

REPORT OF OFFICERS

To The

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

AFL-CIO

9th Annual State Convention

And The

CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

2nd State Convention



Convention Hall: Civic Auditorium • Convention Headquarters: Fairmont Hotel
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA • DECEMBER 8-13, 1958

SECTION I

Report of Officers

to the

**9th ANNUAL
STATE CONVENTION**

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

Affiliated with

AFL-CIO

Convention Hall: Civic Auditorium • Convention Headquarters: Fairmont Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA • DECEMBER 8-13, 1958

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OFFICERS AND GENERAL BOARD	ii
GREETINGS	1
SECTION I	
California Industrial Union Council	1
California AFL-CIO Merger	2
Summary of C.I.U.C. Activities	4
Legislative Activities	4
Legislative Mobilizations	9
Report of Department of Education and Legislative Research	9
Participation in Community or Civic Activities	10
Representation in Federal Government Activities	12
Representation in State Government Activities	12
Council Cooperation with Unions	13
Publications	14
Affiliation Report	15
Report of President	15
A Word of Thanks from Council Officers	16
SECTION II	
California CIO-COPE Officers and General Board	18
Report of California CIO-COPE and California CIO-PAC Activities	19
Summary of Affiliation Report	25
APPENDIX I	
Financial Report, California Industrial Union Council	26
APPENDIX II	
Financial Report, California CIO-COPE	36

OFFICERS AND GENERAL BOARD

OF

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL, AFL-CIO

PRESIDENT

MANUEL DIAS
7208 East 14th Street
Oakland 21, California
LOckhaven 2-4825

SECRETARY-TREASURER

JOHN A. DESPOL
117 West 9th Street
Los Angeles 15, California
MAdison 3-3187

VICE-PRESIDENTS

EMMET O'MALLEY .....(OCAW)	JEROME POSNER .....(ACWA)
ROBERT CLARK .....(USA)	EDWARD SHEDLOCK .....(UWUA)
SAM EUBANKS .....(ANG)	DEWITT STONE .....(UAW)
AL KING .....(CWA)	HERBERT WILSON(URW)

GENERAL BOARD

(INCLUDES ABOVE NAMED OFFICERS)

ARA .....PHILIP O'ROURKE	OCAW .....LEO FOCHA
CWA .....GORDON LAUGHLAND	TWU .....RAY CROSBY
IAW .....FRANK STACK	TWUA .....FRANK NICHOLAS
IUMSWA .....WILLIAM HOOE	UAW .....CLARENCE STINSON
IUE .....JOHN DUFFY	UFW .....ANTHONY SCARDACI
IWA .....JOHN LAIRD	UPWA .....JOHN JANASCO
MEBA .....W. H. BUTTRAM	UPW .....STEVE RAY
AFSCME .....FRANK WHITE	URW .....EDWIN PORRECA
NABET .....ROBERT PENNEBAKER	USA .....JOSEPH ANGELO
NMU .....PETER BOCKER	UTSEA .....IRENE FEIGHT EVANS

OFFICER'S REPORT TO THE CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL AND THE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

December 8, 1958

GREETINGS:

This will be the ninth and last, Report that your officers are privileged to submit to the delegates to the California Industrial Union Council convention; a Report of the activities of the Council, carried out by the officers.

Because this will be the last Officer's Report of the California Industrial Union Council, your Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Despol, is submitting a summary of the California Industrial Union Council's activities for the past nine years.

The work of the past year, as in all previous years, has been based on Resolutions adopted at the previous conventions, November 17-20, 1957, and on General Board policy decisions, with the objective in mind of maintaining community respect and admiration for the programs and policies of organized labor in California. In brief, we have carried on our activities in the great tradition of the CIO.

In the past the annual Officer's Report reviewed the political activities of the former CIO-PAC (Political Action Committee). However, in 1956, at a special convention, Delegates established a separate, constitutionally delegated body called California CIO Council on Political Education (California CIO COPE). Because of this action, Section II of this officer's Report will include a summary of the CIO PAC activity for the past eight years, as well as this current Report for the California Council on Political Education.

