which to live for yourself and for posterity. Yes, your child of today, or your grandchild, will have a life expectancy of a hundred years.

### **Assist City of Hope**

"But these things do not come without effort and interest. They have a price, a small one to be sure, but a price. And I come to you, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of this City of Hope, which practices the idealism, the philosophy, the humanitarianism, which is in line with progressive unionism. We offer this service to you to the extent to which we are able. And to the extent to which you want to make it greater, enlarge it, enhance it, must you respond to our plea for your assistance.

"I am happy to be here and to bring to you this message of the City of Hope, in which today there are many men and women from your ranks who are getting the best possible opportunity for life.

"Thank you." (Loud applause).

### **EDWARD J. LEONARD**

**General Vice President,  
Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons  
International Union**

President Pitts presented Edward J. Leonard, General Vice President of the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons'

International Union, who spoke briefly as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, officers, delegates, ladies and gentlemen of the State Federation of Labor. I want to thank you for the opportunity, Mr. President, of having a formal introduction to the delegates to this splendid convention. And I want to congratulate you and the officers of the California State Federation of Labor for such an excellent gathering. In the past two years I have attended many state federation of labor conventions and I would say this is as fine a gathering as I have seen throughout the United States.

"I further want to say that such a fine convention comes at the right time. There is no time in the American labor movement that gatherings and good, strong legitimate labor conventions are needed today to combat the wave of propaganda that is being sent out over the wavelengths of our radios throughout our major cities, with our high-powered commentators and the scandal that they are trying to raise against the leaders of organized labor in this country.

#### **Anti-Labor Election Propaganda**

"We are confronted with a problem that is greater than it has ever been. Since more than four years ago some of us have international officers have been sent into different labor organizations to point out how vital it is that the memberships of our unions register and vote. We do not have the time to talk about the policies and the principles that make us trade unionists today; we have to emphasize our political picture. It is needed. We are challenged. The rights that we have gained over many years are laid in front of us and the challenge is brought.

"I just came back to California this past week. I sat in the central part of the United States, in the western part of Pennsylvania, which is known as the 'workshop of the world,' with its heavy industry of aluminum, glass and steel. I witnessed with my own eyes the propaganda that was thrown out, the barriers that were placed up against organized labor, and the refusal to settle the steel strike. I have seen that.

"I see the discontent that is being raised and starting to grow in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and Ohio. I see the propaganda being printed and distributed on radio programs and in labor-baiting newspapers that are using the state of Ohio

and what happened in Senator Taft's election two years ago and how the people turned against the American Federation of Labor. And that is the stuff that they are trying to confront us with.

"We have a fight on our hands, but it is a fight that we will handle very carefully. It is very important who the President of the United States will be and who the Vice President of the United States will be, but it is even more important that congressmen are returned to Washington and put into the national capitol who are favorable to the pleas of the working people of the United States.

#### **Register and Vote**

"Many years I spent with your Secretary, Neil Haggerty, as one of the lobbyists in the national capitol, and we have witnessed what we are being confronted with today. Our main job today is to see that the people who belong to our organizations locally are registered. That is one of the obstacles that we have to hurdle.

"I understand that tonight, at your LLPE meeting, Bill McSorley, Jr. is here to address the delegates. I think when Bill gets done you will see the job that is being mustered throughout the country and the job that we are going out to do. If we can protect our laws and our gains, we will be able to make the members of our unions better trade unionists and our country a better country, and we will continue to gain in our legislation in order that America and the United States will be greater and greater and a people's country to live in.

"Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for the opportunity of saying a few words and of meeting the delegates to this convention.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

#### **LLOYD MASHBURN**

##### **State Labor Commissioner**

President Pitts then introduced Lloyd Mashburn, State Labor Commissioner, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Secretary Haggerty, distinguished guests, delegates. I have a few things that I would like to say to you about our division, a report rather than a speech, about some of the things that I didn't know and I don't think that you know yet about the Division of Labor Law Enforcement.

"One of them is this: When I came into the division, I didn't know that we were working a forty-four-hour week. I found

out that the law permitted us to work a forty-hour week and an eight-hour day. So in the first month we got a forty-hour week and an eight-hour day for the deputies in our division. I also found that the deputies weren't getting the commensurate rate of pay that they should have. We got ten percent for them at the present time. We hope to get forty percent more. Of course, I notice the Apprenticeship Division back here would like to do likewise and I suppose I will have to carry Archie Mooney along, because he had to carry me along in the first instance because I didn't know how to get it. Nevertheless, we got it and we want to get it up there for two reasons. One, because the law, as we understand it, says like pay for like work. Our deputies, who are more than fifty percent union men, were not getting that like pay for like work. I think that in September maybe we will get it up where it belongs. That is one reason—because they are doing a fine job and they are a fine bunch of people. The other reason is because we have an examination coming up and we hope that some of you people will be interested in taking that examination.

#### Findings and Determinations

"We are not judicial. We do not have any judicial powers, as you may or may not know. All of the cases that we have must be supported before a judge. We make findings and determinations. I find that the most practical people in our division are those who come from organized labor, who are willing to sit down and see the employee's side of the problem and see the employer's side of the problem.

"I know this, that in our division we have had some lack of organization. We are trying to correct that. There has been some unhappiness upon your part and I hope that when you are unhappy with anything that any of our deputies do, don't take it to someone else. Bring it to us. We will try to correct it if we can, but there is a lot of red tape in government, as I have found out. But we will correct those things as they come along. I have had some of that red tape, my first experience, with the Budget Committee, also. You fight to get your budget approved and then you fight with Finance so that you can spend it.

"They say that this is the labor department, that this is organized labor's department. This is something that has surprised me very much. In a way it has been gratifying. In a way it was disappointing, inasmuch as I thought that the majority of the efforts of this division were on behalf of

organized labor. Less than ten percent of the efforts of the Labor Division of the State of California are on behalf of organized labor. More than 90 percent are on behalf of unorganized labor. More than ninety percent of our complaints are from unorganized labor. Of course, the disappointing part of that is this, that where I thought that I would still be dealing with you people, whom, when I left the job, I hoped I wouldn't see for quite some time, now I find myself lonesome and wanting to see your faces again as I am doing at this convention and hope to do in the future. However, when the legislative auditor, finance, and the legislature say that this department is labor's baby, you remind them that the efforts of this department in more than ninety percent of the cases are on behalf of the non-union wage-earner.

#### California Labor Law Needs Improvement

"In looking into this picture that we have of the labor law of the state of California, I had always heard that we had the best labor law in the United States, and that is true. You have to compare it, and the only comparison you can make is with the state of New York. Our labor law is much better, in my opinion, than that of the state of New York. There are no others to compare with it. However, our law needs a great deal of amendment. There are many loopholes in the law, as you know, those of you who have to bring your cases to us, and mostly those are cases of bankruptcy, liens and insolvency. Otherwise, organized labor is taking care of its own problems generally. When you bring them to us we try to take care of them. There has been some improvement in those laws, but more is needed.

"Many have called me since I have been in this office, as well as our deputies and they in turn have called me wanting to know whether or not we can take wage complaints with respect to your welfare plans. We are of the opinion that we cannot, that Section 222 of the Labor Code must be amended to add 'and other contributions.' At the present time we can take wage complaints on wages only. If we can add to that, as we believe we can, then we probably can take a great deal of those complaints that you have with respect to your individual contractors. I know that you don't have very much difficulty with your organized group of contractors, but that you do have a great deal of difficulty with your individual contractors. That is the type of legis-



lation that we feel that we can initiate and sponsor, with your help, of course. We have to have that. There is a lot of that type of legislation which should be put into the labor law.

"As you know, I have been in the job only eight months. I have found many of these loopholes that I intended to bring to this convention for resolutions for legislation. I am of the opinion, however, that we should take a look at the picture as a whole, we should sit down with your officers of the State Federation of Labor, your attorneys, our attorneys, give you our suggestions, and let you amend the basic changes of law, those changes wherein the framework of the law proposes that we do a certain thing and the ambiguities of law prohibit us from doing it. We think that is our job, to recommend to the legislature.

#### **Eight-Hour Law**

"As an example of such a basic change—and this is a very controversial one because, in sitting on the Resolutions Committee for the last number of years I know that we have passed such a resolution, and we have kicked it down, for a minimum wage scale and overtime—the law provides for an eight-hour day, but there are no teeth in the law. Unless you have overtime over eight hours, the eight hours provision in the labor law does not mean anything. I think that probably you are apt to look at this picture in a little different light. I know how we looked at it in the past. We looked at it on this basis, that if the unorganized groups wanted the hours and conditions of the organized group, then they should join the organized labor groups to get them, but you have got your wages so far past the unorganized group.

"I was very much surprised to find this, too, that over fifty percent of the complaints in our division for the collection of wages, which totalled over \$1,000,000 last year, was under the women's minimum wage law of 75 cents per hour. I am wondering, in view of that, if it is possible for organized labor to extend their wages, hours and conditions for those people and if it wouldn't be well to look into that again. Take a look at it and see whether or not you don't want to reconsider a minimum wage, time and a half for overtime, and so forth. That type of legislation, in my opinion, is the type of legislation which is basic and fundamental, but which may be controversial within your own organizations, as I know it is, having sat on the committee.

#### **Plan to Make Good Laws Better**

"So here are two types of legislation, and there is much more legislation needed. Even though we have a good law, as the Governor said on Monday, it isn't good enough. Out of ten changes that have been made in the last two or three years to broaden the law, not one of these basic changes have been made. They have been minor changes within the framework of the law. We should strive at all times to make the law more perfect, regardless of the fact that it is the best law throughout the United States. I am hoping that prior to the next convention we can do what I think is the proper thing to do to amend the law and make it a much better law, and that is, to sit down, as I said before, with your officers of the State Federation of Labor, instead of going into this on a piecemeal basis, and planning to do the job that we know should be done.

"I haven't appeared before your various councils, because I felt that I was not well enough acquainted with the law to talk to you. I don't think this is the time or place to take up any of the detailed changes and discussions. I think, after we have had this discussion with your officers, then we will go ahead to your councils and recommend the things that we think should be done, giving assistance to you where you have sponsored legislation, with any of the information that we have so that you may pass legislation to better the labor law.

"I am happy to be here again and I hope that in the coming year I will have a better message for you and know more about the job. It is a big job. It is a much bigger job than I thought it was. Thank you very much." (Applause.)

#### **Introduction of Congressman Kirwan**

President Pitts presented to the delegates Congressman Michael J. Kirwan from Youngstown, Ohio, with the following words:

"At this time, delegates, so that you will know him and know who he is, I want to introduce a man who will address our convention tomorrow with a very vital and important message. For many years, numbering, I think, about fifty-five, he has been a member of organized labor, was a member of the United Mine Workers before John L. Lewis, is an important man, particularly in the House of Representatives, and the chairman of the committee that is constantly dealing with the problems of support of certain organizations, bureaus and boards, with which we are

vitality concerned. At this time, just so that you know him, and we reserve him for the proper time to which he is entitled for a good formal address to you tomorrow—the Honorable Michael J. Kirwan, Congressman from Youngstown, Ohio, Democratic Congressman.” (Applause.)

Congressman Kirwan acknowledged the introduction and promised an interesting speech to the delegates on Thursday.

#### **ARCHIE J. MOONEY**

##### **Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, State Department of Industrial Relations**

President Pitts presented Archie J. Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the State Department of Industrial Relations, who addressed the convention as follows:

“Thank you, Chairman Tommy Pitts, Secretary Neil Haggerty and officers and delegates to this convention, guests and ladies and gentlemen.

“There are some things that we want you to take home and take home now.

#### **Apprenticeship and WSB**

“The first item is wage stabilization. That is important because we have, through the courtesy and cooperation of the Attorney General, Pat Brown, and the attorneys and regional directors of the Wage Stabilization Board, arranged an agreement and understanding concerning any apprenticeship standards now or hereafter approved by our division under the terms of the Shelley-Maloney Act, that the policies and procedures of our Apprenticeship Council do not need prior approval of the Wage Stabilization Board. In other words, so far as the wage scales of your apprentices are concerned, local approval, as we have done it in the past, will continue in the future and meets all the requirements of the Wage Stabilization Board.

“I cannot go into all the detail of that, but we have some twenty offices throughout the state, and when you go home tell the boys that and see our men there.

#### **Apprenticeship and Selective Service**

“Next we have the deferment of apprentices under the Executive Order of President Harry Truman. Our division is the agency in California to certify to the validity of the request of the employer and the apprentice as to whether or not he is entitled to deferment. Under this order

there are critical industries, and these comprise practically all of the metal trades and other industries essential to the welfare, safety and health of the nation. In this group are building trades, printing trades, and the food trades such as the meat trades and others. If you want to have your apprentices deferred, then you have until September the 15th. Put that date down, September 15th is the deadline under the new temporary status of deferment to the several boards throughout the state, that is, the Selective Service Boards.

“Urge every employer who has an apprentice in a critical or essential industry to immediately get in touch with his draft board, requesting his deferment; and if that draft board is breathing down his neck, so to say, then telephone or telegraph Colonel M. Shannon in the old Post Office Building in Sacramento at the corner of Seventh and K Streets, and then you will have your case laid over until further hearing. Immediately do that.

“We have got to be careful on this. Labor would not want us to defer anyone, nor will we defer anyone for the sake of deferring him. In other words, our old slogan will always apply: ‘No phonies.’ Labor doesn’t want them, and I am happy to say in California the employers don’t want them. If it is honest, if it is right, we will help and we can secure the deferment of the apprentices in those industries essential and critical by the certification of our Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

#### **Korean Veterans**

“Then we have another bill that all of us are interested in: the Korean Veterans Bill, Public Law 550. I have an idea that all you folks will be interested in this veterans’ bill.

“Sometime ago Congressman Teague of Texas was made the chairman of a committee to make an investigation of the old G.I. Bill and he came up with a new bill rewriting it. California was represented by Congressman Hubert Scudder. The new veterans’ bill is a much better bill than the old one, more liberal and yet more strict. Our Division of Apprenticeship Standards and our Department of Industrial Relations is again the approval agency for all the veterans involved in on-the-job training, including apprenticeship training.

“And speaking of that, in the year and a half that we worked on it, it is my pleasure to say, and I want to make mention of the fact, that our California delegation in

Congress did a nice job under the leadership of Congressman Sheppard, ably assisted by such liberal congressmen as Franck Havenner and others. But I want to say to the members of this California State Federation of Labor that the congressman at Washington who spark-plugged and who did the major portion of the work, the man who led the fight, was labor's own statesman and congressman, our former President, the Honorable Jack Shelley. He is the man who did more than anyone. Jack is a remarkable fellow and has done a remarkable job there.

#### **First North American Apprenticeship Conference**

"There is one other item and I shall be through. The San Diego Labor Council by a unanimous vote, with all their employers cooperating, asked the California Apprenticeship Council to approve the idea of a western conference on apprenticeship to be held in that city August 2, 1953. I have just returned from Washington where, under the leadership of William F. Paterson, Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, and his board of directors, and the 31 representatives of all the states throughout the nation, it has been decided that California will be the host state and San Diego will be the host city to the first North American conference on apprenticeship that has ever been held. The Dominion of Canada will participate, as will the Republic of Mexico.

"My hat is off to and compliments to our brothers and sisters in San Diego. Although I did not get here in time to prepare a proper resolution, I am quite sure that we of California labor will wholeheartedly join with San Diego in the making of that a tremendous success. I hope we are all in accord that this will be referred to your Executive Council, which will extend its cooperation to those in San Diego. I am quite sure that California will do credit and honor to itself under the leadership of your State Federation of Labor.

"Speaking of leadership, I want to say this:

"My job takes me into many states and into the capitol of our nation. I meet many labor leaders of all kinds and all trades. And do you know something? When I come back from there I am proud and happy to come home to my own house of labor, the California State Federation of Labor and the leadership of Tommy Pitts and Neil Haggerty. There is none to compare!" (Loud applause.)

#### **B. R. MATHIS**

#### **Regional Director of the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship**

President Pitts next introduced B. R. Mathis, Regional Director of the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates to this convention. I am not going to make a speech to you today, but I do have a message that I want to put across to you.

"First, I want to extend the fraternal greetings of our agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, United States Department of Labor, and those of our secretary, Maurice J. Tobin, and our director, William F. Paterson. The thing that I want to say to you delegates today is that I, as a regional director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship in this region, want to assist the skilled trades in developing apprenticeship.

"You have heard the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of California, Archie J. Mooney, whom we work with in this state. I want to say this to the fathers and mothers in this convention, and there are a lot of you here: You have boys who just came out of high school, you have sons who are about to come out of high school. What are you doing in counseling those boys in order to get them into the skilled trades?

"You are not ashamed of your trade, I know. I am not ashamed of mine. I am a plasterer by trade and I served my apprenticeship in 1913, and I still carry a paid-up card in the Plasterers Union.

"What we want to do as a federal agency and as a state agency, because we are just the same in this state whether it is the federal or the state, is assist the skilled trades in maintaining and keeping a supply of skilled mechanics. Craftsmanship is the foundation of a mechanic. You let the lights go out in this building and you and I can fumble over to that fusebox and put in another fuse, but you let the power plant in this city go down in a raging storm and the cry will come out for the skilled mechanic because he is the only man who can go in there and do the job.

"Now, brothers and sisters, there are a lot of organizations in this state which do not have an adequate supply of apprentices in your trades. You are not replenishing your apprentices as they go out. You are doing a fine job with your apprenticeship programs, but you are forgetting to replenish those boys to whom you are issuing certificates of completion.

"Let us help you do that. You know every one of our men. You know Jim Coulter down in Los Angeles, Bill Logan in San Francisco, and the rest of the boys working under him. Give those fellows a chance along with the state men to come in there and assist you in building up your apprenticeship program. That is all we are asking you to do.

"I want to thank you for the opportunity of coming here and I thank you for the opportunity of helping you maintain the skills of your trade." (Loud applause.)

#### **DAN V. FLANAGAN**

##### **Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Labor, Defense Production Administration**

President Pitts presented next Dan V. Flanagan, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Labor, Defense Production Administration, who spoke as follows:

"Brother Chairman, honored guests, my friends and associates. First of all I wish to bring the good wishes of my boss, Joe Keenan, to the success of this golden convention of the California State Federation of Labor. I also wish to add my voice to that same expression.

"As a personal note, as some of you know I am a native of San Francisco. And before I was requested by President Green to go to the Washington 'merry-go-round,' it was my custom to tell all visitors from out of state what a great place California was. Well now, I have been gone from here for fourteen long months, which include two full and hot summers in the nation's capital. And I can tell you for sure that California, the golden state, is still God's country to me! (Loud applause.)

"I wish to express my sincere thanks to your good friend and mine, Neil Haggerty, for allowing me this opportunity to address you today. It happens that my government agency requires that its representatives, when they are referring to particular facts and figures, read their speeches. As some of you know, that is not my usual style, but I hope that you will bear with me.

##### **Start of Defense Production Program**

"I am going to speak on the problems and the progress of the Defense Production Administration. When the communists crossed the 38th Parallel in June of 1950 for the purpose of bringing South Korea under its dictatorial control, the United States made the great decision. That was to come to the defense of the South Korean democracy and thereby pro-

claim to the entire world that we were ready and willing to 'go to the mat' with Joe Stalin and his henchmen whenever and wherever they threatened the well-being of the freedom-loving countries. After our courageous President had cast this history-making die, our immediate job was to provide the essential ingredients to make our military strong and at the same time to preserve the good health of our civilian economy.

##### **Purpose of Program**

"To accomplish this two-fold objective, the Defense Production Act was ratified by Congress and signed by the President in September of 1950. This law embodied several main functions such as wage control, price control, and production. I am confining my remarks today to the production phase.

"The defense production program is designed to build up the armed strength of America and her allies in the free world. This program will be successful when the military strength of the United States and her associates is such that the communist nations will feel that aggression such as that which occurred in Korea in 1950 is too risky a business to continue to undertake.

"Our objectivity is called the plateau or level of mobilization strength, and when we have reached that plateau we must make every effort to maintain it for as many years as the threat of communist aggression remains. If, however, we fail to prevent war, and to the contrary, find ourselves engaged in a full-scale conflict, it is our hope that by then we would have established the production lines and the industrial strength that would enable us to get into all-out military production quickly and successfully.

"None of us knows for how long the present uncertain conditions existing in the world today are going to last, nor do we know when the current threat of communist aggression will be eliminated. As a result we do not know when we will feel free to return the economy of our nation to a peacetime basis. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and therefore, for the sake of our national safety, we must be alert and be prepared for the worst. All our activities in relation to the security of our great nation must be addressed to those goals which, if accomplished, represent real security for the United States.

##### **Three Objectives**

"The Defense Production Administra-

tion and the National Production Authority have three main objectives:

"First, we are attempting to meet on schedule the military goals that have been established.

"Second, we are deliberately fostering and promoting the expansion of the industrial base of the economy inasmuch as the outcome of an all-out effort would depend heavily and in the long run upon the performance of the industrial segment of the nation.

"Third, in accomplishing our military program and in pushing the growth of our industrial base, we are endeavoring to so arrange the flow of materials as to enable us to maintain an equitable distribution and a reasonably high level of production for the civilian economy.

"Now let us consider where we are in reaching these goals. First with respect to the production of military goods, how are we faring?

"Deliveries in the first quarter of 1952 of military 'hard goods'—planes, tanks and other weapons—reached 5.1 billion dollars, which was six times the rate of the first quarter after the invasion of Korea. We are two-thirds of the way from the rate of mid-1950 to the peak rates that are scheduled for the military production program as a whole. Many individual items must, of course, rise much faster — production of combat aircraft should increase during the year to 2.5 times last December's rate.

"What was first conceived as a three-year program of military production has now been extended to four years. The first of these four years, 1951, was the year of getting ready. This year, 1952, is the year for acceleration of the military production program: deliveries are scheduled to climb to about ten billion dollars a quarter by the end of this year. Deliveries will remain at about that level through 1953 and 1954. This is the so-called plateau pattern of production. In other words, the plans call for maintaining production of military goods through 1953 and 1954 at the high level scheduled to be achieved near the end of 1952.

"It is important to note that of the approximately 132 billion dollars available to date since the Korean outbreak for military procurement about one-half has been obligated in procurement contracts with industry and in orders to government arsenals and shipyards. Against this an estimated 26 billion dollars has been delivered. Thus, there remains in excess of 100 billion dollars to be converted into delivered

items of military production. When we think of these billions of dollars in terms of materials, components, sub-components and assemblies moving through the production system, it is readily apparent that the conditions requiring the use of some allocation and priorities devices will continue to exist for the balance of this year and next year if these military production schedules are to be met and adequately supported.

### Technological Revolutions

"Questions have been raised in some quarters with respect to why we don't have more weapons now. The answer is we do have far more weapons than we had at the beginning of this program and we shall have many more. But the military strength we build is taking advantage of the four great technological revolutions which are now occurring and this means production problems. I refer to the atomic power developments; the development of jet propulsion; the rapidly expanding field of electronics; and the achievements in petro-chemicals. Any one of these programs alone is of tremendous importance. For all four to go forward simultaneously and for us to convert these revolutionary technical developments into war potential—which requires great resources of intellects, plants and materials—is a great challenge and requires the utmost in human effort.

"As an indication of what technology does by way of production problems, consider the airplane. The B-47 jet bomber, which is now in volume production, is the plane designed to replace the B-29. The B-47 required two years to design, two more years to reach test flight stage, and two more years to reach assembly line production. It contains 40 miles of wiring compared to 10 miles in the B-29 and it contains over 1,500 electronic tubes. The first B-47 required nearly three and a half million engineering hours compared with the 85,000 for the first production model of the flying fortress. One of our jet fighters weighs nearly as much as did the flying fortress, and today's fighter requires tons of automatic device equipment. Most people do not realize the span of time consumed between the planning board stages of a new weapon and the moment when the first completed unit comes off the production line, set to deliver at the scheduled rate. This interval is known as 'lead time.' The Department of Defense has recently released 'lead times' and I mention a few to illustrate the problem.

"For a landing ship tank or a mine-sweeper, a little over three years is required; a recoilless rifle and a medium tank, a little over four years; a transport plane and a destroyer, a little over five years; a jet fighter, a little over seven years. This required 'lead time' explains in part the difficulty of rearming a nation with other than obsolete weapons.

#### **Expansion of Industrial Base**

"Because it so often lost sight of as we seem to focus on the military side, I am particularly anxious to stress the point regarding the expansion of our industrial base. The impact and the difficulties we encounter in attaining this program are as real and as serious as those we encounter in the military program. In the development and administration of control measures, the acceleration of our industrial growth ranks next to our activities in support of the direct military program. The expansion of the industrial base has been carried out in a number of industries in a highly impressive manner in terms of both money and physical volume of production. Investments have been increased substantially in many of our industries and industrial capacity is now, roughly, double that of 1940. A three-year expansion program for steel should add 18 million ingot tons to our steel production capacity. This increase is equal to all of Great Britain's installed capacity, and to 70 percent of the estimated steel output of Russia. Similarly, for aluminum the capacity in 1953 should be double that of 1950. The same story can be told for other strategic industries.

"Accompanying the industrial expansion program is a program of stock-piling strategic and critical materials. The experience of the last war taught us that national security required advanced provisions to meet raw material requirements. Although we are still far from our goals in many areas which must yet be built up, frequently at a sacrifice to the civilian supply, we have made progress. At the end of last year the stockpile contained almost six billion dollars worth of material; the completed stock-pile will probably be valued at something over nine billion dollars.

#### **Civilian Economy**

"It is my belief that the people in charge of the defense production program have been successful to a large degree in seeing to it that the normal progress of our civilian economy has been disturbed

so little during this period of preparing for our military defense.

"As a basis for a comparison, I need only go back to Pearl Harbor in December of 1941. You will all remember how, after that sneak attack by the enemy, it became necessary for our government immediately to place our economy on a war-time footing. This meant, of course, that we civilians were deprived, for the long period of World War II, of enjoying many services and products that our people had become accustomed to as being part of our normal living habits. That is definitely not the case today.

"The current outlook for the civilian economy on the flow of materials is varied. The expansion programs should eventually provide an even flow, as indicated before, through increased capacity. In the case of aluminum, concrete results are already seen. We thought we were seeing light in the expansion of steel production, but the recent steel strike has temporarily set us back. At this time there are some 27 basic materials for which United States resources are deficient and for which we will have to depend upon imports. These materials, therefore, will have to remain under government regulation for some time to come.

"Despite our progress to date on defense mobilization we are only halfway up the ladder of preparedness to those goals which were fixed in 1950. The real payoff is still ahead. Although there is talk of the removal of restrictions and regulations, sometimes encouraged by the fact that in specific instances restrictions have been limited or entirely removed, or regulations have been eased, we must not permit ourselves to become complacent and feel that our entire economy is just about ready to be returned to a peacetime basis—to 'business as usual.' The fact is that we still have preparedness goals to achieve and maintain.

#### **Industrialized California**

"May I mention one or two things in connection with our great state of California that I believe you will find of interest. You well know how new industry came to California during the last war as war industries and remained after the war as peacetime enterprises. As a consequence, California has become more and more industrialized and less and less dependent on other sections of the country for many manufactured products. Many products made in California, only since the end of the last war are now found in markets all over the United States. It was

because of this transition that our Golden Bear State was able to keep our tremendously increased population of wage earners gainfully employed and why today we are second in the nation in terms of population and prosperity. The defense program in which we are now engaged has given additional stimulus to the industrialization of California by bringing new industries into the state and by stimulating and making possible the expansion of industries already here.

"Let me illustrate by a few figures what this defense program is doing for California:

"Of some 56 billion dollars' worth of defense contracts awarded to prime contractors in the United States, between July 1950 and March 1952, almost 7 billion dollars' worth, or 13.6 percent, were placed in California. These are only prime contracts. There are many subcontracts which were placed in California for which we have no accurate figures at the moment but which undoubtedly go into the millions of dollars.

#### **Expanded Facilities**

"Here is another example. As many of you know, new or expanded facilities are encouraged by two procedures under the defense program:

"1. DPA grants certificates of necessity in the case of new or expanded defense facilities which permit accelerated tax amortization. This method allows the company to write off all or part of the cost by income tax deductions in a period of as little as five years instead of having to wait for as long as twenty or twenty-five years. In this connection, it should be mentioned that special consideration is given to encourage small expansion. By the middle of July, 1124 projects were given certificates of necessity for the purpose of tax amortization in California. The cost of these facilities is estimated at over \$1,120,000,000.

"2. Special priorities for allocation of scarce building materials are given in the construction of new plants or the expansion of existing plants. Allotments of controlled materials for California projects have been made up to the third quarter of 1952 covering 216 projects and costing 387 million dollars.

"May it interest you to know that of the grand total of new and expanded facilities mentioned above, over 38 percent of it was for iron and steel facilities and 19 percent for the construction of aircraft facilities.

"It is plain to see from these figures

that have been presented to you that our state is playing a very important role in the mobilization program. In addition, it is my considered judgment that these current industrial developments in California resulting from our defense production program bode well for the future economic progress of our state.

#### **Role of Labor**

"I have reserved for the conclusion of my talk the part that representatives of organized labor are playing in this mighty effort to protect the cause of freedom throughout the world.

"Our staff in the National Production Authority and the Defense Production Administration numbers about sixty. Our responsibilities are many and varied. They include:

"1. Helping to bring about an equitable distribution of available materials to maintain our civilian economy in a healthy condition which includes of course a high level of employment.

"2. To make maximum use of existing facilities so as to keep to an absolute minimum the necessity of uprooting the worker and his family and sending them hundreds or thousands of miles away to obtain gainful employment.

"(a) On this point, let me explain that we have a man from our labor staff who is the official representative of the Defense Production Administration on the Manpower Policy Committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization. This important committee was set up in February 1951 to improve the coordination and effectiveness of federal policies and problems relating to manpower. Since its inception, this committee has investigated many important problems relating to the use of manpower in the defense effort. It has issued seven statements setting forth the policy of the federal government in specific areas of manpower use. All of these are important policy statements of interest to those concerned with labor problems. Manpower Policies Nos. 1 and 4 are of particular significance. Defense Manpower Policy No. 1 calls upon federal agencies to consider manpower when scheduling production, allocating materials, and carrying out the other activities of the defense program. Its primary aim has been to bring defense work to the workers in preference to moving the workers.

"(b) The Surplus Manpower Committee, on which our labor staff has official representation, has been set up in the

Office of Defense Mobilization to carry out operations under Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. There has been a good deal published in the press recently concerning this policy. Many of you are probably familiar with it. The policy is supported by the Defense Production Administration since in our opinion it is necessary, from a national viewpoint, to make full use of all manpower resources and to prevent, insofar as possible, the creation of pools of unemployment. While it is true that the policy has shifted some procurement from certain non-surplus areas to those with a surplus, the overall policy seems to us to be worthwhile. Although Manpower Policy No. 4 has a limited impact on non-surplus areas, it could have a significant effect on certain industries. Such industries may apply for a hearing before the Surplus Manpower Committee to determine whether or not they should be excluded from the coverage of the policy. Hearings have been held on four industries to date: textiles, shoes, apparel, and shipbuilding. The textile and apparel industries have been excluded. The appeal in the case of the shoe industry was denied.

#### Shipbuilding

"With regard to the shipbuilding industry, Dr. John Steelman, acting director of the Office of Defense Mobilization has asked me to tell this convention that he has formally approved the recommendations of the Surplus Manpower Committee to place the national shipbuilding industry outside of the coverage of Manpower Policy No. 4. Also, that he is directing the Department of Defense today to take all practicable steps consistent with other procurement and military objectives other than price so as to spread its shipyard work as equitably as possible among all of the available facilities throughout the country.

"My advising you now is the first official public announcement to be made of this action by Dr. Steelman.

"He also requested that I convey to this convention his cordial greetings and sincere good wishes.

"The needs and problems of small business have been a foremost consideration in the operation of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4. An analysis of the preferential contracts awarded by the Department of Defense in the first two months of the program reveals that 76 percent by money value were awarded to small business firms.

"The speaking time allocated to me will not permit of my going into further explanation of the many other duties which the labor staff of the National Production Authority and the Defense Production Administration are called upon to perform daily.

"In conclusion, therefore, may I advise the convention that our office in Washington, D. C., is there to be of assistance, and if any of your organizations have problems in connection with either the National Production Authority or the Defense Production Administration, my boss, Joe Keenan, and I, will be very willing and happy to be of service.

"Thank you very much for this opportunity to address you." (Loud applause.)

#### ERNEST ROLL

##### District Attorney of Los Angeles County

Ernest Roll, District Attorney of Los Angeles County was brought to the platform by a Committee of Escort composed of W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Labor Council; Jack Arnold, Culinary Workers, Long Beach; Leo Vie, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; Art Hutchings, Pasadena Labor Council, and Ralph Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers, Hollywood.

District Attorney Roll addressed the delegates briefly, as follows:

"President Tommy Pitts, distinguished officers of this fine labor movement and delegates to this convention. May I say that I just left a convention of the State Bar which is being held in Los Angeles and I have listened to lawyers talk for two days. You know, lawyers like to talk a lot, so I am not going to say very much here today.

"The only thing I would like to say is that so far as the District Attorney's office of Los Angeles County is concerned, we have a policy in that office of recognizing labor leaders with reference to any problem that they may have at any time. They can come in and see myself or any of the executives in the office and sit around the table and discuss their problems. That has been the policy since I have been district attorney and I think it has paid dividends on both sides. (Loud applause.)

"There is one thing that I do not know whether your body has taken up. If it has, you can disregard my remarks. But I feel very strongly about one thing in the administration of justice.

"One of the main factors in the proper administration of justice is your court sys-



tem, and as a part of your court system your juries. I would like to see more people who belong to the AFL sitting on juries, both civil and criminal. If it can be worked out through the employers, either through negotiations of contracts or through the unions, to permit union members to serve on jury panels and get the extra pay, I think that will also pay dividends.

"While I am here at the microphone I would like to introduce to you a man who is in my office. I put him in when I became District Attorney as the Chief of the Complaint Division. He told me coming up that he had been a delegate to your convention for seven years. He was the business representative of the Motion Picture Cameramen for seven years. He is a lawyer and Chief of the Complaint Division. So if you do not think that you people get a fair shake in the office, if you don't want to blame me, blame Howard Hurd, the man I want to introduce at this time.

"Howard Hurd." (Applause.)

Howard E. Hurd, Chief of the Complaint Division Office of the District Attorney of Los Angeles County, rose to acknowledge the introduction, and greeted the delegates, as follows:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of this convention. It is with a great deal of happiness and pride that I have accompanied my boss, Mr. Roll, to this convention. I am proud to have many years ago worn a badge of a delegate, nineteen years ago as a matter of fact, and approximately at that time in this very town of Santa Barbara. I am also proud, and I know my boss is proud, to wear the badge of a delegate to this convention.

"To my friends, the oldtimers here who before nineteen years ago were members of this Association, as well as those who are the newer workers in the field of labor, I am very happy to say hello and my greetings to you all. I am very happy to be here." (Loud applause.)

## **NOMINATION OF OFFICERS**

### **For President**

Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles, was nominated by John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by George Chandler, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, and Jack Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach.

### **For Secretary-Treasurer**

C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los An-

geles, was nominated by J. Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland.

The nomination was seconded by Ed H. Dowell, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego, and Lloyd Mashburn, Southern California District Council of Lathers, Los Angeles.

### **For Vice-President, District No. 1**

Max J. Osslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego, was nominated by John Quimby, Teamsters No. 542, San Diego.

The nomination was seconded by W. J. DeBrunner, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Diego, and Walter I. Welden, Imperial Valley Central Labor Council, El Centro.

### **For Vice-President, District No. 2**

Jack Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach, was nominated by Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

The nomination was seconded by C. E. Devine, Orange County Central Labor Council, Santa Ana, and Ed Brown, Central Labor Council, Long Beach.

### **For Vice-President, District No. 3**

Elmer J. Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino, was nominated by Ray M. Wilson, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino.

The nomination was seconded by Ralph C. Conzelman, Hod Carriers No. 652, Santa Ana, and Anthony Sanders, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Bernardino.

Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles, was nominated by Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 814, Santa Monica.

The nomination was seconded by William H. Knight, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles, and Kathryn Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach.

William C. Carroll, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles, was nominated by Ralph A. McMullen, Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Todd Smith, Building and Construction Trades Council, Ventura, and Anthony Sanders, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Bernardino.

C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, was nominated by Cecil O. Johnson, Central Labor Council, San Pedro.

The nomination was seconded by William H. Knight, Lumber and Sawmill

Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles, and Harold Schmidt, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.

John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles, was nominated by Jack Goldberger, San Francisco Labor Council.

The nomination was seconded by Ralph Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood, and Pat Somerset, Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood.

Pat Somerset, Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood, was nominated by Ralph Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood.

The nomination was seconded by Carol G. Cooper, Stage Employees No. 33, Los Angeles, and Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles.

#### **For Vice President, District No. 4**

O. T. Satre, Marine Painters No. 812, Wilmington, was nominated by Haskell Tidwell, Retail Clerks No. 905, San Pedro.

The nomination was seconded by M. R. Callahan, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach, and Walter Ragan, Central Labor Council, Santa Monica.

#### **For Vice President, District No. 5**

William Dean, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara, was nominated by John Ellison, Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara.

The nomination was seconded by James H. Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

#### **For Vice President, District No. 6**

Paul A. Reeves, Plumbers No. 246, Fresno, was nominated by C. H. Cary, Central Labor Council, Fresno.

The nomination was seconded by Dan McDonald, California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

#### **For Vice President, District No. 7**

C. A. Green, Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 429, Modesto, was nominated by Rome J. Bisio, Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 386, Modesto.

The nomination was seconded by Henry Hansen, San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, Stockton, and Freda Roberts, Contra Costa County Building and Construction Trades Council, Martinez.

#### **For Vice President, District No. 8**

Thomas A. Small, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340, San Mateo, was nominated by James D. Bowman, Bartend-

ers and Culinary Workers No. 340, San Mateo.

The nomination was seconded by Louis Bosco, Cooks No. 180, San Jose, and Joseph J. Diviny, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

#### **For Vice President, District No. 9**

Arthur Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco, was nominated by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by A. R. Neergaard, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco, and Frankie Behan, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco, was nominated by Joseph J. Diviny, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Tom Kelly, Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, San Francisco, and W. S. Allen, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.

Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, was nominated by James Waugh, Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island.

The nomination was seconded by O. T. Satre, Marine Painters No. 812, Wilmington, and Charles Brenner, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Victor S. Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco, was nominated by P. E. Vandewark, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Frank Brantley, Operating Engineers No. 39, San Francisco, and Jack Goldberger, San Francisco Central Labor Council.

#### **For Vice President, District No. 10**

Robert S. Ash, Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland, was nominated by J. F. Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland.

The nomination was seconded by Ed A. Clancy, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96, Oakland, and H. C. Wilkin, Retail Food Clerks No. 870, Oakland.

Paul Jones, Construction and General Laborers No. 304, Oakland, was nominated by Jay Johnson, Construction and General Laborers No. 304, Oakland.

The nomination was seconded by Cy Stultin, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland, and Robert S. Ash, Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland.

H. E. Redding, Carpenters No. 1622, Hayward, was nominated by C. H. Clancy, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by William Knight, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles, and Gunnar Benonys, Carpenters No. 36, Oakland.

**For Vice President, District No. 11**

Howard Reed, Teamsters No. 315, Martinez, was nominated by Hugh Caudel, Contra Costa County Central Labor Council, Martinez.

The nomination was seconded by H. J. Shoup, Construction Laborers No. 324, Martinez.

**For Vice President, District No. 12**

Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 631, Vallejo, was nominated by Stanley Lathen, Sr., Retail Clerks No. 373, Vallejo.

The nomination was seconded by Fred Schoonmaker, Building and Construction Trades Council, Napa, and Jack Laumann, Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa.

**For Vice President, District No. 13**

Harry Finks, Cannery Workers, No. 857, Sacramento, was nominated by Al Marty, Teamsters No. 150, Sacramento.

The nomination was seconded by M. Elorduy, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento, and James Harvey, Building Trades Council, Sacramento.

**For Vice President, District No. 14**

Albin J. Gruhn, Laborers No. 181, Eureka, was nominated by Harry Sherman, Construction and General Laborers No. 185, Sacramento.

The nomination was seconded by Ruby Van Ornum, Cooks and Waiters No. 220, Eureka, and Walter Buchanan, Barbers No. 431, Eureka.

**For Vice President, District No. 15**

Robert Giesick, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2647, Greenville, was nominated by William Knight, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by L. P. Cahill, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2695, Loyalton.

**White Ballot**

At the instruction of President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty cast a white ballot for all officers nominated by the convention who had no opposition for their respective offices. These were as follows:

**President:** Thomas L. Pitts.

**Secretary-Treasurer:** C. J. Haggerty.

**Vice-Presidents:**

**District No. 1:** Max J. Osslo.

**District No. 2:** Jack Arnold.

**District No. 3:** Elmer J. Doran, Harvey Lundschen, C. T. Lehman, Pat Somerset, William C. Carroll, John T. Gardner.

**District No. 4:** O. T. Satre.

**District No. 5:** William A. Dean.

**District No. 6:** Paul A. Reeves.

**District No. 7:** C. A. Green.

**District No. 8:** Thomas A. Small.

**District No. 9:** Arthur F. Dougherty, George Kelly, Harry Lundeberg, Victor S. Swanson.

**District No. 11:** Howard Reed.

**District No. 12:** Lowell Nelson.

**District No. 13:** Harry Finks.

**District No. 14:** Albin Gruhn.

**District No. 15:** Robert Giesick.

**Nominations for Convention City**

San Francisco was nominated by Jack Goldberger, San Francisco Labor Council.

The nomination was seconded by Ed Wafford and George Johns of the San Francisco Labor Council, and H. E. Solwick, Painters No. 1158, San Francisco.

Secretary Haggerty read into the record an invitation from Sacramento to be the 1952 convention city, which, however, did not include the Sacramento Labor Council among its signatories and therefore could not be considered.

The invitation, which bore the following signatures: Leslie E. Wood, Mayor; Bartley W. Cavanaugh, City Manager; C. W. Deterding, County Executive; Frank Sebastian, President of the Convention Bureau; and Roy Clair, Manager, Convention Bureau, was as follows:

"Greetings from your capitol city and best wishes for a successful convention. All Sacramento civic and industrial organizations would welcome the opportunity to play host to your organization in 1953. We have the facilities, the desire and the manpower to assist your local and state committee in arranging that which would prove to be the finest convention in the history of your organization. Our convention bureau would cooperate in every way, lending not only moral but material support. We urge that sympathetic consideration be given this invitation and that we may be your host in 1953."

**Committee on Election**

President Pitts announced the following members of the Committee on Election:

William A. Ring, Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 400, Los Angeles, Chairman.

Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena.

Evelyn Murphy, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles.

Herman Neilund, Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 31, Long Beach.

R. C. Conzelman, Hod Carriers No. 652, Santa Ana.

Wayne J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

Frank Fitzgerald, Hotel Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco.

Nick G. Cordil, Jr., Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles.

C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana.

Ralph Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood.

James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

Walter Stansberry, Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 63, Los Angeles.

James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento.

Lew C. G. Bilx, Dental Technicians No. 24116, San Francisco.

Elizabeth Kelly, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

James L. Noblitt, Studio Grips No. 80, Hollywood.

Leonard Cahill, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2695, Loyalton.

Ted Phillips, Retail Clerks No. 1167, Riverside.

Bryan P. Deavers, Building and Construction Trades Council, Long Beach.

John A. Forde, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco.

Ray Conroy, Chemical Workers No. 40, Wilmington.

Arthur Ryan, Teamsters No. 578, Los Angeles.

Walter Bielawski, Electricians No. 340, Sacramento.

William Wagner, Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 119, Oakland.

John Hentz, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

George Chandler, Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood.

Charles H. Kennedy, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

George Swan, Meat Cutters No. 421, Los Angeles.

Arthur Hutchings, San Gabriel Valley Central Labor Council, Pasadena.

Dorothy Spalding, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco.

Kitty Howard, Culinary Workers No. 754, San Pedro.

B. W. Phillips, Office Employees No. 83, San Bernardino.

George Chicon, Laborers No. 300, Los Angeles.

#### Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention was adjourned at 5:45 p.m. to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, August 28, 1952.

# PROCEEDINGS OF FOURTH DAY

Thursday, August 28, 1952

## MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:45 a.m.

### Invocation

President Pitts introduced Major Matt Schofield of the Salvation Army to deliver the invocation:

"Thank you for inviting me to come and pray with you this morning. We may have differences of opinion, as far as our work is concerned, but as far as God is concerned I trust we shall not have any differences of opinion this morning.

"Shall we pray together:

"Our Father, as we sing songs of praise and thanksgiving, we come to Thee with one voice. And so we come to Thee this morning, not knowing just what to pray for, what our needs might be, but we come today. And when we pray that peace shall come to our land, and when we pray that our families and our children and our wives shall be preserved from trouble, and when we pray that depression shall not come to us, and when we pray that peace shall come to our own hearts and lives and this country that we sing so much about, God Bless America; when we pray for these things, we come to Thee in child-like faith, just believing that they shall be answered. Because we come to Thee this morning asking for things that we think shall be good for us, the things that shall be good for our country and for the community in which we live, for people. Because we know that You are interested in people, not in things and materials and tools but in people.

"And so this morning we come to Thee on behalf of people. May Thy blessing be upon the leadership of this convention and may Thy blessing be upon the people and the members of this convention. For we ask it in the precious name of Jesus. Amen."

### AL MEHN

**Vice Commander, The American Legion  
Department of California**

President Pitts presented the Vice Commander of the Department of California of the American Legion, Al Mehn, who spoke as follows:

"Chairman Pitts, Past Commander Neil

Haggerty of the Union Labor Post, members of the California State Federation of Labor: I bring you the greetings of the American Legion, Department of California.

"I am an old conventionnaire, and I know what the last few days of a convention are, so I am not going to bore you with a lot of talk; however, I do want to tell you a few things that have come to my attention in connection with union labor and the American Legion's fight against communism. I have had the pleasure of service as vice chairman of the American Legion Un-American Activities Committee of the Department of California. On that committee you have a fine labor man, Curt Hyans, Past Commander of the Union Labor Post of the American Legion. I understand that it is the only Union Labor Post comprised exclusively of members of the American Federation of Labor, and I want to pay a tribute to the work that Curt Hyans did on that commission working with us.

"The point that I want to bring to you today is that union labor and the American Legion have always seen eye to eye as far as communist leanings are concerned. Your William Green has said: No labor organization can be free under communism because it is compelled to subordinate the interests of the workers to those of the Communist Party.' No truer words were ever spoken. The communists would like to control labor unions because they know it would be an attempt to take control of the country.

"Communism is not a working class movement. It is a revolutionary movement. The standard of communism in Russia is about the same as it is in India and China. In Russia a man has to work for 22 days to make enough money to buy a suit of clothes. In America he does it in 20 and a half hours. It takes him 32 hours to buy a cotton dress for his wife. In this country it takes him four hours to make the money necessary to buy that dress, and it is a better dress, too. It takes him an hour and 40 minutes to earn a bottle of beer. Here we can do it in six minutes, and it is a better bottle of beer too.

"You often wonder what you can do as labor union members to fight communism,

to combat communism. I will give you three simple rules. One of them is to detect any communists that work around you. The second one is to expose them and all of their connections. And the third one is, wherever possible, see that they are prosecuted under the laws of our country legally.

"In closing, I want to say that the American Legion fully appreciates the work that is being done by the California Federation and the American Federation of Labor, and feels confident that just as long as labor continue to fight subversive activities, just so long will we remain a free country with the privilege of having our unions for the betterment of the working man.

"It has been a great pleasure to have the privilege and honor to speak to this group today and I thank you very much for that privilege and honor." (Applause.)

#### **Report of Committee on Resolutions**

Chairman Wendell Uhillips of the Committee on Resolutions reported for the committee, as follows:

"In addition to a great number of resolutions, your committee had before it the proposed Statements of Policy that were distributed to the delegates on the first day of this convention. In line with our previous policy, we have broken the Statements of Policy down into sections and attempted to segregate the resolutions so as to consider them under the same general subject headings as are contained in the Statements of Policy."

#### **Policy Statement 1 Foreign Policy**

**Section a.** The survival of democracy in the world depends upon strengthening and developing the free world in its fight against Russian imperial conquest in Korea and wherever the communist war machine threatens.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** The democracies must rally to their banner the millions of people in Asia and Africa if they are to defeat the attempts of communist imperialism to subvert and conquer the free world.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** Labor endorses the Mutual Security program and regards the economic aid portion of this program to be of overriding importance in securing world peace.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section d.** American labor welcomes the return of the Japanese people to full national independence and looks forward to granting the same to the German Federal Republic.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section e.** American labor will continue its close ties with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Labor Organization in the common fight against totalitarianism.

The committee's report:

"Your committee recommends that the last paragraph of Section e. be amended by adding thereto immediately prior to the period the following: 'comma, so long as such organizations follow the principles herein noted.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in Section e."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The report as a whole on **Policy Statement 1, Foreign Policy**, was then adopted.

**Resolution No. 217**—"Reaffirm Support of United Nations."

The committee report:

"Your committee is of the belief that this subject matter is more adequately covered in **Policy Statement 1, Foreign Policy**, and accordingly recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 151**—"Oppose White Supremacy Doctrine in South Africa."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but believes that it is fully covered by our Statement of Policy, and that the Resolved could be misinterpreted as to the implication of the use of armed forces by our country.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's report was adopted.

**Policy Statement 2  
Mobilization**

**Section a.** The amendments to the Defense Production Act seriously weaken the government's anti-inflation powers and flagrantly violate the principle of equality of sacrifice.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's report was adopted.

**Section b.** The Wage Stabilization Board, set up on a tripartite basis, should have authority to make recommendations for the settlement of labor-management disputes, including union security issues.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** The Wage Stabilization Board's policies and regulations relative to general wage increases, intra- and inter-industry and plant inequities, and fringe benefits should be adaptable to changing conditions and needs in order to provide prompt adjustment where adjustment is needed, and should avoid the use of rigid arbitrary formulas which have no justification other than administrative convenience. The Board's policies governing general wage increases should be modified to allow adjustments based on industrial progress.

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that in the second paragraph of this Section c, the following be stricken '(probably tool and die shops, etc.)'

"The committee further recommends that the second paragraph, under Inequities, be amended as follows: that, commencing with the second sentence of said paragraph reading in part 'The regulation outlines broad standards which are used to distinguish between wage differentials,' and the entire next paragraph ending with 'the long established goal of unions to eliminate interplant and area differentials are unduly penalized,' be stricken from the report.

"As so amended your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's report was adopted.

**Section d.** Congress has ignored the American Federation of Labor's demand for strong and effective price and rent controls. The controls law has allowed price profiteering and has disproportionately distributed the burden of inflation.

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this subsection be amended by adding at the end of the next-to-the-last paragraph the following:

'It is particularly noteworthy that the rental charges made by hotels were advanced substantially as soon as they were removed from control. Any member of the traveling public who uses such facilities can give full expression of how this has been felt.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section e.** Labor continues to favor the recruitment of manpower for defense industries through voluntary means, supplemented by a policy of placing defense contracts in areas of labor surplus.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section f.** Labor favors financing the defense program by a pay-as-you-go tax policy which distributes the rearmament burden fairly among the people.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The report as a whole on **Policy Statement 2, Mobilization**, was then adopted.

**Resolution No. 126**—"End Wage Freeze."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the abolishment of wage controls. In view of the fact that the American Federation of Labor has endorsed wage controls until April 30, 1953, and in view of the fact that this resolution is in conflict with **Policy Statement 3, Mobilization**, your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 176**—"Strengthen Economic Controls."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 194**—"Urge WSB to Change Wage Policy."

The committee report:

"This resolution deals with purported policies of the Wage Stabilization Board. In the opinion of your committee it does not correctly state Board policies, with the possible exception of policies that have been adopted by the Construction Industry Commission of the Board.

"Your committee feels very strongly that unions should conduct negotiations for the best settlements possible with their employers without respect to the fact that, under certain circumstances, approval of such negotiations by the Wage Stabilization Board are necessary. Many employers have taken the position, all too frequently, with some of our unions that certain general regulations of the Board provide an outside limit on wage increases or other improvements in conditions.

"This is not correct, because the policies of the Wage Stabilization Board are continually changing and hundreds and hundreds of cases are continually being approved even though they do not fall within the limits of the self-administering provisions of Board regulations.

"With the adoption of this statement, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 219**—"Oppose Application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 to Shipbuilding and Repair."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 131**—"New Ship Construction for West Coast Yards"; **Resolution No. 136**—"Urge New Ship Construction to be Assigned to San Francisco Naval Shipyard."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, the construction of ships in the west. Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 136**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 131** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 135**—"Construction of Passenger Vessels Readily Convertible to Transports."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 137**—"Urge Construction of New Cargo Vessels."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 9**—"Abolish Luxury Tax on Necessities."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 159**—"Referendum to Void County Sales Tax, If Necessary."

The committee report:

"Your committee desires to reiterate the opposition of the State Federation of Labor to sales taxes and accordingly concurs in the intent of this resolution insofar as it is opposed to such types of taxes.

"This resolution, however, further requests that a referendum be conducted if certain possible non-existent legislation is enacted. Your committee believes it is premature at this time to conduct such a referendum until the officials of the State Federation have been in a position to consider the legislation in question.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 230**—"Repeal Amusement Tax."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### **Policy Statement 3 Ballot Propositions**

**Proposition 1**—\$150 Million Veterans' Bond Issue.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committees' recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 2**—Public School Funds.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 3**—Welfare Exemption of Non-Profit School Property.

Recommendation: Vote YES.



The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate J. W. Buzzell, Hotel Service Employees No. 765, Los Angeles, moved that all reference to Proposition 3 be filed, and the motion was seconded by Delegate Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 814, Santa Monica.

Debate followed, during which Secretary Haggerty spoke as follows:

"Just so we keep the record straight and not confused, I rise at this time to oppose the motion to file the report of the committee. The American Federation of Labor through all of its existence has stood for justice and equality. It never has been known to dodge an issue where basic principles were involved and in this issue that is just what is involved, injustice and inequity for a period of years. This measure seeks to correct a long-standing injustice and inequity in the taxation of non-profit institutions. It is regrettable that the religious issue has been injected into this discussion because, in my opinion, it has no place in this discussion. This is a matter of pure justice and equity, as it applies to taxation or forgiveness of taxes.

"Since 1914 this state has had a law on the books which exempts from taxation hospitals, and all institutions of college grade or over. It has ignored all through those years the grades below the college grade, that is, high school and elementary. This measure seeks merely to correct that long-standing inequity so that they will all have exemption in the same manner and on the same basis. Keep in mind that it exempts only those institutions which are used for learning and education. It does not exempt any private property in the commercial field, outside of exactly the schools and the hospitals.

"Now, when this bill came before the legislature, as your secretary and spokesman, I took it for granted that our age-old policy of correcting injustices stood then as it will stand now and I supported the bill in both the Assembly and the Senate in behalf of this organization. I used your name on several occasions in supporting this bill. I said the State Federation of Labor has always opposed grave injustices and inequities. That particular bill was designed to correct a long-standing injustice and unfairness. Knowing your attitude over the years, hearing your speeches, knowing your policies, reading your resolutions, I took it for granted that that was the position of this Federation of Labor. Now, much to my surprise, I

see a new angle being injected into the issue, which doesn't belong here, because this is not a question of race, creed or religion. It is a question of merit, justice and equity. I call your attention to the fact that for many years that position has been steady and inviolate. There is no reason why it should change at the present time.

"In my opinion, if I had the slightest feeling that this convention would raise the issue of religion, certainly I would recommend it being kept out of this particular body, but, knowing the basic fundamental involved, I felt that certainly it should consider these measures along with the rest. Your committee and your Executive Council have recommended that you give a Yes vote on No. 3. I think your committee's recommendation is sound. It has listened to the opponents of the measure in its hearings. You have heard us announce from time to time from the platform that the committee was prepared to hear all opponents and proponents of resolutions and measures. They did hear them for a matter of almost four days. They have listened to them. After hearing all of the discussions, they bring back to you the recommendation of a Yes vote on No. 3. In my judgment, I think the committee's report is justified.

"Let's clear up once and for all this unfairness now existing. If we believe that taxes should not be imposed or should be imposed on elementary and high schools, let us then correct it by sponsoring a measure to eliminate all tax forgiveness on all schools, college grade or otherwise. I might be one of those and could very well be, that go along with you that we shouldn't have any tax exemption on any institution, but the fact remains that we have had it so long on a certain level of education, that it should apply to all or to none. I urge you to vote down the motion to file and concur in the committee's report."

After debate was concluded the motion by Delegate Buzzell was put to vote and defeated.

The convention then adopted the committee's recommendation.

**Proposition 4—Payments to Needy Blind.**

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 5—Subversive Persons and Groups.**

Recommendation: Vote NO.

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in recommending a No vote on Proposition 5. Your committee, however, believes that reference should be made to **Statement of Policy 14(c)**, wherein the historic position of the Federation in opposition to communism and totalitarianism is specifically set forth. We do this in order to emphasize that we are concerned with the methods employed in this proposition, while nevertheless reaffirming our well-recognized attitude.

"Your committee recommends concurrence. However, Mr. Chairman, I wish to announce that committee member Roy M. Brewer of the I.A.T.S.E., Hollywood, as a member of the committee, desires to be recorded as voting against the committee's recommendation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 6—Oaths of Office.**

Recommendation: Vote NO.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **MICHAEL J. KIRWAN**

##### **Representative from the State of Ohio**

President Pitts then introduced Congressman Michael J. Kirwan of Ohio, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, members of the American Federation of Labor and friends:

"I am happy to be among you here today. I don't want anyone to think, though, that I am injecting politics into this convention. You see, I have been paying dues for fifty-five years. In 1897, I joined the Miners' Union, transferred into the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in 1908, and am paid up in my dues now and have been at all times.

"What I want to impress upon you are things that happened in the past and can happen again. Some of these things I remember from the time I was a boy, and I hope that you will take them home with you.

"During the war a dispatch came back from Arkansas:

"An old fellow asked a young infantry captain after a particular war maneuver: 'Son, what's all the rumpus about?'"

"'Haven't you heard the news?' the captain replied. 'We're at war with Japan and Germany.'"

"And the old fellow asked: 'Whose side are the Yanks on?'"

"When I told this story one day, a colleague from Arkansas said to me: 'Mike, you missed the boat on that. When he referred to "Yanks" he meant Republicans.'

"That set me to thinking. And I want to tell you that I have seen the Republicans strike against preparedness and I have seen them emasculate the peace. I sent over to the library and got the history of that party during the years they were in power, and there are very few times that they were on the side of the people.

#### **Looking Backward**

"I am going to tell you about labor as I know it and as I have seen it going down the long last trail.

"I remember the Haymarket riot in 1886, and the Big Four railroad strikes, and the packing house strikes and lock-outs in Chicago, that same year, and the Homestead strike in 1892 when the steel workers were shot down.

"I remember Carnegie giving Frick one million dollars to break that strike while he went to Europe. I remember the deaths of eighty-eight people in that strike, slaughtered by Gatling guns.

"I remember when Frick was shot and went to the hospital. And I remember that when Carnegie came back from Europe he sent a telegram to Frick in the hospital, saying: 'When they discharge you from the hospital, come immediately to my office.'

"Frick asked the messenger boy to wait, and wrote on the back of the telegram: 'I'll see you in hell. We're both going there.'

"So there was no barrier between capital and labor until 1897, when they organized the United Mine Workers. I joined that then, and I remember my mother and my father and the ten kids, with hundreds of thousands of others, getting put out of company houses. And I mean company houses. I remember them living in a tent and eating cornmeal for six months.

"I remember that I contributed five dollars a month, which was two days' pay, to Adamson, who sponsored the first eight-hour law, which went on the statute books in 1916.

"I would like to ask the American Federation of Labor today: suppose they assessed you two days' wages every month to get a law on the statute books; how would you like it? That's what we paid back in 1916.

#### **Harding—and then Coolidge**

"I remember in 1920, everybody was working and getting time and a half for over eight hours, and I remember what labor did. It was from my town of Youngstown, Ohio, that they nominated at San Francisco Jim Cox and Franklin Roosevelt, and we shall never forget Ohio that year. But after the news came through the mills that Harding had won the election, they jeered the man who had nominated Cox and they kept jeering him for an hour. No streetcars could run. Finally he put up his hands and asked for order, and he said: 'I can see and hear you jeering me. On your face is perspiration from twelve hours of work in a steel plant. Your arms and dinner pails indicate that you are men of labor. You want a message from me. Well, if you can stand Harding for the next four years, surely to God I can stand him!'

"Now let me tell you something. You are at the same crossroads today, only ten times worse—and I mean worse. You take 1921. After we went back to 'normalcy,' they gave us three cuts in wages and took the time and a half for over eight hours away from every workman in America. That is the first thing they did in 1921. In 1922 they took our brand new fleet out and destroyed it. They gave Japan the right to build a bigger fleet than we had. And we know what happened when she got that fleet.

"You remember in 1923 when Fall, Denby, Forbes and Daugherty, four members of the Cabinet, resigned in disgrace, and Fall went to the penitentiary for stealing and selling the sheets from the veterans and the medicine out of the closet.

"You remember 1924, don't you? They had a beautiful slogan that year: 'Keep cool with Coolidge.' You are old enough to remember. And while we were 'keeping cool with Coolidge,' they forfeited the mandated islands in the Pacific. And when the marines were lowered over the side of the boats on every one of those islands in the recent war, they were slaughtered by the thousands; and when they finally took the pillbox they found inscribed in the wall 'Built in 1924.' Yes, that's the year we 'kept cool with Coolidge.'

"You remember 1925, don't you? That's the year they court-martialed Billy Mitch-

ell when he said: 'The nation that has control of the air will be the nation to deal with.' And MacArthur sat on the committee that court-martialed him.

"Do you remember 1926? That's the year that Al Capone ran this nation from Maine to California. It didn't matter who they were or what they were, they had to pay tribute to Al Capone and his mob from one end of the nation to the other, and in every town you could get whiskey in.

#### **Boom and Depression**

"Do you remember 1927? That's the year they sold you the gilt-edged stocks, with a pretty picture on them, and they were worthless. But they sold them by the millions and with nothing to protect you.

"There was something else in '27: the Dust Bowl that was coming. They wouldn't give a nickel to correct the situation that created the Arkies and the Okies and the 'Grapes of Wrath.'

"Do you remember 1928? Oh, yes! That's the year they cut the taxes on big business and made the cut retroactive back to 1921.

"Then we come to '29. Do you remember that year?

"Do you remember 1930? That's the year the Japanese went into Manchuria and we hadn't a nation big enough to stop them. They destroyed that nation and shook it to its very foundation.

"You remember 1932, or you should. And I am going to put you to an acid test now to see if you do remember it. I am going to ask you, do you remember what paying industry or business we had in the year 1932? Does anybody remember it in this auditorium today? What was the paying business in 1932?

"You only had one paying business, and that was jig-saw puzzles. Every night your mother and father sat around the table with the children and worked a jig-saw puzzle. The idea was to take their minds off their stomachs for there was no food in the house. And then after they had worked it and put the children to bed, they swapped it with the neighbors so they would have something for the kids the next day to take their minds off their stomachs.

#### **It Can't Happen Again?**

"You think it can't happen again, do you? Well, let me tell you something. I am Chairman of the Congressional subcommittee on appropriations for the In-

terior Department. I am Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the United States. And I am also a friend of labor. And when you needed a friend not long ago, there were only sixteen who voted in Congress against that 'work or jail' bill. I was one of the sixteen. Only sixteen out of four hundred and thirty-five. And that wasn't too long ago.

"I see the vote every day in Congress. I see who is your friend, and I can see where you are going to go unless you do your job this time, and what is going to become of you if you slip this time like you slipped in 1920. Up above you tonight there are 300,000 boys and girls who laid down their lives in the last World War. They are asking you and pleading with you to go down the right road this coming November, not the same road that you took in 1920. And I want to tell you this: if you go down that wrong road again, you won't have to pick up the paper and read the obituary notes to find out for whom the bells toll. It is going to be the finish.

"Oh, yes, we've had it fine in the past twenty years, whether it is the American Federation of Labor, the CIO, or who it may be. Congress—and I mean Congress—voted those good acts, those good laws.

#### **The Good Laws**

"I remember Roosevelt taking twenty-one of us down to the White House to get a look at the picture of that massacre on Decoration Day in 1937 in front of the Republic Steel Company plants in South Chicago. It was then that Congress went into free-wheeling. They amended the Wagner Act; they passed all those good acts we are so proud of. And how did labor reciprocate? In 1938 they didn't even go to the polls, and over one hundred of those great Congressmen were swept out and never came back.

"Every day they are sniping at you and it is coming closer and closer. Take it from somebody who knows what it is.

"I remember, as I told you, being put out of a company house. I remember the policeman coming into the house every month, and if he found a tin cup in the house that hadn't been bought in the company store, you lost your job. I remember seeing this with my own eyes.

"I remember seeing men killed in the mines, and how they'd take them outside and let them lay at the head of the mine. Then they'd hook a team of mules to what they called the 'Maria,' and bring the body home. I remember one fellow who had to

load a body in that wagon one evening and when he got to the man's home, the only aid he had was the widow who helped carry her own husband's body out of the wagon.

"I think it can happen again. What did they tell you at the Chicago convention? Didn't Herbert Hoover say that there are 3,500,000 socialized electric farms in America? And why? Because we took the woman away from the churn, because we took her out of slavery. But didn't they tell you that?

#### **Meat Inspection: Socialism!**

"I read the Congressional Record quite often on this. It took Theodore Roosevelt, a great President, two years to drive through a Republican Congress the right to put an inspector in the stockyards in Chicago. And all Roosevelt asked was this: that the inspector would state whether the cattle they were putting in the cans as corned beef had been picked off the streets dead, or whether they had been slaughtered. And I tell you that is all he asked for: for the man in there to determine whether the beef would go to the glue factory, or whether it would go into a can marked 'Corned Beef.' And if you were to have the Congressional Record, you would find that for two years they called that law that he wanted 'socialism.'

"I am here pleading with you today. It is not a nice thing for me to come from Ohio out here. At my age I know where I would sooner be. I would sooner be back in Ohio. But because I have been sitting now for ten years on the Appropriations Committee and looking at selfish, greedy people on the other side of the table, I know what is in store for us.

#### **Put Your Friends in Office**

"I know this is your job, just as much as it is my job, to go up and down this great state of California and, no matter whom you see, sell him the idea of putting your friends in office—and I mean friends. And if you elect Governor Stevenson, put down what I tell you: You will have somebody in there who is going to be a friend. If you put Democratic Congressmen into office, you are going to put your friends in office. And mark what I tell you, because I have tossed this challenge out. I have been in Congress sixteen years, and I haven't seen sixteen Republicans in my sixteen years who ever voted for labor or for mankind! That's my challenge. (Loud applause.)

"So unless you pick up this ball, it will be just like the gentleman in my town who told labor in 1920, 'If you can stand Mr. Harding for four years, surely to God I can.' Let me tell you this: 'If you can stand the other fellow who is running against Stevenson for four years, surely to God I can.'"

"You see, if there were ever a fellow protected, I am protected. I get \$5,000 a year as a pension without leaving my front room. So I would be fifty times better off in that room than being here today. But I am trying to tell you all this for your own good, and remember that it comes from somebody who went through a lot of this.

"I have participated in four major strikes—and I mean major strikes. Some of them lasted six and seven months. I know what it is to be hungry, and everybody in the families of the 149,000 who were out on strike knew what it was to be hungry. That is why I am trying to tell you these things here today.

#### **National Income and National Debt**

"Oh, it is fine today! Last year the national income of the United States was \$278 billion. In 1933 it was only \$40 billion. I hear somebody holler about the war debt and the debt on America. You can take the difference between that \$40 billion in '33 and the \$278 billion today. And if you want to make the same sacrifice, or let us say one-fifth of the sacrifice, every one of us Americans made from 1929 to 1933, we will wipe that debt off the books ten times faster than we accumulated it. But I don't know of any American, and that goes for me, who wants to give up television, his fine automobile, his fine home, radio, and everything that you can think of in the way of what we have today.

"There is no difference between the rich and the poor today. On that score and on that ground we are all equal. But you mark what I tell you. If you don't get out this fall to the polls, you'll give it up, because that war debt will be wiped out and it will be wiped out by a federal tax, a sales tax. And you're the gentlemen and the ladies who are going to pay it. Yes, you'll wipe off that debt all right. You've wiped out the most of every debt we've had. But this one they will easily wipe off.

"This looks more like a war or an election of generals. At the convention in

Chicago you had General MacArthur, General Eisenhower, 'General' Motors, 'General' Electric and 'General' Mills! (Laughter and applause.)

#### **Get Out and Do The Job**

"And mark what I tell you. Unless you privates—and I am putting myself in the same rank—do your bit this November, God help you!

"I happen to be the first fellow in the United States who established a soup kitchen, as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City of Youngstown in 1932. I established the first soup kitchen because people were hungry, and after that I think they established them all over this country. But Youngstown was a steel town. They suffered more. When steel went down, there was nothing moving there at all. And that is why I am asking, that is why I am pleading with you today.

"You have a job to do. It's not enough to endorse Stevenson. It's not enough to wear Stevenson buttons. You go out there and do a job the like of which you never did before in all your life!

"Thank you."

(Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

#### **Commending CLLPE Endorsement of Stevenson and Sparkman**

Delegate Jack Goldberger, San Francisco Labor Council, offered a motion for the Federation convention to commend the 1952 Pre-General Election Convention of the California Labor League for Political Education for its endorsement of Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman for the Presidential and Vice Presidential election. The motion was seconded by Delegate Robert Ash, Central Labor Council, Oakland, and Delegate William Knight, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles.

Debate ensued, after which the motion by Delegate Goldberger was adopted.

#### **Election**

The election of candidates for Vice Presidents of District No. 10 was then held, the roll being called and the delegates casting their ballots until the election was completed.

#### **Recess**

The convention thereupon recessed at 12:55 p.m. to reconvene at 2 p.m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by Vice President Osslo at 2:15 p.m.

**E. W. TALLMAN**

**Regional Representative of the Federal Security Agency**

Vice President Osslo (presiding) presented E. W. Tallman, Regional Representative of the Federal Security Agency, who spoke as follows:

"President Pitts, my old friend Neil Haggerty, and the delegates of this convention:

"As the Regional Representative of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, I am always grateful for the opportunity and privilege of talking to representatives of labor.

"I bring you the good will and good wishes of our central office and of Mr. Fay Hunter, the Regional Director of the Federal Security Agency in these Pacific Coast States, Alaska and Hawaii.

"You in the labor movement have made vast progress within the span of my memory. I can recall over fifty years ago when my brother received \$.75 a day as an apprentice carpenter, and his days were longer than eight hours. A long time ago I earned a dollar a day for a ten-hour day. I paid union dues for many years and have some knowledge and genuine appreciation of your problems and objectives.

**Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance**

"Yes, you have made real progress. The Federal Security Agency, the Social Security Administration, and our Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance dream of making similar progress toward a common goal of security for the American family.

"We have placed on the table before each of the delegates at this convention a mimeographed information sheet entitled 'Labor Bulletin on Your Social Security.' This has been mimeographed and brought to you so that you will have up-to-date information on federal old-age and survivors' insurance, including the 1952 amendments which were signed by the President last month.

"Will you kindly fold the bulletin and slip it in your pocket, take it home with you so that you and your family will know first-hand of the retirement benefits

should some of you be forced to retire at age sixty-five, or the insurance payments which will be made to members of your family in case of your death.

**What 15 Years Have Accomplished**

"Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance is a fifteen-year-old program. We are not dry behind the ears. However, during these short years, we have set up over 100 million individual insurance records for the workers in the United States. We are paying monthly payments to nearly 5 million beneficiaries, including those who have retired at sixty-five, their wives who are sixty-five, the widows and children of younger workers who died as well as widows who have reached age sixty-five, and the dependent parents who have reached age sixty-five.

"Our Bureau is making monthly payments to these beneficiaries of almost 175 million dollars. While 5 million beneficiaries and 175 million dollars in insurance payments per month is a lot of people and a lot of money, still when you divide that money by those people, you can see the average monthly insurance payment is approximately \$35.00. We have accumulated in our Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund over 16 billion dollars.

"While we are paying this fiscal year over 2 billion dollars in monthly insurance payments to our beneficiaries, still the Trust Fund is increasing more than 1 billion dollars per year. These payments are made and the Trust Fund has accumulated from the 1½ percent which is being deducted from your wages and by the 1½ percent which your employers add, making a 3 percent payroll tax to support this Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance program.

**How OASI Works**

"Now, while the average monthly benefit of \$35 may still be inadequate, I will illustrate what these insurance payments mean to the family of a worker. Suppose a carpenter from Santa Barbara has had average monthly earnings of \$300 and he dies, leaving a widow and two children, say, twins eight years old. Under the new social security amendments, we will pay his widow and the twins \$168.75 per month, or \$2025.00 per year until the twins are 18 years of age. Therefore, over

\$20,000 will be paid to the widow and children.

"This carpenter paid 1 percent of his wages until January 1950, and then 1½ percent in premiums. These compulsory contributions or premiums cost the carpenter a total of \$543 since January 1, 1937. The widow will be dropped from our rolls when the children are age 18. She will again receive payment of \$63.75 at age 65. We will pay her \$63.75 per month or \$765 per year for a life expectancy of 14 years or until she dies. \$20,250 plus \$10,710 equals \$30,960 in federal OASI payments to this carpenter's widow and children.

"This illustrates what can be done with the vast national contributory insurance plan where millions and millions of the workers are covered and where the young workers coming into the labor market enter a compulsory insurance plan.

#### **Cost of OASI to California AFL**

"Between 1937 and 1949, an average of 450,000 paid-up members in the California State Federation of Labor paying a maximum of \$30 a year (1 percent on an annual wage of \$3,000 to 1950, then 1½ percent on \$3,600 for almost a million members) cost the membership an estimated total of over 275 million dollars just for the 1 percent, then the 1½ percent, deducted from your pay.

"Your employers paid another 275 million dollars since 1937 for this federal old-age and survivors' insurance for the AFL wage earners and their families in California.

"You members actually paid the major portion of the employers' 275 million dollars to our insurance trust fund because his overall costs of doing business must be passed on to the consumer and, of course, you are the consumer.

"The 63 million employees, as consumers in the United States are now paying as direct or indirect taxes a major portion of all the costs of federal, state, county, city and private pensions.

#### **Basic Retirement Plan**

"Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance should be the overall basic retirement plan, insuring basic necessities of life. It will insure and protect those millions of workers who do not spend their entire working career in one organization. If a worker's health or unemployment drives him from the mines in Pennsylvania to automobile work in Detroit, then

if his family's health or economic changes drive him to mechanical work in Los Angeles, the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance will follow him as basic protection for him and his family.

"Under this democratic form of government, the 63 million employees and their families have the political power to decide what type of insurance or pensions we shall have in this country, and your combined public opinion will make the final decision regarding both the cost and the benefits.

"While our population has increased 87 percent since 1900, the group 65 years old and over has increased 242 percent. You workers are consumers and as direct and indirect taxpayers face a fair solution for the problems of the aging population and for our dependent children.

"Social security is a non-partisan law with an objective of security in the American family.

"It is an American and an honest plan because the worker knows exactly what is deducted from his pay check and he is told by the government exactly what he will receive in retirement payments or in payments to his dependents in case of his death. With a contributory plan, the employees, through their representatives, can decide what the payroll tax shall be in order to receive a definite scale of insurance benefits.

"We are proud of the progress we have made. We have tried to recruit throughout our 500 field offices personnel who sincerely enjoy serving the public.

#### **OASI Universally Approved**

"We seem to have almost universal approval of our Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance program indicated by the platforms of the major political parties, the endorsement and resolutions of organized labor, the two-to-one vote in a poll of over two thousand chambers of commerce, the Gallup poll, the Fortune poll, Newsweek, Business Week, and favorable articles in almost all the national magazines, together with the good will and favorable editorials which we enjoy from the newspaper editors of the country. The farm organizations have also passed resolutions favoring inclusion of more agricultural workers.

"We admit there are still deficiencies and inadequacies in our program, in view of the increasing rise in the cost of living. However, our administration has repeatedly made recommendations for the im-

provement of this federal insurance program.

"During the past two years, we who have been with this Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance since its beginning have been encouraged by the Congressional amendments passed in August, 1950, and July, 1952.

"Nelson H. Cruikshank, Director of Social Insurance Activities for the American Federation of Labor, has been of great help in presenting labor's requests for improved legislation.

"The American Federation of Labor has endorsed this Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance program by your resolutions in many conventions state and national. Yet we in the service have a feeling that many individual members of the union are not aware of the possibilities of this program.

#### **Workers Must Keep Informed**

"Many workers fail to file for their retirement benefits after reaching age 65 until they have lost several months of insurance payments. We find that social security committees appointed in many of the locals are doing a splendid job of keeping their membership informed of their insurance rights and privileges under the law.

"Our office managers tell me there are plans underway for meetings of union members and their wives where representatives from our field offices will appear and explain the provisions of the new laws so that in case of death, the employee's widow will know of the insurance protection for herself and children, or in case of retirement at age 65, the wife would see to it that her husband filed immediately for monthly insurance payments.

"We in the service know of the union leaders' insistence that this Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance plan keep up with the times and the increased cost of living.

"This Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Plan is for your security and for the security of your family. It will be in the next few years what the millions of employees make it. Its improvement and stabilization is entirely up to you.

"Again, thank you for the privilege of being with you in this convention." (Applause.)

#### **HOWARD E. DURHAM**

#### **Regional Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service**

Vice President Osslo then introduced Howard E. Durham, Regional Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates to this convention:

"It is always a privilege and a pleasure to appear before your group. Cy Ching sends his regrets for not being able to be present in person and also his best wishes for a successful convention. He not only possesses a great personal liking for California and particularly the city of Santa Barbara, but also recognizes the California State Federation of Labor for what it is—one of the most mature, able, and responsible groups in organized labor.

#### **Industrial Relations During Defense Period**

"I should like to take a few minutes of your time—and I assure you my remarks will be brief—to make several observations about the role of collective bargaining and the dispute-settling process in the present period when defense considerations are so important.

"The essence of collective bargaining is a 'meeting of minds.' Under normal peacetime conditions, widely divergent positions are narrowed down by compromise at the bargaining table until an agreement is reached satisfactory to both parties. Sometimes this compromise is accomplished only after a work stoppage takes place. In fact, the threat of stoppage serves as a motive power which induces a modification of extreme positions and a meeting of minds. We hear so much today about the right to strike that we tend to forget its function. To withdraw the right to strike would remove a most important inducement to agree because it would waive the penalties for failing to agree.

"The paradox we face at the present time arises from the fact that we, as a nation, properly insist on retention of collective bargaining as an institution with its concomitant right of strike, and at the same time recognize that strikes cannot perform the normal collective bargaining function in public emergency disputes. The international situation being what it is, our position as a nation and as a leader of and example for other friendly nations is necessarily jeopardized by work stoppages in steel, oil, aircraft, transporta-



tion, copper, atomic energy and other key industries. Yet when the government says that there must be no stoppages in these industries—as it did in steel last fall—the inducement to agree is removed. The parties are in a position to outwait the government and are therefore more reluctant to make concessions around the bargaining table.

### **Problem of Strikes Not Yet Solved**

"It is quite obvious that we have not found the answer to this perplexing problem. During World War II the War Labor Board maintained a fairly effective peace on the domestic labor front—largely as a result of the no-strike pledge given by organized labor—but then the danger from without was more obvious, though no more real than now. Since V-J Day the government has tried a series of devices to prevent stoppages in key industries affecting the national defense, but the results have not been too reassuring. The Taft-Hartley emergency procedure has been proven inadequate; presidentially-appointed fact-finding boards have had their recommendations rejected in some instances; and even plant seizures have not always resulted in continued production. Compulsory arbitration has been tried in several states and on a national scale in Australia and New Zealand, but not only proved to be no guarantee against strikes but actually impeded the meeting of minds process.

"One of the principal difficulties with these devices is not only that they don't bring agreement, but that they actually get in the way of collective bargaining. When the parties expect government intervention in any of these forms they do not always attempt to compromise their position or effectively use available mediation facilities. Issues which ordinarily wash out at the bargaining table are preserved for submission to the 'court of last resort.'

"These procedures are designed to prevent strikes and not to obtain agreement through a meeting of minds. Even when a stoppage is prevented or delayed, there remains the more important function of reaching an agreement, for it is only on agreement that continued production can be effectively maintained.

### **Mediation May Be the Answer**

"What then is the best possible course for the government to take under such circumstances? How can labor and man-

agement be assisted by government in working out arrangements which are mutually satisfactory to them? How can this be accomplished without government imposition of employment terms? I do not profess to know the answer, but I would like to give you the views of one expert in the field who has observed the dispute settling process from many facts. Donald Strauss who has had wide experience as a consultant, as executive director of the commission set up by the president in 1948 to investigate means of achieving industrial peace in the atomic energy industry, and more recently as public member of several dispute panels for the Wage Stabilization Board, thinks that the solution lies in effective mediation. In an article in the July issue of Harper's entitled 'Laws Won't Stop Strikes' he discussed the various ways the government has intervened in disputes during and since World War II and said in part:

"... those on both sides of the table who prefer a free-enterprise system to a socialized one (and they number as many in ranks of labor as in management) abhor the inroads of government interference—even though the intensity of abhorrence may fluctuate, depending upon whether they think they can do better in the instant case without it than with it. Compulsory arbitration and its accompanying teeth—government seizure, injunctions, and anti-strike legislation—are all injurious to collective bargaining and, as a practical matter, are no positive guarantee against a strike. Of all possible alternatives for government intervention in a labor dispute, mediation alone can be a stimulant to the collective bargaining process.'

"And again, '... it is on agreement, and agreement only, that a continuation of steady and productive work will be premised. Even if the ultimate recourse to military force is used, the deciding vote still lies with the employer who manages the plants and with the workers who man them: do they choose to manage and to work under the conditions proposed, or do they prefer jail fines, or—conceivably—death?

### **Cooperative Effort Essential**

"'Production is creative, and creation demands cooperative effort. You can kill or jail a man to prevent him from committing a crime; you can't jail or kill him in order to keep him at work. And the notion of terrorizing men into work is deeply repugnant anyhow to all our traditions of

personal liberty. The consent of management and workers is as vital to our economic freedom as is the consent of the governed to our political freedom.

"Therefore mediation—the effort to secure mutual consent—is not our first, but our last, line of defense against disastrous stoppages. It is not a whistle-stop on the road to somewhere else. It is the Grand Central Terminal of the dispute-settling process."

"If Mr. Strauss is right, and I think he is, then you people (and representatives of management) have a right to expect that the government—both federal and state—will do everything possible to constantly improve its mediation facilities. I think I can assure you that we are well aware of our responsibilities in this regard and are continuously taking steps to measure up to those responsibilities. You and your counterparts in industry who have used our services are in a position to judge our effectiveness and offer constructive advice and counsel as to how it might be improved. I want you to know that we both welcome and solicit your assistance along these lines.

"Before closing I want to express my appreciation for the cooperation the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has received from you and your people in the past and which I know will be continued in the future. I also want to thank you again for the opportunity to be with you here today. My best wishes to you for a successful convention." (Applause.)

#### Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Bassett reported for the Committee on Legislation, as follows:

**Resolution No. 232**—"Improve State Housing Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 233**—"Oppose Crippling Housing Amendments."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 234**—"Prevailing Wage."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 235**—"Removal of Limitation on Low Rent Public Housing."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 236**—"Housing Act of 1953."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 237**—"Combat Real Estate Lobby."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 21**—"Improve Ventilation in Motion Picture Projection Rooms."

The committee report:

"In response to the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution were requested to, and did appear before your committee. After full consideration, however, your committee is of the opinion that the problem mentioned in this resolution can be cared for without the necessity of enacting additional legislation.

"Your committee accordingly concurs with the intent of the resolution and recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 37**—"Spray Gun Abatement."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with spray gun abatement.

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of the resolution appeared before it and advised the committee that the intent of the resolution was to require protective legislation for co-workers and the public in the vicinity of painters using such equipment, rather than for additional legislation dealing with the protection of the painter himself.

"Having this intent of the sponsors of the resolution in mind, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 141**—"Amend Safety Laws to Protect Roofers." **Resolution No. 209**—"Limit Weights for Male Employees Other Than Minors to 100 Pounds."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely the limitation as to the

amount that male workers may lift. The subject matter of **Resolution No. 141** is confined to roofers and provides a maximum of 65 pounds. The subject matter of **Resolution No. 209** applies generally to all workers and sets a maximum of 100 pounds.

"Your committee accordingly recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 141** and further recommends that **Resolution No. 209** be amended by striking the Resolved and inserting the following:

'Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature providing for the establishment of a maximum weight for male employees other than minors, of 100 pounds, provided, however, that with respect to individuals employed as roofers and other similar occupations, the lesser amount in keeping with the nature of their employment be provided such as 65 pounds for roofers.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 142**—"Increase Enforcement Authority of State Division of Industrial Safety."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution, through their representative Thomas Harvey, appeared before your committee.

"It was agreed that at present, there was sufficient legislation to deal with this subject matter and that the problem was a failure of the California Division of Industrial Safety adequately to enforce the existing law rather than the need for any change in the existing law.

"Your committee is of the opinion that this Division should be advised by the Federation of the dissatisfaction felt by the labor unions of this state with respect to the nature of its enforcement of this particular law, and that the director of the Department be specifically requested to take all steps necessary to remedy the complaints enumerated in this resolution.

"With this statement, however, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 157**—"Adequate Policing

of Health and Safety Code Provisions"; **Resolution No. 160**—"Violation of State Safety Code to be a Felony"; **Resolution No. 195**—"Provide Misdemeanor Penalty for Violation of Certain Public Health Code Provisions."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar: namely the provision for effective enforcement of the minimum standards of temporary sanitary facilities.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 195**, and recommends that **Resolutions Nos. 157 and 160** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 183**—"Effective Smog Control."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 189**—"Prohibit Industrial Homework."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 227**—"Ambulance and First-Aid Facilities To Be Available at All Times."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 92**—"Collective Bargaining by Municipal Authorities"; **Resolution No. 154**—"Collective Bargaining for Employees of Municipally-Owned Transportation."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely the provision for collective bargaining for employees of municipally-owned transportation.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 154** and recommends that **Resolution 92** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 12**—"Right of Association for Fire Fighters and Other Public Employees"; **Resolution No. 106**—"State Public Policy on Collective Bargaining to Include Public Employees' Organizations."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions

is similar, namely, the guarantee of the right to organize to all public employees including firefighters.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 12**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 106** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **Report of Committee on Resolutions**

Chairman Phillips reported for the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

#### **Policy Statement 3 Ballot Propositions (continued)**

**Proposition 7**—Ballot Designation of Party Affiliation.

Recommendation: Vote NO.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 8**—Church Buildings Under Construction.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 9**—College Buildings Under Construction.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 10**—Certain Expenditures of Public Funds Prohibited.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 11**—Payments to Aged Persons.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 12**—Military Service by Public Officers.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 13**—Prohibition of Cross-Filing.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 14**—Repealing Constitutional Restrictions on Chinese.

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 15**—Taxation of Insurance Companies and Banks.

No recommendation.

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this Statement of Policy be amended by striking 'No recommendation' and inserting 'Recommendation: Vote NO.'"

"The reason that the committee has taken this position is that, in our opinion, although this proposed proposition is not perfect, its bad features far outweigh its good features, and instead of ducking the issue as the original recommendation suggested, we feel that the best interests of all our people would be served by a 'No' vote rather than not to advise our people how to vote at all."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 16**—Borough Form of City Government.

No recommendation.

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends an amendment striking 'No recommendation' and inserting 'Recommendation: Vote YES.'"

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

"This proposed proposition permits a vote on this type of organization. As far as the committee could find out, the only labor group that has taken a definite position on it is the labor movement of the San Pedro Harbor area and they are definitely in favor of this proposition. There was no opposition registered. It is permissive only. In line with the request made by the secretary of the Labor Council of San Pedro, along with a delegation from the labor movement, your committee is recommending a 'Yes' vote."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 17—Chiropractors.**

No recommendation.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 18—Community Redevelopment Projects.**

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 19—Grand Juries.**

Recommendation: Vote NO.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 20—State Funds for Hospital Construction.**

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 21—Superior Judges, Vacancies.**

No recommendation.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 22—Property Tax Statements.**

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 23—Description of Property for Assessment.**

No recommendation.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Proposition 24—\$185 Million School Bond Issue.**

Recommendation: Vote YES.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The report as a whole by the committee on **Policy Statement 3, Ballot Propositions** was then adopted.

**Secretary Haggerty on Proposition 13**

Secretary Haggerty spoke briefly on Proposition 13, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I didn't want to interrupt the report of the committee on the ballot measures, but I could not let this opportunity pass without saying a word, of course, on No. 13.

"As you know, for many years this Federation has maintained a concerted move to repeal cross-filing. This measure, which is now on the ballot, was sponsored by an individual in southern California with our full support and cooperation. We assisted in the obtaining of signatures for the petition and helped qualify the measure. The measure is now qualified and on the ballot for our consideration at the November election.

"It appears to me, and I am sure, if you will just analyze, you will agree, that there is no other organized group in the state of California except organized labor who will support this measure in a financial and a physical sense. I am therefore calling upon the delegates of this convention, when you return to your own locals and councils, to make this a point of importance that you will bring to the attention of your delegates and your members of the local unions. About two weeks ago, I wrote to every union in California, calling upon them to help financially in the passage of Proposition No. 13. There will be and is plenty of money available and now working to oppose the measure.

"As you probably know, a number of incumbents of both parties, some of your incumbents, are content to leave things as they are, but we have for many years as a Federation recognized the evil which exists in the present cross-filing system. To correct that system you must pass No. 13.

"I know that you realize the importance of the measure and undoubtedly remember that time after time over the years you have resolved against cross-filing. It is now on the ballot and it is our job—again the lot falls to the workers and workers' organizations—to correct inequities which exist in our governmental structure. This is a major inequity. It is an evil which should be corrected, and it can be done if you will cooperate.

"May I urge that if you have and can

afford to contribute some of your dollars, send them in to the Federation office and we will in turn see that they get into the proper hands to aid, we hope, in the passage of this measure for the majority of the people and the repeal of the present cross-filing system.

"May I advise you that the Federation has obtained 500 and some odd 24-sheet billboards in the state of California which will be up about 30 days prior to election day. Those boards will cost about \$20,000. Again I say that the sponsors of the measure which is now on the ballot are looking to us for assistance. As a state-wide measure, it is incumbent upon this Federation to give its full support to and get sufficient money for a proper campaign to make this a successful venture on our part and pass No. 13 in the coming November election." (Applause.)

**Resolution No. 43** — "Endorse Proposition No. 1."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 7**—"Endorse Proposition No. 2"; **Resolution No. 45**—"Support Increase For California Public Schools."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely to increase state aid to schools.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 45**, and that **Resolution No. 7** be filed."

The committee's report was adopted.

**Resolution No. 58**—"Vote YES on Proposition No. 3"; **Resolution No. 86**—"Endorse Proposition No. 3."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar. Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 58**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 86** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 1** — "Oppose Thought-Control Propositions 5 and 6 on November Ballot"; **Resolution No. 57**—"Vote NO on Propositions 5 and 6 on November Ballot"; **Resolution No. 108**—"Vote NO on Proposition 6."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely a recommendation for a NO vote on Ballot Propositions No. 5 and No. 6.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 1**, and further recommends that **Resolutions No. 57** and **108** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 44**—"Vote YES on Proposition 10."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 46**—"Vote YES on Proposition 11."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 182** — "Vote YES on Proposition 13."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is a recommendation for a Yes vote on Proposition 13. This resolution was originally erroneously presented to the California Labor League for Political Education and the Secretary has directed this resolution to the State Federation.

"Your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Policy Statement 4

##### Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations

**Section a.** The Taft - Hartley Act remains completely unacceptable and its repeal is still a major labor demand.

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that in the seventh paragraph, line 3, the word '60-day' be stricken and the word '80-day' be inserted.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** Labor is firmly opposed to all legislative proposals which in any way restrict the rights of free workers and/or hamper voluntary and free collective bargaining.

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that in the second paragraph of Section b, in the third line, the word 'eight-day' be stricken and the word 'eighty-day' be inserted.

"As so amended your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** The Federation continues to call for an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour on both the state and national level.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section d.** Labor must continue and increase its efforts to organize the unorganized.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The report as a whole on **Policy Statement 4, Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations** was then adopted.

**Resolution No. 125**—"Repeal Taft-Hartley, McCarran, Smith and McCarran-Walter Acts"; **Resolution No. 177**—"Repeal Taft-Hartley Law"; **Resolution No. 196**—"Unity of Action by All Labor Organizations Against Anti-Union Laws."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are similar in nature.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 177**, and since the subject matter of the remaining resolutions is included either in **Resolution No. 177, Statement of Policy 4, Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations, Policy Statement 14, Civil Rights**, your committee recommends that **Resolutions 125 and 196** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 5**—"Equal Organizational Rights for Government Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 50**—"Urge NLRB to Appeal Anti-Labor Decision."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **Policy Statement 5 Unemployment Insurance**

**Section a.** Adequate federal minimum standards with which state unemployment

insurance laws must comply are needed to protect all American workers, regardless of their state of residence, from the hazards of unemployment.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** In the absence of federal initiative to insure adequate standards for state unemployment insurance laws, the state legislature should take action to correct deficiencies in the California law. The correction of major deficiencies requires legislative action to:

1. Provide full coverage for employment in agriculture, domestic service, "non-profit" organizations, and city, county, and state government.

2. Raise maximum unemployment benefits to \$40 a week with a corresponding increase in the minimum.

3. Provide dependency benefits.

4. Provide benefits during the first week of unemployment for at least those workers who are unemployed more than one week.

5. Abolish state merit rating system.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The report as a whole on **Policy Statement 5, Unemployment Insurance** was then adopted.

**Resolution No. 51**—"Rally Opposition to Emasculation of Unemployment Insurance Act by Certain Employer Groups"; **Resolution No. 59**—"Condemn and Oppose Motion Picture Studio Attempts to Rewrite Unemployment Insurance Act."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of the two resolutions is similar. The committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 51**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 59** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 77**—"Unemployment and Disability Insurance Services to Spanish-Speaking Workers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 81**—"Unemployment Insurance During Trade Disputes."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 220**—"Earned Vacation Pay to Be Recognized as Part of Wages Earned for U. I."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, namely, the payment of unemployment insurance benefits to unemployed workers receiving specific types of compensation, is a most complicated and technical one.

"The subject has been and is being studied by the representatives of the Federation, and your committee believes that because of the nature of the study, this resolution should be filed. Your committee therefore so recommends."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **Policy Statement 6 Unemployment Disability Insurance**

**Section a.** Maximum basic unemployment disability benefits should be increased to \$40 a week and minimum basic benefits to \$18.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's report was adopted.

**Section b.** Disability benefits should be provided during pregnancy.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** The waiting period for all disability spells lasting more than one week, whether due to sickness or an accident, should be compensated.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section d.** The amount of hospital benefits should be increased from \$8 to \$10.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section e.** The coverage of unemployment disability insurance should be extended to workers in agriculture, domestic service, non-profit organizations, and government workers.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The report as a whole on **Police Statement 6, Unemployment Disability Insurance** was then adopted.

#### **Policy Statement 7 Workmen's Compensation**

**Section a.** Maximum benefits should be increased to \$40 a week and the minimum raised to \$18 for both temporary and permanent total disability.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** Dependency benefits of \$5 per week for the first dependent and \$2.50 per week for each additional dependent should be provided.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** The waiting period should be compensated in all cases lasting more than one week.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section d.** Full coverage should be extended to agriculture and domestic service.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section e.** Death benefits for widows should be extended for life or until remarriage, with additional benefits for dependents.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The report as a whole on **Policy Statement 7, Workmen's Compensation**, was then adopted.

**Resolution No. 226**—"Adequate Salary Standards for Accident Commission Medical Staff."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.



**MAX D. KOSSORIS**  
**Reginal Director**  
**Bureau of Labor Statistics**

Vice President Osslo then introduced Max D. Kossoris, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who addressed the convention, as follows:

"Between January 1951, when wage and price controls were imposed, and June 1952, a year and a half later, the price level of the goods and services customarily bought by American wage earners in large cities moved up a little over four percent. The increase was higher on the West Coast, where the price level moved up nearly seven percent in Los Angeles and about eight percent in San Francisco.

'You may remember, however, that prices jumped sharply during the six or seven months immediately preceding the imposition of controls. When comparing with price levels during the middle of June of 1950, a few days before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, we find that prices jumped over 12 percent during the last two years nationally, and about 15 percent in Los Angeles and in San Francisco.

"If I had talked to you about five years ago about the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I am sure that some of you would not have known what I was talking about. Many of you would not have seen the necessity of discussing a subject that seems as technical as 'the cost of living.' But today, under wage controls, there is scarcely a union official or business agent who does not know about the index and the bearing it has on wages. While everyone can see for himself that prices are going up, and occasionally down, the basic question is: How much?

"My purpose in talking to you today is not to bring you a better understanding of the index, what it is and what it is not, but to tell you about some developments that will have a direct impact on your wage negotiations if your wage contracts are tied to the Bureau's index in any way, and certainly as long as we continue to have wage controls.

#### **Revised Price Index**

"Beginning with January 1953, the Bureau will publish a revised price index and will discontinue the publication of both of the indexes currently published—the old and the adjusted.

"The new national index will have a new base period, which uses the average

of prices for the years 1947-49 as 100. The present indexes, as you know, have a base which uses average prices during 1935-39 as 100. The significance of this change is that 1 point in the new index will be the equivalent of nearly 2 points in either of the two current indexes. If you have a contract under which a specified cents increase of wages is to be paid for a specified number of points of change in the index, you will see at once that this change is very important to you. Many wage contracts in this area, for example, provide for a 1-cent increase for each 1 point change in the index. Others use a somewhat different set of figures. But the problem will be the same no matter what cent-to-point relationship is specified in the contract.

"Obviously, the cent-to-point relationship called for in contracts which refer to either of the current indexes will not hold under the new index. Where the current index calls for a 1-cent increase for a 1-point upward change in the index, for example, under the new, revised index this relationship will be closer to 2 cents for each point of change.

#### **Change-Over Methods**

"If your contract contains an escalator provision for automatic wage adjustments based on the changes in the Bureau's price index, how will you bridge over from either the old or the interim adjusted index to the new revised index? Obviously this is a matter which must be decided by you and the employers with whom you have such contracts. You may want to re-negotiate your contract so as to shift it over to the new index beginning with next January. Or you may want to let your present contract run until it expires sometime in 1953, when you may want to shift to the new index. In the meantime, you may want to agree with the employer concerned to keep on using the current index projected into 1953 but based on the movements of the new revised index. You undoubtedly will think of additional alternatives and I only mention these two as possible ways of handling the problem.

"But one point I want to make absolutely clear: the last month for which the old or the adjusted index figures will be the official BLS figures will be December 1952. Beginning with the month of January 1953, the only official index in this field will be the new revised index. We will compute for you the old index throughout 1953—but the monthly index will not be the official index figure of the Bureau. If you and the employers can agree to use it, that will tide you over

until you shift to the new index sometime in 1953.

### **Unions and Employers To Decide**

"For obvious reasons, the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics cannot, and should not, participate in any of the negotiations necessary to adjust your contracts to the new index. What you want to do and how you want to do it are matters to be decided between you and the employers involved. You already may have in your contracts some provisions which spell out what is to be done in case the Bureau develops a new index. The contracts, for example, may specify that when this happens the contract is to be reopened, or renegotiated, or arbitrated. On the other hand, the contract may be silent on this point altogether and simply condition the continued performance of both parties on the availability of the index 'in the same form' or 'on the same basis' as at some earlier date—in which case the parties to the agreement must decide what effect the revision has on the agreement and what they want to do about it.

"The Bureau cannot and should not inject itself into any of these problems which properly belong in the realm of collective bargaining between unions and employers.

"We shall be glad, however, to provide you, and employers as well, with whatever information we have and with suggestions as to handling problems of technical arithmetic which may be essential to your negotiations. We will gladly do anything we can do within the proper sphere of our activities as fact-finders and interpreters. And I want to urge you to make the fullest use of this offer.

### **Reasons for New Index**

"Some of you may wonder why we change the index at this point when it would be so much simpler to leave well enough alone and just go along with the old index. One answer to that is that the work of revision was well underway when wage and price stabilization came along and before the Bureau's index came into widespread use. Over a million dollars had been spent on the various studies necessary for the revision. Once we had started the job and were pretty well along, we had to finish it.

"Another reason, and to me the more important, is that the old, unadjusted index is badly outdated. A revision is overdue if the index is to reflect the current

ways of living and spending of American wage earners. The old, unadjusted index is based on expenditures of wage earners during the immediate post-depression years of 1934-36. Certainly, the ways in which our wage earners spent their income in those years is not characteristic of ways in recent years. We use products today which did not even exist in those days—such as television, nylons and frozen foods. These items, among others, are not in the old index. Many items which were used then are used much more widely today and must play a heavier role in the index—automobiles, washing machines, toasters, canned baby foods, to mention but a few. The American worker also spends proportionately more for medical and dental care and drugs than he did back in the middle thirties. His food habits have changed; he eats more meat and fresh fruits and vegetables and less bread and starches. Proportionately more workers own their homes instead of renting them, largely because of the shortage of houses or apartments available for rent and the relative ease with which many workers could buy homes in recent years.

### **Index Must Be Up-to-Date**

"If an index is to measure accurately the changes in the price levels of the things and services the American worker buys, then it should reflect as accurately as possible his current expenditure patterns. On this point there certainly is little room for disagreement.

"It was this thinking which led the Bureau to modify the old index in 1950 on the basis of the survey results then available. As soon as it was clear to us that the index would be used for price and wage stabilization purposes, we brought the old index up to date as much as our available data permitted. We could not get the new index ready in time, but we improved the old index as much as we could so as to provide stabilization agencies with at least a better tool than the old index afforded. But now the tremendous job involved in the revision is nearly completed. And, as I have stressed already, we shall publish a new type of index figure for next January.

"We in the BLS are acutely aware of the problems this revision creates for labor and management. We are sorry to be the source of inconvenience. But, as I explained to you, it could not have been avoided, and for the sake of a better and current index, it should not have been avoided. We shall give you all the help we properly can give you.

**BLS Assistance**

"This offer, I should add, is not limited to the price index, but extends to all other activities of the BLS as well: employment, payrolls, hourly earnings, productivity, wages and wage rates, and work injuries—just to name those that may concern you most directly.

"If you need data in any of these fields or want help with the arithmetic or additional information when reworking your escalator clauses, the Bureau's regional office at 870 Market Street, San Francisco, will be glad to be of service. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is a public agency and you not only are entitled to its services, but you will be very welcome.

"It has been a pleasure to bring this message to you.

"Thank you."

(Loud and sustained applause.)

**Telegram from  
Congressman Shelley**

President Pitts read the following telegram from Congressman John F. Shelley:

"Regret that I could not address convention as planned. Family illness compelled me to stay at home at San Francisco. Please extend my fraternal greetings to all delegates as well as my promise to continue fighting for cause of labor and consumer public in Washington. Best wishes for success of your endorsed candidates in November.

"John F. Shelley."

(Loud and sustained applause.)

**Delegate from Teachers' Union**

Delegate Linnea Alexander, Teachers No. 1021, Los Angeles, spoke as follows from the floor:

"Brother President, Secretary, distinguished guests and delegates. As a teacher and speaking for our union, I wish to commend the tremendous support and advancement in education for which the American Federation of Labor has been responsible.

"I have asked for this opportunity to tell you how as an individual you can carry the AFL education program back to the teachers in your community.

"As teachers become organized, the future of labor will be guaranteed. As a teacher of 34 years' experience, I am well acquainted with the company unions of education. I therefore appreciate the great value of organized labor. I know that labor has initiated, sponsored and fought

for, first, child labor laws, second, education for all children, and third, for free textbooks.

"I know that labor, as Mr. McSorley so aptly put it last night, brought children from sweat shops and mines and put them in the classrooms. But thousands of teachers and parents are unaware of this fact and it is on this point I wish to speak.

"We are appalled at the number of union members who are unaware of the Teachers' Union. But more alarming is the number of teachers who do not know of the support that labor has given education. Labor needs teachers but, more important, teachers need labor.

"From you, the millions of labor members, the teachers must learn the existence of teachers' unions, and from you the teachers must also learn that you are the best friend the teacher has.

"Labor's program is kept from teachers and only in rare instances does the press give the facts. We ask that you return, first, to your organization, then to your community, and thirdly, to every teacher you know, with the message that labor stands ready to give every assistance in the teachers' problems.

"How can you do this? It can be done by your personal contact with your children's and your grandchildren's teacher. Tell them you know of their problems. Ask them, 'Why don't you join labor? Millions stand ready to help when you ask for their help.'

"Teachers need to know that from you. Have your fellow members in your own community use this same technique. Call it propaganda if you wish. Tell them teachers may organize a union. Offer them your assistance as an individual. Propagandize labor's support of education in any way you can. It is only through labor that teachers may feel the support of millions of parents in the fight for more teachers, fewer overcrowded classrooms and better working conditions.

"This is a job and a responsibility that you must assume in the interest of the future citizens of America. There must be a forward march of education and labor, and we can do this job only by all of us working hand in hand.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

**Report of Committee on Legislation**

Chairman Bassett of the Committee on Legislation reported as follows for the committee:

**Resolution No. 4—"Unemployment In-**

insurance for Employees of Non-Profit Organizations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 91**—"Clarify U. I. Provisions on Eligibility During Trade Disputes"; **Resolution No. 175**—"Unemployment Compensation for Striking Workers."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, the payment of unemployment insurance to individuals unemployed because of a trade dispute.

"**Resolution No. 175** would provide that benefits be paid to unemployed workers even though they have voluntarily left their work because of a trade dispute. **Resolution No. 91** would call either for an amendment to Section 56(a) of the Act or if an amendment was unnecessary, would call for an approach to the Department of Employment to provide that individuals who are unemployed during a trade dispute but not because of a voluntary leaving, should receive their benefits.

"Your committee is of the opinion that **Resolution No. 175** should not be concurred in, and that **Resolution No. 91** should be amended by striking in the Resolved all of sub-section (a). The reason for such amendment is that your committee has been advised that no amendment of Section 56(a) is necessary to accomplish the results sought by **Resolution No. 91**.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 91**."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **Distortion of Press Reports On LLPE Presidential Endorsement**

Secretary Haggerty made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates: I dislike very much to interrupt a report of a committee, but I think it is incumbent upon me as your secretary to call your attention to the deliberate attempt of certain members of the press to distort and lie about the actions of this convention.

"I have been notified by a number of people that two national press services have deliberately put out the story that this convention went on record this morning as refusing to endorse Stevenson and Sparkman. They ignore entirely the motion which was made here, the fact that

the convention, by great majority, with very few dissenters, went on record to commend the Labor League for its action in its convention last evening endorsing Stevenson and Sparkman, and to pledge the full support of this Federation to the successful end of that endorsement of those candidates.

"This Federation, like the American Federation of Labor, has been, since the beginning of our existence, one of the foremost organizations in the country to promote and maintain the freedom of the press. But we do not promote and maintain a license for the editors of those newspapers and those services to lie and distort for political reasons.

"The action of this convention is clear. The record will show it. The language is there.

"So when you see or hear these statements which are being made, I want you to nail them and nail them as an outright lie. To me it is inconceivable that the American press would stoop so low as to deliberately distort and lie in order to accomplish their own political ends and thereby destroy the effectiveness and integrity of this Federation.

"I do not care what they print as long as they stick somewhere near the truth. But this, in my judgment, is the worst type of journalism and the worst type of reporting. I want the record to show here that, in my opinion, if we wanted to take a motion from this floor to endorse those two mentioned candidates, it would have carried, with very few—probably not more than four—voices raised against it. I believe that that is a statement of fact. We asked you not to make the endorsement here only to maintain the dignity and the position of the organization you created in the Political League for Education. And I think it is important that you made that organization to use in political circles. We want to retain it in that particular position. Certainly, there is no intention on your part not to follow through the recommendation of that League. When it is made, it is the program of the Federation.

"I just want the record to be correct here and to stop for all time, if we can, this deliberate lying and distortion of the press—not all of them, thank God for that!" (Loud and sustained applause.)

#### **Report of Committee on Legislation**

Chairman Bassett continued the report of the Committee on Legislation:

**Resolution No. 35**—"Unemployment In-

surance for Workers After Lengthy Disability."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the Resolved be amended by striking, commencing with line 7 of the Resolved, the comma, and all of the language following the words 'injured workers.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 76**—"Pickets' Subsistence and Expenses Not to Be Taxable Earnings."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution were called before and discussed with your committee, the intent of the resolution.

"It was made clear by the sponsors that the intent was to provide an exemption from taxes of all services performed for pay by pickets so long as they were employed by a labor organization.

"Your committee believes that where contributions are given to unemployed strikers by their union during the trade dispute, no tax should be payable because of their welfare nature. Your committee was further of the opinion that if services are being performed for hire, the mere fact that they are performed for the union does not justify an exemption. This Federation has historically taken the position that all services should be subject to the protection of the Act, and your committee reiterates that position.

"As the sponsors of this resolution have been advised during their interview with your committee, under the present law, if the contribution is in the nature of welfare, it is not subject to tax. A payment to a picket is taxable only if the receipt of the payment is conditioned on performance of services in the nature of picket duty, etc.

"Accordingly, your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 90**—"Repeal Unjust U. I. Eligibility Provisions."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 138**—"Social Security

and Unemployment Insurance for State Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 197**—"Increase Unemployment Insurance Benefits to \$50."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with an increase from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a week as far as the maximum benefits payment under the Unemployment Insurance Act is concerned. **Statement of Policy 6 (b) Unemployment Insurance**, provides for a maximum increase of \$40.00 a week and sets forth the statistical and financial basis of such an increase. In view of the fact that your committee believes the Statement of Policy is a more logical position with respect to the maximum, your committee recommends non-concurrence in **Resolution No. 197** because of its conflict with the policy statement."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 221**—"Unemployment Insurance During Trade Disputes."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with a proposed amendment of Section 56(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

"Your committee believes that no change in the law is necessary, since benefits are properly payable under the circumstances set forth in this resolution, as will be noted by reference to **Resolution No. 81**, which is before your committee on Resolutions.

"While, of course, concurring in the intent of the resolution, that benefits should be paid, your committee, however, recommends that the resolution be filed because no additional legislation is required."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 38**—"Disability Benefits to Go to Survivor in Case of Death."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 38** be amended by striking the Resolved and inserting the following:

'Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state

legislature to provide that in any case where an individual suffering from a disability for which he was eligible to receive disability insurance benefits dies as a result of such disability, the surviving widow, if there be one, shall be entitled to receive 13 weeks benefits with respect to the death of the individual suffering such disability.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 56**—"Disability Insurance to Cover Pregnancy."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 3**—"Increase Disability Insurance Hospital Benefits."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with an increase in the amount and duration of hospital benefits payable under the State Disability Insurance Act. **Statement of Policy, 6, Unemployment Disability Insurance**, sets out at length proposed liberalization of such a law both with respect to hospitalization benefits and also with respect to other types of benefits under the Act. Such proposals are an integral part of a sound and complete study made by the Federation and based upon a solvent basis for an overall liberalization program.

"The subject matter of this resolution, although desirable in itself, calls for a maximum of \$12.00 for 15 days, whereas the **Statement of Policy** calls for a maximum of \$10.00 for 12 days. Because of this conflict, your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 3** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 155**—"Employees to Choose Own Disability Insurance Carrier."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the resolution be amended by striking the last Resolved in its entirety.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 18**—"Increase Workmen's Compensation Death Benefits"; **Resolution No. 84**—"Double Present Workmen's Compensation Benefits"; **Res-**

**olution No. 139**—"Improve Workmen's Compensation Act"; **Resolution No. 201**—"Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the increase of the weekly compensation payable for injury and death under the Workmen's Compensation Act. **Statement of Policy 7, Workmen's Compensation**, provides a complete program for liberalization of the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Act both with respect to the maximum amount payable for disability and also a life pension with respect to survivors in the event of death.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the subject matter is more desirably covered in **Statement of Policy 7**, and accordingly recommends that these resolutions be filed.

"Your committee is concerned, however, with the fact that most of these resolutions demonstrate on their face a lack of acknowledgment of the present provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, since they erroneously state the maximum amounts of compensation payable.

"Your committee therefore recommends the complete re-reading of **Statement of Policy 7** by all of the delegates to the convention, so that they may themselves know and can inform the members of their organization upon their return of the correct amounts payable under this law.

"Your committee therefore recommends that each of these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 34**—"Rehabilitation of Injured Workers"; **Resolution No. 213**—"Rehabilitation Facilities for Injured Workers."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the rehabilitation of injured workmen.

"The committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 34**, and further recommends that **Resolution No. 213** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 132**—"Correlate and Liberalize All Compensation Laws."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors for this resolution appeared before the committee and indicated that the

primary intent of the sponsors was to provide that coverage presently existing under the federal Longshoremen's Act should be changed so that all workers injured while so employed be covered under our State Act the same as all other so-called 'land workers.'

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but since this would require federal rather than state legislation, it more properly is the subject matter of the national American Federation of Labor; accordingly, your committee, while concurring in the intent, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 29**—"Accident Commission Permission Before Treatment is Discontinued."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 165**—"Protect Compensation Rights of Injured Workmen."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 203**—"Adequate Enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Compulsory Insurance Provisions."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 211**—"Attorneys' Fees in Workmen's Compensation Cases."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the first Resolved be amended by striking in line 12 thereof, the language, 'not less than \$75.00 in each case.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 223**—"Reimburse Injured Workers for Subsequent Medical Examinations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 127**—"State and National FEPC Law"; **Resolution No. 133**—"Permanent Fair Employment Practices Act

for California"; **Resolution No. 173**—"Fair Employment Practices Commission."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the establishment of FEPC Acts. Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 133**, and recommends that **Resolutions No. 127 and No. 173** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 33**—"State Minimum Wage."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the establishment of a state minimum wage of 75 cents.

"**Statement of Policy, 4(e) Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations**, provides for a minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour.

"Because of the fact that this resolution is in conflict with such statement of policy, your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 40**—"Add 8-Hour Day and Overtime Provisions to Labor Code."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 53**—"Equal Pay for Women."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 39**—"Provide for Wage Predetermination in Labor Code."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 109**—"Reconcile Conflicts and Correct Inequities in Various Code Provisions Relating to Public Works."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before it and agreed that the resolution may be filed.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 110**—“Clarify Certain Provisions of Government and Streets and Highway Codes Relating to Public Works.”

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 111**—“Amend Definition of Public Works in Labor Code.”

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 112**—“Establish Separate Category for Payment of Public Works Maintenance.”

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 113**—“Prevailing Wage for Day Labor on All Public Construction Work.”

The committee report:

“With the consent of the sponsors of the resolution, who appeared before your committee in response to its request, your committee recommends that the resolution be amended by striking in the Resolved, commencing at line 10, all of the following language: ‘to be done other than by letting a contract for labor or a contract for materials and labor to the lowest responsible bidder.’

“As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence.”

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 114**—“County Maintenance Employees to Maintain Existing Highways, etc.”

The committee report:

“With the consent of the sponsors of the resolution, who appeared before your committee in response to its request, your committee recommends that the resolution be amended by striking in the Resolved, commencing at line 13, all of the following: ‘to be done other than by letting a contract for labor or a contract for materials and labor to the lowest responsible bidder.’

“As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence.”

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 115**—“County Maintenance Employees to Maintain County Buildings Only.”

The committee report:

“With the consent of the sponsors of the resolution, who appeared before your committee, your committee recommends that the resolution be amended by striking in the Resolved, commencing at line 9, all of the following language: ‘on county buildings.’

“As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence.”

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 116**—“County Maintenance Personnel to be Used on Public Works, etc., for Maintenance Only.”

The committee report:

“With the consent of the sponsors of the resolution, who appeared before the committee at its request, your committee recommends that the resolution be amended by adding at the end of the Resolved the word ‘only.’

“As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence.”

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 117**—“County Prisoners to be Used on Public Works, etc., for Maintenance Only.”

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 118**—“Determination of Prevailing Wages to be Made by Body Awarding Contract for Public Works.”

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 119**—“Public Hearing Before Determination of Prevailing Wages on Public Construction Work.”

The committee report:

“At the request of your committee, the sponsors of the resolution appeared before it and at the same time your committee consented to the request of the representatives of the Public Employees Conference to address the committee in opposition to this resolution.

“The subject matter of the resolution is concerned with the holding of public hearings prior to the establishment of prevailing rates under the provisions of the Labor Code referred to in this resolution.

“After fully considering the matter, your committee was of the opinion that the



necessity of public hearings would not only be exceedingly burdensome, but might also defeat the very purpose of prevailing wage laws by destroying their effective operation.

"Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 120** — "Provide for Injunctive Relief in Connection with Prevailing Wages and Public Construction Work."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution, because of the fact that if injunctive relief is permitted, it necessarily must be permitted both to employers and to union organizations, with the result that employer groups might delay the effective establishment of a prevailing wage.

"The committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 121** — "Judicial Review of Determination of Prevailing Wages on Public Construction Work."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution because of the fact that if court review is permitted, it necessarily must be permitted both to employers and to union organizations, with the result that employer groups might delay the effective establishment of a prevailing wage."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 122** — "Define Painting and Decorating on Public Works, etc., as Construction Work."

The committee report:

"With the consent of the sponsors, who appeared before your committee in response to the committee's request, your committee recommends that the Resolved be amended by striking the last four words, 'and not maintenance work,' and inserting 'at prevailing construction wage rates.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 123** — "Define Painting and Decorating on Public Works, etc., as Construction Work."

"With the consent of the sponsors who

appeared before your committee in response to the committee's request, your committee recommends that the Resolved be amended by striking the last four words 'and not maintenance work,' and inserting 'at prevailing construction wage rates.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 124** — "Use of County Prisoners on Public Works, etc., to be Limited to Maintenance Work."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 60** — "Improve Licensing Requirements for Barbers."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution have requested that it be withdrawn, and the committee therefore recommends that the resolution be withdrawn."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 61** — "Prohibit Barber Shops' Gift Practices to Increase Trade."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before it and submitted arguments as to the necessity of the legislation requested.

"After hearing all of the arguments, your committee nevertheless was unanimously of the opinion that the sponsors had failed to justify the necessity for such legislation.

"Your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 62** — "Change Barber Law for Out-of-State Barbers."

The committee report:

"The sponsors have requested this resolution to be withdrawn.

"Your committee recommends that it be withdrawn."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 63** — "Change Hours Requirements for Barber Students."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution have requested that it be withdrawn.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the resolution be withdrawn."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 64**—"Redefine Certain Terms in Barber Law."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution have requested that this resolution be withdrawn."

"The committee recommends that it be withdrawn."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 65**—"Increase Barbers' Examination Fees."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before it and requested that it be amended by striking the Resolved in its entirety and inserting the following:

'Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the appropriate sections of the Barber Law so that the examination fee for an apprentice license shall be \$10.00 and the license fee \$3.00 per year, and so that the examination fee for a registered barber shall be \$15.00 and the license fee \$5.00 per year and so that the reinstatement fee for an apprentice shall be \$6.00 and for a journeyman barber, \$10.00.'

"In view of the fact that, as amended, the sponsors of the resolution have advised your committee that all barbers in the state are in accordance with such increases, your committee therefore recommends concurrence in the resolution as amended."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 66**—"Licensing of Barber Shop Proprietors and Managers."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution have requested that it be withdrawn."

"Your committee therefore recommends that the resolution be withdrawn."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 67**—"Amend Exemptions From Cosmetology Act."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 68**—"Qualifications for Training Junior Cosmetology Operators."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 69**—"Training Junior Cosmetology Operators."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before it, and in response to specific questioning, indicated they did not desire to amend the resolution so as to relax the requirement that only one union operator can be trained in any one establishment.

"Your committee believes that the requirements of this resolution are unreasonable and in the absence of willingness to amend the resolution, your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 73**—"Barber Schools to Post Bond."

The committee report:

"In response to the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before it and advised that the reason for the introduction of this resolution was the request of the State Barber Board that it believed such resolution was desirable.

"It is the opinion of your committee that the subject matter of this resolution is more properly proposed legislation that should be introduced by the Board itself rather than by your Federation.

"The committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 13**—"Holidays for Firemen."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the first Resolved be amended by inserting in line 6 thereof, before the numeral 11, the words 'at least.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 15**—"Sixty-Hour Work Week for Fire Fighters."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the resolution be amended by striking in line 6 of the Resolved, the numeral '60' and inserting the numeral '48.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 17**—"Respiratory Protection for Fire Fighters."

The committee report:

"While concurring in the intent of this resolution, your committee believes that it fails to specify with sufficient detail the nature and type of safety apparatus required.

"Your committee therefore, while concurring in the intent, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 96**—"High School Boards to Determine Tuition in Certain Junior High Schools."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the determination of tuition in certain public school districts.

"Your committee requested the sponsors of the resolution to appear before your committee, and after their appearance and full consideration of the resolution and their presentation, the committee is of the belief that there is no compelling reason to warrant the change suggested by this resolution and, accordingly, your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 99**—"Non-Credentialed Teachers."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee the sponsors of this resolution appeared before your committee, and they suggested the nature of the resolution be amended.

"Your committee therefore proposes that the resolution be amended by striking the Resolved in its entirety and inserting the following:

'Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation amending the Education Code at the next session of the legislature and requiring:

1. That teachers possessing emer-

gency certificates receive at least the minimum pay payable to properly credentialed teachers; and

2. That each school district be required to advertise for credentialed teachers before being permitted to hire non-credentialed teachers.'

"The committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 100**—"Abolish Annual Teachers' Institute."

The committee report:

"At the request of the committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before your committee, at which time they conceded that the defect of the present institutes' system consisted in the manner in which they were conducted rather than the fact of their existence.

"The committee accordingly believes that the proper corrective measure is not their abolition but, rather, their perfection by improved methods.

"Your committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 101**—"Sickness and Accident Insurance for Teachers."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with sickness and accident insurance during cataclysmic illness or injury for teachers.

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before it and indicated their desire that this type of protection be obtained through the purchase of private insurance resulting from collective bargaining between the teacher organization and the school officials.

"While your committee concurs in the intent of providing more adequate protection for sickness and accident resulting from cataclysmic illness or injury, your committee believes that, in keeping with the historic position of the Federation, this should be obtained within the framework of existing state programs or under a state monopoly system.

"Your committee, therefore, while concurring with the intent of the resolution, recommends that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 103**—"Increase Teachers' Pensions."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before it, and with respect to the second Resolved, agreed that they were willing to pay whatever increased amount was necessary as determined by an actuarial study to finance the desired liberalization.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the resolution be amended by striking the last Resolved and inserting the following:

'Resolved, That the contribution of teachers currently employed be increased by an amount sufficient to provide the above increase on a sound actuarial basis.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 145**—"Employment Services for Teachers by Department of Employment."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before it and agreed that the intent was to create a public agency for the rendering of the services requested in this resolution, rather than the Department of Employment as such.

"Since your committee felt that perhaps other state agencies such as the Department of Education could more properly render the service desired, your committee recommends that the Resolved be stricken in its entirety and that the following be inserted:

'Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the introduction of legislation providing that an appropriate state agency assume these functions with the state universities and colleges.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 140**—"Standardize Weld Tests."

The committee report:

"At the request of your committee, the sponsors of this resolution appeared before it and stated that the sense of the resolution was to standardize welding tests so that certificates would be effective at least one year.

"Your committee is aware of the fact

that the Federation has previously introduced legislation dealing with this subject matter, but that its passage has not been possible because of the lack of complete agreement among all affiliates as to the specific statutory provisions that should be enacted.

"Accordingly, while concurring in the intent of the resolution and requesting that the officers of the State Federation of Labor cooperate with the State Building Trades Council in an attempt to work out agreed standard tests, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed at this time because of the necessity of future meeting to arrive at such agreements."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 228**—"Direct Presidential Primary Elections."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the establishment of a direct presidential primary.

"While your committee concurs with the intent of the resolution, your committee believes that it is national in scope and will necessitate action by the national American Federation of Labor.

"The committee therefore recommends concurrence in the intent of the resolution and reference of the subject matter to the incoming secretary of the California State Federation of Labor for presentation to the American Federation of Labor at its coming convention in New York."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Bassett then stated as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, this concludes the report of the Committee on Legislation.

"W. J. Bassett, Chairman,  
"Robert S. Ash,  
"C. W. Chapman,  
"Jack Kopke,  
"Hazel O'Brien,  
"Robert Callaghan,  
"Bee Tumber,  
"James Waugh,  
"Ralph A. McMullen,  
"Mike Elorduy,  
"Committee on Legislation."

Chairman Bassett then concluded:

"I would like to personally express my appreciation for the cooperation of the committee. This is one of the toughest years we have ever had on this Commit-

tee on Legislation. The members all attended every meeting and I think did an outstanding job."

The report as a whole of the Committee on Legislation was adopted, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

#### **Report of Committee on Elections**

Chairman William Ring of the Committee on Elections reported for the committee as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, before I give my report I should like to pay a particular tribute to the members of the Election Committee. As you know, that has a reputation in the convention of being one of the hardest-worked groups, intensively worked groups, at any one particular time that we have. Everybody did yeoman service, as you can see, because we now have the results of the election in the 10th District.

"I would also like to pay tribute to Sister Bee Tumber and her committee, who worked on the arrangements for the refreshments for the group. It certainly was fine and the committee would like to thank Sister Bee Tumber and her girls.

"At this time I would like to read the report of the Election Committee.

"The results of the election are as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, as outlined in Article IV, Section 9, your Election Board Committee submits herewith the following report:

"(a) The ballots prepared for the election were carefully reviewed by the committee and found to comply in all respects with constitutional provisions.

"(b) A total of 624 ballots were issued to the regularly elected delegates of the convention, by roll call; 13 ballots were voided at the ballot box and the delegates concerned were reissued new ballots. A net total of 607 ballots were counted; 9 were voided on tally.

"(c) The ballots were tabulated, and we submit herewith the following results:

"The official results of the election are as follows:

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Robert S. Ash     | 346,872 |
| Paul Jones        | 276,138 |
| Harold E. Redding | 85,379  |

"Mr. Chairman, this is the report of the Election Committee.

"William A. Ring, Chairman,  
 "Lee Johnson,  
 "Evelyn Murphy,  
 "Herman Neilund,  
 "R. C. Conzelman,  
 "Wayne J. Hull,  
 "Frank Fitzgerald,  
 "Nick G. Cordil,  
 "C. E. Devine,  
 "Ralph Clare,  
 "James Blackburn,  
 "Walter Stansberry,  
 "James F. Alexander,  
 "Lew C. G. Blix,  
 "Elizabeth Kelly,  
 "James L. Noblitt,  
 "Leonard Cahill,  
 "Ted Phillips,  
 "Bryan P. Deavers,  
 "John A. Forde,  
 "Ray Conroy,  
 "Arthur Ryan,  
 "Walter Bielawski,  
 "William Wagner,  
 "John Hentz,  
 "George Chandler,  
 "Charles H. Kennedy,  
 "George Swan,  
 "Arthur Hutchings,  
 "Dorothy Spalding,  
 "Kitty Howard,  
 "B. W. Phillips,  
 "George Chicon,  
 "Committee on Elections."

The report of the Committee on Elections was adopted, and President Pitts declared Robert Ash and Paul Jones elected in District No. 10 as vice presidents. The committee was then discharged with thanks.

(For tabulation of vote cast, see page 401.)

#### **Adjournment**

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 5:20 p.m. to reconvene at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, August 29, 1952.

## FIFTH DAY

Friday, August 29, 1952

## MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:45 a.m.

**Invocation**

President Pitts introduced Father William F. McNally, pastor of Our Lady of Sorrows Church, who delivered the following invocation:

"Direct, we beseech Thee, O Lord, our actions and our deliberations and our thoughts and prayers and all our actions, that they may always begin by Thee and through Thee be happily ended. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. In the name of the Father and Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen."

**Report of Committee on Union Label Investigation**

President Pitts introduced James C. Symes, chairman of the Committee on Union Label Investigation, who reported for the committee, as follows:

"In conformance with Section 6 of our Constitution, it has been the procedure of the California State Federation of Labor to have the Union Label Investigating Committee pass upon the delegates as to whether they have conformed with the regulations of the California State Federation of Labor by having five union labels on their wearing apparel or person.

"On the ladies' wearing apparel, about the only mark of union identification is the Consumers Protective Label and that will be found on cloaks and suits only, which makes it impossible for the ladies to have the required five labels on their wearing apparel until such time as the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union have the manufacturers with whom they have working agreements place the tag on their products.

"Your committee, after considering the scarcity of the union label in men's wearing apparel in almost all localities throughout the state of California, with the exception of San Francisco, feels that the delegates have cooperated wonderfully and have done their utmost to have the required amount of union labels on their

wearing apparel or person and we thank them for that cooperation.

"We find that in many cases when our people have sincerely tried to purchase wearing apparel bearing the union label, they have been deceived by the words UNION MADE, which can signify that the work is performed by members of a company union group which is strictly anti-union, while the manufacturers who have AFL contracts which entitle them to use the AFL union label refuse to attach them to their products.

"We recommend to the delegates to make the demand for the union label on wearing apparel so heavy that the merchants will be compelled to demand the union label on all purchases that they make from the manufacturer in order to get the patronage of AFL unionists and their families.

"We also recommend that the union manufacturers who have AFL union contracts with the wearing apparel crafts and use the words UNION MADE stamped on their products instead of the union label, add to the words UNION MADE, the words **BY AFL**, until such time as the crafts that have jurisdiction over the union label enforce the use of the union label on all products made by their members.

"We also recommend to the delegates that they emphasize to their membership the need to promote the union label, as well as to ask for a union clerk to serve them. By patronizing merchants who handle union label products and display the union shop card, we protect our interests as workers and members of the American Federation of Labor, and we likewise increase the demand for our services and for our products. By so doing, we underwrite the wages and guarantee the hours and working conditions of all American workers. In this way these official emblems of organized labor become the keys to our prosperity. All members of the American Federation of Labor unions are urged continually to buy only union label products and to use union services.

"This concludes the report of the Committee on Union Label Investigation.

"James Symes, Chairman,  
 "Thomas A. Rotell,  
 "Al Devincenzi,  
 "Harry Finks,  
 "Henry Clemens,  
 "John Brown,  
 "Frank Gorrebeck,  
 "Committee on Union Label Investigation."

Upon motion by Chairman Symes, the committee's report was adopted, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

#### **Report of Committee on Resolutions**

Acting Chairman William E. Pollard of the Committee on Resolutions reported for the committee, as follows:

#### **Policy Statement 8 Health Insurance**

The Federation will continue to press for state or federal health insurance in order to spread the cost of sickness fairly.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 82**—"Condemn Excessive Medical Fees in Health and Welfare Programs."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the resolution be amended by striking the sixth Whereas in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof: 'Whereas, There are reasonable grounds to believe that alternative methods of coverage must be developed to protect our own members from extortionate fees by the medical profession,' and as so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 169**—"Cross - Section Committee to Study California Health Problems."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 190**—"Support National Health Insurance."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **Policy Statement 9 Social Welfare**

**Section a.** Federal grants-in-aid should be made available for general assistance payments to needy persons not now eligible for assistance under existing programs.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** A state program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled needy should be enacted by the California legislature.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** The state programs for the aged, the blind and for dependent children should be state-financed and administered.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section d.** The state relatives' responsibility clause in aid to the aged and blind should be eliminated.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section e.** The state program of aid to needy children should be continued intact without further weakening amendments being urged by critics of the program.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section f.** The old age and survivors' insurance program should be amended to assure adjustment of benefits to the rising trend of wages and cost of living.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section g.** Old age and survivors' insurance coverage should be extended to all workers in a realistic manner.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The convention then adopted the com-

mittee's report as a whole on **Policy Statement 9, Social Welfare.**

**Resolution No. 47.**—"Protect Confidential Information About Recipients of State Aid."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 74.**—"Increase Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Benefits."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 168.**—"Urge Governor to Call Second Conference on Problems of Aging."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 214.**—"Community Health and Welfare."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with community health and welfare.

"While your committee believes there certainly is a great need for improvement in the attitude of social workers, your committee also believes that, consistent with the historic position of the Federation, there should be a continuation of technical research in the fields of cancer, tuberculosis, heart diseases, et cetera.

"In this respect, portions of the resolution are in conflict with the position of the Federation. However, with respect to that portion of the resolution dealing with the appointment of a permanent committee within the framework of the Federation, your committee concurs with the intent of this portion of the resolution, and recommends that although the resolution be filed, this portion of the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for consideration and action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Phillips resumed presentation of the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

### **Policy Statement 10 Housing**

**Section a.** A liberal low-rent public housing program is the only hope for

adequate housing for the millions of low-income families living in slum areas throughout the nation.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** A program of low-interest, long-term loans to cooperative and non-profit groups is needed to provide badly needed housing for middle-income groups.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** The defense housing program should be expanded to insure adequate housing for defense workers at prices which they can afford to pay.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The convention then adopted the committee's report as a whole on **Policy Statement 10, Housing.**

**Resolution No. 191.**—"Continue Support of Public Housing."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 210.**—"Endorse and Support Field Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution, but believes that it should be noted that attempts have been made to pass legislation which would weaken the Field Act, but the Federation has prevented such legislation from being enacted. We are certain that any such attempts will receive similar effective attention."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 216.**—"Housing Program."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the subject matter of Subdivision 1 and Subdivision 2 of the Resolved be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for study and action, and your committee further recommends concurrence in the remaining portion of the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.



**Policy Statement 11**  
**Education**

**Section a.** Working conditions of teachers must be improved through organization in order to induce qualified people to remain in the profession and to attract the best teaching talent.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** The Federation continues to support a program of federal aid to education which will provide equal educational opportunities to children in all states.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** Organized labor strongly protests the inroads that industrial groups are making in shaping school curricula and controlling the content matter of education.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section d.** Labor favors an expansion of apprenticeship training to meet defense needs for skilled labor and to maintain our present work force.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section e.** A sixth annual Summer Labor Institute should be held by the Federation in cooperation with the University of California.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section f.** The Federation should conduct its third annual scholarship program in 1953, granting three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors in California and Hawaii.

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence. However, we desire to recommend to the standing Committee on Education of the State Federation of Labor, the consideration of a program whereby scholarships will be afforded to these individuals on a four-year basis conditioned upon their successful continuance in their desire for college education. Your committee also

recommends that after the subject has been considered by the Committee on Education, it report back to the next convention of the Federation with its findings on the matter.

"With that statement, the committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section g.** The Federation's annual Labor Press Institute provides the occasion for discussion of labor press problems pertinent to informing the masses of workers of the basic issues underlying the social-economic problems facing the nation.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The convention then adopted the committee's report as a whole on **Policy Statement 11, Education.**

**Resolution No. 41**—"Support Apprenticeship Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 102**—"Expose Anti-Labor Propaganda in Public Schools."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the exposure of anti-labor propaganda in schools. Your committee wholeheartedly concurs with the intent of this resolution, but since it involves the expenditure of funds and the implementation of a program to effectuate it, your committee further recommends that the resolution be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for its consideration and action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 104**—"Name Public Schools After Outstanding Labor Leaders."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends concurrence, with the correction of one word. We have no power to 'instruct' central labor councils. We recommend that 'instruct' be changed to 'request.'"

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 105**—"Consolidation and Unification of School Districts."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 107**—"Teach Conservation in Public Schools."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 180**—"Increase Workers Education Activity."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 181**—"Increase Participation in Summer Labor Institute."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 188**—"Support UNESCO."

The committee report:

"On this resolution, the sponsors appeared before the committee and suggested what, in effect, amounts to a substitute resolution. They advanced reasons why the language in the resolution submitted to us and presented to the delegates for study should be changed. We accepted portions of their suggestions, but the committee made some changes of its own. This is the complete resolution which is to be submitted to the convention by the committee:

"Whereas, UNESCO is designed to strengthen the UN, promote international peace and human welfare, and defend democracy against the onslaughts of Communist and Fascist totalitarianism; and

"Whereas, Russia and its satellite slave states have not only refused to participate in UNESCO but have consistently sought to block its operation and undermine its program; and

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has at its national convention endorsed UNESCO and is participating in UNESCO activities; and

"Whereas, The study of UNESCO in our public schools helps to provide our children with objective background information essential to an understanding of international events and problems and helps to prepare them to take their place as informed citizens working for democracy in

the struggle against totalitarianism; and

"Whereas, Certain organized and vociferous pressure groups are attempting to prevent the study of UNESCO in our schools with the result that their misguided efforts are in effect lending aid and comfort to the very forces of Fascist and Communist totalitarianism which they oppose; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor support the study of UNESCO in our schools as a vital and inseparable part of democratic education for equipping our children to meet the problems of today and to work effectively for freedom against totalitarianism; and be it further

"Resolved, That this convention urges affiliated councils and local unions to support the UNESCO school study program and do their utmost to inform their communities of the value of the UNESCO program."

The committee recommended concurrence with the above resolution.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **Policy Statement 12 Water and Power**

**Section a.** The Federation, while continuing to support the expansion of our water and power facilities in the Central Valley under the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, firmly opposes the efforts of the large land-owning corporations and the private power interests to deprive the general public of the widest possible distribution of the benefits of the Central Valley Project.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** The Federation continues to oppose authorization of the Central Arizona Project until conflicting claims to the water upon which it is dependent have been settled by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The committee recommended concurrence.

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

After this, Chairman Phillips stated as follows:

"On the adoption of **Policy Statement 12, Water and Power**, as a whole, your

committee recommends concurrence with the following additional statement:

"There are 19 plans for conservation of fresh water and salinity control for the San Francisco Bay area. All have some good features, all may have some bad features. We want the best plan or combination of plans possible. It would seem that we should not commit ourselves to one definite plan, but should support definite action toward a solution of the many factors involved.

"The proposal to build a scale model of San Francisco Bay seems to offer the most practical answer. In this model, tests can be made of the various plans and their combinations, and, through these tests, the best results can be obtained in determining the final answer.

"The State Federation of Labor should exert every effort toward the coordination of and immediate action by all interested parties and agencies, such as the State of California, the U. S. Navy Department, the U. S. War Department, the Bureau of Reclamation and others, urging the construction of this model and the rapid completion of tests."

With this addition, the committee recommended concurrence in its report on **Policy Statement 12, Water and Power**, as a whole.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 202**—"Oppose Central Arizona Project."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### **Policy Statement 13 Agricultural Labor**

**Section a.** The Federation continues to oppose the importation of foreign labor until it has been proven that no domestic labor is available in specific areas, and until adequate safeguards have been provided to protect both foreign and domestic workers.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** The Federation is convinced that the only way to eliminate the hazard of "wetbacks" or illegal entrants in agriculture is by legislative action making it a crime knowingly to employ "wetbacks."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** Present wage, hour, and social security legislation should be amended and extended to include agricultural workers.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The convention then adopted the committee's report as a whole on **Policy Statement 13, Agricultural Labor**.

**Resolution No. 129**—"Local Support for National Farm Labor Union."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution calls for continuing financial support of the National Farm Labor Union. Both the California State Federation of Labor and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the state of California, in the past have contributed to the support of this organization and your committee believes the desirability of such support should be reaffirmed.

"Your committee believes that the manner and method of soliciting funds, as suggested by this resolution, should be left in the hands of the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

### **Report of Committee on Grievances**

Chairman Earl Wilson of the Committee on Grievances reported for the committee as follows:

"You have heard the very fine reports of your working committees, and I am sure that they have put in long hours in their endeavors. However, I am going to make a report of a committee that has been ready, willing and able to work, but no work has been referred to it. That is your Grievances Committee.

"I want to thank the members of the committee, however, for standing by just in case. They are Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County, Martinez; J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Anthony Anselmo, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood."

Upon motion by Chairman Wilson the convention adopted the report of the Committee on Grievances, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

### Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the committee's report:

#### Policy Statement 14 Civil Rights

**Section a.** The Federation opposes all forms of discrimination and segregation on the basis of race, religion or nationality, whether it be in employment, military service, housing, schools, the use of public facilities, or in membership of all types of organizations, including labor unions.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section b.** The Federation urges that fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers be established by Presidential executive order, by federal and state legislation, and by local ordinance.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Section c.** The Federation fully supports every legitimate effort of our federal, state and local governments to guarantee our internal and external security, but in seeking to achieve this objective it refuses to join the hysterical groups in American society which would employ the methods used by the totalitarians themselves.

The committee report:

"With respect to the first full paragraph of **Section c.**, your committee recommends that in the next-to-the-last line in the last sentence of said paragraph, the word 'socialism' be stricken and the word 'communism' be inserted.

"As so amended your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The convention then adopted the committee's report as a whole on **Policy Statement 14, Civil Rights.**

**Resolution No. 149**—"Fair Employment Practices Law"; **Resolution No. 174**—"Civil Rights Program."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these two resolutions is similar. The committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 149**

and recommends that **Resolution No. 174** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 152**—"Condemn McCarran-Walter Bill."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 22**—"Oppose Religious and Racial Bigotry"; **Resolution No. 187**—"Expand Campaign to Combat Intolerance."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these two resolutions is similar. Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 22**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 187** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 48**—"Federation to Establish Permanent Human Relations Committee"; **Resolution No. 198**—"Federation to Create FEPC."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar: namely, the establishment of a permanent committee within the California State Federation of Labor to deal with problems of discrimination, and **Resolution No. 48**, in addition, is concerned with opposition to discriminatory practices.

"It is the opinion of your committee that the subject matter of **Resolution No. 48** is similar to **Resolution No. 22**, previously adopted by this convention, and also adequately covered in **Statement of Policy 14, Civil Rights**. The particular objective of **Resolution No. 198** is the establishment of a permanent committee within the framework of the Federation. Your committee is of the belief that such a committee is not desirable. It recommends non-concurrence in **Resolution No. 198**, and that **Resolution No. 48** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 153**—"Support NAACP Civil Rights Program"; **Resolution No. 185**—"Commend and Support the National Association for Advancement of Colored People."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar. Your committee, however, notes that in addition to the support of NAACP, **Resolution No. 153** contains oth-

er factors dealing with discrimination and civil rights previously covered in other resolutions and in **Statement of Policy 14**, and further contains support for immediate statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, which is also covered in another resolution.

"The committee therefore recommends that we concur in **Resolution No. 185**, supporting the NAACP, and file **Resolution No. 153**."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 148**—"Condemn Activities of 'America Plus'"; **Resolution No. 192**—"Condemn 'America Plus.'"

The committee's report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar: namely, opposition to 'America Plus.'"

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 192**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 148** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 150**—"End Segregation in Public Housing."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 179**—"Endorse Activities of Jewish Labor Committee."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 167**—"Opposing Federation Conventions During Week Preceding Labor Day."

The committee's report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution, but desires to note that it appreciates that many communities observe Labor Day in the traditional manner and may request the executive officers of the Federation to adjust the date of the convention, which is usually set because of the difficulty of obtaining accommodations for a convention of our size."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 2**—"Develop and Maintain Natural Resources."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 52**—"Education in Conservation in Unions and Schools."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 54**—"Conservation of Timber Lands."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 204**—"Federation to Issue Special Conservation Newsletter."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 19**—"Establish State Board of Plumbing Examiners."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the establishment of a State Licensing Board to determine the competency of journeyman plumbers and to issue certificates of competency."

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution and recommends that the incoming Executive Council and officers of the Federation cooperate with the interested parties in attempting to accomplish the purposes of this resolution."

"Your committee, with this statement, however, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 20**—"Uniform State Plumbing Code."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution calls for a meeting to consider a uniform state plumbing code. The resolution on its face clearly indicates that those in the industry are in disagreement, and your committee believes the parties involved should reach an agreement first."

"Your committee further notes that a similar resolution was introduced at a previous convention of the State Federation and was objected to because of jurisdictional claims of organizations which would be affected by such action."

"Your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 205**—"Condemn Substi-

tute Printing Practices of State Agencies and Departments."

The committee report:

"**Resolution No. 205** has been withdrawn by the sponsor. The committee recommends that this resolution be withdrawn."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 206**—"Printing of School Annuals."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 207**—"Congratulate International Typographical Union on Its 100th Anniversary."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 6**—"Top Pay for Postal Workers After Four Years."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 31**—"Reclassify Waterproofing Specialists."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution involves conflicting jurisdictional claims of organizations affiliated with our Federation.

"The Federation, of course, is without authority to participate in matters involving jurisdictional claims. Accordingly, your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 161**—"Fire Fighters' Right to Organize."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution appeared before your committee and requested that the Resolved be amended by striking in line 4 of the Resolved, the words 'all labor' and inserting the words 'state, county, municipal and other employees of political subdivisions.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 162**—"Escalator and Automatic Salary Increases for Firemen."

The committee report:

"Although both proponents and opponents appeared before your committee with respect to this resolution, and although your committee fully considered the subject matter, your committee is of the belief that the endorsement of the principle of automatic adjustment of salaries on an escalator basis is not the position of all unions affiliated with the Federation, and accordingly cannot be the position of the Federation. Your committee, however, is convinced that the particular union involved in this resolution, namely the Firefighters Union, believes that this method is the only effective means available to obtain needed increases for it.

"Accordingly, your committee recommends that the firemen be given all possible support in improving their conditions, but that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 163**—"Fire Prevention Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 88**—"Prevailing Wages for University of California Building Trades Employees."

The committee report:

"The proponents of this resolution appeared before your committee and agreed to amend the Resolved in line 4 thereof by striking the words, 'wages and' and inserting 'wages existing in private industry, together with.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 218**—"Establish Jurisdictional Court."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with efforts by the Federation to establish a Jurisdictional Court.

"Since the Federation is completely without authority on matters dealing with jurisdiction, your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 222**—"Condemning State Use of Civil Service Employees on Building Construction Work."

The committee report:

"Both the proponents and opponents appeared before your committee in respect to this resolution, and, at the time of their appearance, stated that the intent of the resolution was to provide that individuals performing construction work in any of the state institutions should be paid at least the prevailing rate in private industry.

"With such purpose of the resolution being stated, both proponents and opponents were in agreement.

"Accordingly, with the making of this statement, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 32**—"Safety Regulations for Work With Copper Paint."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 87**—"Add Classification of Safety Inspector"; **Resolution No. 143**—"Create Classification of Construction Safety Inspector."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, the classification of safety inspectors.

"Your committee therefore recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 87**, and that **Resolution No. 143** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 144**—"Additional Safety Inspectors for Construction Industry."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the Resolved be stricken in its entirety and that the following be inserted:

" 'Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor prevail upon the director of the Division of Industrial Relations to make possible the appointment of additional competent safety inspectors in the building and construction industry of California at the earliest possible time.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 89**—"Increase Salary of State Safety Engineers."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the Resolved be stricken in its entirety and that the following be substituted:

" 'Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the secretary to prepare a resolution for submission to the State Personnel Board, calling for an increase in salary in the classification of 'safety engineers' and that if the classification of 'safety inspector' be established, that a wage rate be created sufficiently high to attract competent applicants for the job.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 208**—"Safety Code for Dust Control in Industry."

The committee report:

"Because of a typographical error, your committee recommends that the third Whereas be stricken in its entirety and that the following be substituted:

" 'Whereas, Industry is morally obligated to procure and provide safe conditions for employees and there are not now any provisions of law to codify dangerous conditions or enforcement of such provisions; therefore, be it.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 224**—"Safety Rules for Powder-Actuated Tools."

The committee report:

"Your committee has been advised that the subject matter of this resolution not only has been under study by a state-wide committee for at least two years, but that much which is sought to be obtained through the resolution has already been accomplished.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed, and that the sponsors communicate with the officers of the Federation in order to receive any additional information that may be desired."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 193**—"Increase Labor Political Education."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 156** — "Make Election Day a Holiday."

The committee report:

"This resolution has been consistently introduced at previous conventions of the Federation and the conventions have consistently adopted the recommendation of the committee to non-concur.

"Your committee believes there is no reason to change the past attitude of the Federation in this respect, and accordingly recommends non-concurrence in this resolution because of its belief that the final result will be that fewer citizens will vote than under the present procedure."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 24** — "Support AFL CARE Campaign."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 49** — "Commending AID."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 85** — "Support Community Chest, United Crusade and Other Unified Campaigns."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 166** — "Federal, State and Local Funds for Infantile Paralysis, Cancer, and Heart Disease Research."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 184** — "Endorse Community Service Organization"

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### **Endorsement of Stevenson and Sparkman**

The Chair recognized Secretary Haggerty, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I think it is appropriate at this time that we attempt to clarify the misleading articles

in the newspapers as well as the statements made over the air by news commentators as to the action of this convention yesterday with respect to the endorsement of Adlai Stevenson for president and John Sparkman for vice-president.

"I would like just to recapitulate for a moment, if I may. The motion made from the floor by Delegate Goldberger was, as I understood it, for this Federation to commend the LLPE for its wisdom and foresight in endorsing Adlai Stevenson for president and John Sparkman for vice-president, and for this Federation to go on record giving its full support to the election of these endorsed candidates of the LLPE.

"You know what happened in the press. I am not blaming the local reporters who are here. I am sure that it was not their fault. I told you yesterday that their stories were sent in, I believe, as it happened on the convention floor. I am satisfied in my own mind, however, that some of the top brass of the press, not the reporters, garbled and distorted the story sent in by their reporters at the press table here, and that they saw fit to read into the statement of this convention something which was not there.

"Under the circumstances, and not because I want to remove from the League any of its autonomy or dignity, I think that it is important and compelling that this Federation clarify the misleading effects of the statements of the press by going on record itself in the matter. As I listened to the vote yesterday, I estimated that not more than two people voted in the negative on Delegate Goldberger's motion. That being the case with this convention's entire delegation present, the result would be the same now as it was then.

"In view of all of the existing circumstances and the unfortunate things which have occurred to garble our action, I am now going to move that this Federation go on record as endorsing Adlai Stevenson for president and John Sparkman for vice-president."

Many voices called for the question. The question was put and the motion was adopted overwhelmingly. Those opposed were asked to rise.

President Pitts stated: "The Chair recognizes that Delegate Lundeborg has risen in opposition to the motion. The motion is carried with one opposing vote in this convention.

"I am notified that there are two opposing votes in this convention.



"The Chair recognizes the delegate on Mike No. 3."

Delegate Charles Brenner of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, Wilmington, said: "If you went to school, you should be able to count them. There was more than three hands up there."

President Pitts inquired: "Do you challenge the count for the record of the Chairman of this convention?"

Delegate Brenner replied, "Chairman Pitts, if you took an accurate count, there was more than three opposed to that motion."

President Pitts announced: "The Chair gives the right at this time to any delegate to this convention to so state on the microphones of this convention that he is opposed to this motion. For the purpose of the record, if there are more than the two names which have been mentioned, the Chair now extends that right to any other delegate in this convention."

There was no response.

The chair recognized Delegate R. Bigelow of Lathers No. 260, San Diego, who said: "I don't believe that we can come to a fair vote on endorsing Stevenson without having a representative from the other side so that we can hear both sides of the story. That is my reason for not voting on it."

The Chair recognized Delegate Gunnar Benonys of Carpenters No. 36, Oakland, who said, "Mr. Chairman, in spite of the fact that this motion has been put, discussed and voted on, and is concluded, I want to offer my personal thanks to Secretary Neil and my thanks to the convention for taking a forthright stand on this particular issue instead of sidestepping it, as we could very easily have done, and gone out of here with a half-hearted motion to commend the action of the political arm of the California State Federation of Labor. By taking this action, we actually place the Federation as a unit of its own completely within the ranks of the Democratic Party."

President Pitts then stated: "Delegates, the Chairman did go to school; the Chairman still believes, with all the rights and privileges extended, that there are two votes in this convention opposed to the motion."

"The motion is carried."

"The Chair wants to take this opportunity to call the attention of the delegates and the press to the fact that I think the statement tendered by the press—that this Chairman denied the opportunity or refused to accept the motion

of a delegate in this convention for such an endorsement—was entirely, wholly and totally incorrect. The Chair has at no time during this convention refused to entertain a motion by any delegate who has risen to the floor under proper order and presented a motion to this convention. That is not the practice nor the policy of your Chairman. Everyone has had a free right, totally controlled by themselves, to extend any remarks that they wanted to in this convention at any time. And as long as I am in the chair, the same order will be carried out."

#### Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Phillips resumed the report of the Committee on Resolutions:

**Resolution No. 178**—"Praise and Honor the City of Hope"; **Resolution No. 200**—"City of Hope."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 200**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 178** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 75**—"Repeal Jurisdictional Strike Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but since the resolution calls for the expenditure of funds and the implementation of state-wide programs to obtain its objectives, your committee, while concurring in the intent, recommends the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for consideration and action and that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 80**—"Compile Jurisdictional Grants of AFL Unions."

The committee report:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the objectives of this resolution, while desirable, are not capable of practical effectuation. Your committee believes that it is more desirable for any local union, through its international union, to submit specific requests for rulings on jurisdictional matters to the American Federation of Labor rather than the method suggested in this resolution.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed."

After a brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 23**—"Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 36**—"G.I. Benefits for Korean Veterans."

The committee report:

"The objectives of this resolution have already been accomplished by recently enacted federal legislation.

"The committee therefore recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 42**—"Commend Frank Edwards Broadcasts."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 78**—"State Ferry Boat System as Interim Alleviation of San Francisco Bay Transportation Problem."

The committee report:

"Your committee is of the opinion that it is imperative to provide additional crossings in the San Francisco Bay area, and in view of the fact that certain powerful interests are doing everything in their power to circumvent this objective, adoption of this resolution could be misinterpreted so as to give aid and comfort to the selfish interests opposing adequate crossings.

"Your committee, however, fully realizes there is a real problem in connection with the ferry boat operations in the north Bay area, and accordingly recommends that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council with the request that it give all possible assistance to the Inland Boatmen's Union, and that this resolution be filed."

After a brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 130**—"Support Movement for 30-Hour Week."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 170**—"Restore Full Op-

erating Budget to U. S. Department of Labor."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 171**—"Eliminate Sub-Standard Salaries in State Mental Institutions."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 172**—"Amend Federal Bankruptcy Statutes."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 199**—"End Practice of Prison Barbers Serving Civilian Personnel in Prisons."

The committee report:

"Your committee, after full consideration of the subject matter of this resolution, is unanimously of the opinion that it is not of sufficient merit to warrant consideration by this Federation on a state-wide basis and that as a matter of principle, if the resolution were adopted with respect to this particular craft, it would have adverse implications with respect to other crafts affiliated with the Federation.

"For this reason the committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 215**—"Labor Day Celebration."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 229**—"Protest Proposed Department of Justice Ruling on Motion Pictures."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 231**—"Foreign Production of Motion Pictures by American Producers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 25**—"In Memoriam—John Davidson"; **Resolution No. 26**—"In Memoriam—Daniel C. Murphy"; **Resolution No. 27**—"In Memoriam—George Durand"; **Resolution No. 28**—"In Memoriam—Adolph W. Hoch."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are in memory of Brothers John Davidson, the second president of this Federation, Daniel C. Murphy and Adolph W. Hoch, both former presidents of this Federation, and George Durand, a former vice-president of this Federation.

"In addition to these named individuals, your committee desires to add to the list the names of others who have passed on during the past year—all those members of organized labor who, while their names may have not been as well known as these, have contributed through the years to the building of the labor movement.

"The committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Phillips then stated:

"Mr. Chairman, this completes the report of your Committee on Resolutions. I desire at this time to thank the members of the committee for their complete cooperation and continued hard work during the past week.

"I also want to thank the delegates to this convention for their understanding and cooperation with the committee, not only in its deliberations as a committee, but in the way that they have followed and acted upon the report of the committee during the session.

"I also wish to thank the staff of the Federation for their helpful assistance, and in this respect I think it is only proper to specifically note the aid given the committee while it was considering the Statements of Policy by Don Vial, who contributed substantially to the drafting of the Statements of Policy, which in the opinion of the committee is the best job on policy ever presented to this convention.

"In addition, I want specifically to thank the attorney for the Federation, Charlie Scully, for the helpful and valuable assistance he has given us.

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to serve the Federation.

"The report is signed by all members of the committee.

Wendell Phillips, Chairman,  
Albin Gruhn,  
Paul Reeves,  
Roy Brewer,  
Daniel E. Conway,  
J. Earl Cook,  
Albert Marty,  
Walter Cowan,  
Earl Thomas,  
Mary Olson,  
William E. Pollard,  
C. O. Taylor,  
Leo Vie,  
Committee on Resolutions."

Upon motion by Chairman Phillips, the convention adopted the report as a whole of the Committee on Resolutions, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

After this, on a motion by Delegate George E. Parmer of Carpenters No. 1571, San Diego, the convention gave a rising vote of thanks to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### Installation of Officers

C. T. McDonough, past vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor, as installing officer, administered the oath of office to the following newly elected officers of the Federation:

##### President

Thomas L. Pitts

##### Secretary-Treasurer

C. J. Haggerty

##### Vice-Presidents

District No. 1—Max J. Osslo.

District No. 2—Jack T. Arnold.

District No. 3—Elmer J. Doran, Harvey Lundschen, C. T. Lehmann, Pat Somerset, William C. Carroll, John T. Gardner.

District No. 4—O. T. Satre.

District No. 5—William A. Dean.

District No. 6—Paul A. Reeves.

District No. 7—C. A. Green.

District No. 8—Thomas A. Small.

District No. 9—Arthur F. Dougherty, George Kelly, Harry Lundeberg, Victor S. Swanson.

District No. 10—Robert S. Ash, Paul Jones.

District No. 11—Howard Reed.

District No. 12—Lowell Nelson.

District No. 13—Harry Finks.

District No. 14—Albin J. Gruhn.

District No. 15—Robert Giesick.

**PRESIDENT PITTS**

President Pitts then addressed the delegates as follows:

"Delegates, I know you have all worked hard throughout this convention. It has been a long convention, with a heavy burden upon it. It has been a most important convention, particularly in light of the present conditions in our state, in our nation and in the world.

"You have here accepted and laid down policy which will be the key guide to all of us charged with the responsibility of administering the affairs of this Federation in the coming year.

"There is no easy road along the path of labor for any of you. There is none along the path that is easy for those of us here charged. It becomes our solemn duty and responsibility to let it never be lost from our minds that we are here with a great honor and a great privilege bestowed upon us by you delegates representing the 1,200,000 members of the American Federation of Labor in California.

"It becomes our job to devise, if we can, the best possible system of operation, the best possible kind of a campaign in our political endeavors, and to develop it to the highest degree so that we can bring to the people who are wage-earners in this great state of California that to which they are entitled.

"When we accepted this office, we accepted it with that full and complete understanding. I assure you, and I know you understand, that those of us on this platform will hew to that line that is representative, sincerely and honestly and at all times, of the wage earners and people in this great State Federation of Labor.

"Now, delegates, just a word to all those who made this convention possible here in Santa Barbara: the local committees, the Convention Bureau, hotel management, merchants and citizens of this community. They have done an outstanding job. It is truly appreciated.

"To all of the committees of this convention, to all of the staff of this Federa-

tion, it has been a real pleasure to work with them. They have done an outstanding job again. I know they will continue on throughout the year ahead of them doing steadily a better and greater job for our Federation.

"To all of you delegates in this convention I extend the thanks of those of us here who had the job of trying to direct its efforts each day. Sometimes, yes, you were a little bit noisy. That we expect and understand. But when it was called to your attention, the cooperation you gave was greatly appreciated.

"Let us all put our shoulders to that wheel, take care of these great economic and legislative and political problems that have been set out clearly in front of us in this convention, and get that job really well done.

"I wish you God speed on your way home and a safe journey so that you may return and continue to represent those who have honored you with the position you enjoy.

"I do not know at this time of any further business to come before this convention, except that we adjourn in memory of those great departed brothers and sisters of ours, particularly memorialized in the resolutions and by note of the committee, and all of the other brothers and sisters of our organizations who have passed on to greater rewards than can be had upon this earth.

"So at this time, delegates, I shall ask you to rise in accordance with those resolutions and carry out truly the words and expressions drafted so sincerely in memory of these departed brothers and sisters."

The convention rose and stood in silence in memory of the departed brothers and sisters.

**Adjournment**

There being no further business to come before the convention, the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor was concluded at 12:15 p.m., Friday, September 29, 1952.

# STATEMENTS OF POLICY AND RESOLUTIONS

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## STATEMENTS OF POLICY

*Submitted by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor*

### PREAMBLE

Statements of policy by organized labor in the current crisis that faces the American working people require solemn study and thought by all concerned with human progress and welfare.

The roaring winds of inflation have swept away major economic gains won by bargaining effort. The tempo of danger has been further increased by the legislative power of wealthy industrial lobbies.

Beyond our shores the third peril of Soviet aggression moves with brutal force to crush the free world.

We fight today against inflation, reaction, and international communism.

As Americans, we accept the priority of national safety, and free labor has bent its back to the toil of military defense.

But we cannot halt there. We must protect the wage earner and the consumer public from commercial lust and greed.

The Policy Statements of 1952 are submitted as guides for free workers, assailed on every front, but sure and certain of ultimate triumph whatever the trial or storm.

### DIGEST

#### 1. FOREIGN POLICY

- a. The survival of democracy in the world depends upon strengthening and developing the free world in its fight against Russian imperial conquest in Korea and wherever the communist war machine threatens.
- b. The democracies must rally to their banner the millions of people in Asia and Africa if they are to defeat the attempts of communist imperialism to subvert and conquer the free world.
- c. Labor endorses the Mutual Security program and regards the economic aid portion of this program to be of overriding importance in securing world peace.
- d. American labor welcomes the return of the Japanese people to full national independence and looks forward to granting the same to the German Federal Republic.
- e. American labor will continue its close ties with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Labor Organization in the common fight against totalitarianism.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Secs. a, b, c, d adopted, Sec. e adopted as amended, p. 199.

#### 2. MOBILIZATION

- a. The amendments to the Defense Production Act seriously weaken the government's anti-inflation powers and flagrantly violate the principle of equality of sacrifice.
- b. The Wage Stabilization Board, set up on a tripartite basis, should have authority to

- c. The Wage Stabilization Board's policies and regulations relative to general wage make recommendations for the settlement of labor-management disputes, including union security issues.

increases, intra- and inter-industry and plant inequities, and fringe benefits should be adaptable to changing conditions and needs in order to provide prompt adjustment where adjustment is needed, and should avoid the use of rigid arbitrary formulas which have no justification other than administrative convenience. The Board's policies governing general wage increases should be modified to allow adjustments based on industrial progress.

- d. Congress has ignored the American Federation of Labor's demand for strong and effective price and rent controls. The controls law has allowed price profiteering and has disproportionately distributed the burden of inflation.
- e. Labor continues to favor the recruitment of manpower for defense industries through voluntary means, supplemented by a policy of placing defense contracts in areas of labor surplus.
- f. Labor favors financing the defense program by a pay-as-you-go tax policy which distributes the rearmament burden fairly among the people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Secs. a, b, e, f adopted, Secs. c, d adopted as amended, p. 200.

### 3. BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

The Executive Council of the Federation makes the following recommendations on certain ballot propositions which will appear on the November, 1952 general election ballot. (The reasoning behind each recommendation will be found on the pages referred to below.)

Proposition 1—\$150 Million Veterans' Bond Issue.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 268.)

Proposition 2—Public School Funds.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 268.)

Proposition 3—Welfare Exemption of Non-Profit School Property.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 268.)

Proposition 4—Payments to Needy Blind.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 268.)

Proposition 5—Subversive Persons and Groups.

Recommendation: Vote NO. (See page 268.)

Proposition 6—Oaths of Office.

Recommendation: Vote NO. (See page 268.)

Proposition 7—Ballot Designation of Party Affiliation.

Recommendation: Vote NO. (See page 269.)

— Proposition 8—Church Buildings Under Construction.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 269.)

Proposition 9—College Buildings Under Construction.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 269.)

Proposition 10—Certain Expenditures of Public Funds Prohibited.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 269.)

Proposition 11—Payments to Aged Persons.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 269.)

Proposition 12—Military Service by Public Officers.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 269.)

Proposition 13—Prohibition of Cross-Filing.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 269.)

Proposition 14—Repealing Constitutional Restrictions on Chinese.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 270.)

Proposition 15—Taxation of Insurance Companies and Banks.

No recommendation. (See page 270.)

Proposition 16—Borough Form of City Government.

No recommendation. (See page 271.)

Proposition 17—Chiropractors.

No recommendation. (See page 271.)

Proposition 18—Community Redevelopment Projects.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 271.)

Proposition 19—Grand Juries.

Recommendation: Vote NO. (See page 271.)

Proposition 20—State Funds for Hospital Construction.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 271.)

Proposition 21—Superior Judges, Vacancies.

No recommendation. (See page 271.)

Proposition 22—Property Tax Statements.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 271.)

Proposition 23—Description of Property for Assessment.

No recommendation. (See page 271.)

Proposition 24—\$185 Million School Bond Issue.

Recommendation: Vote YES. (See page 271.)

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Recommendations on Propositions 1-14, 17-24 adopted, pp. 201-203, 213, 214; Propositions 15-16 adopted as amended, p. 213.

#### **4. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND LABOR RELATIONS**

- a. The Taft-Hartley Act remains completely unacceptable and its repeal is still a major labor demand.
- b. Labor is firmly opposed to all legislative proposals which in any way restrict the rights of free workers and/or hamper voluntary and free collective bargaining.
- c. The Federation continues to call for an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour on both the state and national level.
- d. Labor must continue and increase its efforts to organize the unorganized.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Secs. a, b adopted as amended, p. 215; Secs. c, d adopted, p. 216.

#### **5. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE**

- a. Adequate federal minimum standards with which state unemployment insurance laws must comply are needed to protect all American workers, regardless of their state of residence, from the hazards of unemployment.
- b. In the absence of federal initiative to insure adequate standards for state unemployment insurance laws, the state legislature should take action to correct deficiencies in the California law. The correction of major deficiencies requires legislative action to:
  1. Provide full coverage for employment in agriculture, domestic service, "non-profit" organizations, and city, county, and state government.
  2. Raise maximum unemployment benefits to \$40 a week with a corresponding increase in the minimum.
  3. Provide dependency benefits.
  4. Provide benefits during the first week of unemployment for at least those workers who are unemployed more than one week.
  5. Abolish state merit rating system.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted, p. 216.

## 6. UNEMPLOYMENT DISABILITY INSURANCE

- a. Maximum basic unemployment disability benefits should be increased to \$40 a week and minimum basic benefits to \$18.
- b. Disability benefits should be provided during pregnancy.
- c. The waiting period for all disability spells lasting more than one week, whether due to sickness or an accident, should be compensated.
- d. The amount of hospital benefits should be increased from \$8 to \$10.
- e. The coverage of unemployment disability insurance should be extended to workers in agriculture, domestic service, non-profit organizations, and government workers.  
Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 217.

## 7. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

- a. Maximum benefits should be increased to \$40 a week and the minimum raised to \$18 for both temporary and permanent total disability.
- b. Dependency benefits of \$5.00 per week for the first dependent and \$2.50 per week for each additional dependent should be provided.
- c. The waiting period should be compensated in all cases lasting more than one week.
- d. Full coverage should be extended to agriculture and domestic service.
- e. Death benefits for widows should be extended for life or until remarriage, with additional benefits for dependents.  
Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 217.

## 8. HEALTH INSURANCE

The Federation will continue to press for state or federal health insurance in order to spread the cost of sickness fairly.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 232.

## 9. SOCIAL WELFARE

- a. Federal grants-in-aid should be made available for general assistance payments to needy persons not now eligible for assistance under existing programs.
- b. A state program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled needy should be enacted by the California legislature.
- c. The state programs for the aged, the blind and for dependent children should be state-financed and administered.
- d. The state relatives' responsibility clause in aid to the aged and blind should be eliminated.
- e. The state program of aid to needy children should be continued intact without further weakening amendments being urged by critics of the program.
- f. The old age and survivors' insurance program should be amended to assure adjustment of benefits to the rising trend of wages and cost of living.
- g. Old age and survivors' insurance coverage should be extended to all workers in a realistic manner.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 232.

## 10. HOUSING

- a. A liberal low-rent public housing program is the only hope for adequate housing for the millions of low-income families living in slum areas throughout the nation.
- b. A program of low-interest, long-term loans to cooperative and non-profit groups is needed to provide badly needed housing for middle-income groups.
- c. The defense housing program should be expanded to insure adequate housing for defense workers at prices which they can afford to pay.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 233.



## 11. EDUCATION

- a. Working conditions of teachers must be improved through organization in order to induce qualified people to remain in the profession and to attract the best teaching talent.
- b. The Federation continues to support a program of federal aid to education which will provide equal educational opportunities to children in all states.
- c. Organized labor strongly protests the inroads that industrial groups are making in shaping school curricula and controlling the content matter of education.
- d. Labor favors an expansion of apprenticeship training to meet defense needs for skilled labor and to maintain our present skilled work force.
- e. A sixth annual Summer Labor Institute should be held by the Federation in co-operation with the University of California.
- f. The Federation should conduct its third annual scholarship program in 1953, granting three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors in California and Hawaii.
- g. The Federation's annual Labor Press Institute provides the occasion for discussion of labor press problems pertinent to informing the masses of workers of the basic issues underlying the social-economic problems facing the nation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Secs. a, b, c, d, e, g adopted, Sec. f adopted with recommendation to Education Committee, p. 234.

## 12. WATER AND POWER

- a. The Federation, while continuing to support the expansion of our water and power facilities in the Central Valley under the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, firmly opposes the efforts of the large land-owning corporations and the private power interests to deprive the general public of the widest possible distribution of the benefits of the Central Valley Project.
- b. The Federation continues to oppose authorization of the Central Arizona Project until conflicting claims to the water upon which it is dependent have been settled by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted with statement, pp. 235-236.

## 13. AGRICULTURAL LABOR

- a. The Federation continues to oppose the importation of foreign labor until it has been proven that no domestic labor is available in specific areas, and until adequate safeguards have been provided to protect both foreign and domestic workers.
- b. The Federation is convinced that the only way to eliminate the hazard of "wetbacks" or illegal entrants in agriculture is by legislative action making it a crime knowingly to employ "wetbacks."
- c. Present wage, hour, and social security legislation should be amended and extended to include agricultural workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted, p. 236.

## 14. CIVIL RIGHTS

- a. The Federation opposes all forms of discrimination and segregation on the basis of race, religion or nationality, whether it be in employment, military service, housing, schools, the use of public facilities, or in membership of all types of organizations, including labor unions.
- b. The Federation urges that fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers be established by Presidential executive order, by federal and state legislation, and by local ordinance.
- c. The Federation fully supports every legitimate effort of our federal, state and local governments to guarantee our internal and external security, but in seeking to achieve this objective it refuses to join the hysterical groups in American society which would employ the methods used by the totalitarians themselves.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Secs. a, b adopted, Sec. c adopted as amended, p. 237.

## I. FOREIGN POLICY

**a. The survival of democracy in the world depends upon strengthening and developing the free world in its fight against Russian imperial conquest in Korea and wherever the communist war machine threatens.**

The pattern of world events following World War II has made it clear that the Kremlin is fanatically driving for world conquest. In the past seven years, the USSR has increased its control over the world population from 193,000,000 to 800,000,000. Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Balkans have been made the enslaved satellites of Russia. Due to Russian machinations and armed intervention, a cruel tragedy has befallen China. In Korea, Moscow instigated and supported aggressive war by its satellites and henchmen. Indeed, there are few places in the world where the communists are not methodically carrying out their program of infiltration, disguising imperialistic motives by pretending to champion the nationalistic aspiration of the people.

In order to halt this catastrophic course, free labor fully endorses the collective action of the United Nations in Korea and the lead which the United States has taken in securing greater economic and military cooperation among the non-totalitarian nations of the world.

The United States has shown an increasing sense of responsibility and initiative in the crusade for peace, freedom and democracy. As stated in the following declaration approved at its 70th annual convention, however, the American Federation of Labor believes that there is still room for greater American initiative and even more energetic leadership by our government:

"Our country should redouble its efforts to help weld a free and united Europe, inclusive of democratic Germany, into a prosperous and powerful unit. America should leave nothing undone to aid the free people of Asia to build progressive and healthy economies. True to our ideals and traditions, our country should foster and assist the cause of national freedom and democracy in Asia and Africa."

It is toward these ends that America must lead in strengthening and developing the free world so that Russian imperialism and other forms of totalitarianism will cease to plague the free world.

**b. The democracies must rally to their banner the millions of people in Asia and Africa if they are to defeat the attempts of communist imperialism to subvert and conquer the free world.**

Asia and Africa are presently in a state of revolution. In order to develop a constructive and intelligent foreign policy so that the spread of Russian imperialism may be stopped in these vast areas, it is important to understand the conditions behind this unrest. These conditions may be summarized into three categories:

1. In the countries of Africa and Asia the national income has no broad base of distribution as in America. The people live in a state of feudalism in which the few who own all the land live in luxury from rents while the rest work on miserable shares for a bare subsistence.

2. Most of the countries in this area are being swept by a powerful sense of nationalism and a passion for independence from foreign domination. The people of these nations are driving forward with the spirit of true crusaders.