It should be noted that the activities and programs of your Council could not have been accomplished without the cooperation and support of affiliated local unions, local councils and joint boards. The success which the California Industrial Union Council has enjoyed is due in large measure to the support forthcoming from these sources.

It is the sincere hope of the officers that the delegates will read this annual Report with due care, and after doing so, express their approval of the work performed and the efforts and finances expended by the California Industrial Union Council.

Much remains to be done. There are countless problems for which organized labor in California must find a solution. This will be the task of the merged state organizations, and it must, with the support and encouragement of all local unions, strive for additional gains on all fronts—political—legislative—and economic.

SECTION I

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

The months following the 1957 Annual State CIO Convention found the manpower, finances and resources of the State CIO Council and its affiliates in California, engaged in an all-out campaign to defeat "Right to Work" in California.

Every effort was made by the officers of the Council to educate CIO members, and the public, to the dangers of the so-called "right to work" proposal in an effort to prevent the issue from obtaining enough signatures to appear on the ballot.

To this end, all the publications of the Council, special pamphlets, a Speakers Manual, self-mailers, and press releases were devoted to alerting the membership, and others, to the danger. While unsuccessful in preventing the measure from reaching the ballot, enough educational work was done so that all of organized labor was well prepared for the difficult campaign that followed. While finances were insufficient, the best possible use was made of every dollar contributed to both the 1957 and 1958 California CIO Labor Defense Funds.

To complicate the task of the officers, the California Industrial Union Council found itself facing in 1958 a downward slide in affiliations due to plant layoffs, plant shutdowns, and the unemployment attendant upon a severe recession.

In addition, a series of meetings of the California Industrial Union Council Merger Committee with the California State Federation of Labor Merger Committee were necessary in order to work out a Constitution, an Agreement to Merge, and Rules of Order for the first Convention of the California Labor Federation, the new, merged organization.

These factors made it necessary to curtail a portion of the activities, programs and functions usually carried forward by the California Industrial Union Council. However, wherever possible, the Council continued its cooperation with community and education projects. Many of these are described under later sub-headings.

Since 1958 was a "political year" the major portion

of the officer's time, and much of the Council's resources, were directed toward the support of California CIO-COPE endorsed candidates for state offices and issues, and most particularly, against the "right to wreck" Proposition 18 on the ballot. These activities will be found in the CALIFORNIA CIO-COPE and CALIFORNIA CIO-PAC Report in Section II.

Depleted finances, due to dropping per-capita payments caused by lay-offs forced some curtailment in staff activities. Part of the curtailment of staff has been met by volunteers. For example the autotype machines have been kept busy. Endorsed candidates have made use of the machines by sending volunteer operators to the State Council office. Under the supervision and instruction of the existing staff, it has been possible for those volunteers to type thousands of campaign letters.

Early in 1958 Emmett (Pat) O'Malley (OCAW) was nominated to fill the vacancy existing on the State CIO Executive Council. The General Board of the California Industrial Union Council concurred in the nomination, and Emmett O'Malley became a vice-President. In line with the Constitution, he automatically served in a similar capacity on the California CIO COPE General Board.

CALIFORNIA AFL-CIO MERGER

Following a series of General Board meetings both the California Industrial Union Council and the California CIO Council on Political Education agreed on merger documents to be presented to these conventions to accomplish merger with the respective California State Federation of Labor and California Labor League for Political Education.

Copies of all merger documents pertaining to the merger of the California State Federation of Labor and the California Industrial Union Council and to the merger of the California Labor League for Political Education and the California CIO Council On Political Education, are printed separately for placement in the convention kit of the delegates. These documents include (1) the constitution establishing California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, (2) the Merger Agreement between the California Industrial Union Council and the California State Federation of Labor, (3) the Convention Rules and Order of Business governing the initial convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, (4) the constitution for the California Labor Council on Political Education, (known as California Labor COPE), (5) the Merger Agreement between the California Labor

League for Political Education and the California CIO Council on Political Education and (6) the Convention Rules and Order for governing the initial convention of the California Labor Council on Political Education.