3. A compelling force breeding revolution in the Middle East and Asia is the desire for equal status. It is primarily a demand by the colored peoples to be recognized as equals with the rest of the people in the world. This color consciousness permeates every aspect of life in Asia and serves as the dominant social and political force making for revolution.

Totalitarian Russia has literally used these grievances of the vast majority of people in Africa and Asia to extend her brand of imperialism. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in a declaration adopted in February, 1952, has warned that "if totalitarian Russia—hypocritically posing as the champion of the colonial peoples and exploiting the mistakes which the democracies may make—should win these vast masses as its friends or allies, the Kremlin would likely succeed in attaining its ghastly goal of world enslavement. It is, therefore, imperative for the democratic countries to have these peoples of Asia and Africa become equal partners in the struggle for freedom, peace, and social and economic improvement."

Our foreign policy in Africa and Asia must be developed with these facts in mind. The following are some of the policies which the above quoted declaration recommends to the democratic nations in

order to win the confidence and respect of the suffering masses of the Middle East and Asia.

Tunisia should be given immediate home rule as part of the French Commonwealth and negotiations with the democratic forces in the country should be undertaken to prepare the ground for full national independence.

Nations like Egypt, which enjoy a sovereign equality with others in the UN, cannot be expected to submit to a treaty which they consider unequal. On this basis, the 1936 treaty between Egypt and Britain should be abolished and replaced by an agreement to build a Middle Eastern Defense Organization charged with protecting the Suez. A plebiscite should be held in the Sudan to allow the population to determine its own national status.

The negotiations between Britain and Iran should be reopened. The right of Iran to determine the use of its own oil and other natural resources must be recognized as inviolate. Britain should be compensated justly for all services rendered in marketing Persian oil. A portion of all profits should be set aside for the technical training of Iranian nationals in the extraction and marketing of their country's oil.

Resistance to communist aggression in Indo-China should be made more effective by stripping it of every appearance of a 19th century colonial campaign. The French promise of independence for Viet Nam must be concretely supplemented so as to remove suspicion and secure the co-operation of the free nations of Asia.

Steps should be taken immediately to expand considerably the Point Four program as a vital supplement and stimulus to national freedom. In addition, economic aid to underdeveloped areas should be rendered in order to improve the economic relations within the free world and increase the flow of goods and services among the free nations.

Unless the democracies develop such policies to show the great masses in Asia and Africa that the West is desirous of promoting and protecting their aspirations for national independence and a better life, the peoples in the underdeveloped areas of the world will fall prey to communism by default.

**c. Labor endorses the Mutual Security program and regards the economic aid portion of this program to be of overriding importance in securing world peace.**

The purpose of the Mutual Security pro-

gram is "to maintain the security and to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing military, economic, and technical assistance to friendly countries, to strengthen the mutual security and individual and collective defenses of the free world, to develop their resources in the interest of their security and independence and the national interest of the United States, and to facilitate the effective participation of those countries in the United Nations system for collective security."

It is not a new program in itself, but is a new approach in that it brings more closely together the three important elements of our foreign-assistance efforts—military aid, economic aid, and technical cooperation—so that they can be more directly applied to the job of mutual defense.

The funds for Mutual Security for the fiscal year 1953 fall into two broad categories:

The first of these, which is by far the larger, is for assistance in building up the military strength of friendly nations. This aid is of two types: (1) direct military aid, primarily in the form of military equipment and components thereof, and (2) defense support—primarily in the form of raw materials, commodities, and machinery—to enable other countries to sustain and increase their military efforts, where that type of support produces greater returns in military strength than would an equal amount of direct military aid. The bulk of the direct military aid and of the defense support will go to strengthen the defenses of the free nations in Europe and makes up about 90 percent of the total funds recommended.

The second broad category is the economic and technical assistance of the Point Four variety, primarily for the underdeveloped areas of the world, where economic progress is the first essential in the battle for freedom. Some of these funds will, in fact, also support defense efforts in certain countries in southeast Asia, where communist aggression is an immediate menace. Amounts recommended for economic and technical assistance are about 10 percent of the total.

American labor believes that funds should be authorized for the full scope of the program, for without this program the United States would abandon to the aggressor the bastions of resistance to the communist aggressive menace and of freedom in Europe and Asia. American labor, furthermore, regards the economic part of the program to be of paramount importance to the attainment of America's four-

fold goal of preventing aggression, advancing human betterment, furthering freedom, and securing peace. These purposes cannot be attained through rearmament alone. To reach them it is not enough to destroy fear and to safeguard the independence of nations; it is necessary to enable the people of these nations to build up their confidence in themselves and their economic strength.

Under the Mutual Security program, the administration of Marshall Plan aid has been absorbed by the Mutual Security Agency. With the help of Marshall Plan aid, which is due to expire this year, Europe has been making remarkable progress toward increasing its productive capacity, although a great deal still needs to be done to raise the living standards of the great mass of workers. The Korean outbreak, however, has upset this progress.

The burst of speculative demand for raw materials and goods following the outbreak of the Korean war has set off a damaging inflationary war which has undone much of the economic progress of the preceding two years. The small amount of economic aid for "defense support" of Europe under Mutual Security, therefore, is essential in order to take up the gap being left by the tapering off of Marshall Plan aid. It must be remembered that if the burden of rearmament results in the deepening of poverty and in spreading of privation, the European resistance spirit may well be destroyed. Poverty and privation, furthermore, are the breeders of totalitarianism, whether of the left or right.

The meager economic and technical aid earmarked for the vast underdeveloped areas of the world will help to unlock the door of the "know-how" of our own and other industrialized countries so that the nations in these areas, which contain some of the richest deposits of natural resources, may develop their economies in accord with their own cultural patterns. With economic and technical aid to help improve their efficiency, they can produce more food and more raw materials and thereby raise their standard of living. Improved living standards will bring increased morale, political stability, and a stake in the future of the free world. In turn, communist propaganda, which exploits the noble desires of the colonial peoples for national freedom and human dignity, will be deprived of much of its driving force.

In administering the Mutual Security program, American labor places great stress upon enlisting the support of the free labor movements of the world to organize workers, improve conditions, and

raise the standard of living throughout the world. The workers are the first target of totalitarian attack, for the totalitarians know full well that if they can manipulate the workers, they have a powerful strategic organization to create the chaos which must precede their assumption of power. Without free labor, there can be no free labor movement. Without a free labor movement, there can be no democracy.

#### **d. American labor welcomes the return of the Japanese people to full national independence and looks forward to granting the same to the German Federal Republic.**

The Japanese people can, by honest cooperation with their neighboring free nations and the democracies of Europe and the Americas, play a vital role in the economic development and prosperity of the Orient. The recent treaty of independence rightly allows them to exercise a decisive role in promoting human liberty and preserving world peace.

These objectives, however, cannot be attained if the labor, agrarian, and social reforms introduced during the first period of occupation are abolished or allowed to wither away. With the return to independence, there has been increasing evidence of a return to entrenched reaction, fostered by big business interests, which is playing into the hands of the communist demagogues and furthering the sordid plans of Russian imperialist aggression and world domination.

A Japan in which labor does not have the right to organize, bargain collectively, or strike for decent working and living conditions; in which the toiling peasants are landless, will be an undemocratic, reactionary, militarized Japan, and an unworthy and unreliable ally in the fight for freedom and peace.

While American labor welcomes the peace treaty with Japan that abolishes all limitations and discriminatory measures which had been imposed upon the Japanese economy by the occupation, it is deeply concerned over the tendency to undermine the social and economic gains of that occupation, and, therefore, calls upon the United States to make vigorous representation to this effect to Tokyo.

American labor also welcomes the efforts of the Allied Powers to bring Germany back into the community of free nations as an equal power, but notes a

painful contradiction in this effort. As the AFL Free Trade Union Committee has pointed out, action by the democracies to return full sovereignty to West Germany has not followed the swift action to restore full sovereignty to Japan. "Insofar as Germany is concerned, we and our Allies have been following a course of half-hearted, slow-motion measures devised to give the German people a semblance of equal rights while denying them the substance of equality and sovereignty."

At the bottom of this observation is the repeated and unwarranted Allied interference with German political life. The Bonn Constitution, which is the basic law of West Germany, has been guaranteed by the Allies. But the Allies, by interfering with political life, are hampering and disturbing the functioning of that constitution, and of the form of government which it has established. The most unfortunate part of this interference is that it is being directed primarily against the uncompromising foes of totalitarianism, the German democratic labor forces.

Labor warns that there can be no solution to the problem of German participation in the Atlantic Pact if the policies of the Allies, including those of our own government, continue to alienate the democratic forces of Germany. The Free Trade Union Committee's warning must be given

**e. American labor will continue its close ties with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Labor Organization in the common fight against totalitarianism.**

History has proven that totalitarianism of the right or left cannot be defeated by military strength alone. Since the germs of dictatorship are bred in miserable social and economic conditions, the survival and extension of democracy depend upon elimination of such conditions. To this end the free trade unions of the world have a major role to play through international bodies such as the ICFTU and the ILO.

The position of the AFL as expressed to the second world conference of the ICFTU held in Milan, Italy, in July, 1951, emphasized this concept in the following language:

"The struggle of the free trade unions against totalitarian dictatorship cannot be merely negative. Anti-totalitarianism —

whether it be anti-communism, anti-nazism or anti-fascism—alone is not enough. The free trade unions must wage a positive and constructive struggle against every form of totalitarianism. Nor can the totalitarian menace be completely defeated by military means alone. The free trade unions must provide the dynamic initiative, leadership and effective program for eliminating the social and economic conditions in which the germs of totalitarianism breed. To the extent that the democratic countries do not provide the soil in which totalitarianism can flourish will the free peoples be spared the energy required to obliterate the noxious weed of communism or any other brand of totalitarianism within their own borders."

The totalitarian menace is world-wide in scope. The trade unions, therefore, cannot meet the challenge or defeat the menace except on a cooperative, world-wide basis. The ICFTU and the ILO provide the best medium for doing this, and must have the active support of the American labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Sécs. a, b, c, d adopted, Sec. e adopted as amended, p. 199.

## 2. MOBILIZATION

**a. The amendments to the Defense Production Act seriously weaken the government's anti-inflation powers and flagrantly violate the principle of equality of sacrifice.**

Organized labor painfully recalls the success of the elaborate and costly campaign staged by big business immediately after World War II to build up public resentment against stabilization agencies in order to prematurely kill economic controls. The whole chorus of big business, led by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has again embarked upon such a campaign to axe the present already inadequate and inequitable system of controls. The degree of success which big business has already attained in this direction is clearly written in the Defense Production Act for 1952, which is literally riddled with loopholes and special amendments favoring the vested interests of the select few in the nation. The inevitable result of these special amendments and changes in the law will be to wreck the entire stabilization program and expose the nation's economy to the disaster of uncontrolled inflation.

The American Federation of Labor would be the last to favor continued con-

trols if there were no real inflation emergency, because no organization in this nation is more devoted to the principles of our competitive free enterprise economy. Under present conditions, however, there remains an urgent need for effective and fair controls.

With prices at an all-time high and with the defense program just now beginning to reach its peak, severe inflationary pressures are in prospect for the remainder of this year and most of 1953. Fully aware of these pressures, the AFL, while accepting the need for strong but flexible controls over wages, repeatedly urged Congress during the first half of this year to extend the Defense Production Act without further weakening amendments and to repeal the inequitable and inflationary provisions of the law which severely handicapped the stabilization program. Included in these recommendations were: repeal of the cost-plus Capehart Amendment, which permits manufacturers to add unwarranted increases in costs to their prices and forces the Office of Price Stabilization to pass them along to consumers; repeal of the Herlong Amendment, which maintains historical percentage margins for retailers, regardless of their volume of business or the higher level of prices; repeal of the Butler-Hope Amendment, which prevents OPS from utilizing livestock slaughter quotas as a means of enforcing meat price control; and repeal of that section of the law which prevents OPS from exercising adequate control over the quality of goods under price control. Congress was also urged to grant the President authority to initiate a food subsidy program if food prices should once again begin to increase rapidly, to strengthen rent controls, and to enact strong legislation aimed at preventing speculation of every kind.

Turning a deaf ear to these demands of workers and consumers, but anxious in this election year to respond to the special interests in the nation, Congress passed a law which, while maintaining the essentials of rigid wage controls, further weakens price controls, invites widespread abandonment of rent controls, and virtually cancels selective credit controls. The following provisions in the new controls law make this clear:

Price controls, including the Capehart and Herlong Amendments, are extended for only 10 months, until April 30 of next year, with new profit-guarantee provisions for retailers. Most inflationary of the many new weakening amendments is one exempting fruits and vegetables of all

kinds—fresh, frozen, canned, dried, or otherwise—from control. Fruits and vegetables account for 20 percent of the food budget of the average family, and almost 7 percent of the Consumers Price Index as a whole, and they are among the items where price pressures have recently been strongest.

Rent controls are terminated on September 30 of this year, except for "critical defense housing areas" and those incorporated cities and towns where local governing bodies declare by resolution that federal rent control should continue. This opens the way for increases in rents for some 6 million families if the real estate lobbies are able to forestall positive action by local bodies.

Wage controls, like price controls, are extended until April of next year in a form which also greatly favors the employers to whom the working public must sell its labor. The new Wage Stabilization Board provided for in the law, although still tripartite in nature, is stripped, not of its rigid control over workers' wages, but of the only real element of flexibility in the use of that control—its power to recommend a fair settlement wherever disputes arise. The Board is completely without power to make recommendations in any labor dispute, whether economic or otherwise, including union security issues.

(The impact of these amendments on labor is treated more fully in succeeding sections of this policy statement.)

The ability of the government to control inflation is also weakened by amendments to the Defense Production Act which virtually nullify control over consumer credit. In early May of this year, the Federal Reserve Board suspended Regulation W, which had set terms on installment credit, when it became clear that many sellers of consumer durable goods were experiencing a slow-down of demand and that, under these circumstances, removal of the regulation would not result in undue pressure on prices. The Board, however, retained the power to reimpose the regulation. Under the new law, this power to reimpose controls on installment credit is completely eliminated. If the rise in installment credit that has taken place since the suspension of Regulation W continues and develops into another inflation surge, as it may well do, consumer credit control will not be available to put a damper on demand.

The authority of the Board to control housing credit is virtually eliminated as the result of an amendment which sus-

pends Regulation X if housing starts fall for three months below a rate of 1.2 million new houses a year—a rate surpassed only once in the country's history. Like Regulation W, Regulation X was also recently modified to reduce down payment requirements on houses, chiefly those priced over \$12,000 and those priced under \$7,000. (Requirements on houses between those prices had been relaxed last September in accordance with amendments to the Defense Production Act enacted at that time.)

Although the modification of that part of the regulation governing down payments on lower cost homes is by no means an answer to the problem of meeting the housing needs of lower and middle income families (see Policy Statement 6(b), Housing), it will probably have some effect on increasing the proportion of houses built in the lower and moderate price brackets. The virtual elimination of Regulation X, however, is intended to pave the way for a new boom in higher priced and luxury housing, and will probably have the end result of further reducing the construction of lower cost homes.

It is thus perfectly clear what the interests are that the new controls law is intended to benefit. The House of Representatives was so bent upon serving the money and big business interests in the nation that, at one point, it actually sent to the Senate a bill which almost completely abolished price controls while maintaining intact the provision for continued wage controls under an all-public WSB without disputes authority.

On top of the damage already done by Congress in passing a feeble and inequitable control law, Congress has failed to appropriate sufficient funds to enforce even this amount of wage and price controls, which in turn may prove to be even more damaging than the weak law passed. Appropriations for the economic stabilization agencies, which operated on \$99,658,375 during the fiscal year which closed June 30, are cut to only \$60 million for the fiscal year which began July 1. It is estimated that this cut will force such agencies as the WSB, the OPS, and the Office of Rent Stabilization to reduce their personnel over 50 percent.

Without funds, price control administration is hamstrung, and prices run away; likewise, without funds, the WSB is hamstrung, and wages remain rigidly frozen without adequate personnel to pass upon voluntary agreements freely negotiated. In either case, it is the worker and his family who is to suffer.

**b. The Wage Stabilization Board, set up on a tripartite basis, should have authority to make recommendations for the settlement of labor-management disputes, including union security issues.**

Following upon the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board in the recent steel dispute that the steel workers be granted a fair, "catch-up" wage package and that both sides sit down and bargain out some form of union shop, "big steel", the NAM and other big business organizations embarked upon a vicious and widespread campaign to discredit and weaken the Board by destroying its tripartite nature and making it an "all-public" body, and limiting its jurisdiction to issuing, administering, and interpreting its general wage regulations. With the reactionary press quick to echo its cry, and with the full cooperation of the reactionary elements which controlled the 82nd Congress, big business had little trouble in writing most of its demands into the 1952 amendments to the Defense Production Act.

Although Congress retained the tripartite structure of the WSB, it answered the cry of big business by abolishing the "steel" Board from the scene on July 29, 1952, and providing for its replacement by a new Board, *all* of whose members are subject to confirmation by the Senate—the size of the new tripartite board being left up to the President.

With regard to the disputes authority of the revamped WSB, however, big business effectively wrote its demands into the law. The revamped board, as pointed out in section (a), is stripped of all power to make recommendations in labor disputes of any kind, but may, upon request, *advise* as to the interpretation of its existing regulations and wage stabilization policies. In complete accord with the wishes of reactionary industrialists, disputes are to be handled by the government, "if at all," according to the procedures provided elsewhere by Congress; that is, by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service or under the national emergency provisions of the vicious Taft-Hartley Act.

At its meeting in the latter part of July, the Executive Council of the AFL reviewed this emasculation of the WSB in terms of other amendments to the Defense Production Act which weaken the ability of the government to control prices. Emphasizing that the cost of living is now

at an all-time high and threatening to go still higher because of the amendments softening price controls, the Council pointed out that this will lead to further pressure for wage revisions in the months ahead. Since Congress has taken away from the WSB the power to deal with disputes, this will make the stabilization program more difficult to administer and result in unnecessary disruptions in labor-management relations.

The action taken to weaken the WSB is thus clearly hostile to the public interest in a period of national emergency. It is intended as nothing more than to rescue big business interests from the effects of decisions unacceptable to them. Labor cannot be expected to accept changes in the rules of wage stabilization which have no other purpose than to give employers, who obviously have only their profits in mind, unfair and unjustified advantage.

The disputes function of emergency wage stabilization boards is a well established principle. This function under the World War II Labor Board served as an effective and fair means to the quick settlement of disputes affecting the production of goods and materials necessary to prosecute that war. The record of the present WSB in the settlement of industrial disputes is even better than the old War Labor Board's record. Of the dozens of disputes handed to the WSB, it has been effective in providing recommendations for the settlement of every case but one—steel. On the basis of the past record of steel, one can hardly place the blame for the failure to settle that dispute on the WSB.

With regard to "non-wage" issues, it is quite clear that jurisdiction in consideration of labor-management disputes cannot be hedged or confined without destroying the usefulness of emergency boards which have as a function the settlement of such disputes. The fact is that it is virtually impossible to draw a clear dividing line between wage and non-wage disputes. Any attempt to separate the two merely causes industrial chaos and a worsening of labor-management conflict.

The union-shop itself, which is the type of union security being sharply challenged by reactionary employers today, is well established throughout industry and is even legal under the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act. Employer objection that the union shop deprives workers of their "right" to join or not to join a union is sheer nonsense, because without a union shop it is impossible to have a real industrial democracy.

**c. The Wage Stabilization Board's policies and regulations relative to general wage increases, intra- and inter-industry and plant inequities, and fringe benefits should be adaptable to changing conditions and needs in order to provide prompt adjustment where adjustment is needed, and should avoid the use of rigid arbitrary formulas which have no justification other than administrative convenience. The Board's policies governing general wage increases should be modified to allow adjustments based on industrial progress.**

#### Background

The revamped WSB still retains the job of writing general policies on wage stabilization and recommending to the Economic Stabilizer that they be put into effect. And to make sure that the Board does not stray from its task, "stabilization" of compensation is defined to mean "prescribing maximum limits thereon." The net effect of this may be to force a tightening up on the policies of the old board, which are to carry over to the new board.

As a result of the recent amendments to the Defense Production Act, however, the following categories of employees are now exempt from controls with respect to wages or other forms of compensation: (1) agricultural workers previously covered under General Wage Regulation No. 11, which is now suspended; (2) workers in small business establishments which employ 8 or less workers, with the President having the power to lift this exemption in cases (probably tool and die shops etc.) where it would have an unstabilizing effect; (3) professional engineers, architects, and certified public accountants employed in a professional capacity; and (4) workers in bowling alleys. In addition, the amendments exempt workers presently receiving hourly wages of less than \$1.

Apart from these exemptions, the regulations and policies of the old WSB are to be carried over under the revamped board. Whether the new board will recognize the just demands of labor that existing policies be liberalized and rendered more flexible, however, is a moot question at present.



### General Wage Increases

The disparity between wage rates and prices resulting from the January, 1951 wage freeze at current levels, the partial reduction of that disparity by the introduction of the 10 percent formula in General Wage Regulation No. 6, and the inadequate "cost of living" directive of March, 1951, which provided for cost of living increases beyond the 10 percent for only those unions which had escalator clauses in their contracts, were covered in last year's Statement of Policy. (Proceedings, p. 238) The cost of living policy which endorsed existing escalator clauses affected only 3 million workers. On August 17, 1951, the Economic Stabilization Director approved a Board resolution which finally broadened the cost of living formula to include escalator clauses negotiated after January 26, 1951, and to allow the negotiation of cost of living increases every six months, even though the agreement does not contain an escalator clause. This resolution became General Wage Regulation No. 8 on August 24, 1951.

Cost of living increases are highly justified and desirable, but they are made *after* the price increases have occurred. They usually are not retroactive to the date of the price increases, and thus only partially compensate the wage earner for price increases. Through the operation of the "10 percent" formula together with the "cost of living" formula, organized labor has at best only been able to catch up belatedly with increased living costs. No general wage regulation has been adopted to allow workers to participate in the fruits of increased productivity, although labor has repeatedly urged the Board, without success, to adopt a "productivity" regulation which would allow adjustments based on industrial progress and increased productivity. Such a policy is necessary not only to permit workers to maintain their relative position in the national economy, by sharing in cost savings which otherwise lead only to increased profits for their employers, but also to provide an important incentive for improved labor efficiency and increased production.

America, leading the world in productive efficiency, is now expanding its producing capacity faster than ever before. Production per manhour (productivity) in industry, moreover, has risen more rapidly in the postwar period than the average before the war; that is,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 percent per year since 1947, compared to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  percent before 1939. But it is apparent that

buying power per manhour of work has failed to keep up with this increase in productivity and has been actually falling very seriously behind this production per manhour. Starting from 1949, while production per manhour in the entire economy rose 5 percent to 1950 and 12 percent to January 1952, factory workers' buying power per hour of work, after allowing for increased prices and taxes, rose only 2 percent from 1949 to 1950. Wage stabilization froze progress after 1950 and the recent tax increase cut back the worker's real wage to the point that, by the end of 1951, the real wage of the worker with three dependents was less than 1 percent above 1949, and the single worker's real wage was actually 5 percent below 1949. Yet productivity has risen close to 12 percent during the period from 1949 to 1951.

Price and tax increases are the cause of the drop in real income and are partially the reason for the failure of real wages to keep up with productivity. But the second reason workers' income is lagging far behind is because wage regulations do not permit unions to make, through collective bargaining, the necessary wage adjustments to give workers their full share in the income earned by their increasing efficiency.

Productivity increases are also necessary to insure continued growth in the American economy and an equitable distribution of the national product. When the nation is over the defense production peak in 1954, the national economy will head for serious recession unless consuming power keeps pace with expanding production. Since wage and small salaried workers buy about 60 percent of all consumer products sold, their buying power must keep up with their producing power in order to avoid a recession. Failure to keep pace with productivity, furthermore, would reduce labor's share of the national product.

In early June, the AFL requested an 11 percent wage increase on the basis of productivity gains during the past two years for all American workers at a hearing before the WSB. The Board has already developed a policy permitting wage increases based on productivity in agreements executed prior to January 26, 1951, although the term "productivity" has not been used. Under this policy, it was pointed out, a relatively small number of workers are permitted to share in the benefits of increased productivity, while the vast majority of workers are denied any part of such benefits.

Prior to its dissolution, the old WSB

was on the verge of recognizing this need for the adoption of a general productivity policy. In dissolving the Board, however, Congress declared a moratorium on new policies and thereby deprived the Board of its power to issue such a policy. This means that company negotiators are spared—and union negotiators are denied—the long-promised policy on productivity increases for an indefinite period. The whole issue will now be thrown in the lap of the revamped board, which will, unnecessarily, start the whole process of hearings and debate all over again.

### **Fringe Benefits**

Since the last convention, considerable progress with regard to liberalizing the regulation of fringe benefits has been made, but there remains a great deal of room for improvement.

The original General Wage Regulation No. 13 of July, 1951, permitted vacations, holidays, overtime rates, shift premiums and call-in pay to be inserted in new contracts as fringe benefits without regard to the 10 percent formula when such contracts were generally in effect in the area or industry. On April 15, 1952, this regulation was liberalized and revised to include within its scope all types of fringe benefits, with the exception of health and welfare, pension and deferred "profit-sharing" plans. This revision also clarified the intent of the regulation by including an express provision that fringe benefits within the new scope of the regulation may not be granted under GWR No. 6, nor offset against any increases available under that regulation. But the revision still provides for case by case approval of the covered items, even where they do not exceed prevailing industry or practice either as to amount or type.

On December 23, 1951, health and welfare plans were partially lifted from under the wage freeze by the issuance of General Wage Regulation No. 19 and Resolution No. 78, which together set forth certain standards under which new or changed plans could be put into effect without being offset against allowable wage increases. The regulation controlled the introduction of health and welfare plans through the device of top limits upon the types and amounts of benefits which could be put into effect without the necessity of specific Board approval.

The "self-administering" limits by type of benefit set forth in Resolution No. 78, which are too detailed to summarize here, were well below the level of precedents established by a great many sound and

tested plans already existing in industry. The American Federation of Labor, moreover, pointed out that in defining the particular types of benefits for which specific individual approval was not required, the Board had completely ignored a number of vital features that are basic to any kind of a health program which makes a pretense at trying to meet the real medical needs of workers and their families. A union simply could not establish a reasonably comprehensive or even barely adequate health and welfare program under the provisions of the regulation.

In adopting this regulation, the Board repudiated the recommendations of the majority of the members of its special tripartite panel which called for a virtual decontrol of all except the life insurance aspects of health and welfare plans.

Resolution No. 78 further contained a provision which offered a special wide-open door to health and welfare plans under which employees paid at least 40 percent of the premium costs. By giving this preferential treatment to contributory plans, the Board injected its voice into an issue in which it had no right to interfere. This in effect was an attempt to influence the manner in which workers spent their money.

On June 6, 1952, the Wage Stabilization Board recognized the injustice of General Wage Regulation No. 19 and Resolution No. 78 by issuing a liberalizing revision. The revision recognized that "health and welfare plans are so varied that detailed requirements in terms of benefits, costs, or a combination of these and other factors unduly limit the parties in their choice of a plan which is best adapted to their particular needs." The self-administering aspect of the old regulation is retained, but Resolution 78, which set forth the specific limits or standards for approvability and which favored contributory plans, is rescinded. The present remaining test for the approvability of health and welfare plans substituted by the revision is that "the Board shall disapprove any plan which it deems to be unstabilizing."

Also in sharp contrast with the rigid and detailed regulatory approach embodied in the old health and welfare regulation, the new policy on pensions adopted by the Board on February 22, 1952 as General Wage Regulation No. 21 releases pension plans, within certain broad limits, from wage stabilization controls. Unions can now negotiate and establish paid retirement programs without incurring a wage offset penalty, provided that the

following broad limits are met: (1) that the normal retirement age for full benefits must be at least age 65; (2) that the normal retirement age for full benefits must be spread over the lifetime of the employee; (3) that the plan may not provide for the payment of cash benefits, derived from employer contributions, to workers who sever their employment before retirement.

Despite the liberalizing trend in the regulation of fringe benefits, organized labor believes the Wage Stabilization Board should maintain a "hands off" policy in these matters because health, welfare, retirement and other fringe benefits are not methods of current compensation. They do not add to current consumer demand. Costs or payments in connection with such plans should not be considered as part of the current wage rate, and are not, therefore, properly subject to wage stabilization.

### Inequities

Last year's statement of policy pointed out (Proceedings, p. 239) the desirability and need for the Wage Stabilization Board to make provision for ironing out inequities between and within plants and regions, without charging such wage increases to the 10 percent or the cost of living formulas.

In line with this need, the Board adopted on September 28, 1951, General Wage Regulation No. 17, which approves petitions for wage and salary increases designed to correct inter-plant inequities "in amount so as not to exceed the stabilized levels for comparable work in the appropriate industry and/or appropriate area." The regulation outlines broad standards which are used to distinguish between wage differentials which are considered normal or traditional and those which involve an inequity which may be corrected. Where a uniform rate prevails for a "preponderance" of employees in the establishments used as a basis for comparison, this rate is considered the "stabilized" level, and the Board approves petitions for adjustments up to this level. But where a spread of rates prevails, the stabilized level is defined as "a representative level of rates," and petitions for increases up to this level are allowable by the Board.

The attempt to distinguish between "normal or traditional" and "inequitable" differentials may work an unwarranted and unfair hardship upon unions. A union which has long been working to eliminate

a "normal or traditional" differential through collective bargaining, may, when it finally succeeds, find out that its efforts were all in vain. The long established goal of unions to eliminate interplant and area differentials are unduly penalized.

With regard to intra-plant inequities, General Wage Regulation No. 18 of December 3, 1951, sets forth standards for approval of increases to correct such inequities for two types of cases: (1) those involving a review of the entire job-rate structure in a plant; and (2) those involving individual job-rate adjustments. In both of these cases, the Board does not attempt to detail the procedure for changing the internal wage structure of a plant, but sets monetary limits on the amount of the adjustment which can be approved by routine staff action. In the former case, the difference between the weighted average of the current job rates and the weighted average of the proposed rates cannot exceed one percent, while the immediate increase in average straight-time hourly rates actually paid cannot exceed three percent. In the case of individual changes, adjustments cannot increase average straight time rates in the plant or unit by more than one percent and any employee's hourly pay by more than 10 cents.

**d. Congress has ignored the American Federation of Labor's demand for strong and effective price and rent controls. The controls law has allowed price profiteering and has disproportionately distributed the burden of inflation.**

### Price Controls

Contrary to the claims of big business propaganda, the wage sector of our economy has not been the source of sharp inflationary pressure. Workers have sought merely to obtain wage increases in an attempt to catch up with the rising cost of living allowed by inadequate price controls. This is proven by the fact that when the inflationary wave was at its peak, as indicated by the Wholesale Price Index, straight-time hourly earnings in manufacturing were lagging somewhat behind the post-Korean rises in the Consumers' Price Index. Wholesale prices of manufactured goods from the beginning of the Korean War until they reached their peak in March, 1951, rose much faster than the wage rates of the workers who pro-

duced them. The all-time high in corporate profits (annual rate of \$51.8 billion before taxes) in the first quarter of 1951 and continued high profits since then indicate there has been price profiteering pure and simple. (Profits after taxes for the first quarter of 1951 were \$20.7 billion, higher than any of the very profitable quarters between 1945 and the outbreak of the Korean War. Profits after taxes since the first quarter of 1951, furthermore, have remained higher than all those profitable quarters except for the second quarter of 1950). It has only been since the temporary lull in price pressure, which is again on the increase, that workers have been able to bring wages up to approximate increased living costs.

The story of price controls, as pointed out by President Truman in signing the new controls law, is one of "too little, too late and too costly to the American people." With the very real threat of another inflationary spiral hovering over the nation there is nothing in the Defense Production Act as now amended to protect the worker from assuming most of the burden of added inflation. Indeed, the Act was inadequate to protect workers even before the recent amendments.

The Capehart amendment of 1951, which permits manufacturers to add to their prices all increased costs through July 26, 1951, has already cost consumers over \$800,000,000 as of March 14, 1952, according to the OPS. Its continuation and extension to include the processors of agricultural products, including livestock, milk and dairy products, in the new controls law will likely result in the doubling of this figure in the future. Many manufacturers entitled to increases under the amendment have not yet made application for them. Since the Capehart amendment allows manufacturers to choose their own time to present claims for higher prices, these applications for increase will undoubtedly be made at the moment when price increases will do the most damage; that is, when inflationary pressures become more acute.

The Herlong amendment, which guarantees pre-Korean percentage mark-up to wholesalers and retailers, only adds to the injustice of the Capehart amendment by allowing price boosts at the manufacturers' level to be pyramided by distributors before they get to the consumer. Under this amendment, even increases in excise taxes on many commodities have been passed through to consumers on a

percentage mark-up, compelling them to pay more than the excise tax itself.

As a result of the extension of the Herlong amendment in the new control law, distributors will continue to act as "commission salesmen for inflation," only more so. In extending the amendment, Congress eliminated the word "hereafter" from its text, thereby forcing the OPS to apply the Herlong formula to all regulations adopted *before* August, 1951, the date on which the Herlong amendment went into effect. The end result will be further substantial increases in the cost of living.

The exemption of fruits and vegetables from control by Congress (see section *a* of this statement) on top of the extension of the Capehart and Herlong amendments makes a mockery of price controls. Recognizing this fact, the OPS has not hesitated to make it perfectly clear that it does not have the power to effectively control prices. The prospect for another spiral in prices is already in the making with the Consumer Price Index for June once again pushing through the ceiling.

#### Rent Control

In April, 1950, according to the 1950 housing census, there were approximately 19.2 million rental housing units in occupancy in the United States. Of this approximate number of rental units, only 6.7 million units in some 268 areas were under some form of federal rent control as of January, 1952, according to the Director of Defense Mobilization's fifth quarterly report. In other words, because of the "local option" provisions in our rent control law since 1947, approximately 66 percent of the rental units in the United States are without any form of federal rent control. Even in most of the 268 areas under control, rent stabilization is limited because the law exempts from control the rents of units constructed or converted after February 1, 1947, and of hotels and motor courts. These rents can be controlled only in critical defense housing areas, which are jointly certified as such by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization.

Even in areas under controls, rents have been allowed to increase considerably, although much less so than in areas which have been decontrolled. The 1951 rent control law provided for an across-the-board 20 percent increase in rents over the June 30, 1947 level, plus increases for improvements and additions, regardless of whether or not the landlord actually had

an increase in costs. This provision made it possible for those landlords who had not already received an increase of 20 percent through area offices to go ahead and apply for one.

By the end of November, 1951, just a few months after the increase was authorized, about 1.4 million applications for increases were received and acted upon. Of these, according to the Director of Mobilization, 95 percent were found to be eligible for adjustments, with an average monthly increase of \$5.59, or 10.3 percent. The average increase was less than the 20 percent only because many landlords had previously received increases which were treated as offsets.

As of July 10, 1952, only 115 cities in the United States had been brought under full federal rent control by virtue of their having been declared "critical defense areas." Under the law, only an area to which a considerable number of employees have migrated to take jobs in defense industry or military establishments can be labeled as "critical." All other areas which have federal rent control have the ordinary non-critical type of control which may be terminated by option of the local governments. Of 106 cities in the U. S. with 100,000 or more population, a total of 52 have this ordinary type of non-critical rent control. These 52 cities with ordinary control, moreover, include about one-third (53,000,000) of the nation's population and contain about 6 million rental homes as compared to less than 1 million in areas designated as critical.

With these figures in mind, it is easy to see the truly vicious nature of the recent amendments to the rent control provisions of the Defense Production Act. The amendment, as pointed out in section *a* of this statement, extends rent controls in "critical" areas until April 30 of next year, but areas with the ordinary type of rent control are to be decontrolled on September 30 of this year unless local governing bodies pass resolutions declaring that a housing shortage still exists and that federal controls are still desired. This, in effect, reverses the present procedure of local option to the benefit of the real estate interests, it being much easier for the real estate lobbies in local areas to block a resolution extending rent control than getting local bodies to take positive action to end controls, as required prior to the recent amendment. If the real estate interests succeed in blocking local action to extend controls in non-critical areas, controls will be suspended

on September 30 for over 85 percent of homes now under the ordinary type of federal control. Areas so affected would include such cities as Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and San Francisco.

A recent study of rent increases in "decontrolled" cities as compared with "controlled" cities gives an indication of what will happen if rent controls are allowed to expire in the so-called non-critical areas on September 30. In 10 cities which were decontrolled by local action, the study finds that rents rose an average of 23.1 percent from mid-1949 until January of this year. During the same period, in 24 controlled cities, the rent increases averaged only 7.9 percent. In the 10 cities where rent control was removed, moreover, between 50 and 86 percent of the homes renting for less than \$30 a month received rent increases. These rent increases averaged an estimated 50 percent, but ranged up to over 100 percent.

In line with this study, Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods figures that, as a result of the recent rent control amendment, increases for 85 percent of the rental units now covered will probably range from 20 percent on higher-priced homes and apartments to 50 or 100 percent in the lowest brackets.

Such increases would produce serious hardship on workers and their families. The Federation, therefore, strongly urges all central councils and local unions in communities now under the ordinary type of control to take appropriate action for its continuance before the September 30 deadline slips by.

**e. Labor continues to favor the recruitment of manpower for defense industries through voluntary means, supplemented by a policy of placing defense contracts in areas of labor surplus.**

The outlook for additional manpower for defense makes it quite clear that there can be no possible need for compulsory manpower controls. To the nearly 6 million workers employed in the defense program at the end of the first quarter of 1952, the need to add an additional 2 million has been foreseen in the fifth quarterly report of the Director of Mobilization. Most of these additional 2 million workers required are being supplied, or will be supplied, by shifts from non-defense to

defense employment, while the rest is being drawn from the annual increase in the labor force. Since considerable shifting has already been effectuated through the use of indirect controls and the normal channels of the employment service without resorting to direct controls, there is no reason why such methods should not be continued.

There has been no overall, serious shortage of manpower in the present mobilization program and none is expected to develop. Apart from acute shortages in some highly skilled trades, the manpower problem has been one of distribution among areas.

The March, 1952 classification of 174 major and 14 smaller labor market areas by the Bureau of Employment Security makes this readily apparent. This classification of major areas placed five areas in Group I, areas of labor shortage; forty-seven in Group II, areas of balanced labor supply; one hundred and one in Group III, areas of moderate labor surplus; and twenty-one in Group IV, areas of substantial labor surplus (over 6 percent). Fourteen smaller areas where the survey showed employment of 6 percent or more were also placed in Group IV, making a total of thirty-five. Since then, other smaller areas have been added to this category, and a few changes have been made in other groupings.

The wide variation in conditions of labor markets reflects, in part, the slack in consumer demand for some lines of civilian goods resulting from the failure of the workers' purchasing power to keep up with increased productivity. This variation, however, also reflects the effects of production and materials controls upon the economies of important production centers, and the fact that defense production expansions have not absorbed many of the displaced workers. The unemployment and over-employment caused by such indirect controls is not desirable, but the answer is not compulsory manpower controls. Rather than resorting to more drastic steps, efforts should be made to increase voluntary labor mobility so that unemployed labor may move freely to areas of labor shortage. In addition, since it would be highly unrealistic to expect perfect mobility under conditions of free labor, ways and means must be found to relieve unemployment in the surplus areas.

Increasing mobility from areas of labor surplus to areas of labor shortages presents a tremendous problem. Free labor,

which never has been very mobile, has become even less so in recent years because of wider ownership of homes and the rapid development of such programs as health and welfare through collective bargaining. Nevertheless, a certain amount of mobility can be accomplished through widespread advertising of job opportunities through the nation-wide system of public employment agencies in close cooperation with the established network of national, regional, and area labor-management committees under the Department of Labor.

Another factor working against the movement of workers to areas of labor shortages is the lack of adequate low-rent, defense housing. The federal government should double its efforts to provide defense housing in such areas.

Action along the above lines would aid materially in the recruitment of needed skills in the localities of concentrated defense activity. The recurrent shortage of skilled workers can be further met by expanding apprenticeship and other training programs, and the full utilization of the handicapped. The recent granting of temporary military deferments to apprentices in skilled trades (see Policy Statement 11(e), Education) should prove helpful as an inducement for young workers to become apprentices.

In line with, and essential to, voluntary guidance of manpower, is the allowance of relative wage increases in excess of present ceilings for those skills in short supply. The Wage Stabilization Board recognized this principle on September 21, 1951, when it announced the adoption of a plan for the processing of wage increase applications filed on grounds of manpower shortages. The plan, however, is so detailed and time-consuming that it has been of little or no value in increasing labor mobility.

As pointed out above, movement to areas in short supply of labor cannot possibly solve the problem of labor surpluses in many areas. In order to mitigate unemployment in such areas, it is essential that defense contracts be brought to the surplus areas themselves, if facilities permit.

Largely through the efforts of organized labor, government agencies have come to realize the importance of affecting a wider dispersal of defense contracts, and have begun to take appropriate action. By action of the Defense Mobilizer, through the federal Comptroller General, defense agency officials have been advised that

defense contracts may be awarded in areas where there is an existing or imminent labor surplus, even though lower prices might be obtainable if the contracts were let in other areas. Before definite action can be taken to authorize defense contract preference for such areas, however, Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 calls for completion of the following steps:

(1) The Defense Manpower Administration within the Department of Labor must certify to the Surplus Manpower Committee the existence of surplus areas;

(2) An Inter-Agency Surplus Manpower Committee, after receiving certification of an area from the Labor Department, must obtain information from production agencies as to suitability and availability of the area's facilities for handling defense contracts. If manpower and facilities are available for such contracts, the committee may recommend to the Director of Defense Mobilization that preference be given to these areas in negotiation of contracts; and

(3) If the Director of Defense Mobilization concurs in these recommendations, he notifies the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the General Services Administration to give preference in such areas in negotiations.

Although the policy authorizes procurement agencies to pay higher prices than would otherwise be necessary in order to put work into surplus areas, it has not been necessary for procurement agencies to use that authority. In a number of cases, therefore, contractors in surplus areas have merely been given the opportunity to meet the lowest bid submitted by prospective contractors in other areas.

In the first two months that this policy was in effect, \$490 million, or 11 percent of new defense government contracts, are reported as having gone to manufacturers in 37 areas certified as having substantial labor surpluses as of May 15, 1952. Of this amount, \$8.6 million was placed with manufacturers in surplus labor areas who matched competing low bids. These figures, however, give no indication of the number or value of contracts that did not go to surplus areas, because manufacturers were only given the opportunity to meet the lowest bid submitted by prospective contractors in other areas and could not meet them.

The application of this policy of contract preference for labor surplus areas, came into conflict with the mobilization policy of awarding contracts to small

business whenever possible. The question arose whether small business concerns outside of surplus labor areas, or large ones within such areas, should be given preference in government contracts. Acting Director of Defense Mobilization Steelman recently decided this question in favor of small business when he announced that concerns within labor surplus areas which are not small business concerns shall not receive preference over small business concerns outside such areas. However, small business concerns within such labor surplus areas are to be given preference over those outside such areas.

Under action taken to aid surplus labor areas, the depressed textile, shoe and apparel industries were exempted pending hearings because it was felt that any special consideration given to companies in these industries in labor surplus areas might have major effects on the operations of the entire industry. In the case of textiles, it has been concluded after hearings, that the entire industry is operating at depressed levels and that preference in government procurement should be accelerated to fill in the low level of industry operations, and within the objective of obtaining lowest prices, procurement agencies should give preference to those plants which are operating fewer than 80 hours per week.

In the case of the shoe industry, it has been concluded after hearings, that the industry is not uniformly depressed and hence there is no need to remove the industry from the operations of the general policy of contract preference for surplus labor areas. The case of the apparel industry, on the other hand, is still under consideration.

Labor is in general accord with the ameliorative policies already initiated to assist surplus labor areas and insists upon their full application. In the interim, legislation should be enacted which would increase and extend unemployment compensation in areas where the defense program has caused severe job losses.

**f. Labor favors financing the defense program by a pay-as-you-go tax policy which distributes the rearmament burden fairly among the people.**

The total federal tax collection for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, will fall about \$14 billion short of proposed expenditures. Financing such a deficit by bor-

rowing will strengthen inflationary forces and continue the upward pressure of prices. Labor therefore maintains that a pay-as-you-go tax policy which distributes the rearmament burden fairly on an ability to pay basis is essential in a time of high employment, high prices and high profits. Deficits that stimulate inflation only lower the standard of living for the wage earners, pensioners and the millions on fixed incomes in all parts of the nation.

The present tax policy, because it allows millions of the wealthy to pay considerably less in taxes to the federal government than they paid during World War II, while lower income groups are paying more, makes a mockery of equality of sacrifice. Congress has not only failed to take positive action to close up tax loopholes, but has actually opened up new loopholes that are permitting additional millions to escape.

More tax revenue is needed to finance the defense effort, but in raising that revenue, major emphasis must first of all be placed on equality considerations. It would be most inequitable for Congress to impose another general increase in taxes until major "loopholes" and deficiencies in existing laws are removed.

The House tax bill adopted in June, 1951, although grossly inadequate, provided for a \$7.2 billion tax increase and contained a few loophole-closing provisions. When the bill reached the Senate Finance Committee, however, the bill was drastically revised to meet the wishes of powerful business lobbies. The bill reported by the Finance Committee raised only \$5.5 billion, a reduction of \$1.7 billion below the House bill. Only \$128 million of this reduction went to taxpayers with income below \$5,000, while the remaining \$1 billion, 565 million went to corporations and to individuals in the highest income brackets either because of reductions in tax rates or because of additional so-called "structural" changes in the income and excess profits taxes. Except for a few minor changes which would increase revenues from \$5.5 to \$5.7 billion, all the inequitable provisions of the Finance Committee's bill were maintained in the measure finally adopted by Congress and signed by the President.

#### Corporate Profits

In 1950 Congress favored the counsel of big business when it passed an excess profits tax of 30 percent, in addition to regular corporate taxes, on incomes above 85 percent of the average for their best

three of the very profitable four years, 1946-49. In face of the tremendous profits being realized by big business, the House, in June, 1951, voted to apply the tax to income over 75 percent of that in the base period instead of 85 percent. Big business, however, defeated this effort when the Senate forced the House to hand over, in 1951 alone, \$600 million in excess profits to corporations by refusing to reduce the computation base to 75 percent. A compromise of 83 percent was adopted in the final tax bill, but even this high rate of credit was not made applicable to 1951. By adopting July, 1951 as the effective date for the slight cut-back in excess profits credit, 84 instead of 83 percent credit was allowed for 1951.

The 1951 Revenue Act only raised corporation taxes by 5 percent to a maximum of 52 percent. In light of the price profiteering that has been going on since the Korean war, this increase is hardly adequate.

Profits for all corporations averaged \$44.3 billion *before taxes* and 18.9 billion *after taxes* in 1951. This is higher than profits both *before* and *after taxes* in any year of the period 1946-49 which is used as a base for measuring excess profits, except the boom year of 1948 with regard to taxes after profits, and almost double the highest profits made by corporations during World War II. Profits *before taxes* for the first quarter of 1952 (\$42.5 billion) indicate that they will continue to be considerably above those of the base years in computing excess profits. Profits *after taxes* for the same quarter (\$16.9 billion), although the lowest since the Korean war, remain \$6 billion above the most profitable year in World War II and considerably more than 83 percent of the base years used to determine excess profits.

On top of the highly inadequate taxes on corporations, is the "certificate of necessity" program which permits a company to write off the cost of a new plant over a 5-year period rather than over the usual 20- to 25-year period normally allowed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for depreciation of a plant. By May 26, 1952, the Defense Production Administration had already approved 10,300 certificates totaling \$19,175,194,088 for rapid tax write-off, with electric power companies, railroads and oil corporations getting an overwhelming share of the gravy.

Under this tax write-off program, industry gets the buildings while the taxpayers get the bills. A firm investing \$20



million in a new defense plant would ordinarily, under old depreciation provisions, be able to deduct about \$1 million per year from profits before paying taxes. Under the new 5-year write-off program, this same firm is allowed to deduct \$4 million instead of \$1 million from taxable profits. In effect, corporations are allowed to pay off their investments by charging them against the high profits which they continue to make. The revenue of the government is reduced by as high as half of the cost of the plant (\$10 million) in the above cited example during the 5-year period, if the profits of the corporation building the plant are such as to require paying the highest corporate tax rate.

Big business has long justified its demands for high profits and low taxes on the basis that high profits are necessary to encourage investment. Today, it gives this argument a new twist by saying that above normal profits are necessary to encourage investment for defense. Actually, the write-off give-away program gives business an incredible incentive for expansion.

#### **Personal Income Taxes**

The 11.75 percent increase in personal income taxes provided for in the Revenue Act of 1951 is in direct opposition to the Federation's policy recommendation that personal income taxes should be increased in the upper income brackets while no increases should be made on incomes of less than \$5,000.

Data published in the summary of the **Provisions of the Revenue Act of 1951**, as agreed to by the House and Senate conferences, show that the income tax increase would take a \$346 million bite from the income class earning under \$3,000, and \$609 million from those earning \$3,000 to \$5,000. Those earning \$5,000 and over will contribute an additional \$1 billion, 467 million. More important, however, is the amount that is available for living expenses when the new tax is added to the old tax and subtracted from the average gross income for each class.

Again using data from the above mentioned summary, 19,767,183 taxpayers (44.7 percent) with an average yearly income of \$2,009 in the under \$3,000 gross income class had their net income after federal income taxes cut from \$1,859 to \$1,832 by the tax increase; 16,093,574 taxpayers (36.5 percent) in the income groups between \$3,000 and \$5,000 with an average income of \$3,813, had their income reduced from \$3,468 to \$3,430; and the 8,326,711

taxpayers (18.8 percent) in the income groups above \$5,000 with an average income of \$9,492 had theirs reduced from \$7,717 to \$7,540 by the tax increase. From these figures it is evident that the taxpayers in the under \$3,000 and the \$3,000-\$5,000 brackets could not afford the further cut in their living standards caused by the tax increase, especially those in the under \$3,000 class who on the average were left with only \$1,832. These figures, furthermore, do not show the full tax load on the low-income groups. To show the full tax burden, it would also be necessary to subtract the local, state and federal taxes other than federal income tax, which admittedly bear more heavily on the low-income groups.

In light of the above, it is easy to see the injustices which were perpetuated and extended by the income tax increase in the Revenue Act of 1951. If equality of sacrifice means anything, it should be applied by easing the income tax burden on the lower groups instead of extending it as in the latest tax increase. Over twice the estimated amount (\$955 million) of tax increase to be derived by the 1951 increase from those earning less than \$5,000 could be obtained simply by eliminating the "split-income" loophole in the present income tax law. As pointed out below, this is of real benefit only to people making more than \$10,000 a year, a mere 10 percent of the population. It follows, therefore, that relief should be given to heavily burdened taxpayers, especially to the vast numbers receiving less than \$3,000 a year, and that the loss in revenue should be made up by increasing the **effective tax rate** on upper-bracket incomes.

#### **Excise and Sales Taxes**

The \$1.2 billion increase in federal excise taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of 1951 has raised the federal excise tax burden on consumers to approximately \$10 billion yearly. These taxes, like excise and sales taxes on the local and state level, bear most heavily on the poor who are unable to save any portion of their income. This class discrimination has been strongly opposed by labor.

As pointed out in last year's statement of policy (See 1950 Proceedings, page 242) most state and sales taxes are already regressive because of the over-reliance on excise and sales taxes as sources of revenue. The federal tax structure, on the other hand, is based more on the ability to pay, according to widely accepted estimates for 1948 published in 1951 by the **Congressional Joint Committee** on the

Economic Report. This is so because of the dominance of a progressive federal income tax, although it too, as pointed out above, has some glaring defects. The tendency by the federal government, however, to turn to excise and other regressive taxes in search of additional revenues has endangered even this progressive aspect of the tax structure in the United States.

In this respect, current attempts to impose a limitation on federal taxing powers should be mentioned. Motivated by selfish interests, numerous peak organizations of business are overtly supporting a constitutional amendment which would place a 25 percent peacetime ceiling on all federal income taxes. Such a limitation would benefit only the rich at the expense of the poor and pave the way for a 10 percent national sales tax. Indeed, those who favor a 25 percent ceiling have just such a national tax in mind.

Whether on a national, state, or local level, the Federation is strongly and unalterably opposed to the principle of the sales tax.

#### **Federal Tax "Loopholes"**

It is conservatively estimated that tax loopholes perpetuated and extended in the Revenue Act of 1951 cost the United States \$4.5 billion a year. Practically every cent of this amount is coming out of the pockets of persons earning less than \$5,000 a year, and benefiting almost entirely those with incomes over \$10,000. The total amount of these favors is almost double the increase in revenue obtained by raising rates on personal incomes. By closing loopholes, the tax burden on the lower income groups could be materially lessened with considerable revenue left over to help balance the budget.

Six major tax loopholes which should be closed immediately and which are of huge financial benefit to the high income brackets are as follows:

1. Through "percentage depletion" provisions, oil and mining interests are handed about \$750 million a year. Depletion is an annual tax-free allowance to the owner of an oil well, mine or other natural resources for the exhaustion or depletion of that resource. It is stated in terms of percentage of "gross income" without regard to the amount of capital actually used. Under the present law, for example, the owner of a \$1 million investment in an oil well producing \$5 million worth of oil a year is allowed, over a ten-

year period, to deduct from his income tax almost 14 times the amount of his investment.

2. Income-splitting provisions confer unwarranted tax benefits on people in the high income brackets; in fact, 97 percent of the tax relief from income-splitting goes to people with incomes of more than \$5,000. Under this provision, before the new tax rates went into effect, a married man with two children earning \$5,000 saved \$2. If he earned \$10,000, he gained \$168, and if his salary was \$500,000, he gained \$25,000. This discrimination in favor of high income receivers is estimated to cost the Treasury \$2.5 billion annually.

3. Failure of Congress to provide for tax holdings at the source on dividends and corporate bond interest in the same manner that it compels tax withholding on wages and salaries is estimated to cost the Treasury another \$300 million annually. The cost of enforcing the payment of taxes on dividends and interest is prohibitive without such a provision.

4. In a country as wealthy as the United States, with the greatest number of millionaires in the world, estate and gift taxes raise little more than three-quarters of a billion dollars, because estate and gift tax laws are riddled with escape clauses. The enactment of an amendment to these laws as proposed by the Treasury in 1950 would add \$600 million to federal revenue.

5. The preferential treatment of capital gains enables individuals and corporations to evade millions in taxes annually. If an individual draws a salary or receives rent from a small house or makes a profit from business, he is subject to ordinary income tax rates which go as high as 92 percent. But if an individual or corporation sells at a profit a stock or bond which has been held for some time, that profit is called a capital gain and is subject to a maximum rate of 26 percent. Professional speculators are thereby encouraged to add to the inflationary fires. Most people do not benefit from this loophole; the benefits go only to single persons earning over \$14,000 and married persons earning over \$28,000 annually. The enactment of Treasury proposals would make capital gains far less of an opportunity for tax avoidance and would raise \$400 million a year.

6. The Treasury estimates that opportunities for tax evasion by wealthy taxpayers through the device of fictitious family partnerships costs the government

\$100 million a year. Under the present law, infant children now can be made partners in a business undertaking, even if their only contribution is capital received by gift from the father-owner. This loophole is of no benefit to taxpayers earning \$5,000 or less.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Secs. a, b, e, f adopted, Secs. c, d, adopted as amended, p. 200.

### 3. BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

The Executive Council of the Federation makes the following recommendations on certain ballot propositions which will appear on the November, 1952 general election ballot:

#### **Proposition 1—\$150 Million Veterans' Bond Issue**

##### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Authorizes issue and sale of \$150 million in state bonds to provide funds to be used by State Department of Veterans Affairs in assisting California war veterans to acquire farms and homes.

#### **Proposition 2 — Public School Funds**

##### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Increases required state support for public schools to \$180 per year for each pupil in average daily attendance, of which each local school district shall receive not less than \$120 per pupil, the difference to go into an equalization fund for financially distressed districts and for school transportation and other incidentals as prescribed by the legislature.

#### **Proposition 3 — Welfare Exemption of Non-Profit School Property**

##### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Extends property tax exemption, known as welfare exemption, to property used exclusively for schools of less than collegiate grade owned and operated by non-profit, religious, hospital or charitable organizations.

#### **Proposition 4—Payments to Needy Blind**

##### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Provides that: (1) no person concerned with the administration of aid to the blind

shall dictate how a recipient shall spend such aid; (2) the aid is intended for the benefit of the recipient only; and (3) it shall not be regarded as income to any person other than the recipient.

#### **Proposition 5 — Subversive Persons and Groups**

##### **Recommendation: Vote NO**

Provides that no person or organization which advocates the overthrow of the government by force or violence or other unlawful means, or who advocates the support of a foreign government against the United States in the event of hostilities, shall hold any office or employment under the state and local governments or receive any exemption from taxes imposed by state and local governments. Authorizes legislation to enforce this provision.

While traditionally and unalterably opposed to the actions—and the philosophies behind them—which this proposition seeks to prevent, we are nevertheless firmly opposed to the *method* proposed by this measure.

This measure could develop expensive and unwarranted "loyalty" investigations of public employees without adequate safeguards against violation of civil liberties. The vagueness of such phrases as "or other unlawful means" and "advocates support of a foreign government," together with the danger of being subjected to false and malicious charges of subversive activity, would force every free-thinking government employee into the black silence of fear and conformity.

#### **Proposition 6—Oaths of Office**

##### **Recommendation: Vote NO**

Requires each public officer and employee (except inferior officers and employees exempted by law) to take oath that he neither advocates nor is a member of any group advocating overthrow of government by force, that during preceding five years he has not been a member of such a group except as indicated, that he will neither engage in such advocacy nor become a member of such a group while holding office. Applies to officers and employees of state, including University of California, and of all political subdivisions and agencies thereof.

This measure would have the same end-result as Proposition 5. The proposed oath

is not a measure of one's loyalty. It is one more effort not to ensure loyalty, but to enforce conformity, and is a poor substitute for traditional American loyalty and freedom.

### **Proposition 7—Ballot Designation of Party Affiliation**

#### **Recommendation: Vote NO**

Provides that at direct primary and special elections, the ballot shall show political party affiliation of each candidate for partisan office, as shown by candidate's registration affidavit.

### **Proposition 8—Church Buildings Under Construction**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Extends to church building during course of construction, as well as land on which building is situated, the same tax exemption as is now provided for buildings and land in actual use as places of religious worship.

### **Proposition 9—College Buildings Under Construction**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Extends non-profit college property tax exemption, now applied to buildings in actual use for educational purposes, to include buildings during course of construction if intended to be used exclusively for educational purposes.

### **Proposition 10—Certain Expenditures of Public Funds Prohibited**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Prohibits (and provides that Constitution has always prohibited) appropriation or expenditure of public money to California State Chamber of Commerce, any local chamber of commerce, County Supervisors Association, or any other private organization which attempts to influence legislation. Directs Attorney General to recover all public money hitherto or hereafter expended in violation of such prohibition and further provides that future operation of this prohibition shall not be affected if courts declare that the Attorney General may not lawfully recover

public money which has already been paid to such organizations.

### **Proposition 11—Payments to Aged Persons**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

This measure (1) places old age security program under state administration, (2) terminates county administration and eliminates county share of costs, (3) repeals relatives' responsibility requirements, (4) increases \$75 maximum monthly payments according to cost-of-living increases since March, 1950, and ties future monthly payments to the Consumers' Price Index within limits of \$75 and \$100, (5) provides state payment (up to \$25 monthly, plus any federal payments) for health services for old age recipients, (6) provides funeral expenses to \$150, (7) changes property qualifications of recipients, subject to federal requirements, and (8) entitles recipients to medical and hospital care from county of residence.

### **Proposition 12—Military Service by Public Officers**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Narrows prohibition against simultaneous holding of state and federal offices, so as not to apply to active military service of less than 30 days per year by public officers belonging to United States armed forces reserves, and provides that such military service shall not affect or suspend tenure of public officers.

### **Proposition 13 — Prohibition of Cross-Filing**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

This proposition prohibits cross-filing in primary elections by providing that no person shall be a candidate or nominee of a political party for any office unless he has been registered as affiliated with such party for at least three months prior to filing nomination papers.

At present, under the California cross-filing election law, a candidate of the Republican Party, for example, may run in the primaries on the Republican ballot and, if he wishes, on the Democratic ballot as well, even though he is not a Democrat. No test of party affiliation is required of an aspirant for any party's nom-

ination. If the Republican in the above example wins the highest number of votes (not necessarily a majority) on the Republican party ticket, and also wins on the opposition Democratic ticket, he is elected in the primaries, although as a matter of formality his name appears on the November ballot with the label Republican-Democrat.

The Federation has a long record of opposition to cross-filing because it runs contrary to some of the basic principles of democracy and negates the advantages of a direct primary.

Cross-filing in California has operated to produce minority winners; that is, candidates who cross-file successfully, securing both party nominations, yet polling less than a majority of the votes cast for the office. For example, a Democratic candidate who cross-files and is opposed by two other candidates on both the Republican and Democratic tickets, may receive the highest number of votes on each ticket and yet poll less than 50 percent of the votes on each ticket, or both tickets combined. Every primary election since 1922 has produced a number of minority winners, the percentages running as high as 19.7 in 1934 and 18.0 in 1938.

This system also destroys party responsibility and obscures party lines. It is generally recognized that democracy must function through political parties with meaningful party platforms. Yet this basic function is made difficult by the cross-filing procedure, under which the primary ballots of both parties become practically identical. Voters generally do not follow the details of government procedure, but may develop some kind of value judgment concerning the work of the parties on the basis of carrying out party platform while in office. Wishing to punish "party A" for not carrying out its platform, a voter may decide to vote for a candidate designated "party B" only to discover that he voted for a candidate who is registered with "party B" and has cross-filed. Candidates who cross-file, furthermore, are encouraged to write platforms that will appeal to all people. This, in turn, makes it difficult to sharpen campaign issues in the manner necessary for an effective expression of public opinion.

The system also favors the incumbent regardless of his ability, as indicated by the fact that, for the years 1918 to 1950, an average of 79.9 percent of successful cross-filers for the state Assembly were incumbents. In the 1950 primaries, 91.4

percent of the successful cross-filers for the Assembly were incumbents.

Cross-filing has destroyed the basic function of the primary by permitting the final election at the primary. For the years 1918 to 1950, an average of 50.1 percent of the candidates elected to the state Assembly were cross-filers elected in the primaries. The state Senate average for those same years was 62.9 percent. The extreme in state Senate cross-filing was reached in 1944 and at the primary in June of this year, when 90 percent of the contests were settled in the primary. The extreme in Assembly cross-filing was reached in 1944 when 80 percent of the seats were won in the primary.

No contest for any office should be allowed to be settled at a primary election, especially the important office of U. S. Senator as in the recent primary election, because the candidates are deprived of badly needed time to present their views and qualifications to the voting public. Furthermore, many voters are deprived of a voice in the large number of contests which are decided at the primary as a result of cross-filing. Between 1918 and 1950, an average of only 53.1 percent of the registered voters balloted in the primary elections, while 72.7 percent voted at the general elections. Thus, cross-filing had the effect of partially disfranchising an average of 25.5 percent of the *active* voters.

All of these evils and many more will be corrected by the initiative to prohibit cross-filing.

### **Proposition 14 — Repealing Constitutional Restrictions on Chinese**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Repeals section of Constitution which directs legislature to prescribe laws imposing conditions on residence of certain aliens and to provide for their removal from the state; which prohibits Chinese employment by corporations and on public works; which directs passage of laws providing for removal of Chinese from cities, or their restriction to certain portions of cities, and adoption of laws to prohibit Chinese from entering state.

### **Proposition 15—Taxation of Insurance Companies and Banks**

#### **No recommendation**

Places State Compensation Insurance Fund in same position as private insur-

ance companies with regard to tax liabilities and exemptions, and provides that insurance companies shall not be exempt from payment of motor vehicle registration license and operation fees. Requires banks to pay motor vehicle fees whenever federal law permits imposition thereof upon national banks.

### **Proposition 16—Borough Form of City Government**

#### **No recommendation**

Gives any chartered city or city and county alternative of establishment borough form of government either for entire territory or any part thereof, any such borough to exercise such municipal powers and to be administered as the charter prescribes.

### **Proposition 17—Chiropractors**

#### **No recommendation**

Increases Board of Chiropractic Examiners from five members to seven, increases per diem of board members; authorizes suspension or revocation of chiropractic licenses for described types of unprofessional conduct, such as employment of unlicensed or suspended practitioner in treating the sick, procurement of abortions, untrue or misleading advertising, payment for procuring patients, wilful neglect of patients; requires chiropractors annually to take 16 hours of postgraduate study as condition of license renewal; and exempts chiropractors in armed forces from payment of license renewal fees.

### **Proposition 18—Community Redevelopment Projects**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Authorizes financing cost of redevelopment project from portion of revenue derived from taxes on taxable property within project; provides that taxing agencies shall continue to receive tax revenues based on assessed value of such property at time of approval of redevelopment plan; and authorizes and validates laws permitting use of additional tax revenue, based on later increases in assessed value, for payment of bonds or other obligations of the development agency and permitting the agency to pledge such income as security for its obligations.

### **Proposition 19—Grand Juries**

#### **Recommendation: Vote NO**

Requires that grand juries shall consist of 19 jurors, including three to nine members of the preceding year's grand jury, and provides that no grand juror shall serve more than two consecutive years, nor serve as chairman for more than one year.

### **Proposition 20—State Funds for Hospital Construction**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Permits legislature to make state funds available to public agencies and non-profit corporations for construction of hospital facilities and to authorize use of state funds for that purpose by non-profit corporations, whenever federal money is made available for such construction.

### **Proposition 21—Superior Judges, Vacancies**

#### **No recommendation**

Provides that where superior court vacancy occurs during general election year preceding end of the incumbent judge's term, election of a full-term successor shall be held at same election as if no vacancy had occurred.

### **Proposition 22 — Property Tax Statements**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Authorizes Legislature to permit annual property tax statement to be verified by taxpayer's written declaration under penalty of perjury, as alternative to verification of oath of taxpayer.

### **Proposition 23 — Description of Property for Assessment**

#### **No recommendation**

Eliminates requirement that federally sectionized land containing more than 640 acres shall be assessed by sections or fractions of sections.

### **Proposition 24 — \$185 Million School Bond Issue**

#### **Recommendation: Vote YES**

Authorizes the issue and sale of \$185 million in state bonds to provide loans and grants to the school districts of the state, as prescribed by the legislature, for the construction of schools.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Recommendations on Propositions 1-14, 17-24 adopted, pp. 201-203, 213-214. Propositions 15, 16 adopted as amended, p. 213.

#### **4. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND LABOR RELATIONS**

##### **a. The Taft-Hartley Act remains completely unacceptable and its re- peal is still a major labor demand.**

The modification of one anti-labor provision does not make an act which is viciously anti-labor to the core acceptable to labor. The Taft-Humphrey amendment of 1951, which legalizes the negotiation of the union-shop form of union security and puts an end to costly and wasteful union-shop elections, leaves untouched the basic vindictive spirit toward unionism and labor that permeates the law. No number of amendments can erase the many vicious provisions that are spread throughout the law. Organized labor, therefore, reaffirms its long-standing demand, in this election year, that the Act be repealed and replaced with a labor relations law equally fair to labor, management, and the public.

Despite the recent legalization of the union shop, this form of union security is still prohibited in states which place more stringent limitations on union security than the Taft-Hartley Act. Some 16 states have such limitations, which, by Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, are made controlling over the national law. The 1951 union shop amendment, moreover, is of no benefit in the building and construction trades because of the short-term, casual employment that is typical of the industry. The Taft-Hartley Act continues to restrict the execution of collective bargaining agreements, with provision for union security, prior to the hiring of employees, in direct opposition to customary practices in the building and construction trades.

The outright ban on the closed shop also continues to plague such industries as building, maritime, printing and others. Workers and employers in such industries are forbidden to agree upon the closed shop even though they may recognize its distinct benefits and desire to do so. In the building trades, maritime and other industries and trades, a closed shop and union hiring hall are the only feasible means of maintaining a union and establishing decent and relatively stable working conditions.

That the Act is permeated by a vindictive spirit toward unionism and labor is further evidenced in the numerous restrictions and shackles which it places upon labor without placing similar restrictions upon employers. Among these one-

sided features deserving special mention are the following: the provision alluded to above which utilizes the federal government's power over interstate commerce to undermine unions, but which surrenders these powers to the states where the state laws on union security are more severe; the section which denies voting rights to economic strikers in a representative election which may be ordered by the Board upon petition of the employer; the sections which require a long-drawn out administrative procedure for processing complaints by labor against unfair practices of employers, while complaints against labor for using the secondary boycott are given priority over all other cases; the section providing for a poll of workers on the employer's last offer as the 80-day cooling-off period is about to expire, without a similar provision for the polling of stockholders on the union's last offer; the provision requiring unions to file a financial statement without a similar requirement for employers; and the section requiring non-communist affidavits of union officers, while no requirement is made of employers to state whether they are members of any fascist or totalitarian organization.

Another provision which operates unfairly on organized labor is the restriction in the law which makes it unlawful for a labor organization to make any contribution or expenditure in connection with an election to a federal office, and which extends to presidential and vice-presidential elections, election of United States senators and representatives, delegates or residential commissioner to Congress, primary elections, political conventions or caucus. Quite apart from the question of its infringement on the freedom of speech rights of unions, this provision effectively restricts trade union political activity, while no similar effective restriction is placed on corporations. Corporations, it is true, are also prohibited by the Federal Corrupt Practices Act from making political contributions in federal elections, but individuals in control of corporations are not so barred and their financial resources are such that the ban on contributions from corporations is meaningless. On the other hand, trade union members may also make voluntary contributions, but their financial resources are so meager that the prohibition of direct contributions from their organizations is an effective barrier to political action in support of candidates seeking federal office.

Labor's experience in the recent U. S. senatorial race in California completely

supports this position. While labor's candidate was effectively deprived of financial support from trade unionists, the corporate interests had no trouble lending financial support to their reactionary candidate. The difference in the quantity and type of campaign literature of the two candidates is ample evidence of this.

On top of these one-sided features are the many substantive provisions, such as the 60-day government injunction; the denial of voting rights to workers on strike in a bargaining election petitioned for by the employer, while strikebreakers are given voting rights; the outlawing of secondary boycotts; the extension of employers' so called "freedom of speech"; and the extension of union liability for the acts of individuals, which together not only cripple unions but give to those employers who wish to use them a series of weapons with which, in a period of depression, they could seriously weaken or break almost any union in the land.

Labor is well aware that, because of high employment, production and profit levels since June of 1947, employers have been reluctant to utilize all the legalized malice inherent in the Taft-Hartley Act. But recent NLRB and court decisions, together with those cases in which employers have found it to their advantage to throw back the mask of innocence from the Act, have revealed to labor the teeth of the Taft-Hartley law. Every labor leader knows full well that the use of these teeth will increase tenfold in the event of another depression when the propitious moment for union busting arrives.

As long as such a law remains on the statute books, the freedom of every American worker is seriously jeopardized. In the name of equal justice and freedom, upon which our democracy is based, labor demands the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

**b. Labor is firmly opposed to all legislative proposals which in any way restrict the rights of free workers and/or hamper voluntary and free collective bargaining.**

Following upon the heels of the steel dispute and under the pretext of protecting the nation from the harmful effects of "national emergency" disputes, big business has again launched a vicious campaign to enact anti-labor legislation which would extend government by injunction and further deprive workers of their right

to strike. The numerous attempts by reactionaries of both parties during the past year to apply totalitarian methods of settling major industrial disputes offer ample evidence of the degree to which big business still opposes labor unions and serve as a warning to labor of the stormy road that lies ahead.

Chief among these proposals was the viciously anti-labor Smith bill, which would have called for an 80-day injunction against "national emergency" strikes and the operation of unions as well as plants thereafter by court-appointed receivers should the strike continue after the 80-day period. By disallowing any changes in wages or working conditions during the period of receivership, this bill would have encouraged employers to hold out against workers' just demands until the union came crawling back on its knees or until it went broke.

This effort to extend the use of anti-labor injunctions and the seizure or receivership powers of the government, as evidenced by the Smith bill and numerous other measures proposed during the past year, makes it necessary for labor to restate its strong opposition to such measures.

The AFL stands for free collective bargaining without interference from any source, including coercion from the government. The injunction, which has long been the chosen device for interference, settles nothing. It interferes with the orderly and constructive process of collective bargaining by preserving the status quo for employers and by frustrating labor organizations. It pre-judges the controversy in favor of the employer regardless of the real or ultimate merits which cannot possibly be determined by any court hearing only the tentative arguments and unsubstantiated facts which attend any preliminary hearing. And finally, it withdraws from organized labor the one economic weapon upon which its whole existence depends—the strike. In contravention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the 13th Amendment, it requires organized workers to continue work against their will for an employer against whom they may have a most justifiable grievance.

To labor, the right to strike as a last resort must be preserved at all costs. Any infringement of this right through use of the injunction or seizure power of the government is in direct contradiction to the principles upon which this nation was founded and is the surest road to the totalitarian form of government against



which we are expending vast sums and great energies for defense.

Labor, furthermore, does not seek the intercession of the government to throw its weight on the scales as a substitute for collective bargaining. The establishment of such a precedent would merely pave the way for more and more interference until the present structure of collective bargaining is totally destroyed.

**c. The Federation continues to call for an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour on both the state and national level.**

Both the California and federal minimum wage laws now provide for a minimum of 75 cents per hour. The federal minimum wage, which applies to both men and women, was raised to its present level from 40 cents on January 1, 1950, by an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act. The California minimum wage, which is limited to women and minors, was raised from 65 cents to 75 cents (65 cents for a limited number of learners and minors) by order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, effective August 1, 1952, after the holding of public hearings during the first part of this year. (The Federation's participation in these hearings, at which the adoption of a \$1.25 minimum was urged, is covered in the Secretary's report to this convention.)

That 75 cents an hour is hopelessly inadequate to meet present-day living costs is only too obvious. Assuming full employment at 40 hours per week for 52 weeks, a worker earning 75 cents an hour would have an annual income of only \$1560. This is far below the amount needed to support a "modest but adequate" level of living anywhere in the United States.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the annual cost of a "modest but adequate" level of living for a 4-person urban family at October, 1951 prices ranged from \$3,812 in New Orleans to \$4,454 in Washington, D. C. Price increases since then have sent costs still higher. As revised by the Bureau of National Affairs on the basis of changes in the Consumer's Price Index, the cost of supporting such a family in May, 1952, ranged from \$3,871 to \$4,563.

BNA adaptations of the 4-person family budget to smaller family budgets based on May, 1952 costs ranged between cities as follows: 3-person family, \$3,293 to \$3,875; 2-person family, \$2,619 to \$3,970. Taking the lowest figure, that of \$2,619 for a

2-person family in New Orleans where the cost of living is lowest among the urban areas surveyed, and converting this to an hourly wage on the basis of a 40-hour week for 52 weeks, the hourly rate would be \$1.26—considerably above the 75-cent minimum wage that now prevails.

The inadequacy of California's new minimum wage of 75 cents for women and minors is clearly revealed in the Industrial Welfare Commission's own "minimum but adequate" budget for a single working woman without dependents, which was devised as a basis for reopening California's minimum wage orders. In October, 1950, the annual cost of such a budget was \$2,003.98, or 96 cents an hour, assuming 52 weeks of employment at 40 hours a week. On the basis of this figure, alone, the recently established 75-cent minimum is without justification.

The Industrial Welfare Commission's budget is in terms of October, 1950 prices. Since that date both federal tax rates and prices have gone up considerably. Allowing for such increases, the Department of Industrial Relations estimates the annual cost of the budget, as of February, 1952, at \$2,316, using the Los Angeles Consumer Price Index as a basis for determining price increases. Again, assuming 52 weeks of employment at 40 hours a week, this amounts to \$1.13 an hour. Increases in prices since February would probably raise this high figure an additional few cents.

The Commission, furthermore, should have considered family needs, since most working women, as indicated by numerous studies by the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor, are married or have dependents. Allowance for an additional person in the Industrial Welfare Commission's budget would increase the hourly wage needed to provide a minimum but adequate level of living for a woman worker with one dependent well above the \$1.25 minimum wage urged by the Federation.

Of primary importance is the needed extension of minimum wage laws and regulations on both the state and national level to workers in agriculture, domestic service, and other fields not covered at present. These are the areas in which regulation is needed most. Their continued exemption defies all sense of justice and moral responsibility.

**d. Labor must continue and increase its efforts to organize the unorganized.**

The time-honored slogan "organize the

unorganized" is the labor movement's way of expressing one basic economic fact—that the only positive way to protect and improve the wage standards and working conditions of the organized sector of our economy is to extend those standards and conditions to every worker in the nation through union organization. Wages and working conditions in the highly organized industries cannot be secure until all workers within those industries are brought within the union. The continued existence of large groups of unorganized workers renders more difficult the task of improving those standards.

Despite the rapid growth in trade union membership during the past decade and a half, there still remains a great deal of room for the extension of organization. Of the 62 million people in the United States that make up our civilian labor force, only about 16 million are organized. In California, only about 1.5 million workers out of our 4.5 million civilian labor force belong to unions. Although the unorganized are primarily in offices, government employment, agriculture, schools, etc., there are also large groups of unorganized workers in industries where a majority of workers are unionized.

In full recognition of the gigantic task still ahead, the Federation, during the past year, has actively supported organizational work in agriculture, office employment, metal trades, and in the warehouse industry where the battle has been carried into hostile camps.

Primary emphasis has been on southern California, where the Federation has continued to give its financial support to the organizing campaign in the metal trades industry which is proceeding under the direction of the Metal Trades Council of Southern California.

The widespread importation and exploitation of Mexican nationals and illegal "wetbacks" have rendered the difficult task of organizing agricultural workers even more difficult. Continued support of the organizational efforts of the National Agricultural Workers Union, AFL, is therefore imperative. The rapid industrialization of California farms has brought with it the "sweat-shop" conditions characteristic of industrial revolution and can be eliminated only through organization of workers.

Office employees make up the largest single group of workers that remains largely unorganized. A recent study shows that these workers benefit materially from the wage gains of organized labor, and

can be properly called "free riders." Their organization, moreover, is necessary in the welding of labor into one cohesive force. During the past year the Federation has given financial support to the Office Employees International Union in its organizational drive in California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Secs. a, b adopted as amended, p. 215; Secs. c, d, adopted, p. 216.

## 5. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

**a. Adequate federal minimum standards with which state unemployment insurance laws must comply are needed to protect all American workers, regardless of their state of residence, from the hazards of unemployment.**

Aside from a few general federal requirements, the various states are entirely free to establish whatever type of unemployment insurance program they wish, so far as coverage, eligibility conditions, benefit provisions and financial and other arrangements are concerned. The result has been a wide disparity among state unemployment plans, and a general lack of adequate worker protection. Congress, therefore, should enact basic federal standards which will raise the level of benefits and coverage to insure that workers and employers in like circumstances will receive like treatment regardless of the state in which they are located, and minimize the competitive advantage of states offering low-cost unemployment insurance to employers.

**Basic standards should be developed for at least the following:**

1. Benefit payment should be increased so that they are equal to *60 percent* of weekly wages up to a maximum of at least \$40, with additional allowances for dependents. In 1951, the average weekly payment received by unemployed claimants for total unemployment was only \$21.08 or 31 percent of the national average weekly wage for all covered workers. Only four states and Alaska have maximum benefits over \$30, and only nine states, Alaska and District of Columbia pay allowances for dependents, families with dependents in the rest of the states being further hit by the inadequate payments they now receive.

2. Maximum duration of benefits should be at least 26 weeks for all states. Inadequate as are today's unemployment bene-

fits, they are doubly inadequate in that most states provide less than 26 weeks as a maximum before benefits are exhausted; only 19 states have such a maximum. Even in times of high employment a large percentage of workers exhaust their benefits and then become dependent upon relief. In 1950, almost one out of three persons used up his unemployment compensation payments before finding a job, and in 1951, a high employment year, one out of five exhausted his payments. Some states, moreover, ran as high as 58 percent exhaustion of payments in 1950 and 40 percent in 1951.

3. Coverage should be extended to: (a) about 3.5 million workers not covered by many state plans in plants of less than eight workers; (b) about 6 million federal, state, and local government workers who are not covered by any plan; (c) about 1.5 million farm workers, almost 2 million domestic workers in private families, and a million employees of non-profit institutions. All of these workers have nothing to turn to in the way of unemployment compensation if they lose their jobs.

4. National legislation should protect workers against the unfair disqualifying provisions in some state unemployment systems. In recent years, with California included, many states have been adopting increasingly rigid provisions which disqualify many workers from receiving compensation in order that employers may have lower contribution rates. At point is **AB 2502**, adopted at the 1951 session of the California legislature, which virtually prohibits use of earnings in the lag quarter to compute benefits for a second benefit year. Because of this amendment to the California law, at least 5.5 percent of the claimants will be found ineligible for benefits.

5. Rights of interstate workers should be secured. Because not all states have adopted a uniform arrangement simplifying the handling of their contributions and benefits, many interstate workers who have benefit credits in more than one state may not be eligible in any state, or may receive smaller amounts because of the division of their wage credits. In some cases, on the other hand, workers are allowed to draw benefits one at a time from different states, and thus draw more in total benefits than they could if their wage credits were all in one state.

6. Financing of unemployment insurance should be improved to help states whose funds are threatened with exhaustion. The funds of some states are constantly in danger of being exhausted simply because

they are states which have a perpetual high rate of unemployment, regardless of the employment situation in the nation as a whole. Since such states would find it impossible to pay back federal loans, financial assistance should be in the form of re-insurance payments (outright gifts) instead of repayable loans.

7. Merit rating or experience rating should be prohibited. This system, adopted by the vast majority of states upon the pressure of employers, allows individual employers to pay a tax of less than 2.7 percent on the basis of their individual employment experience. Because of the provision for experience rating in most state unemployment insurance laws, tax collections for the entire U. S., as a percentage of taxable wages, were only 1.4 in 1946, and 1.2, 1.3, 1.5 and 1.6 for the years 1948 to 1951 respectively. Since these percentages for the above prosperous years are considerably less than the 2.7 percent authorized by federal law, large amounts in contributions are being withheld at a time when individual states should be building up their reserves to meet a possible "run" on reserves in the event of a severe recession in the future, possibly after the present defense build-up falls off.

(The above objectives are considered as appropriate action for the federal government in the development of adequate minimum standards for the compliance of state unemployment insurance laws. Some of these objectives, which can be achieved in California by appropriate action by the state legislature, are also considered separately in section b of this statement of policy.)

The Knowland amendment to the Social Security law of 1950, which makes it extremely difficult for the U. S. Department of Labor to enforce even the present inadequate federal standards for unemployment insurance, should be repealed by Congress, as stated in previous policy statements. (1950 Proceedings, statement 6(a), pages 152-3, and 1951 Proceedings, statement 9(b), page 251.)

**b. In the absence of federal initiative to insure adequate standards for state unemployment insurance laws, the state legislature should take action to correct deficiencies in the California law. The correction of major deficiencies requires legislative action to:**

**1. Provide full coverage for employment in agriculture, domestic service, "non-profit" organizations, and city, county, and state government.**

The need for extending the coverage of unemployment insurance is made obvious by a comparison of the average number of unemployment insurance claims paid and the amount of unemployment in California during the past two years.

Total unemployment during 1950 ranged from a high of 490,000 in February to a low of 143,000 in October, while the average number of unemployment claims paid in the same year ranged from 263,000 in February to a low of 68,000 in October. In 1951, unemployment ranged from 259,000 in January to 120,000 in October, and the range of paid unemployment claims was from 134,000 in January to 53,000 in October.

This picture shows that the number of unemployment claims paid vary, as they should, with the total amount of unemployment, but it also shows that on the average, only about 50 percent of the unemployed receive benefits.

This percentage assumes even greater significance when compared with the percentage of workers in California not insured against unemployment. The fact that 50 percent of the unemployed receive no benefits, while a lesser amount, 33 percent, of California workers are not insured, is evidence that uninsured workers are more susceptible to the hazards of unemployment. In other words, not only are there a large number of California workers still uninsured, but workers without insurance are those most in need of protection.

The failure of our unemployment system to provide coverage for all workers is reflected year after year in the month to month fluctuations in general county relief cases in accordance with the seasonal rise and fall in unemployment. Many of the unemployed, especially agricultural workers, have no alternative but to seek relief when they fall out of employment. Consequently, general county funds, raised from local property taxes, are partially being used to pay the costs of unemployment that should be borne by employer contributions to the unemployment insurance fund.

If the structure of the agricultural sector of our economy is such that it requires a large number of laborers for short periods of time only, then the needs of these

workers and their families should be provided for when their services are not in demand. The need for extending coverage to agricultural workers in California is much more pronounced than in the vast majority of other states. In California, close to 60 percent of all persons gainfully employed in agriculture are hired farm laborers, while the average for the U. S. is less than 30 percent. This is evidence of the degree to which California agriculture has been "industrialized." And to the extent that California agriculture is "industrialized," as compared with other states, the task of working out the problems of how to extend coverage to agricultural workers in California is that much less formidable.

The obvious inequity of excluding farm workers is excused on the ground that its corrections would impose heavy administrative burdens. This burden is exaggerated because an increasing number of workers in California are employed the year around by large corporate farmers. Today about 50 percent of the state's agricultural production comes from only 10 percent of its farms. For such organizations, reports present no greater problems than for any other employer. About 100,000 of California's 250,000 farm workers, excluding foreign contract workers and illegal aliens, are year-around employees. There is no reason whatsoever why coverage should not be extended to at least these workers.

Since the administrative problems of extending coverage of old age and survivors' insurance to domestic workers have been solved, there is no longer any compelling reason why they should not be covered by unemployment insurance.

Amendments by the 1949 California legislature permit certain small extensions of coverage to the category of government employees, but specifically exclude civil service or permanent tenure positions. It is highly inconsistent, to say the least, that the state should fail to provide for its own employees the employment security which it exacts from other employers. Government workers, contrary to popular belief, also live in fear of unemployment. Convincing evidence that civil service employees have no guarantee against the hardships of unemployment is found in the large reduction in force in the Department of Employment, itself, in 1948. Civil service jobs may disappear overnight as a result of a cut in government appropriations. As for the administration aspects of extending coverage to this group of workers, there is no problem.

There appears no good reason, theoretical or practical, for excluding workers em-

ployed by "non-profit" agencies. They are subject quite as much to the hazards of unemployment as workers of private enterprise.

## **2. Raise maximum unemployment benefits to \$40 a week with a corresponding increase in the minimum.**

Relatively speaking, despite the increase in maximum benefits from \$15 in 1935 to \$25 today, there has been a drastic reduction in the benefit structure of the California unemployment insurance law; that is, benefits as a percentage of workers' wages have been seriously reduced. In May, 1935, the \$15 maximum benefit at that time amounted to 61 percent of the average weekly earnings of \$24.64 in "all industries" in California (manufacturing plus a few non-manufacturing industries), while in May, 1952, the present \$25 maximum amounted to but 33 percent of the \$74.94 average weekly earnings in manufacturing. A comparison of the benefits with the average wage for workers in individual industries would show a similar reduction in the benefit structure.

There is no justification for this situation. It was originally planned that unemployment insurance benefits would amount to about 60 percent of a worker's wage for a majority of workers. The \$15 maximum in 1935 actually did amount to this percentage, but the present maximum would have to be increased to \$40 in order to be in keeping with the 60 percent formula. For the worker who is the head of a family, this proposed \$40 maximum benefit would hardly pay for such normally un-deferable expenses as food and rent, which are meant to be covered by unemployment insurance until the worker is able to find other employment.

The minimum weekly benefit under the California law, as well as the maximum, is hopelessly out of date. The present minimum of \$10 is but 33.3 percent of \$30, which, for all practical purposes, may be considered the minimum weekly wage in California. Very few workers in insured employment earn as little as \$30 a week.

To provide benefits of less than 60 percent of these low earnings, that is, a minimum benefit of less than \$18, would not meet minimum needs. It certainly is not desirable economically to grant assistance to the same person through both unemployment insurance and a local relief program. Yet this is what is necessary under the present minimum, and will continue to be so until the benefit structure is revised

upward, starting with the bottom of the structure.

## **3. Provide dependency benefits.**

From a social standpoint, with a view to the support and preservation of the family, it is necessary for the unemployment insurance law to differentiate between single workers and those who have families wholly or mainly dependent upon them. This purpose would be achieved if the law were amended to provide for dependency benefits of \$5.00 per week for the first dependent and \$2.50 per week for each additional dependent.

Dependency allowances are especially important for unemployed workers who qualify for benefits of a lesser amount than the maximum allowable as proposed. The head of a family who is entitled to only minimum benefits, even as proposed, could not possibly provide his family with the minimum of essential items necessary to ward off starvation unless allowances are made for dependents.

As of December, 1951, and as pointed out in section (a) of this statement of policy, 10 states and Alaska have already accepted the principle of dependency benefits. California, traditionally a leader in social security, is falling behind in this respect.

## **4. Provide benefits during the first week of unemployment for at least those workers who are unemployed more than one week.**

Since the provision for a one-week waiting period in the California unemployment insurance law is designed to give workers an added incentive to secure regular employment and to relieve the administrative burden of processing small claims, there can be no justification for denying workers who are unemployed for a long period this one week of benefits. This would not increase the work-load of the Department of Employment, because once a claim is acknowledged, it is processed under terms of the law.

## **5. Abolish state merit rating system.**

Merit rating is based on the theory that unemployment is largely within the control of individual employers, and that the cost of unemployment benefits should be

allocated to the particular employer responsible for it.

Since the incentive of lowered tax rates under workmen's compensation laws has stimulated employers' efforts to prevent accidents, it is assumed that the same methods can be used to encourage programs for the prevention of unemployment. Rather than providing an effective inducement to actually stabilize employment, merit rating in California and other states has operated as nothing more than a tax saving device. It has diverted attention from the real purposes of unemployment insurance and centered it upon the tax rate of individual employers.

Merit rating cannot be justified upon the grounds that it offers an incentive for stabilization of employment. It is absurd to contend that the situation is fairly to be compared with workmen's compensation, or that employers can control unemployment in a severe depression of the cyclical or international type. Any substantial action to reduce or alleviate unemployment by an individual employer is negligible, since unemployment is obviously and basically a result of the economic system, and not of the operations of an individual employer.

Under the California merit rating plan an individual account is maintained for every employer contributing to the unemployment insurance fund. Contributions to the fund are credited to the individual employer's account, against which are charged back all benefits paid to former employees. Thus, in order to maintain a high reserve ratio, which determines the unemployment tax rate, the employer is induced to keep to a minimum the charge-backs against his reserve account. The emphasis is placed, not on the maintenance of steady employment, but on the elimination of charge-backs.

Large corporations have a particular incentive to focus their attention upon charge-backs. Merely the movement from one tax bracket to another, as the result of an increase of 0.5 percent in the reserve ratio, can change the annual tax bill of a large corporation by more than \$100,000. Since a single charge-back, however insignificant in amount, may place the employer in a higher tax bracket, every claim becomes the focus of attention. This, together with general employer eagerness to use merit rating as a tax saving device, has resulted in certain types of employer activities which actually oppose the proper operation and social purpose of unemployment insurance. Thus, some employers are encouraged to make unfair protests and

appeals in order to prevent or postpone the payment of benefits and thereby avoid charges to their reserve account. But most important are the legislative pressures which they are encouraged to exert in order to impose harsh disqualification provisions, maintain a low benefit structure, and otherwise oppose every effort to enact much needed liberalizing legislation.

With respect to providing adequate reserves for use in periods of high unemployment and a proper balance of income and reserves, merit rating produces economic results exactly the opposite of those desired. During periods of high employment and wages, merit rating results in lowered tax rates and works against the accumulation of adequate reserves for use in periods when business conditions deteriorate and unemployment increases. During the downswing in the economic cycle, the reserves shrink rapidly and it becomes necessary to increase taxes during the very period when it is most desirable to reduce them. Taxes should be related to the taxpayer's ability to pay, but merit rating makes the employer's tax vary according to his inability to pay. Higher penalty taxes during a depression may force many firms in difficult straits to give up operations entirely. In this way, merit rating may make unemployment more severe during hard times.

Employers supporting merit rating attach much importance to a fair and equitable distribution of the cost of unemployment insurance among employers. It is argued that differences in the true cost of production, which includes unemployment insurance costs, should be reflected in the price of the product so that customers are offered choices of commodities on a validly competitive basis. That employers in different industries and even the same industries, cause different amounts of unemployment, is quite obvious, but it does not necessarily follow that if insurance costs are included in the price of goods and services produced, less efficient producers will find it markedly harder to stay in business. Practically, this argument is absurd, because the maximum tax of 2.7 cents on the dollar of wages is less than wage differentials commonly found in the same industry in different areas in the state, or from year to year in the same area.

The net effect of merit rating on individual employers is to charge lower rates to industries which, by their very nature, are quite stable, and higher rates to those industries such as canning, which are traditionally unstable or seasonal. Merit rat-

ing, moreover, is contrary to the insurance principle that basically stable industries should help pay for the unemployment in less stable but necessary industries.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 216.

## **6. UNEMPLOYMENT DISABILITY INSURANCE**

### **a. Maximum basic unemployment disability benefits should be increased to \$40 a week and minimum basic benefits to \$18.**

The increase in maximum and minimum unemployment insurance benefits to \$40 and \$18, respectively, as proposed in Policy Statement 5 (b), should also be made applicable to basic unemployment disability insurance benefits, and for the same reasons.

Despite the increase in maximum basic disability benefits at the 1951 general session of the legislature from \$25 to \$30, the latter figure still amounts to only 40 percent of the \$74.94 average weekly earnings in California manufacturing establishments in May, 1952.

This is hardly enough for the head of a family to provide for such non-deferable items as rent and food, let alone pay the additional medical costs of sickness. Since unemployment disability insurance was designed to take the place of unemployment insurance for workers who become temporarily disabled through illness or non-industrial accidents, the original notion that unemployment insurance benefits should amount to about 60 percent of worker's wages for the majority of workers should also apply to basic disability benefits. Indeed, disability benefits should amount to a larger percentage of wages, because in addition to the normal expenses of providing for a family, disabled workers incur medical expenses over and above the hospital benefits provided for under disability insurance.

All disability claimants, moreover, do not receive the maximum benefit. Average weekly benefits, excluding hospital benefits, paid during the last quarter of 1951 (latest available statistics) under the state plan, amounted to only \$22.68, or 30 percent of average weekly earning in manufacturing in May, 1952. This percentage is slightly less than it actually is today because the average benefit of \$22.68 does not include the \$5 increase in maximum benefits, which did not go into effect until January of this year. However, since about

60 to 80 percent of the claimants receive the maximum benefit, the average weekly benefit would be increased about \$4 at the most, or to \$26.68. (Actual figures for the first quarter of 1952 are not available at time of writing.) This is still only 36 percent of average weekly earning in manufacturing in May, 1952.

The state plan could well afford to pay increased benefits from the yearly surplus it has been running and from its ample reserves. The accumulating reserves belong to workers, and since workers desire higher benefits, they should receive them.

Private carriers can also afford to pay higher benefits, as indicated by the fact that a large percentage of private carriers are already doing so. The latest tabulation of private plans by the Department of Employment, covering those plans approved as of June 30, 1951, show that: 5.9 percent, covering 19.2 percent of eligible employees, had a maximum of \$40 or more; 10.5 percent, covering 26.3 percent of eligible employees, had a maximum of \$35 or more; 54.4 percent, covering 65.7 percent of eligible employees, had a maximum of over \$30. With regard to minimum basic benefits, 12.6 percent of private plans, covering 22.3 percent of eligible employees, had a minimum of \$15 or more, and 14.4 percent, covering 27.6 percent of eligible employees, had a minimum of more than \$10.

### **b. Disability benefits should be provided during pregnancy.**

The need for extending disability insurance to cover pregnancy is becoming more and more apparent as the proportion of married women in the labor force continues to increase year after year. As pointed out in a recent study of maternity protection for employed women by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, more than one-half of the women in the labor force at present are married. Women not in the labor force, moreover, comprise the largest reserve labor pool for emergency employment, and nearly three-fourths of these are married. The California picture is no different from that of the nation as a whole. The services of married women are needed to help satisfy the production demands of the nation during both war and peace. Since their services are needed and since pregnancy is a common and natural cause of disability, it is most inconsistent that pregnancy should continue to be excluded from the coverage provisions of the California disability insurance law.

While the nation is dependent upon married women in the labor force, married women are also dependent upon their work. Another recent study by the Women's Bureau of women workers belonging to unions concludes that the vast majority of married women workers work to help meet daily living expenses. Married women who work do so not for frivolous reasons, but because they need to supplement their spouse's income and prevent the family income from falling below the minimum subsistence level. Thus, as in the case of dependency benefits for straight unemployment insurance benefits, disability benefits would help those who need it most.

**c. The waiting period for all disability spells lasting more than one week, whether due to sickness or an accident, should be compensated.**

The waiting period with regard to hospitalization cases has already been eliminated under the state plan and thereby under private plans. When an individual is confined to a hospital for a day or more, any unexpired portion of the waiting period is waived for the receipt of weekly benefits, but with regard to cases not involving hospitalization, the law requires a waiting period of seven consecutive days of disability for each continuous period of disability. This waiting period is even more stringent than the waiting requirement under straight unemployment insurance, as the latter specifies a waiting period of one week within the benefit year.

There is no compelling reason for denying benefits for the first week on a disability case lasting over one week. The provision in the law requiring a doctor's certification of disability adequately protects the reserve fund from misuse. Denying benefits for the first week may actually increase the drain on reserves in that such a denial may place monetary limits on medical aid during the early stages of an illness, which in turn may prolong the illness and thereby tend to increase the duration of the disability claim.

Precedent for the elimination of the waiting period may be found in the large percentage of private plans that have already eliminated the waiting period in accident cases, and the reduction in the length of the waiting period in cases of illness under some of the better private plans. Sixty-seven and eight-tenths percent of private plans approved as of June 30, 1951, covering 62.4 percent of eligible employees, have no waiting period in ac-

cident cases. Another 3.4 percent of private plans, covering 8.2 percent of eligible employees, have reduced the waiting period in cases of sickness to three days. A few plans, covering 1.6 percent of workers under private plans, have no waiting period for either sickness or accident.

**d. The amount of hospital benefits should be increased from \$8 to \$10.**

The \$8 benefit for hospital care was considerably below actual costs, even in a three-bed ward, when it was put into effect in January, 1950. Since then, because of the tremendous increase in hospital costs, the benefit has become completely inadequate. Between January, 1949 and March, 1952, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index shows that hospital costs increased 21.6 percent. Thus, an increase of \$1.73 in the present benefit rate is required just to maintain the purchasing power of the \$8 provided for in 1950. Because that rate was inadequate to begin with, in addition to the increase in hospital costs, the Federation urges an increase to \$10.

The figure of \$10 is entirely within the limits of the amount provided for in most privately negotiated health plans. The recent survey of health and welfare plans under collective bargaining among unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council shows that 33 percent of the plans provided hospital benefits of \$12 or more, and that another 33 percent provided benefits between \$8 and \$11. Together these two groups include 66 percent of all privately negotiated plans.

The benefits made available to some organized workers through collective bargaining should also be made available to unorganized workers and others not covered by private health plans. Provision for really adequate hospital benefits under state disability insurance, moreover, would eliminate some of the need for supplementary private benefits, which in turn could be used to provide more extensive medical care.

**e. The coverage of unemployment disability insurance should be extended to workers in agriculture, domestic service, non-profit organizations, and government workers.**

Extension of coverage under unemployment insurance, as recommended in Policy



Statement 5 (b) would automatically extend coverage under the disability insurance law. The arguments noted previously thereby apply equally to this section.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 217.

## 7. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

### a. Maximum benefits should be increased to \$40 a week and the minimum raised to \$18 for both temporary and permanent total disability.

At the 1951 general session of the legislature, the Federation sponsored a bill which, among other things, increased minimum compensation benefits from \$9.75 to \$15 and maximum benefits from \$30 to \$40. As enacted, minimum benefits were not increased at all, and maximum benefits for temporary total disability were increased only to \$35, the maximum benefit for permanent total disability remaining at \$30.

Under California law, the amount of the payment is based on the employee's earnings with the payment being 65 percent of his average weekly earnings. But because a worker's average weekly earnings are taken as 95 percent of actual earnings, the percentage is reduced to 61.75 percent. Thus, the maximum earnings on which temporary disability compensation benefits are computed is \$56.67 (61.75% of \$56.67=\$35), and the maximum earnings on which permanent disability benefits are computed is \$48.58 (61.75% of \$48.58=\$30).

Since these maximum earnings are considerably below average weekly earnings today, most injured workers receive maximum benefits a great deal below 61.75 percent of their weekly earnings.

A preliminary analysis of 10,908 work injuries during the month of November, 1951 by the State Division of Labor Research and Statistics shows that an estimated 74 percent of injured workers earned more than the \$56.67, the maximum earnings on which temporary disability benefits are computed, and that 85 percent earned more than \$48.58, the maximum on which permanent disability benefits are computed. In other words, using these figures as representative of both permanent and temporary disability cases, 74 percent of temporarily disabled workers and 85 percent of permanently disabled workers are receiving benefits of less than 61.75 percent of their earnings. Indeed, the

amount being received is considerably below 61.75 percent.

Earnings of California workers injured on the job during November, 1951, averaged \$72.12. Thus, the \$30 maximum benefit received by the permanently disabled worker amounted to but 42 percent of earnings and the \$35 maximum benefit received by the temporarily disabled worker amounted to but 49 percent of earnings.

An increase in the present maximum for both permanent and temporary disability to \$40 would make it possible for workers earning up to \$64.78 a week to receive a benefit equal to 61.75 percent of their earnings. The proposed maximum is actually lower than it should be, as can be seen by the fact that \$40 amounts to only 57 percent of the \$72.12 earned by the average California worker injured in November, 1951. Furthermore, since the median (the middlemost worker) weekly earnings of injured workers for that month was \$69.42, more than half of California workers would continue to receive less than 61.75 percent of their earnings despite an increase in maximum benefits to \$40 as proposed.

The present minimum of \$9.75 a week for both temporary and permanent disability is most inadequate. At current prices it is certainly unrealistic to expect a man, single or married, to live on that amount, and should, therefore, be raised to at least \$18. Such an increase would mean benefits slightly above 61.75 percent of earnings for workers earning less than \$24.29 a week. Anyone earning less than that amount should not be confined to the 61.75 percent figure in computing benefits. When earnings reach the bare subsistence level, the worker should actually receive 100 percent of his earnings. If he is allowed less than that amount, he will be forced to resort to county funds for the needy.

The costs of increasing the minimum benefit to \$18, furthermore, would be negligible. In November, 1951, only about one percent, or fewer than 100 of the injured workers, received less than \$29.15, 61.75 percent of which equals \$18. The increase in minimum benefits for this small group would make no noticeable drain on reserves of carriers.

### b. Dependency benefits of \$5.00 per week for the first dependent and \$2.50 per week for each additional dependent should be provided.

The soundness of the principle of pro-

viding additional benefits for dependents has already been recognized with regard to payment of death benefits. Under the California law, death benefits due a widow are increased 25 percent when she has one or more dependent children. Since additional aid for dependents is needed just as much when the wage earner is alive but not able to work, there is no compelling reason for not extending the principle to all other compensation cases.

A number of states already provide dependency benefits for both temporary and permanent disability. A dependency benefit bill, sponsored by the Federation, was introduced in both the Assembly and Senate at the 1952 general session of the legislature, but did not get out of the committee stage.

**c. The waiting period should be compensated in all cases lasting more than one week.**

Under California's Workmen's Compensation law, no payment is allowed for the first 7 days of disability unless the injury causes disability of more than 49 days. This means that workers who are disabled for 49 days or less received no benefits for at least 14 percent of their disability period. A worker disabled for one month, for example, would receive no benefits for a full 23 percent of his disability period. In view of the fact that a large majority of workers, as pointed out in part (a) of this policy statement, receive a maximum benefit considerably less than 61¼ percent of their earnings, this additional withholding of benefits for the first week of disability is particularly harsh and unjustified.

California, moreover, is falling behind other states and territories in the liberalization of the waiting period provision. The State Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation reported in 1951 that 19 states and territories (including the U. S. employees' compensation act) have recognized the injustice of requiring the workers to bear the whole burden of the first days of injury by providing for a waiting period of less than 7 days, usually only 3 days. With regard to providing retroactive benefits for waiting periods in cases of prolonged disability, 36 out of 38 states having such a provision are more liberal than California. And almost all the states that do not have retroactive provisions are those states which require a waiting period of less than 7 days. Five states (Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Wyoming)

already compensate workers for the waiting period in cases lasting more than one week.

Since accidents and industrial diseases are largely an inseparable part of production, the Federation firmly believes that the employer should bear the full costs of such human breakdowns as in the case of machinery and other factors of production.

**d. Full coverage should be extended to agriculture and domestic service.**

As the law now stands, employers of domestic and agricultural workers may elect coverage under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but coverage is not mandatory. Although it is to the employer's advantage to elect coverage for his workers in such employment, many employers, through inadvertence or sheer ignorance of the advantages of protection, fail to do so, with the consequence that injured employees are forced to sue through the courts for their compensation. The cost of litigation in such cases is often prohibitive and forces the worker to settle out of court for much less than he is entitled to.

The high rate of injuries in agriculture is reason enough why full coverage should be extended to agricultural workers. Disability injuries to farm hands in California increased between 1950 and 1951 from 13,907 to 14,762, or 10.2 percent of all disabling injuries in California during 1951. Farm fatalities decreased slightly between 1950 and 1951 from 79 to 77, or 11.3 percent of all fatalities among California workers, according to the State Division of Labor Statistics and Research. The rate of injury in agriculture in 1951 was 54 per 1000 workers, which is higher than in most industries.

These percentages become more meaningful when compared with the percentage of all California workers employed in agriculture. While 10.2 per cent of all disabling injuries in 1951 were in agriculture, the 1950 census shows that a lesser percentage, 6.7, of California's working population was engaged in agricultural activities; similarly with fatalities. Agricultural fatalities amount to 11.3 percent of total fatalities during 1951 as compared with the 6.7 percent ratio of agricultural employment to total employment.

For the U. S. as a whole, preliminary estimates of disabling work injuries during 1951 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that agriculture accounted for 4,000

deaths, more than any other industrial group by far and 25 percent of the total number of deaths.

It is equally important that coverage be extended to household domestics. At present, all domestic workers who work less than 52 hours a week for one employer are not covered unless so elected by the employer. Yet, home accidents continue to cause more deaths every year than any other class. Among paid household domestic workers, the number of disabling injuries rose from 1,527 in 1949 to 1,709 in 1950 and then fell slightly in 1951 to 1,580. Fatalities fell from 6 to 2 and then up to 6 again during those same years.

**e. Death benefits for widows should be extended for life or until remarriage, with additional benefits for dependents.**

Under the present law, for total dependency, the maximum benefit is \$7,000 (\$6,000 if the injury occurred on or before September 21, 1951). If the dependent is a widow with one or more minor children, the death benefit is increased 25 percent to a maximum of \$8,750 (\$7,500 if the injury occurred on or before September 30, 1949). Since the death benefit is paid at the same time and in the same manner and amount as temporary disability indemnity, the maximum weekly benefit is \$35 if the weekly wage of the deceased worker was \$56.67 or more. This means that a total dependent and/or a widow *without* dependent minor children would receive, at a maximum, \$35 for 200 weeks or approximately 4 years, and that the widow *with* dependent minor children would receive that amount for 250 weeks or approximately 5 years.

The duration of the death benefit is obviously inadequate. Information collected by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research, State Department of Industrial Relations, concerning the dependents of 656 deceased workers in 1950 shows that 509, or 78 percent, were survived by widows whose median age was 38 years and 6 months. Certainly, the 4 or 5 years of compensation at the inadequate rate of \$35 per week does not begin to make up for the loss of many more years of support which the husband of a 38-year-old woman would have been able to provide had he not suffered a fatal industrial accident. Also, 38 years of age, although relatively young, would be a limiting factor in gaining employment. An additional handicap to the widow in successfully entering the

labor market is the care of her children. Of the 509 dependent widows, the above mentioned study also shows that 56 percent had children under 18 years of age and that 30 percent of the widows left with minor children had 3 or more children.

The death benefit to surviving widows, therefore, should not be limited in terms of dollars, but in terms of need. The benefit should continue for life or until remarriage in the form of a pension, with additional provision for dependent minor children.

Precedent for extending death benefits is found in the workmen's compensation laws in some of the other states. As of the first part of 1951, the Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation Benefits report of 1951 shows that 8 states and territories (Arizona, District of Columbia, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia) and the U. S. employees' compensation act provide death benefits to survivors for life or until remarriage with additional provisions for dependent children.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 217.

## 8. HEALTH INSURANCE

**The Federation will continue to press for state or federal health insurance in order to spread the cost of sickness fairly.**

Within a relatively short period of time, voluntary prepaid health plans have been expanded to the point where half of the population of the nation is now covered by such plans. This rapid expansion, rather than indicating a possible solution to the problem of financing the nation's medical bill, has only made more apparent the need of a prepaid medical care plan on a federal and state level.

In its 1951 report on health insurance plans in the United States, the U. S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare pointed out that, while 50 percent of the nation's population is covered by voluntary prepayment plans of one form or other, only 8 percent of the nation's total medical bill (less than 12 percent of the nation's total private medical bill) is defrayed by all plans combined. The great bulk of medical care expenditures, 70 percent, still comes from the individual patient's pocket despite the rapid growth of voluntary programs. The remaining 22 percent is paid by all levels of government

and philanthropic organizations, with the latter defraying 2 percent and the former, 20 percent of the nation's total medical bill.

The failure of voluntary plans to meet the health needs of the nation is attributable to the inadequate coverage of these plans with regard to both the coverage of dependents and the type of services insured. Voluntary prepayment plans emphasize benefits for hospital and surgical expenses during acute illness, but this type of service, according to the 1951 national income data of the U. S. Department of Commerce, amounts to only one-third of family medical care expenditures. Furthermore, while most plans make no provision for dependents of the subscriber, a study of East Bay workers in the San Francisco area in 1951 by the University of California shows that family dependents incur 80 percent of the family medical bill. Only about three percent of the nation's population is covered by medical plans which offer comprehensive care.

These facts about voluntary health plans are brought out and substantiated by Dr. E. Richard Weinerman in a study of health and welfare plans under collective bargaining among unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council. One of the major conclusions in the evaluation of health plans in operation in the Weinerman study, sponsored by the Council, is that "that portion of the premium dollar which is utilized for benefits is not well suited to the primary health needs of workers and their families." The following are among the defects noted:

1. Benefits are generally in the form of cash indemnity rather than direct health service, with the schedule of allowances rarely adequate to cover the costs to the patient. In general, only 35 percent of medical charges, 65 percent of surgical fees, and 85 percent of hospital charges are defrayed for workers; and less than these proportions for dependents.

2. The scope of benefits is restricted to partial coverage of surgical expenses and even more limited indemnity for medical services—almost entirely restricted to in-hospital cases. Only about 40 percent of the "insurable" health service needs of the average family are covered under the usual indemnity plan. The structure of the benefit schedule and the specific exclusions make the provisions of preventive medicine and the management of chronic illness virtual impossibilities.

3. Coverage is available to dependents in only about half of the programs, and benefits are so sharply reduced that less than one-third of the health care needs

of wives and children are included. Yet the average worker finds three-fourths of his total medical bills resulting from dependents' costs.

4. Some benefits are included among the limited insurance provisions which are less necessary to the member than other excluded items, and some are of rather dubious value. Thus, huge allowances for hospital extras are rarely needed, excessively high maximum surgical fees do not necessarily cover more of the patient's bill, poliomyelitis benefits are often duplicated by the available free services in the community, etc.

Voluntary insurance is expensive, too. The San Francisco study points to a significant waste of money in the welfare plans now operating in the city. It is estimated that only one-half of each premium dollar actually goes to the member as "health value" because of excessive administrative costs, abuses of surgical margins required by insurance companies, brokerage commissions, etc.

While fully aware of the defects that exist in present prepaid health plans, organized labor has, in the absence of a uniform health plan on a state or federal level, urged the extension of these plans as a matter of necessity in order to bring workers and their dependents at least partially under the protective umbrella of medical care insurance. In a dozen or so committees, trade unionists have recognized the more comprehensive coverage at lower costs to be gained through the operation of labor health centers and, therefore, have established such centers or plan to do so in the near future. These centers, where established, have been successful in meeting the health needs of many workers and their families in particular areas or communities. But the need for a uniform health plan to provide the best of medical care for all citizens on a state or federal level remains paramount.

The Federation has in the past and will continue in the future to support federal and state pre-paid health insurance programs which provide uniform medical care for all citizens and at the same time maintain the free choice of their physicians by the people and guarantee continued freedom for doctors and hospitals. The American Medical Association continues to spend millions in delaying and defeating such proposals by waving the flag of "socialized medicine," "un-American," "politics in medicine," "regimentation of doctors and hospitals," etc., but the American public is beginning to recognize this technique for what it is—the big lie. The Fed-

eration deplores such gross misrepresentation of pre-paid health insurance and will continue to do everything within its power to expose the true nature of this vicious propaganda.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 232.

## 9. SOCIAL WELFARE

### **a. Federal grants-in-aid should be made available for general assistance payments to needy persons not now eligible for assistance under existing programs.**

The general assistance provisions of the federal Social Security Act are based on need and should not be confused with the earned pensions paid entirely by the federal government under the old age and survivors' insurance provisions of the Act. It was the legislative intent of the Social Security Act to define the role of old-age and survivors' insurance as carrying the nation's major income maintenance burden, and that of public assistance as meeting the needs not covered or inadequately covered by the insurance program. While emphasizing the necessity of improving the contributory insurance system, the American Federation of Labor has also consistently called for a well-developed public assistance program as a necessary complement.

Broader protection against need was effected in 1950 through adding to the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act a program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. This addition to the public assistance provisions of the Act, therefore, brought the number of categories for which federal aid is now available to four, including, besides aids to the permanently and totally disabled, federal grants-in-aid to the states for aid to the aged, dependent children, and the blind.

Despite these four categories for which federal grants-in-aid to states are now available, many people in need of aid still fall outside the areas of federal support. In such cases, the cost of aid is borne entirely by the counties under county "general home relief" or "general assistance." During the fiscal year 1951-52, in California, which has failed to take advantage of federal funds available for the needy who are permanently and totally disabled, the total expenditure for general home relief by counties amounted to \$15,134,914. In June, 1952 alone, there were

25,700 cases involving 41,683 persons on general relief, and expenditures amounted to \$1,156,459. For the nation as a whole, in March, 1952, there were 335,000 cases which received a total of \$15,845,000.

Aid to the permanently and totally disabled, while helping some persons formerly dependent on general assistance or relief, does not provide a substitute for a federally aided general assistance program. There is no good reason why federal grants should not be extended to all needy persons. Such an extension would bring under federal support persons who are able-bodied and unemployed but not receiving unemployment insurance, persons suffering from a disease or impairment that is not permanent or total, and handicapped persons who are temporarily unemployed, and would thereby relieve the counties of at least part of the burden of supporting the needy in these groups.

### **b. A state program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled needy should be enacted by the California legislature.**

As noted above, Congress, in 1950, added a new title (XIV) to the federal Social Security Act to provide for grants-in-aid to states for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Under the amendments of that year, just as in the case of grants-in-aids for old age, needy blind, and needy children purposes, a state must prepare and submit for approval by the Federal Security Administrator a comprehensive plan for granting aid to the permanently and totally disabled, in order to secure the federal funds available to it. Federal standards for aid for the totally and permanently disabled were made the same as for the old age assistance program, the maximum federal share of expenditures being set at \$30 per recipient.

As of September 30, 1951, such programs had been approved and were operating in 32 states. California, however, is one of the relatively few states which have not acted to take advantage of federal funds made available for this purpose. The Federation pressed hard for the adoption of a program of aid to the totally and permanently disabled at both the third special session of 1950 and the general session of 1951, but the legislature refused action.

The financial burden of supplying aid to the needy disabled in California rests solely on the counties at present. Under the terms of the measure introduced at

the 1951 general session of the legislature, which was supported by the State Department of Social Welfare, it is estimated that fully  $\frac{1}{3}$  or 33 percent of the needy on general county relief would have qualified for benefits under the proposed state program for aid to the totally and permanently disabled. The percentage of persons on county relief who are disabled is probably closer to 50 percent, because the 1951 proposal disqualified a considerable number of needy, disabled persons. The adoption of a state program, therefore, would shift the financial burden of aid for these people from the hard-pressed counties to the federal government and the state, with counties maintaining only a portion of the burden if the program should make provision for county participation. The cost of adopting such a program, moreover, would be counterbalanced to a large extent by reduced expenditure under the present county relief program.

Since the federal standards for aid to the totally and permanently disabled are the same as for the old age assistance program, the Federation's recommendations for the latter apply equally to the proposed program; that is, the program for the permanently and totally disabled should be a straight state program, utilizing federal grants-in-aid, without county financial or administrative participation, and the amount of aid for the disabled should be equivalent to the amount provided under the old age security program.

Since the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, Congress has provided additional incentive for states to adopt a disability program for the needy. Under the recent amendments to the Act, the federal government has increased its contribution to the aged, blind, and totally disabled by \$5. This means that the maximum grant available from the federal government for states which adopt the disability program is now \$35. Under the 1950 amendments which added the new title to provide for grants-in-aid to states for the permanently and totally disabled, the maximum federal share of expenditures was set at \$30 per recipient.

**c. The state programs for the aged, the blind and for dependent children should be state-financed and administered.**

The Federation has consistently advocated state financing and administration of the programs for the aged, the

blind, and dependent children for the following reasons:

1. The requirement that counties supply a part of the cost of these programs places an unequal burden on some counties because the present public assistance case load bears no relation to county boundaries. The ability to raise funds for this purpose, furthermore, varies considerably between counties, with the consequence that some counties with relatively large case loads are counties least able to raise funds.

2. Uniform administration and employment of qualified personnel throughout the state are difficult if not impossible to achieve when the programs are handled by employees of 58 different counties each with a different merit service system. Variation in the ability of counties to raise funds also works against uniform administration. Those counties with pressing financial problems tend to develop administrative procedures which tend to disqualify or reduce benefits to recipients.

3. In general, from the county fiscal point of view, social welfare costs are heavy. The assumption of the county share by the state would ease county finances considerably.

4. Although welfare costs to counties are heavy, the counties actually supply a relatively small amount of total cost of the public assistance programs. During the fiscal year 1951-52, out of total costs, including administration, counties supplied only 8 percent of aged aid, 29 percent of aid to needy children, and 15 percent of blind aid. Thus, it seems poor policy from the state point of view to hand over large funds to the counties for distribution when the counties themselves supply relatively little of the aid. Administration of the public assistance programs is complex enough, because of their federal-state nature, without adding a third government unit.

State financing and administration of aged and blind aid was provided in Article 25 of the Constitution adopted in the 1948 elections, but Article 27, adopted in 1949 returned such aid to the county-state system. The Federation opposed the return to county participation and is supporting Proposition No. 11 on the November ballot (see Policy Statement No. 3) which again transfers the financing and administration of the aged program to the state. Only 18 states, including California, still retain local administration under state supervision and joint federal-state-county financial support.

**d. The state relatives' responsibility clause in aid to the aged and blind should be eliminated.**

The needy aged in California are entitled to dignity and security without being forced into the humiliating situation of being compelled to beg from their children. Forcing support often works a severe hardship upon the adult children concerned, most of whom can barely support their own families. Children, furthermore, should not be forced to support their parents, because natural family ties of affection will, in nearly every case, result in aid from children when financial factors make it at all possible.

Evidence to this effect is found in a Social Welfare Department study quoted in the second report of the Assembly Interim Committee on Social Welfare in 1951. The study shows that over 55 percent of the relatives contributing to old age security recipients were not actually required to contribute under the contribution scale in effect at the time of the study, and that contributions made by relatives were 32 percent greater than required by law.

The practice of requiring relatives' contributions, besides being inhumane, is impractical and costly. It is doubtful whether the state saves any by requiring contributions, as savings resulting from such contributions are largely eaten up by increased administrative costs connected with investigating and making collections. Collections from responsible relatives amounted to \$5,124,000 in 1948 when a relatives' responsibility clause was in effect, and dropped only slightly to \$4,528,000 in 1949 when no responsible relatives clause was in effect due to Article 25. The decrease of about \$556,000 was more than offset by the savings of about \$1 million in administrative costs estimated by the Social Welfare Department to be required by the relatives' responsibility clause.

Outright repeal of relatives' responsibility is needed. Until this is accomplished, interim action should be taken to liberalize the contribution scales by exempting from contributions single relatives with a monthly income of under \$300, with corresponding changes in the remainder of the scale. At present, single workers earning up to \$200 are exempt.

As an additional interim remedy, the Federation recommends that no effort be made to collect or enforce contributions amounting to under \$5.00. Information

furnished to the Senate Interim Committee on Social Welfare by the Social Welfare Department in 1950 indicated that 28 percent of the responsible relatives making contributions to an old age security recipient made payments of \$5 or less, and that only 7 percent of the total contributions to the support of the old age recipients were from this group.

**e. The state program of aid to needy children should be continued intact without further weakening amendments being urged by critics of the program.**

In 1940, the program of aid to needy children was liberalized by redefining "needy child" as a person under the age of 18 years who has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent. Previously, the definition was such that it required a three-year absence of a parent before a deserted child was eligible under the program. This liberalization resulted in a spectacular growth (over a 100 percent increase) in case loads, which in turn has unjustifiably focused the attention of "critics" on the aid to needy children program.

Actually, this increase in case load has not been an absolute increase, but a desirable transfer of cases from one category of public assistance to another; that is, from county general relief to the A.N.C. program. Prior to the liberalizing amendment, the financial burden of those cases which have been transferred to A.N.C. was carried completely by the counties under the category of general relief. The A.N.C. program is a federal-state-county one, so that the counties now bear only a part of the burden of aid, rather than the full amount as under general relief.

Nevertheless, the critics of the program have launched an open attack to undo this liberalization, and not without considerable success. In 1951, the legislature amended the definition of "needy child" to deny aid on behalf of an unborn child and on behalf of a child deprived of parental support because of separation or desertion, if the period of absence is less than three months. In addition, other tightening amendments were adopted, including the following: establishment of a property qualification of not to exceed \$600 in personal property instead of \$600 in cash and securities; a provision that a child may be disqualified if a parent re-

fuses to accept employment or rehabilitative training; a provision making sharp cuts in aid to larger families, the upper range for the family of 15 for example being cut from \$777 to \$339 with corresponding cuts for smaller families; and a provision reducing the amount of personal property, cash and securities which a child or his parents may have and still be eligible for aid by eliminating the right to have up to \$1000 in a life insurance policy.

Further attempts to tighten the A.N.C. program at the 1952 general session of the legislature will undoubtedly be made and will be strongly opposed by the Federation.

**f. The old age and survivors' insurance program should be amended to assure adjustment of benefits to the rising trend of wages and cost of living.**

Under the 1952 amendments to the Social Security Act, old-age and survivors' insurance benefits for about 4,500,000 retired persons are increased by \$5 or 12½ percent, whichever is greater, effective September 1, 1952, with an average of about \$6 per retired worker. Like the 1950 increase in the average benefit, which did nothing more than restore the benefit to the purchasing power it had in 1940, this 12½ percent increase does nothing more than restore the purchasing power of the 1950 benefit for the retired worker. The BLS Consumer Price Index for the United States as a whole shows an increase of 12.7 percent between January, 1950, and June, 1952, which completely offsets the recent 12½ percent increase in benefits.

Labor looks with favor upon this action to maintain the purchasing power of the benefit dollar, but recognizes that increasing prices may soon reduce the value of the new benefit. It is therefore important that Congress be guided in the future by a policy of quick action to adjust the purchasing power of benefits being paid as the need arises. If benefit amounts fail to adjust promptly to increases in prices and wages as well, more people dependent on benefits will become needy, and increased supplementation of benefits by assistance will be necessary.

The 1952 amendments also revise the formula for determining the primary insurance benefits for beneficiaries whose benefits are based on earnings after 1950. The basis for determining primary bene-

fits is now 55 percent of the first \$100 of average monthly wage and 15 percent of the next \$200, rather than 50 percent of the first \$100 and 15 percent of the next \$200 as provided in the 1950 amendment. The new formula, which results in an increase of \$5 where the average monthly wage is \$100 and over, with smaller increases where the average monthly wage is below \$100, will benefit only a small number of beneficiaries now on the old-age and survivors' insurance benefit rolls, but will benefit the great majority of those coming on the rolls in the future.

This increase will provide workers coming into retirement in the near future with benefits restored to the purchasing power they had in 1940, but does not offer a solution to the perplexing problem of keeping benefits adjusted to the rising trend of wages and cost of living. In order to assure such adjustment in the future, there are several steps which Congress must take.

The maximum wage base on which both contributions and benefits are calculated was raised from \$3,000 to \$3,600 under the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act. Thus, the maximum average monthly wage allowable for computing primary benefits is only \$300, which, under the recent amendments, entitles a retired worker to an \$85 benefit. Since \$300 is hardly adequate in light of present wage trends and living costs, the maximum base wage should be greatly increased. This in turn would have the effect of increasing benefits to correspond with a higher level of wages and at the same time make some assurances for adequate benefits as the cost of living rises.

Increasing the maximum base wage would not in itself be sufficient to keep benefits adjusted to rising standards and costs. Benefits should reflect the worker's customary level of income at the time he retires. The present method of computing the average monthly wage of a retiring worker, however, takes into account wages earned over a working lifetime. Earnings in early years are generally lower than those in later life, both because the youthful worker has not attained his full earning power and because wage levels generally may be lower, and thus tend to lower the average monthly wage computed to determine benefits. A more realistic base for the average monthly wage computation would be a limited period—for example, the best 5 or 10 years of full-time wages—occurring near the time of entitlement. An amendment along these lines



would give further assurance to the worker of a benefit which reflects economic conditions at the time of retirement.

The "new start" method of computing the average monthly wage enacted in 1950, only assures workers coming into retirement during the next several years of having their benefits computed on a current basis. Under this "new start," only wages since December 31, 1950, are included in the computation of the average monthly wage. Benefits for the next several years, therefore, will reflect the worker's customary level of income at the time he retires. But unless successive "new starts" are enacted periodically, the young worker retiring in say 20 years will again have his benefit reduced by having wages earned during his early working years included in the computation of his average monthly wage.

Benefits should also reflect the number of years spent under the program and it is urged that the annual 1 percent increment, which was amended out in 1950, be restored. This would also tend to keep benefits adjusted to economic conditions at the time of retirement.

**g. Old age and survivors' insurance coverage should be extended to all workers in a realistic manner.**

Amendments to the Social Security Act in 1950 extended the coverage of the old age and survivors' insurance program to about 8 million workers on a compulsory basis and to another 2½ million on an optional basis. Percentagewise, at the close of the fiscal year 1951, about 77 percent of the nation's civilian workers were covered under the program. Thus, approximately 23 percent, or about 15 million, of the nation's workers are still not eligible for benefits. Yet, the security needs of these workers are generally greater than those of the people now covered.

Complete coverage for agricultural workers is long overdue. The 1950 amendments extended coverage to only regularly employed workers on farms—those who are employed continuously for three months or more by one employer and who work 60 full days and earn at least \$50 in wages in the calendar quarter immediately following the three months of continuous employment. Migratory workers, which make up about 75 percent of hired agricultural workers, are still excluded. Farmers, as distinct from farm workers, are also excluded and are specifically exempt from provisions extending

coverage to self-employed workers. Together, migratory workers and farmers add up to about 90 percent of all people who earn their living by farm work. In other words, only about 10 percent of all the people who earn their living by farm work are now included under the program.

Coverage of farmers could be extended simply by bringing them under the provisions which have extended coverage to self-employed workers. With regard to migratory farm workers, who are those most in need of coverage, the administrative problem of extending coverage is not as formidable as usually assumed. Because of the growth of large scale or corporate farming, especially in California, a relatively large number of migratory workers work for a relatively small number of farms, even though the period of employment on a single farm may be less than required to meet present qualifying provisions. Thus, emphasis on the length of time worked for one employer in order to qualify is unduly harsh.

Coverage of state and local government employees is restricted by the 1950 amendments to voluntary coverage by means of a federal-state agreement, but such agreements cannot include employees covered by existing retirement systems except under a very stringent condition set forth in the 1950 amendments which for all practical purposes is ineffective. Coverage for federal employees is also restricted to those not under an existing retirement system established by the federal government. An amendment to extend coverage to state and city employees covered by special retirement systems by making such retirement systems supplementary to the old age and survivors' insurance system was refused passage at the last session of Congress.

For no good reason whatsoever, employees of nonprofit organizations are also excluded unless the organization certifies that it desires to have its employees covered and unless at least two-thirds of its employees concur in the filing of the certificate. Since employment for nonprofit organizations is not essentially different from other types of employment, coverage should be compulsory.

Provisions relating to domestic workers should also be extended and simplified so that additional domestics may be brought under coverage.

Action to extend coverage in the above areas would bring the goal of universal coverage in sight. Until the benefits of the old age and survivors' insurance program

are made available to a larger percentage of the nation's workers, many workers, contrary to the intent of the insurance program, will continue to be entirely dependent upon public assistance programs such as old age security in their old age.

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Adopted, p. 232.

## 10. HOUSING

**a. A liberal low-rent public housing program is the only hope for adequate housing for the millions of low-income families living in slum areas throughout the nation.**

The public low-rent housing program of 1949, which provides for the construction of 135,000 units annually, or 810,000 over a period of 6 years, has been repeatedly frustrated in Congress by the backhanded method of appropriations cuts and riders. This year Congress further amputated the low-rent public housing program by attaching a rider to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill limiting construction for the fiscal year 1953 and *succeeding years* to 35,000 units. Succumbing to heavy pressure from private real estate interests, Congress all but scuttled the sorely needed public housing program.

Because of the heavy spending required by the defense program, the Administration had asked appropriations for only 75,000 units for the fiscal year 1953, instead of the 135,000 authorized by the Housing Act of 1949. The House Appropriations Committee, in a false economy drive, proposed a further cut to 25,000 units. When the bill came up on the floor for adoption, the House slashed the program down to a bare 5,000 units. The Senate increased the figure to 45,000 and then accepted a miserly 35,000 units in a conference between the House and Senate.

The seriousness of this slash in low-rent public housing becomes most apparent when viewed in terms of the housing needs and income of families in the United States. The 1950 housing census shows that the U. S. has 6,600,000 overcrowded dwellings and 3,400,000 that are not only dilapidated but lacking in hot water, private toilet or private bath. In addition, there are 5,300,000 units not recorded as dilapidated but without private bath or toilet. Another 6,900,000 have no piped running water. Then there are over 12,000,000 dwelling units with no tub or shower, and nearly 2,000,000 where the bath or shower facilities are shared. From

these figures it is estimated that 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 Americans are living in the kind of home that are seed-beds of preventable disease, crime, juvenile delinquency and possible dissatisfaction with the American way of life.

The 1950 census also shows that 34.2 percent of urban and rural non-farm families in the United States have gross incomes of less than \$2,500; incomes below this figure qualify families for public housing in most cities. California, although slightly better off than the nation as a whole, has 27.2 percent of its urban and rural non-farm families earning less than this amount. Increases in wages since 1950, moreover, do not alter this picture. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show that these increases have been almost entirely eaten up by increased living costs and taxes.

It is unnecessary to emphasize that private housing does not take care of these low-income families. The plain fact is that more and more housing is going into the higher priced and higher rental dwelling, while fewer and fewer housing accommodations are available to families with small means. The only hope for adequate housing for the millions of low-income families, therefore, is low-rent public housing. Financing even the cheapest privately constructed house is entirely out of the question for a family earning less than \$2,500 a year.

Labor has been in the forefront of the fight for low-rent public housing because it offers the most satisfactory and economical way of obtaining decent housing for low-income families. The Housing Act of 1949, although an inadequate compromise measure, gave some hope to these families and was therefore welcomed by labor as a step in the right direction.

Since 1949, when the annual construction of 135,000 units was approved, the need for decent housing has increased, not diminished. Within recent months, moreover, larger amounts of materials have become available for residential construction. In view of this increased availability of critical material for residential construction and the urgent need for housing for low-income families, there is no justification for reducing the 135,000 units of low-cost housing previously authorized by Congress. The severe cut made by Congress hurts the public interest, perpetuates the slums, and deprives low-income families living in the slums of the just opportunity to live and raise children in a decent, livable home.

**b. A program of low-interest, long-term loans to cooperative and non-profit groups is needed to provide badly needed housing for middle-income groups.**

The 1950 census shows that while 34.2 percent of urban and rural non-farm families in the U. S. earned less than \$2,500, another 38.3 percent earned between \$2,500 and \$4,500. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in May, 1952, the average factory worker was earning about \$3,500 a year in gross income. It is certain that private housing does not take care of the housing needs of families earning less than \$2,500. But the question remains: Are private builders currently building houses to sell or rent at amounts that the so-called middle-income group earning between \$2,500 and \$4,500 can afford?

According to various surveys made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Federal Reserve Board, the average worker, or the average middle-income group, pays somewhere around 15 percent of his total income for rent or housing costs. This amount is the maximum which a middle-income family can afford and still maintain the minimum standards of all the other items that go into the family budget. Taking the \$3,500 earned by the factory worker as representative of the middle-income group, this means that the average family can afford only \$44 a month for housing. Rentals charged for new houses being constructed are out of the reach of this middle-income family, as these units rent at the minimum of \$80 and \$90 a month.

Middle-income families are also a large proportion of the families which are now being displaced from slum sites to make way for urban redevelopment. Most of these housing programs today are based on the fallacious idea of one week's wages for one month's housing costs, or, in other words, about 25 percent of one's monthly earnings. This, too, is more than the middle-income family can afford.

With regard to new homes, most middle-income families have been priced out of the new housing market. At present, it is virtually impossible to obtain a new home for less than \$10,000. Apart from the monthly payments on such a home, which are generally more than the middle-income family can afford, the down payment requirement is frequently prohibitive. The Federal Reserve Board's survey on consumer finances for 1951

showed that the median holding of liquid assets for all spending units was \$300, and that 58 percent of the spending units having assets held less than \$500. This is hardly enough for a down payment on a \$10,000 home, assuming that the average family *does* have the above holdings in liquid assets.

The recent relaxation of Regulation X, governing down payments on new homes, moreover, does not materially benefit middle-income families. The reduction of the down payment on homes costing \$7,000 or less from \$700 to \$350 for non-veterans and from \$280 to nothing for veterans has very little practical value because there are very few homes in that price range. Reductions in other classifications generally considered within reach of working people are in effect very slight and will not benefit the 50 percent of spending units that have liquid assets of less than \$500. For instance, on a house valued at \$10,000, the old non-veteran down payment required was \$1500; the new is \$1450, only \$50 less. For a \$12,000 house the down payment has been cut from \$2400 to \$2350; for a \$9,000 house, from \$1350 to \$1200; for an \$8,000 house, from \$1200 to \$950. Down payments on veterans' loans have also been correspondingly reduced, but they, too, are still beyond the reach of 50 percent of the families in the U. S., providing they can be obtained.

Even a complete suspension of Regulation X will not help most middle-income families. Banks have indicated that the above mentioned relaxation in Regulation X reduces down payments on homes to amounts below which the banks would not go voluntarily.

It is obvious, therefore, that getting housing that middle-income families can afford presents a tremendous problem requiring federal legislation. Increasing income limits for public housing to include middle-income families is obviously not a practical solution even though desirable. Under the present low-rent public housing program there is no possibility whatsoever that public housing can begin to provide for the needs even of *low-income* families. The only alternative, therefore, is to develop a program of low-interest, long-term loans to cooperative and non-profit groups for housing for middle-income families similar to the cooperative housing proposals of the Administration in 1950. These proposals, which provided for a \$2 billion cooperative housing program for families with middle incomes between \$2,800 and \$4,400, were fully supported by the American Federation of Labor,

but were defeated as "socialistic" by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats. Such a program is sorely needed today and deserves the active support of the Federation.

**c. The defense housing program should be expanded to insure adequate housing for defense workers at prices which they can afford to pay.**

Since the beginning of the Korean War, labor has repeatedly called attention to the critical need for housing and community facilities in defense areas. The delay in adequately providing for these critical needs is proving quite costly in terms of manpower and production costs to the defense program and is threatening its success.

The Defense Housing bill passed by Congress in August of 1951 placed the responsibility for building homes for defense workers in the lap of private enterprise by providing special aids to builders. FHA mortgage insurance guarantees were increased by \$1.5 billion with preferences for defense areas, provision was made to permit the expenditure of \$50 million for public defense housing, and \$60 million was made available for the provision of essential community facilities. The use of the \$50 million for public defense housing in defense areas, however, was restricted until every effort to secure private housing had failed.

So far, private builders in defense areas have demonstrated that they are not able to fulfill the needs of the average defense worker. As of April 6, 1952, the figures show that while 80,095 units were programmed, 12,618 were started and only 1,166 completed. Of the 1,166 completed, only 672 were rental units, which would rent at \$80 to \$90 a month. Clearly, the houses that are being built by private builders, with special government aids, in the defense areas involve far too high rent for most defense workers.

Because of the desperate housing situation in many defense areas, the AFL requested this year that the authorization for publicly financed defense housing be increased to \$250 million, through which 50,000 units would be made available at prices workers can afford to pay. Since reports show inadequate sanitation, educational and other conditions, and a lack of such facilities as day-care centers for children of working mothers, the AFL

also asked that authorizations for community facilities be increased to \$160 million.

As passed by the Senate, however, the defense housing program was extended in essentially the same form as provided in the Defense Housing Act of 1951, with a \$20 million cut in the authorization for community facilities and a \$105 million cut in FHA mortgage insurance guarantees for defense areas.

This failure to provide adequate housing at reasonable rents in defense areas seriously hampers the recruitment of workers for jobs in defense plants and thereby jeopardizes the defense effort itself.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 233.

## 11. EDUCATION

**a. Working conditions of teachers must be improved through organization in order to induce qualified people to remain in the profession and to attract the best teaching talent.**

Of primary importance in satisfying the education requirements of our children is an adequate supply of highly trained and qualified teachers. The present short supply of qualified teachers throughout the United States, and especially in California, is hampering the progressive development of our public school system. The shortage is a result of low salaries and working conditions that have been allowed to prevail in the teaching profession over a period of many years. Until it is recognized that working conditions must be such as to attract the best teaching talent, our children are not going to get the guidance they need. Toward this end, the California State Federation of Labor has consistently led the struggle for better and more rewarding conditions of work for the teaching personnel of the state.

Despite increases in recent years, teachers' salaries in California are not commensurate with the training and skill required of teachers. The median salary in California for the school years of 1951-52 was \$3,990, an increase of 42.8 per cent over the median of \$2,793 for the school year 1946-47. This increase, however, has been entirely wiped out by the increase in cost of living. Between January, 1946, and January, 1952, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index for Los Angeles rose 42.8

percent, the exact amount of the increase in salary, and the index for San Francisco rose 43.4 percent, 1.6 percent more than the increase in salary.

Teachers' salaries, moreover, are not high enough for the teacher with a family to maintain the standard of living which is required of him by the school district. The annual cost of a "modest but adequate" level of living for a four-person urban family, as reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistic's City Worker's Family Budget, was \$4,311 in Los Angeles and \$4,263 in San Francisco in October, 1951. The median teacher's salary of \$3,990 is hardly adequate when compared with these budget figures.

Since 1940, over 140,000 regular teaching credentials have been issued in California. Since this is more than twice the number of fulltime teachers employed during the school year 1951-52, it may be presumed that there is an adequate number of qualified teachers available, if they can be induced to teach. Yet, between July, 1950, and June, 1951, over 11,000 emergency credentials were issued by the State Department of Education. This falling back upon emergency credentialed people is the consequence of the failure of our schools to offer the necessary conditions and inducements for people to stay in the profession.

A bona fide union, interested in the welfare of the teachers, can correct the poor working conditions that are undermining our public education system. The non-union teachers' associations which exist in most cities and towns throughout California and the nation are actually "company unions," controlled directly or indirectly by the same school management which has the power to hire and fire teachers. In many school districts 100 percent membership campaigns are conducted, with great pressure brought to bear on teachers to compel them to join these "company unions." Similar pressure is often placed on teachers to prevent them from joining a bona fide union, and teachers actively engaged in organization work are often discriminated against and even fired. As long as this situation is allowed to exist, teachers will not be able to obtain salaries which are commensurate with their costly training and their service to the community and the nation.

**b. The Federation continues to support a program of federal aid to education which will provide equal**

**educational opportunities to children in all states.**

During the past year, elementary enrollment jumped to nearly a million as the wartime baby crop began to reach school age. Within the next four years, a veritable tidal wave of six-year-olds will have hit the nation's schools. As a consequence, the U. S. Office of Education estimates that 130,000 additional teachers and 600,000 new schools will be needed by 1957.

This added requirement on top of the already critical shortage of teachers and facilities, together with the wide disparity in the ability of individual states to meet their educational needs, offers conclusive evidence of the urgency for federal aid to education. Far too many states, especially those in the south, lack adequate tax resources to build enough schools and pay the salary necessary to obtain qualified teachers. As a result, millions of the nation's young people, judged by normal standards, are receiving an almost negligible amount of education. Because most of these youngsters come from the lowest income families, they are apt to live out their lives in the same round of poorly paid jobs that is the lot of their parents.

This lack of equal educational opportunities for all children of the nation is the primary weakness of the public school system. The present schoolhouse and teacher shortage and the prospect of increasing shortages expose this weakness and emphasize the need for immediate action on a nation-wide level. The Federation, therefore, will continue to support a program of \$1 billion in federal aid to education, with provision for an adequate minimum salary for teachers. It is doubtful if anything like an adequate minimum level of teachers' salaries throughout the nation can be established without this aid.

**c. Organized labor strongly protests the inroads that industrial groups are making in shaping school curricula and controlling the content matter of education.**

As part of the effort by industrial groups to control the content matter of education, the National Association of Manufacturers is at present sending out elaborate "teaching aid" kits to schools throughout the nation. The kits, which are specifically designed to influence the

development of courses of study favorable to big business, contain a catalog of free booklets, posters and motion pictures available for library and classroom use. The costs of most of these materials, of course, are deductible from income taxes and distributed without cost to the business organizations which provide them. Order forms are enclosed in the kits for the convenience of teachers in ordering single copies for libraries or quantities for classroom use.

Providing materials favorable to big business is only one phase of a five-point school campaign which was unveiled at the NAM convention at New York in December of 1951. Other points include taking teachers and pupils on industrial tours, placing NAM speakers at meetings of teachers and pupils, giving part-time jobs in industry to teachers, and contributing more money to both private and public schools and colleges.

These projects, which are essentially planned for propaganda in behalf of anti-union industrial organizations, offer a one-sided presentation of controversial questions. It is imperative, therefore, that organized labor watch carefully for evidence of activity by anti-labor groups attempting to influence teaching programs. In addition, the Federation urges unions and city councils to actively seek representation on boards of education, and appoint education committees to work closely with similar committees in their respective school departments. The committees should make inquiries as to what is taught about organized labor and should examine statements in textbooks and other teaching materials to ascertain that there is a fair presentation of the labor movement in the public schools.

One such inquiry was made in November, 1951, when the Ventura Central Labor Council arranged a meeting between the California State Federation of Labor and the Ventura County Superintendent of Schools and principals of all public high schools in that county to discuss the need for high school courses properly describing the goals and function of the American labor movement. A review of books used in the Ventura system was held, with the principals displaying that their schools taught facts of the movement objectively without favor to either labor or management. It was agreed that the University of California should provide study guide aids for use of teachers explaining both labor and business functions.

#### **d. Labor favors an expansion of**

### **apprenticeship training to meet defense needs for skilled labor and to maintain our present skilled work force.**

The nation is committed to a long-range defense program which contemplates a minimum military force of 3,500,000, a large production of armaments of all classes for use by our forces and those of cooperating nations, and the creating of sufficient production capacity to maintain a high standard of living. To accomplish these objectives requires many additional highly skilled workers which can be supplied only through apprenticeship training. Every effort, therefore, should be made to extend apprenticeship training through existing and expanded programs approved by joint labor-management committees.

The present need for expansion becomes more apparent when viewed in terms of the decrease in the number of active trainees during the past four years. In 1948, according to the State Division of Apprenticeship Standards, there were 34,000 active trainees in the various skilled trades. Today, the number of active trainees is less than 20,000. This is cause for concern for the unions in the skilled trades, because in many of the trades, workers are being retired as fast or faster than apprentices are graduating. This low level of training scarcely maintains our present skilled work force, and does not begin to provide for the needed expansion. It is pointed out by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards that few, if any, unions in the skilled trades have in training the ratio of apprentices to journeymen allowed in their respective constitutions.

To encourage the extension of the apprenticeship program, labor has long urged the deferment of apprentices from military service for those who have already undergone considerable training, as in the case of college students. Largely through labor's efforts, deferment of apprentices is now possible under regulations issued pursuant to the President's Executive Order 10366, signed on June 26, 1952, and paralleling closely the regulations for college students, agricultural workers, and professional people.

Principal effect of the regulation in California is that the Division of Apprenticeship Standards must first certify to the State Director of Selective Service that: (1) The training program is for a generally accepted apprenticeable occupation. Selling, retailing, managerial, pro-

fessional, semi-professional or agricultural occupations are excluded; (2) The training program requires 4000 or more hours of work experience to learn, plus 114 hours or more a year of organized related school instruction; (3) The apprenticeship program has been in operation for at least one year.

If the State Director of Selective Service accepts the program, then the apprentice or his employer or the joint labor-management apprenticeship committee that supervises his training under the state apprenticeship law, may request the local draft board for a deferment. The apprentice must currently be meeting all standards of his training program, by satisfactorily performing and progressing in both his on-the-job training and related trade instruction. He must either be engaged in or have completed not less than 1,000 hours of apprentice training in an occupation listed as critical by the Secretary of Labor on the current list of critical occupations, or be engaged in or have completed not less than 2,000 hours of training in an activity necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest. Among the critical occupations defined by the Secretary of Labor so far, and whose apprentices are entitled to deferment, are the jobs of machinist, tool and die maker, molder and coremaker, and pattern maker.

In this period of emergency, as during World War II, there may also be a need for specialized or single purpose training programs to meet certain shortages in skills. Wherever such single purpose training programs are established, they should be integrated with apprenticeship standards and set up under provisions whereby it will be possible, after the emergency, for trainees to complete their training under an apprenticeship program. Such farsighted action at this stage would insure the training of prospective journeymen who will be a credit to their craft.

**e. A sixth annual Summer Labor Institute should be held by the Federation in cooperation with the University of California.**

In these days of new laws, new regulations, and changing economic situations it is imperative that trade unionists keep themselves well informed on every aspect of political and economic life affecting trade unionism. In addition, there is a continuous need for basic education and

review of the principles and practices of unionism. To help meet these needs of trade unionists, the annual Summer Labor Institute has proven itself an invaluable part of the Federation's education program and should therefore be continued.

The 5th annual Summer Institute, sponsored jointly by the Federation and the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations, was held this year at the Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara. A top-flight faculty from labor, government and university circles staffed this institute, which brought together labor people throughout the state to study and discuss mutual problems in such related fields as collective bargaining, labor legislation, emergency regulations, social insurance, economics, and political action. Trade and craft problems were given special emphasis, with afternoon classes arranged for the five school days of the institute by state units of the Teamsters, Culinary Workers, Retail Clerks, and Building Trades.

**f. The Federation should conduct its third annual scholarship program in 1953, granting three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors in California and Hawaii.**

Labor should not restrict its role in the field of public education to warding off attempts of anti-labor groups to control the development of teaching programs. On the contrary, it should take positive steps to assure *fair* presentation of the labor movement in the curricula of our public schools.

The Federation's scholarship program is a step in this direction. It helps put students through college and at the same time helps to strengthen the relations among the local labor movement and school officials. But, more important, it encourages a factual study of labor life in America.

With respect to the latter, the study manual developed in connection with the 1952 scholarship program is proving an invaluable aid. Although designed primarily as a guide to scholarship applicants in their study of American labor and industrial relations, this manual may also be used by teachers as an aid to classroom study of these important topics. It is our ultimate goal that the manual will be of assistance to teachers and administrators in broadening the social studies curriculum in high schools to in-

clude a brief but comprehensive and factual study of labor and labor-management relations.

Some 470 students participated in the Federation's scholarship program for the 1950-51 academic year as compared with the 180 students who took part in the program of the previous academic year. This increase in participation is most encouraging. The Federation is confident that interest in the program will continue to broaden as the program is extended into its third year.

Winners of the 1952 contest were Armen Tashdian, Sacramento High School, Sacramento, California; William Wittenberg, Susan M. Dorsey High School, Los Angeles, California; and Elias Anthony Woycheshin, Christian Brothers School, Sacramento, California. They will be presented to the 1952 convention of the Federation in Santa Barbara and will attend the convention as guests of the Federation.

**g. The Federation's annual Labor Press Institute provides the occasion for discussion of labor press problems pertinent to informing the masses of workers of the basic issues underlying the social-economic problems facing the nation.**

The Federation's second annual Labor Press Institute was conducted on November 24 and 25, 1951, in Santa Barbara under the joint sponsorship of the Federation and the University of California. The two-day institute was attended by approximately 100 representatives of AFL papers in California. It was open to both AFL editors in California and officers responsible for the management and existence of such publications.

The labor press plays a key role in the education of workers. It is virtually impossible for the average worker to ferret out the facts behind the bread and butter issues affecting his daily life by reading the commercial press. The high-minded mission of the labor press is to see that the social, economic and political facts do reach the masses of people. In its efforts to achieve this goal, the labor press faces many day-to-day problems ranging from circulation stimulus to format arrangement which must be thoroughly discussed if they are to be resolved. The annual Labor Press Institute provide the medium for the discussion of these problems and are therefore essential to the educative

process being carried out daily by the labor press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Secs. a, b, c, d, e, g adopted, Sec. f adopted with recommendation to Education Committee, p. 234.

## 12. WATER AND POWER

**a. The Federation, while continuing to support the expansion of our water and power facilities in the Central Valley under the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, firmly opposes the efforts of the large land-owning corporations and the private power interests to deprive the general public of the widest possible distribution of the benefits of the Central Valley Project.**

The Central Valley Project as now authorized will only partly satisfy the irrigation and power needs of the Central Valley Basin. The increasing population of California, with an addition of over three and one-half million people since 1940 and the estimated increases in irrigated plantings of 550,000 acres during the past 2½ years has placed severe strain upon existing supplies of water and power. In the Sacramento Valley alone, over 1,500,000 acre-feet more water was diverted from the Sacramento River and its tributaries in 1950 than in 1938 when the Central Valley Project construction was started. These developments have re-emphasized the fact that California's future growth is dependent upon the development of additional water and power resources.

The Federation has always held and will continue to hold that the integrated development of the Central Valley for maximum production of water and power can best be done by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, operating under federal reclamation laws, including the 160-acre limitation. It is the Federation's firm belief that continued operation of these laws is essential to secure a wide distribution of the benefits of water and power developed at the expense of the taxpayers.

In the less than 20 years since California persuaded the federal government to undertake the CVP, the Bureau of Reclamation has taken tremendous strides toward developing a sound, far-reaching water conservation system. Reclamation law, moreover, has protected the general public's interests in the resulting irrigation, flood control, public power and general conservation benefits.



Opposition to the Bureau's role in the CVP has come only from the selfish and monopolistic interests in California which would expect to gain greater returns from their private power and large land holdings under an alternate form of control. Their constant propaganda and under-cover activities in Congress and the state legislature have been largely responsible for the unwarranted delay in the planning and construction of new projects so necessary to the continued development and integration of the CVP.

Much of this opposition has come from the large land-owning corporations which hope to set aside the 160-acre limitation of federal reclamation law. Led by the notoriously reactionary Associated Farmers, together with the California Farm Bureau Federation and the Irrigation Districts Association of California, these mass-production farmers, in opposing the 160-acre limitation, seek the further development of California along the lines of a rural society composed of an oligarchy of large landowners on the one hand and a large body of landless farm laborers on the other. Indeed, it is no coincidence that the corporate farmers who recruit and exploit both Mexican nationals and "wetbacks" are the very farmers who are fighting most vigorously the 160-acre limitation.

Aligned with the corporate farming interests are the private power interests, led by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which would deprive the general public of the benefits of public power distributed over public transmission lines. It would appear from their wild charges of "socialism" against public power development that the private power companies are worried about the government running them out of business. But such is not the case. Actually, they have no concern about the government building the dams to produce power so long as all power generated at projects built with taxpayers' money is turned over to them for private profit. This is proven by the fact that the PG&E, while vigorously opposing the Bureau of Reclamation, has actively sought the construction of conservation projects by the Corps of Engineers, because the latter has not attempted power distribution.

Ranking high among the goals of the private power lobby is the elimination or erasure of the preference status of public agencies in the sale of power from federal reclamation projects. In California, rate payers, cities, and utility districts have been deprived of CVP power because the power lobby has been able to defeat

appropriations for a Bureau of Reclamation steam plant to firm up CVP power, and transmission lines to bring that power to "preference customers." To deliver power to these "preference customers," the Bureau of Reclamation must use PG&E lines in accordance with the "wheeling" and "firming" agreement forced on the Bureau by the PG&E. Although this agreement will make it possible for the Bureau to furnish power to a number of municipal utility districts at a tremendous saving when their present 5-year contract with the PG&E expires, it is by no means an answer to the people's needs for CVP steam plant capacity and transmission lines. While containing restrictions as to size, character and location of "preference" loads which the PG&E will serve, the agreement, because of high charges for wheeling service, forces the Bureau to set its low rates 10 percent higher than need be if the government were allowed to construct its own transmission facilities. Under the agreement, moreover, only 300,000 kilowatts of firm power is to be provided, one-third less than if the CVP were permitted to build its own steam plants.

**b. The Federation continues to oppose authorization of the Central Arizona Project until conflicting claims to the water upon which it is dependent have been settled by the U. S. Supreme Court.**

The United States Senate in June, 1951, passed legislation authorizing the construction of the \$2 billion Central Arizona Project calling for the annual use of 1,200,000 acre-feet of the water which is at present a matter of dispute between California and other states of the lower Colorado River Basin. The all-important House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, however, by refusing to report out the bill, wisely killed the measure for the 82nd Congress. The net effect of this course by the House group is to put on Arizona the obligation of seeking a decision from the U. S. Supreme Court about the amount of the contested water Arizona is entitled to withdraw from the lower reaches of the Basin.

As stated previously (see Statements of Policy: 1950 and 1951 Proceedings, pages 169, 297, and 223, 253, respectively) the Federation favors such a settlement of the water rights dispute by the Supreme Court. Operating projects in southern California having contracts with the

U. S. require about half of the Lower Basin's total average available supply of water. Other projects and claims in other states, including those in Arizona but exclusive of the proposed Arizona Project, take up the other half of available water. Until these claims are settled in court, the Central Arizona project remains of doubtful feasibility.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted with statement, pp. 235-236.

### 13. AGRICULTURAL LABOR

**a. The Federation continues to oppose the importation of foreign labor until it has been proven that no domestic labor is available in specific areas, and until adequate safeguards have been provided to protect both foreign and domestic workers.**

The importation of Mexican contract labor continues to drive down the wages, working conditions and living standards of domestic agricultural workers, despite provisions in Public Law 78 and the Migrant Labor Agreement with Mexico, which supposedly limit the use of such labor to areas with an actual short supply of domestic farm workers and at "prevailing" wages so as not to adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic workers. Contrary to these provisions, Mexican contract workers, together with illegal Mexicans in the country ("wetbacks"), have been the source of cheap labor, available to the corporate farmers without regard to the availability of local labor and often to the exclusion of domestic workers actively seeking work.

In 1951, some 190,000 workers were brought into the country under the terms of the international agreement with Mexico, and of these, 38,000 were hired in California. The wages of the Mexican workers were determined almost unilaterally by associations of corporation farmers and then given the stamp of approval by government officials in Washington and Mexico City. Consequently, wages were often from 25 to 40 percent below the wages that American agricultural workers find barely adequate for subsistence. Unable to compete with the low wages paid foreign labor, large numbers of American citizens have been driven away from farm employment to seek jobs in defense industries. In some cases, domestic workers have actually been fired to make room for Mexican nationals. In other cases, unemployed domestic workers have been re-

fused employment while Mexican nationals were being hired or retained. All of these actions have been in direct violation of the law governing the use of Mexican nationals.

On June 12, 1952, the Migrant Labor Agreement with Mexico was amended and extended for a period of time not beyond December 31, 1953. Although the amended agreement represents a slight improvement over the one previously in effect, whether or not domestic workers are protected from another wave of Mexican nationals still depends upon the administration of its terms by the Department of Labor.

Recent action taken by the Department of Labor to prohibit the exploitation of contract workers by corporate farmers in Imperial Valley is indicative of a new determination to enforce provisions of the law and the international agreement governing the employment of Mexican nationals. Several of the mass production farms in that area dismissed hundreds of citizen workers for replacement by Mexicans contracted to work at 70 cents an hour as the "prevailing wage" in melon picking, while domestic labor traditionally worked at piece rates for more lucrative returns during the melon season. Some of the farms were also employing "wetbacks" along with the contracted nationals in open violation of the international agreement. The Department of Labor issued orders requiring employers importing Mexican nationals to give preference on all farm jobs to domestic workers and preventing employers from changing the customary piece rate wage to the hourly rate of 70 cents. Those employers found hiring "wetbacks" had their contracts to import Mexicans canceled.

Although labor welcomes this long-delayed effort by the Labor Department to prevent the misuse of imported contract labor, it is convinced that the wages and working conditions of domestic farm workers cannot be adequately protected until positive action is taken along lines recommended by the 18-member Labor Advisory Committee on Farm Labor to the Secretary of Labor. Among other things, these recommendations point to the need to conduct public hearings in every major agricultural area to determine the availability of domestic farm workers for employment before certifying the need for importation of foreign workers. In the event it is found necessary to import farm labor from Mexico or other countries, similar hearings should be held to determine the prevailing wages, instead of allowing the employers to set the

wage. In no case should the minimum be less than 75 cents.

These recommendations to protect American farm workers from another wave of Mexican nationals are but part of a comprehensive list of recommendations to increase the domestic supply of farm labor. The area shortage of farm labor today is, in part, attributed directly to the substandard conditions of agricultural employment compared to employment in other industries. Until every effort is made to improve their wages and living conditions, farm workers will continue to leave the fields for higher paying jobs in industry at the rate of about 400,000 per year. The misuse of Mexican nationals as a source of cheap labor, serves only to increase this rate of departure from agriculture. Instead of providing farmers with interim labor while every effort is made to increase the domestic supply of farm labor, present policies are making farmers more and more dependent upon foreign labor.

With regard to increasing the supply of domestic farm workers, a great deal could be accomplished simply by providing migratory workers with transportation allowances for movement to areas where the U. S. Employment Service certifies suitable job opportunities are available. Such provision should include transportation of dependents and necessary household effects of the worker, as allowed civilian employees of the federal government in transferring from one official station to another under the Standard Government Travel Regulations. Since the government shares the costs of importing Mexican nationals, it is only fair and just that it do the same for American migratory farm workers, prior to resorting to the importation of labor.

**b. The Federation is convinced that the only way to eliminate the hazard of "wetbacks" or illegal entrants in agriculture is by legislative action making it a crime knowingly to employ "wetbacks."**

Even more threatening to the living standards of American farm workers than the legally imported Mexican nationals are the thousands of so-called "wetbacks" who enter the country illegally by swimming the Rio Grande. As fugitives from the law, these illegal entrants work as "bootleg" labor, taking whatever wage is offered them. The depressing effect which the employment of these illegals has on

wages, working conditions, and health standards is clearly recorded in the Report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, 1951, and in numerous other volumes on migratory labor. For example, in Imperial Valley where "wetbacks" are heavily concentrated, wages for common farm labor in 1950 were 50 cents per hour. In San Joaquin Valley, where fewer "wetbacks" are concentrated, the going rates were 85 cents per hour. So strong is the effect of "wetbacks" on wages that, in the case of Imperial Valley, the differential in wage rates associated with the tendency of wages to rise as one moves westward has been almost completely eliminated. With regard to health standards, Imperial Valley again offers conclusive proof of the depressing effects of "wetback" labor. In California, the statewide infant mortality rate from diarrhea and dysentery is 1.8 percent; for Imperial county it is 12.9 percent.

In effect, the mass of "wetbacks" in the country have become the willing tools of labor contractors who operate immense labor pools from which the corporation farmers are able to draw freely. Yet, very little has been done in the way of amending the immigration laws to deprive these mass-production farmers of their source of cheap labor.

From July 1, 1951, to March 1, 1952, the U. S. Immigration Service reports that 343,700 "wetbacks" were apprehended and deported. But for every "wetback" apprehended and deported, many others continue to go free. Even those deported, once they are released, are free to return as bootleg labor. The Immigration Service conservatively estimated that there are approximately 750,000 of these illegals in the country at present.

The use of "wetbacks," moreover, is not restricted to agriculture; of the 343,700 employed between July 1, 1951, and March 1, 1952, 17,300 were arrested while employed in trades, crafts, and industries other than agriculture. "Wetbacks" have been discovered working on non-union construction jobs, doing skilled work for a fraction of the established union rates of pay.

There is only one way to stop the flow of "wetbacks," and that is by penalizing the employers who knowingly employ illegal aliens.

In this respect, the recent enactment of S.1851 (Public Law 283) to amend the immigration laws falls far short of the type of legislation needed. Although the amendment strengthens the immigration laws by penalizing persons found trans-

porting, harboring or concealing illegal aliens, employers who hire "wetbacks" are specifically exempted from falling within the scope of the amendment. In other words, the corporate farmers who are responsible for the flow of "wetbacks" are the very people protected from the law. Every attempt to include the hiring of "wetbacks" within the meaning of harboring and concealing aliens was quickly voted down upon the protest of the mass-production farmers.

As long as employers of "wetbacks" are exempt from the provisions of the immigration laws, there will always be an abundance of jobs to attract the illegals. Under these conditions, the Immigration Service is faced with an expensive and unending task of chasing down illegal aliens. But because of the failure of Congress to make necessary appropriations, even this ability of the Immigration Service to track down "wetbacks" has been impaired. In March of this year, Congress cut the Immigration Service's supplementary budget by \$1,319,000, the exact amount requested for "wetback" control.

Without funds, the Immigration Service is faced with a collapse of its entire enforcement system. Ten years ago, when there was no wetback problem, the border patrol had 1450 men. Now Congress has authorized only 750 men. Without the necessary funds, the Immigration Service can't even begin to cope with the "wetback" problem, let alone solve it.

**c. Present wage, hour, and social security legislation should be amended and extended to include agricultural workers.**

See Policy Statement 4(d), Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations; Policy Statement 5(b), Unemployment Insurance; Policy Statement 6(e), Unemployment Disability Insurance; Policy Statement 7(d), Workmen's Compensation; Policy Statement 9(g), Social Welfare.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 236.

## 14. CIVIL RIGHTS

**a. The Federation opposes all forms of discrimination and segregation on the basis of race, religion or nationality, whether it be in employment, military service, housing, schools, the use of public facilities,**

**or in membership of all types of organizations, including labor unions.**

Labor's opposition to all forms of discrimination can be traced through the annals of labor history and is in keeping with the principles of equality upon which this nation was founded. Labor will continue to espouse the cause of the oppressed until every vestige of discrimination has been removed. Although great strides have been made in this direction during the past years, this goal is still far from being achieved.

Segregation and discrimination in housing remain a major threat to our national morality. Millions of "minority" citizens are being deprived of the cherished object in American life—the home. The 1950 Housing Census for San Francisco, for example, provides convincing evidence of this condition. The census shows that 35.3 percent of the substandard dwellings in San Francisco are occupied by non-whites. By contrast, non-white families occupied only 8.4 percent of the total number of dwellings in the city.

Segregation and discrimination in the nation's public schools, colleges, and universities, primarily in the south, goes on virtually unaltered despite Supreme Court rulings that where segregation exists, "really" equal facilities must be provided for all groups. It is an admitted fact that, wherever segregation exists, facilities for non-whites are far inferior to those for the whites.

In violent opposition to a decision requiring the end of educational segregation, three states, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, have enacted legislation either providing for the sale or lease of public school buildings to private organizations or specifying that any white public school admitting a Negro, even under court order, shall lose its state aid. The intent behind this legislation has been made clear by Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, former member of the U. S. Senate and Supreme Court and one time Secretary of State: "We will, if it is possible, live within the law, preserve the public school system and at the same time maintain segregation. If that is not possible, reluctantly we will abandon the public school system. To do that would be choosing the lesser of two evils."

With regard to segregation in the armed services, the Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services has done a notable job in the Air Force and Navy, but has not done much

in the Army overseas. On the contrary, segregation of American Negro troops stationed in Europe is Army policy, despite official orders to end segregation. The Navy and Air Force have followed these orders and have proceeded rapidly with integration, but Army orders still require that a specific number of all-Negro units be established in Europe. A partial explanation of why the Army is lagging behind can be traced to an announcement of EUCOM policy made in March, 1951, which specifically provides for segregation: "If individual Negro officers or enlisted personnel possess primary qualifications which cannot be utilized in Negro units because the individuals are excess to the needs of such units, or because there are no Negro units in the command employing personnel who have such primary qualifications, it is the policy of this command to assign these individuals to units which can most effectively utilize their qualification regardless of race or color." In effect, this policy establishes the principle that Negroes should be assigned to all-Negro units except in those cases where it is impractical to do so.

With regard to employment, discrimination also continues virtually unabated in almost every type of economic activity, whether public or private, where compulsory FEPC legislation has not been enacted. (The impact of discrimination in employment is the topic of special consideration in section (b) of this policy statement.)

The continued existence of discrimination is not confined to the above mentioned areas; its existence in other areas such as in the use of public facilities and membership in fraternal organizations is common knowledge to all and needs no elaboration. Discrimination, moreover, is not confined to non-whites; it is only more obvious in such cases and therefore given wider publicity.

Discrimination in any form is morally wrong. Every individual therefore holds to himself the moral responsibility to combat it wherever it exists. But today, there is another important reason why discrimination must be eliminated; denial of equal justice to any group of our population weakens the fight against totalitarianism.

The most insidious weapon used against us by Russia has been its attack upon our civil rights record. Russia must be deprived of this weapon. Distorted, fraudulent, and foul though the propaganda picture painted by the communists has been, many peoples throughout the world will continue to believe it unless, through firm

action, we wipe out discrimination. The utterance of empty platitudes by our government has not and will not convince the vast number of colored people in other parts of the world of our nation's sincerity as long as the communists can hold up to the world the day to day examples of discrimination which are firmly documented by the utterances of such internationally known figures as James F. Byrnes.

Today America is the source of light and hope to millions of people struggling for freedom and betterment. People of Asia and Africa will respond to the nation's call and will believe in our purpose only when the hand we extend to them is clean of the taint of discrimination.

**b. The Federation urges that fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers be established by Presidential executive order, by federal and state legislation, and by local ordinance.**

The widespread discrimination in employment in the United States is contrary to every principle of human justice for which democracy stands. It is indeed ironical that America, the source of light for millions of people struggling for freedom throughout the world, should temporize with a practice which so flagrantly violates the American creed of human equality. If for human justice alone, action should be taken to end this denial of equal opportunity.

But there are even more pressing reasons for fair employment practices. In the present defense effort the services of every available worker at the highest skill he can achieve is needed in order to maximize production. Nothing is gained by placing qualified workers on relief or in jobs which do not demand their skills simply because they are considered undesirable because of color, race, or religion.

The Federation's historic position in favor of the enactment of fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers on a national, state, and local level and the establishment of such a commission on a national level by executive order pending enactment of legislation by Congress, is a matter of record. (See Statements of Policy, 1949 Proceedings, pages 144, 289; 1950 Proceedings, pages 169, 299, and Resolutions Nos. 150-151, pages 223, 299; 1951 Proceedings, pages 221, 248.) But because action on FEPC in Congress has been blocked by Senate filibusters and

because the California legislature has also failed to act, it is again necessary to spell out the Federation position in some detail.

Evidence of discrimination against non-whites in getting jobs and in their wages is abundant. The Bureau of Census' Monthly Report on the Labor Force for March, 1952, shows that while unemployment among whites was 2.6 percent, unemployment among non-whites was twice as much, 5.7 percent. Among non-white women the situation was even more severe. Their unemployment was 6.5 percent, compared with 2.7 percent among white women.

With regard to income, the 1950 census reported that the median wage or salary income of persons 14 years of age and over with wage or salary income was \$2,481 for white workers, almost twice as much as the \$1,295 for non-white workers. In terms of weekly earnings, white workers earned \$48 as compared with \$25 for non-whites.

As to securing sales, clerical, and white collar jobs, a recent study shows that Negroes still find it extremely difficult to obtain jobs equal to their talents. Only 5.7 percent of non-farm colored persons work as clerks or salespersons, while the corresponding percentage for white workers is 22.4 percent. In many industries the caste system barrier on skilled jobs stands firm. In aviation, for example, Negro officers who flew Air Force and Navy planes are not allowed to fly U. S. commercial planes.

Even in education, the Negro teacher finds it hard to secure a position above the grade school level in the North and the West. Despite the availability of qualified scholars, no great American university, with the exception of the University of Chicago, has for any significant period hired Negroes with professorial status or tenure.

Discrimination in employment is usually associated with Negroes, but such discrimination does not stop with one group. In New York, which has a FEPC with enforcement powers, actually 32 percent of the cases processed by the state commission involved discrimination because of creed, national origin, etc.

In government, favoritism is still largely unchecked. Executive Order 9980, issued in 1948 by President Truman, which prohibits discrimination in federal employment because of race, color, creed or national origin, lacks the enforcement powers necessary to be truly effective. The order sets up a part-time fair employment board in the Civil Service Commission, but

basic responsibility lies with the heads of federal agencies, each of whom appoints a fair-employment-practises officer for his department who is charged with processing complaints. Although the board in practice has demanded the hiring or upgrading of qualified minority individuals when openings occur, it has been unable to take punitive action against an officer who discriminates.

Similarly, government efforts to develop a policy against discrimination in defense employment and by companies holding defense contracts has fallen far short of its goal. On December 3, 1951, President Truman established within the Office of Defense Mobilization a Committee on Contract Compliance, composed of eleven members, one from each of the contracting agencies of the government and the Department of Labor, to enforce a non-discrimination clause he had ordered in all defense contracts in a previous executive order of February, 1951. The effectiveness of the committee, however, depends on the quality of its members and the skill of its staff, which up to now consists of only *two* persons. The committee and all contracting agencies have power to hold hearings, but they have neither power of subpoena nor any means of reaching those who resent and resist fair employment.

Although the government, by reason that it is the largest employer in the land, and through its defense-contract work, is in the best position to lead the fight against discrimination, it has not done so under the above mentioned executive orders. Despite the fact that many thousands of Negro youths are annually graduating from some of the nation's finest colleges and universities, relatively few can be found employed as research workers, economists, lawyers, department and bureau heads, or career foreign service officers. In defense work, a survey conducted by the National Urban League and submitted to the President shows glaring evidence of discrimination. The following are typical situations reported in the survey: in Marietta, Georgia, the large Lockheed defense plant employs only 500 Negroes out of 10,000 employees, and of these 500 all but one were working as common laborers or material handlers; in Columbus, Ohio, none of the 40 plants with defense contracts in that area employed Negroes in clerical or technical jobs; in Atomic Energy Commission sites at Oak Ridge, Paducah, Savannah River and the Tri-City area of Washington, discrimination was found to be in force.

Further evidence supporting the Feder-

ation's insistence upon the establishment of commissions with enforcement powers is found in the efforts of Columbus, Ohio, to establish a local FEPC. Upon the insistence of industrialists that voluntary action could solve the problem of discrimination, the local Chamber of Commerce established a sixteen-man committee made up of leading businessmen and representatives of labor and minority groups to conduct an educational campaign. In a spirited campaign, which made use of streetcar ads, radio spot announcements, pamphlets, speeches, etc., and the donated services of an advertising agency, \$31,500 was spent. Yet the results after fifteen months were negligible. Some secretarial and professional positions were opened, but in crucial cases, depending on the willingness of department stores and banks to hire Negro personnel for white-collar jobs or for "visible" positions in stores and offices, there was no response.

Only after the establishment of a FEPC composed of labor, industry, and public members with enforcement powers did any change in employment practices take place. As a result of the law, several thousand jobs never before available to Negroes were opened, and all this without the Commission thus far having to use its power of charging an adamant employer with a misdemeanor for failing to comply with a ruling by the Commission.

The experience with FEPC with enforcement powers in nine states and a number of other cities has been similar to the Columbus experience. Employer fear that compulsory FEPC laws would interfere with employer choice of workers has not been substantiated.

**c. The Federation fully supports every legitimate effort of our federal, state and local governments to guarantee our internal and external security, but in seeking to achieve this objective it refuses to join the**

**hysterical groups in American society which would employ the methods used by the totalitarians themselves.**

Historically, the American Federation of Labor has consistently led the fight against communism and every other form of totalitarianism which, by deceit and cunning and the force of violence, would seek to destroy every vestige of human freedom and democracy in the United States and throughout the world. Labor is fully aware of the loss of human rights which would ensue under a communist dictatorship. But labor is equally aware of the danger of losing such rights through hasty and unthinking action by a large sector of our citizens, including elected representatives, in their eagerness to protect democracy. Although there is a strong need for laws which would protect our democracy from truly dangerous groups which would overthrow our government by force and violence, labor strongly opposes the enactment of vaguely worded anti-subversive laws and loyalty oaths which attach the label of "subversive" to groups and individuals which have no other purpose than social and economic advancement. Such measures merely give legal support to the reactionaries who, under the banner of fighting against subversion and socialism, actually fight social progress at every turn in the road.

Labor believes that the bulwark of democracy in America is our Bill of Rights, which places confidence in the intellectual ability of our citizens to distinguish, through the medium of free expression, right from wrong. It accepts the democratic way of life which rejects standardized thought, which demands the fullest and freest discussion, within peaceful limits, of all public issues, and which encourages constant search for truth at the periphery of knowledge.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Secs. a, b adopted. Sec. c adopted as amended,  
p. 237.

## RESOLUTIONS

**Oppose Thought-Control Propositions  
5 and 6 on November Ballot**

**Resolution No. 1**—Presented by James Murphy and Edward Wafford of San Francisco Labor Council.

On September 15, 1950, the San Francisco Labor Council unanimously approved a "Statement of Policy on Preservation of Democracy," which was subsequently adopted in substantially identical form by the 1951 convention of the State Federation of Labor.

The Council at that time recorded its opposition to federal legislation, later enacted into the so-called McCarran law, and to proposed anti-subversive ordinances later tabled by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. In voicing our opposition to such thought-control legislation, we stated in part:

There is a very real danger today that people of the best intentions, including many of our elected representatives, in their eagerness to protect our democracy against the Communist threat, will destroy the very things they seek to safeguard. The strongest bulwark of democracy in America is the Bill of Rights and other protections of the individual contained in the Constitution. We fully realize how quickly and thoroughly these precious rights would be wiped out under a Communist dictatorship. Yet so hysterical have many of our legislators become that it appears possible that the fear of Communism alone will be sufficient to accomplish what the Communists at their greatest strength could never hope to bring about, short of total destruction of the country through armed conquest.

We do not subscribe to this philosophy of fear which leads only to self-destruction. The United States of America and its institutions are strong and durable enough, and its people brave enough to withstand Communism and at the same time maintain intact the Bill of Rights and the other basic tenets of democracy upon which our country was founded and by which we have become the greatest nation in the world.

Our careful examination of the consequences of this type of proposed legislation, both federal and local, has served to strengthen our conviction that Communism cannot be effectively resisted by the old American custom of "passing a law." Communists have steadily lost influence within the labor movement by an unceas-

ing exposure of them and their phony program and by a day-to-day demonstration by the honest leaders of labor that a real, American free trade union program will bring results. In the same way, the final death blow to Communism everywhere can only come through our continuing to demonstrate in practice that our system works. There is no better way to show that we shall adhere firmly to the principles upon which that system was founded than by forthrightly rejecting this kind of restrictive and oppressive legislation.

Now, once more, this time on the state level, thought-control legislation is pending. Two constitutional amendments are proposed for the ballot and will come before the voters of California either in June or November, 1952. One amendment (Proposition 6) would rewrite Article XX, Section 3, relating to oaths of office, to include the controversial Levering Act (oath of loyalty) as part of the State Constitution. The oath amendment proscribes past, present and future affiliations with any organization, political or otherwise, that advocates subversive activities.

The other amendment (Proposition 5) would add a new Section 19 to Article XX of the State Constitution, relating to so-called subversive activities. It provides that no person can hold any public employment in the state, including the University of California, if he advocates subversive activities. The legislature is instructed to enact laws to enforce the new section.

Both amendments are thus aimed at the right of advocacy. The Levering oath is not a measure of one's loyalty. It is simply one more misplaced effort to enforce conformity, and is a poor substitute for traditional American freedom and loyalty. Both amendments would punish public workers for their opinions. Their effect is to see to it that workers have no opinions—or at least, to see that they will be intimidated and fearful of expressing any opinions.

Our position on thought-control legislation was fully set forth in the 1950 policy statement. In view of the proposed Assembly Constitutional Amendments No. 1 and No. 9 (Propositions Nos. 5 and 6 on the November ballot) that represent a direct threat to the Bill of Rights, we now reiterate our position, and the historic position of the American Federation of Labor, and vigorously oppose these amendments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of



the California State Federation of Labor hereby goes on record as opposing the thought-control amendments to the Constitution on the November ballot and urges its membership to vote NO on Propositions Nos. 5 and 6.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 215.

#### **Develop and Maintain Natural Resources**

**Resolution No. 2**—Presented by James Murphy and Edward Wafford of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, The national forests in California contain a good portion of the timber-producing lands within the state; over one-half the water supply needed for the domestic agricultural and industrial economy; most of the summer and winter recreation opportunities and wildlife habitat; dependent forage for domestic and wild animals; and

Whereas, California's population is increasing at a rapid rate each year, causing a correspondingly greater impact on national forests and demand for natural resource use; and

Whereas, Organized labor has a real and vital interest in the proper development and maintenance of public lands and their resources; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor support the program of the U. S. Forest Service in the development and maintenance of natural resources, and urge that everything possible be done to meet the needs of a growing population; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor concentrate attention on the need for (1) a stepped-up fire protection program to keep pace with the increasing values of watersheds; (2) a system of public access roads for orderly harvesting of timber; (3) an increased program of public recreation development, including sanitation and prevention of water pollution; (4) a forest research program commensurate with the need for more intensive management of wildland soil and its products.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 238.

#### **Increase Disability Insurance Hospital Benefits**

**Resolution No. 3**—Presented by James Murphy and Edward Wafford of San Francisco Labor Council; Bertha Metro, Aline Henderson, Glen Chaplin, George Englehardt, and Frank Fitzgerald of Hotel

Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco; A. T. Gabriel, Frank Collins, Lucile Kelly, Amos McDade, Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco; California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The matter of proper medical and hospital care has become an issue of commanding importance in American life; and

Whereas, According to national statistics only 125 of private individual medical bills are met by existing health insurance plans; and

Whereas, The burden of health and financing presses most cruelly on the wage earner of America; and

Whereas, The Unemployment Disability Insurance Law of California provides for certain hospital care payments for those unemployed because of illness; and

Whereas, The present Unemployment Disability Insurance Law maximum rate of not more than \$8.00 per day for 12 days during a calendar year is totally inadequate in the face of soaring hospital costs; and

Whereas, The Unemployment Disability Insurance Fund has been built along by the monthly contributions of the workers of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have legislation introduced at the 1953 general session of the state legislature in Sacramento proposing that the daily benefits be increased to \$12.00 and the maximum period of benefits be extended to 15 days.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 223.

#### **Unemployment Insurance for Employees of Non-Profit Organizations**

**Resolution No. 4**—Presented by Al Hurson, Tom Kelly, and Roland Powell of Hospital & Institutional Workers Union No. 250, San Francisco; James Murphy, Edward Wafford of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, Employees of non-profit, religious and charitable organizations are excluded from the coverage of the state Unemployment Compensation and Disability Insurance Act; and

Whereas, There are many thousands of wage-earners employed by such institutions in California hospitals, cemeteries, schools, YMCA's, YWCA's and similar in-

stitutions who belong to American Federation of Labor trade unions; and

Whereas, The California legislature has repeatedly considered legislation to extend U.C.D. coverage to such employees, but each year has succumbed to the pressures of powerful interests opposed to any extension; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby reaffirms its wholehearted support of legislation intended to remove the present exemption from U.C.D. coverage of employees of non-profit organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's legislative representative be instructed to take the necessary steps to introduce such legislation at the next session of the state legislature, and to follow through with all proper actions aimed at securing the passage of such legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 220.

#### **Equal Organizational Rights for Government Employees**

**Resolution No. 5**—Presented by Robert C. Ryan, Samuel M. Landis of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States guarantees equality of treatment before the law; and

Whereas, There is, at the present time, one set of laws for workers in private industry and a different set for government workers; and

Whereas, This discrimination has worked untold hardship upon all government workers, causing the following injustices and more:

1. No labor contract can be negotiated.
2. Employees are working ten and more hours a day for six and seven days a week at straight time.
3. Autocratic treatment by management with no right of redress by employees; and

Whereas, The AFL organizations of government workers have no other recourse but to appeal to Congress for justice; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as supporting all AFL organizations of government employees in their efforts to obtain equal rights with those accorded other labor organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be for-

warded to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor for further action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 216.

#### **Top Pay for Postal Workers After Four Years**

**Resolution No. 6**—Presented by Robert C. Ryan, Samuel M. Landis of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The accepted system of apprenticeship in private industry is four years' training before becoming a journeyman; and

Whereas, An employee of the federal Postal Service is now required to work for a period of eight years before holding a position comparable to that of a journeyman; and

Whereas, This situation is harmful to the standards of all organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of the AFL postal labor organizations' effort to gain top pay after four years' employment; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor for further action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 239.

#### **Endorse Proposition 2**

**Resolution No. 7**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead and Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose.

Whereas, The state of California, by its legislative action, has failed to meet the increasing financial problems faced by the public schools of our state; and

Whereas, Over the past 15 years the state's contribution to the support of our schools has decreased from 55 percent of the monies expended to 43 percent; and

Whereas, This decrease of the state's share has thrown an ever-increasing burden on the local property owner in taxes; and

Whereas, The resources of the local district cannot support any greater tax to expand the educational program which is so desperately needed now; and

Whereas, The state, with its broader tax base, is in a better position to aid in a more equitable adjustment of the cost of public education; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of

the California State Federation of Labor endorse the proposal to submit a constitutional amendment to change Art. IX Sec. 6 of the Education Code to the voters on the ballot in the general election this November, 1952.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 215. See Resolution No. 45.

### **Biennial Federation Conventions**

**Resolution No. 8**—Presented by John R. Shoop of Paint and Brush Makers Union No. 1053, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, the largest of its kind in the United States and still growing, is already so large that few cities in our state have ample facilities to provide for adequate halls and hotel reservations for delegates; and

Whereas, The labor movement in those cities able to hold the conventions are called on to act as host more frequently and therefore are financially pressed; no convention invitation was forthcoming at San Diego for the 1952 conclave; and

Whereas, The cost of sending delegates to various conventions has risen sharply to the point where many small unions no longer can afford it and interest is waning; and

Whereas, The cost to the Federation itself is reaching substantial proportions, though tax monies from unions are harder to collect; and

Whereas, "Offyear conventions" are very often routine procedure, when many resolutions are tabled or referred to the Executive Council anyway by reason of policy or no legislative session; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor properly amend its constitution and by-laws to provide for biennial conventions, with an emergency provision allowing the Executive Council to call special sessions if urgent and necessary, and further, that all officers shall be elected for two-year terms.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.  
Non-concurred, p. 182.

### **Abolish Luxury Tax on Necessities**

**Resolution No. 9**—Presented by Jack Kopke, Peter J. Ceremello, and Stacy Jefford of Paint Makers Union No. 1101, Oakland.

Whereas, Luxury taxes are now imposed upon such necessary items as hearing aids; and

Whereas, Such taxes are clearly unwar-

ranted with respect to such necessary items; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby go on record requesting that the luxury taxes on such items be repealed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to introduce and to work for the successful passage of this resolution at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 201.

### **Resolutions Calling for Legislation to Receive Prior Approval of Federation Legislative Committee**

**Resolution No. 10**—Presented by Joseph J. Diviny of Teamsters, Joint Executive Council, No. 7, San Francisco.

Whereas, In past conventions of the California State Federation of Labor resolutions have been introduced by various sponsors calling for the introduction of legislation similar in principle but different in detail; and

Whereas, Many resolutions introduced at such conventions calling for the introduction of legislation have been favorably acted upon, but circumstances have changed so substantially at the time for introduction as to warrant against such introduction; and

Whereas, In view of the above, it is desirable to have greater flexibility with respect to the introduction of legislation sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine that, with respect to any resolutions adopted at any convention of the California State Federation of Labor calling for the introduction of legislation sponsored by the Federation, such resolutions shall first be submitted to the legislative committee of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor for consideration, that the Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare and cause to be introduced only such legislation as such legislative committee believes desirable and proper at the time the session of the legislature commences, and provided further, that the sponsor or sponsors be so notified.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Re-referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 162.

### **Repeal Section 271.2 of State Vehicle Code**

**Resolution No. 11**—Presented by Joseph

J. Diviny of Teamsters, Joint Executive Council No. 7, San Francisco.

Whereas, The provisions of Section 271.2 of the Vehicle Code of the state of California providing that conviction for violations of the Code on four occasions in a period of twelve months, or six violations in a period of twenty-four months, or eight violations in a period of thirty-six months, involving the safe operation of vehicles on the highway shall be presumed to be sufficient ground to revoke the license of the operator, and further provides that convictions of certain specified sections of the Code shall count as double convictions; and

Whereas, The effect of this Section upon drivers of commercial vehicles is to deprive those drivers of their means of livelihood in the event of minor violations of the Vehicle Code which are likely to occur in the course of their occupation and which do not necessarily indicate the negligent operation of the vehicle; and

Whereas, The automatic operation of Section 271.2 is unfair and unreasonable with respect to the driver of a commercial vehicle and produces an automatic loss of a license rather than suspension or revocation of a license at the discretion of a court; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature to repeal Section 271.2 of the Vehicle Code of the state of California, or in the event that such repeal cannot be effectuated, that the Section be amended to omit from its operation the driver of a commercial vehicle.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 165.

#### **Right of Association for Fire Fighters and Other Public Employees**

**Resolution No. 12**—Presented by D. D. Dean, Dwight Brown, L. DeVecchio, S. H. Shawver of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, Certain things have occurred in the city of South Pasadena that provide a threat to all organizations within the confines of political subdivisions; and

Whereas, These prohibitions in South Pasadena have applied directly to the Federated Fire Fighters, in that one of our member organizations was forced to withdraw from all affiliations; and

Whereas, The actions taken by the city government of South Pasadena is in di-

rect contradiction to all employees' privileges of free enterprise and freedom of action as provided in the Constitution of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation (1) at the next session of the California legislature, to guarantee, so that it cannot be repudiated by chartered cities, the right of association to the employees of all California political subdivisions, and (2) at the next session of Congress, to guarantee this right to all government employees.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 212.

#### **Holidays for Firemen**

**Resolution No. 13**—Presented by D. D. Dean, Dwight Brown, L. DeVecchio, S. H. Shawver of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, The state of California and most political subdivisions of the state recognize holidays as days on which most public employees do not have to work; and

Whereas, Most of the employees of these political subdivisions and the state of California give the employees time off or overtime pay for the time worked on holidays; and

Whereas, The fire service must be fully manned on holidays as well as any other days of the year; and

Whereas, The political subdivisions of the state could give time off or overtime pay for the work required on holidays by the fire service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature, to grant employees the 11 generally recognized holidays, either as time off or paid overtime; and be it further

Resolved, That legislation be also introduced amending the Constitution of the state of California so that all employees of the state of California in the fire service will be granted either time off or pay for time worked on holidays.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 227.

#### **Credit for Prior Service When Entering State Retirement Plan**

**Resolution No. 14**—Presented by D. D. Dean, Dwight Brown, L. DeVecchio, S. H. Shawver of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, Many of the pension plans of

the subdivisions of the state of California are not actually sound; and

Whereas, There have been cases of conversion from a local retirement, or no pension plan, to the State Retirement Plan with only partial credit given members for prior service; and

Whereas, When this type of conversion is made the members lose pension rights they have worked for and earned; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor oppose entrance into the State Retirement Plan, unless the employee is given 100 percent credit for service with the contracting agency entering said plan; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature making it mandatory for any group entering the State Retirement Plan to be given 100 percent credit for prior service to the contracting agency.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 165.

#### **Sixty-Hour Work-Week for Fire Fighters**

**Resolution No. 15**—Presented by D. D. Dean, Dwight Brown, L. DeVecchio, S. H. Shawver of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, The normal work week as established in most all professions is 40 hours per week; and

Whereas, Many fire fighters are working 72 or more hours per week; and

Whereas, This system of working long hours is not in keeping with the times; and

Whereas, It likewise prevents fire fighters from enjoying the same social and family considerations as are enjoyed by other types of employees; and

Whereas, Some members of the fire service feel that a shorter work week can be secured if the fire fighters themselves do not specify the hours worked per day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction at the next session of the state legislature of legislation that will ensure a 60-hour work week for all fire fighters in California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 227.

#### **Widows' Pensions in State Retirement Law**

**Resolution No. 16**—Presented by D. D. Dean, Dwight Brown, L. DeVecchio, S. H. Shawver of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, Under the present laws of the state of California Retirement System, a member must accept a lesser pension if he desires the annuity to continue on to the wife in case of his death; and

Whereas, This often causes extreme hardship due to the smallness of the pension when this option is taken; and

Whereas, As a result of this economic condition, many members are forced to take the full retirement allowance, leaving no provision for the wife or dependents in case of his death; and

Whereas, Most other plans recognize the need for additional allowances for dependents such as wife and children; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring passage of legislation that will amend the State Retirement Act so as to provide members of the System will not have to accept lesser pensions to provide for the passage of the pension on to the wife, or dependents, in case of the employee's death; and be it further

Resolved, That such legislation when introduced shall, if possible, contain the provision so that all members of the State Retirement Plan at the present time shall be granted this additional coverage.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 165.

#### **Respiratory Protection for Fire Fighters**

**Resolution No. 17**—Presented by D. D. Dean, Dwight Brown, L. DeVecchio, S. H. Shawver of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, Many fire departments throughout the state are operating with inadequate breathing apparatus for fire fighters; and

Whereas, Increasing numbers of fire fighters are being disabled because of this false economy of inadequate breathing apparatus; and

Whereas, Medical authorities have repeatedly substantiated the theory that breathing of smoke and other toxic gases are a major contributing factor towards the occupational diseases such as heart trouble and respiratory ailments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of

the California State Federatoin of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction at the next session of the state legislature of legislation providing for adequate respiratory protection for all fire fighters.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 228.

#### **Increase Workmen's Compensation Death Benefits**

**Resolution No. 18**—Presented by D. D. Dean, Dwight Brown, L. DeVecchio, S. H. Shawver of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, The California State Workman's Compensation and Safety law was created and exists for the good and welfare of the injured workman and the family of the deceased workman of this state, so that they may have adequate medical care, compensation, and in the event of death, the family will be compensated for the loss of the breadwinner; and

Whereas, When this law was first enacted in 1917, the minimum benefit was \$1,000 and maximum benefit was \$5,000; and

Whereas, This law was amended in 1939 to increase the minimum benefit to \$2,000 and the maximum to \$6,000; and

Whereas, This law was again amended in 1947 to bring the minimum up to \$3,000 and the maximum remained at \$6,000, unless there were minor children involved, then an additional \$1,500 was granted; and

Whereas, This law was again amended in 1949 to bring the maximum benefits up to \$7,000; and

Whereas, During the years since 1917 the cost of living has increased at a faster pace than the death benefits granted to the widow of a workman; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of proper amendments to the California State Workman's Compensation and Safety laws to bring about an increase in the minimum death benefits to at least \$5,000 and the maximum to \$10,000, and in the case of minor children, an additional sum of \$2,500 be allowed.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 223.

#### **Establish State Board of Plumbing Examiners**

**Resolution No. 19**—Presented by Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, There have been attempts

made in the past to promote a state certificate of competency for journeymen plumbers working on sanitary plumbing in the state of California; and

Whereas, There is at the present time, many organizations and individuals who have been successful in breaking city ordinances which made it mandatory for a master plumber to qualify in order to maintain a plumbing business in the many political sub-divisions of California, by making examinations of plumbers a requirement in order to receive a business license; and

Whereas, Those successful in breaking these requirements for masters will soon attempt to force the same strategy for journeymen on the many political sub-divisions; and

Whereas, Unless steps are taken to change the present requirements, we are going to find the plumbing and pipe fitting industry in the hands of unqualified people who know nothing or little of protection from inferior plumbing, which will jeopardize the health of the public; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its incoming officers to attempt to get all of the interested parties together for the purpose of drawing up a state law to the end that a state board of plumbing examiners be set up to examine journeyman plumbers and be empowered to issue certificates of competency to those successful in passing said examinations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 238.

#### **Uniform State Plumbing Code**

**Resolution No. 20**—Presented by Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, There are many and varied plumbing codes in the state of California; and

Whereas, The variation of plumbing codes has worked a hardship on many of our journeymen plumbers; and

Whereas, It is impossible to justify the necessity for so many plumbing ordinances within the state; and

Whereas, Interests outside the plumbing industry are making a determined effort to change our ordinances; and

Whereas, These contemplated changes by outside interests would be detrimental to our industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor

instruct its incoming officers to attempt to get all of the interested parties together for the purpose of bringing about the establishment of a uniform plumbing code for the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred, p. 238.

#### **Improve Ventilation in Motion Picture Projection Rooms**

**Resolution No. 21**—Presented by Magnus Nielsen of Moving Picture Projectionists Union No. 150, Los Angeles; California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, The Labor Code of the state of California adequately provides for the number of cubic feet of air circulation in projection, rewind and generator rooms of moving picture theatres; and

Whereas, There is no provision in the Labor Code to insure that a back draft does not occur, thereby bringing the carbon monoxide back into the projection room; and

Whereas, It has been found upon investigation that the prevailing wind, if of great enough velocity and blowing in the direction of the exterior arc lamp exhaust stack, forms an impasse for the exhausted gases, creating a back-draft and bringing the fumes back into the projection room; and

Whereas, The installation of automatic funnels, or hoods, at the extremities of the exterior arc lamp exhaust stacks will prevent the return of carbon gases to the projection room. These devices are similar to the funnels used on shipboard to ventilate between decks. The funnels are L-shaped and finned so that the prevailing wind may rotate them in any of the 360 degrees. They should be mounted in ball bearings to allow for ease in rotation; in this manner the funnel is turned away from the direction of the wind, making it impossible for a back-draft to occur. This is an inexpensive installation and would remedy the situation; and

Whereas, In drive-in theatres in most instances the exterior arc lamp exhaust stack or duct is too close to the projection room ventilation intake duct, with the result that the lamp-house exhausted gases are being drawn back into the projection room. The exhaust stacks or ducts should extend not less than 25 feet away from the projection room intake duct and be equipped with automatic directional exhaust hoods to correct; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor

instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction at the next session of the state legislature of legislation to amend the state Labor Code to provide that directional exhaust hoods be installed on all exterior arc lamp exhaust stacks or ducts leading from projection rooms in moving picture theatres.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 211.

#### **Oppose Religious and Racial Bigotry**

**Resolution No. 22**—Presented by Bertha Metro, Aline Henderson, Glen Chaplin, George Englehardt and Frank Fitzgerald of Hotel Service Workers Union No. 283, San Francisco; California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has traditionally opposed all manifestations of religious and racial bigotry, recognizing that prejudice and discrimination are destructive to our democratic life and to our national unity; and

Whereas, Those professional bigots who would foment hatred between religious and racial groups are intent on destroying the organized labor movement as well as the American way of life; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all candidates for election and all right-thinking Americans to repudiate and condemn the subversive introduction of religious and racial bigotry into the current political campaigns; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization go on record in favor of intensifying our efforts to educate against discrimination and prejudice in any form, and to oppose those trouble-makers who would split our nation by creating discord among people of all races, creeds or color.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 237.

#### **Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii**

**Resolution No. 23**—Presented by Thomas A. Small and C. E. Cohenour of Central Labor Council of San Mateo County, San Mateo.

Whereas, The territories of Alaska and Hawaii have applied for statehood; and

Whereas, Organized labor heretofore has gone on record as favoring their application because the citizens of these territories have signified their desire and demonstrated their fitness for statehood; and under their present form of govern-

ment are being taxed without voting representation in Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record requesting that said applications for statehood be granted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 243.

#### **Support AFL CARE Campaign**

**Resolution No. 24**—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, September 1951, at San Francisco, California, recognized the desperate need of the peoples of the war-torn world for food, clothing, and the tools and equipment with which to rebuild their destroyed cities; and

Whereas, The official welfare arm of the American Federation of Labor, its Labor League for Human Rights, has been contributing, through CARE, to the families of needy trade unionists throughout the world; and

Whereas, Action is needed NOW—President Green and Mr. Matthew Woll, President of the Labor League for Human Rights, one of the founding agencies of CARE, have personally endorsed a national AFL CARE campaign, urging the membership and all affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor to support this appeal for the purchase of CARE packages to succor free, struggling trade unionists and their families abroad; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor whole-heartedly support this AFL CARE campaign by

First, Appeal for individual purchases or contributions by the membership for CARE packages, through CARE, **AFL Representative**, 20 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y.

Second, Publish and distribute AFL CARE campaign material regarding CARE packages, through affiliated groups to free, struggling trade unionists and their families through the purchase of CARE packages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 241.

#### **In Memoriam John Davidson**

**Resolution No. 25**—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother John Davidson, one of

the founders of the California State Federation of Labor and its second President, serving in 1902 and 1903, passed away on October 20, 1951; and

Whereas, As one of the small group of courageous, far-seeing trade unionists who brought the Federation into existence and nurtured it during its early crucial years, Brother Davidson rendered incalculable service to organized labor in this great state; and

Whereas, His continuing activity in behalf of working men and women and his staunch support of the principles and aims of the American Federation of Labor throughout his entire life will ever be remembered with gratitude and pride by the workers of California; and

Whereas, His passing is greatly mourned by all who have benefited through the years by the strength of his devotion and vision; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by a moment of silence upon adjournment, express our sorrow at his loss and our deep appreciation of the heritage of wisdom, courage and principle he has bequeathed us, and in so doing, pay our heartfelt tribute to him and to all others of our brothers and sisters who have passed away during the last year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 244.

#### **In Memoriam Daniel C. Murphy**

**Resolution No. 26**—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother Daniel C. Murphy, President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1916 to 1921, passed away on March 18, 1952; and

Whereas, Throughout his long affiliation with organized labor Brother Murphy was a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, His activities on behalf of labor, as well as his many years of public service in state and city office, redounded greatly to the credit of the organized labor movement; and

Whereas, His death is greatly mourned by all who knew him as friend and brother and citizen; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it do so in sincere memory of Brother Murphy, and that by a period of



silence, we pay tribute to him for his loyal and devoted service to the labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 244.

**In Memoriam  
George Durand**

**Resolution No. 27**—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother George Durand, from 1928 to 1934 Vice President of the former District No. 7 (Alameda and Contra Costa counties) of the California State Federation of Labor, passed away on June 3, 1952; and

Whereas, Throughout the many years of his association with the labor movement, Brother Durand was outstanding in his loyalty to the principles of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, From his earliest years he was active in the cause of labor, and until his death worked devotedly on behalf of his brothers on the job, in the union, and in the community; and

Whereas, His death is keenly felt by his friends as well as by the entire membership of the labor movement, who have lost a true friend and capable leader; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, upon adjourning, do so in sincere and heartfelt memory of Brother George Durand, and by a moment of silence, we express our gratitude for the time, effort and wisdom he gave to the labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 244.

**In Memoriam  
Adolph W. Hoch**

**Resolution No. 28**—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother Adolph W. Hoch, President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1930 to 1934, passed away on June 10, 1952; and

Whereas, Brother Hoch steadfastly supported the principles of the American Federation of Labor throughout his lifelong association with the labor movement; and

Whereas, His leadership and wise counsel, and his outstanding service in federal and local government posts provided inspiration to the workers of California in both their union and civic activity; and

Whereas, His passing brings sorrow to his friends, and he is mourned by the labor

movement throughout the state; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, upon adjourning, the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor observe, by a moment of silence, our regret at the loss of this brother, and our gratitude for the loyalty and devotion he gave to the labor movement for so many years.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 244.

**Accident Commission Permission Before  
Treatment Is Discontinued**

**Resolution No. 29**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The Workmen's Compensation and Safety act was created in 1913 by a referendum vote of the people of the state for the sole purpose of furnishing medical and financial aid to all injured workmen covered by the Act. It will be remembered that the Constitutional provision providing for the Workmen's Compensation and Safety Act clearly defines its purpose, and says, in part:

"Full provision for such medical, surgical, hospital and other remedial treatment as is requisite to cure and relieve from the effect of such injury" shall be supplied; and

Whereas, Since the creation of the Act there have been many abuses by the insurance carriers against injured workmen. One of these abuses now prevalent is the termination of injured workmen from their compensation and medical treatment before they are cured and relieved from the effects of the injury; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature providing that no employer or insurance carrier shall discontinue temporary disability compensation payments or medical treatment in any injury coming under the scope and terms of the Workmen's Compensation and Safety Act of California without first obtaining permission in writing from the Industrial Accident Commission or an appropriate authority thereof.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 224.

**DeVoe Reynolds Company**

**Resolution No. 30**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The DeVoe Reynolds Company

(Bishop-Conklin) of Los Angeles has engaged in actions that have been detrimental to Paint Makers No. 1232; and

Whereas, The DeVoe Reynolds Company of Los Angeles has shown by actions, as well as words, that it does not care for and is not friendly to Brotherhood of Painters unions in that area; and

Whereas, The DeVoe Reynolds Company of Los Angeles has refused to recognize Paint Makers No. 1232 as the bargaining agent for their employees, and has refused to sign a contract with this local of the Brotherhood of Painters; and

Whereas, The DeVoe Reynolds Company has engaged attorneys to take action against the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and the Brotherhood of Teamsters, thus proving the company's anti-union attitude; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor note these facts and take whatever action may be appropriate to inform the Federation's membership of the situation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Re-referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Referred to Executive Council, p. 168.

#### **Reclassify Waterproofing Specialists**

**Resolution No. 31**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, Persons licensed in the classification C-61 (Classified Specialist), waterproofing, are doing the work of a painting and decorating contractor, defined in Section 735, Chapter 8, Title 16, California Administrative Code (Rules and Regulations of the Board), by applying material the purpose of which is to accomplish both waterproofing and decoration; and

Whereas, A conflict and overlap exists in the present definitions of painting and roofing contractors relative to the application of certain waterproofing materials in that persons licensed as roofing contractors, class C-39, by virtue of the definition of a roofing contractor (Section 737, Chapter 8, Title 16, California Administrative Code) are permitted to apply waterproofing compounds composed of those materials set forth in the definition of a painting and decorating contractor; and

Whereas, Such condition is not consistent with established usage and procedure as found in the construction business; and

Whereas, The public interest is not best

served by virtue of this condition; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to urge the Contractors State License Board to study the aforementioned problem to the end that Section 737, Chapter 8, Title 16, California Administrative Code be amended to read as follows:

#### **737. Class C-39—Roofing Contractors.**

A roofing contractor is a specialty contractor whose principal contracting business is the execution of contracts, usually sub-contracts, requiring the art, ability, experience, knowledge, science and skill to intelligently examine surfaces and specify the preliminary and preparatory work necessary to bring such surfaces to a condition where, under an agreed specification, acceptable work can be executed and fabricated thereon with such material or materials as do seal, waterproof and weatherproof such surfaces by such means and in such manner as to prevent, hold, keep and stop water, its derivatives, compounds, and solids, from penetrating and passing any such protective material, membrane, roof, surface or seal thereby gaining access to material or space beyond such weatherproof, waterproof or watertight material, membrane, roof, surface or seal with the use of any, or all, of the following: Asphaltum, pitch, tar, felt, flax, shakes, shingles, roof tile, slate and any other material or materials, or any combination of any thereof, that use and custom has established as usable for, or which material or materials are now used as, such waterproof, weatherproof or watertight seal for such membranes, roofs, and surfaces, but shall not include the work of waterproofing and weatherproofing by use of any of those materials the application of which is defined as the work of a painting and decorating contractor, Class C-33, as in these rules provided;

and be it further

Resolved, That the Registrar of Contractors qualify and classify all waterproofing and weatherproofing applicants for license in the specific classification covering the particular type of waterproofing and weatherproofing in which they intend to engage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred, p. 239.

#### **Safety Regulations for Work With Copper Paint**

**Resolution No. 32**—Presented by Walter

Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The application and burning off of copper paint has proved injurious to the health of shipyard painters; and

Whereas, The continued use of this material without proper state safety regulations will promote respiratory ailments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct their officers to do everything possible toward creating safety regulations to control the use of this injurious material.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 240.

#### **State Minimum Wage**

**Resolution No. 33**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The Labor Code of the state of California does not have a minimum wage for all workers; and

Whereas, There are over 1 million workers in the state receiving less than 75 cents per hour; and

Whereas, The Federal Law has a 75 cents per hour minimum wage; and

Whereas, The 75 cents minimum wage of the federal law is not enough to supply workers with even the commonest necessities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature amending the Labor Code so that the minimum wages for all workers is not less than the 75 cents in the federal law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 224.

#### **Rehabilitation of Injured Workers**

**Resolution No. 34**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, There being no provision in the present state insurance laws to rehabilitate a worker who has been injured to the extent that a new trade must be learned; and

Whereas, Insurance carriers, at present, send men back to work who are unable to work at the trade they were injured in; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor

instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature containing provisions enabling an injured worker, who cannot return to the trade, to go to school and learn a new trade, with adequate compensation during the rehabilitation period.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 223.

#### **Unemployment Insurance for Workers After Lengthy Disability**

**Resolution No. 35**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, Many workers are injured so badly they are unable to work for a year or longer; and

Whereas, When they return to work, they may be laid off, not because of the injury, but due to the lack of work; and

Whereas, When these workers are laid off, they are unable to apply for unemployment insurance because they were unable to accumulate a surplus the previous year due to their injury; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature providing some kind of unemployment insurance for these injured workers, either by means of the State Unemployment Insurance Act, or the previous carrier.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, as amended, p. 221.

#### **G. I. Benefits for Korean Veterans**

**Resolution No. 36**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The veterans of World War II had certain benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, Said benefits provided for free instruction and remuneration; and

Whereas, There is no provision as yet for the veterans of the Korean War to participate in said benefits; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving the establishment of such a provision; and be it further

Resolved, That the California congressmen and senators be notified of this action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 243.

**Spray Gun Abatement**

**Resolution No. 37**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara; Rod McKenzie and Julius Golden of Painters No. 5, Hollywood.

Whereas, The use of the spray gun has become more widespread, not only in the painting trades but in many other building trades as well; and

Whereas, It has become increasingly apparent that this widespread use presents new and vitally necessary changes in the State Health Code to protect journeymen of all crafts from the poisonous effects of the many new materials on the market; and

Whereas, Such protective measures as respirators, masks with free flowing air, and restrictions of the use of the spray gun in places of human habitation and places where food is being prepared for human consumption are necessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature that will embody new laws for the protection of the painter and other craftsmen working in conjunction with the painter.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 211.

**Disability Benefits to Go to Survivor in Case of Death**

**Resolution No. 38**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, Payments into the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund are made entirely by the employee; and

Whereas, Upon the death of any employee the monies paid into the Fund reverts to the Fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature to provide that in any case where an individual was eligible to receive unemployment compensation disability benefits save for the fact that he or she died, the Commission shall allow the filing of a claim for 13 benefit weeks by a person legally entitled thereto under Section 60 of this Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 222.

**Provide for Wage Predetermination in Labor Code**

**Resolution No. 39**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The California Labor Code does not make proper provisions for predetermining wages; and

Whereas, The federal government has the Davis-Bacon division of the Department of Labor to make the proper predetermination of wages; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature amending the Labor Code so as to provide for the predetermination of wage scales similar to the Davis-Bacon Division of the Department of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 224.

**Add 8-Hour Day and Overtime Provisions to Labor Code**

**Resolution No. 40**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The Labor Code of the state of California does not properly define the 8-hour day; and

Whereas, The Labor Code of the state of California does not include overtime after 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature amending the Labor Code to provide a proper definition of the 8-hour day, and the payment of overtime after 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week at time and one-half.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 224.

**Support Apprenticeship Program**

**Resolution No. 41**—Presented by Walter Morris of California State Conference of Painters, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, Information contained in current publications indicates that the Congress of the United States may recommend severe cuts in appropriations for government agencies; and

Whereas, The service rendered by the Bureau of Apprenticeship to the painting industry has been of untold value to the

goal of training competent craftsmen; and

Whereas, The painting and decorating industry in California and nationally has gone on record as supporting the apprenticeship program as advocated by the Bureau of Apprenticeship; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as supporting this worthy program; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the senators and congressmen of the state of California, requesting them to take appropriate steps to see that this most beneficial work of building skilled craftsmen continues.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 234.

#### **Commend Frank Edwards Broadcasts**

**Resolution No. 42**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, by sponsoring the daily broadcasts of Frank Edwards, provides the only consistent voice of liberal thought in radio; and

Whereas, Frank Edwards, through his broadcasts, has in the past given invaluable assistance to the labor movement of California in its fight for social progress by giving the public the facts on such issues as public housing, rent control, fair employment practices, protection of consumer interests, and fair economic controls; and

Whereas, In the approaching election campaigns there will be a greater need than ever before for the honest, progressive, forthright presentation of the facts as only Frank Edwards has done; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor commends the Frank Edwards broadcasts and expresses its gratitude to the American Federation of Labor for the assistance it has provided.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 243.

#### **Endorse Proposition 1**

**Resolution No. 43**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, The Division of Farm and Home Purchases, originally established in 1921, has enabled California veterans to purchase homes or farms at low monthly

payments and under other favorable conditions; and

Whereas, This program has been financed through bond issues which, since the inception of the program, total 280 million dollars of which 100 million dollars has been repaid; and

Whereas, This program, though greatly beneficial to the thousands of veterans who availed themselves of it, has never cost one cent to the taxpayers; and

Whereas, There are thousands of California veterans anxious to procure homes and/or farms, but are unable to do so, there being no more money available; and

Whereas, On the November ballot there will appear Proposition No. 1, providing for the authorization to issue 150 million dollars in bonds to continue this program; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor has wholeheartedly supported the several bond issues that have been authorized since the inception of the program; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse Proposition 1 on the November ballot.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 215.

#### **Vote YES on Proposition 10**

**Resolution No. 44**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council; Fred L. Applegate of District Council of Carpenters, San Diego; Robert Giesick of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Northern California District Council, Westwood; Lester A. Caveny and Joseph Perry of Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Monterey; Bertha Metro, Aline Henderson, Glen Chaplin, George Englehardt, Frank Fitzgerald of Hotel Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco; John Strelo of Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20630, Alvarado; Walter Bronson of Carpenters No. 743, Bakersfield; Earl M. Galpin, R. N. Phillips, and Wm. F. Miller of Carpenters No. 563, Glendale; George E. Parmer and Chester Rhodes of Carpenters No. 1571, San Diego; Edgar Drown and W. W. Jinks of Central Labor Council, Napa; Charles Seafuse of Painters & Decorators No. 913, San Mateo; John Walsh, Anders Larsen, Jack Dial, Barney Holder, W. E. Baggett, Gunnar Benonys of Carpenters No. 36, Oakland; Sam Combs of Carpenters No. 829, Santa Cruz; C. C. Hall, Archie McKellar, Lewis E. Ragsdale, Fred Stuetzer, William Walker and A. A. Shipway of Carpenters

No. 1296, San Diego; E. W. Riley of Salesdrivers, Helpers & Dairy Employees No. 683, San Diego; Joe Hickman and Virgil Likins of Teamsters No. 87, Bakersfield; Commercial Telegraphers No. 208, Oakland; Charles L. Thomas and W. F. Moore of Studio Electricians No. 40, Hollywood.

Whereas, The people of California have initiated a measure titled "Public Funds: Certain Expenditures Prohibited," which will appear on the ballot as Proposition 10; and

Whereas, This much needed measure will prohibit county boards of supervisors and city councils from giving our tax money to the State Chamber of Commerce, local chambers of commerce and other privately controlled organizations who seek to influence legislation; and

Whereas, Over forty million dollars during the past years has been taken from much needed public hospitals, playgrounds, schools and relief of the poor and given to the chambers of commerce which have built a political organization that perpetuates the control of big business in California; and

Whereas, Chamber of commerce lobbyists some years ago secretly put over a bill in the state legislature allowing four cents out of every one hundred dollars assessed valuation on all real property to be set aside and given to the chambers of commerce, amounting to three million dollars a year; and

Whereas, No other state permits such misuse of public funds by privately controlled organizations over which the electorate has no control whatsoever; and

Whereas, This measure stops the grab of public monies by privately controlled organizations who use it to lobby against labor, veterans, the aged and blind, public employees, schools, homeowners, and other county taxpayers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse and urge the adoption of Proposition 10, "Public Funds: Certain Expenditures Prohibited"; and be it further

Resolved, That Proposition 10 be wholeheartedly supported for a "YES" vote and all subordinate bodies be notified including the press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 215.

#### **Support Increase for California Public Schools**

**Resolution No. 45**—Presented by W. J.

Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, The public schools of California are in serious need of additional state aid; and

Whereas, An amendment to the State Education Code is currently being sponsored and will be presented to the voters in November of this year; and

Whereas, The California Federation of Labor has always taken a position of leadership in support of public education; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California Federation of Labor endorse the proposed increase in state average daily attendance to \$180 for support of the public schools of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 215.

#### **Vote YES on Proposition 11**

**Resolution No. 46**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council; Fred L. Applegate of District Council of Carpenters, San Diego; Robert Giesick of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Northern California District Council, Westwood; Lester A. Caveny and Joseph Perry of Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Monterey; Bertha Metro, Aline Henderson, Glen Chaplin, George Englehardt, Frank Fitzgerald of Hotel Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco; John Strelo of Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20630, Alvarado; Walter Bronson of Carpenters No. 743, Bakersfield; Earl M. Galpin, R. N. Phillips, and Wm. F. Miller of Carpenters No. 563, Glendale; George E. Parmer and Chester Rhodes of Carpenters No. 1571, San Diego; Edgar Drown and W. W. Jinks, of Central Labor Council, Napa; Charles Seafuse of Painters & Decorators No. 913, San Mateo; John Walsh, Anders Larsen, Jack Dial, Barney Holder, W. E. Baggett, Gunnar Benonys of Carpenters No. 36, Oakland; Sam Combs of Carpenters No. 829, Santa Cruz; C. C. Hall, Archie McKellar, Lewis E. Ragsdale, Fred Stuetzer, William Walker and A. A. Shipway of Carpenters No. 1296, San Diego; E. W. Riley of Salesdrivers, Helpers & Dairy Employees No. 683, San Diego; Joe Hickman and Virgil Likins of Teamsters No. 87, Bakersfield; Commercial Telegraphers No. 208, Oakland.

Whereas, There will appear on the November 4th ballot a measure initiated by the people titled, "Old Age Assistance," and appearing as Proposition 11; and

Whereas, This measure establishes ade-

quate and uniform provisions for the needs of the aged; relieves county taxpayers of all costs by providing for direct state administration and financing thereof; increases monthly payments to meet the cost of living; provides necessary health and funeral expenses; increases the amount of real and personal property allowed; and releases relatives from mandatory contributions; and

Whereas, This measure is in conformity with state and federal social security laws; and

Whereas, Organized labor at one time or another has gone on record endorsing or supporting the provisions contained in this measure; and

Whereas, Many members of organized labor or their loved ones, too old to work and too young to die, are recipients of old age assistance; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a "YES" vote on Proposition 11, "Old Age Assistance"; and be it further

Resolved, That this measure be given active support in every way possible, and that the subordinate bodies be notified of this action, including the press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 215.

#### **Protect Confidential Information About Recipients of State Aid**

**Resolution No. 47**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, An amendment to the federal Revenue Act of 1951 permits the states to provide through state legislation for public access to names of assistance recipients and amounts of assistance payments without loss of federal aid; and

Whereas, Such legislation violates the confidentiality of personal and family records of relief recipients and opens up to public gaze the privacy of those in need of assistance; and

Whereas, Such legislation nullifies the obligation, due all citizens in a democracy, of protecting their privacy with respect to the misfortunes that brought them to the welfare agency and of supporting the self respect which causes assistance recipients to exert every effort to remove themselves from dependence on public aid; and

Whereas, Such legislation further serves only to handicap the agency in performing the functions for which the public holds it responsible; and

Whereas, Despite the provision in the

federal act amendment which is supposed to assure that the publication of such information regarding needy individuals and their personal circumstances shall not be used for political or commercial purposes, such protection is difficult, if not impossible, to enforce; and

Whereas, Three states have already passed laws allowing public access to the records of applicants for aid, and there is no evidence to show that such legislation serves either to eliminate fraud or reduce costs; and

Whereas, So-called taxpayers' groups and property owners' associations have indicated their intention of sponsoring similar legislation in a forthcoming special or regular session of the California state legislature; and

Whereas, The present laws governing relief and welfare in California permit and provide for access to the names of all recipients of any form of assistance, and the amounts of assistance payments and any other necessary information, to all qualified agencies and individuals having a legitimate interest in such information, while safeguarding from public misuse and exploitation by pressure groups the essential privacy of the confidential records of the assistance recipient; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record opposing any legislation which seeks to provide for any increased access to the names of assistance recipients or information regarding their circumstances; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary, legislative representatives, and the incoming Executive Council of the Federation be instructed to vigorously oppose any such legislation which may be introduced in any session of the California state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 233.

#### **Federation to Establish Permanent Human Relations Committee**

**Resolution No. 48**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, In recent years great progress has been made in the U. S. toward eliminating segregation and discrimination because of race, creed, color, religion, or ancestry; and

Whereas, Continued advances will fortify democracy against the world-wide attacks by communist and fascist totalitar-

ianism and strengthen America's appeal to the peoples of the world; and

Whereas, The fight against discrimination and segregation helps to fulfill the American Federation of Labor's ideal of brotherhood and equal rights and opportunities for all, and helps to thwart attempts by the anti-labor forces to sow discord and disunity and undermine organized labor; and

Whereas, Progress in human rights has come about under the leadership of organized labor in cooperation with other public-spirited community groups, through education, legislation, court action, and executive initiative; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor have consistently championed a vigorous civil rights program; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of a program of action through the courts, through local, state, and national legislative bodies, and through governmental executive order, for broadening, strengthening, and enforcing existing laws and initiating new laws designed to

(1) Prohibit segregation and discrimination in employment,

(2) Ban segregation and discrimination in places of public accommodation—theatres, places of recreation and amusement, beaches, transportation, hotels, restaurants, resorts,

(3) Bar discrimination and segregation in housing,

(4) Prohibit segregation and discrimination in schools, colleges, hospitals and health facilities, property ownership, civic and professional organizations,

(5) Abolish discrimination and segregation in the armed forces,

(6) Stop lynching,

(7) Abolish the poll-tax as a prerequisite for voting,

(8) Provide for inter-cultural education in the schools,

(9) Make available human relations education programs for government workers dealing with the public, such as employment services and law enforcement personnel,

(10) Protect all civil liberties; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct the officers and Secretary of the Califor-

nia State Federation of Labor to establish within 6 months from the date of this convention a permanent human relations committee to conduct a program of education and action and coordinate the civil rights activities of all American Federation of Labor councils and unions in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is instructed to notify all Central Labor Councils, and Labor Leagues for Political Education of the formation of the California State Federation of Labor human relations committee; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct the officers and Secretary of the State Federation of Labor to prepare and sponsor the introduction of a State Fair Employment Practices Law at the next session of the legislature, such law to provide for powers to enforce the prohibition of discrimination in employment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 237.

### Commending AID

**Resolution No. 49**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, Delegates to this, the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor have previously in person and in convention endorsed the principle and services of private charity agencies; and

Whereas, In the delegates' desire to meet their responsibilities to the community and to those in need, a condition has developed whereby these numerous fund-raising drives have become ineffective, impractical and costly; and

Whereas, Leadership from the major labor organizations in Los Angeles county banded together to form the Labor Welfare Council of Los Angeles County to deal effectively once and for all with this problem; and

Whereas, Said Council, in cooperation with management and public representatives have devised a federated donor plan known as AID (Associated In-Group Donors); and

Whereas, The principles of the AID plan provides the donor with a means to support the charities of his choice on a voluntary basis; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor do hereby commend the Labor Welfare Council of Los Angeles County for its successful pioneering of the



donor's interest in fund-raising; and further, be it

Resolved, That this convention approve and recommend to other councils and local unions throughout the state, the principle and purpose of the AID plan.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 241.

#### **Urge NLRB to Appeal Anti-Labor Decision**

**Resolution No. 50**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, On May 13, 1952, the Federal Court of Appeals for the Second District handed down a decision in the case of NLRB versus Rockaway News Company of New York, which is evidence of disastrous consequences of the Taft-Hartley law and of the way it is applied to defeat legitimate trade union objectives; and

Whereas, A member of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union of New York and vicinity refused to cross a picket line established by the International Typographical Union at a plant of a publisher from which a member picked up certain newspapers; and

Whereas, Upon his refusal to cross the picket line he was summarily discharged by his employer; the result of which he complained to the NLRB, contending the discharge was in violation of Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act, and, therefore, an unfair labor practice charge; and

Whereas, The National Labor Relations Board found that the employer had violated the Act and ordered the employee reinstated and given back pay; the employer refused to comply with the Board's order, and an application was made by the NLRB for an order of enforcement to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; and

Whereas, The Court, in a two-to-one decision, reversed the NLRB's decision and refused to enforce its orders, stating that it is the theory of the Court that other courts have refused to protect workers engaged in union activity on the employer's time, that they would not here protect a refusal by an employee to respect a bona fide picket line established by another union at the property or plant of another employer; and

Whereas, This decision destroys the historical right of American workingmen to aid and assist their brother and sister trade unionists by respecting their picket lines and by giving them other mutual aid

and assistance when they are engaged in a strike against their employer; and

Whereas, The result will be to make thousands of trade unionists involuntary scabs and impress them into services of employers rather than leaving them free to make their own election as to the side they would choose to assist in a labor dispute; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Secretary to communicate at once with Mr. George J. Botts, General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, Washington 25, D. C., urging him to seek an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Federal Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit in the case of the National Labor Relations Board versus Rockaway News Company of New York.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 216.

#### **Rally Opposition to Emasculation of Unemployment Insurance Act by Certain Employer Groups**

**Resolution No. 51**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, The delegates to the Los Angeles Central Labor Council have seriously considered the resolution unanimously adopted by the Hollywood AFL Film Council denouncing the proposed rewriting of the present California Unemployment Insurance Act to include employer-sponsored amendments which will deprive many thousands of workers in this state of their unemployment insurance rights, and this Council concurs in the sentiments expressed in such resolution; and

Whereas, The threatened emasculation of the California Unemployment Insurance Act affects and is of mutual interest to all labor in the state of California; and

Whereas, Numerous American Federation of Labor organizations in the state of California, through resolutions introduced and adopted at various California State Federation of Labor conventions, have repeatedly demanded liberalization of the existing state unemployment insurance laws and have consistently opposed employer efforts to weaken those laws; and

Whereas, It is in keeping with the expressed purposes of unemployment compensation laws and in the public interest to keep unemployed workers off the public relief rolls and from unduly burdening

private charitable organizations, and to protect small business men by maintaining purchasing power to as high a degree as possible; and

Whereas, Certain employer-proposed changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act are directed against the public interest such as (1) a contemplated change from the present "earnings test" for eligibility designed to protect the unemployed to a "weekly time test" for eligibility such as has disenfranchised so many workers in such states as New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, where a specified number of weeks' employment is required for eligibility to benefits; (2) a possible change from the present policy regarding the payment of partial benefits to an unrealistic one whereby a "fifty percent (50%) test" would be used, with total loss of benefits if the unemployed worker earned exactly 50% or even one cent over 50% of his potential benefit for the benefit week; and (3) a contemplated change of the present extended disqualification period from five weeks to eight weeks; and

Whereas, The support of all organized labor bodies in this state should be enlisted to join the fight against the threatened emasculation of the state unemployment insurance laws; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor enthusiastically concurs in the resolution unanimously adopted by the Hollywood AFL Film Council denouncing efforts by certain employer groups to dominate the proposed rewriting of the present California Unemployment Insurance Act so as to take away existing protection; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention go on record that the existing Act should be rewritten only for the purpose of liberalizing it along the lines indicated in previous resolutions adopted by the State Federation of Labor conventions and not for the purpose of weakening the present law; and be it further

Resolved, That these attempts to substitute a weekly test for the present earnings test, or to change the present method of partial benefit payments, or to change the present extended disqualification period from five weeks to eight weeks should be strenuously resisted by all labor, civic, church, and charitable groups; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to all interested labor, civic, church, and charitable groups for

the purpose of enlisting their support on this vital social welfare issue.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 216.

#### Education in Conservation in Unions and Schools

**Resolution No. 52**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, The California State Department of Education and the State Department of Natural Resources have established a system whereby the study of conservation has become a part of the public school curriculum; and

Whereas, The 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution urging that organized labor cooperate in making a success in this new and seriously needed study; and

Whereas, The rapidly diminishing water supplies in California and throughout the nation, due to floods and soil erosion, require that the general public immediately understand the necessity for the protection of forests, soil and pasture lands to preserve the priceless watersheds; and

Whereas, Officials of public schools, forestry department, state and national parks, water and power departments, and other conservation organizations, stand ready to furnish illustrated lectures, with slides, motion pictures, etc.; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all affiliated councils, unions and auxiliaries to arrange to have such speakers appear at the earliest possible meetings of the organizations, and assist in providing public meetings for the purpose of informing the general public of the serious need for conservation, which fundamentally means the protection of life, industry and employment; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention go on record recommending that the study of conservation be made a required or mandatory part of the curriculum of our public schools in California; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor take an even more active part in the annual regional conferences held under the auspices of the State Board of Education and the State Department of Natural Resources.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 238.

### Equal Pay for Women

**Resolution No. 53**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, In 1949, the California state legislature enacted into law "An Act to add Section 1197.5 to the Labor Code, relating to the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex by employers in the payment of wages or salaries"; and

Whereas, Twelve other states and the territory of Alaska have adopted laws far more effective regarding equal pay for all workers regardless of sex, which contain more effective methods of enforcement, collection of wages due under the Act and penalties for violation; and

Whereas, The California Act includes such exceptions and restrictions as to render largely ineffective the apparent intent and purposes of the Act, permitting variations in wages based on factors other than sex, such as differences in duties performed **occasionally**, rest periods for women, and weight-lifting restrictions; and

Whereas, This law provides that the burden of proof of any violation of the Act and the collection of any wages due are placed on the individual employee, who can seek redress only through court action; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring amendments to, or the rewriting of, the above-mentioned Act to more effectively provide for equal pay for equal work to all workers regardless of sex, and embodying the more adequate safeguards which exist in the laws of other states and Alaska, and correcting the weaknesses in the present California law; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council of the Federation be instructed to make a study of the California law and other state laws with the view of securing through the California state legislature in its next regular session a more adequate and effective law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 224.

### Conservation of Timber Land

**Resolution No. 54**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, Most of the remaining forests in the United States are on the West Coast; and

Whereas, Government studies have

demonstrated that the excess cutting of timber has resulted in floods with consequent property damage and the loss of water supply, and further, that such excess cutting of timber has resulted in soil erosion, destroying valuable lands; and

Whereas, The basic problem lies in the excess cutting of forest timber; and

Whereas, There exists a Federal Sustained Yield Unit Act with the intent and purpose of maintaining a constant supply of forest timber; and

Whereas, In spite of the intent of this Act, forest timber is being cut at a more rapid rate than it is being replaced; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend and endorse a more stringent and vigorous enforcement of existing regulations controlling the cutting of forest timber, and further, recommend and endorse additional regulations to the extent necessary to ensure the purpose of maintaining a sustained growth of forest timber; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be submitted to the American Federation of Labor, to the various state and federal agencies concerned, to the United States Forest Service, the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, the Congressional Committee on Public Lands, and to all California Senators and Representatives.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 238.

### Permanent Child Care Centers

**Resolution No. 55**—Presented by James Murphy and Edward Wafford of San Francisco Labor Council; Bertha Metro, Aline Henderson, Glen Chaplin, George Englehardt, and Frank Fitzgerald of Hotel Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco; A. T. Gabriel, Frank Collins, Lucile Kelly, Amos McDade, Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco; California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The federal Lanham Act founded the child care center program in 1943 to provide competent care for children of mothers needed in vital defense industries; and

Whereas, Child care centers have been established and maintained as a California state-supported and administered program since 1946; and

Whereas, These centers have made possible the preservation of family life by

allowing working mothers to place their children under proper and responsible care during the working hours of the day; and

Whereas, Without such centers many mothers would be compelled to surrender their children to foster homes or institutions; and

Whereas, The existence of such centers is necessary for the children of working mothers; and

Whereas, The child care center legislation has been formed on a year-to-year basis, thus giving a lack of stability and security to the program; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does advocate that the state legislature enact a permanent Child Care Center Program at the 1953 General Session in Sacramento.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 164.

#### **Disability Insurance to Cover Pregnancy**

**Resolution No. 56**—Presented by James Murphy and Edward Wafford of San Francisco Labor Council; Bertha Metro, Aline Henderson, Glen Chaplin, George Englehardt, and Frank Fitzgerald of Hotel Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco; A. T. Gabriel, Frank Collins, Lucile Kelly, Amos McDade, Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco; California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, Section 201 of the California Unemployment Insurance Act, known as the Disability Section, arbitrarily eliminates coverage of conditions caused by or arising in connection with pregnancy; and

Whereas, Pregnancy is a frequent cause of disability for working women; and

Whereas, Pregnancy is a disabling cause which denies women employment just as seriously as forms of illness covered by the law; and

Whereas, The distinction between pregnancy and these other forms of illness is purely artificial and not founded on any scientific or fair policy of coverage; and

Whereas, The loss of the mother's earnings and the increasingly heavy costs of pregnancy are a critical drain on the family income of the working woman; and

Whereas, The Disability Insurance law was formed to care for the wage earner public during such times of financial dis-

tress caused by physical disability; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does advocate that the state legislature extend disability insurance coverage to pregnant women workers at the 1953 general session at Sacramento.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 223.

#### **Vote NO on Propositions 5 and 6 on November Ballot**

**Resolution No. 57**—Presented by Earl A. Moorhead and Walter Jones of Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose.

Whereas, Propositions 5 and 6 which will be on the ballot in the November election provide for the type of legislation which is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution, which provides for freedom of speech and the right to assemble peaceably; and

Whereas, A large proportion of conscientious, well-intentioned Americans, in their zeal to safeguard our country from totalitarian movements, are actually fostering and using those same techniques which they condemn; and

Whereas, The engendering of fear into the population as a means of curtailing the commonly accepted American freedoms is one of the most vicious results of such laws; and

Whereas, Long fought-for gains made by organized labor will be placed in greater jeopardy under these amendments than under some of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, It is the historic position of the American Federation of Labor to oppose vigorously thought-control legislation such as is embodied in these propositions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor vigorously oppose Propositions 5 and 6, and recommend to all union members under its jurisdiction and all other freedom-loving Californians that they vote NO on these propositions at the November election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 215. See Resolution No. 1.

#### **Vote YES on Proposition No. 3**

**Resolution No. 58**—Presented by Joseph J. Diviny of Teamsters Joint Council No. 7, San Francisco; Robert D. Ussery and George F. Bronner of Central Labor Council of Ventura County, Ventura; C.

E. Devine of Central Labor Council of Orange County, Santa Ana; W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council; Edward L. Brown of Long Beach Central Labor Council; Cecil O. Johnson of San Pedro-Wilmington Central Labor Council, San Pedro.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has traditionally initiated and supported programs for the education of youth; and

Whereas, In conformity with this policy the American Federation of Labor was prominent in the foundation and development of public education in America; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor recognizes that there exists in California a crisis in the provision of proper educational facilities for all our children; and

Whereas, The legislature of the state of California at its 1951 session sought to alleviate this condition by extending to non-profit elementary and high schools the benefits of tax exemption presently enjoyed by colleges and universities in California and by non-profit schools in every other state in the union, which legislative action has been subjected to referendum and will appear on the ballot in November as Proposition No. 3; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor support the action of the legislature guaranteeing tax freedom to non-profit schools and urges its members to support this issue by a YES vote for Proposition No. 3 at the general election in November.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 215.

#### **Condemn and Oppose Motion Picture Studio Attempts to Rewrite Unemployment Insurance Act**

**Resolution No. 59**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council; James Murphy and Edward Wafford of San Francisco Labor Council; C. W. McKay of Consolidated Building Trades, Metal Trades and Central Labor Council of Solano County, Vallejo.

Whereas, There is imminent danger that, against the public interest, thousands of workers in the Hollywood motion picture studios, through no fault of their own, will be deprived of all unemployment insurance compensation by a rewriting of the California Unemployment Insurance Act now being drafted by a special com-

mission appointed by Governor Earl C. Warren; and

Whereas, The threatened emasculation of the California Unemployment Insurance Act is in the main an artifice contrived by legal counsel for the motion picture industry employers to deprive film workers of their rights to unemployment insurance because of employment conditions over which the worker has no control but the employer has full control; and

Whereas, The motion picture industry for years has retained legal counsel for a large fee to defeat by any means unemployment insurance claims of workers in the film industry, said legal counsel also appearing as attorney for the Employers' Combined Lobby in Sacramento, with the full knowledge and support of the motion picture industry employers, with the objective of defeating the basic, good citizenship purposes of the Unemployment Insurance Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act; and

Whereas, The threatened emasculation of the California Unemployment Insurance Act seeks to change the eligibility requirements from the present money test to a weekly time test whereby an individual must have worked in 14 to 20 weeks in the preceding 52 weeks in order to be eligible, such weekly time test automatically and arbitrarily disqualifying numerous workers in the motion picture industry who by the amount of their earnings in dollars are eminently qualified as eligible workers legitimately in the labor market; and

Whereas, The machinations of the legal counsel for the motion picture industry employers constitute a grave threat to all of organized labor and to the public generally, in that some of the proposed changes in the California Unemployment Insurance Act would have the effect of forcing some temporarily jobless workmen off the unemployment insurance rolls and onto relief rolls, where the burden of supporting them would have to be borne by all taxpayers rather than by the employers responsible for the employment conditions; and

Whereas, Secretary C. J. Haggerty of the California State Federation of Labor and the Federation's attorney, Charles Scully, are members of the Governor's commission, along with representatives of employers and the public, for the purpose of rewriting the California Unemployment Insurance Act; and

Whereas, California State Federation of Labor conventions repeatedly have demanded a liberalization of the state un-

employment insurance laws, rather than the threatened emasculation which would be against the public interest; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California Federation of Labor condemn in the strongest terms the actions of the motion picture studio employers and their counsel in plotting a rewriting of the present California Unemployment Insurance Act which would deprive American workmen of their unemployment insurance right, and that this convention call on all AFL unions and all central labor bodies in the state of California, and on the offices of the California State Federation of Labor to marshal their forces for a fight to the finish against depriving workers of unemployment insurance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 216. See Resolution No. 51.

#### **Resolution No. 60**

Withdrawn by sponsors; page 226.

#### **Prohibit Barber Shops' Gift Practices to Increase Trade**

**Resolution No. 61**—Presented by Alvin L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are many barber shops engaged in the practice of giving away articles such as candy, gum, soft drinks and coupons on goods, for competitive purposes; and

Whereas, This practice is unethical and demoralizing to the trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Barber Law so as to make unlawful the giving away of any article of any value whatsoever in barber shops or schools.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 226.

#### **Resolution No. 62**

Withdrawn by sponsors; page 226.

#### **Resolution No. 63**

Withdrawn by sponsors; page 226.

#### **Resolution No. 64**

Withdrawn by sponsors; page 227.

#### **Increase Barbers' Examination Fees**

**Resolution No. 65**—Presented by Alvin

L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Due to a noticeable decrease in the number of students learning the barber trade, the General Fund allocated to the barbers is suffering; and

Whereas, This fund is essential to the operation and maintenance of our Barber Law; and

Whereas, There has been no increase in examination fees since the enactment of the Barber Law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the appropriate sections of the Barber Law so that the examination fee for an apprentice license shall be \$15.00 and the license fee \$4.00 per year, and so that the examination fee for a registered barber shall be \$25.00 and the license fee \$5.00 per year.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 227.

#### **Resolution No. 66**

Withdrawn by sponsors; page 227.

#### **Amend Exemptions From Cosmetology Act**

**Resolution No. 67**—Presented by Alvin L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Section 7324 of the Cosmetology Act exempts persons authorized by the laws of the state to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy (including those employed in pharmacies) osteopathy, chiropractic, naturopathy or chiropody; and

Whereas, Such exemptions do not promote public health and safety; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 7324 to read: "All persons authorized by the laws of this state to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy, osteopathy, chiropractic, naturopathy."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 227.

#### **Qualifications for Training of Junior Cosmetology Operators**

**Resolution No. 68**—Presented by Alvin L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Article 8, Section 7393 of the

Cosmetology Act provides the qualification for an Instructor in charge of a licensed school; and

Whereas, The Cosmetology Act makes no provision for qualification of persons who apply to engage in the training of a Junior Operator; and

Whereas, Public health and safety should be promoted by this Act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 7393 to read: "Any persons applying to engage in the training of a Junior Operator shall qualify as follows:

- (a) Be 21 years of age.
- (b) Be of good moral character.
- (c) Be the holder of a Hairdresser and Cosmetologist or Cosmetologist Manager-Operator license for a period of not less than three years."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 227.

#### **Training Junior Cosmetology Operators**

**Resolution No. 69**—Presented by Alvin L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Cosmetology Act of California permits the training of Junior Operators in a cosmetological establishment; and

Whereas, The Junior Operator training in a cosmetological establishment must serve a two-year period before she is eligible to apply to take the examination given by the Board; and

Whereas, There are public schools and private cosmetology schools for those persons to receive training, and whose funds may be limited; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 7334 of the Cosmetology Act to read: "That only one Junior Operator shall be trained in a cosmetological establishment at one time."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 227.

#### **Remove Restriction on Terms Served by Members of Cosmetology Board**

**Resolution No. 70**—Presented by Alvin

L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Article 1, Section 7303 of the Cosmetology Act reads: "Members of the Board shall be appointed for a term of four years and they shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of their successors. No member shall serve as a member of the board for more than two consecutive terms."; and

Whereas, The last line of the first paragraph has served no purpose in promoting progress and welfare in the industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 7303 to read: "Members of the Board shall be appointed for a term of four years, and shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of their successors."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 164.

#### **High School Diploma Requirement for Barber Training**

**Resolution No. 71**—Presented by Alvin L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are many states that have a higher educational requirement for learning barbering than the state of California; and

Whereas, There are many high schools open at night to give free education; and

Whereas, Many come into this trade because of its low educational requirements; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature that will amend the Barber Law of California so as to require a 12th grade diploma or its equivalent.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 164.

#### **Sunday Closing for Barber Shops**

**Resolution No. 72**—Presented by Alvin L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many states have taken years to achieve proper barber and cosmetology laws; and

Whereas, Many states have Sunday closing laws governing barber shops; and

Whereas, It is the desire of 95 per cent of the barbers throughout the state to close barber shops on Sunday; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor support a Sunday closing bill for barber shops; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative representative of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the state legislature amending the appropriate sections of the Business and Professions Code to accomplish this end.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 164.

#### **Barber Schools to Post Bond**

**Resolution No. 73**—Presented by Alvin L. Holt and Frank LeCain of Barbers Union No. 295, Los Angeles.

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Business and Professions Code so that

1. Barber schools shall be required to post a \$20,000.00 bond.
2. Each branch of said school shall be likewise covered.
3. The California Barber Law be so amended as to include this bond as a requirement for barber schools and that this action be made retroactive.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 227.

#### **Increase Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Benefits**

**Resolution No. 74**—Presented by William Purciarele, Ernest O. Voight, Wm. H. Brown, Frank La Mar, Ralph A. McMullen and L. M. Wickland of Los Angeles Plumbers Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The problem of existence for those receiving old age and survivors' insurance under the federal social security program becomes more and more serious with each passing day because of the continually increasing cost of living; and

Whereas, At its inception in the year 1935, this law was founded for the purpose of providing funds for the covered workers upon reaching the age of 65, in order for them to live peaceably and without fear in their declining years, and this section of the Act is even yet the only one administered by the federal govern-

ment, the other nine being administered by the states with federal cooperation and financial assistance; and

Whereas, The following financial statement in connection with this program was obtained from the District Office of the Social Security Department, and shows that only one-half of the receipts are being utilized in payments to workers under the Act:

|                                  |      |                     |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------------|
| Receipts                         | 1951 | \$3,549,627,000.00  |
| Outlay                           | 1951 | 1,838,568,000.00    |
| Surplus                          | 1951 | 1,711,059,000.00    |
| Total outlay, 1937-1951          |      | \$5½ billion        |
| Administrative cost              |      | \$35 million yearly |
| Total now in government reserve, |      | \$15½ billion; and  |

Whereas, This huge amount of reserve, built up by workers and employers, is not government money, but is paid into the fund for the purpose of benefits to those who qualify, using offices of the government only as a depository; and

Whereas, The practice of retaining one-half of the yearly receipts of this program to put into government securities is wrong in principle, when it is so desperately needed by those recipients who have done their part in helping create this fund for their existence and protection in the twilight of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the American Federation of Labor to use, to the utmost, their legislative machinery in an effort to increase the amount of old age and survivors' insurance to an amount more in keeping with the increasing cost of living and wage levels, the amount to be determined by the economic research department of the American Federation of Labor as that necessary to maintain the recognized American standard of living; and should said amount now held by the United States Government in the reserve be insufficient to meet such payment, that the Social Security tax be increased from the present 1½ percent on employees and employers to 2½ percent; and be it further

Resolved, That our senators and congressmen be furnished a copy of this resolution and be requested to use their efforts to enact the necessary legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 233.

#### **Repeal of Jurisdictional Strike Act**

**Resolution No. 75**—Presented by Earl Wilson and George McCoy of San Bernardino Central Labor Council; Walter Bronson of Building and Construction Trades



Council, Bakersfield; W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council; James Murphy and Edward Wafford of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, The legislature of the state of California has heretofore enacted into law an act known as the Jurisdictional Strike Act, being Sections 1115 to 1120, Chapter 7 of the Labor Code of this state (Stats. 1947, Ch. 1388); and

Whereas, The aforesaid Jurisdictional Strike Act was enacted as anti-labor legislation for the purpose of hampering and defeating legitimate organizational activities of labor organizations; and

Whereas, This law is drawn in such vague and indefinite terms that it has become a weapon in the hands of employers enabling them to prevent unions from obtaining collective bargaining rights for employees and to suppress concerted activities in the form of constitutionally protected rights of free speech and assembly; and

Whereas, The enactment of the Jurisdictional Strike Act has fostered and encouraged the formation by employers of "company unions" in order to create false "jurisdictional disputes"; and

Whereas, The Jurisdictional Strike Act has been repeatedly used by the courts of this state as a basis for restraining orders and injunctions against organizational picketing and other traditional concerted activities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to undertake immediately, together with all the Federation's affiliated unions and councils, a state-wide campaign by every possible means to secure the repeal by the state legislature of this Jurisdictional Strike Act at the earliest possible time; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation and its membership will support to the fullest extent any and all campaigns and projects which are organized for the purpose of repealing the Jurisdictional Strike Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Concurred in intent, filed, subject matter to the Executive Council, p. 242.

#### **Pickets' Subsistence and Expenses Not To Be Taxable Earnings**

**Resolution No. 76**—Presented by Leon McCool, L. D. Twist, W. Yeoman, H. E. Redding, Marius Waldal and N. A. Ongman of Carpenters Union No. 1622, Hayward.

Whereas, There exists, within the realm

of the state of California Department of Employment, a condition which has proven very detrimental to the best interests of members of trade union organizations; to wit, wherein a union is engaged in a labor dispute with an employer group. Part of said employer group accedes to the demands of the union, and signs agreements, and/or supplementary agreements, and is considered fair, and allowed to work; while another portion of said employer group refuses to accede to the demands of the union, thus creating the necessity of the union placing pickets on these unfair jobs; these pickets are paid a subsistence and/or an expense payment equal to less than fifty percent (50%) of what they would normally receive in wages if they were employed at their regular trade; and

Whereas, The California State Department of Employment has ruled "that any employer (and in this case, local unions) whose payrolls amount to more than \$100.00 and who pay taxes, such as unemployment, etc., is subject to taxes on all employees, regardless of the amount they earn." The sum paid a picket, usually a very meager amount, is voted and agreed upon as subsistence and expense by his organization. Then, in the event the individual has drawn unemployment payments during said period, he must reimburse the California State Department of Employment as the result of those few dollars paid to him as subsistence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to these unfair, unethical tactics, "which can be ruled upon by the head of a bureaucratic agency" to the end that an unfair disadvantage can be foisted upon the shoulders of gallant members of labor organizations, by interpretation of a loosely worded code that trade union organizations be required to report subsistence and/or expense monies paid to pickets for their own trade disputes, and amounting to fifty percent (50%) or less than their regular earnings at their trade, as taxable earnings; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and/or legislative committee of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to present a bill to the next California State Assembly at Sacramento, California, exempting from taxation any subsistence and/or expense monies paid to a picket under aforementioned conditions, and amounting to fifty percent (50%) or less

of earnings had he been working normally at his trade.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 222.

**Unemployment and Disability Insurance  
Services to Spanish Speaking Workers**

**Resolution No. 77**—Presented by Wm. H. Knight and Edmund Hansen of Calif. State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco; Ray Waters, Tony Salgado, Michael J. Waters, Miquel Quevedo, Joe Chacon, Joseph D'Amico of Hod Carriers No. 300, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A large segment of the working population in the state of California speaks only the Spanish language and this large segment of working population in California has built up wage credits which entitle them to unemployment insurance and disability insurance protection against loss of employment due to conditions beyond their control; and

Whereas, The inability of these workers to converse in English and thereby failing to clearly understand the benefits available to them under the California Unemployment Insurance Act or to properly present their just claims for the protection afforded and intended by this Act, as well as the lack of personnel in the California Department of Employment who can communicate directly with these workers prevent the administration of the Department from providing maximum services to these people; and

Whereas, In the majority of instances the claimant, by this inadequate situation, is forced to rely on a third party to interpret, which results often in such difficulty to the individual that he gives up in despair and consequently abandons the pursuit of benefits to which he is legally entitled, thereby defeating the intent and purpose of the program; and

Whereas, Printed information in Spanish on unemployment and disability insurance is needed to disseminate the basic principles of the California Unemployment Insurance Act to this large and significant segment of workers in California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record recommending that the Governor of the state of California initiate a study of this problem, through the appropriate state agency, and take action necessary to alleviate and remedy this situation by furnishing the California Department of Employment with Spanish-speaking interviewers in local field offices where needed; and be it further

Resolved, That the California Department of Employment print informational literature on unemployment and disability insurance in the Spanish language and take action necessary to get this literature into the hands of Spanish-speaking workers throughout the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 216.

**State Ferry-Boat System as Interim  
Alleviation of San Francisco Bay  
Transportation Problem**

**Resolution No. 78**—Presented by Roger L. Randall and Raoul A. Vincilione of Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, The entire Bay area is sadly deficient in terms of the adequacy of bridge crossings over the Bay to accommodate the tremendous and growing volume of automobile and truck traffic which daily creates peak-hour jams and adds greatly to the hazards of traffic accidents, injuries and deaths; and

Whereas, The various plans and proposals for additional crossings to relieve this situation are still the subject of great controversy as to types of structure, locations, financing, etc., so that the prospects for actual construction remain only a hope at some undeterminable dates in the future; and

Whereas, Ferry-boat transportation lines between appropriate points in the Bay area would substantially alleviate the immediate problem on an interim basis at a relatively insignificant cost compared to the cost of the permanent structures needed for the long-run solution to the Bay area transportation problems; but at the present, rather than a development of ferry transportation as a temporary supplement to meet the traffic congestion situation, we are faced with the loss or abandonment of the few remaining ferry lines on the Bay (specifically, the city-owned Martinez-Benicia Ferry line is faced with insolvency, and the Richmond & San Rafael Ferry and Transportation Co. has evidenced an intent through its recent rate-increase case before the State Public Utilities Commission to liquidate its investment and get out in a 5-year period); and

Whereas, The prospect of the eventual construction of bridge or earthfill barriers across the Bay creates a situation that precludes the entry of private capital into investment in this field as an economic folly due to the uncertain and limited pay-out period in which to amortize the investment except at rates that would be prohibitive to the travelling public; and

Whereas, It is a sound, proper and log-

ical proposition that Bay crossing (whether steel bridges, earth barriers or ferry-boats) should be maintained as an integral part of the state highway system, and as witness to this fact it should be noted that both the states of Oregon and Washington have in recent years acquired and now operate ferry-boat systems as an integral part of the highway systems of those two states over the major water barriers of the Columbia River and Puget Sound; and finally

Whereas, The acquisition, operation and maintenance of a fleet of ferry-boats on San Francisco Bay by the state of California would meet and alleviate the immediate Bay-crossing emergency problems at a minimum cost to the state and the public (thereby allowing the time necessary for the thorough study and planning of competing proposals for eventual permanent structures), would preserve and maintain a force of local skilled seamen and officers, would maintain a fleet of equipment that would be essential in an emergency in the event of air or other attack on the present bridge structures in these times of international tension and threatened hostilities, and would restore what in earlier times was among the more colorful tourist attractions in the Bay area; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor petition the Governor and other appropriate agencies of the state of California to give due consideration to the following:

1. That the State Toll Bridge Authority or other appropriate agency, be instructed to determine by proper investigation and the holding of hearings the feasibility and desirability of establishing certain state-owned ferry-boat crossings between appropriate points on San Francisco and adjacent bays as a temporary solution to the Bay crossings traffic problem.
2. That, first and specifically, the Authority, or other appropriate agency, shall consider the matter of state acquisition and operation of the present Martinez-Benicia and Richmond-San Rafael Ferry crossing as an integral part of the state highway system.
3. That the Authority, or other appropriate agency, shall be requested to report their tentative findings and recommendations no later than the 1953 legislative session of the state of California; and be it further

Resolved, That if such findings and rec-

ommendations are favorable, that specific legislation be introduced into the 1953 regular session of the legislature of the state of California which would eliminate existing legislative prohibitions and barriers and would positively create and establish authority for the following:

4. That the State Toll Bridge Authority be given the right and power to purchase, have built or otherwise legally acquire a fleet of ferry-boat equipment, together with necessary terminal facilities for their operation at the appropriate Bay-crossing points, as determined above.
5. That the necessary funds shall be appropriated for such purchase or other legal acquisition as recommended by the Authority.
6. That the Authority shall determine the rates or tolls that shall be charged to the public for the use of such Bay crossing facilities, based on the principles of comparable rates to those in effect on other Bay-crossing facilities.
7. That the Authority shall be authorized to receive and hold all revenues arising from the operation of such state-owned ferry facilities to be applied to the cost of operation of such facilities; and shall be charged with responsibility of paying all such costs of operation out of such revenues with the further provision that any deficits arising from such operation shall be met by appropriation or allocation from the State Gasoline Tax fund as a legitimate expense arising in connection with the maintenance of the state highway system; and be it further

Resolved, That in order to preserve the principles of private enterprise and free labor, but at the same time secure to the state and the travelling public the assurance of continuous service unimpaired by labor disputes, it is recommended that the Authority be authorized to contract out the actual operation and management of such ferry facilities on the basis of competitive bids submitted by private employers, but subject to the following requirements:

1. The Authority shall appoint a Marine Employees Commission of 3 members (one each from labor, industry and the public) who shall serve without compensation except for necessary expenses. It shall be the duty of this Commission to make an annual survey of wages, hours and working conditions by what means it deems neces-

sary, but including hearing by representatives of the employees' organization or organizations; and shall thereafter adopt a recommended schedule of such wages, hours and working conditions for employees of the ferry system which shall be binding upon the Authority and any private employer to whom the Authority may subsequently contract the actual operation of the ferry system.

2. The Authority shall annually advertise for bids for the operation of such ferry system, stipulating in such advertisement whatever requirements and qualifications as may be established by the Authority for bidders and including therein a schedule of the wage rates, hours and working conditions as determined by the Commission, for employees of the ferry system which shall serve as the basis of labor costs for such private contractor, and shall further require any private contractor to bargain collectively and enter into written agreements with the labor organization or organizations, if any, selected by a majority of employees in the appropriate bargaining unit or units.
3. It shall be the further duty of the Marine Employees Commission to assume jurisdiction as a neutral board of arbitration over any dispute arising between employees of the system or their organizations and the private management of the system which cannot be resolved directly between the parties through the orderly process of collective bargaining. Evidence of such unresolved dispute shall be the actual or threatened stoppage of work due to such dispute, or the Commission may intervene in any dispute upon the written request of any party to the dispute. The parties shall be entitled to offer evidence relating to the dispute at hearings conducted by the Commission; and thereafter the Commission shall issue the findings and award in writing to all parties concerned. The orders or awards of the Commission shall be final and binding upon any employee or employees or their organizations affected thereby and upon the private management of the ferry system or the State Toll Bridge Authority itself.
4. All employees employed at the time of any acquisition of any ferry or ferry system by the Authority shall have and retain seniority rights to the position they occupied aboard said

ferry or ferry system prior to the acquisition. Likewise, any employees employed aboard the ferry or ferry system during the period of operation by any private contractor shall have and retain seniority rights to the position they occupy under any subsequent period of operation by any other private contractor to whom the Authority might contract the operation of the ferry or ferry system; and be it further

Resolved, That should the state of California determine for any reason that the interests of the state would be best served by the direct operation of any ferry or ferry system through the agency of the Authority or other agency rather than contracting the operation to private employers, such direct operation by the state should be predicated upon a sound labor relations policy which recognizes the right of the employees of such ferry and ferry system to self-organization and the designation of representatives of their own choosing to represent them and to negotiate the terms and conditions of their employment and the settlement of their disputes. Therefore:

1. The Authority (or other agency of the state who may operate the ferry or ferry system) shall be authorized to negotiate and enter into labor agreements with its ferry employees or their representatives.
2. A Marine Employees Commission of 3 members (one each from labor, industry, and the public) shall be appointed and shall have the authority to administer labor relations and to adjudicate all labor disputes in the best interests of the official operation of any ferry or ferry systems. The Commission would have the same jurisdiction and authority under the direct operation of the ferries by a state agency as outlined above for the Commission. If the ferries were contracted out to private operation, the awards or rulings of the Commission would be final and binding upon employees or their representatives, and the state agency operating the ferries.
3. All employees employed aboard ferries acquired and operated directly by the Authority (or other state agency) shall remain subject to all state and federal enactments for the protection, benefit and welfare of workmen (chiefly Federal Social Security and State Employment and Disability Insurance laws), and the

Authority shall be authorized to make such deductions from salaries and contributions from revenues of the ferry operation as would be necessary to qualify said employees under both federal and state laws.

4. All employees employed at the time of acquisition of any ferry or ferry system by the Authority to be operated by the Authority shall have and retain seniority rights to the position aboard said ferry or ferry system prior to the acquisition. In the event of any subsequent curtailment of ferry operations for any reason, employees shall then be relieved of service on the basis of their duration of employment in any ferry or ferry system acquired by the Authority; and be it finally

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to assist in the drafting of legislation to achieve the purposes of this resolution to be presented to the California legislature and to make every effort to secure the enactment of such legislation. Copies of this resolution shall also be sent to all central labor bodies, all boards of supervisors and city councils, and all representatives of the State Assembly in the San Francisco Bay area for their endorsement and support.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed, subject matter to the Executive Council, p. 243.

#### **Limit Employment Agency Fees to 10 Percent**

**Resolution No. 79**—Presented by Marilyn E. Anglin of Office Employees Union No. 29, Oakland.

Whereas, The existence of private employment agencies costs the working people of this state outrageous sums in payment of placement fees; and

Whereas, The state of California provides tax-supported job placement offices on a non-discriminatory basis; and

Whereas, Private employment agencies are dispatching employees to jobs under the jurisdiction of unions; and

Whereas, These agencies act as personnel offices for the employers, thus decreasing costs to the employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative representative to introduce at the next legislative session of the California state legislature and fight for the passage of a bill prohibiting private employment agencies from charging a fee

exceeding 10 percent of the applicant's first month's salary.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 165.

#### **Compile Jurisdictional Grants of AFL Unions**

**Resolution No. 80**—Presented by Marilyn E. Anglin of Office Employees Union No. 29, Oakland.

Whereas, The local labor councils are not supplied with the jurisdictional grants of the affiliated unions; and

Whereas, In accordance with the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, local labor councils are restricted from participating in jurisdictional disputes; and

Whereas, Jurisdictional disputes are constantly being created by competitive unions in the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Such jurisdictional disputes not only create turmoil within the ranks of labor, but tend to place a "black mark" on the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its delegate to the Seventy-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor to submit a resolution requesting that a compilation be made of all jurisdictional grants, and that copies of such grants be forwarded to all local labor councils within the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 242.

#### **Unemployment Insurance During Trade Disputes**

**Resolution No. 81**—Presented by Howard Reed of Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council, Martinez.

Whereas, The application by the Department of Employment of the provisions of Section 56(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act with respect to the building trades crafts has prevented them from obtaining benefits during a trade dispute, even though they have obtained subsequent employment of a type and duration generally prevailing in the industry; and

Whereas, It is necessary for a clarification to be made so that customary employment in the industry will be deemed sufficient to terminate such disqualification even though it may be comparatively short in duration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to take all steps to

obtain an interpretation in keeping with the conditions prevailing in the building trades crafts.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 216.

**Condemn Excessive Medical Fees in  
Health and Welfare Programs**

**Resolution No. 82**—Presented by Barney Mayes of Western Federation of Butchers, San Francisco; Lee Johnson of Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena; Harry N. Sweet and Arthur K. Hutchings of Central Labor Council, Pasadena; W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, Many local unions in the state of California affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been successful in negotiating with their employers health and welfare programs to be paid by contributions from the employers covering the employees and their dependents; and

Whereas, The majority of the programs purchased with such contributions have been indemnification programs insured by private insurance carriers; and

Whereas, In spite of the fact that these benefits have been the result of free collective bargaining in keeping with the American principle of free enterprise and have been implemented through private carriers in opposition to any socialistic pattern which the medical profession of this state and country has so roundly condemned; and

Whereas, The experience during the administration of such programs has disclosed that many doctors in the state of California have engaged in questionable conduct by charging excessive fees out of proportion to the services rendered; and

Whereas, The result of such practice, if permitted to continue, will result in the destruction of indemnification programs underwritten by private insurance carriers and place in jeopardy health and welfare programs; and

Whereas, There are reasonable grounds to believe that the only alternative will be either coverage under the California Physicians Service and Blue Cross programs or under a state monopoly program; and

Whereas, It is the hope of the proponents of this resolution that the medical profession of this state and country does not desire to destroy indemnification programs insured by private carriers so as to vest monopoly in the California Physicians Service and the Blue Cross; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor

does hereby go on record condemning the practice of these doctors charging the excessive fees hereinabove mentioned; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor shall take all steps necessary to attempt the termination of such practice, including contact with the California Medical Association protesting the action of such doctors and requesting it to take effective steps to end such practices; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor shall communicate with private carriers insuring such indemnification programs to enlist their aid in terminating such undesirable practices by members of the medical profession; and be it further

Resolved, That if no effective relief can be obtained from the medical profession and from the private insurance carriers, that the California State Federation of Labor give serious consideration to the establishment of its own Insurance Department to handle these types of programs in order that the full benefits intended for the employees in question shall be received by them.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended, p. 232.

**Admission Day To Be Legal Holiday**

**Resolution No. 83**—Presented by Molders & Foundry Workers Union No. 164, San Francisco.

Whereas, The great state of California, which is now increasing its population and production to be second to the largest state in the Union, was admitted into the Union on the ninth day of September; and

Whereas, The people of the state of California, having great pride in the day when this state was admitted, namely Admission Day, September 9; and

Whereas, The membership of the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America, Local No. 164, believing Admission Day should be given due respect to its importance by both laws, legalizing it as a permanent holiday of the state, and by observance of this day by the labor movement and the general public; and

Whereas, The people who are coming into the state of California to make their homes here should be made conscious of the importance of this day; now, therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing its incoming

officers to do all within their power to have the state of California declare Admission Day a legal holiday by making laws, or enforcing those already made; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recommend to all affiliated locals and to the general public that the tradition of recognizing and observing Admission Day be revived as a legal holiday in the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 166.

#### **Double Present Workmen's Compensation Benefits**

**Resolution No. 84**—Presented by Richard R. Rapattoni and James B. Eads of Electrical, Utility Workers Union No. 47, Alhambra.

Whereas, The state industrial accident compensation rates are too low; and

Whereas, During the periods of disability the employee is confronted with the same basic living expenses; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to introduce and support legislation that will double the present maximum accident compensation benefits.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 223.

#### **Support Community Chest, United Crusade and Other Unified Campaigns**

**Resolution No. 85**—Presented by James Murphy and Edward Wafford of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, Traditionally the membership of the American Federation of Labor has supported local and national health and welfare projects and taken an active interest in voluntary health and welfare agencies; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the members of the American Federation of Labor take their rightful place in all plans and programs to improve the health and well-being of their communities; and

Whereas, Most local Community Chests and Councils, recognizing the advantage of maintaining and increasing organized labor's participation in the activities, plans and programs of voluntary health and welfare agencies, have promoted programs to bring about such cooperation through representation from organized labor on the boards, budget study and other committees of such agencies; and

Whereas, In many communities the

members and officers of the AFL groups are taking an increasing interest and participation not only during campaign drives but in "year 'round" labor-management relationships; and

Whereas, Over a period of years the labor movement in many California cities has advocated federated drives which would combine a majority of the local and national appeals into one unified campaign; and

Whereas, In several areas in California these unified fund-raising drives are to be made this fall; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon its affiliated local unions and their membership, in all communities where local Community Chests and Councils exist and those in areas where unified campaigns will be conducted under the name of the United Crusade, to urge the participation of organized labor in these activities; to join in related labor-management programs and to support loyally, actively and generously the local Community Chest, United Crusade and other unified campaigns.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 241.

#### **Endorse Proposition No. 3**

**Resolution No. 86**—Presented by Burnell W. Phillips of Central Labor Council, Riverside.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has always been the loyal champion of education in America; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has a record second to none in California in fighting for the expansion of our free public school system so as to keep pace with the enormous growth of population in the state; and

Whereas, The legislature of the state of California at its 1951 session sought to lighten the overwhelming burden of education which now rests on the public by extending to non-profit elementary and secondary schools the benefits of tax exemption now enjoyed by all non-profit colleges and universities in California; and

Whereas, Such private and secondary non-profit schools are not taxed in any other state in the Union; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor place itself on record as supporting the action of the state legislature by urging a YES vote on Proposition No. 3 as placed

on the ballot for the election of November 4.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 215. See Resolution No. 58.

#### **Add Classification of Safety Inspector**

**Resolution No. 87**—Presented by James T. Harvey of Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, The Division of Industrial Safety is unable to attract sufficient safety engineers to take the position with the state as "Safety Engineer"; and

Whereas, There are competent and qualified construction and industrial workers other than engineers who could assume the work as "Safety Inspectors"; and

Whereas, These workers who have been employed in industrial plants and on construction projects have been in daily contact with safety work and have the qualifications needed as "Safety Inspectors"; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to prepare the proper resolution to present to the Division of Industrial Safety and/or the Personnel Board for this added classification of "Safety Inspector."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 240.

#### **Prevailing Wages for University of California Building Trades Employees**

**Resolution No. 88**—Presented by James T. Harvey of Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, Craftsmen employed by the University of California in its various branches throughout the state do not enjoy the same wages and conditions as do those employees at the University at Berkeley; and

Whereas, Meetings have been held to try and correct this unfair situation to the end that all building trades members employed shall receive the prevailing wages as paid in the area where such branch of the University exists; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of payment of the prevailing wages and other conditions as set forth in the "Personnel Rules for Non-academic Employees" in all colleges in California under the control of the

Board of Regents of the University of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended, p. 239.

#### **Increase Salary of State Safety Engineers**

**Resolution No. 89**—Presented by James T. Harvey of Building & Construction Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, The number of safety engineers employed by the Division of Industrial Safety for construction work is known to be inadequate; and

Whereas, Statistics of the Division of Industrial Safety records show a tremendous increase of accidents due to the lack of safety inspection; and

Whereas, The lack of competent safety engineers is due to the low salary set for this classification by the Personnel Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to prepare resolutions or legislation and submit same to the State Personnel Board for the purpose of having a salary increase granted to the classification of "safety engineer" commensurate with the wage paid by private industry for the same type of work.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended, p. 240.

#### **Repeal Unjust U. I. Eligibility Provisions**

**Resolution No. 90**—Presented by Thomas A. Rotell of Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, There has been adopted by the legislature of this state as an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act, Section 52.6, limiting the eligibility of certain persons for benefit; and

Whereas, Information has been made public that the legislation is an effort to control and limit the payment of benefits to seasonal workers and others who may have retired from the active labor force; and

Whereas, Application of the law to the claims of many persons has caused them to suffer grave hardships and to be deprived of benefits to which under the spirit of the law they are justly and properly entitled, particularly such persons who:

- (a) For a portion of the time in the year after they have filed a claim enter the service of the government, either military or civilian, or work in agriculture or other employment not subject to the provisions of the Act, or who



- (b) go into a little business of their own for a part of the period, or
- (c) become disabled, or
- (d) fall on evil days and have an extended period of unemployment, or
- (e) are in several other classes of unemployed workers who have earned sufficient wages in the base year to entitle them to benefits, and for one reason or another have had a falling off in earning capacity which under Section 52.6 deprives them of their intended benefits.

; and

Whereas, The legislation is of the ill-considered, shot-gun type, which more and more characterizes legislation with respect to unemployment insurance, all of which reacts to the detriment of the workers, and is viciously designed to annoy and harrass the workers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor utilize its talents and abilities to secure the prompt repeal of such legislation, and that it require its attorneys to take steps to have the legislation declared invalid, if a study of such legislation indicates that such course is feasible.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 222.

#### **Clarify U. I. Provisions on Eligibility During Trade Disputes**

**Resolution No. 91**—Presented by Thomas A. Rotell of Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been provided that an unemployed worker of this state, who is involuntarily unemployed through no fault of his own, is to be paid unemployment insurance benefits, provided that he has had the earnings in subject employment in an amount fixed by statute, and provided further, that he otherwise meets the conditions of eligibility for such benefits; and

Whereas, It is intended that such benefits will not be paid to workers who leave their work because of a trade dispute for so long as they continue out of work because of the continuance of the trade dispute in the place where they were employed; and

Whereas, It is intended that the Unemployment Insurance Fund will not be used as an instrumentality to aid the workers in the successful culmination of the objectives sought by the strike, and similarly intended that the workers who are entitled to benefits will not be deprived of such benefits in order to aid the em-

ployers in defeating the ends sought by the workers, when such worker is entitled to the benefits regardless of the existence of the trade dispute; and

Whereas, The Department of Employment has refused and denied benefits to workers, who, having left their work because of a trade dispute, have obtained regular, permanent employment in their regular trade or occupation with employers who are not affected by such trade dispute, and have lost such employment because of inability of the new employer to continue to provide work for them, have applied for and been denied their unemployment insurance benefits on various and sundry grounds, including theories of industry-wide contracts which are not applicable, and theories creating fictitious employers other than those with whom the worker has in fact entered into an employment agreement, and in other cases denying benefits to workers who have been laid off from their work for reasons entirely unconnected with a pending labor dispute, simply because there is a dispute existing and there exists in the Departmental mind a vague suspicion that perhaps the person is in some manner connected with the trade dispute and should be disqualified; and

Whereas, Any action taken by the Department is always to the detriment of the worker and favorable to the employer where any possible doubt exists, when social legislation should be construed to benefit the person it was designed to benefit, when there is a doubt; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor utilize its talents and persuasive abilities with the legislature and with the officials of the Department of Employment to:

- (a) Cause such amendments to be made in the eligibility sections of the Unemployment Insurance Act, and particularly Section 56(a) of the Act, as will require the payment of benefits to workers who are bona fide out of work because of the inability of their most recent employer to continue to furnish them with work, and
- (b) Cause the Department of Employment officials to require their staff to evaluate the claim of each worker in the light of the law as it presently exists, to apply the law liberally to meet the purposes for which it was designed, and to resolve doubts in favor of the beneficiaries

in accordance with the spirit of the legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 221.

#### **Collective Bargaining by Municipal Authorities**

**Resolution No. 92**—Presented by F. V. Stambaugh, W. M. Castlebary and Emil Scala of Street Carmen's Union No. 192, Oakland.

Whereas, The public policy of the state of California as expressed in Sections 920 to 923 of the Labor Code of the state of California favors and sanctions the process of collective bargaining; and

Whereas, Certain decisions of various courts have held that municipal authorities, municipalities, agencies of government, transit authorities, and the municipality when engaged in non-municipal functions, need not observe the sanction and rule expressed in Sections 920 to 923 and may, with impunity, subvert and disregard the principle of collective bargaining; and

Whereas, The principle of collective bargaining is as applicable to municipal authorities, municipalities, agencies of government, transit authorities, and the municipality when engaged in non-municipal functions, as to any other type of employer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature to provide that the principle of collective bargaining shall apply to municipal authorities, municipalities, agencies of government, transit authorities, and the municipality when engaged in non-municipal functions.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 212. See Resolution No. 154.

#### **Increase Jury Fees**

**Resolution No. 93**—Presented by F. V. Stambaugh, W. M. Castlebary and Emil Scala of Street Carmen's Union No. 192, Oakland.

Whereas, In certain counties of the state of California, such as the county of Alameda, the jury fees paid per diem for appearance in the superior court are not more than \$3.00 per diem; and

Whereas, These fees are based upon archaic and obsolete standard of living requirements of jurors and based upon

price levels that are now prehistoric; and

Whereas, A workingman who is supporting a family cannot afford to support his family on a \$3.00 per diem allowance; and

Whereas, The incident of the low jury fees strikes the working population with greater impact and hardship than other segments of the population that are more pecunious; and

Whereas, The result of the payment of less than subsistence jury fees prevents the service of working people upon juries and hence results in a justice which reflects only a portion of our society; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature providing that in no instance should jury fees be less than \$12.00 per diem.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 166.

#### **Limit Extra-Curricular Activities of Teachers**

**Resolution No. 94**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, The practice in all of the public schools of this state is to assign to teachers therein extra duties after school has ended, and in many cases, duties involving work at night; and

Whereas, There is no statutory provision for extra pay or time off for such extra duties; and

Whereas, Such extra duties often encompass police and monitor duties at public athletic spectacles; and

Whereas, There is, further, no statutory limitation defining a work day or work week in the public schools in the case of certified employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Education Code to limit the assignment of extra duties to teachers above and beyond a normal teaching day, and, further, prohibiting the use of teachers in extra-curricular activities not connected with teaching activities and which are connected with public spectacles at which admission is charged.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 165.

### **Broaden California Tenure Law**

**Resolution No. 95**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, The present tenure law of the state of California as found in our Education Code permits school districts with less than 850 average daily attendance not to give tenure, and permits all school districts to avoid giving tenure to persons because of age, sex, race, color, religion, marital status or national origin; and

Whereas. The tenure laws are a proven benefit to our system of public education, and are known to be the basic security for the public school teacher; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Education Code so as to provide that tenure must be given in all school districts, regardless of size; that it be a misdemeanor to refuse to hire an otherwise qualified teacher for reasons of age, color, creed, religion, marital status, sex or national origin; and be it further

Resolved, That the law be amended to require that, in all school districts of this state, no probationary teacher may be dismissed at the end of any school year, except for enumerated causes and only after a fair hearing, if requested, with the requirements constituting such fair hearing spelled out in the statute.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 165.

### **High School Boards to Determine Tuition in Certain Junior High Schools**

**Resolution No. 96**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, Section 8755 of the Education Code of the state of California provides that an elementary school district shall permit its seventh and eighth grade pupils to attend the junior high schools erected and maintained by the high school district within which the elementary district exists; and

Whereas, Said statute provides further that the tuition paid by said elementary district shall be fixed by the elementary board of education; and

Whereas, Said statute further provides that said elementary district may pay a tuition computed as any sum between the average net cost of educating students

in the first six grades and the actual net costs to the high school districts; and

Whereas, The elementary boards are actually fixing the tuition at the minimum, to the loss of the high school district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending this statute so as to remove from the elementary boards the power to determine the tuition to be paid, and give said power to the high school boards, within the limits already set by the statute.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 228.

### **Prohibit Secret Meetings by Public Governing or Legislative Bodies**

**Resolution No. 97**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, It has been noted that an increasing number of public governing bodies, such as school boards, city councils, boards of supervisors, and other similar public bodies, have been holding "Star Chamber" or executive, secret sessions for the discussion of public business, and, in some cases, the holding of public meeting without any or adequate, prior notice to the public; and

Whereas. Such secret meetings are contrary to the spirit and letter of our law, and of our democracy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Government Code of the state of California to make it a felony for any public governing or legislative body in this state to conspire to hold a secret meeting of said body; and be it further

Resolved, That the said Code be amended to require that all meetings of said governing and legislative bodies keep full and complete minutes of their respective proceedings, and that said minutes be available to all interested parties at all reasonable times; and be it further

Resolved, That said Government Code be amended to provide that participation in any secret, executive, or otherwise unpublicized meeting of such bodies be grounds for removal from office by court action of any public official participating in or attending said secret meetings.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 166.

**Increase Minimum Annual Salary of  
Teachers to \$4,000**

**Resolution No. 98**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, Section 13842 of the California Education Code provides that no credentialed school teacher shall receive a salary of less than \$3,000.00 per year; and

Whereas, Many school districts have a large turnover of employment and seldom pay more than the minimum; and

Whereas, The national, minimum subsistence level income of a family of four has been found to be \$4,000.00; and

Whereas, Our school systems are losing many promising young teachers, and requiring others to seek out and hold other, outside jobs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 13842 of the Education Code of the state of California so as to provide for a minimum annual salary of \$4,000.00.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 165.

**Non-Credentialed Teachers**

**Resolution No. 99**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, There are great numbers of teachers employed in the public school of this state who have not been properly credentialed; and

Whereas, Said teachers are employed under legislation passed to aid in the recent war emergency and teacher shortage; and

Whereas, These emergency teachers are employed at lower salaries than properly credentialed teachers, and are therefore employed in many districts even where there are available properly credentialed teachers; and

Whereas, Said emergency teachers are not trained or qualified to do a good job. and compete unfairly with properly trained teachers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Education Code to require that all teachers employed in a given school district receive the same salary for equal

work and seniority, regardless of credential, and, further, that the Education Code be amended to require that each school district advertise for credentialed teachers before being permitted to hire non-credentialed teachers.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 228.

**Abolish Annual Teachers' Institute**

**Resolution No. 100**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, The Education Code requires that each teacher attend an annual teachers' institute lasting from at least three to five days; and

Whereas, Said requirement is a carry-over from the early days of improperly trained and qualified teachers and was designed to provide some minimum of teacher training to such teachers; and

Whereas, The modern teacher is, in the vast majority of cases, properly trained and qualified, and, in addition, takes summer courses at college and university during his teaching career; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature abolishing the requirement of an annual institute for teachers, and instituting in its stead, a program of in-service training, with college credit for the same.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 228.

**Sickness and Accident Insurance for  
Teachers**

**Resolution No. 101**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, The present sick leave provisions for public school teachers are inadequate to protect our teachers from loss of income due to extended illness or non-compensable injury; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Education Code to provide that each school district purchase on behalf of its teachers a sickness and accident insurance program which will maintain their income during cataclysmic illness or injuries.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 228.

### **Expose Anti-Labor Propaganda in Public Schools**

**Resolution No. 102**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, It is known that many texts used in our public school reflect an anti-labor bias, and are written, illustrated, or edited by persons who are subsidized by the National Association of Manufacturers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor create a committee, and set aside a fund to study the problem, and prepare reports to expose this propaganda infiltration into our public schools; and be it further

Resolved, That texts and pamphlets be prepared for public school use, designed to teach and demonstrate the great part which labor has played in the development of this country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, subject matter to the Executive Council, p. 234.

### **Increase Teachers' Pensions**

**Resolution No. 103**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, The rising cost of living has had dreadful effect upon retired school teachers living on fixed incomes derived from retirement pay; and

Whereas, This situation cries out for relief and improvement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Education Code to provide that the basic pension of \$600 per year be increased to \$1200 per year, to affect both past and future pensioners; and further be it

Resolved, That the contribution of teachers currently employed be increased from \$5.00 per month to \$10.00 per month to cover the increased cost of this new pension.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 228.

### **Name Public Schools After Outstanding Labor Leaders**

**Resolution No. 104**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, This state is embarking upon a great school building program in which

numerous new public schools will be erected; and

Whereas, It is customary to name said schools after the great men of our country to the end that their names may be for a time placed before impressionable minds; and

Whereas, Organized labor proudly numbers within its history men and women whose lives have inspired thousands of Americans and who, themselves, have contributed greatly to the progress of this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct central labor councils throughout the state to request of local school boards that they consider the naming of public schools after our great labor leaders, such as Samuel Gompers and others like him.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended, p. 234.

### **Consolidation and Unification of School Districts**

**Resolution No. 105**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, There are presently in the Education Code statutes which foster and encourage the consolidation and unification of school districts throughout the state; and

Whereas, This program is designed to effect economies within our school system, and to permit the smaller districts to benefit from the added wealth of the larger districts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor lend its support to this program, encourage it throughout the state, and participate in the local deliberations arising out of consideration of the program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 234.

### **State Public Policy on Collective Bargaining to Include Public Employees' Organizations**

**Resolution No. 106**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, Section 923 of the Labor Code declares that the public policy of this state is to encourage labor organization and collective bargaining; and

Whereas, The Attorney General and our District Court of Appeal have ruled that this statute does not permit public legislative or governing bodies to negoti-

ate or enter into collective bargaining agreements with organizations of public employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 923 of the Labor Code to provide, specifically, that its provisions may be followed by a public legislative or governing body in dealing with organizations of public employees.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 212. See Resolution No. 12.

#### **Teach Conservation in Public Schools**

**Resolution No. 107**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, American natural resources are the great basic wealth of all the people; and

Whereas, An intelligent electorate is required to protect these natural resources from all manner of depredation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend and take whatever action may be necessary to the end that the economic, political, and safety factors involved in conservation of natural resources of our country be required to be taught in all grades of our public schools.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 235.

#### **Vote NO on Proposition 6**

**Resolution No. 108**—Presented by Fred Clayson of California State Federation of Teachers, Sacramento.

Whereas, On the ballot of November 4, 1952, will appear Proposition 6, which will place the so-called Levering Act requiring a conformity, or so-called "loyalty" oath of all public employees in the state into the California Constitution; and

Whereas, Such test oaths are contrary to democratic practice, and to American tradition; and

Whereas, They do not serve the purpose for which they are ostensibly intended, but inevitably lead to labor-baiting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend a "NO" vote on this Proposition 6, and lend its aid to the forces organized to defeat such movements.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 215. See Resolution No. 1.

#### **Reconcile Conflicts and Correct Inequities in Various Code Provisions Relating to Public Works**

**Resolution No. 109**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction and General Laborers Union No. 85, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, Existing statutes and laws relating to the determination of general prevailing rates by public bodies awarding contracts for, or otherwise authorizing public construction work have been shown to be lacking in adequate procedural safeguards for the fair determination of such wage rates after public hearing and opportunity to be heard by interested persons; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of appropriate legislation at the next session of the legislature to the end of having the conflicts between the Labor Code, the Streets and Highways Code, the Government Code and Penal Code reconciled and the inequities corrected so that the confusion presently existing shall be terminated.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 224.

#### **Clarify Certain Provisions of Government and Streets and Highways Codes Relating to Public Works**

**Resolution No. 110**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction and General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, Frank Stitzer, John Heimans of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing

tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The requirements of the Government Code and the Streets and Highways Code with respect to the letting of work out to contract when the cost of said work exceeds a specified amount have been frequently misinterpreted by various public bodies; and

Whereas, Such misinterpretation has been productive of numerous unnecessary disputes; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature clarifying the provisions of the Government Code and Streets and Highways Code with respect to the letting of work out to contract by counties, cities, districts, and other political subdivisions of the state when the cost of said work exceeds a specified amount, by amending the applicable sections of such codes to provide that the cost of said work shall include the cost of both material and labor at the prevailing wage rates.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 225.

#### **Amend Definition of Public Works in Labor Code**

**Resolution No. 111**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction and General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, Existing statutes and laws relating to the determination of general prevailing wage rates by public bodies awarding contracts for, or otherwise authorizing public construction work have been shown to be lacking in adequate procedural

safeguards for the fair determination of such wage rates after public hearing and opportunity to be heard by interested persons; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 1720(A) of the Labor Code so as to include construction or repair work, whether done by contract or not, and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 225.

#### **Establish Separate Category for Payment of Public Works' Maintenance**

**Resolution No. 112**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction and General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 1720 of the Labor Code so as to include maintenance paid for, in whole or in part, out of public funds as a separate category of "Public Works."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 225.

**Prevailing Wage for Day Labor on All  
Public Construction Work**

**Resolution No. 113**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 25456 of the Government Code so as to require that day labor be paid the general prevailing construction wage rate for all construction work authorized by said section to be done other than by letting a contract for labor or a contract for materials and labor to the lowest responsible bidder.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 225.

**County Maintenance Employees to  
Maintain Existing Highways, Etc.**

**Resolution No. 114**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks, and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per

diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Sections 1073, 1074 and 1075 of the Labor Code so as to limit the use of county maintenance employees to maintenance work on existing county highways and to require that day labor be paid the general prevailing construction wage rate for all construction work authorized by said sections to be done other than by letting a contract for labor or a contract for material and labor to the lowest responsible bidder.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 225.

**County Maintenance Employees to  
Maintain County Buildings Only**

**Resolution No. 115**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 25358 of the Government Code so as to limit the use of county mainte-



nance employees to maintenance work only on county buildings.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 225.

**County Maintenance Personnel To Be Used  
on Public Works, Etc., for Maintenance  
Only**

**Resolution No. 116**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction and General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 2009 of the Streets and Highways Code so as to limit the use of county maintenance employees to maintenance work.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 225.

**County Prisoners To Be Used on Public  
Works, Etc., for Maintenance Only**

**Resolution No. 117**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks and highways at rates less

than the general prevailing ratio of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 29359 of the Government Code so as to limit the use of county prisoners on public works to maintenance work and then only when cost of material and labor therefor at prevailing rates of \$2,000.00 or less.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 225.

**Determination of Prevailing Wages To Be  
Made by Body Awarding Contract  
for Public Works**

**Resolution No. 118**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, Frank Stitzer, John Heimans of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, Existing statutes and laws relating to the determination of general prevailing wage rates by public bodies awarding contracts for, or otherwise authorizing public construction work have been shown to be lacking in adequate procedural safeguards for the fair determination of such wages rates after public hearing and opportunity to be heard by interested persons; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did wholeheartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Sections 1770 and 1773 of the Labor Code so as to require the body awarding the contract for, or otherwise undertaking any public work, to determine and ascertain the general prevailing rate of per diem wages prevailing in the nearest labor market.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 225.

**Public Hearing Before Determination of  
Prevailing Wages on Public  
Construction Work**

**Resolution No. 119**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, Frank Stitzer, John Heimans of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, Existing statutes and laws relating to the determination of general prevailing wage rates by public bodies awarding contracts for, or otherwise authorizing public construction work, have been shown to be lacking in adequate procedural safeguards for the fair determination of such wage rates after public hearing and opportunity to be heard by interested persons; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Sections 1770 and 1773 of the Labor Code so as to require a public hearing before any awarding body can determine the prevailing wage rate, after publication of notice for a period of at least 10 days before such hearing and with provision for special notice to any person or association requesting it.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 225.

**Provide for Injunctive Relief in Connection  
With Prevailing Wages and Public  
Construction Work**

**Resolution No. 120**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, Existing statutes and laws relating to the determination of general prevailing wage rates by public bodies awarding contracts for, or otherwise authorizing public construction work have been shown to be lacking in adequate procedural safeguards for the fair determination of such wage rates after public hearing and opportunity to be heard by interested persons; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 1781 of the Labor Code so as to provide for injunctive relief to any interested party in addition to the penalties and remedies provided in Sections 1775 and 1777.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 226.

**Judicial Review of Determination of  
Prevailing Wages on Public  
Construction Work**

**Resolution No. 121**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, John Heimans, Frank Stitzer of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, Existing statutes and laws relating to the determination of general prevailing wage rates by public bodies awarding contracts for, or otherwise authorizing public construction work have been shown to be lacking in adequate procedural safeguards for the fair determination of such wage rates after public hearing and opportunity to be heard by interested persons; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 1770 of the Labor Code to provide for judicial review of the determination of the general prevailing wage rate by the body awarding the contract, or authorizing the public work, at the request of any interested party.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 226.

**Define Painting and Decorating on Public  
Works, Etc., as Construction Work**

**Resolution No. 122**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas,

Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, Frank Stitzer, John Heimans of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 1720 of the Labor Code so as specifically to define painting and decorating as construction and not maintenance work.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 226.

#### **Define Painting and Decorating on Public Works, Etc., as Construction Work**

**Resolution No. 123**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, Frank Stitzer, John Heimans of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks, and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of

the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature adding an appropriate section to the Government Code specifically defining painting and decorating as construction, and not maintenance work.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 226.

#### **Use of County Prisoner on Public Works, Etc., To Be Limited to Maintenance Work**

**Resolution No. 124**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Clarence Vezey, Frank Stitzer, John Heimans of Painters Union No. 40, Berkeley.

Whereas, There has been an increasing tendency upon the part of officials of the various political subdivisions of the state of California to use regularly employed maintenance personnel and county prisoners to the exclusion and detriment of members of the Building Trades in the construction of public works, buildings, grounds, parks and highways at rates less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality where such work is being performed; and

Whereas, The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California in its thirty-sixth convention convened in Bakersfield, California, on January 19 and 20, 1952, did whole-heartedly concur in this resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Sections 273(h) and 4017 of the Penal Code so as to limit the use of county prisoners to maintenance work and then only when cost of material and labor therefor at prevailing rates of \$2,000.00, or less.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 226.

#### **Repeal Taft-Hartley, McCarran, Smith and McCarran-Walter Acts**

**Resolution No. 125**—Presented by W. Geo. Durnin and Raymond D. Leslie of Painters Union No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In the past five years Congress has enacted many anti-labor and other bills to cut down the democratic rights of labor and the American people; and

Whereas, These bills, namely: Taft-Hartley, McCarran, Smith, and McCarran-

Walter bills were passed mainly to thwart labor's effectiveness to fight for wages, hours and conditions; and

Whereas, If these bills are not repealed, labor will be saddled with even more vicious legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, McCarran, Smith, and McCarran-Walter Acts.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 216. See Policy Statements 4 and 14, and Resolution No. 177.

#### **End Wage Freeze**

**Resolution No. 126**—Presented by W. Geo. Durnin and Raymond D. Leslie of Painters Union No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of living is again skyrocketing due to the lifting of controls and the passing of the weak wage-price control law by Congress; and

Whereas, This new rise has practically wiped out the increases won by labor recently; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor Executive Council has served notice that labor will seek a new round of pay boosts to counter this inflationary trend of this new wage-price law; and

Whereas, The Wage Stabilization program practically freezes wages and lets prices go wild; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the abolishment of the wage freeze, and request the American Federation of Labor's good offices in accomplishing this.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred, p. 200.

#### **State and National FEPC Law**

**Resolution No. 127**—Presented by W. Geo. Durnin and Raymond D. Leslie of Painters Union No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It has become apparent that the question of discrimination which hits minorities will never be solved voluntarily by employers; and

Whereas, Discrimination against minorities means that members of these groups are denied a chance to work at jobs commensurate with their ability and skill; and

Whereas, Minorities are last to be hired and first to be laid off; and

Whereas, Discrimination is un-American and anti-labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of

the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a Fair Employment Practices Act in California and nationally.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 224. See Resolution No. 133.

#### **Increase Per Diem for Federation Vice Presidents**

**Resolution No. 128**—Presented by Jack Goldberger of Newspaper & Periodical Drivers Union No. 921, San Francisco.

Whereas, For many years, vice presidents of the California State Federation of Labor have been allowed \$25.00 per diem, 6 cents per mile traveling expense, and \$10 per day for hotel accommodations; and

Whereas, In these times of spiraling prices, the cost of living has increased substantially; and

Whereas, These allowances have proved inadequate; and

Whereas, For many years there has been a need for adjustment in these allowances; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of increasing said allowances to \$35 per diem, 10 cents per mile traveling expense, and \$12 per day for hotel accommodations.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.  
Adopted as amended, p. 181.

#### **Local Support for National Farm Labor Union**

**Resolution No. 129**—Presented by Walter I. Welden of Imperial Valley Central Labor Council, El Centro.

Whereas, Mexican nationals and "wets," after they get into the United States, often leave agricultural work and go into general construction labor, carpentry, plastering, painting, into hotel and restaurant work and into other types of work as well; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union has been doing a wonderful job in checking the influx of Mexican nationals and "wets" into this country and in that way greatly aiding many AFL unions; and

Whereas, There are many areas in the state of California where the Farm Labor Union should have a regular full-time worker on the job but cannot, because of lack of funds; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union is still a small organization with only a few workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of

the California State Federation of Labor urge its affiliated local unions to extend financial aid to the National Farm Labor Union to the limit of their ability.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 236.

#### **Support Movement for 30-Hour Week**

**Resolution No. 130**—Presented by O. K. Mitchell and John Samaniego of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Widespread unemployment is prevalent at present in almost the entire state of California; and

Whereas, The policy of labor generally has been in favor of a shorter work week, with no reduction in take-home pay; and

Whereas, The progress toward this goal has been slow during the last few years, due to negotiations for paid holidays, welfare plans and other considerations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring the 30-hour week, and the officers of the Federation be instructed to do everything within their power, through legislation and otherwise, to achieve this goal.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 243.

#### **New Ship Construction for West Coast Yards**

**Resolution No. 131**—Presented by O. K. Mitchell and John Samaniego of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Since World War II and since the start of the Korean situation, many contracts for the construction of all types of new ships have been let; and

Whereas, These contracts have invariably been given to a few select and captive East Coast yards, even though West Coast yards were the low bidders on the contracts; and

Whereas, This procedure of awarding all contracts for new ship construction to East Coast yards has tended to lose the skilled ship workers on the West Coast to other allied industries and has created widespread unemployment of these skilled mechanics on the West Coast; and

Whereas, The record of West Coast shipyard workers during World War II in the construction of ships has never been equalled, 42 percent of the entire tonnage being constructed on the West Coast; and

Whereas, Labor, industry and various

civic groups on the West Coast have put forth a tremendous fight during the past five years to get the Maritime Commission, the Navy and other branches of our government in Washington to allocate some of the new construction of ships to this area and not to concentrate all of it in one small area on the East Coast which would be subject to destruction in case of attack; and

Whereas, By following this procedure, labor on the West Coast is being robbed of wages to which they are entitled, if a fair share of new ship construction were awarded to this area; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to denounce this insufferable discrimination of awarding all of the new ship construction contracts to the East Coast yards, instead of some to the West Coast, and that the Secretary-Treasurer and the incoming Executive Council be instructed to do everything within their power to alleviate this intolerable situation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 201. See Resolution No. 136.

#### **Correlate and Liberalize All Compensation Laws**

**Resolution No. 132**—Presented by O. K. Mitchell and John Samaniego of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, There exists a multiplicity of rules, orders, payments and requirements on unemployment insurance, disability insurance, workmen's compensation covered by the state laws and workmen's compensation covered by federal laws; and

Whereas, It is virtually impossible for any layman to know all of the quirks of these many laws; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record instructing the incoming officers and Executive Council members to do all in their power to correct these inequities at the next session of the legislature, and to have these various laws correlated and liberalized so that the average wage earner of the state may know his rights and privileges, and secure all of the benefits to which he may be entitled.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 223.

#### **Permanent Fair Employment Practices Act for California**

**Resolution No. 133**—Presented by O. K. Mitchell and John Samaniego of Shipyard

& Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The United States of America is at the top insofar as leadership and prestige in the world are concerned, leading the world in living standards and freedom of speech and of action; and

Whereas, There still exists in this great nation of ours, certain curtailments of the rights of our 14 million Negroes and other minority races insofar as rights of employment are concerned; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and the government of the United States are on record in opposition to any discrimination, regardless of race, color or national origin; and

Whereas, Great strides have been made toward eliminating these unfair practices, there still remains much to be done to bring justice and fairness to all; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record denouncing these unfair practices; and be it further

Resolved. That this convention go on record endorsing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Act for the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 224.

#### **Phillips Printing Company Dispute With Typographical Union**

**Resolution No. 134**—Presented by Joseph J. Selenski of Bookbinders Union No. 35, Sacramento.

Whereas, The Phillips Printing Company, the Los Angeles subsidiary of the R. L. Polk Company of Detroit, publishers of directories, is a non-union plant which has stubbornly refused to recognize the Typographical Union; and

Whereas, Two elections have been held by the California State Conciliation Service to ascertain the desire of the compositors employed by the Phillips Printing Company as to whether or not they wish to have the Typographical Union act as their bargaining agent; and

Whereas, Due to antagonistic attitude and actions of management, both elections were lost by a single vote; and

Whereas, It is known that the manager of the Phillips Company is a member in good standing of the International Typographical Union, attached to a Michigan local; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor

serve notice upon the Phillips Company and the R. L. Polk Company that if management refuses to negotiate with the Los Angeles Typographical Union, all the affiliated unions and councils of the California State Federation of Labor will be asked to urge their members, their relatives and friends to refuse to permit their names to be listed in any directory published by either the R. L. Polk Company or its subsidiary, the Phillips Printing Company of Los Angeles; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Phillips Printing Company.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycott.  
Referred to Executive Council, p. 168.

#### **Construction of Passenger Vessels Readily Convertible to Transports**

**Resolution No. 135**—Presented by O. K. Mitchell and John Samaniego of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Since the end of World War II but six passenger ships have been started, of which three are being completed as troop transports; and

Whereas, There is a definite shortage of passenger vessels available for conversion to troop transports in the event of a new emergency; and

Whereas, Passenger vessels constructed in the United States are more expensive than those constructed in foreign lands because of our higher wage scales, better standard of living and more complete safety and sanitation laws; and

Whereas, To assist in the construction of such vessels, construction differential subsidies are authorized to compensate for increased costs of building under our wage scales; and

Whereas, To make such vessels more valuable for conversion in the event of an emergency, the cost of items having to do with national defense likewise should be borne solely by the government; and

Whereas, Considerable differences have arisen relative to a fair cost to the government of construction differential subsidies and national defense features; and

Whereas, The shortage of passenger liners capable of being converted to troop transports is a serious menace to our Nation's security; and

Whereas, We do not want the sons and daughters of America to travel on cattle boats in order that our country may be preserved; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor

go on record that passenger vessels readily convertible to troop transports in the event of an emergency must be built by American labor and with adequate construction differential subsidies available to meet the increased cost of the higher standard of living existing in our country, and that national defense features continue to be borne by the government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Shelley Sub-Committee be continued in its original assignment of delving into the matter of considering the need for additional legislation to carry out the 1936 Act with respect to determinations of construction differential subsidies and the nature and cost of national defense features, and that copies of this resolution be sent to all California Congressmen, both Senators, the Federal Maritime Administrator and the Chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 201.

#### **Urge New Ship Construction To Be Assigned to San Francisco Naval Shipyard**

**Resolution No. 136**—Presented by O. K. Mitchell and John Samaniego of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The report of the House Armed Services Committee concerning the Naval Construction bill for 1953 included a policy statement to the effect that contracts under this appropriation should be extended to all shipyard areas, in the interest of national defense; and

Whereas, The same report stated that in the past, such had not been done, and that since the start of the Korean affair, the large contracts had been concentrated in the Atlantic area with only small contracts being let to the Pacific Coast yards; and

Whereas, The Navy Bureau of Ships recently condemned this policy of concentrating work in one area and in testifying on Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, stated that a shipyard labor surplus existed only on the Pacific Coast and that in the New York area they did not know where the manpower was to come from for the construction of the second Forrestal type super carrier at the New York Naval Shipyard; and

Whereas, Recognizing the need for dispersing the work, Navy Secretary Dan Kimball recently promised that the new Forrestal type carrier to be requested in

next year's appropriation for building in 1954 would be assigned to the San Francisco Naval Shipyard; and

Whereas, As preparation for the carrier construction estimated at \$218,000,000, the Navy assigned a \$62,000,000 conversion of the Bon Homme Richard Carrier to the San Francisco yard, work to start in January, 1953; and

Whereas, Work at the California private yards is considerably below the levels attained by their eastern counterparts; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor strongly urge that the Forrestal type carrier being requested in next year's appropriation be built at the San Francisco Naval Shipyard, as promised by the Secretary of the Navy, and in keeping with the statement of policy recently issued by the Armed Services Committee of the House; and be it further

Resolved, That cognizance be taken of the present low levels of employment in the privately owned shipyards of our state, one area where a surplus of shipyard labor does exist, and that work be assigned to utilize that existing manpower, and that copies of this resolution be assigned to all Congressmen and both Senators from our state, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Defense and the Navy Bureau of Ships.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 201.

#### **Urge Construction of New Cargo Vessels**

**Resolution No. 137**—Presented by O. K. Mitchell and John Samaniego of Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, There is a shortage of cargo vessels in our Merchant Marine capable of speeds of 20 knots per hour; and

Whereas, Following the outbreak in Korea, of the 688 vessels removed from the government fleet, 460 were Liberties and were already of marginal design, even when built during World War II, and are capable of speeds at the maximum of but 10 knots per hour; and

Whereas, In the Reserve Fleet in June, there were 1582 vessels of all types, 207 of which were Naval Auxiliaries of little use as cargo vessels, 167 of other types not cargo vessels, many of which are obsolete, and 1208 of commercial types, practically all of which are Liberties; and

Whereas, In June there were but 1275 privately owned ships in service, of which

449 were tankers and only 889 were dry cargo vessels being used in the foreign, domestic and Great Lakes trades; and

Whereas, Of these privately owned cargo vessels, 328 are already obsolete, having been operated 20 years or more; and

Whereas, Of the remainder under private operation, all but 40 were built during World War II, and are now averaging in the middle age of their commercial lives; and

Whereas, Recognizing the need of fast cargo vessels, the government contracted for the building of 35 Mariner vessels, vessels capable of speeds of 20 knots per hour; and

Whereas, We are all agreed that 50 such vessels are inadequate to meet the needs of our country in this critical period of our Nation's history, and plans are now under way for the submission of bids on an additional 15 such vessels, but this number is not adequate; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to request that an additional 100 Mariner Vessels be built at an early date as an essential element of our national security, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Maritime Administrator, the President of the United States and to all Congressmen, and both Senators from our state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 201.

#### **Social Security and Unemployment Insurance for State Employees**

**Resolution No. 138**—Presented by John Walsh, Anders Larsen, Barney Holder, Jack Dial, W. E. Baggett and Gunnar Benonys of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The State of California is one of the largest employers of labor; and

Whereas, The State of California does not withhold any monies for social security and state unemployment insurance from the salaries of probationary Civil Service employees; nor is anything withheld from the salaries of temporary employees for this purpose; and

Whereas, This imposes a hardship on these employees not imposed on employees in private industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor here assembled go on record to do everything in their power to assist in passing suitable legislation so that the above men-

tioned employees will be protected under the social security and state unemployment insurance laws similar to employees in private employment.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 222.

#### **Improve Workmen's Compensation Act**

**Resolution No. 139**—Presented by Marvin T. Bryant, Lucky Johnson, Harold P. Camp, H. R. Small, Herbert S. Wilson and Earl W. Nagle of Boilermakers Union No. 92, Los Angeles; Boilermakers Union No. 39, Oakland.

Whereas, There exist certain inequities in the state compensation laws as administered by the Industrial Accident Commission, to-wit:

1. The continuance of a maximum settlement allowance of \$10,000.00 for death or total disability as the result of an industrial accident, and a maximum of \$30.00 per week for disability for a specific period of time; and
2. The maximum of \$10,000.00 was enacted several years ago and is far behind present increases in the cost of living; and

Whereas, These inequities are, as a result, working a hardship on members of organized labor engaged in occupations of a hazardous nature; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature that will remove these inequities in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 223.

#### **Standardize Weld Tests**

**Resolution No. 140**—Presented by Marvin T. Bryant, Lucky Johnson, Harold P. Camp, H. R. Small, Herbert S. Wilson and Earl W. Nagle of Boilermakers Union No. 92, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Welders are required to certify for practically every job on which they are employed; and

Whereas, This requirement results in welders having to make similar tests several times a year; and

Whereas, This practice works a hardship on welders as well as employers; and

Whereas, Welders feel that it is unnecessary to certify for each and every employer for whom they work; and

Whereas, Welders are the only crafts-



men who are required to qualify themselves so frequently before they are hired; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor expend all efforts to have legislation enacted whereby weld tests will be standardized; and be it further

Resolved, That certificates be issued to welders who pass the required tests, which certificates will be acceptable to all employers and persons requiring welders to be certified, such certificates to allow the welder to perform welding on any work requiring code welding for which the welder has been certified, and such certificates to be effective for a period of one year or longer.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 229.

#### **Amend Safety Laws to Protect Roofers**

**Resolution No. 141**—Presented by California District Council of Roofers, Fresno; Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento.

Whereas, Roofing mechanics are often required to hold, lift or move heavy and bulky roofing materials while in the performance of their duties as a roofer; and

Whereas, There are no safety regulations controlling the weights of these heavy and bulky roofing materials for the roofing mechanics, who may hold, lift or move said materials while performing services as a roofer; and

Whereas, Handling of these heavy and bulky roofing materials have, on numerous occasions, created serious and excessive injuries to the roofing mechanic; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor exert every effort as may be necessary, by addition to, or amendment of, appropriate California State Safety Code provisions to see that no person shall permit or require any individual to hold, lift or move any roofing materials which exceed sixty-five (65) pounds in weight while such individual is performing services as a roofer.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 211.

#### **Increase Enforcement Authority of State Division of Industrial Safety**

**Resolution No. 142**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas,

Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Victor Lang of Carpenters Union No. 1599, Redding; Burton Thomas, E. C. Dickerson, S. A. Summers, Arthur Sagala of Roofers Union No. 81, Oakland; James T. Harvey of Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento-Yolo Counties, Sacramento; Charles Robinson and Harry Sherman of Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Labor Code does not give the Division of Industrial Safety of the California State Department of Industrial Relations sufficient authority to properly enforce the safety provisions of the California Labor Code and orders of the Division of Industrial Safety; and

Whereas, By reason of that lack of authority, many building and construction workmen are injured and killed each year; and

Whereas, Such injuries and deaths create unnecessary economic and personal loss; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature which, by the addition to, or amendment of, the Labor Code of the state of California, will see to it that the Division of Industrial Safety is given authority commensurate with its duties and obligations so that it may carry out the work for which it was established.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 212.

#### **Create Classification of Construction Safety Inspector**

**Resolution No. 143**—Presented by Harry Sherman, Percy Ball, Truman Thomas, Albert Seidel, Thomas Harvey, Hyrum Larson of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 185, Sacramento; Victor Lang of Carpenters Union No. 1599, Redding; Burton Thomas, E. C. Dickerson, S. A. Summers, Arthur Sagala of Roofers Union No. 81, Oakland; James T. Harvey of Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento-Yolo Counties, Sacramento; Charles Robinson and Harry Sherman of Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The number of construction safety engineers employed by the Division of Industrial Safety of the California State Department of Industrial Relations is inadequate to properly inspect, enforce

and administer safety laws and safety orders in the expanding building and construction industry of our state; and

Whereas, Competent and qualified engineers are not available to expand the construction safety section of the Division of Industrial Safety to the strength needed to provide the proper protection for the building construction workers throughout the state of California; and

Whereas, Skilled building and construction craftsmen qualified to inspect building and construction projects for infractions of safety laws and orders are available for employment; and

Whereas, These skilled building and construction craftsmen cannot be employed by the Division of Safety because they cannot meet the engineering and educational qualifications of a safety engineer; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to exert every effort to the end that the classification of CONSTRUCTION SAFETY INSPECTOR be set up within the Division of Industrial Safety to work under the direction and supervision of the classification Safety Engineer and subordinate thereto; and be it further

Resolved, That the qualification for the position of CONSTRUCTION SAFETY INSPECTOR be those of a skilled building and construction craftsman.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 240. See Resolution No. 87.

#### **Additional Safety Inspectors for Construction Industry**

**Resolution No. 144**—Presented by Otto E. Sargent of Building & Construction Trades Council of Santa Clara County, San Jose.

Whereas, The California Department of Safety has 107 safety inspectors on its payroll; and

Whereas, Only 12 of them are assigned to the construction industry; and

Whereas, It is obvious that the percentage is not equitable and fair to meet the present needs due to the enormous construction program now underway throughout the state; and

Whereas, The constant increase of accidents in our industry is becoming more apparent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor prevail upon the Director of the Industrial Accident Commission, Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, to make possible the appointment

of additional competent Department of Safety inspectors in the building and construction industry of California, and that such appointments be made at the earliest time.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended, p. 240.

#### **Employment Services for Teachers by Department of Employment**

**Resolution No. 145**—Presented by Paul McGinnis of Teachers Union No. 866, El Cerrito.

Whereas, At the present time the California Teachers' Association and various state colleges and universities and private employment agencies act as a clearing house for the employment of unemployed teachers; and

Whereas, The California Teachers' Association and private agencies do charge a substantial fee for this service; and

Whereas, The universities and state colleges provide this same service free of charge, except that they are not presently adequately staffed to expand their services for all teachers desiring same; and

Whereas, The state Department of Employment, in conjunction with the state colleges and universities, should and can provide this service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the introduction of legislation providing that the state Department of Employment assume these functions in conjunction with the state universities and colleges.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 229.

#### **State Employees to Retire at Fifty**

**Resolution No. 146**—Presented by Mendocino State Hospital Employees Union No. 519, Ukiah.

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of the following: a retirement age of fifty years for state employees at whatever figure is actuarially advisable.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 165.

#### **State Hospital Employees' Retirement After 25 Years**

**Resolution No. 147**—Presented by Mendocino State Hospital Employees Union No. 519, Ukiah.

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of the following:

All employees of mental institutions

in the state of California who are members of the State Retirement System shall be permitted to retire after twenty-five years of service at whatever figure is actuarially advisable.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 165.

#### **Condemn Activities of "America Plus"**

**Resolution No. 148**—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Frank Collins, Lucile Kelly, Amos McDade, Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, California while not perfect, has made strides towards the elimination of segregation and discrimination in housing, employment and places of public accommodation; and

Whereas, We feel that the elimination of our present civil rights statute would be a disastrous blow to the nation in its struggle to maintain its position of leadership in the world; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn those who would under the guise of Freedom, by false promises and slogans, vitiate all progress made to date in the field of good human relations in California by enacting so-called Freedom of Choice laws state-wide or locally; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon our affiliated unions to be alert to efforts in their local communities by an organization called "America Plus" to enact legislation to accomplish such retrogression.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 238. See Resolution No. 192.

#### **Fair Employment Practices Law**

**Resolution No. 149**—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Frank Collins, Lucile Kelly, Amos McDade, Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, We recognize that when the economic security of any portion of our citizenry is endangered the entire economy is threatened, particularly the security of the working man; and

Whereas, We know that, within our state, Negroes, Mexican-Americans and members of other racial minorities are not extended an equal opportunity to compete for employment or upgrading along with white workers; and

Whereas, We deplore and condemn such discrimination and consider it a governmental responsibility to take steps toward its immediate elimination; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of

the California State Federation of Labor pledge itself to work for the enactment of federal legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or national origin; we urge all affiliated unions, without relaxing their demands for such legislation, to take the initiative in getting such legislation endorsed and passed in this state and in their local communities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 237.

#### **End Segregation in Public Housing**

**Resolution No. 150**—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Frank Collins, Lucile Kelly, Amos McDade, Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Racial segregation in any form is opposed to the democratic philosophy inherent in our public policy and fundamental law; where it exists in housing, it is particularly damaging to the community at large, for it generally results in slums, disease, delinquency and debility; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledge itself to fight for the eradication of any type of segregated housing that has any form of public financial support. The tax money of all Americans should not be expended to create communities within which some Americans are segregated because of their race; no federal funds, credits or subsidies should be used to support any housing project, whether public or private, unless there is an assurance against any type of racial or religious discrimination.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 238.

#### **Oppose White Supremacy Doctrine in South Africa**

**Resolution No. 151**—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Frank Collins, Lucile Kelly, Amos McDade, Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Malan doctrine of Apartheid; i.e., government-imposed racial segregation, is as dangerous to world peace as Nazism or Dixiecratism; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon our government to use to its fullest extent every facility at its command to oppose the cruel and barbaric white supremacy doctrine of Malan and his government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 199.

**Condemn McCarran-Walter Bill**

**Resolution No. 152**—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Frank Collins, Lucile Kelly, Amos McDade, Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The McCarran-Walter Act limits the opportunity for individuals of many nations seeking freedom and opportunity to come to our shores and join with us in our struggle to maintain peace and spread freedom in the world; and

Whereas, This bill contains restrictions which are based upon race and other superficial criteria for judging the fitness of individuals for American citizenship; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn the law and commend President Truman for his original veto of the bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 237.

**Support NAACP Civil Rights Program**

**Resolution No. 153**—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Frank Collins, Lucile Kelly, Amos McDade, Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as follows:

We affirm our support of those non-communist organizations which have led the fight for equal rights for all American citizens, and we particularly commend the uncompromising struggle of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that has for 43 years been utilizing the constitution of our nation to make democracy more of a reality for all Americans, and we align ourselves with their present demands:

1. That Rule 22 of the United States Senate, which permits filibusters and enables a minority of the Senate's members to dictate to the majority what laws should and should not be enacted, be amended to permit a majority of Senators present and voting to limit and close debate.

2. We pledge ourselves toward the enactment of federal legislation making lynching and other mob assaults on persons or property because of race, color or religion or national origin a federal crime forbidden alike to public officials and private citizens.

3. Likewise we pledge our efforts for the enactment of federal legislation abol-

ishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to vote.

4. We urge appropriate Congressional action expanding and strengthening the Civil Rights section of the Department of Justice and elevating its status to that of a full division of the Department and we recognize the importance of such action to members of organized labor particularly as our efforts to organize in some sections of our country have been seriously hampered by the acts of violence directed against our brothers without opportunity for proper investigation or redress through the Department of Justice as it is presently established.

5. We urge immediate statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 237. See Resolution No. 185.

**Collective Bargaining for Employees of Municipally-Owned Transportation**

**Resolution No. 154**—Presented by Charles R. Wood, Thomas W. Gowanlock of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees Union No. 1380, San Francisco.

Whereas, Numerous cities in the state of California own and operate street railway systems and motor coach lines; and

Whereas, These non-governmental enterprises employ thousands of workers in the same way as privately-owned utilities, and the same need for effective collective bargaining exists on the part of these municipal employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the adoption of the practices and principles of collective bargaining for employees of municipally-owned transit systems; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative representative of the State Federation Labor be instructed to secure the introduction of appropriate legislation at the next regular session of the California legislature authorizing municipalities operating street railways and/or motor coach lines to deal with and to enter into collective bargaining contracts with the employees employed in the construction, maintenance and/or operation of such utilities through the labor organizations representing and duly authorized to act for such employees concerning wages, hours and conditions of labor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 212.

**Employees to Choose Own Disability Insurance Carrier**

**Resolution No. 155**—Presented by C. H.

Cary and George Kisling of Central Labor Council, Fresno.

Whereas, The employees pay all of the premium for disability insurance; and

Whereas, There are a number of cases where the employees could buy more and better coverage for their money; and

Whereas, The employees supposedly have a right to select an insurance carrier, but under the present law the employer holds the veto power; and

Whereas, Under the present law the employee is forced to take the insurance carrier and the benefits designated by the employer, although the employee pays the total premium; therefore, be it

Resolved That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to have prepared the necessary legislation to present to the next session of the California legislature, to amend the Disability Insurance law so that the employees will have the right to select their own insurance carrier and their own disability benefits; and be it further

Resolved, That this bill, when prepared, be given to Assemblyman Wallace D. Henderson to introduce and follow through to the Governor's signature, with labor's full support and cooperation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 223.

#### **Make Election Day a Holiday**

**Resolution No. 156**—Presented by Jack C. Webster and Walter I. Welden of Construction & General Laborers Union No. 1119, El Centro.

Whereas, It is extremely difficult to get voters out to vote; and

Whereas, The act of voting is one of the most important functions that citizens of the state of California can perform; and

Whereas, It is highly important that, on election day, labor be free of regular work-a-day duties so that it can direct ALL its energy toward getting out the vote; and

Whereas, If regular work-a-day duties be laid aside on election day, labor parades can be organized for each precinct, which parades can march down to the polling place, where each member can cast his vote for labor-minded candidates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being in favor of making

the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November a holiday.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred, p. 241.

#### **Adequate Policing of Health and Safety Code Provisions**

**Resolution No. 157**—Presented by Leon McCool, Nels Ongman, L. D. Twist, H. E. Redding, Marius Waldal, W. Yeoman of Carpenters Union No. 1622, Hayward.

Whereas, The California legislature in 1951 caused to be enacted an addition to Section No. 5416 (Health and Safety Code) providing for certain basic health and sanitary conditions on construction jobs; and

Whereas, Certain interests were successful in eliminating from this addition that section authorizing adequate policing by the state of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to use every means within his power to restore to this act that provision requiring adequate policing.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 212. See Resolution No. 195.

#### **Limit Employment Agency Fees and Provide Penalties for Placing Illegal Labor**

**Resolution No. 158**—Presented by Leon McCool, Nels Ongman, L. D. Twist, H. E. Redding, Marius Waldal, W. Yeoman of Carpenters Union No. 1622, Hayward.

Whereas, The private employment agencies in California in many instances charge unreasonable and exorbitant rates or fees for placing applicants on jobs; and

Whereas, The employment agencies that contract farm labor have, according to a report of a Congressional Committee, imported foreign labor illegally into the United States, and placed them on jobs, in many instances under peonage conditions, and collected all their wages; and

Whereas, Such practices have worked grave hardships on American-born labor, causing them in many instances to be unemployed, destitute, forcing them to live under conditions that are even worse than those the negro chattel slave lived under during the slave days of the South before the Civil War, while foreigners illegally in the United States had their jobs, placed there in many instances by labor contractors; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to

do all in his power to get legislation enacted setting a maximum that can be charged by any employment agency for placing applicants on jobs, and to make it a felony and a loss of license for any labor contractor to contract or to place anyone illegally in the United States in employment of any kind in the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 166.

**Referendum to Void County Sales Tax,  
If Necessary**

**Resolution No. 159**—Presented by Leon McCool, Nels Ongman, L. D. Twist, H. E. Redding, Marius Waldal, W. Yeoman of Carpenters Union No. 1622, Hayward.

Whereas, The County Supervisors Association is on record recommending a county sales tax to replace city sales taxes, and advocating that the legislature enact such a law; and

Whereas, This would force many communities to pay additional sales taxes than they are now paying; and

Whereas, The sales tax is the most unfair and unjust of all taxes, since it imposes a burden on those least able to pay. That kind of a tax more than any other takes the cost of government off the strong shoulders of the rich, and puts it on the lean backs and bellies of the poor; and

Whereas, We believe that it is time to quit raiding the bellies of the poor, and that if additional taxes are needed that they be levied on those more able to pay; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that in the event the legislature should pass a law calling for a county sales tax or legalizing same, that the State Federation of Labor will sponsor a state referendum to void same.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 201.

**Violation of State Safety Code  
To Be a Felony**

**Resolution No. 160**—Presented by Leon McCool, Nels Ongman, L. D. Twist, H. E. Redding, Marius Waldal, W. Yeoman of Carpenters Union No. 1622, Hayward.

Whereas, Under California law, a violation of the State Safety Code is only a misdemeanor unless it can be proven that the violation was made wilfully; and

Whereas, In most cases it is almost impossible to prove that a violation of the Safety Code is wilfully made, even though a workman may be injured or

killed; and

Whereas, Many employers violate the Safety Code knowingly because of the lack of penalty, and by so doing can save money and time, even though they jeopardize the lives of their workmen; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to do all in his power to get the Safety Code amended by deleting the word "wilfully" and make the violation a felony instead of a misdemeanor; and be it further

Resolved, That enough inspectors be provided to adequately police the construction industry.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 239.

**Fire Fighters' Right to Organize**

**Resolution No. 161**—Presented by Max D. Clark, Scott Poffenberg of Fire Fighters Union No. 748, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The right of human beings to associate themselves together in groups of their own choosing for the promulgation and protection of those things which they hold to be inalienable is the most basic of human rights; and

Whereas, Some fire fighters of this country, along with other segments of labor, have been denied that right, under threat of loss of position, more particularly the fire fighters of the city of South Pasadena; and

Whereas, Previous legal decisions have upheld the right of municipal, executive and administrative bodies to exercise such arbitrary action; and

Whereas, Such decisions are contrary to the position the United States has taken before the world, in that the Senate ratified the United Nations Charter, which such body in its Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 23, states, "Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests," and further, in that the United States in company of twenty-one American Republics on March 30, 1948, at Bogota, Columbia, did subscribe to, encourage and adopt the American Declaration of the Essential Rights and Duties of Man, which in Article 22 states, "Every person has the right to associate with others to promote, exercise and protect his legitimate interests of a political, economic, religious, social, cultural, professional, labor union or other nature; and

Whereas, Several members of the United States Supreme Court have stated in recent decisions that the United Nations

Charter has some legal impact upon the interpretation of the laws of this country, and further, there is good cause to believe that the Congress of the United States has full power to implement by legislative enactment, implications of treaties adopted by this country; and

Whereas, The morale and efficiency of the fire service, labor, and municipal employees is highly dependent upon adequate compensation, pensions and working conditions, and further that efficient fire service is an absolute essential to civil defense in both national and local aspects; and

Whereas, Only by the right of association into organizations of their own choosing may members of the fire service and municipal employees achieve that high state of morale and efficiency so necessary to national defense; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve the passage by Congress of such laws as will guarantee to all labor, including the fire fighters of the United States, their right to associate into groups of their own choosing to represent them without being subjected to any loss of position or privilege.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended, p. 239.

#### **Escalator and Automatic Salary Increases for Firemen**

**Resolution No. 162**—Presented by Max D. Clark, Scott Poffenberg of Fire Fighters Union No. 748, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The question of adequate compensation for service performed is of prime importance to fire fighters of the United States; and

Whereas, Current inflationary trends have placed said compensation in an uncertain and inadequate status; and

Whereas, Stability of position and compensation therefor are essential to the morale and efficiency of the fire service; and

Whereas, Such stability can only be secured by an escalator provision in compensation regulations based on a proper, satisfactory, locally determined base; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve the general principle of automatic adjustment of the salaries for fire fighters affiliated with the American Federation of Labor of the United States in

keeping with current economic conditions where applicable.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 239.

#### **Fire Prevention Program**

**Resolution No. 163**—Presented by Max D. Clark, Scott Poffenberg of Fire Fighters Union No. 748, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The subject of fire prevention is of great importance to members of the fire service and requires the greatest perseverance on the part of the fire service to keep such program effective; and

Whereas, Labor is also vitally concerned with fire prevention in that loss of property and life affects the worker in his home, in his family, and at his employment; and

Whereas, The fire service is technically qualified to bring to labor councils the lessons and necessity of fire prevention; and

Whereas, Local No. 748 I.A.F.F. has heretofore introduced and had approved such programs in the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and is continuing this program and feels that such activities are valuable to both labor and the fire service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor herewith:

1. Approves such program;
2. Urges all locals affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor to accept similar programs where feasible.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 239.

#### **State Recreation Program**

**Resolution No. 164**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, Recreation is one of the most important functions of good every-day living; and

Whereas, The increasing acceptance of some form of recreation as a necessity in this fast moving world is taxing the available facilities and personnel of all state and local agencies; and

Whereas, Steps should be taken now to meet present and future recreational needs of the people of this rapidly growing state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as recommending and sup-

porting the following eight-point legislative program in behalf of recreation:

1. A state-financed program of grants-in-aid whereby communities can receive financial assistance in the acquisition of areas and facilities to assure a minimum level of recreational facilities and services in every community.

2. Specific provisions for the appropriate use of all public-owned facilities, such as fairgrounds, armories, memorial buildings and other facilities for community recreation purposes.

3. Authorization for planning agencies in cities and counties to designate, within subdivisions, areas which conform to a master plan and will be needed for public purposes such as recreation centers and parks.

4. Appropriation of funds so that a system of roadside picnic areas may be established along major highways and operated and maintained by appropriate state agencies.

5. Acquisition and development of small boat harbors along the coast line and inland waterways.

6. Acquisition and development of recreation facilities and conveniences on state-owned beaches.

7. Protection of natural recreation resources, such as beach sand, from private, exploitation.

8. Adequate state services for the stimulation and aid to the development of recreation services in each community; and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Earl Warren, members of the State Assembly and State Senate and to such state agencies and other organizations as the secretary may deem appropriate.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 166.

#### **Protect Compensation Rights of Injured Workmen**

**Resolution No. 165**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, Injured workers have had their workmen's compensation claims jeopardized because of a doctor's or a company's failure to report the injury to the insurance carrier until after the statute of limitations had run out; and

Whereas, The aforementioned failure of a doctor or company to report an injury to the carrier within the time set by the

statute of limitations should not act as a bar to the employee in obtaining his compensation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction, at the next session of the legislature, of whatever legislation may be necessary to assure the employee of his compensation rights even though the doctor or employer fails to submit an injury report to the insurance carrier within the time allowed by the statute of limitations of the workmen's compensation law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 224.

#### **Federal, State and Local Funds for Infantile Paralysis, Cancer, and Heart Disease Research**

**Resolution No. 166**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The voluntary efforts of such commendable organizations as the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, American Cancer Society, American Heart Association and other similar organizations are only partially able to meet the heavy burdens placed upon them; and

Whereas, The killers and cripples they are fighting are as deadly as any enemy this nation has ever faced; and

Whereas, There is an apparent need for the government to augment greatly the funds necessary to effectively combat such enemies as infantile paralysis, cancer and heart diseases; and

Whereas, The discovery of the secrets of these diseases are as important to our nation's welfare as was the cracking of the atom; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the legislators both local, state and federal to appropriate sufficient funds to bring about an early victory over the dreaded diseases of infantile paralysis, cancer and heart disease.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 241.

#### **Opposing Federation Conventions During Week Preceding Labor Day**

**Resolution No. 167**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The AFL councils of many communities in this state have continued



to observe Labor Day in the traditional manner; and

Whereas, This observance of Labor Day in the form of parades, picnics, etc., require much time and effort, particularly during the week immediately prior to Labor Day; and

Whereas, The holding of the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor in the week immediately prior to Labor Day creates an undue burden on the local labor movements who observe Labor Day; and

Whereas, The aforementioned situation, if allowed to continue, can only act to discourage the proper observance of Labor Day or the attendance at conventions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the scheduling of any future conventions of the Federation on the week immediately prior to Labor Day.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 238.

#### **Urge Governor to Call Second Conference on Problems of Aging**

**Resolution No. 168**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The recent conference of the aged called by Governor Earl Warren was a definite step to bring about a practical and up-to-date discussion and study of the problems facing the aged people of our state; and

Whereas, The rapidly changing situation in California, economic and otherwise, brings ever-increasing problems to the aged; and

Whereas, The holding of a similar conference at least once every two years would do much to effectuate the program to solve the problems of our aged citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging Governor Earl Warren to call another aged conference not later than two years from the date of the first conference; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Governor Earl Warren.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 233.

#### **Cross-Section Committee to Study California Health Problems**

**Resolution No. 169**—Presented by Albin

J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The health of the people of California is vital to the state's future progress and prosperity; and

Whereas, The proposals of the California State Federation of Labor and Governor Earl Warren calling for the enactment of legislation to provide for a prepaid health plan under state supervision have met with strong opposition from certain interests in the Medical Society and other groups in this state; and

Whereas, The time has come to meet this vital issue on a practical basis with every available fact before us; and

Whereas, The appointment of an impartial cross-section committee or commission by the Governor for the purpose of studying and reporting on the health problems of the people of this state would accomplish the aforementioned objective; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting Governor Earl Warren to take the necessary action to bring about the early establishment of such an impartial cross-section committee or commission for the purpose of studying and reporting on the health problems of the people of this state; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Earl Warren, Governor of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 232.

#### **Restore Full Operating Budget to U. S. Department of Labor**

**Resolution No. 170**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The 82nd Congress drastically cut the operating budget of the United States Department of Labor; and

Whereas, This cut in the budget of the Department of Labor indicates an utter disregard or complete lack of knowledge of the problems and needs of the workers of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning this cut in appropriations for the United States Department of Labor, and urging that steps be taken to restore this cut as soon as possible; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution

be forwarded to such legislators as the secretary may deem necessary.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 243.

#### **Eliminate Sub-Standard Salaries in State Mental Institutions**

**Resolution No. 171**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The salary structure in state employment, and in particular our state mental institutions, is substandard in comparison with occupations of similar skill and responsibility in private employment; and

Whereas, These substandard salary rates are creating serious personnel problems in state employment; and

Whereas, The proper functioning of the various state departments and institutions is vital to the welfare of every citizen of this state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the Personnel Board to take immediate steps to bring about the elimination of substandard salary rates for employees in various state departments and institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the State Personnel Board, Governor Earl Warren and such legislators as the Secretary deems proper.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 243.

#### **Amend Federal Bankruptcy Statutes**

**Resolution No. 172**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The Federal Bankruptcy Statutes, and in particular Chapter 11 of said statutes, has caused undue delays in the collection of wage payments for the workers of this state; and

Whereas, These delays have been caused in great part by the laxity of the aforementioned federal statutes which permit long drawn-out proceedings in the procurement of priority wage claims; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring a revision of the Federal Bankruptcy Statutes, and in particular Chapter 11, so as to discourage long drawn-out proceedings in the collection of wage claims; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Secretary of this

Federation take such steps as he deems necessary to carry out the intent of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 243.

#### **Fair Employment Practices Commission**

**Resolution No. 173**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers Union No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The issues of equal opportunity in employment for all workers, regardless of race, religion, or nationality, are of vital importance to the labor movements of California and the United States; and

Whereas, Despite the great needs of defense production, there is a shameful waste of manpower, both in skills and training, because of discriminatory practices among employers; and

Whereas, In the question of full democracy for all people there is no room for compromise or vacillation in any political party or law-making body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm the expressed stand of the California State Federation of Labor in favor of California legislation providing for fair employment practices, and instructs its officers to initiate and support legislation to effect a California Fair Employment Practices Commission with enforcement powers at the next session of the California state legislature; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention forward this resolution to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor with an

endorsement of the American Federation of Labor's stand calling for national legislation to protect all workers against discrimination.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 224. See Resolution No. 133.

### Civil Rights Program

**Resolution No. 174**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 4996, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has at past conventions affirmed a position defending civil rights for all people, calling upon municipal, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to protect the people in their enjoyment of constitutional liberties; and

Whereas, During the past years there have been many outbreaks of violence against members of minority groups, among them bombings and murder, in the state of California as well as in other states of this nation; and

Whereas, In almost every case, neither local nor state enforcement agencies have been able, or sometimes willing, to apprehend the perpetrators of such violent acts; and

Whereas, The issue of states' rights is a false and spurious expedient to continue injustice because no state or other governing body has the right to justify barbarism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm the position of the California State Federation of Labor in favor of civil rights and instruct its officers to work for a program leading to:

1. Elimination of poll taxes as a con-

dition for voting in those states which still impose them.

2. Enactment of legislation establishing lynching as a crime against the United States and providing for federal police power and federal courts to apprehend and try violators against anti-lynching laws.
3. Enactment of legislation providing for federal police power and federal courts in those instances where it can be shown that crimes normally punishable by local authority have been committed as part of a campaign of denial of civil rights and local enforcement agencies fail to take proper steps to defend the law.
4. Use of legislative, administrative, or educational methods to safeguard the rights of members of minority groups to own property wherever they wish, attend schools of their choice, and enjoy the facilities of public places of gathering and conveyance without insult, discrimination, or segregation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor with the recommendation that it initiate action on the national level to implement these provisions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 237. See Resolution No. 149.

### Unemployment Compensation For Striking Workers

**Resolution No. 175**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers' No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The strike is the most effective weapon of organized labor in its ceaseless struggle to preserve the standard of living it has already won, and to extend its standards to ever higher levels so that the working people of America can enjoy the fruits of their labor and the productivity of American creative genius; and

Whereas, Unemployment compensation was designed as a cushion to provide a measure of livelihood to those working people who are not at any given time receiving wages from an employer; and

Whereas, Strikes are forced upon unions only when employers, unmindful of the needs of their employees and scornful of collective bargaining procedures, refuse to grant their workers the wage standards, working conditions, and economic benefits to which they are entitled; and

Whereas, Workers on strike have the same economic needs as any unemployed worker, though they have not quit their employment, and intend to return when their strike is won; and

Whereas, The policy of withholding unemployment insurance from striking workers was effected by reactionary anti-labor forces to exploit hunger and economic need as a strike-breaking instrument; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor call for revision of the California statutes relating to payment of unemployment compensation so that workers on strike can be eligible to receive such unemployment compensation for the time they are on strike, and instruct the officers of the Federation to do all in their power to secure the enactment of such legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 221.

#### **Strengthen Economic Controls**

**Resolution No. 176**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers' No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 455, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers

No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The weak and ineffective Defense Production Act of 1951 has been weakened even further and rendered even more ineffective by the legislation providing for its extension; and

Whereas, The zooming cost of living is a direct result of this faulty legislation; and

Whereas, Because of the increasing cost of living, working people cannot afford to buy all the commodities they need; and

Whereas, This breakdown in consuming power has caused widespread depressions in many industries, particularly in soft goods production; and

Whereas, This trend of unemployment in specific industries, if not reversed, will cause a major economic collapse; and

Whereas, The only way this trend can be reversed is by the application and enforcement of extensive price roll-backs and stringent price controls; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the stand already taken by the American Federation of Labor in support of strong economic controls and impartial and honest enforcement of these controls; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the convention of the American Federation of Labor as an expression of opinion by the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 200.

#### **Repeal Taft-Hartley Law**

**Resolution No. 177**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers' No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment

Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley law in five years of operation has been proven over and over again to be only an instrument of union-busting; and

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley law has introduced conflict and discord into industries where years of contractual relations had created harmony and mutual understanding; and

Whereas, This law has made it possible for employers to terrorize employees who wish union organization, and to commit unfair acts against organization by their employees with impunity; and

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley law has thrown the balance of government in favor of the employer who already holds economic advantages over his unorganized workers; and

Whereas, The law has legalized many practices, such as injunctions, which had been eliminated in civilized labor-management relations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its unalterable opposition to the slave-labor Taft-Hartley law and call upon all working people and supporters of decency in human relations to join together to exercise all the political power they can to wipe this law, which belongs spiritually to a past century, out of the statute books of the government of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 216.

#### **Praise and Honor The City of Hope**

**Resolution No. 178**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers' No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment

Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The City of Hope has received nation-wide acclaim as a free, non-sectarian sanatorium for the healing of people afflicted with tuberculosis and other chest disorders; and

Whereas, The City of Hope has recently established a cancer center for the treatment of people afflicted with that dread disease, and has also, in cooperation with the University of California at Los Angeles College of Medicine, established a cancer research institution which will make an outstanding contribution in this field; and

Whereas, The City of Hope is known as a working people's institution, having as patients those who cannot afford to pay for the costly treatment required by these diseases, and drawing its financial support largely from labor organizations and institutions close to the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor congratulate the City of Hope on the operation of its new Cancer Wing and Cancer Research Center, express its praise of the City of Hope for its free care of tuberculosis and cancer victims without regard for their race, religion, or nationalities, and commend the City of Hope to all affiliated councils and local unions for their support.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 242. See Resolution No. 200.

#### **Endorse Activities of Jewish Labor Committee**

**Resolution No. 179**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles; John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Gar-

ment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee has affiliated with it more than half a million Jewish workers in the United States; and

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee is the recognized spokesman for the labor movement within the Jewish Community of the nation and its subdivisions; and

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee has been a consistent and effective opponent of communism, fascism, and other totalitarian philosophies; and

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee has been in the vanguard of the struggle against discrimination, intolerance, and bigotry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor greet the Jewish Labor Committee, reaffirm the endorsement of its activities expressed by preceding conventions, and call upon affiliated councils and unions to extend full cooperation to this organization in the implementation of its valuable work.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 238.

#### **Increase Workers Education Activity**

**Resolution No. 180**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of La-

dies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is increasingly more evident than the rank and file members of unions do not adequately understand the history, objectives, and program of organized labor; and

Whereas, The attacks on the labor movement by reactionary enemies of social progress are increasing in tempo, seeking more and more to convert union members against their own institutions; and

Whereas, In addition to the need for building a better understanding of the labor movement among rank and file members, there is a further need of training future officers and educating them in the duties and functions of union office; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare that the need for education of the membership at all levels within affiliated councils and local unions is greater than ever before, and instruct the Executive Council to use every available means to stimulate and guide educational activities among affiliated bodies throughout the state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 235.

#### **Increase Participation in Summer Labor Institute**

**Resolution No. 181**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor in collaboration with the Institute of Industrial Relations of the

University of California has conducted a series of annual Workers' Education Institutes, called Summer Labor Institutes; and

Whereas, These institutes have been of invaluable assistance both in disseminating information to union officers and in stimulating them in the performance of their duties; and

Whereas, The proven value of these institutes warrants a far larger participation by AFOFL unions in California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor give its full endorsement to the annual State Federation of Labor Summer Labor Institute, and instruct the officers of the State Federation to establish a program that will increase participation in the institute so that even more affiliated unions will be able to benefit from it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 235.

#### Vote YES on Proposition 13

**Resolution No. 182**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, For many years, it has been possible in the state of California for reactionary candidates for office, by well-financed primary campaigns and deliberate deception of the voters, to capture the nomination of both major parties for office by filing as candidates in both parties in the primary elections; and

Whereas, This so-called cross-filing has frustrated the will of the people, who too often have found later that they were

deceived by false propaganda and political trickery; and

Whereas, Under cross-filing, party responsibility and adherence to political program is a mockery; and

Whereas, There will be on the November ballot a proposition labeled Number 13, to eliminate cross-filing in the November elections; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse Proposition No. 13 to eliminate cross-filing in California primary elections, and calls upon all affiliated councils and local unions to exert every effort in support of Proposition No. 13 to the end that their membership will work and vote for its passage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 215.

#### Effective Smog Control

**Resolution No. 183**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Working people who reside in areas closest to industrial centers are the greatest sufferers from air pollution, popularly known as smog; and

Whereas, In most industrial cities in California the health hazard of air pollution is becoming increasingly more serious; and

Whereas, Smog, or air pollution, can be eliminated to a major extent if proper control measures were administered; and

Whereas, Control measures are largely flouted by the most serious offenders and

overlooked by enforcement officers responsible for their administration; and

Whereas, Continued disregard of air pollution control will constitute a serious menace to public health in many parts of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the officers of the California State Federation of Labor to exert every effort to secure the enactment of state legislation which will bring about more effective air pollution control, and urge every affiliated council and local union to utilize every means at its disposal to encourage more effective enforcement of such air pollution control legislation on the local level.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 212.

#### **Endorse Community Service Organization**

**Resolution No. 184**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Mexican-American population of California is the largest minority in the state; and

Whereas, The Mexican-American members of the American Federation of Labor unions in California are numbered in the tens of thousands and are loyal and devoted to their unions; and

Whereas, This minority has always suffered from discrimination in social rights, political rights, employment opportunities, civil rights, and educational opportunities; and

Whereas, The Mexican-American people have established in many parts of Cali-

fornia, particularly in the Greater Los Angeles area, Community Service Organizations; and

Whereas, These Community Service Organizations have already made great advances in assisting the Mexican-American people to enjoy the rights and privileges of residence in the United States; and

Whereas, Much of the leadership of the Community Service Organization comes from the ranks of the labor movement, because these organizations are sympathetic to the aims and purposes of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the various Community Service Organizations in California, and call upon all councils and affiliated local unions to extend material and moral support to the Community Service Organization functioning in its individual area.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 241.

#### **Commend and Support the National Association for Advancement of Colored People**

**Resolution No. 185**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Employers have from time immemorial attempted to drive a wedge between Negro workers and the rest of the labor movement; and

Whereas, The Communist Party and its stooge organizations have attempted, by exploiting just grievances, to capture the support of the Negro people; and

Whereas, Both of these anti-labor ef-



forts have been rejected by the Negro people, who are loyal members of their unions; and

Whereas, The fight in favor of the democratic labor movement and against communist totalitarianism has been successfully conducted within the Negro community by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and

Whereas, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Labor Division, has been of great assistance in union organization and in educating its members on the accomplishments and contributions of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor greet the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as a valuable ally in the struggle for the attainment of democratic rights for all people, and commend it to all affiliated councils and local unions for support and membership.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 237.

#### Permanent Child Care Centers

**Resolution No. 186**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Employment of women in the state of California is constantly increasing; and

Whereas, Mothers of young children must, in order to make their contribution to the productive capacity of this nation, feel secure that their children are receiv-

ing proper care and attention while they are at work; and

Whereas, Reactionary members of the California state legislature have in the past made free state-supported centers for the care of children of working mothers political footballs; and

Whereas, These child care centers have in recent years received only grudging and constantly diminishing support; and

Whereas, These child care centers must be established as permanent, well-equipped and well-established institutions in order to secure the well-being of the children and make it possible for their mothers to continue to work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand the establishment of permanent child care centers, and instruct the officers of the State Federation of Labor to do all in their power to support legislation placing the centers on a permanent basis, with assurance of financial means for full operation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 164. See Resolution No. 55.

#### Expand Campaign to Combat Intolerance

**Resolution No. 187**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has established a program of education against intolerance and bigotry; and

Whereas, The world struggle between the communist-dominated nations and the free nations has demonstrated more than ever before the anti-democratic nature of

discrimination for reasons of race, religion, or nationality; and

Whereas, In the cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles there have been during the past year shameful acts of bigotry and physical outrages against members of minority groups; and

Whereas, The above facts emphasize the great need for education within the labor movement so that the ranks of labor will not be divided by misunderstanding, and justice will be possible for all people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor commend the Executive Council of the Federation for the program it has already established for education against intolerance, and instruct its officers, wherever possible, to expand this program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 237. See Resolution No. 22.

### Support UNESCO

**Resolution No. 188**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The reactionary drive against social progress has reached into the schools using as a front the lunatic-fringe campaign against progressive education; and

Whereas, This campaign, in the guise of patriotism and anti-communism, has attacked any effort to bring about in the minds of adolescent students an understanding of the world around them; and

Whereas, If school children were kept as uninformed as these enemies of education wish them to be, they would in the

future be without the knowledge and understanding necessary to enable them to resist the propaganda of communists and adherents of other totalitarian philosophies; and

Whereas, This attack is centered against teaching about the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; and

Whereas, This organization, known as UNESCO, has performed great service in the field of education for democracy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor strongly condemn the drive to eliminate study of UNESCO in the public schools, and brand it as another attempt of reactionary elements to dominate education so that school children will be unthinking parrots of what the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers deem it proper for them to think and know; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention urges all affiliated councils and local unions to support UNESCO and defend progressive education in their individual localities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Substitute resolution adopted, p. 235.

### Prohibit Industrial Homework

**Resolution No. 189**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has traditionally opposed the practice of producing commodities in workers'

homes, and was largely responsible for legislation to outlaw homework; and

Whereas, It has been historically established that homework, like the sweat-shop, destroys fair standards of wages and working conditions and creates sanitary hazards; and

Whereas, The California Labor Code as now promulgated provides many loop-holes through which unfair employers can slip when their workers are found with homework; and

Whereas, There is a clearly marked trend in many industries to reintroduce homework in an effort to drive down existing pay and work standards; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the officers of the California State Federation to stimulate and support legislation which will sincerely prohibit homework and make possible conviction of employers who take advantage of their employees through homework by imposing stringent penalties upon them.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 212.

#### **Support National Health Insurance**

**Resolution No. 190**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of serious illness or hospitalization is usually so great that the working man finds his bank account exhausted and himself heavily in debt when he or a member of his family suffers the need for extensive medical care and treatment; and

Whereas, A program of health insur-

ance, operated on the basis of payment in advance for possible emergency need later, is the only answer to the problem of the wage earner who might be faced with heavy medical or hospital bills; and

Whereas, Existing programs are inadequate and do not meet the needs of enough people; and

Whereas, A national plan of pre-paid health insurance, under the sponsorship of federal and state governments, can provide the only possible kind of health insurance which will protect all the people; and

Whereas, Enemies of such national health insurance are self-seeking medical politicians who for selfish reasons use every lie and misrepresentation they can think of to frighten the public away from a program which would benefit them; and

Whereas, The enemies of national health insurance have made common cause with the enemies of labor as a united front of anti-social forces hostile to progress in a package campaign for political reaction; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm the support of the California State Federation of Labor for government-sponsored health insurance, and declares that the need for such insurance be further emphasized in the program of this Federation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 232.

#### **Continue Support of Public Housing**

**Resolution No. 191**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Residential slums in urban areas are breeders of disease and crime; and

Whereas, Slums cannot be abandoned by their occupants unless new housing at a rental they can afford is provided for them; and

Whereas, It is increasingly evident that such low-rent housing can be provided only by public funds and government auspices; and

Whereas, This concept of low-rent public housing, accepted only a few years ago even by conservatives in government, is now under widespread attack by a coalition of real estate operators, large landowners, and other reactionary forces in the nation; and

Whereas, These attacks have been launched in the Congress of the United States, the legislature of the state of California, and the boards of supervisors and city councils in many counties and municipalities in this state; and

Whereas, The rate of growth of the cities of California indicates that more public housing, not less, is needed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm the stand of the Federation in favor of public housing, commend its officers for the efforts they have already exerted in its behalf, and memorialize them to continue in their efforts to save public housing and slum clearance for the people of this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 233.

#### **Condemn "America Plus"**

**Resolution No. 192**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred

Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There exists an organization which on the pretext of super-patriotism calls itself "America, Plus"; and

Whereas, This organization, subscribing to a philosophy of intolerance, bigotry, and social inequality, expounds an un-American point of view; and

Whereas, This organization from time to time attempts to have enacted, either by the legislature or by popular initiative, legislation to destroy the rights of members of minority groups; and

Whereas, Such legislation, if enacted, would particularly injure working people who are members of organized labor, and would imperil first, the solidarity, and then, the standards of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn in clear and unequivocal terms the organization which calls itself "America, Plus," brand it as an un-American conspiracy to deny by law the rights for which men have shed blood to win and preserve for all Americans, and call upon all affiliated councils and local unions to oppose the anti-democratic and bigoted program of that organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 238.

#### **Increase Labor Political Education**

**Resolution No. 193**—Presented by Maurice Wanamaker of Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles; Sadie Sherman and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 58, Los Angeles; Jack Cohen of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84, Los Angeles; Bertha Kopsell and Fannie Borax of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles; George Kaplan of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97, Los Angeles, John Ulene, Valle DeCecco and Rosa Gomez of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Max B. Wolf of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445, Los Angeles; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 451, Los Angeles; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; Harry Scott of Ladies Garment Workers No. 483, Los Angeles; Anita Castro of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Romelia Tinker of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The political drive against or-

ganized labor is reaching greater and greater extremes; and

Whereas, The newspapers of the state of California are, with very few exceptions, falling to new lows of ethics in the distortion of news, outright falsification, and hysterical editorial cries for a reactionary crusade against all social gains made during the past twenty years; and

Whereas, Reactionary enemies of the working people are expending millions of dollars to persuade the people to vote against their own interests; and

Whereas, Organized labor is the bulwark and spearhead of the drive to save those social gains which have already been achieved and to obtain more for the benefit of all the people; and

Whereas, In face of powerful and ruthless opposition, organized labor must establish the strongest possible institutions to conduct this campaign; and

Whereas, The elections this November are the most crucial ever faced by labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instructs its officers to use every means to develop grass roots organizations for political education within the labor movement, to exert every effort to bring an understanding of the momentous political crisis we are facing to the leadership of affiliated councils and local unions, and further before the general elections this year to establish in the major cities of California political education institutes where the union leadership of each area can receive specific training and stimulation for the campaign ahead of us.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 240.

#### **Urge WSB to Change Wage Policy**

**Resolution No. 194**—Presented by R. N. Phillips, Earl M. Galpin and Wm. F. Miller of Carpenters Union No. 563, Glendale.

Whereas, Since the inception of the American Federation of Labor, it has always been its policy that "a workman is worthy of his hire," and it has ever fought to maintain a just and equitable wage scale; and

Whereas, Such a scale has long been recognized as the minimum wage workmen shall receive, thereby creating a distinctive, individual desire for an employee to better himself and demand a higher salary if his capabilities so warrant; and

Whereas, Since the Wage Stabilization Board has reversed this policy and decreed

that an employee shall receive no more wages or salary than so designated in his contract with his employer, thereby depriving him of individuality and incentive; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to use all available means to correct such policy of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 200.

#### **Provide Misdemeanor Penalty for Violation of Certain Public Health Code Provisions**

**Resolution No. 195**—Presented by Leon McCool, L. D. Twist, W. Yoeman, H. E. Redding, Marius Waldal and N. A. Ongman of Carpenters Union No. 1622, Hayward.

Whereas, A resolution was introduced at and adopted by the 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor regarding establishment of sanitary facilities on construction sites; and

Whereas, The Resolved of the aforementioned resolution instructed Secretary Haggerty to take the necessary steps to attempt to have legislation adopted providing for minimum standards on temporary sanitary facilities, which was successfully concluded at the 1951 session of the California state legislature by the adoption of the subject matter into the Public Health Code; and

Whereas, This particular section of the Public Health Code does not contain any specific penalty for violation of minimum sanitary facilities on construction sites; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to take whatever action may be necessary to have legislation adopted at the next session of the state legislature providing for the specific penalty of "a misdemeanor" for violation of that part of the Public Health Code regarding sanitary facilities on construction sites.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 212.

#### **Unity of Action by All Labor Organizations Against Anti-Union Laws**

**Resolution No. 196**—Presented by Carpenters Union No. 1976, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The labor movement of the United States as a whole is now and has been for some time engaged in a struggle for higher wages, better working conditions, shorter hours; and

Whereas, This movement can be said

to be in a life or death struggle merely to maintain past gains, namely, the struggle to maintain our existing standard of living against ever-increasing prices and a **WAGE FREEZE**; the struggle to maintain the long-fought-for closed shop against open shop **TAFT-HARTLEY**; the struggle to maintain right of union privacy against contempt citations of Congress for failure to expose union membership; the struggle to maintain unions' rights to free expression against the Smith Act; and the struggle to maintain union leadership, both official and rank and file, against the tyrannical McCarran Registration-Deportation Act; and

Whereas, Any union, AFL, CIO or independent, suffering an injury through any of the aforementioned acts or causes, is an injury to all unions, because 1. any such injury weakens the total labor movement's strength by the amount of such injury, and 2. a precedent is established by which other unions can be made to suffer similar injury, and quickly, all unions kept divided, one by one will fall prey to those powerful forces which would destroy us all completely; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor is not only on record as opposing the wage freeze, the Taft-Hartley Act, the Smith Act, the McCarran Act, the anti-union contempt of Congress citations, but that the California State Federation of Labor is also on record in support of all unions, be they AFL, CIO or independent, who are actively engaged in the struggle against any or all of these acts, or who are suffering or are about to suffer injury because of any or all of these acts; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor issue a public statement calling for the greatest possible unity of action and purpose of all unions, AFL, CIO and independents, in opposition to and struggle against all these acts; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor is desirous of issuing forth such a call for labor unity to all unions because it recognizes that the Federation and all its affiliates are endangered by such herein condemned acts; and that these acts are of such broad scope and so powerfully aimed that the Federation and its affiliates cannot effectively enough turn the tide by themselves; that is, they alone cannot force repeal of such acts and actions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 216. See Policy Statements 4 and 14, and Resolution No. 177.

### **Increase Unemployment Insurance Benefits to \$50**

**Resolution No. 197**—Presented by Carpenters Union No. 1976, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The maximum unemployment benefits have been \$25.00 per week, and the cost of living has more than doubled in the last few years; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of \$50.00 per week maximum weekly benefits, and instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature to accomplish this end.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Non-concurred, p. 222.

### **Federation to Create FEPC**

**Resolution No. 198**—Presented by Carpenters Union No. 1976, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is common knowledge that only an united union can effectively and successfully carry on in our constant battle to keep our heads above the rising tide of our cost of living; and

Whereas, Discrimination on the job, regardless of whether it comes from the employer or the union or the worker tends to create disunity; and

Whereas, According to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the approximate total income of workers annually is, for white men \$2,471.00, non-white men \$1,196.00, white women \$1,070.00, and non-white women \$495.00. This arbitrary division of income does nothing more nor less than to create disunity of the working class of people, and is contrary to all the things that our AFL stands for; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, and urge all affiliated bodies to do likewise.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred, p. 237.

### **End Practice of Prison Barbers Serving Civilian Personnel in Prisons**

**Resolution No. 199**—Presented by James N. Butler, Jr., of Barbers Union No. 827, Salinas.

Whereas, At the present time and for some time past it has become an established practice at the California State Medium Security Prison, situated at Soledad, California, for the prisoner personnel assigned to the prison barber shop, as barbers, to perform such services for the

civilian employee personnel of said prison and members of their immediate family; and

Whereas, Adjacent to said prison at Soledad and adjacent to other state prison institutions, there are available union barber shops who are being deprived of the patronage of said prison employee personnel and their families; and

Whereas, For some time past continuous efforts have been made to stop this unfair practice by personal contact with the prison authorities at said prison to no avail; and

Whereas, All civilian union barbers are taxpayers and should be entitled to such patronage and trade; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to said practice; and be it further

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor authorize and direct its officers and the Executive Council to take whatever steps it deems necessary to bring about the abolishment of the practice of permitting prisoners of penal institutions of the state of California, and especially the State Prison of Soledad, to perform any of the services usually rendered by barbers for any person whomsoever, prisoner personnel excepted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred, p. 243.

### City of Hope

**Resolution No. 200**—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The City of Hope is a national medical center at Duarte, California, dedicated to the treatment of cancer and tuberculosis victims, which has aided thousands of trade unionists to return to useful lives, without a cent of cost to themselves; and

Whereas, The City of Hope is dedicated to medical service without discrimination of race or creed as a free medical haven for long term diseases which workers and their families cannot possibly pay for privately; and

Whereas, The City of Hope has opened the first all-free 100-bed cancer hospital on the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, The City of Hope has now opened a Cancer research Center—the largest of its kind on the West Coast—in conjunction with UCLA; and

Whereas, The City of Hope is now en-

gaged in opening a diagnostic all-free Cancer Clinic; and

Whereas, Organized labor has gratefully and strongly endorsed the City of Hope and its generous service to labor victims of major diseases, while such outstanding leaders as William Green, David Dubinsky, Anthony H. Esposito, Patrick E. Gorman, Paul R. Hutchings, Earl W. Jimerson, George Meany, Marx Lewis, Matthew Woll, Hugo Ernst and Ed Miller are among those who have urged labor to continue to financially support and expand this world-famed center of healing; and

Whereas, In the expansion of its present cancer program, as well as in the maintenance of its tuberculosis and chest diseases program, the City of Hope urgently needs increased financial and moral support to render fraternal medical care without cost to increasing numbers of working people and their families; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor commend the City of Hope for its outstanding free and non-sectarian medical program of medical service on labor's behalf; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge our affiliates and members to help this worthy hospital in every possible way to maintain and expand its medical wars against cancer, tuberculosis and allied diseases; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor notify all affiliates of this action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 242.

### Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits

**Resolution No. 201**—Presented by Fred L. Applegate of District Council of Carpenters, San Diego.

Whereas, The workmen covered by workmen's compensation feel that the amount of compensation paid is not in conformity with living costs; and

Whereas, The law sets a maximum of \$30.00 in payments; and

Whereas, The law reads as follows in regard to temporary disability:

"For the purpose of computing a temporary disability and indemnity payable to any employee who sustains an original injury causing temporary disability, the maximum average weekly earnings shall be taken at \$53.85"; and

Whereas, The law also reads as follows in regard to permanent disability:

"For the purpose of computing a permanent disability and indemnity payable to any employee who sustains an original injury causing permanent disability, the maximum weekly earnings shall be taken at \$46.16"; and

Whereas, Payments were \$25.00 when wages and living costs were 50 per cent of present wage scales and living costs; and

Whereas, The \$30.00 payments for compensation is far below American living standards; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature changing the word "maximum" to "minimum" in the present law, allowing a higher payment of compensation; and be it further

Resolved, That this proposition be given the unanimous support of all workers throughout the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 223.

#### **Oppose Central Arizona Project**

**Resolution No. 202**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor in the past conventions of each respective organization have opposed all proposals for legislation which would authorize or approve the construction of the Central Arizona Project; and

Whereas, The Central Arizona Project is not economically feasible, and if constructed would impose an inequitable tax burden on all citizens in this country for the special benefit of but a relatively few people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby reaffirm its previous opposition to the Central Arizona Project and instructs its officers to take any necessary and proper steps to resist the construction of said project or any legislation authorizing said project; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be submitted to the 71st convention of the American Federation of Labor requesting that convention to reaffirm the opposition to the Central Arizona Project as expressed by resolution adopted in the 70th convention of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the

American Federation of Labor be instructed to affirmatively oppose said project and any legislation authorizing said project.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 236.

#### **Adequate Enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Compulsory Insurance Provisions**

**Resolution No. 203**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The legislature has assigned to the Director of Industrial Relations the enforcement of the compulsory insurance provisions of the workmen's compensation laws; and

Whereas, Compulsory insurance is a vital element in compensation work, since injuries occurring to employees of uninsured employers generally deprive such employees of the benefits intended by law. In fact, as provided in Section 3712 of the Labor Code, the "securing of the payment of compensation . . . is essential to the functioning of the expressly declared social public policy of this State in the matter of workers' compensation; and the conduct or operation of any business or undertaking without full compensation security, in continuing violation of such social social policy, is hereby declared to be a nuisance . . ."; and

Whereas, The necessary work required to enforce the compulsory insurance provisions of the workmen's compensation laws cannot be accomplished with the present limited appropriations for this purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct the Executive Council to prevail upon the legislature to provide the necessary funds for adequate enforcement of the compulsory insurance provisions of the California workmen's compensation laws.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 224.

#### **Federation to Issue Special Conservation Newsletter**

**Resolution No. 204**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thos. Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under a totalitarian form of government the affairs of the people are conducted through dictatorial orders, while in a democracy the people themselves must learn and understand the need of taking action to improve conditions where neglect and greed undermine or comple-



tely destroy the natural resources of the nation; and

Whereas, For many years governors of our state have declared March 7-14 to be California Conservation Week with the purpose of awakening the people to the great need of protecting our natural resources, especially our renewable resources; and

Whereas, For an ever-expanding population, water must become an ever-increasing necessity and forests must be preserved and replanted, since forests are nature's primary watersheds where rain and snow can slowly sink into the soil to feed the streamlets and rivers which eventually fill our reservoirs supplying farms and cities with water for life, food, and employment; and

Whereas, Our forests must be preserved to keep prosperous our great lumber industry which employs 62,000 workers with an annual payroll of approximately 220 million dollars; and

Whereas, Because of increased vacation time for workers obtained through collective bargaining, more and more workers are taking advantage of low-cost recreation, hunting, fishing, and family camp grounds available in our state and national parks; and

Whereas, Governmental authorities inform us that there are annually 800 man-caused fires in our national forests, pointing up the need of mass education on conservation; and

Whereas, Lip-service to the cause of conservation is not enough, since already in portions of our nation vast areas of topsoil have been lost or rendered sterile for centuries to come through ruinous, greedy agricultural methods, destructive search for surface minerals, uncontrolled cutting of our forests; and forest fires due to carelessness; and

Whereas, The daily press and other means of public communication have given scant publicity to the observance of Conservation Week; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor authorize the Secretary to issue a special Conservation Newsletter during the annual California Conservation Week devoted to facts and figures on the problems; such newsletter to be available for republication in the labor press in order that members in California may be informed of their duty to further a sound conservation program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 238.

## Resolution No. 205

Withdrawn by sponsors; page 238.

## Printing of School Annuals

**Resolution No. 206** — Presented by Walter J. Moran of Typographical Union No. 46, Sacramento.

Whereas, In recent years there has grown up within the various schools of the state of California a practice of allowing the graduating class to publish and be wholly responsible for the issuance of their souvenir annual publication, commonly called "School Annual"; and

Whereas, By extension, this practice has made these members of graduating classes responsible for purchasing these annuals from printing establishments, without restriction as to where or under what conditions such purchases are to be made, nor yet whether such publications shall be produced under decent American working conditions, under wages commensurate with California customs and necessity; and

Whereas, It has become increasingly the custom for these class members to purchase school annuals from any part of the United States with absolutely no regard as to whether this work might or might not be produced under fair union hours, wages and working conditions; and

Whereas, This practice has led to a condition wherein an extremely large proportion of these annuals are being produced under substandard conditions in states other than California, in locations where substandard wages and working conditions prevail, and where California money once spent can by no stretch of the imagination be returned to the economy of this state; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing this practice, which is greatly detrimental to the California economy in general and to the printing trades of this state in particular; and be it further

Resolved, That the various central labor bodies of this state be alerted to the evils inherent in such a proceeding and urged to use every means in their power to have the annuals in their respective areas produced by California workmen under fair union wages, hours and working conditions; and be it finally

Resolved, That the officers of this Federation be urged to investigate the feasi-

bility of introducing and supporting legislation to end this evil.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 239.

### **Congratulate International Typographical Union on Its 100th Anniversary**

**Resolution No. 207**—Presented by Walter J. Moran of Typographical Union No. 46, Sacramento.

Whereas, On May 5, 1952, the International Typographical Union celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its founding, having been organized in a convention held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 5, 1852; and

Whereas, This great organization has been known since that time as one of the great international humanitarian movements for the protection and betterment of workers and their conditions of toil; and

Whereas, The International Typographical Union has always been in the forefront of any movement for the betterment of conditions, as witness the efforts of that organization toward the formation of the American Federation of Labor, the establishment of the nine-hour day, the eight-hour day, the forty-four-hour week, the forty-hour week, and finally the thirty-five-hour week, which is becoming more and more prevalent in the printing industry, among others; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor congratulates the International Typographical Union upon the celebration of its century of existence and progress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 239.

### **Safety Code for Dust Control in Industry**

**Resolution No. 208**—Presented by David S. Pyle and Matthew J. Raimondo of District Council of Brick & Clay Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, We have legislation on the books regarding dust conditions in industry in the state of California under silicosis coverage of the Workmen's Compensation Act; and

Whereas, Dust not only produces silicosis, but other dangerous clinical conditions in the body; and

Whereas, Industry is morally obligated to procure and provide safe conditions for the employees, and there are not now any provisions of law to codify dangerous

conditions or enforcement of such provisions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to create, together with United Brick and Clay Workers of America, AFL, District Council No. 11 through the Department of Labor Relations of the state of California, Division of Industrial Welfare, a code for the establishment of safe conditions and engineer specifications for dust control enforcement machinery for violations of these codes and specifications so as to benefit the safety and health of industrial workers of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted as amended, p. 240.

### **Limit Weights for Male Employees Other Than Minors to 100 Pounds**

**Resolution No. 209**—Presented by David S. Pyle and Matthew J. Raimondo of District Council of Brick and Clay Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, United Brick and Clay Workers, AFL, represent workers in a class of heavy goods industry; and

Whereas, It has been a practice to increase the weight of packages, containers, etc., to a capacity above 100 pounds; and

Whereas, There is not legislation in California to govern the lifting of weights by male employees other than minors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature providing for the establishment of a safety code limiting weights for male employees other than minors, to 100 pounds.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 211.

### **Endorse and Support Field Act**

**Resolution No. 210**—Presented by David S. Pyle and Matthew J. Raimondo of District Council of Brick and Clay Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The San Francisco earthquake disaster of 1906 emphasized the fact that reinforced steel structures were not seriously damaged, whether of brick or other construction, and this fact was re-emphasized by the Long Beach disaster of 1933; and

Whereas, The Field Act was legislated by the California legislature for the purpose of establishing a building code for

reinforced school buildings for the purpose of safety to the public; and

Whereas, A survey of the recent earthquake of July 21, 1952, shows that the brick buildings destroyed and torn down were those built prior to the Field Act or were not of the specifications, and school buildings and other buildings constructed of brick, etc., with the reinforced specifications of the Field Act showed negligible damage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor continue to endorse and support the intent of the Field Act for the purpose of safe construction of buildings of reinforced brick, etc.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 233.

#### **Attorneys' Fees in Workmen's Compensation Cases**

**Resolution No. 211**—Presented by Henry Hansen of San Joaquin Central Labor Council, Stockton.

Whereas, The benefits under the Workmen's Compensation law of California are very small; and

Whereas, In any case where an injured employee or the dependents of a deceased employee seek benefits under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation law by filing an application with the Industrial Accident Commission, the attorney's fees paid to the attorney representing the injured employee or the dependents of the deceased employee are deducted from the meager benefits allowed under the Workmen's Compensation Act and thus charged to the injured employee or the dependents of the deceased employee; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Workmen's Compensation Law of California to provide that an attorney representing the injured employee or the dependents of a deceased employee shall receive an attorney's fee commensurate with the value of the services rendered, not less than \$75.00 in each case, which attorney's fees shall be set by the Industrial Accident Commission;

That such attorney's fees shall be chargeable as costs against the employer or the employer's insurance carrier, or both, in any case where the applicant before the Industrial Accident Commission shall be the prevailing party on at

least one of the issues involved in the matter before the Industrial Accident Commission;

That such attorney's fees shall not be deducted from the benefits to which the employee or the dependents are entitled from either the employer or the insurance carrier of the employer, but shall be paid in addition to any such benefits.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted as amended, p. 224.

#### **Amend Certain Sections of Alcoholic Beverages Control Act to Include Labor**

**Resolution No. 212**—Presented by Henry Hansen of San Joaquin Central Labor Council, Stockton.

Whereas, Many large labor unions are owners or are in the process of becoming owners of building headquarters of their own, and other unions are banding together to build labor temples for the smaller local unions to have a place to meet; and

Whereas, Many such union buildings and labor temples have club rooms for their members for relaxation and social purposes; and

Whereas, Many labor temples and unions with club room facilities operate at a financial loss to the labor temple associations and labor unions; and

Whereas, Sections 6.1 and 6.11 of the California Alcoholic Beverages Control Act provide in effect that club licenses can be issued by the Board of Equalization to veterans' clubs, fraternal organizations, golf clubs, swimming clubs, yacht clubs, and bar associations comprised of attorneys-at-law, which club licenses are issued by the said Board of Equalization to such organizations upon payment by the organizations of the usual on-sale license fee in the locality where the club is maintained, without it becoming necessary for such organizations to purchase in the open market an on-sale liquor license at the present current market value of approximately \$8,000.00 to \$10,000.00; and

Whereas, The members of the labor unions are as deserving of obtaining an on-sale liquor license for their club rooms upon the same preferred financial basis as the organizations referred to in Sections 6.1 and 6.11 of the California Beverages Control Act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the California Alcoholic Beverages

Control Act to include labor temple associations or local unions with the appropriate minimum membership maintaining their own club rooms in the same class as those organizations given preferential treatment under Sections 6.1 and 6.11 of the California Alcoholic Beverages Control Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 166.

#### **Rehabilitation Facilities for Injured Workers**

**Resolution No. 213**—Presented by Julius L. Bence and O. T. Satre of Painters District Council No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The state of California has not kept in step with other progressive states in providing rehabilitation facilities for injured workers; and

Whereas, The urgent need for a complete and properly correlated rehabilitation program for California has been amply and adequately demonstrated by studies of various organizations; and

Whereas, Aside from the humanitarian aspect, the funds invested in the rehabilitation of handicapped workers will pay dividends to the state not only in dollars and cents, but also in the form of human happiness; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor lend every effort to obtain the necessary funds for the establishment and maintenance of at least two rehabilitation centers for injured workers similar to the centers in successful operation in our neighboring states of Oregon and Washington.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 223. See Resolution No. 34.

#### **Community Health and Welfare**

**Resolution No. 214**—Presented by Joseph Caramagno and John Leggieri of Laundry, Linen Supply and Dry Cleaning Drivers Union No. 928, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The delegates to this the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor find themselves in fundamental disagreement with certain professional social planners on matters of community health and welfare; and

Whereas, Points of disagreement include: (1) the social planners' intentional failure to use the word, charity, or to practice same; (2) the practice of these professional planners to force private and public agencies to consider giving such services as food, clothing, shelter, etc., on the basis of eligibility, rather than on the basis of need as real needs demand; (3) the use of private health agency monies

for abstract laboratory research and education, such as cancer, t.b., heart, etc., rather than use such funds to help alleviate the financial burden of such diseased persons; (4) allowing many private hospitals to escape any responsibility in providing charitable adult hospitalization, rather than provide such health and medical care on "ability to pay" basis and supplement same with Community Chest funds which are not now provided; and

Whereas, Other points of agreement and of disagreement exist which would bear thorough study of this convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its belief in the true essence of the word, charity, thus helping to maintain human dignity; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention direct its President to appoint a committee of seven to study, prepare and present to the Executive Council of the Federation, a set of recommendations affecting the financing and operational procedure of both private and state welfare agencies covering the entire social welfare field; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee's recommendations contain proposals for legislative action for both state and local governments.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, subject matter referred to the Executive Council, p. 233.

#### **Labor Day Celebrations**

**Resolution No. 215**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Labor Day was established through the vision and devotion of Peter J. McGuire, one of the co-founders of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, It was the intention of Peter J. McGuire that those who produce the wealth of the nation by sweat and toil should put aside tools in a demonstration of strength and purpose on the first Monday of September each year; and

Whereas, Through the persistence of the American Federation of Labor this day has become a national holiday; and

Whereas, In past years, millions of American trade unionists marched in the cities of the nation on this day; and

Whereas, Through such demonstrations, the essential unity and enthusiasm of organized labor inspired countless Americans to join our ranks or understand our cause; and

Whereas, Those who paraded through

often hostile streets lived to see the banners of labor respected and recognized by government and industry alike; and

Whereas, These heroic men and women who fought in forbidding days were sustained only by their idealism and fidelity to the principles of liberty and brotherhood; and

Whereas, There is danger that in current times such spiritual integrity may be forgotten by organized labor; and

Whereas, The future progress and present safety of our government may require a resurgence of such dedication; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor call for all AFL affiliates in California to resume or continue the pioneer practice of Labor Day parades and other fitting observances in the various cities and towns of the state where men and women are banded together under the charter of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That all unions and councils be so notified sufficiently in advance of Labor Day, 1953.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 243.

#### **Housing Program**

**Resolution No. 216**—Presented by Earl E. Thomas and Robert J. O'Hare of District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Employment in the building trades is directly related to the condition of the housing programs of the various governmental agencies in this field, fluctuating each year according to the effect of the current national legislation and the administrative decisions of the agencies involved; and

Whereas, As a result of this fluctuation during the past four years, the current needs have not been met as they develop and no progress has been made in reducing the need for housing which built up during the war years; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the American Federation of Labor to introduce legislation in Congress to effectuate the following programs and secure the appropriate administrative determinations to:

1. Restore the support of government bonds at par by the Federal Reserve Board to restore the supply of mortgage money and eliminate the present shortage.

2. That the authorization of the Fed-

eral National Mortgage Association be expanded and maintained on an adequate basis to supply a continuing secondary market for mortgages.

3. That the present restrictions on mortgages on houses in the \$7,000 to \$12,000 bracket be eliminated to permit housing in these brackets to be sold with small down payments.

4. That FHA and VA builders be required to furnish warranties of construction guaranteeing their houses against defects of construction for a period of one year and that the FHA and VA be prohibited by statute from insuring any loan for a builder who defaults or refuses to perform on such a warranty.

5. That the present restrictions on the Public Housing Program to 35,000 units of low-rent housing a year be eliminated and the program geared to not less than ten per cent of the total housing construction in the nation.

6. That legislation be introduced and sponsored in Congress providing rental housing for middle income families at rents they can afford to pay with amortization extended over forty years and provisions for loans at low interest rates.

7. That legislation be introduced and sponsored providing for permanent low-rent housing for migratory agricultural workers subsidized through the Public Housing Administration and operated by local Housing Authorities.

8. That adequate appropriations for defense housing provided by the federal government be secured, and that wherever possible such housing be relocatable permanent housing suitable for family living and in an amount adequate to supply the needs of workers in the locality; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor take whatever action is reasonably required to secure the adoption of such a program by the Congress and the appropriate administrative agencies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Sections 1 and 2 of Resolved referred to Executive Council, remainder adopted, p. 233.

#### **Reaffirm Support of United Nations**

**Resolution No. 217**—Presented by Rod McKenzie and Julius Golden of Painters Union No. 5, Hollywood.

Whereas, Recent attempts were made and are being made by persons in an attempt to discredit the United Nations, by attacking one of its subsidiary agencies; and

Whereas, This is an attempt by unscru-

pulous politicians to use the old isolationist issue in new clothing to hide the shortcomings of the Republican party; and

Whereas, It is admitted by clear-thinking people that the United Nations organization is far from being all that is desired in world cooperation; and

Whereas, Those who seek to destroy the ideas and ideals of our great president, Franklin Roosevelt, must be unalterably exposed within and outside the councils of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm and lend its fullest moral support to the ultimate success of the United Nations to establish world peace.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 199. See Policy Statement 1.

#### **Establish Jurisdictional Court**

**Resolution No. 218**—Presented by Rod McKenzie and Julius Golden of Painters Union No. 5, Hollywood.

Whereas, At a recent meeting of the International Presidents of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, it was affirmed that jurisdictional picket lines will under no circumstances be recognized; and

Whereas, Although this is a step forward, there still remains the problem of settling jurisdictional disputes; and

Whereas, We respectfully suggest that a jurisdictional court be established within the framework of the American Federation of Labor to index and catalog trade jurisdiction; and

Whereas, That should such a court be established, it be possessed with the power to render decisions in jurisdictional matters subject to penalties for noncompliance; and

Whereas, We feel that the American Federation of Labor Building Trades Department has the ability and the means to settle these problems within our house and thereby prevent further unjust legislation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor proceed to draw up such suggestions as may be necessary to establish a National Court of Jurisdiction to regulate and command the respect of our International Unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Non-concurred, p. 239.

#### **Oppose Application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 to Shipbuilding and Repair**

**Resolution No. 219**—Presented by A. J. Timmons of Metal Trades Council of Southern California, Huntington Park.

Whereas, It is common knowledge that the shipbuilding and ship repair industry in the United States played an important and dominant part in the successful prosecution of World War II, and that dependency upon said industry will always exist in any future wars and in the preservation of peace; and

Whereas, It is utmost essential to the peace and well-being of the United States of America that the facilities of the shipbuilding and ship repair industry be maintained and that the skill of the employees required in the successful operation of said industry be preserved; and

Whereas, The only method that said facilities can be maintained and said skills preserved is by the continued construction and repair of vessels in the various shipyards; and

Whereas, Said shipbuilding and ship repair industry is now and has been since World War II in a depressed condition, its facilities unused, and its skilled workmen disappearing; and

Whereas, Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, dated February 7, 1952, issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization, provides that the United States government can award contracts for the construction of vessels to other companies than the lowest bidder, causing a concentration of shipbuilding in certain geographical areas; and

Whereas, Said Policy No. 4 is destructive to the shipbuilding and ship repair industry, is unfair to shipbuilding companies, and is and has been the cause of workmen being thrown out of work; and

Whereas, The United States government is and has been pursuing a policy of entering into agreements with foreign countries for the construction of vessels in private yards of foreign countries which vessels could have been constructed in the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor is strongly opposed to the application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 to the shipbuilding and ship repair industry and urges that the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, under Part 3, subparagraph 8 of said Policy, find that the application thereof does have a major

effect on the operation of the shipbuilding and ship repair industry, and that appropriate order be made that said Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 shall not apply with reference to the shipbuilding and ship repair industry of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That, regardless of whether or not the funds have been so appropriated, the United States government cease to expend any money for the purpose of constructing vessels in any foreign country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 201.

#### **Earned Vacation Pay to Be Recognized as Part of Wages Earned for U. I.**

**Resolution No. 220**—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The California Employment Commission has ruled that employees are not eligible for unemployment benefits if they receive earned vacation pay at the time of a layoff; and

Whereas, This constitutes a direct reversal of the Commission's policy which had been in effect for years prior to this ruling; and

Whereas, This ruling of the Employment Commission directly deprives our members of unemployment benefits to which they should be entitled; and

Whereas, If this ruling cannot be reversed, the unions should re-draft their collective bargaining agreements to provide that vacation payments be made at least two weeks prior to a layoff; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the secretary to expend all necessary effort to obtain a revised ruling of the Employment Commission and the re-adoption of a policy recognizing earned vacation pay as part of wages earned.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 217.

#### **Unemployment Insurance During Trade Disputes**

**Resolution No. 221**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The application by the Department of Employment of the provisions of Section 56 (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act with respect to the building trades crafts has prevented them from obtaining benefits during a trade dispute, even though they have obtained subse-

quent employment of a type and duration generally prevailing in the industry; and

Whereas, It is necessary for a clarification to be made so that customary employment in the industry will be deemed sufficient to terminate such disqualification even though it may be comparatively short in duration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending Section 56 (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide payment of benefits to workers who are temporarily unemployed because of labor disputes in which they are not directly involved.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Filed, p. 222.

#### **Condemning State Use of Civil Service Employees on Building Construction Work**

**Resolution No. 222**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The state of California persists in using civil service employees on building construction work in many institutions; and

Whereas, This practice has been protested to the various state departments using these civil service employees, as well as to the State Personnel Board, without success; and

Whereas, This practice is in many cases detrimental not only to the civil service employees used for building construction work, but also works a hardship on building trades mechanics normally employed by building trades contractors, who should be used instead of having this work done by "force account"; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor officially condemn this practice, and instruct the secretary to use the good offices of the Federation in whatever manner is most practical to see that civil service employees are not used in unfair competition with building trades mechanics and contractors.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 239.

#### **Reimburse Injured Workers for Subsequent Medical Examinations**

**Resolution No. 223**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, Workmen recovering from in-

dustrial accidents are frequently called for examination by doctors on the panels of insurance companies for the convenience of the carrier; and

Whereas, The reports of examinations by insurance company doctors are used primarily for cutting losses of insurance carriers, and only secondarily for the benefit of the workmen; and

Whereas, These examinations cause the workers to lose wages, in addition to those already lost through the industrial injury; and

Whereas, There is currently no provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act under which workmen can recover wages lost through examinations by insurance company doctors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature amending the Workmen's Compensation Act so that examinations required by insurance carriers will be paid for by them through reimbursement of the worker for any time lost at his regular wage scale.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 224.

#### **Safety Rules for Powder-Actuated Tools**

**Resolution No. 224**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, It is true that powder-actuated tools, in the hands of incompetent and unqualified operators are an exceedingly dangerous tool, and capable of causing injuries and death; and

Whereas, The state of California has a set of so-called "safety rules" for powder-actuated tools which fall far short of providing safe operation of these tools; and

Whereas, Other western states have adopted safety rules under which there are less chances of accidents; and

Whereas, Labor has ever historically successfully fought against labor-saving devices; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to request that "interested parties" hearings be held by the Division of Industrial Safety, and take appropriate steps to further such "interested parties" hearings; and that the sales representatives of powder-actuated tools, the IBEW, and the California Chapters of the NECA be present at these meetings so that a more satisfactory set of safety rules

governing the use of these tools can be worked out and put into effect in California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Filed, p. 240.

#### **Unfair Television and Radio Stations**

**Resolution No. 225**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, It is the policy of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to patronize those business establishments which are fair to the American Federation of Labor, and to purchase those products which carry American Federation of Labor Union Labels; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that all unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor shall, as a furtherance of this policy, cease from patronizing all television and radio stations that are unfair to unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels & Boycotts.  
Referred to Executive Council, p. 168.

#### **Adequate Salary Standards for Accident Commission Medical Staff**

**Resolution No. 226**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, It should be the policy of the state of California to employ only the best qualified doctors for the highly important and exacting service in the Industrial Accident Commission; and

Whereas, Recent civil service examinations for the medical staff of the Industrial Accident Commission have attracted but few applicants because the salary provided for such service is below that earned in private medical practice; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct the Secretary to present these facts to the Personnel Board with the urgent request that adequate salary standards be fixed for the medical staff of the Industrial Accident Commission so that outstanding men in the medical profession may be induced to enter this service; and instruct its legislative representative to do everything possible to obtain support for such standards at the next session of the legislature.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 217.



### **Ambulance and First-Aid Facilities to Be Available at All Times**

**Resolution No. 227**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, Members of the building and construction trades crafts are continually subjected to conditions inherent in construction activities which cause serious physical injuries; and

Whereas, These conditions often are made worse because of lack of strict adherence to the Safety Orders and Regulations of the California State Division of Industrial Safety; and

Whereas, In many instances construction workers have been forced to undergo needless pain and agony because of the lack of adequate first-aid and ambulance service to meet emergencies; and

Whereas, Only through proper enforcement of correct legislation can workers in the construction industry be assured of prompt, humane and well-trained first-aid assistance to obviate unnecessary and lengthy periods of unattended suffering; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to obtain the introduction of legislation at the next session of the legislature which will insure that proper ambulance and first-aid facilities are available at all times for construction jobs so that in case of injury the injured workers will be given immediate and adequate attention.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 212.

### **Direct Presidential Primary Elections**

**Resolution No. 228**—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The convention of both the Democratic and Republican parties held in Chicago in 1952 made it apparent to all of the people of the United States that conventions for nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States are not conducive to proper representation of the voters; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the principle of a direct Presidential primary election, through which candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States can be selected by the direct vote of the people; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention instruct

its legislative representative to obtain the introduction, at the next session of the legislature, of the necessary legislation for the changes required to provide for direct primary elections.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Concurred in intent, subject matter referred to AFL convention, p. 229.

### **Protest Proposed Department of Justice Ruling on Motion Pictures**

**Resolution No. 229**—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, The making, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures has long provided and does now provide employment for many thousands of persons, and has been for many years and now is the principal means of entertainment for many millions throughout the United States of America; and

Whereas, The motion picture theater in every community of the United States brings direct benefit to every transportation agency, every tire and gasoline station, every restaurant, every grocery store, every drug store, every novelty shop, every news stand, every shoe shop, department store, dry goods store and garment shop, and is particularly important to real estate values; and

Whereas, Motion pictures have been and now are a channel of communication, historically noted for promoting the democratic way of life throughout the world and acquainting the world with American progress; and

Whereas, It is in the public interest to retain the making, distribution and exhibition of motion pictures in the same manner which has been the practice for many years; and

Whereas, The Department of Justice is now contemplating court action which would require the producers of motion pictures to sell certain motion pictures to advertising companies and television stations against their better judgment; and

Whereas, Such action would be confiscatory and ruinous to the motion picture industry, would jeopardize the principal form of entertainment of millions of people, would eliminate many thousands of jobs, create economic distress in every community of the United States, destroy a medium of communication which brings our democratic way of life to all people, create irreparable damage and be contrary to public interest; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the recording by the Federation of

a strong protest with the proper official of the Department of Justice with respect to the proposed action requiring the producers of motion pictures to re-release their pictures on 16 mm. film to television stations and advertising agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor submit this resolution to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor for appropriate action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 243.

#### **Repeal Amusement Tax**

**Resolution No. 230**—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, The theatrical and amusement industry is confronted with television and economic conditions which threaten its very existence; and

Whereas, Many theaters have closed throughout the nation, creating a mass unemployment condition in the industry; and

Whereas, It is considered that if the amusement tax were fully repealed, it would alleviate the hardships now being endured by the industry and would unquestionably aid in building up the box office receipts, thereby relieving the unfortunate conditions now existing, and would tend to alleviate the unemployment situation in our crafts; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to memorialize Congress to repeal said amusement tax; and be it further

Resolved, That the Representatives in the Congress be requested to introduce and vote favorably on a bill to bring about this relief so desperately needed to save this industry from possible destruction; and be it still further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor present this resolution for concurrence to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 201.

#### **Foreign Production of Motion Pictures by American Producers**

**Resolution No. 231**—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, It has become apparent that many motion picture producers and advertising agencies are leaving the continental United States to produce motion pictures for United States consumption for tax saving purposes, or to take advantage of cheap production and labor costs; and

Whereas, This practice is growing at an alarming rate and depriving many United

States citizens of employment who would otherwise be used in the production of these motion pictures as well as depriving the United States government of taxes which would accrue from their salaries and wages; and

Whereas, This practice is also creating unfair competition to the producers who make their motion pictures in the United States and hire United States citizens; and

Whereas, We deem it grossly unfair and improper for American industry to attempt to sell American products to American workers by means of advertising films that have been made in foreign countries / foreign workers for the specific purposes of avoiding the wage and living standards which make the purchase of their products in America possible; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as strongly protesting this practice and that we solicit the support of all labor organizations in America and all other Americans in protesting this practice of advertisers, advertising agencies and film producers in our efforts to convince such producers, manufacturers and distributors of commodities manufactured and sold in the United States, that such a practice is unfair and should be dispensed with; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be given the widest circulation possible throughout the United States to all labor organizations and other American groups; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in turn present this resolution for concurrence to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
Adopted, p. 243.

#### **Improve State Housing Program**

**Resolution No. 232**—Presented by R. A. McMullen and L. A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The shortage of decent, safe and sanitary housing in California continues despite the extent of home building in recent years; and

Whereas, Such shortage forces great numbers of our citizens of low income to live in dilapidated or otherwise substandard houses; and

Whereas, The program of low-rent housing authorized by the United State Housing Act of 1937, as amended by the Housing Act of 1949, is neither large enough

nor flexible enough to meet the expanding needs of California; and

Whereas, Such federal program makes no provision whatsoever for single persons among our senior citizens whose need for decent housing, at rentals they can afford, is most acute; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the legislature of the state of California be hereby memorialized to adopt a state housing program similar in nature to those of the states of New York, Illinois, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 211.

#### **Oppose Crippling Housing Amendments**

**Resolution No. 233**—Presented by R. A. McMullen and L. A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The opponents of public housing have openly declared that they plan to urge the legislature of the state of California at the earliest possible date to adopt legislation curbing and restricting the powers of housing authorities, which are necessary for the proper development of low-rent housing projects under the federal low-rent housing program authorized by the Housing Act of 1949; and

Whereas, Similar action was urged at the 1951 regular session of the California legislature by the introduction of **Assembly Bill 3212** by Assemblyman Stewart; and

Whereas, Such bill and any similar action to curb the powers of housing authorities or to place them under the political domination of city councils and boards of supervisors would be administratively unsound and would constitute a back-door attack on the entire housing program; and

Whereas, Such action would require city councils and boards of supervisors, which are essentially legislative bodies, to act in administrative capacities, over-burdening them with administrative detail which they are not set up to handle; and

Whereas, Such action would in turn result in confusion, delay and difficulty in the administration of the housing program, giving the general public the impression of inefficiency, and embarrassing said city councils and boards of supervisors; and

Whereas, The subjecting of housing authorities to local political pressures by making them directly responsible to city councils and boards of supervisors would destroy the well-planned legislation which has heretofore enabled low-rent public housing to enjoy complete non-partisan

status in its administration by non-political housing commissioners, who are appointed for four-year terms and who are immune to political pressures; and

Whereas, Any legislation which materially changes the control and operation of existing housing projects would be subject to serious questions of constitutionality because such legislation would affect existing contractual relationships between the housing authorities and the federal government, and would constitute a violation of the prohibition against the impairment of the obligations of contract; and

Whereas, The ultimate objective of such legislation is to destroy the low-rent veterans' public housing program by making its administration difficult, if not impossible, and a political football; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the legislature of the state of California be hereby memorialized to refuse to adopt any amendments to the housing laws of this state which would hamstring the administration of public housing programs or make the non-political housing commissioners subject to daily political pressures.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 211.

#### **Prevailing Wages**

**Resolution No. 234**—Presented by R. A. McMullen and L. A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Labor Code of the state of California requires political subdivisions to require the payment of prevailing wages by contractors on public works; and

Whereas, The Housing Act of 1949 requires the payment of prevailing wages by contractors employed on the development of low-rent housing projects; and

Whereas, The state Housing Act grants local housing authorities the power to require the payment of prevailing wages by contractors but does not make it mandatory; and

Whereas, **Present** legislation leaves a loophole where the payment of prevailing wages is not required of contractors on contracts for the alteration or repair of defense housing and veterans housing projects operated by local housing authorities; therefore be it

Resolved, By this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor that appropriate legislation be introduced to close this loophole by adding the words "housing authorities" to the definition of

political subdivisions contained in Section 1770 of the Labor Code of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 211.

#### **Removal of Limitation on Low Rent Public Housing**

**Resolution No. 235**—Presented by R. A. McMullen and L. A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor supported the passage of the Housing Act of 1949; and

Whereas, It was the intent of this legislation that the low-rent housing program be geared to ten percent of the total housing construction in the United States until adequate housing is built to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for families of low income; and

Whereas, The Housing Act of 1949 provided for a minimum of 75,000 units and a maximum of 135,000 units of low-rent public housing a year; and

Whereas, The 82nd Congress limited the program to 35,000 units this year and any future year, unless specific authority is granted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to the American Federation of Labor the adoption of a legislative program to remove this limitation and to gear the annual construction to ten percent of the total housing construction in the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That it take any necessary or reasonable steps which may result in the restoration of this goal.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 211.

#### **Housing Act of 1953**

**Resolution No. 236**—Presented by R. A. McMullen and L. A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the Housing Act of 1949 appropriate steps are being taken to provide decent low-rent public housing to families of low income in urban and rural areas; and

Whereas, The same act provided for the transfer to the Public Housing Administration of farm labor camps for the purpose of housing agricultural workers of low income; and

Whereas, No housing suitable for migratory agricultural labor is provided under any of the available programs; and

Whereas, Many communities are expres-

sing an interest in and a desire for housing projects of permanent construction suitable for family living and primarily for occupancy by migrant agricultural labor; and

Whereas, Such a program is best operated through the existing public housing program, with ownership and control in the local housing authorities; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the 50th convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the American Federation of Labor be requested to sponsor legislation providing subsidized low-rent public housing programs for migratory agricultural labor, operated in the same manner as the existing rural non-farm low-rent projects; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor take any necessary or appropriate steps to secure the attainment of this objective.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 211.

#### **Combat Real Estate Lobby**

**Resolution No. 237**—Presented by R. A. McMullen and L. A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations have always sponsored and promoted the program for providing decent low-rent housing to families of low income; and

Whereas, The Housing Act of 1949 providing for slum clearance and low-rent public housing was supported by the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Many local communities in California are proceeding with the construction of adequate low-rent public housing projects; and

Whereas, The opposition to public housing, headed up by the real estate lobby, is attempting to jettison and destroy this program by attacking it on a single community basis; and

Whereas, The record of their activities during the past year clearly demonstrates their reliance on the technique of "The Big Lie" and a consistent campaign of misrepresentation of the facts; and

Whereas, The local communities are unable to face up adequately to this opposition with its full-time personnel, unlimited funds, economic coercion and standardized technique; and

Whereas, This "single-shot" method has for its purpose the destruction of the low-

rent public housing program by choking off appropriations and securing the cancellation of the enabling acts by misrepresenting the acceptance of housing by local communities in order to fulfill their objective of "No Public Housing At All"; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this 50th convention of the

California State Federation of Labor that the State Federation of Labor and the affiliated organizations come to the assistance of the local communities where the public housing program is threatened by the activities of the "Real Estate Lobby."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
Adopted, p. 211.

## ROLL OF DELEGATES TO THE 1952 CONVENTION

This comprises the completed roll call of the 1952 convention, following the additions and changes made through the supplementary reports of the Committee on Credentials on successive days of the convention. In it is given the name of the city in which each local union and council is located, the name of the union or council represented and its total vote, the names of the delegates, and the vote each delegate was entitled to cast.

**ALHAMBRA**  
Electrical, Utility Workers No. 47 (458)  
Richard R. Rapattoni, 229  
James B. Eads, 229

**ALVARADO**  
Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20630 (140)  
John Strela, 140

**ANAHEIM**  
Carpenters No. 2203 (501)  
E. D. Pittsenbarger, 251  
M. R. Brechtel, 250

**ARCATA**  
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2808 (897)  
Stanley Jordan, 897

**AUBURN**  
Tri-Counties Building Trades Council (2)  
E. P. Park, 1

**BAKERSFIELD**  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
Walter Bronson, 1  
Butchers No. 193 (373)  
Chas. Hohlbein, 373  
Carpenters No. 743 (1005)  
Walter Bronson, 1005  
Chauffeurs, Teamsters & Helpers No. 87 (2473)  
Joe Hickman, 1236  
Virgil Likins, 1237  
Farm Labor Union No. 218 (54)  
Wm. Becker, 54  
Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 220 (400)  
Jess L. Hulse, 100  
William F. Lewis, 100  
Jess E. Newsom, 100  
Joseph E. Southern, 100  
Painters No. 314 (275)  
Leon Thorne, 137  
C. L. McBride, 138

**BARSTOW**  
Theatrical Stage & M. P. Operators No. 730 (50)  
Harry K. Beauford, 50

**BERKELEY**  
Painters No. 40 (150)  
Clarence Vezey, 50  
John Helmans, 50  
Frank Stitzer, 50

**BURBANK**  
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 694 (366)  
Fred Klaiber, 122  
Dick Lacy, 122  
Norma Lacy, 122  
Oper. Plasterers No. 739 (518)  
George Seay, 259  
Ray Baker, 259

**CHESTER**  
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. No. 3074 (212)  
Elden M. Lay, 106  
Merald M. Murchison, 106

**CHICO**  
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 501 (64)  
E. M. Lewis, 64

**COMPTON**  
Carpenters No. 1437 (1553)  
William M. Young, 1553

**CORONA**  
Sales Drivers, Food Processors & Warehousemen No. 952 (225)  
Clarence Brown, 225

**CROCKETT**  
Sugar Refinery Wkrs. No. 20037 (1223)  
G. A. Paoli, 407  
A. Regan, Jr., 408  
A. Newman, 408

**DAVENPORT**  
Cement Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 46 (120)  
Elvin P. Bond, 120

**EL CAJON**  
Carpenters No. 2398 (407)  
Page Nelson, 135  
Harold Taylor, 136  
Fred Morse, 136

**EL CENTRO**  
Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs. No. 338 (255)  
Robert O. Fielding, 255  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
R. L. Sessions, 1  
Carpenters No. 1070 (221)  
R. L. Sessions, 221  
Central Labor Council (2)  
Walter I. Welden, 1  
Const. & Gen. Laborers, No. 1119 (240)  
Jack C. Webster, 120  
Walter I. Welden, 120

**EL CERRITO**  
Teachers No. 866 (183)  
Paul McGinnis, 183

**EL MONTE**  
Carpenters No. 1507 (1965)  
G. A. McGehee, 982  
S. E. Pefley, 983  
Painters No. 254 (453)  
John Sigler, 226  
Clare E. Eley, 227

**EUREKA**  
Barbers No. 431 (72)  
Walter Buchanan, 72  
Central Labor Council (2)  
Albin J. Gruhn, 1  
Cooks & Waiters No. 220 (425)  
Lucille Pope, 141  
Allan Kilpatrick, 142  
Ruby Van Ornum, 142  
Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 181 (81)  
Albin J. Gruhn, 81

**FRESNO**  
Bartenders No. 566 (225)  
Frank Antonucci, 225  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
Paul Reeves, 1  
H. T. Petersen, 1  
Central Labor Council (2)  
C. H. Cary, 1  
George Kislign, 1  
Creamery Empls. & Drivers No. 517 (500)  
Ted C. Wills, 250  
John C. Vaz, 250

Culinary Workers No. 62 (834)  
George Rollis, 417  
Helen L. Root, 417  
Dried Fruit, N. P. Dehydrators & Warehousemen No. 616 (1483)  
Emil Mertlik, 494  
Henry Hoff, 494  
John J. Sweeney, 495  
Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 294 (740)  
Jesse Bernard, 740  
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 246 (453)  
Paul L. Reeves, 453  
Retail Food, Drug, Liquor Clerks No. 1288, (850)  
George Kislign, 850  
Teamsters No. 431 (3575)  
Alvia Fudge, 1787  
Fred Messenger, 1788  
Wine & Distillery Workers No. 45 (249)  
Wallace D. Henderson, 83  
Avis L. Ethridge, 83  
Tony Volper, 83

**GILROY**  
Painters No. 1157, (12)  
Otto E. Sargent, 12

**GLENDAL**  
Barbers No. 606 (83)  
Harry W. Rees, 83  
Brick & Clay Workers No. 774 (1465)  
Jos. J. Bonar, 244  
Wm. I. Van Patten, 244  
Earl Eden, 244  
Celeidon Armenta, 244  
Robt. Downing, 244  
Natalie Keeping, 245  
Carpenters No. 563 (1737)  
Earl M. Galpin, 579  
R. N. Phillips, 579  
Wm. F. Miller, 579  
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 324 (696)  
Beulah Johnston, 348  
Carl G. Kohler, 348

**GRASS VALLEY**  
Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders No. 368 (444)  
James P. O'Reilly, 222  
Walma Jensen, 222

**GREENVILLE**  
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2647 (285)  
F. A. Wiley, 142  
Robert Giesick, 143

**HANFORD**  
Carpenters No. 1043 (180)  
Fred Rush, 90  
Elmer P. Smith, 90

**HAYWARD**  
Cannery Workers No. 768 (1908)  
Tony Silva, 954  
Manuel Miranda, 954  
Carpenters No. 1622 (1772)  
Leon McCool, 295  
L. D. Twist, 295  
W. Yoeman, 295  
H. E. Redding, 295  
Marius Waldal, 296  
N. A. Ongman, 296  
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 823 (1128)  
Leroy V. Woods, 1128  
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 53 (118)  
Earl R. Davis, 118

**HOLLYWOOD**

Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44 (2000)  
 Roy M. Brewer, 500  
 B. C. (Cappy) DuVal, 500  
 Warren A. Dailey, 500  
 Joseph R. Singleton, 500  
 Broadcast, Television & Recording Engineers No. 45 (400)  
**Harry Stillman**, 133  
**George A. Mulkey**, 133  
 Harold Stone, 134  
 Film Technicians No. 683 (1000)  
 Alan Jackson, 1000  
 M. P. Costumers No. 705 (100)  
 Ted Ellsworth, 100  
 Motion Picture Sound Technicians No. 695 (300)  
 Dolph Thomas, 300  
 M. P. Studio Cinetechnicians No. 789 (3000)  
 Harry Shiffman, 150  
 Paul E. O'Bryant, 150  
 M. P. Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728 (1000)  
 James D. Tante, 500  
 Charles Futoran, 500  
 M. P. Studio Laborers No. 727 (150)  
 Albert K. Erickson, 150  
 M. P. Studio Mechanics No. 468 (183)  
 Ralph W. Peckham, 183  
 M. P. Studio Projectionists No. 165 (287)  
 George J. Flaherty, 287  
 Office Employees No. 174 (1200)  
 Max J. Krug, 600  
 Leroy Patterson, 600  
 Operative Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 755 (150)  
 Ben A. Martinez, 150  
 Painters No. 5 (500)  
 Rod McKenzie, 250  
 Julius Golden, 250  
 Screen Actors Guild, (5000)  
 Ronald Regan, 833  
 Walter Pidgeon, 833  
 Edward Arnold, 833  
 George Chandler, 833  
 John Dales, Jr., 834  
 Pat Somerset, 834  
 Screen Extras Guild (3200)  
 Richard H. Gordon, 640  
 Franklyn Farnum, 640  
 Wm. H. O'Brien, 640  
 Jeffery Sayre, 640  
 Edd X. Russell, 640  
 Studio Electricians No. 40 (300)  
 Charles L. Thomas, 150  
 W. F. Moore, 150  
 Studio Grips No. 80 (300)  
 James L. Noblitt, 300  
 Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399 (1113)  
 Ralph H. Clare, 556  
 James H. Elbert, 557  
 Studio Utility Employees No. 724 (400)  
 Leonard C. Davies, 100  
 James E. Day, 100  
 Henry C. Rohrbach, 100  
 Leo Fenner, 100

**HUNTINGTON PARK**

Butchers No. 563 (700)  
 Frank Verdugo, 700  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100 (73)  
 Stockton Thomas, 73  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 145 (65)  
 O'Neil J. Barras, 65  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146 (275)  
 Henry C. Turner, 68  
 Mrs. Josephine Allen, 69  
 Joe Baloga, 69  
 Pat Rooney, 69  
 Metal Trades Council of Southern Calif. (2)  
 A. J. Timmons, 1

**LOMPOC**

Chemical Workers No. 146 (188)  
 Lee O. Jones, 47  
 Edwin L. Haskett, 47  
 John Rodrigues, 47  
 Roger Phipps, 47

**LONG BEACH**

Automotive Empl. & Laundry Drivers No. 88 (50)  
 Richard W. Flynn, 50  
 Bakers No. 31 (344)  
 Herman Nilund, 344  
 Barbers No. 622 (164)  
 Max Simmons, 164  
 Bartenders No. 686 (612)  
 Michael R. Callahan, 612  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
 Bryan P. Deavers, 1  
 Wayne J. Hull, 1  
 Cement Finishers No. 791 (251)  
 W. P. Evans, 125  
 Bryan P. Deavers, 126  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Edward L. Brown, 1  
 Chauffeurs, Sales Drivers, etc. No. 572 (700)  
 Albert Kline, 140  
 Irving Miller, 140  
 Homer Hixon, 140  
 R. J. Seltzer, 140  
 W. W. Donaldson, 140  
 Culinary Alliance No. 681 (3750)  
 Jack T. Arnold, 750  
 Kathryn Arnold, 750  
 Clayton R. Smith, 750  
 Juanita McDougle, 750  
 Barbara Perry, 750  
 Gen. Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs, etc. No. 692 (250)  
 Ted Merrill, 125  
 Rushell Blansett, 125  
 Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 507 (1250)  
 E. M. Mueller, 250  
 Glenn K. Buss, 250  
 James V. Brimhall, 250  
 C. C. Evans, 250  
 Lloyd T. McGinnis, 250  
 Lathers No. 172 (222)  
 Clarence B. Gariss, 222  
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521 (66)  
 G. A. Lahlum, 33  
 Donald R. Long, 33  
 Painters No. 256 (972)  
 Carl Fletcher, 162  
 J. H. Blackburn, 162  
 C. O. Vinyard, 162  
 C. P. McArthur, 162  
 W. J. Hull, 162  
 E. B. Webb, 162  
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 343 (386)  
 Bryan P. Deavers, 386  
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 494 (635)  
 Lewis N. Burdett, 635  
 Retail Clerks No. 324 (550)  
 Richard L. Johnston, 110  
 Clarice Campbell, 110  
 Leland Brooks, 110  
 John Sperry, 110  
 John R. Adams, 110  
 Street, Electric Rwy. & M. C. O. No. 1254 (84)  
 Joseph M. Litteral, 84

**LOS ANGELES**

Adv. & Pub. Relations Employees No. 518 (50)  
 Sidney Krams, 50  
 Allied Printing Trades Council, Los Angeles (2)  
 Walter R. Stansberry, 1  
 Allied Printing Trades Council, Southern California Conference (2)  
 John P. Yost, 1  
 George Smith, 1  
 Asbestos Workers No. 5 (200)  
 Albert E. Hutchinson, 200

Bakers No. 37 (2500)  
 Daniel E. Conway, 500  
 Ora V. Bryan, 500  
 Amos E. Price, 500  
 Leo Roy Ivey, 500  
 Robert L. Moultrie, 500  
 Bakery & Confectionery Workers No. 400 (500)  
 Wm. Ring, 500  
 Bakery Drivers No. 276 (875)  
 Henry J. Becker, 437  
 Charles Lang, 438  
 Barbers No. 295 (500)  
 Alvin L. Holt, 250  
 Frank McCain, 250  
 Bartenders No. 284 (2415)  
 Dick Stovall, 1207  
 Freddie Rawlinson, 1208  
 Blacksmiths D. F. & Helpers No. 212 (108)  
 B. F. Gardes, 54  
 James Evans, 54  
 Boilermakers No. 92 (1000)  
 Marvin T. Bryant, 166  
 Lucky Johnson, 166  
 Harold P. Camp, 167  
 H. R. Small, 167  
 Herbert S. Wilson, 167  
 Earl W. Nagle, 167  
 Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 63 (125)  
 George E. Smith, 62  
 Walter R. Stansberry, 63  
 Brick & Clay Workers No. 615 (135)  
 Clyde Roberts, 45  
 Lucy Pelfrey, 45  
 Paul Pelfrey, 45  
 Brick & Clay Workers No. 661 (127)  
 Hector Aguilar, 42  
 Ralph Mercera, 42  
 Ramon Serna, 43  
 Brick & Clay Workers No. 991 (132)  
 Charles E. Mason, 132  
 Brick & Clay Workers, Dist. Council No. 11 (2)  
 David S. Pyle, 1  
 Matthew J. Raimondo, 1  
 Bricklayers No. 2 (400)  
 Lyle Russell, 400  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
 R. A. McMullen, 1  
 L. A. Vie, 1  
 Bldg. Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 420 (1600)  
 Wm. J. Barry, 1600  
 Cabinet Makers & Millmen No. 721 (2035)  
 E. J. Barbour, 1017  
 C. H. Burge, 1018  
 Carpenters No. 25 (2007)  
 Harold Schmidt, 669  
 A. Connors, 669  
 C. T. Lehmann, 669  
 Carpenters No. 929 (907)  
 R. E. Fankboner, 453  
 J. L. Robins, 454  
 Carpenters No. 1497 (1883)  
 Jas. M. Stephenson, 941  
 R. H. St. John, 942  
 Carpenters, District Council (2)  
 Earl E. Thomas, 1  
 Robert J. O'Hare, 1  
 Cement Masons No. 627 (1017)  
 Martin J. Nelson, 339  
 Wm. W. Haslwanger, 339  
 Jesse H. Macias, 339  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 W. J. Bassett, 1  
 Thos. Ranford, 1  
 Chemical Workers No. 11 (352)  
 Harry Kennedy, 352  
 Chemical Wkrs. District Council No. 5 (2)  
 Harry Kennedy, 1  
 Cleaners & Dye House Workers No. 11 (100)  
 John W. Kramer, 100  
 Cloak Makers No. 55 (458)  
 Maurice Wanamaker, 458  
 Cloak Makers No. 58 (458)  
 Sadie Sherman, 229  
 Isidor Stenzor, 229

- Commercial Telegraphers No. 48 (250)  
Walter E. Girardin, 250
- Cooks No. 468 (2000)  
Paul E. Greenwood, 500  
Earl W. Jordan, 500  
John L. O'Neill, 500  
William Ochoa, 500
- Council of Federated Municipal Crafts (2)  
B. A. Mitchell, 1
- Dairy Empl., Plant & Clerical No. 93 (1462)  
Mark S. Whiting, 243  
Malcolm Bertrand, 243  
Vernon Dandridge, 244  
Alexander Kellas, 244  
Robt. F. Braedlin, 244  
Jesse Goines, 244
- Department, Variety & Specialty Stores Clerks No. 777 (865)  
Herschel Womack, 865
- Dining Car Empls. No. 582 (442)  
William E. Pollard, 442
- Electrical Workers No. B-11 (1500)  
A. A. Burgard, 500  
Fred J. Hurley, 500  
George E. O'Brien, 500
- Electrical Workers No. B-18 (600)  
B. E. Carvello, 150  
Louis B. Hoffman, 150  
A. J. McFerrin, 150  
E. P. Taylor, 150
- Elevator Constructors No. 18 (168)  
F. H. Brightkrite, 56  
Jack Watkins, 56  
L. E. Shields, 56
- Film Exchange Employees No. B-61 (122)  
William A. Ring, 122
- Fire Fighters No. 748 (300)  
Max D. Clark, 150  
Scott Poffenberg, 150
- Firemen & Oilers No. 152 (50)  
Joseph C. Fallon, 25  
Browne C. Hamilton, 25
- Fitters, Welders & Helpers No. 250 (1083)  
R. J. Picard, 180  
C. E. Bailey, 180  
J. P. Smith, 180  
A. T. Baldo, 181  
Jack Williams, 181  
W. B. Goodrich, 181
- Food, Drug & Bev. Whsemen, No. 595 (235)  
L. L. Sylvaine, 78  
George Coutant, 78  
Paul F. Bear, 79
- Food Processors, Packers, Whse, etc. No. 547 (100)  
Walter R. Richison, 100
- Freight Handlers Clerks & Helpers No. 357 (500)  
Gene Blackwell, 166  
John Grant, 167  
Verne Carmon, 167
- Fruit, Produce Drivers & Warehousemen No. 630 (500)  
Carl J. Windschanz, 166  
John D. Aubrey, 167  
Robert L. O'Brien, 167
- Garment Workers No. 94 (50)  
Earl Saunders, 50
- Garment Workers No. 125 (500)  
Alma Bates, 250  
Mabel Nielson, 250
- Government Employees No. 731 (50)  
E. J. Newton, 50
- Government Empls. No. 1167 (41)  
James C. Coulter, 41
- Government Employees, Pacific S.W. Dist. Council (2)  
Edward J. Newton, 1
- Hod Carriers No. 300 (3750)  
Ray Waters, 625  
Tony Salgado, 625  
Michael J. Waters, 625  
Miquel Quevedo, 625  
Joe Chacon, 625  
Joseph D'Amico, 625
- Hotel Service Employees No. 765 (450)  
J. W. Buzzell, 90  
Harry Archie Weisman, 90  
Jack Card, 90  
John Nolan, 90  
Jack Winn, 90
- Ice Drivers & Cold Storage Warehousemen No. 942 (150)  
Irvin N. Gustafson, 50  
Charles A. Neal, 50  
Chester Hale, 50
- Laborers, So. Calif. Dist. Council (2)  
W. Loyd Leiby, 1  
Otto L. Emerson, 1
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 84 (229)  
Jack Cohen, 229
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 96 (200)  
Fannie Borax, 100  
Bertha Kopsell, 100
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 97 (229)  
George Kaplan, 229
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 445 (100)  
Max B. Wolf, 100
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 451 (100)  
Sigmund Arywitz, 100
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 482 (224)  
Ben Yagerman, 224
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 483 (50)  
Harry Scott, 50
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 496 (225)  
Anita Castro, 225
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 497 (100)  
Alfred Schneider, 100
- Ladies Garment Workers No. 512 (108)  
Romelia Tinker, 108
- Lathers No. 42 (222)  
C. J. Haggerty, 111  
C. W. Flanders, 111
- Lathers No. 42-A (1136)  
A. J. Flanders, 1136
- Lathers, So. Calif. Dist. Council (2)  
Lloyd L. Mashburn, 1
- Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52 (300)  
Chas. R. Goldstein, 150  
Harold E. Chandler, 150
- Laundry, Linen Supply & Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 928 (500)  
Joseph Caramagno, 250  
John Leggieri, 250
- Laundry Workers, Joint Council No. 2 (2)  
Earl Young, 1
- Lino, Carpet & Soft Tile Workers No. 1247 (706)  
R. Mangcl, 706
- Local Freight Drivers No. 208 (500)  
John W. Filipoff, 83  
Sidney H. Cohen, 83  
Neal Evanikoff, 83  
Aldo C. Pisetti, 83  
Robert B. Savage, 84  
Cam Ferrell, 84
- L. A. City Employees No. 119 (52)  
L. A. Parker, 52
- L. A. City & Water Power Employees No. 233 (78)  
John E. Rainwater, 78
- L. A. Editorial Association (157)  
Ralph Roddy, 78  
Sid King, 79
- L. A. Park & Recreation Dept. Employees No. 517 (117)  
Orville D. Welt, 117
- Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2288 (3614)  
Wm. H. Knight, 602  
Harry N. Sweet, 602  
Nick G. Cordil, Jr., 602  
C. P. Hermeyer, 602  
Ollie J. Hendra, 603  
A. A. Shubin, 603
- Mailers No. 9 (275)  
W. J. Bassett, 275
- Meat Cutters No. 421 (2708)  
Geo. M. Swan, 902  
Glenn Glibreath, 903  
Luther J. Lawson, 903
- Meat & Provision Drivers No. 626 (519)  
A. J. Menard, 259  
Mike M. Granich, 260
- Mechanical Supervisory Employees No. 180, Los Angeles County (50)  
E. A. Fosgate, 25  
Sydney S. Sanford, 25
- Metal Trades Council (2)  
A. J. Timmons, 1
- Miscellaneous Empls. No. 440 (1946)  
Harvey Lundschen, 649  
John L. Cooper, 649  
Jack Woods, 648
- Misc. Foremen & Works Superintendents No. 413 (67)  
S. Zankich, 67
- Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150 (665)  
Magnus Nielsen, 665
- Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403 (50)  
John T. Gardner, 50  
Musicians No. 47 (4333)  
G. R. Hennon, 1444  
Arthur J. Rando, 1444  
Kelly Shugart, 1445
- Newspaper Pressmen No. 18 (380)  
Sidney L. Carle, Jr., 126  
Boyd Rogers, 127  
Lee Burke, 127
- Office Employees No. 30 (250)  
John W. Doolittle, 125  
Anne K. Sweet, 125
- Oper. Engineers No. 12 (5525)  
P. A. Judd, 920  
Wm. C. Carroll, 921  
James Gatewood, 921  
Harry D. Gibford, 921  
H. W. Gibson, 921  
Archie J. Liston, 921
- Opr. Engineers No. 63 (650)  
R. W. Tucker, 108  
Raymond A. Walsh, 108  
Ernest J. Leupp, 108  
Daniel J. Molles, 108  
Thos. N. Butterworth, 109  
Dale Rycraft, Jr., 109
- Painters No. 116 (1400)  
W. Geo. Durnin, 700  
Raymond D. Leslie, 700
- Painters No. 434 (305)  
Wm. Van Huss, 152  
Peter Montagnoli, 153
- Painters No. 1348 (250)  
Ted Mann, 250
- Painters District Council No. 36 (2)  
Julius L. Bence, 1  
O. T. Satre, 1
- Paint Makers No. 1232 (219)  
John Punturere, 109  
Joseph L. Killinger, 110
- Pipe Trades, So. Calif. District Council No. 16 (2)  
R. J. Picard, 1  
Joseph P. Nichols, 1
- Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 2 (200)  
William H. Cole, 40  
Walter Henderson, 40  
J. Fred Humes, 40  
Glen Milliron, 40  
William Pande, 40
- Plasterers & Cement Finishers, Dist. Council of So. Calif. (2)  
Ben A. Martinez, 1



Plumbers No. 78 (2119)  
 William Purciarele, 353  
 Ernest O. Voight, 353  
 Wm. H. Brown, 353  
 Frank La Mar, 353  
 Ralph A. McMullen, 353  
 L. M. Wickland, 354  
 Post Office Clerks No. 64 (400)  
 Carl Zipser, 400  
 Printing Specialties & Paper  
 Converters No. 388 (833)  
 Mrs. Susan Adams, 277  
 Margaret Jane Browning, 278  
 Floyd Hickman, 278  
 Provision House Workers No.  
 274 (600)  
 Joseph A. Spitzer, 300  
 Frank Aiello, 300  
 Pulp, Sulphate & P/M Workers  
 No. 550 (170)  
 John Ivory, 170  
 Railway Carmen No. 601 (330)  
 James Commore, 330  
 Reinforced Iron Workers  
 No. 416 (150)  
 Frank Vaughn, 150  
 Retail Clerks, No. 770 (10051)  
 Gus DeSilva, 2512  
 Eugene Rochford, 2513  
 Robert Madray, 2513  
 Carroll Weathers, 2513  
 Retail Milk Drivers No. 441  
 (1989)  
 Wm. E. Nissen, 331  
 James E. Prange, 331  
 Frank Mormino, 331  
 Melvin Thal, 332  
 Henry Starr, 332  
 R. L. Warren, 332  
 Roofers No. 36 (617)  
 C. Ed Young, 617  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 108  
 (2863)  
 Ben Anisman, 477  
 C. A. Nichols, 477  
 Louis Plotnik, 477  
 Carl Rios, 477  
 R. J. Palmer, 477  
 Ed Gebro, 478  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 371  
 (752)  
 Julius Boatwright, 376  
 Edward Hoehne, 376  
 Sign & Pictorial Painters No.  
 831 (300)  
 Julius L. Bence, 300  
 Sportswear & Cotton Garment  
 Workers No. 266 (500)  
 John Ulene, 166  
 Valle DeCecco, 167  
 Rosa Gomez, 167  
 Sprinkler Fitters No. 709 (198)  
 John R. Ladika, 198  
 Stage Employees No. 33 (200)  
 Carl G. Cooper, 200  
 Steel, Paper House, Chemical  
 Drivers Etc., No. 578 (200)  
 Howard L. Barker, 66  
 Raymond Nye, 67  
 Arthur Ryan, 67  
 Stereotypers No. 58 (200)  
 Wm. Emmons, 100  
 B. Ross, 100  
 Street Elec. Railway & M. C.  
 Operators Division No. 1277  
 (916)  
 Henry E. Crawford, 229  
 Victor E. Munyer, 229  
 Earle Strickland, 229  
 Raymond Gregg, 229  
 Structural Iron Workers No. 433  
 (325)  
 Ralph Larkin, 81  
 Wm. M. Foley, 81  
 Robt. D. Wheelchel, 81  
 S. C. Dysert, 82  
 Teachers No. 1021 (195)  
 Mrs. Linnea Alexander, 98  
 James Burt, 97  
 Teamsters, Joint Council No. 42  
 (2)  
 C. W. Chapman, 1

Typographical No. 174 (1400)  
 George H. Bowling, 233  
 Henry E. Clemens, 233  
 V. E. MacCarter, 233  
 Michael Manahan, 233  
 John A. Powers, 234  
 Joe Solomon, 234  
 Van Storage & Furniture  
 Drivers No. 389 (735)  
 Dewey Copelan, 367  
 Ray W. Frankowski, 368  
 Waiters No. 17 (2179)  
 Charles Stirner, 1089  
 Arthur Romero, 1090  
 Waitresses No. 639 (2750)  
 Mae Stoneman, 916  
 Marie O'Keefe, 917  
 Evelyn Murphy, 917  
 Water & Power Empl. No. 233  
 (78)  
 John E. Rainwater, 78  
 Western Warehouse & Produce  
 Council (2)  
 George E. Mock, 1  
 Joseph M. Mihalow, 1  
 Wholesale Salesmen and Drivers  
 No. 306 (500)  
 Charlie Powers, 83  
 Henry A. Merritt, 83  
 Daniel B. Peters, 83  
 Clyde E. Watson, 83  
 Harry R. Young, 84  
 Fred L. Bergrud, 84  
 Whse Delivery Drivers &  
 Salesmen No. 848 (2299)  
 Thos. L. Pitts, 383  
 L. R. Beard, 383  
 G. F. Hendricks, 383  
 Gay Lillefloren, 383  
 William Dodson, 383  
 Hugh Williams, 384  
 Women's Union Label League  
 No. 36 (2)  
 Margaret Brown, 1  
 Frances Noel, 1

**LOYALTON**  
 Lumber & Sawmill Workers  
 No. 2695 (239)  
 L. P. Cahill, 239

**MARTINEZ**  
 Building & Construction Trades  
 Council (2)  
 Howard Reed, 1  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Freda Roberts, 1  
 Huge Caudel, 1  
 Construction Laborers No. 324  
 (916)  
 John A. Cespuglio, 152  
 Robert A. Skidmore, 152  
 Clarence C. Cowell, 153  
 Ronald D. Wright, 153  
 Salvatore J. Minerva, 153  
 Herbert J. Shoup, 153  
 Painters No. 741 (191)  
 Russ Roberts, 95  
 Freda Roberts, 96  
 Plumbers No. 159 (304)  
 Ted Rodella, 101  
 Albert B. Carr, 101  
 Archie Virtue, 102  
 Teamsters No. 315 (1956)  
 Howard Reed, 1956

**MAYWOOD**  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148  
 (200)  
 Neil Morrison, 100  
 Robert Young, 100

**MODESTO**  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
 (2)  
 R. L. Cloward, 1  
 Melvin Cederwall, 1  
 Cannery Workers No. 748 (400)  
 George Merman, 400  
 Carpenters No. 1235 (298)  
 D. L. Meyers, 298  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 386  
 (1700)  
 Rome J. Bisio, 1700  
 Culinary Workers No. 542 (980)  
 Floyd Allen, 980

Plasterers & Cement Masons  
 No. 429 (91)  
 C. Al Green, 91  
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 437  
 (179)  
 R. L. Cloward, 179

**MONTEREY**  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
 (2)  
 Louis Casati, 1  
 Carpenters No. 1323 (473)  
 W. E. Booker, 473  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Joseph Perry, 1  
 Fish Cannery Workers of the  
 Pacific (660)  
 Lester A. Caveny, 330  
 Joseph Perry, 330  
 Hod Carriers & Common  
 Laborers No. 690 (289)  
 Louis A. Casati, 289

**NAPA**  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
 (2)  
 Louis A. Buck, 1  
 Fred Schoonmaker, 1  
 Carpenters No. 2114 (290)  
 Fred Schoonmaker, 290  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Edgar Drown, 1  
 W. W. Jinks, 1  
 Garment Workers No. 137 (165)  
 Hazel Jones, 82  
 Elna Church, 83  
 Hod Carriers & General  
 Laborers No. 371 (281)  
 Louis A. Buck, 70  
 Edgar Drown, 70  
 W. W. Jinks, 70  
 Fred Daddi, 71

**OAKLAND**  
 Allied Printing Trades Council,  
 E. Bay (2)  
 C. Roy Heinrichs, 1  
 Auto & Ship Painters No. 1176  
 (227)  
 Leslie K. Moore, 113  
 William Champion, 114  
 Bakers No. 119 (600)  
 William Wagner, 600  
 Bakers, 9th District Council (2)  
 Herman Neilund, 1  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432  
 (641)  
 Wilfred Caya, 320  
 Chas. R. Stoker, 321  
 Barbers No. 134 (445)  
 C. A. Silva, 222  
 S. J. Olsen, 223  
 Bartenders No. 52 (1351)  
 Steven J. Revilak, 337  
 James F. Murphy, 338  
 Joseph J. Canale, 338  
 John F. Quinn, 338  
 Bricklayers No. 8 (200)  
 James Purvis, 200  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
 J. C. Reynolds, 1  
 Lloyd Child, 1  
 Building Service Empls. No. 18  
 W. Douglas Geldert, 437  
 Edna E. Lallement, 438  
 Butchers No. 120 (562)  
 Sylvan E. Thornton, 281  
 Glen Bennett, 281  
 Cannery Workers No. 750 (3993)  
 Vernon L. Pankey, 3993  
 Carpenters No. 36 (2754)  
 John Walsh, 459  
 Anders Larsen, 459  
 Jack Dial, 459  
 Barney Holder, 459  
 W. E. Baggett, 459  
 Gunnar Benovys, 459  
 Carpenters No. 1473 (569)  
 William F. Marshall, Jr., 569  
 Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile  
 Workers No. 1290 (233)  
 Glenn A. McIntire, 116  
 Charles J. Garoni, 117  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Robert S. Ash, 1  
 E. A. Clancy, 1

Chemical Wkrs., Dist. Council No. 2 (1)  
 Justo P. Ferrario, 1  
 Cleaners & Dye House Workers No. 23 (593)  
 Russell R. Crowell, 593  
 Const. & General Laborers No. 304 (2000)  
 Paul L. Jones, 333  
 Lester A. Smith, 333  
 Howard Bostwick, 333  
 Harry Lago, 333  
 Jay Johnson, 334  
 Eric Norberg, 334  
 Cooks' No. 228 (2000)  
 H. J. Badger, 500  
 Jack B. Faber, 500  
 Art Leischman, 500  
 Pat Sander, 500  
 Culinary Alliance No. 31 (3409)  
 Lucky Kenney, 568  
 Edrie E. Wright, 568  
 Hazel Armstrong, 568  
 Ethel Geer, 568  
 Edward Smalley, 568  
 Alex Sulek, 569  
 Department & Specialty Stores Employees No. 1265 (1011)  
 Alvin W. Kidder, 1011  
 Dining Car Cooke & Waiters No. 456 (200)  
 T. W. Anderson, 200  
 Electrical Workers No. B-595 (1250)  
 S. E. Rockwell, 416  
 Karl Eggers, 417  
 E. F. Boyle, 417  
 Federated Fire Fighters of Calif. (1443)  
 D. D. Dean, 360  
 Dwight Brown, 361  
 L. DeVecchio, 361  
 S. H. Shawver, 361  
 Garage & Ser. Station Empls. No. 78 (300)  
 Wm. F. York, 300  
 General Warehousemen No. 853 (875)  
 W. D. Nicholas, 438  
 Thomas Fullerton, 437  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141 (325)  
 Gratalee Reese, 162  
 Elaine Alameida, 163  
 Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 166 (250)  
 Abel M. Silva, 125  
 Frank Hurt, 125  
 Iron Workers No. 378 (202)  
 Wm. D. Hubbard, 67  
 Paul Braithwaite, 67  
 M. K. Henry, 68  
 Lathers No. 88 (187)  
 J. C. Reynolds, 187  
 Laundry Workers No. 2 (750)  
 Eddie Maney, 187  
 Walter East, 187  
 Harold Green, 188  
 Millie Castelluccio, 188  
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (600)  
 Harry Akers, 100  
 Jeffery Cohelan, 100  
 Glenn Johnson, 100  
 Paul Kelman, 100  
 Willard Nelson, 100  
 Manuel Silva, 100  
 Moving Picture Opers. No. 169 (81)  
 Irving S. Cohn, 81  
 Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 96 (272)  
 Edwin A. Clancy, 136  
 Joseph P. Sohm, Jr., 136  
 Nurserymen, Gardeners & Florists No. 300 (80)  
 K. Nakano, 80  
 Office Employees No. 29 (837)  
 Marilyn E. Anglin, 837  
 Painters No. 127 (727)  
 H. S. Rutledge, 181  
 Walter T. Cavanaugh, 182  
 Sven Forsberg, 182  
 Albert L. King, 182

Painters, Dist. Council No. 16 (2)  
 Lou Horning, 1  
 Paint Makers No. 1101 (115)  
 Jack Kopke, 38  
 Peter J. Ceremello, 38  
 Stacy Jefford, 39  
 Printing Specialists & Paper Products No. 382 (1400)  
 Marshall Smith, 700  
 Sam Robbins, 700  
 Retail Food Clerks No. 870 (1200)  
 Harris C. Wilkin, 400  
 Kenneth L. Exley, 400  
 Robert S. Ash, 400  
 Roofers No. 81 (250)  
 Burton Thomas, 62  
 E. C. Dickerson, 62  
 S. A. Summers, 63  
 Arthur Sagala, 63  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 (500)  
 Percy L. Hand, 250  
 J. Earl Cook, 250  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 355 (200)  
 Aaron Stewart, 100  
 Alfred Teixeira, 100  
 Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers No. 886 (600)  
 O. K. Mitchell, 300  
 John Samaniego, 300  
 Street Carmen No. 192 (1757)  
 F. V. Stambaugh, 585  
 W. M. Castlebury, 586  
 Emil Scala, 586  
 Teamsters No. 70 (6178)  
 Frank A. DeMartini, 1031  
 George M. King, 1031  
 Cy Stulting, 1031  
 Wm. Cabral, 1031  
 Henry J. White, 1031  
 John Carvalho, 1032  
 Theatrical Employees No. B-82 (100)  
 Joe Connelly, 100  
 Theatrical Janitors No. 121 (96)  
 Frank Figone, 96  
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107 (37)  
 William Daul, 18  
 F. N. Miller, 19  
 Typographical No. 36 (430)  
 C. Roy Heinrichs, 215  
 Jack Jasper, 215

**PALO ALTO**

Barbers No. 914 (100)  
 Frank E. Ermey, 33  
 Owen Olsen, 33  
 Rafael Canete, 34

**PASADENA**

Carpenters No. 769 (1404)  
 Ben V. Doda, 1404  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Harry N. Sweet, 1  
 Arthur K. Hutchings, 1  
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 531 (1333)  
 Hilton Porter, 666  
 Edith Glenn, 667  
 Meat Cutters No. 439 (284)  
 Lee Johnson, 284

**PETALUMA**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 271 (268)  
 Earl P. Byars, 134  
 Hubert Teague, 134  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Earl P. Byars, 1  
 Mabel Hinson, 1

**PITTSBURG**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 822 (654)  
 Benny Wagner, 654

**POMONA**

Barbers No. 702 (37)  
 Premo M. Valle, 37  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Edna M. Greenwald, 1  
 Ira Malton, 1  
 Painters No. 979 (225)  
 Sam K. Williams, 225

Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 398 (250)  
 R. M. Austin, 250  
 Retail Clerks No. 1428 (525)  
 Edwin M. Greenwald, 262  
 Edna M. Greenwald, 263

**PORTERVILLE**

Carpenters No. 2126 (148)  
 Earl Blackwell, 148

**REDDING**

Carpenters No. 1599 (400)  
 Victor Lang, 400  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Luther A. Sizemore, 1  
 H. L. Weingartner, 1  
 Culinary Workers No. 470 (500)  
 Chas. R. McDermott, 500  
 Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2608 (993)  
 Luther A. Sizemore, 993

**REDONDO BEACH**

Carpenters No. 1478 (767)  
 Dale Keys, 383  
 Lud Brown, 384

**RENO, NEVADA**

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2903 (50)  
 Edmund Hansen, 50

**RESEDA**

Carpenters No. 844 (942)  
 William T. Hopkins, 471  
 James W. Saper, 471

**RICHMOND**

Barbers No. 508 (50)  
 Hugh Caudel, 50  
 Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs. No. 595 (1474)  
 Bernice A. Cooper, 368  
 Gus P. Keller, 368  
 D. E. Robinette, 369  
 Mary R. Sullivan, 369  
 Boilermakers No. 513 (216)  
 John Gaunty, 72  
 Luther O'Neal, 72  
 Alvin Dean, 72  
 Electrical Workers No. B-302 (676)  
 Thos. J. Ryan, 225  
 David Cannon, 225  
 Arthur Mainini, 226

**RIVERSIDE**

Barbers No. 171 (77)  
 D. Bruce Ellis, 77  
 Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)  
 Anthony Sanders, 1  
 Fred Snyder, 1  
 Carpenters No. 235 (540)  
 A. C. Brooks, 270  
 C. W. Mitchell, 270  
 Cement Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 48 (416)  
 George H. Hassett, 416  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Burnell W. Phillips, 1  
 Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 1184 (660)  
 James L. Smith, 660  
 Painters, Dist. Council No. 48 (2)  
 Sam K. Williams, 1  
 Retail Clerks No. 1167 (800)  
 Ted Phillips, 160  
 Chet Dungan, 160  
 Jack Pasch, 160  
 Mildred Dionesa, 160  
 Henrietta Ornelas, 160

**ROSEVILLE**

Central Labor Council of Placer, Nevada & Eldorado Counties (2)  
 James P. O'Reilly, 1  
 Walma Jensen, 1

**SACRAMENTO**

Bakers & Confectionery Wkrs. No. 85 (511)  
 Henry Bartosh, 511

Bartenders No. 600 (600)  
 W. G. Victor, 600  
 Bookbinders No. 35 (156)  
 Joseph J. Selenski, 156  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades  
 Council (2)  
 James T. Harvey, 1  
 Cannery Workers & Warehouse-  
 men No. 857 (4276)  
 Harry Finks, 1425  
 Mike Elorduy, 1425  
 George Cole, 1426  
 Carpenters No. 586 (2166)  
 Claude Hall, 361  
 John H. Hart, 361  
 Martin Nelson, 361  
 R. G. Rugg, 361  
 P. H. Yoho, 361  
 A. N. Allen, 361  
 Carpenters, Dist. Council (2)  
 J. B. Russell, 1  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Harry Finks, 1  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters &  
 Helpers No. 150 (3452)  
 Albert A. Marty, 1726  
 Ray A. Flint, 1726  
 Const. & Gen. Laborers No. 185  
 (500)  
 Harry Sherman, 83  
 Percy Ball, 83  
 Truman Thomas, 83  
 Albert Seidel, 83  
 Thomas Harvey, 84  
 Hyrum Larson, 84  
 Cooks, No. 683 (543)  
 Barney Jackson, 543  
 County Employees No. 146 (100)  
 James L. McCormack, 100  
 Electrical Workers No. 340 (125)  
 Charles H. Crawford, 31  
 Walter Bielawski, 31  
 Bert Lancaster, 31  
 W. E. Durst, 32  
 Iron Workers, Bay Dist.  
 Council (2)  
 C. R. Burton, 1  
 E. M. Woods, 1  
 Iron Workers No. 118 (200)  
 C. R. Burton, 200  
 Laundry Workers & Dry Clean-  
 ers No. 75 (400)  
 Joseph Gregory, 400  
 Miscellaneous Employees No.  
 393 (640)  
 Ralph P. Gross, 640  
 Motion Picture Projectionists  
 No. 252 (50)  
 Joe Apathy, 50  
 Office Employees No. 43 (40)  
 W. A. Jimmie Hicks, 40  
 Painters No. 487 (375)  
 W. R. Morris, 375  
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447  
 (300)  
 Wm. M. Francis, 300  
 Retail Clerks No. 588 (733)  
 James F. Alexander, 366  
 Howard Bramson, 367  
 Roofers, Calif. Dist. Council (2)  
 William Phalanger, 1  
 Teachers, Calif. State Federation  
 (2)  
 Fred Clayton, 1  
 Theatre Employees No. B-66 (83)  
 Evelyn E. Stickels, 83  
 Typographical No. 46 (250)  
 Walter J. Moran, 250  
 Waiters & Waitresses No. 561  
 (738)  
 Pauline Hecox, 369  
 Harry Miller, 369  
 Wholesale Plumbing House  
 Employees No. 447-A (85)  
 John T. Minear, 85

#### SALINAS

Barbers No. 827 (50)  
 James N. Butler, Jr., 50  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Alfred J. Clark, 1  
 James Butler, 1  
 General Teamsters &  
 Warehousemen No. 890 (540)  
 William G. Kenyon, 270  
 Neils Pederson, 270

Hotel, Restaurant Empls. &  
 Bartenders No. 355 (280)  
 Alfred J. Clark, 280  
 Laundry Workers & Dry Clean-  
 ers No. 258 (100)  
 Chas. Keegan, 100  
 Painters No. 1104 (128)  
 Carl Lara, 128

#### SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253 (106)  
 Glenn M. Farley, 106  
 Carpenters No. 944 (1360)  
 A. M. Rushton, 453  
 W. K. Chaney, 453  
 T. Headley, 454  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Earl Wilson, 1  
 George McCoy, 1  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 467  
 (625)  
 O. B. Robbins, 625  
 City Schools Maintenance  
 Empls. No. 1076 (54)  
 John Wing, 54  
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders  
 No. 535 (100)  
 Harry E. Griffin, 50  
 Alice Griffin, 50  
 Electrical Workers No. 477 (170)  
 John M. Carney, 170  
 Hod Carriers & Laborers No.  
 783 (750)  
 J. A. Huffstutler, 125  
 Elmer J. Doran, 125  
 Ray M. Wilson, 125  
 James McGraw, 125  
 Walter Neff, 125  
 Floyd M. Jones, 125  
 Lathers No. 252 (121)  
 Ivan Lee Buck, 121  
 Motion Picture Machine  
 Operators No. 577 (50)  
 Robert Bennett, 25  
 H. K. Beauford, 25  
 Office Employees No. 83 (50)  
 Burnell W. Phillips, 50  
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 364  
 (300)  
 Fred Snyder, 75  
 J. C. Galvin, 75  
 Dale Thorn, 75  
 Chas. Mautz, 75  
 Sales Drivers & Dairy Empls.  
 No. 166 (200)  
 Sam A. Simpkin, 100  
 Sydney F. Thomason, 100  
 George E. Partridge  
 Theatrical Stage Employees No.  
 614 (50)  
 Earl Wilson, 25  
 Lester F. Harris, 25

#### SAN DIEGO

Bakers No. 315 (500)  
 Vernon E. Allen, 166  
 Roy Olson, 167  
 Laura N. Allen, 167  
 Barbers No. 256 (200)  
 Charles F. Bliss, 66  
 Harry H. Bonham, 67  
 James W. Riley, 67  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
 W. J. DeBrunner, 1  
 M. J. Collins, 1  
 Building Material & Dump Truck  
 Drivers No. 36 (1000)  
 C. Wernsman, 500  
 John S. Lyons, 500  
 Building Service Employees  
 No. 102 (400)  
 Alfred E. Kelly, 400  
 Butchers No. 229 (1000)  
 Max J. Osslo, 1000  
 Carpenters No. 1571 (775)  
 George E. Parmer, 387  
 Chester Rhodes, 388  
 Carpenters No. 1296 (1519)  
 C. C. Hall, 253  
 Archie McKellar, 253  
 Lewis E. Ragsdale, 253  
 Fred Stuetzer, 253  
 William Walker, 253  
 A. A. Shipway, 254

Carpenters District Council (2)  
 Fred L. Applegate, 1  
 Carpet, Lino. & Resilient Tile  
 Workers No. 1711 (104)  
 R. H. Rees, 52  
 Lee Reff, 52  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 John W. Quimby, 1  
 C. O. Taylor, 1  
 Culinary Alliance & Hotel  
 Service Employees No. 402  
 (2784)  
 Al Cutler, 2784  
 Electrical Workers No. B-465  
 (550)  
 C. H. Benson, 550  
 Electrical Workers No. B-569  
 (1000)  
 Wallace J. Barrett, 500  
 M. L. Ratcliff, 500  
 Fish Cannery Workers &  
 Fishermen (2000)  
 John Hawk, 2000  
 Floorlayers No. 2074 (128)  
 William A. McLeod, 128  
 Government Employees No. 1054  
 (11)  
 Harold J. Cook, 37  
 Howard B. Shryock, 37  
 Mary E. Engledow, 37  
 Hod Carriers No. 89 (2554)  
 R. R. Richardson, 425  
 Wallace Armstrong, 425  
 Solomon Johnson, 426  
 Isaiah K. Ivey, 426  
 Bernard Schintgen, 426  
 Edward Hodgins, 426  
 Lathers No. 260 (169)  
 A. O. Olson, 56  
 J. D. Hume, 56  
 R. Bigelow, 57  
 Millmen No. 2020 (522)  
 C. O. Taylor, 261  
 Albert Packard, 261  
 M. P. Projectionists N. 297 (80)  
 Edward H. Dowell, 80  
 Painters No. 333 (612)  
 H. C. Baker, 204  
 J. A. Lee, 204  
 Alex Hamilton, 204  
 Plumbers & Fitters No. 230 (80)  
 C. E. Koons, 13  
 S. R. Miller, 13  
 D. H. Dracon, 13  
 Harry E. Stoltz, 13  
 C. D. Cunningham, 14  
 Howard Oldham, 14  
 Retail Clerks No. 1222 (500)  
 Phil J. Scott, 500  
 Roofers No. 45 (95)  
 Leonard A. Hepp, 95  
 Roofers No. 553 (91)  
 Howard E. Spitz, 45  
 William A. Rae, 46  
 Salesdrivers, Helpers and Dairy  
 Empls. No. 683 (1000)  
 E. W. Riley, 1000  
 Stationary Engineers No. 526  
 (200)  
 O. H. Williamson, 100  
 William S. Huston, 100  
 Teamsters, Chauffeurs &  
 Warehousemen No. 542 (500)  
 John Quimby, 500  
 Waiters & Bartenders No. 500  
 (1050)  
 John W. Brown, 350  
 Frank Jensen, 350  
 William E. Pierson, 350

#### SAN FRANCISCO

Allied Printing Trades Council,  
 Calif. (2)  
 John F. Kriese, 1  
 Joseph Selenski, 1  
 Asbestos Workers No. 16 (150)  
 L. J. Striethorst, 150  
 Bakery Wagon Drs. & Salesmen  
 No. 484 (917)  
 Wendell J. Phillips, 229  
 Clarence J. Walsh, 229  
 Bartholomew P. Speciale, 229  
 John A. Hentz, 230

- Barbers No. 148 (1000)  
Joseph H. Honey, 250  
Dolly Spragg, 250  
Frances Carney, 250  
M. C. Isaksen, 250
- Bartenders No. 41 (2965)  
Royal R. Kenny, 494  
A. F. Dougherty, 494  
Anthony Anselmo, 494  
Peter B. Engi, 494  
A. R. Neergaard, 494  
Wm. G. Walsh, 495
- Bill Posters & Billers No. 44 (50)  
Loyal H. Gilmour, 50
- Bookbinders No. 31-125 (450)  
Paul Folden, 225  
Frank Gorrebeeck, 225
- Bottlers No. 896 (1500)  
Anton J. Ziegler, 1500
- Brewers, Maltsters & Yeast Workers No. 893 (700)  
Anton J. Schirle, 700
- Building & Construction Trades Council (2)  
Daniel Del Carlo, 1  
Rolland W. Young, 1
- Bldg. Material & Construction Teamsters No. 216 (400)  
H. P. Schwab, 80  
I. W. Bell, 80  
J. Beasley, 80  
S. Rakeman, 80  
J. F. Ward, 80
- Building Service Employees No. 87 (1200)  
George Hardy, 1200
- Butchers, Western Federation (2)  
Barney Mayes, 1
- Carpenters No. 22 (2291)  
Robt. J. Cairns, 763  
Jos. C. Stuart, 764  
John J. Welsh, 764
- Carpenters No. 483 (1088)  
George Winter, 1088
- Carpenters No. 2164 (500)  
Bert Walton, 250  
James Gill, 250
- Carpenters, Bay Counties Dist. Council (2)  
C. R. Bartolini, 1  
C. A. Clancy, 1
- Central Labor Council (2)  
James Murphy, 1  
Edward Wafford, 1
- Chaufeurs No. 265 (2327)  
George Kelly, 775  
W. S. Allen, 776  
R. E. Grant, 776
- Cleaners & Dyers, Calif. State Council (2)  
Russell R. Crowell, 1  
Kathleen Novak, 1
- Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 7 (500)  
Henry M. Romiguere, 166  
Carrie Murphy, 167  
Kathleen Novak, 167
- Cloakmakers No. 8 (300)  
Charles Silver, 300
- Commercial Telegraphers No. 34 (500)  
James W. Cross, 500
- Construction and General Laborers No. 261 (1000)  
James Porterfield, 166  
Frank Cassidy, 166  
Al Alveraz, 167  
John F. Powers, 167  
Tom Green, 167  
Dan McCarthy, 167
- Cooks No. 44 (2979)  
C. T. McDonough, 496  
William Kilpatrick, 496  
Joe Belardi, 496  
Fred Heindl, 497  
Melo Jovich, 497  
William Phillips, 497
- David Scannell Club No. 798 (1621)  
Vernon F. Cody, 324  
Robert F. Callahan, 324  
Willis Norman, 324  
Bernard B. Lenhart, 324  
John Murray, 325
- Dental Technicians No. 24116 (86)  
Lew C. G. Blix, 86
- Dressmakers No. 101 (300)  
Jennie Matyas, 300
- Electrical Workers No. 6 (750)  
Walter Gimmel, 250  
Ernest Ferrari, 250  
Charles J. Foehn, 250
- Electrical Workers No. 1245-B (700)  
R. T. Weakley, 233  
Frank Gilleran, 233  
L. L. Mitchell, 234
- Elevator Constructors No. 8 (150)  
Leon A. Pascal, 150
- Elevator Operators & Starters No. 117, (300)  
Philip J. Deredi, 300
- Film Exchange Employees No. B-17 (100)  
Anthony Noriega, 100
- Garment Cutters No. 45 (82)  
Andy Ahern, 82
- Garment Workers No. 131 (500)  
Nellie Casey, 125  
Kathryn V. Granville, 125  
Isabel Montalvo, 125  
Lillie Rogers, 125
- Government Employees No. 922 (55)  
John F. Condon, 27  
Robert E. Nisbet, 28
- Hospital & Institutional Workers No. 250 (600)  
Al Hurson, 200  
Tom Kelly, 200  
Roland Powell, 200  
James Murphy
- Hotel Service Workers No. 283 (2679)  
Bertha Metro, 535  
Aline Henderson, 536  
Glen Chaplin, 536  
George Englehardt, 536  
Frank Fitzgerald, 536
- Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (202)  
Paul Troutmann, 101  
William F. Belding, 101
- Inland Boatmen Union Of The Pacific (300)  
Roger L. Randall, 150  
Raoul A. Vincilione, 150
- Jewelry Workers No. 36 (150)  
Richard Parino, 50  
Henry Free, 50  
Douglas Kline, 50
- Laborers, N. Calif. Dist. Council (2)  
Chas. Robinson, 1  
Harry Sherman, 1
- Laundry Workers No. 26 (2600)  
Lawrence Palacios, 1300  
Tillie Clifford, 1300
- Lumber and Sawmill Workers, California State Council (2)  
William H. Knight, 1  
Edmund Hansen, 1
- Mailers No. 18 (200)  
John F. Kriese, 200
- Master Furniture Guild No. 1285 (400)  
H. G. "Bud" Curtis, 400
- Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90 (1200)  
C. F. May, 1200
- Metal Trades Council, Bay Cities, (2)  
Thomas A. Rotell, 1
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (1284)  
Charles R. Brown, 214  
Walt Daley, 214  
Edward J. Dennis, 214  
Sam I. Haas, 214  
William R. Hart, 214  
Frank McGovern, 214
- Miscellaneous Employes No. 110 (3156)  
A. T. Gabriel, 631  
Frank Collins, 631  
Lucile Kelly, 631  
Amos McDade, 631  
Helen Wheeler, 632
- Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 162 (162)  
John A. Forde, 81  
Thos. J. Kearney, 81
- Musicians No. 6 (1000)  
Charles H. Kennedy, 334  
James J. Voss, 333  
William Catalano, 333
- Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 921 (510)  
Jack Goldberger, 510
- Office Employees No. 36 (75)  
Edwin B. Love, 75
- Office Employees No. 3 (200)  
Isabelle "Betty" Donegan, 66  
Phyllis Mitchell, 67  
Dorothy Spalding, 67
- Operating Engineers No. 3 (3750)  
V. S. Swanson, 625  
Pat Clancy, 625  
C. F. Mathews, 625  
P. E. Vandewark, 625  
Harry Metz, 625  
Ed Doran, 625
- Operating Engineers No. 39 (1500)  
C. C. Fitch, 375  
Frank O. Brantely, 375  
Earl H. Peterson, 375  
Frank Lawrence, 375
- Operating Engineers, Calif. State Branch (75)  
Al Laster, 37  
N. J. Carmen, 38
- Paint Makers No. 1053 (400)  
John R. Shoop, 400
- Painters No. 19 (1050)  
Don Fitzpatrick, 175  
Thomas Kervin, 175  
Jerome Lewis, 175  
Thomas Mahoney, 175  
Frank Cahill, 175  
Joseph Fitzpatrick, 175
- Painters No. 1158 (1279)  
L. Don Fuller, 213  
W. O. Bartlett, 213  
W. Kristofferson, 213  
Edgar Hammer, 213  
Joseph William Saxon, 213  
H. E. Solwick, 214
- Painters, District Council No. 8 (2)  
Harry Bigarani, 1  
James Urso, 1
- Pharmacists No. 838 (400)  
J. H. Kane, 200  
H. L. Asselin, 200
- Pipe Trades Council, Calif. (2)  
Dan MacDonald, 1
- Plumbers & Pipe Fitters No. 38 (2791)  
Gus Katarsky, 930  
James M. Duggan, 930  
Henry McGrath, 931
- Postal Supervisors No. 88 (218)  
Herman A. Weirich, 218
- Post Office Clerks No. 2 (700)  
Robert C. Ryan, 350  
Samuel M. Landis, 350
- Professional Embalmers No. 9049 (115)  
William J. Williams, 115
- Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 (659)  
Harry C. McNally, 109  
Floyd Martin, 110  
William Andrews, 110  
Mervyn Donovan, 110  
Joseph Fucile, 110  
George Maloney, 110
- Retail Clerks, Calif. State Council (2)  
Larry Vail, 1
- Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089 (433)  
George W. Johns, 144  
Jesse H. Crowe, 144  
John J. Hill, 145
- Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100 (1800)  
Larry Vail, 1800

Retail Fruit & Vegetable Clerks No. 1017 (300)  
 Allen Brodke, 150  
 Henry Savin, 150  
 Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648 (1900)  
 W. G. Desepte, 380  
 Elsie MacDougall, 380  
 Robert Hunter, 380  
 Eric Lyons, 380  
 George E. Kent, 380  
 Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410 (400)  
 William Silverstein, 200  
 William Anthony, 200  
 Roofers No. 40 (175)  
 Wilson A. McLaughlin, 175  
 Sailors Union of the Pacific (5333)  
 Harry Lundeborg, 1066  
 Ed Wilson, 1066  
 Charles Brenner, 1067  
 Ray Murphy, 1067  
 Jack Casper, 1067  
 Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350 (612)  
 Fernando Bussi, 612  
 Scrap Iron, Metal Salvage etc. Wrkrs. No. 965 (166)  
 Jack Streit, 166  
 Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 510 (238)  
 Richard H. Wendelt, 238  
 Specialty Unions, Western Conference (2)  
 Sam Robbins, 1  
 Marshall Smith, 1  
 Street, Electric Railway & M. C. Employees No. 1380 (250)  
 Charles R. Wood, 125  
 Thomas W. Gowanlock, 125  
 Teamsters No. 85 (3125)  
 D. Dennehy, 520  
 W. J. McLaughlin, 521  
 A. Devincenzi, 521  
 J. Boden, 521  
 H. Lopez, 521  
 J. Diviny, 521  
 Teamsters, Joint Executive Council No. 7 (2)  
 Joseph J. Diviny, 1  
 Theatrical Employees, No. B-18 (433)  
 Nell Joyce, 433  
 Theatrical Federation, California State (2)  
 Pat Somerset, 1  
 William P. Sutherland, 1  
 Theatrical Janitors No. 9 (100)  
 Ellis Cheney, 100  
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16 (116)  
 Elmer Langmaid, 116  
 Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784 (50)  
 Wm. P. Sutherland, 50  
 Typographical No. 21 (1000)  
 C. W. Abbott, 166  
 J. D. Baird, 166  
 C. M. Baker, 167  
 J. M. Clancy, 167  
 M. R. Douglass, 167  
 M. D. Jordan, 167  
 Union Label Section (2)  
 James C. Symes, 1  
 George Kelly, 1  
 Waiters & Dairy Lunch Men No. 30 (3658)  
 Alfred C. Armstrong, 731  
 Jacob Holzer, 731  
 Pete Lallas, 732  
 Nick Regan, 732  
 Sanford Williams, 732  
 Waitresses No. 48 (5141)  
 Frankie Behan, 856  
 Elizabeth Kelley, 857  
 Hazel O'Brien, 857  
 Lucille O'Donnell, 857  
 Jackie Walsh, 857  
 Margaret Werth, 857  
 Warehousemen No. 12 (500)  
 Jack Dolan, 500  
 Watchmakers No. 101 (200)  
 George F. Allen, 200

Web Pressmen No. 4 (200)  
 Leslie Casassa, 66  
 David J. Ratto, 67  
 Thomas Williams, 67  
 Window Cleaners No. 44 (200)  
 Joseph J. Russo, 100  
 A. R. Schenk, 100

#### SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252 (170)  
 Anthony Agrillo, 85  
 Paul Lazetera, 85  
 Barbers & Beauticians, Calif. State Council (2)  
 Walter W. Pierce, 1  
 Anthony Agrillo, 1  
 Bartenders No. 577 (408)  
 Herschell Morgan, 408  
 Bricklayers No. 580 (10)  
 James Fisher, 5  
 Fern Martin, 5  
 Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council (2)  
 Otto E. Sargent, 1  
 Butchers No. 506 (1073)  
 Earl A. Moorhead, 536  
 Fred Feci, 537  
 Cannery Workers No. 679 (6404)  
 Edward Felley, 1067  
 Steve Benanti, 1067  
 Don Sanfilippo, 1067  
 Joe Lamarra, 1067  
 Jack Oakes, 1068  
 Ellis Armstrong, 1068  
 Cement Laborers No. 270 (1952)  
 Herb L. Gilmore, 325  
 William Zalabak, 325  
 Jose De la Torre, 325  
 George B. Miller, 325  
 Manuel Magnasco, 326  
 Joe Farina, 326  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Earl A. Moorhead, 1  
 Walter Jones, 1  
 Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 180 (2091)  
 M. H. Nichol, 1045  
 Louis Bosco, 1046  
 Electrical Workers No. B-332 (175)  
 Henry T. Gunderson, 175  
 Lumber & Planing Mill Workers No. 3102 (230)  
 James Roberts, 230  
 Plumbers No. 393 (250)  
 Dan MacDonald, 62  
 J. J. Sterbenz, 62  
 George Wildhagen, 63  
 Robert Murray, 63  
 Retail Clerks No. 428 (793)  
 William H. Tupper, 793  
 Sales Delivery Drivers & Warehousemen No. 296 (714)  
 George W. Jenott, 714

#### SAN LUIS OBISPO

Central Labor Council (2)  
 C. W. Smallwood, 1  
 Construction & General Laborers No. 1464 (312)  
 Nick Tiessen, 312

#### SAN MATEO

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 340 (1000)  
 Thomas A. Small, 500  
 James D. Bowman, 500  
 Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
 Chas. Seafuse, 1  
 Henry Schwab, 1  
 Carpenters No. 162 (1084)  
 J. F. Cambiano, 216  
 E. W. Honerlah, 217  
 C. W. Phillips, 217  
 Malcom Kidd, 217  
 Floyd Murphy, 217  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 T. A. Small, 1  
 C. E. Cohenour, 1  
 Construction & General Laborers No. 389 (196)  
 Charles Benton, 98  
 Glen Hopper, 98

Electrical Workers No. 617 (100)  
 Werner H. Diederichsen, 50  
 Ernest B. Howe, 50  
 Lathers No. 278 (61)  
 H. R. Ford, 30  
 E. H. Halverson, 31  
 Painters & Decorators No. 913 (52)  
 Charles Seafuse, 52  
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 381 (123)  
 William Simonson, 123  
 Retail Clerks No. 775 (500)  
 Carl E. Cohenour, 500  
 Theatrical Stage Empls. No. 409 (87)  
 Raymond M. Cayla, 87

#### SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591 (433)  
 William Mulligan, 433  
 Butchers No. 551 (1000)  
 H. V. DeMott, 166  
 Vance E. Harrold, 166  
 Warren M. Underwood, 167  
 James D. Bald, 167  
 Frank C. Thompson, 167  
 Bert O. Simmonds, 167  
 Carpenters No. 1140 (735)  
 G. Yoder, 367  
 G. A. McCulloch, 368  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Cecil O. Johnson, 1  
 Construction & Shipyard Laborers No. 802 (618)  
 L. McClain, 123  
 E. L. Congo, 123  
 Charles Mercer, 124  
 Don Santucci, 124  
 William McClain, 124  
 Culinary Alliance No. 754 (638)  
 Kitty Howard, 106  
 Billie McReynolds, 106  
 Goldie Price, 106  
 Beulah Class, 106  
 Eula Dekors, 107  
 James Sweeney, 107  
 Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 1407 (500)  
 Roy W. Brewer, 250  
 Robert F. Carter, 250  
 Pile Drivers No. 2375 (500)  
 C. O. Johnson, 125  
 Lloyd R. Darrell, 125  
 Harry Montgomery, 125  
 Thomas Randall, 125  
 Retail Clerks No. 905 (1139)  
 Haskell Tidwell, 569  
 Edna Johnson, 570  
 Seine & Line Fishermen (135)  
 John E. Calise, 135  
 Waitresses No. 512 (515)  
 Mary J. Olson, 128  
 Bernice Hoagland, 129  
 Myrtle Petrasich, 129  
 Edna N. Waugh, 129

#### SAN RAFAEL

Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)  
 James Duggan, 1  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Wilbert G. Owen, 1  
 General Truck Drivers No. 624 (1386)  
 Glen Clark, 693  
 Wilbert G. Owen, 693  
 Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 291 (757)  
 Loney Trimble, 757  
 Lathers, Calif. State Council (2)  
 Lloyd Mashburn, 1

#### SANTA ANA

Building & Construction Trades Council (2)  
 Thomas L. Byrd, 1  
 Carpenters No. 1815 (806)  
 Hubert E. Squire, 806  
 Carpenters, Orange County District Council (2)  
 H. J. Harkleroad, 1  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 C. E. Devine, 1

Hod Carriers No. 652 (862)  
 R. C. Conzelman, 287  
 James J. Hart, 287  
 L. R. Conzelman, 288  
 Lathers No. 440 (91)  
 Thomas L. Byrd, 91  
 Painters No. 686 (383)  
 William Sequist, 191  
 H. K. Bayard, 192  
 Plasterers & Cement Masons No. 489 (236)  
 William J. Fountain, 78  
 Albert Kastorff, 79  
 D. R. Logan, 79  
 Roofers No. 36-C (29)  
 C. Ed Young, 29  
 Stage Employees No. 504 (50)  
 Walter L. Coleman, 50

**SANTA BARBARA**

Barbers No. 832 (69)  
 James E. Glahn, 34  
 Harry A. White, 35  
 Building & Construction Trades Council (2)  
 William Dean, 1  
 J. Smedley, 1  
 Carpenters No. 1062 (664)  
 J. Smedley, 332  
 G. B. Sandifer, 332  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Dick E. McDonald, 1  
 John Ellison, 1  
 Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 186 (447)  
 John J. McKay, 89  
 Leonard Moore, 89  
 Philip Comeau, 89  
 Joseph Donati, 90  
 Elbert Whitney, 90  
 Construction & General Laborers No. 591 (626)  
 Fred E. Draper, 313  
 Chas. Peterson, 313  
 Culinary Alliance & Bartenders No. 498 (1700)  
 Bee Tumber, 340  
 Al Whorley, 340  
 Margaret Royer, 340  
 Frances Brown, 340  
 Loleta Cheney, 340  
 Electrical Workers No. 413 (75)  
 David G. Milne, 75  
 Meat Cutters No. 556 (291)  
 Barney F. Kathman, 291  
 Municipal Employees No. 358 (17)  
 A. G. Davies, 17  
 Musicians No. 308 (160)  
 Harry Chanson, 53  
 Robert L. Foxen, 53  
 Virginia L. Cushman, 54  
 Painters No. 715 (215)  
 William Dean, 107  
 C. A. Covey, 108  
 Painters, Calif. State Conference (2)  
 Walter Morris, 1  
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 341 (68)  
 Willard Tuttle, 34  
 Lawrence Nephew, 34  
 Retail Clerks No. 899 (333)  
 Dick E. McDonald, 66  
 Leonard E. Blake, 66  
 Betty B. Johnsen, 67  
 James Earl Neil, 67  
 Donald W. Haag, 67  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 273 (98)  
 W. L. Fillippini, 98  
 Stage Employees No. 442 (50)  
 John H. Gotchel, 25  
 Fred Knowlton, 25

**SANTA CRUZ**

Carpenters No. 829 (60)  
 Sam Combs, 60

**SANTA MARIA**

Carpenters No. 2477 (125)  
 A. E. Atkinson, 125  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 A. E. Atkinson, 1

Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders No. 703 (759)  
 Marie Birdsong, 379  
 Hope Bond, 380  
 Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 1222 (216)  
 Lee Galli, 108  
 Albert Clark, 108

**SANTA MONICA**

Carpenters No. 1400 (600)  
 D. A. Adams, 600  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 George P. Veix, Sr., 1  
 Walt Ragan, 1  
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 814 (2500)  
 John W. Meritt, 833  
 W. J. Malone, 833  
 Walter Cowan, 834  
 Meatcutters No. 587 (200)  
 George P. Veix, Sr., 200  
 Plumbers No. 545 (334)  
 Jos. P. Nichols, 334  
 Retail Clerks No. 1442 (1041)  
 Walt Ragan, 520  
 O. I. Clampitt, 521

**SANTA ROSA**

Central Labor Council (2)  
 George L. Deck, 1  
 Jack Laumann, 1  
 Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 420 (50)  
 Donald E. Burns, 50  
 Retail Clerks No. 1532 (200)  
 George L. Deck, 200

**STOCKTON**

Barbers No. 312 (50)  
 James D. Knauss, 50  
 Bartenders No. 47 (406)  
 Angelo Trucco, 406  
 Building & Construction Trades Council (2)  
 Ed Doran, 1  
 Howard A. Gibson, 1  
 Butchers No. 127 (145)  
 Richard Lautermilch, 73  
 Paul Weborg, 72  
 Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County (2)  
 Henry Hansen, 1  
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters, No. 439 (2800)  
 Clarence E. Lemos, 1400  
 Archie V. Allen, 1400  
 Culinary Workers No. 472 (1066)  
 Dave Mitchell, 1066  
 Electrical Workers No. 591 (100)  
 O. G. Harbak, 100  
 Laundry Workers No. 177 (232)  
 Joan Albers, 232  
 Office Employees No. 26 (45)  
 Edward J. Doran, 45  
 Painters No. 1115 (345)  
 H. A. Gibson, 345  
 Paper Makers No. 320 (150)  
 Manuel Padilla, 150  
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 492 (125)  
 Thomas J. Mohan, 125  
 State Empls. No. 382 (67)  
 Frank Goseling, 67

**TAFT**

Barbers No. 869 (50)  
 W. L. Altmiller, 50

**TERMINAL ISLAND**

Cannery Workers of the Pacific (5887)  
 Helene Schultz, 981  
 James Waugh, 981  
 Christina Barritt, 981  
 Joe Ortega, 981  
 Harry Carlstrom, 981  
 Frank Rivera, 982

**TOBRANCE**

Boilermakers No. 718 (50)  
 Max Belanger, 25  
 S. J. Capt, 25

**VALLEJO**

Building & Construction Trades Council (2)  
 Lowell Nelson, 1  
 Carpenters No. 180 (642)  
 William Lockwood, 214  
 L. P. Lunn, 214  
 C. W. McKay, 214  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 C. W. McKay, 1  
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 560 (834)  
 Robert A. Burke, 208  
 Loretta K. Coss, 208  
 Dewey Freshour, 209  
 Gordon Robb, 209  
 Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 326 (743)  
 Walter F. Conley, 371  
 John S. Cotten, 372  
 Office Employees No. 86 (109)  
 Agnes R. Granger, 109  
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 631 (68)  
 Lowell Nelson, 68  
 Retail Clerks No. 373 (946)  
 Stanley Lathen Sr., 946  
 Shipwrights, Joiners & Boat-builders No. 1063 (118)  
 Marion F. Northway, 59  
 Henry Mahoney, 59  
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 241 (37)  
 Daniel W. Akin, 37

**VAN NUYS**

Barbers No. 837 (202)  
 Leo M. McLaughlin, 202  
 Carpenters No. 1913 (2293)  
 Jack Welch, 573  
 Charlie Owens, 573  
 Ira Tucker, 573  
 James T. Coffie, 574  
 Painters No. 1595 (631)  
 LeBaron Brown, 315  
 James A. Malucci, 316

**VENTURA**

Building & Construction Trades Council (2)  
 Todd Smith, 1  
 Central Labor Council (2)  
 Robert D. Ussery, 1  
 George F. Bronner, 1  
 Electrical Workers No. B-952 (250)  
 Roy B. Hurst, 125  
 J. W. Hicks, 125  
 Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 585 (707)  
 Victor F. Rose, 117  
 Robelo Marquez, 118  
 Lewis E. Wheat, 118  
 Fred Brown, 118  
 Oliver Lee, 118  
 Henry White, 118

**VERNON**

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 224 (108)  
 John Heider, 54  
 Virno Panicacci, 54

**VISALIA**

Bldg. Construction Trades Council (2)  
 Chas. E. Nichols, 1  
 Carpenters No. 1484 (200)  
 Charles E. Nichols, 66  
 Herbert Lembcke, 67  
 Scotty Gann, 67  
 Hodcarriers & Laborers No. 1060 (565)  
 A. A. Weddle, 282  
 Eben D. Kelton, 283  
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 605 (50)  
 Albert M. Cox, 50

**VISTA**

Carpenters No. 2078 (596)  
 D. D. Giles, 298  
 John Carlin, 298

**WARM SPRINGS**

Brick & Clay Workers No. 663  
(6)  
Louis W. Smith, 3  
Elmer A. Maddox, 3

**WATSONVILLE**

Carpenters No. 771 (171)  
James T. Mann, 171  
Central Labor Council (2)  
James T. Mann, 1  
Theatrical Stage Employees  
No. 611 (51)  
Ray A. Beck, 51

**WEED**

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No.  
2907 (715)  
W. A. Davis, 238  
Orby P. Shaffer, 238  
Cecil Burlingame, 239

**WESTWOOD**

Lumber & Sawmill Workers, N.  
Calif. District Council (2)  
Robert Giesick, 1  
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No.  
2836 (992)  
Joe Knoll, 330  
Bert Bingham, 331  
William C. Corbert, 331

**WHITTIER**

Fire Fighters No. 1014 (524)  
Edwin T. Bowler, 524

**WILMINGTON**

Amusement Guild (Seafarers)  
(50)  
Dave Weitzman, 50

Chemical Workers No. 40 (274)  
Raymond Conroy, 68  
Lewis C. Bawden, 68  
Floyd S. Barton, 69  
Manuel DeMello, 69

Marine Painters No. 812 (200)  
O. T. Satre, 100  
R. M. Waite, 100

Operating Enginers No. 235  
(251)

M. F. Jacobsen, 62  
W. E. Alexander, 63  
H. S. Helm, 63  
Burt W. Alexander, 63

Ship Carpenters No. 1335 (300)  
I. D. "Tex" Skinner, 75  
Henry Poellot, 75  
L. H. Jones, 75  
Gilbert C. Nixon, 75

**TABULATION OF VOTES—ELECTION HELD THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1952,  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF DISTRICT NO. 10**

|   | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b>ALHAMBRA</b>                             |               |               |                      |
| Electrical, Utility Workers No. 47          |               |               |                      |
| Richard R. Rapattoni.....                   | 458           | 458           | .....                |
| <b>ALVARADO</b>                             |               |               |                      |
| Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20630            |               |               |                      |
| John J. Strelo.....                         | 140           | 140           | .....                |
| <b>ANAHEIM</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters — Joiners No. 2203               |               |               |                      |
| M. R. Brechtel.....                         | 250           | .....         | 250                  |
| E. D. Pittsenbarger.....                    | 251           | .....         | 251                  |
| <b>ARCATA</b>                               |               |               |                      |
| Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808         |               |               |                      |
| Stanley Jordan .....                        | 897           | 897           | .....                |
| <b>AUBURN</b>                               |               |               |                      |
| Tri-Counties Bldg. Trades Council           |               |               |                      |
| E. P. Park.....                             | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| <b>BAKERSFIELD</b>                          |               |               |                      |
| Bldg. & Const. Trades Council               |               |               |                      |
| Walter Bronson .....                        | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Butchers No. 193                            |               |               |                      |
| Charles A. Hohlbein.....                    | 187           | .....         | 187                  |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 743                |               |               |                      |
| Walter Bronson .....                        | 1005          | .....         | 1005                 |
| Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 220      |               |               |                      |
| William F. Lewis.....                       | 100           | 100           | .....                |
| Jesse B. Newsom.....                        | 100           | 100           | .....                |
| Painters No. 314                            |               |               |                      |
| Leon Torne .....                            | 275           | 275           | .....                |
| <b>BARSTOW</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| Theatrical Stage & M. P. Oper. No. 730      |               |               |                      |
| Harry K. Beauford.....                      | 50            | 50            | .....                |
| <b>BERKELEY</b>                             |               |               |                      |
| Painters No. 40                             |               |               |                      |
| John Heimans .....                          | 50            | 50            | .....                |
| Frank Stitzer .....                         | 50            | 50            | .....                |
| Clarence Vezey .....                        | 50            | 50            | .....                |
| <b>BURBANK</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| Operative Plasterers No. 739                |               |               |                      |
| Ray Baker .....                             | 259           | 259           | .....                |
| George Seay .....                           | 259           | 259           | .....                |
| <b>CHESTER</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 3074           |               |               |                      |
| Merald Mutchison .....                      | 212           | .....         | 212                  |
| <b>COMPTON</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1437               |               |               |                      |
| William M. Young.....                       | 1553          | .....         | 1553                 |
| <b>CORONA</b>                               |               |               |                      |
| Salesdrivers & Warehousemen No. 952         |               |               |                      |
| Clarence Brown .....                        | 225           | 225           | .....                |
| <b>CROCKETT</b>                             |               |               |                      |
| Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037            |               |               |                      |
| G. A. Paoli.....                            | 1223          | 1223          | .....                |
| <b>DAVENPORT</b>                            |               |               |                      |
| United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 46 |               |               |                      |
| Elwyn P. Bond.....                          | 120           | 120           | .....                |
| <b>EL CAJON</b>                             |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 2398               |               |               |                      |
| Harold A. Taylor.....                       | 407           | .....         | 407                  |



|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b>EL CENTRO</b>                           |               |               |                      |
| Bldg. & Const. Trades Council              |               |               |                      |
| R. L. Sessions.....                        | 1             |               | 1                    |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1070              |               |               |                      |
| R. L. Sessions.....                        | 221           |               | 221                  |
| Construction & Gen. Laborers No. 1119      |               |               |                      |
| Walter I. Welden.....                      | 240           | 240           |                      |
| Imperial Valley Central Labor Council      |               |               |                      |
| Walter I. Welden.....                      | 1             | 1             |                      |
| <b>EL CERRITO</b>                          |               |               |                      |
| Teachers No. 866                           |               |               |                      |
| Paul McGinnis.....                         | 183           | 183           |                      |
| <b>EL MONTE</b>                            |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1507              |               |               |                      |
| S. E. Pefley.....                          |               |               | 1965                 |
| Painters No. 254                           |               |               |                      |
| Clare E. Eley.....                         | 453           | 453           |                      |
| <b>EUREKA</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| Barbers No. 431                            |               |               |                      |
| Walter Buchanan.....                       |               | 72            | 72                   |
| Central Labor Council                      |               |               |                      |
| Albin J. Gruhn.....                        | 1             | 1             |                      |
| Cooks and Waiters No. 220                  |               |               |                      |
| Lucille Pope.....                          | 425           | 425           |                      |
| Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 181   |               |               |                      |
| Albin J. Gruhn.....                        | 81            | 81            |                      |
| <b>FRESNO</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| Building Trades Council                    |               |               |                      |
| H. T. Petersen.....                        | 1             | 1             |                      |
| Paul L. Reeves.....                        | 1             | 1             |                      |
| Calif. State Conf. of Painters             |               |               |                      |
| Walter Morris.....                         | 1             | 1             |                      |
| Central Labor Council                      |               |               |                      |
| George Kisling.....                        | 1             | 1             |                      |
| Creamery Employees & Drivers No. 517       |               |               |                      |
| Ted C. Wills.....                          | 250           | 250           |                      |
| John C. Vaz.....                           | 250           | 250           |                      |
| Culinary Workers No. 62                    |               |               |                      |
| George Rollis.....                         | 834           | 834           |                      |
| Dried Fruit, N. P., Dehyd. Wsemen No. 616  |               |               |                      |
| Henry Hoff.....                            | 494           | 494           |                      |
| Emil Mertlik.....                          | 494           | 494           |                      |
| John J. Sweeney.....                       | 495           | 495           |                      |
| General Teamsters No. 431                  |               |               |                      |
| Alvia Fudge.....                           | 1787          | 1787          |                      |
| Fred Messenger.....                        | 1788          | 1788          |                      |
| Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 294     |               |               |                      |
| Jesse Bernard.....                         | 740           | 740           |                      |
| Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 246            |               |               |                      |
| Paul L. Reeves.....                        | 453           | 453           |                      |
| Retail Food, Drug & Liquor Clerks No. 1288 |               |               |                      |
| George Kisling.....                        | 850           | 850           |                      |
| <b>GILROY</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| Painters No. 1157                          |               |               |                      |
| Otto E. Sargent.....                       | 12            | 12            |                      |
| <b>GLENDALE</b>                            |               |               |                      |
| Barbers No. 606                            |               |               |                      |
| Harry W. Rees.....                         |               | 83            | 83                   |
| Brick & Clay Workers No. 774               |               |               |                      |
| Jos. J. Bonar.....                         | 1465          | 1465          |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 563               |               |               |                      |
| R. N. Phillips.....                        | 1737          |               | 1737                 |

|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders No. 324          |               |               |                      |
| Beulah Johnston .....                        | 696           | 696           | .....                |
| <b>GREENVILLE</b>                            |               |               |                      |
| Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2647            |               |               |                      |
| Robert Giesick .....                         | 285           | .....         | 285                  |
| <b>HANFORD</b>                               |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1043                |               |               |                      |
| Fred Rush .....                              | 90            | .....         | 90                   |
| Elmer P. Smith .....                         | 90            | .....         | 90                   |
| <b>HAYWARD</b>                               |               |               |                      |
| Cannery Workers No. 768                      |               |               |                      |
| Manuel Miranda .....                         | 1908          | 1908          | .....                |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1622                |               |               |                      |
| Leon McCool .....                            | 295           | .....         | 295                  |
| N. A. Ongman .....                           | .....         | .....         | 296                  |
| Harold E. Redding .....                      | .....         | .....         | 295                  |
| L. D. Twist .....                            | .....         | .....         | 295                  |
| Marius Waldal .....                          | .....         | .....         | 295                  |
| W. Yeoman .....                              | 295           | .....         | 295                  |
| Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 823        |               |               |                      |
| Leroy V. Woods .....                         | 1128          | 1128          | .....                |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 53                  |               |               |                      |
| Earl R. Davis .....                          | 118           | .....         | 118                  |
| <b>HOLLYWOOD</b>                             |               |               |                      |
| Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44         |               |               |                      |
| Warren A. Dailey .....                       | 2000          | 2000          | .....                |
| Broadcast, TV & Recording Engrs. No. 45      |               |               |                      |
| Geo. A. Mulkey .....                         | 400           | 400           | .....                |
| Film Technicians No. 683                     |               |               |                      |
| Alan Jackson .....                           | 1000          | 1000          | .....                |
| Motion Picture Costumers No. 705             |               |               |                      |
| Ted Ellsworth .....                          | 100           | .....         | 100                  |
| Motion Picture Studio Cinetech. No. 789      |               |               |                      |
| Paul E. O'Bryant .....                       | 300           | 300           | .....                |
| Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727       |               |               |                      |
| Albert K. Erickson .....                     | 150           | 150           | .....                |
| Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 468      |               |               |                      |
| Ralph W. Peckham .....                       | 183           | 183           | .....                |
| Motion Picture Studio Elect. Techn. No. 728  |               |               |                      |
| Charles Futoran .....                        | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| James D. Tante .....                         | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Motion Picture Studio Projectionists No. 165 |               |               |                      |
| George J. Flaherty .....                     | 287           | 287           | .....                |
| Office Employees No. 174                     |               |               |                      |
| Leroy Patterson .....                        | 1200          | 1200          | .....                |
| Oper. Plasterers & Cement Fin. No. 755       |               |               |                      |
| Ben A. Martinez .....                        | 150           | 150           | .....                |
| Painters No. 5                               |               |               |                      |
| Rod Mackenzie .....                          | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Screen Actors Guild                          |               |               |                      |
| Pat Somerset .....                           | 5000          | 5000          | .....                |
| Screen Extras Guild                          |               |               |                      |
| Edd X. Russell .....                         | 3200          | 3200          | .....                |
| Studio Electricians No. 40                   |               |               |                      |
| W. F. Moore .....                            | 300           | 300           | .....                |
| Studio Grips No. 80                          |               |               |                      |
| James L. Noblitt .....                       | 300           | 300           | .....                |
| Studio Transp. Drivers No. 399               |               |               |                      |
| James H. Elbert .....                        | 1113          | 1113          | .....                |
| <b>HUNTINGTON PARK</b>                       |               |               |                      |
| Butchers No. 563                             |               |               |                      |
| Frank Verdugo .....                          | 700           | 700           | .....                |

|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100               |               |               |                      |
| Stockton Thomas .....                      | 73            | .....         | 73                   |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 145               |               |               |                      |
| O'Neil J. Barras .....                     | 65            | 65            | .....                |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146               |               |               |                      |
| Henry C. Turner .....                      | 275           | .....         | 275                  |
| <b>LONG BEACH</b>                          |               |               |                      |
| Automotive Empls. & Laundry Drivers No. 88 |               |               |                      |
| Richard W. Flynn .....                     | 50            | 50            | .....                |
| Bakers No. 31                              |               |               |                      |
| Herman Neilund .....                       | 344           | 344           | .....                |
| Bartenders No. 686                         |               |               |                      |
| Michael R. Callahan .....                  | 612           | 612           | .....                |
| Bldg. & Const. Trades Council              |               |               |                      |
| Bryan P. Deavers .....                     | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Wayne J. Hull .....                        | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Cement Masons No. 791                      |               |               |                      |
| W. P. Evans .....                          | 251           | 251           | .....                |
| Central Labor Council                      |               |               |                      |
| Edward L. Brown .....                      | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No. 572           |               |               |                      |
| Homer R. Hixon .....                       | 700           | 700           | .....                |
| Culinary Alliance No. 681                  |               |               |                      |
| Kathryn Arnold .....                       | 3750          | 3750          | .....                |
| Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 507       |               |               |                      |
| James V. Brimhall .....                    | 1250          | 1250          | .....                |
| Lathers No. 172                            |               |               |                      |
| Clarence B. Gariss .....                   | 222           | 222           | .....                |
| Painters No. 256                           |               |               |                      |
| Wayne J. Hull .....                        | 972           | 972           | .....                |
| Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 343      |               |               |                      |
| Bryan P. Deavers .....                     | 386           | 386           | .....                |
| Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 494            |               |               |                      |
| Lewis N. Burdett .....                     | 635           | 635           | .....                |
| Retail Clerks No. 324                      |               |               |                      |
| John R. Adams .....                        | 550           | 550           | .....                |
| Street, Elec. Rwy. & MC Operators No. 1254 |               |               |                      |
| Joseph M. Litteral .....                   | 84            | .....         | 84                   |
| <b>LOS ANGELES</b>                         |               |               |                      |
| Bakers No. 37                              |               |               |                      |
| Ora V. Bryan .....                         | 2500          | 2500          | .....                |
| Bakery & Confectionery Workers No. 400     |               |               |                      |
| William A. Ring .....                      | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Bakery Drivers No. 276                     |               |               |                      |
| Henry J. Becker .....                      | 875           | 875           | .....                |
| Barbers No. 295                            |               |               |                      |
| Alvin L. Holt .....                        | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Boilermakers No. 92                        |               |               |                      |
| Marvin T. Bryant .....                     | 166           | .....         | 166                  |
| Harold P. Camp .....                       | 167           | 167           | .....                |
| Earl W. Nagle .....                        | 167           | 167           | .....                |
| H. R. Small .....                          | 167           | 167           | .....                |
| Bookbinders No. 63                         |               |               |                      |
| George E. Smith .....                      | 125           | .....         | .....                |
| Bricklayers No. 2                          |               |               |                      |
| Lyle Russell .....                         | 400           | 400           | .....                |
| Brick & Clay Workers No. 615               |               |               |                      |
| Paul Pelfrey .....                         | 135           | 135           | .....                |
| Brick & Clay Workers No. 661               |               |               |                      |
| Hector Aguilar .....                       | .....         | 127           | .....                |

|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Brick & Clay Workers No. 991                       |               |               |                      |
| Chas. E. Mason.....                                | 132           | 132           | .....                |
| Bldg. Mat. & Dump Truck Drivers No. 420            |               |               |                      |
| William J. Barry.....                              | 1600          | 1600          | .....                |
| Cabinet Makers & Millmen No. 721                   |               |               |                      |
| C. H. Burge.....                                   | 2035          | .....         | 2035                 |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 25                        |               |               |                      |
| A. Connors .....                                   | 2007          | .....         | 2007                 |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 929                       |               |               |                      |
| R. E. Fankboner.....                               | 907           | .....         | 907                  |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1497                      |               |               |                      |
| R. H. St. John.....                                | 1883          | .....         | 1883                 |
| Cement Masons No. 627                              |               |               |                      |
| Martin J. Nelson.....                              | 1017          | 1017          | .....                |
| Central Labor Council                              |               |               |                      |
| W. J. Bassett.....                                 | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Thomas Ranford .....                               | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Chemical Workers No. 11                            |               |               |                      |
| Harry Kennedy .....                                | 352           | .....         | 352                  |
| Cloak Makers No. 55                                |               |               |                      |
| Maurice Wanamaker .....                            | 229           | 229           | .....                |
| Cloak Makers No. 58                                |               |               |                      |
| Isidor Stenzar .....                               | 458           | 458           | .....                |
| Commercial Telegraphers No. 48                     |               |               |                      |
| Walter E. Girardin.....                            | 250           | 250           | .....                |
| Cooks No. 468                                      |               |               |                      |
| John L. O'Neill.....                               | 2000          | 2000          | .....                |
| Dairy Empls.-Plant & Clerical No. 93               |               |               |                      |
| Vernon Dandridge .....                             | 1462          | 1462          | .....                |
| Dining Car Employees No. 582                       |               |               |                      |
| William E. Pollard.....                            | 442           | 442           | .....                |
| District Council of Carpenters                     |               |               |                      |
| Robert J. O'Hare.....                              | .....         | .....         | 1                    |
| District Council of Chemical Workers No. 5         |               |               |                      |
| Harry Kennedy .....                                | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| District Council of Laborers                       |               |               |                      |
| Otto L. Emerson.....                               | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| District Council of Painters No. 36                |               |               |                      |
| Julius L. Bence.....                               | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| District Council of Plasterers                     |               |               |                      |
| Ben A. Martinez.....                               | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Electrical Workers No. B-11                        |               |               |                      |
| George E. O'Brien.....                             | 1500          | 1500          | .....                |
| Electrical Workers No. B-18                        |               |               |                      |
| Louis B. Hoffman.....                              | 600           | 600           | .....                |
| Elevator Constructors No. 18                       |               |               |                      |
| L. E. Shields.....                                 | 168           | 168           | .....                |
| Fitters & Welders Helpers No. 250                  |               |               |                      |
| W. B. Goodrich.....                                | 1083          | 1083          | .....                |
| Food Processors, Packers, Whse. & Clerical No. 547 |               |               |                      |
| Walter R. Richison.....                            | 100           | 100           | .....                |
| Food, Drug & Beverage Whsemen. No. 595             |               |               |                      |
| L. L. Sylvaine.....                                | 235           | 235           | .....                |
| Freight Handlers & Clerks No. 357                  |               |               |                      |
| Gene Blackwell .....                               | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Fruit & Produce Drivers No. 630                    |               |               |                      |
| Robert L. O'Brien.....                             | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 300             |               |               |                      |
| Joseph D'Amico .....                               | 3750          | 3750          | .....                |

|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Hotel Service Employees No. 765                      |               |               |                      |
| J. W. Buzzell.....                                   | 450           | 450           | .....                |
| Ice Drivers, Cold Storage Whsemen. No. 942           |               |               |                      |
| Charles A. Neal.....                                 | 150           | 150           | .....                |
| Internal. Fed. of Fire Fighters No. 748              |               |               |                      |
| M. D. Clark.....                                     | 150           | .....         | 150                  |
| Scott Poffenberg .....                               | 150           | .....         | 150                  |
| Joint Council of Laundry Workers No. 2               |               |               |                      |
| Earl Young .....                                     | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 84                        |               |               |                      |
| Jack Cohen .....                                     | 229           | 229           | .....                |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 96                        |               |               |                      |
| Fannie Borax .....                                   | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 97                        |               |               |                      |
| George Kaplan .....                                  | 229           | 229           | .....                |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 451                       |               |               |                      |
| Sigmund Arywitz .....                                | 100           | 100           | .....                |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 482                       |               |               |                      |
| Ben Yagerman .....                                   | 224           | 224           | .....                |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 496                       |               |               |                      |
| Anita Castro .....                                   | 225           | 225           | .....                |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 497                       |               |               |                      |
| Alfred Schneider .....                               | 100           | 100           | .....                |
| Ladies Garment Workers No. 512                       |               |               |                      |
| Romelia Tinker .....                                 | 108           | 108           | .....                |
| Lathers No. 42                                       |               |               |                      |
| C. W. Flanders .....                                 | 222           | 222           | .....                |
| Lathers No. 42A                                      |               |               |                      |
| A. J. Flanders.....                                  | 1136          | 1136          | .....                |
| Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52                |               |               |                      |
| Harold E. Chandler.....                              | 300           | 300           | .....                |
| Laundry, Linen Supply & Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 928 |               |               |                      |
| Joseph Caramagno .....                               | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Linoleum, Carpet & Soft Tile Workers No. 1247        |               |               |                      |
| R. Mangel .....                                      | 706           | 706           | .....                |
| Local Freight Drivers No. 208                        |               |               |                      |
| Sidney H. Cohen.....                                 | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| L. A. Bldg. & Construction Trades Council            |               |               |                      |
| R. A. McMullen.....                                  | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| L. A. City & Water Power Employees No. 233           |               |               |                      |
| John E. Rainwater.....                               | .....         | 78            | 78                   |
| L. A. Metal Trades Council                           |               |               |                      |
| A. J. Timmons.....                                   | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2288                    |               |               |                      |
| Wm. H. Knight.....                                   | .....         | .....         | 3614                 |
| Mailers No. 9  |               |               |                      |
| Wilbur J. Bassett.....                               | 275           | 275           | .....                |
| Meat Cutters No. 421                                 |               |               |                      |
| Luther J. Lawson.....                                | 2708          | 2708          | .....                |
| Meat & Provisional Drivers No. 626                   |               |               |                      |
| Mike M. Grancich.....                                | 519           | 519           | .....                |
| Miscellaneous Employees No. 440                      |               |               |                      |
| Harvey Lundschen .....                               | 1946          | 1946          | .....                |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150                |               |               |                      |
| Magnus Nielsen .....                                 | 665           | 665           | .....                |
| Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403                      |               |               |                      |
| John T. Gardner.....                                 | 50            | 50            | .....                |
| Musicians Prot. Assn. No. 47                         |               |               |                      |
| Kelly Shugart .....                                  | 4333          | 4333          | .....                |
| Newspaper Pressmen No. 18                            |               |               |                      |
| Sidney L. Carle, Jr.....                             | 380           | 380           | .....                |

|   | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Office Employees No. 30                         |               |               |                      |
| John W. Dolittle .....                          | 125           | 125           | .....                |
| Anne K. Sweet .....                             | 125           | .....         | 125                  |
| Operating Engineers No. 12                      |               |               |                      |
| H. W. Gibson .....                              | 5525          | 5525          | .....                |
| Operating Engineers No. 63                      |               |               |                      |
| R. W. Tucker .....                              | 650           | 650           | .....                |
| Painters No. 116                                |               |               |                      |
| W. Geo. Durnin .....                            | 1400          | 1400          | .....                |
| Painters No. 434                                |               |               |                      |
| Peter Montagnoli .....                          | 305           | 305           | .....                |
| Painters No. 1348                               |               |               |                      |
| Ted Mann .....                                  | 250           | 250           | .....                |
| Paint Makers No. 1232                           |               |               |                      |
| John Punturere .....                            | 219           | 219           | .....                |
| Photo Engravers No. 32                          |               |               |                      |
| Jack McKeever .....                             | .....         | 400           | 400                  |
| Plasterers No. 2                                |               |               |                      |
| Glen Milliron .....                             | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Plumbers No. 78                                 |               |               |                      |
| Wm. H. Brown, Sr. ....                          | 353           | 353           | .....                |
| Ralph A. McMullen .....                         | 353           | 353           | .....                |
| William Purciarele .....                        | 353           | 353           | .....                |
| Ernie Voigt .....                               | .....         | .....         | 353                  |
| L. M. Wickland .....                            | 354           | 354           | .....                |
| Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 388       |               |               |                      |
| Margaret Jane Browning .....                    | 833           | .....         | 833                  |
| Provisional House Workers No. 274               |               |               |                      |
| Frank Aiello .....                              | 300           | 300           | .....                |
| Joseph A. Spitzer .....                         | 300           | 300           | .....                |
| Railway Carmen No. 601                          |               |               |                      |
| James L. Commore .....                          | 330           | 330           | .....                |
| Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416                 |               |               |                      |
| Frank Vaughn .....                              | 150           | 150           | .....                |
| Retail Clerks No. 770                           |               |               |                      |
| Gus De Silva .....                              | 10051         | .....         | 10051                |
| Retail Milk Drivers & Salesmen No. 441          |               |               |                      |
| Wm. E. Nissen .....                             | 1989          | 1989          | .....                |
| Roofers No. 36                                  |               |               |                      |
| C. Ed Young .....                               | .....         | 29            | .....                |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 108                     |               |               |                      |
| Ben Anisman .....                               | 2863          | 2863          | .....                |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 371                     |               |               |                      |
| Julius Boatwright .....                         | 752           | 752           | .....                |
| Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831               |               |               |                      |
| Julius L. Bence .....                           | 300           | 300           | .....                |
| So. Calif. Conf. Allied Printing Trades Council |               |               |                      |
| George Smith .....                              | 1             | .....         | .....                |
| Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266     |               |               |                      |
| John Ulene .....                                | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Sprinkler Fitters No. 709                       |               |               |                      |
| John R. Ladika .....                            | 198           | 198           | .....                |
| Stage Employees No. 33                          |               |               |                      |
| Carl G. Cooper .....                            | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Steel & Paper House Chem. Drivers No. 578       |               |               |                      |
| Raymond Nye .....                               | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Stereotypers No. 58                             |               |               |                      |
| Bert N. Ross .....                              | 200           | .....         | .....                |
| Structural Iron Workers No. 433                 |               |               |                      |
| Ralph Larkin .....                              | 163           | 163           | .....                |
| Robert D. Whelchel .....                        | 162           | 162           | .....                |

|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Teachers No. 1021                          |               |               |                      |
| James Burt .....                           |               | 195           | 195                  |
| Transp. Street, Elec. Rwy. & M.C. No. 1277 |               |               |                      |
| Henry E. Crawford .....                    | 916           | 916           | .....                |
| Typographical No. 174                      |               |               |                      |
| John A. Powers .....                       | 1400          | 1400          | .....                |
| United Garment Workers No. 125             |               |               |                      |
| Mabel Nielson .....                        | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Van, Storage & Furn. Drivers No. 389       |               |               |                      |
| Dewey Copelan .....                        | 735           | 735           | .....                |
| Waiters No. 17                             |               |               |                      |
| Charles Stirner .....                      | 2179          | 2179          | .....                |
| Waitresses No. 639                         |               |               |                      |
| Mae Stoneman .....                         | 2750          | 2750          | .....                |
| Western Warehouse & Produce Council        |               |               |                      |
| Joseph M. Mihalow .....                    | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848         |               |               |                      |
| Gay Lillefloren .....                      | 2299          | 2299          | .....                |
| Wholesale Salesmen & Dairy Drivers No. 306 |               |               |                      |
| Ferd L. Bergrud .....                      | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Womens Union Label League                  |               |               |                      |
| Margaret Brown .....                       | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Frances Noel .....                         | .....         | 1             | 1                    |
| <b>LOYALTON</b>                            |               |               |                      |
| Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2695          |               |               |                      |
| L. P. Cahill .....                         | 239           | .....         | 239                  |
| <b>MARTINEZ</b>                            |               |               |                      |
| Building & Construction Trades Council     |               |               |                      |
| Howard Reed .....                          | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Const. & General Laborers No. 324          |               |               |                      |
| Robert A. Skidmore .....                   | 916           | 916           | .....                |
| Contra Costa Central Labor Council         |               |               |                      |
| Hugh Caudel .....                          | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Freda Roberts .....                        | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Painters No. 741                           |               |               |                      |
| Freda Roberts .....                        | 192           | 192           | .....                |
| Teamsters No. 315                          |               |               |                      |
| Howard Reed .....                          | 1956          | 1956          | .....                |
| <b>MAYWOOD</b>                             |               |               |                      |
| Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148               |               |               |                      |
| Neil Morrison .....                        | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| <b>MERCED</b>                              |               |               |                      |
| Central Labor Council                      |               |               |                      |
| Rome Bisio .....                           | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| <b>MODESTO</b>                             |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1235              |               |               |                      |
| D. L. Meyers .....                         | 298           | .....         | 298                  |
| Plasterers No. 429                         |               |               |                      |
| C. Al Green .....                          | 91            | 91            | .....                |
| Teamsters No. 386                          |               |               |                      |
| Rome J. Bisio .....                        | 1700          | 1700          | .....                |
| <b>MONTEREY</b>                            |               |               |                      |
| Bldg. & Const. Trades Council              |               |               |                      |
| Louis A. Casati .....                      | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1323              |               |               |                      |
| W. E. Booker .....                         | 473           | .....         | 473                  |
| Central Labor Council                      |               |               |                      |
| Joseph Perry .....                         | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Fish Cannery Workers                       |               |               |                      |
| Joseph Perry .....                         | 660           | .....         | 660                  |
| Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 690     |               |               |                      |
| Louis A. Casati .....                      | 289           | 289           | .....                |

|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b>NAPA</b>                                  |               |               |                      |
| Building & Construction Trades Council       |               |               |                      |
| Louis A. Buck.....                           | I             | I             | .....                |
| Fred Schoonmaker .....                       | I             | .....         | I                    |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 2114                |               |               |                      |
| Fred Schoonmaker .....                       | 290           | .....         | 290                  |
| Central Labor Council                        |               |               |                      |
| Edgar Drown .....                            | I             | I             | .....                |
| Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 371      |               |               |                      |
| Louis A. Buck.....                           | 281           | 281           | .....                |
| United Garment Workers No. 137               |               |               |                      |
| Elno Church .....                            | .....         | 165           | 165                  |
| <b>OAKLAND</b>                               |               |               |                      |
| Alameda County Bldg. & Const. Trades Council |               |               |                      |
| J. C. Reynolds.....                          | I             | I             | .....                |
| Allied Printing Trades Council               |               |               |                      |
| C. Roy Heinrichs.....                        | I             | I             | .....                |
| Auto & Ship Painters No. 1176                |               |               |                      |
| William Champion .....                       | 227           | 227           | .....                |
| Bakers No. 119                               |               |               |                      |
| William Wagner .....                         | 600           | 600           | .....                |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432                 |               |               |                      |
| Wilfred Caya .....                           | 320           | 320           | .....                |
| Chas. R. Stoker.....                         | 321           | 321           | .....                |
| Barbers No. 134                              |               |               |                      |
| C. A. Silva.....                             | 445           | .....         | 445                  |
| Bartenders No. 52                            |               |               |                      |
| James F. Murphy.....                         | 1351          | 1351          | .....                |
| Building Service Employees No. 18            |               |               |                      |
| W. Douglas Geldert.....                      | 437           | .....         | .....                |
| Edna E. Lallement.....                       | 438           | .....         | .....                |
| Butchers No. 120                             |               |               |                      |
| Glen Bennett .....                           | 562           | 562           | .....                |
| Cannery Workers No. 750                      |               |               |                      |
| Vernon L. Pankey.....                        | 3993          | 3993          | .....                |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 36                  |               |               |                      |
| W. E. Baggett.....                           | .....         | .....         | 459                  |
| Gunnar Benonys .....                         | 459           | .....         | 459                  |
| Jack Dial .....                              | .....         | .....         | 459                  |
| Barney Holder .....                          | 459           | .....         | 459                  |
| Anders Larsen .....                          | .....         | .....         | 459                  |
| John Walsh .....                             | 459           | .....         | 459                  |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1473                |               |               |                      |
| William F. Marshall, Jr.....                 | 569           | .....         | 569                  |
| Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile Wkrs. No. 1290  |               |               |                      |
| Charles J. Garoni.....                       | 233           | 233           | .....                |
| Central Labor Council                        |               |               |                      |
| Robert S. Ash.....                           | I             | I             | .....                |
| Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 23          |               |               |                      |
| Russell R. Crowell.....                      | 297           | 297           | .....                |
| Construction & General Laborers No. 304      |               |               |                      |
| Paul Jones .....                             | 2000          | 2000          | .....                |
| Cooks No. 228                                |               |               |                      |
| Jack Faber .....                             | 2000          | 2000          | .....                |
| Culinary Alliance No. 31                     |               |               |                      |
| Lucky Kenney .....                           | 3409          | 3409          | .....                |
| Dept. & Specialty Store Employees No. 1265   |               |               |                      |
| Alvin W. Kidder.....                         | 1011          | 1011          | .....                |
| Dining Car Cooks & Waiters No. 456           |               |               |                      |
| T. W. Anderson.....                          | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| District Council of Bakers, 9th              |               |               |                      |
| Herman Neilund .....                         | I             | I             | .....                |



|   | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| District Council of Painters<br>Lou Horning .....               | 1             | .....         | .....                |
| Electrical Workers No. B-595<br>E. F. Boyle .....               | 1250          | 1250          | .....                |
| Federated Fire Fighters<br>Dwight W. Brown .....                | 1443          | 1443          | .....                |
| General Warehousemen No. 853<br>Thomas Fullerton .....          | 875           | 875           | .....                |
| Hod Carriers No. 166<br>Abel M. Silva .....                     | 250           | 250           | .....                |
| Iron Workers No. 378<br>William D. Hubbard .....                | 202           | 202           | .....                |
| Lathers No. 88<br>J. C. Reynolds .....                          | 187           | 187           | .....                |
| Laundry Workers No. 2<br>Harold J. Green .....                  | 750           | 750           | .....                |
| Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302<br>Glenn Johnson .....               | 600           | 600           | .....                |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169<br>Irving Cohn .....      | 81            | 81            | .....                |
| Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 96<br>Jos. P. Sohm, Jr. .... | 272           | 272           | .....                |
| Nurserymen, Gardeners & Florists No. 300<br>K. Nakano .....     | 80            | .....         | .....                |
| Office Employees No. 29<br>Marilyn E. Anglin .....              | 837           | 837           | .....                |
| Painters No. 127<br>Hugh S. Rutledge .....                      | 727           | 727           | .....                |
| Paint Makers No. 1101<br>Stacy Jefford .....                    | 115           | 115           | .....                |
| Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 382<br>Sam Robbins .....  | 1400          | 1400          | .....                |
| Retail Food Clerks No. 870<br>Harris C. Wilkin .....            | 1200          | 1200          | .....                |
| Roofers No. 81<br>E. C. Dickerson .....                         | 62            | .....         | .....                |
| Arthur Sagala .....   | 63            | 63            | .....                |
| S. A. Summers .....   | 63            | .....         | .....                |
| Burton Thomas .....   | 62            | .....         | .....                |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 216<br>Percy L. Hand .....              | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Sheet Metal Workers No. 355<br>Aaron R. Stewart .....           | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers No. 886<br>O. K. Mitchell ..... | 600           | 600           | .....                |
| Street Carmen No. 192<br>W. M. Castlebary .....                 | 586           | .....         | 586                  |
| Emil Scala .....  | 586           | 586           | .....                |
| F. V. Stambaugh .....   | .....         | .....         | 585                  |
| Teamsters No. 70<br>William Cabral .....                        | .....         | 1031          | 1031                 |
| John Carvalho .....   | 1032          | 1032          | .....                |
| Cy Stulting .....   | 1031          | 1031          | .....                |
| Henry J. White .....  | 1031          | 1031          | .....                |
| Theatrical Employees No. B-82<br>Joe Connelly .....             | 100           | 100           | .....                |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107<br>F. N. Mille .....         | 37            | 37            | .....                |
| Typographical No. 36<br>C. Roy Heinrichs .....                  | 430           | 430           | .....                |
| <b>PALO ALTO</b>  |               |               |                      |
| Barbers No. 914<br>Rafael Canete .....                          | 100           | .....         | 100                  |

|                                       | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b>PASADENA</b>                       |               |               |                      |
| Central Labor Council                 |               |               |                      |
| Arthur K. Hutchings.....              | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Harry N. Sweet.....                   | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 531 |               |               |                      |
| Edith Glenn .....                     | 1333          | 1333          | .....                |
| <b>PETALUMA</b>                       |               |               |                      |
| Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 271 |               |               |                      |
| Earl P. Byars.....                    | 268           | 268           | .....                |
| Central Labor Council                 |               |               |                      |
| Earl P. Byars.....                    | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| <b>PITTSBURG</b>                      |               |               |                      |
| Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 822 |               |               |                      |
| Benny Wagner .....                    | 654           | 654           | .....                |
| <b>POMONA</b>                         |               |               |                      |
| Central Labor Council                 |               |               |                      |
| Ira W. Malton.....                    | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Painters & Decorators No. 979         |               |               |                      |
| Sam K. Williams.....                  | 225           | 225           | .....                |
| <b>PORTERVILLE</b>                    |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 2126         |               |               |                      |
| Earl Blackwell.....                   | .....         | .....         | 148                  |
| <b>REDDING</b>                        |               |               |                      |
| Central Labor Council                 |               |               |                      |
| Luther A. Sizemore, Jr.....           | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Culinary Workers No. 470              |               |               |                      |
| Chas. R. McDermott.....               | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2608     |               |               |                      |
| Luther A. Sizemore, Jr.....           | 993           | .....         | 993                  |
| <b>REDONDO BEACH</b>                  |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1478         |               |               |                      |
| Lud J. Brown.....                     | 384           | .....         | 384                  |
| Dale Keys .....                       | 383           | .....         | 383                  |
| <b>RENO, NEVADA</b>                   |               |               |                      |
| Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2903     |               |               |                      |
| Edmund Hansen .....                   | 50            | .....         | 50                   |
| <b>RESEDA</b>                         |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 844          |               |               |                      |
| Jas. W. Saper.....                    | 942           | .....         | 942                  |
| <b>RICHMOND</b>                       |               |               |                      |
| Barbers No. 508                       |               |               |                      |
| Hugh Caudel .....                     | 50            | 50            | .....                |
| Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 595 |               |               |                      |
| Bernice A. Cooper.....                | 1474          | 1474          | .....                |
| Boilermakers No. 513                  |               |               |                      |
| Alvin E. Dean.....                    | 72            | .....         | 72                   |
| Electrical Workers No. B-302          |               |               |                      |
| David L. Cannon.....                  | 676           | 676           | .....                |
| <b>RIVERSIDE</b>                      |               |               |                      |
| Bldg. & Const. Trades Council         |               |               |                      |
| Anthony Sanders .....                 | .....         | .....         | 1                    |
| Fred Snyder .....                     | .....         | 1             | .....                |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 235          |               |               |                      |
| A. C. Brooks.....                     | 270           | .....         | 270                  |
| C. W. Mitchell.....                   | 270           | .....         | 270                  |
| Central Labor Council                 |               |               |                      |
| B. W. Phillips.....                   | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| District Council of Painters No. 48   |               |               |                      |
| Sam K. Williams.....                  | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Retail Clerks No. 1167                |               |               |                      |
| Henrietta Ornelas .....               | 800           | .....         | 800                  |

|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b>SACRAMENTO</b>                            |               |               |                      |
| Bakers No. 85                                |               |               |                      |
| Henry Bartosh .....                          | 511           | .....         | 511                  |
| Bay District Council of Iron Workers         |               |               |                      |
| C. R. Burton .....                           | .....         | 1             | .....                |
| Bookbinders No. 35                           |               |               |                      |
| Joseph J. Selenski .....                     | 156           | 156           | .....                |
| Calif. District Council of Roofers           |               |               |                      |
| William Phalanger .....                      | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Calif. State Federation of Teachers          |               |               |                      |
| Paul McGinnis .....                          | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 586                 |               |               |                      |
| P. H. Yoho .....                             | 2166          | .....         | 2166                 |
| Chaufferus & Teamsters No. 150               |               |               |                      |
| Ray A. Flint .....                           | 3452          | 3452          | .....                |
| Const. & General Laborers No. 185            |               |               |                      |
| Percy Ball .....                             | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| District Council of Carpenters               |               |               |                      |
| J. B. Russell .....                          | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Electrical Workers No. B-340                 |               |               |                      |
| Chas. H. Crawford .....                      | 31            | 31            | .....                |
| William E. Durst .....                       | 32            | 32            | .....                |
| Iron Workers No. 118                         |               |               |                      |
| C. R. Burton .....                           | .....         | 200           | .....                |
| Laundry & Dry Cleaners No. 75                |               |               |                      |
| Joseph Gregory .....                         | 400           | 400           | .....                |
| Misc. Employees No. 393                      |               |               |                      |
| Ralph P. Gross .....                         | 640           | 640           | .....                |
| Painters No. 487                             |               |               |                      |
| W. R. Morris .....                           | 375           | 375           | .....                |
| Plumbers No. 447                             |               |               |                      |
| William M. Francis .....                     | 300           | 300           | .....                |
| Retail Clerks No. 588                        |               |               |                      |
| Howard Bramson .....                         | 733           | 733           | .....                |
| Typographical No. 46                         |               |               |                      |
| Walter J. Moran .....                        | 250           | 250           | .....                |
| Waiters & Waitresses No. 561                 |               |               |                      |
| Pauline Hecox .....                          | 738           | 738           | .....                |
| Wholesale Plumbing House Employees No. 447-A |               |               |                      |
| John T. Minear .....                         | 85            | 85            | .....                |
| <b>SALINAS</b>                               |               |               |                      |
| Hotel & Restaurant Employees No. 355         |               |               |                      |
| Alfred J. Clark .....                        | 280           | 280           | .....                |
| Laundry & Dry Cleaners No. 258               |               |               |                      |
| Chas Keegan .....                            | 100           | 100           | .....                |
| <b>SAN BERNARDINO</b>                        |               |               |                      |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 944                 |               |               |                      |
| A. M. Rushton .....                          | 1360          | .....         | 1360                 |
| Central Labor Council                        |               |               |                      |
| George McCoy .....                           | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Earl Wilson .....                            | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Chauffeurs & Teamsters No. 467               |               |               |                      |
| O. B. Robbins .....                          | 625           | 625           | .....                |
| Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 783              |               |               |                      |
| Ray M. Wilson .....                          | 750           | 750           | .....                |
| Lathers No. 252                              |               |               |                      |
| Ivan Lee Buck .....                          | 121           | 121           | .....                |
| Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 577     |               |               |                      |
| H. K. Beauford .....                         | 50            | 50            | .....                |

|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Office Employees No. 83                          |               |               |                      |
| B. W. Phillips .....                             | 50            | 50            | .....                |
| Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 364                  |               |               |                      |
| Fred Snyder .....                                | .....         | 300           | .....                |
| Sales Drivers & Dairy Empls. No. 166             |               |               |                      |
| S. P. Thomason .....                             | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Stage Employees No. 614                          |               |               |                      |
| Earl Wilson .....                                | 25            | 25            | .....                |
| <b>SAN DIEGO</b>                                 |               |               |                      |
| Building & Const. Trades Council                 |               |               |                      |
| W. J. DeBrunner .....                            | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| M. J. Collins .....                              | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Bldg. Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 36       |               |               |                      |
| John S. Lyons .....                              | 1000          | 1000          | .....                |
| Butchers & Meat Cutters No. 229                  |               |               |                      |
| Max J. Osslo .....                               | 1000          | 1000          | .....                |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1296                    |               |               |                      |
| Arthur H. Shipway .....                          | 1519          | .....         | 1519                 |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 1571                    |               |               |                      |
| George E. Parmer .....                           | 387           | .....         | 387                  |
| Chester Rhodes .....                             | 388           | .....         | 388                  |
| Carpet, Linoleum & Resilient Tile Wkrs. No. 1711 |               |               |                      |
| Lee Reff .....                                   | 104           | 104           | .....                |
| Central Labor Council                            |               |               |                      |
| John Quimby .....                                | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| C. O. Taylor .....                               | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| District Council of Carpenters                   |               |               |                      |
| Fred L. Applegate .....                          | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Electrical Workers No. B-569                     |               |               |                      |
| Wallace J. Barrett .....                         | 1000          | 1000          | .....                |
| Floorlayers No. 2074                             |               |               |                      |
| William A. McLeod .....                          | 128           | .....         | 128                  |
| Government Employees No. 1054                    |               |               |                      |
| Howard B. Shryock .....                          | 37            | .....         | 37                   |
| Hod Carriers & Const. Laborers No. 89            |               |               |                      |
| R. R. Richardson .....                           | 2554          | 2554          | .....                |
| Lathers No. 260                                  |               |               |                      |
| Russel Bigelow .....                             | 169           | 169           | .....                |
| Millmen No. 2020                                 |               |               |                      |
| Albert Packard .....                             | 261           | .....         | 261                  |
| C. O. Taylor .....                               | 261           | .....         | 261                  |
| Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297            |               |               |                      |
| Edward H. Dowell .....                           | 80            | 80            | .....                |
| Painters No. 333                                 |               |               |                      |
| H. C. Baker .....                                | 612           | 612           | .....                |
| Plumbers & Fitters No. 230                       |               |               |                      |
| C. D. Cuningham .....                            | 14            | 14            | .....                |
| D. H. Deacon .....                               | 13            | .....         | 13                   |
| Roofers No. 45                                   |               |               |                      |
| Leonard A. Hepp .....                            | 95            | 95            | .....                |
| Roofers No. 563                                  |               |               |                      |
| William A. Rae .....                             | 91            | .....         | 91                   |
| Sales Drivers, Helpers & Dairy Empls. No. 683    |               |               |                      |
| E. W. Riley .....                                | 1000          | 1000          | .....                |
| Stationary Engineers No. 526                     |               |               |                      |
| William S. Huston .....                          | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Teamsters & Chauffeurs No. 542                   |               |               |                      |
| John Quimby .....                                | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| <b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>                             |               |               |                      |
| Asbestos Workers No. 16                          |               |               |                      |
| L. J. Striethorst .....                          | 150           | 150           | .....                |
| Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484                     |               |               |                      |
| Bartholomew P. Speciale .....                    | 917           | 917           | .....                |

|   | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Barbers No. 148                               |               |               |                      |
| M. C. Isaksen .....                           | 1000          | .....         | 1000                 |
| Bartenders No. 41                             |               |               |                      |
| Anthony Anselmo .....                         | 2965          | 2965          | .....                |
| Bay Cities Metal Trades Council               |               |               |                      |
| Thomas A. Rotell .....                        | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Bay Counties District Council of Carptrs.     |               |               |                      |
| C. R. Bartalini .....                         | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Bookbinders & Bindrywomen No. 31-125          |               |               |                      |
| Paul L. Folden .....                          | 450           | 450           | .....                |
| Bottlers No. 896                              |               |               |                      |
| Anton J. Ziegler .....                        | 1500          | 1500          | .....                |
| Brewers, Malters & Yeast Makers No. 893       |               |               |                      |
| Anton J. Schirle .....                        | 700           | 700           | .....                |
| Bldg. & Const. Trades Council                 |               |               |                      |
| Rolland W. Young .....                        |               | .....         | 1                    |
| Bldg. Materials & Const. Teamsters No. 216    |               |               |                      |
| H. P. Schwab .....                            | 400           | 400           | .....                |
| Calif. Allied Printing Trades Council         |               |               |                      |
| John R. Kriese .....                          | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Joseph Selenski .....                         | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Calif. State Conf. of Op. Engineers           |               |               |                      |
| Al Laster .....                               | 75            | 75            | .....                |
| Calif. State Council of Cleaners & Dyers      |               |               |                      |
| Russell R. Growell .....                      | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Kathleen Novak .....                          | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Calif. State Council of Lmbr. & Sawmill Wkrs. |               |               |                      |
| Edmund Hansen .....                           | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| William H. Knight .....                       |               | .....         | 1                    |
| Calif. State Council of Retail Clerks         |               |               |                      |
| Larry Vail .....                              | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Calif. State Theatrical Federation            |               |               |                      |
| Pat Somerset .....                            | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| William P. Sutherland .....                   | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 22                   |               |               |                      |
| Joseph C. Stuart .....                        | 2291          | .....         | 2291                 |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 483                  |               |               |                      |
| George Winter .....                           | 1088          | .....         | 1088                 |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 2164                 |               |               |                      |
| Bert Walton .....                             | 500           | .....         | 500                  |
| Chauffeurs No. 265                            |               |               |                      |
| W. S. Allen .....                             | 2327          | 2327          | .....                |
| Central Labor Council                         |               |               |                      |
| Ed Wafford .....                              | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 7            |               |               |                      |
| Carrie Murphy .....                           | 167           | 167           | .....                |
| Cathleen Novak .....                          | 167           | 167           | .....                |
| Henry M. Romiguere .....                      | 166           | 166           | .....                |
| Commercial Telegraphers No. 34                |               |               |                      |
| James W. Cross .....                          | 500           | 500           | .....                |
| Construction & Gen. Laborers No. 261          |               |               |                      |
| Francis P. Cassidy .....                      | 1000          | 1000          | .....                |
| Cooks No. 44                                  |               |               |                      |
| C. T. McDonough .....                         | 2979          | 2979          | .....                |
| David Scannell Club No. 798                   |               |               |                      |
| Bernard B. Lenhart .....                      | 1621          | 1621          | .....                |
| Dental Technicians No. 24116                  |               |               |                      |
| Lew C. G. Blix .....                          | 86            | .....         | 86                   |
| Electrical Workers No. 1245                   |               |               |                      |
| L. L. Mitchell .....                          | 700           | 700           | .....                |
| Electrical Workers No. 6                      |               |               |                      |
| Ernest Ferrari .....                          | 750           | 750           | .....                |

|  | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Elevator Constructors No. 8              |               |               |                      |
| Leon A. Pascal .....                     | 150           | 150           | .....                |
| Film Exchange Employees No. B-17         |               |               |                      |
| Anthony Noriega .....                    | 100           | 100           | .....                |
| Government Employees No. 922             |               |               |                      |
| John T. Condon .....                     | 55            | .....         | 55                   |
| Hospital & Institutional Workers No. 250 |               |               |                      |
| Tom Kelly .....                          | 600           | 600           | .....                |
| Hotel Service Workers No. 283            |               |               |                      |
| Glenn Chaplin .....                      | 2679          | 2679          | .....                |
| Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519                |               |               |                      |
| W. F. Belding .....                      | 202           | 202           | .....                |
| Inland Boatmen's Union                   |               |               |                      |
| Roger L. Randall .....                   | 300           | .....         | 300                  |
| Jewelry Workers No. 36                   |               |               |                      |
| Richard Parino .....                     | 150           | .....         | 150                  |
| Laundry Workers No. 26                   |               |               |                      |
| Tillie Clifford .....                    | 2600          | 2600          | .....                |
| Mailers No. 18                           |               |               |                      |
| John F. Kriese .....                     | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Masters, Mates, & Pilots No. 90          |               |               |                      |
| C. F. May .....                          | 1200          | .....         | 1200                 |
| Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226               |               |               |                      |
| Edward J. Dennis .....                   | 1284          | 1284          | .....                |
| Miscellaneous Employees No. 110          |               |               |                      |
| A. T. Gabriel .....                      | 3156          | 3156          | .....                |
| Moving Picture Projectionists No. 162    |               |               |                      |
| Thos. J. Kearney .....                   | 162           | 162           | .....                |
| Musicians Association No. 6              |               |               |                      |
| Charles H. Kennedy .....                 | 1000          | 1000          | .....                |
| Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 921   |               |               |                      |
| Jack Goldberger .....                    | 510           | 510           | .....                |
| No. Calif. Dist. Council of Laborers     |               |               |                      |
| Harry Sherman .....                      | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Office Employees No. 3                   |               |               |                      |
| Isabelle B. Donegan .....                | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Operating Engineers No. 3                |               |               |                      |
| P. E. Vandewark .....                    | 3750          | 3750          | .....                |
| Operating Engineers No. 39               |               |               |                      |
| Frank O. Brantley .....                  | 1500          | 1500          | .....                |
| Painters No. 19                          |               |               |                      |
| Thomas Kervin .....                      | 1050          | 1050          | .....                |
| Painters No. 1158                        |               |               |                      |
| Joseph Wm. Saxon .....                   | 1279          | 1279          | .....                |
| Painters District Council No. 8          |               |               |                      |
| James Urso .....                         | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Paint & Brush Makers No. 1053            |               |               |                      |
| John R. Shoop .....                      | 400           | 400           | .....                |
| Pharmacists No. 838                      |               |               |                      |
| Homer L. Asselin .....                   | 400           | 400           | .....                |
| Postal Supervisors No. 88                |               |               |                      |
| Herman A. Weirich .....                  | .....         | 218           | 218                  |
| Post Office Clerks No. 2                 |               |               |                      |
| Samuel M. Landis .....                   | .....         | 350           | .....                |
| Robert C. Ryan .....                     | .....         | 350           | .....                |
| Professional Embalmers No. 9049          |               |               |                      |
| William J. Williams .....                | 115           | 115           | .....                |
| Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089    |               |               |                      |
| John J. Hill .....                       | 433           | 433           | .....                |
| Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278          |               |               |                      |
| Floyd Martin .....                       | 659           | 659           | .....                |

|   | Robert<br>Ash | Paul<br>Jones | Harold E.<br>Redding |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Retail Dept. Store Employees No. 1100             |               |               |                      |
| Larry Vail .....                                  | 1800          | 1800          | .....                |
| Retail Fruit & Veg. Clerks No. 1017               |               |               |                      |
| Allen Brodke .....                                | 300           | 300           | .....                |
| Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648                     |               |               |                      |
| W. G. Desepte .....                               | 1900          | 1900          | .....                |
| Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410            |               |               |                      |
| William Siverstein .....                          | 400           | 400           | .....                |
| Roofers No. 40                                    |               |               |                      |
| W. A. McLaughlin .....                            | .....         | .....         | 175                  |
| Sailors Union of the Pacific                      |               |               |                      |
| Charles Brenner .....                             | 5333          | .....         | 5333                 |
| Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350                    |               |               |                      |
| Fernando Bussi .....                              | 612           | 612           | .....                |
| Scrap Iron, Metal & Salv. Workers No. 965         |               |               |                      |
| Jack Streit .....                                 | 166           | 166           | .....                |
| Street, Electrical Rwy. & M.C. Empls. No. 1380    |               |               |                      |
| Charles R. Wood .....                             | 250           | 250           | .....                |
| Teamsters No. 85                                  |               |               |                      |
| J. Boden .....                                    | 3125          | 3125          | .....                |
| Teamsters Joint Executive Council No. 7           |               |               |                      |
| Joseph J. Diviny .....                            | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Theatrical Employees No. B-18                     |               |               |                      |
| Nell Joyce .....                                  | 433           | 433           | .....                |
| Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16                 |               |               |                      |
| Elmer Langmaid .....                              | 116           | 116           | .....                |
| Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784            |               |               |                      |
| Wm. P. Sutherland .....                           | 50            | 50            | .....                |
| Typographical No. 21                              |               |               |                      |
| M. R. Douglass .....                              | 1000          | .....         | 1000                 |
| Union Label Section                               |               |               |                      |
| James C. Symes .....                              | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| George Kelly .....                                | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| United Garment Workers No. 131                    |               |               |                      |
| Lillie Rogers .....                               | 125           | 125           | .....                |
| Kathryn V. Granville .....                        | 125           | 125           | .....                |
| Waiters No. 30                                    |               |               |                      |
| Sanford Williams .....                            | 3658          | 3658          | .....                |
| Waitresses No. 48                                 |               |               |                      |
| Jackie Walsh .....                                | 5141          | 5141          | .....                |
| Watchmakers No. 101                               |               |               |                      |
| George F. Allen .....                             | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Web Pressmen No. 4                                |               |               |                      |
| Thomas Williams .....                             | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| Western Conf. Specialty Unions                    |               |               |                      |
| Sam Robbins .....                                 | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Window Cleaners No. 44                            |               |               |                      |
| Joseph J. Russo .....                             | 200           | 200           | .....                |
| SAN JOSE  |               |               |                      |
| Barbers No. 252                                   |               |               |                      |
| Anthony Agrillo .....                             | 85            | .....         | 85                   |
| Paul Lazetera .....                               | 85            | .....         | 85                   |
| Butchers No. 506                                  |               |               |                      |
| Earl A. Moorhead .....                            | 1073          | 1073          | .....                |
| California State Council of Barbers & Beauticians |               |               |                      |
| Anthony Agrillo .....                             | 1             | .....         | 1                    |
| Walter W. Pierce .....                            | 1             | 1             | .....                |
| Cannery Workers No. 679                           |               |               |                      |
| Don Sanfilippo .....                              | 6404          | 6404          | .....                |
| Cement Workers No. 270                            |               |               |                      |
| G. B. Miller .....                                | 1952          | 1952          | .....                |
| Central Labor Council                             |               |               |                      |
| Earl A. Moorhead .....                            | 1             | 1             | .....                |

|                                       | Robert<br>Robert | Paul<br>Paul | Harold E.<br>Harold E. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 180   |                  |              |                        |
| M. H. Nichol.....                     | 2091             | 2091         | .....                  |
| Electrical Workers No. B-332          |                  |              |                        |
| H. T. Gunderson.....                  | 175              | 175          | .....                  |
| Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 3102     |                  |              |                        |
| James Roberts.....                    | 230              | .....        | 230                    |
| Plumbers No. 393                      |                  |              |                        |
| J. J. Sterbenz.....                   | 250              | 250          | .....                  |
| Retail Clerks No. 428                 |                  |              |                        |
| William H. Tupper.....                | 793              | 793          | .....                  |
| <b>SAN LUIS OBISPO</b>                |                  |              |                        |
| Central Labor Council                 |                  |              |                        |
| C. W. Smallwood.....                  | 1                | 1            | .....                  |
| <b>SAN MATEO</b>                      |                  |              |                        |
| Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 340 |                  |              |                        |
| James D. Bowman.....                  | 1000             | 1000         | .....                  |
| Bldg. & Const. Trades Council         |                  |              |                        |
| Chas. Seafuse.....                    | 1                | 1            | .....                  |
| Carpenters & Joiners No. 162          |                  |              |                        |
| J. F. Cambiano.....                   | 1084             | .....        | 1084                   |
| Central Labor Council                 |                  |              |                        |
| C. E. Cohenour.....                   | 1                | 1            | .....                  |
| Thos. A. Small.....                   | 1                | 1            | .....                  |
| Const. & General Labors No. 389       |                  |              |                        |
| Glen Hopper.....                      | 196              | 196          | .....                  |
| Electrical Workers No. 617            |                  |              |                        |
| W. H. Diederichsen.....               | 50               | 50           | .....                  |
| E. B. Howe.....                       | 50               | 50           | .....                  |
| Painters & Decorators No. 913         |                  |              |                        |
| Chas. Seafuse.....                    | 52               | 52           | .....                  |
| Retail Clerks No. 775                 |                  |              |                        |
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