These merger documents were initially agreed to between the merger committees representing the California State Federation of Labor, the California Labor League for Political Education and the California Industrial Union Council, the California CIO Council On Political Education, respectively. The State CIO Merger Committee was composed of President Manuel Dias, Secretary-Treasurer John Despol and Vice Presidents Robert Clark, Sam Eubanks, E. A. King, Jerome Posner, Ed Shedlock, DeWitt Stone and Herbert Wilson.

The 1955 convention of the California Industrial Union Council adopted merger policy Resolution No. 65 which constituted policy guidance to the CIO members of the state merger committee and to the General Board. In particular this Resolution specifically provided "the officers and Executive Board of our State Council are hereby authorized and directed to take all necessary steps to effect a merger agreement (in keeping with the principle of this resolution) and provide for the structure, finance, and all other necessary constitutional principles of merger." It further provided for the approval of the merger documents including the state constitution and merger agreement by the Board and by the conventions of the respective organizations.

As has been said, the Merger Agreements, the Constitutions and the other documents pertaining to the establishments of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO and California Labor Council on Political Education are the product of the negotiations conducted by the joint State AFL-CIO Merger Committee. While these documents speak for themselves, a brief survey of their highlights is in order at this point.

Constitutional recognition is given that both craft and industrial unions are "appropriate and that each are equal and necessary as methods of union organization." The constitutions also provide for recognition of the right of all workers, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin to share in the full benefits of trade union organization in the new, merged state organization.

The constitutions also provide a number of provisions relating to the government and structure of the two new state organizations. The State CIO, which had constantly expressed its interest in principle as the determining factor in achieving unity, agreed in the Merger Agreement that the President and

Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, should be designated by the State AFL and come from former AFL unions. In addition to a full-time President and Secretary-Treasurer, it is agreed in the Merger Agreement to have two full-time General Vice Presidents who are to come from former CIO unions and to be designated by the State CIO. In similar fashion twenty-four geographical vice presidents are to be designated by the State AFL and eight vice presidents-at-large are to be designated by the State CIO. The method of designating the officers coming from CIO is left to the CIO organization, likewise the designation of the officers coming from the former AFL is to be done by the State AFL organization. Together the four full-time officers and the thirty-two voluntary vice presidents constitute the Executive Council of the new organization.

The constitution of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, contains strong and forthright declarations of principles. It gives the chief executive officer of the new organization full executive authority and provides the Executive Council with the necessary powers with which to serve the workers and the unions, and to protect the autonomous rights of unions while meeting the needs of the new organization. It is a constitution which provides opportunities for labor to build, to strengthen itself, to devote its efforts to the needs of workers and to the welfare of California as a whole.

In respect to the criticism which has been made of these constitutional documents, some of this criticism has been based on lack of knowledge or lack of understanding of the provisions of the merger documents. On the other hand, it is also recognized that constructive criticism has been made and the officers and various Board members have acknowledged that there is room for improvement in some of the provisions of these constitutions. There no doubt are some in the AFL-CIO who may desire changes in this new constitution. It must be recognized that such changes as a majority may deem desirable, must be considered by the delegates of conventions of the state labor organization in the years ahead.

The fact of the matter is that achievement of the California AFL-CIO merger requires approval of all these merger documents as they have been agreed upon by the joint AFL-CIO Merger Committee. To do otherwise would be to delay the merger and undo all the work performed by the joint AFL-CIO Merger Committee.

It is not practical to attempt to change any segment of these merger documents. To achieve labor unity in California it is necessary for the conventions to approve all these merger documents which have already

been approved by the General Board of the California Industrial Union Council and the General Board of California CIO COPE.

All of us in the former CIO recognize that the constitutions of new organizations cannot by themselves build the sort of labor movement that we want to see. The merger agreements and the constitutions offer real opportunities for progress by labor in California. Unity gives us through these opportunities the tools we need to help our affiliated unions to be more effective in gaining the passage of progressive legislation, to be more successful in carrying out our citizenship responsibilities in the realm of political action. These opportunities will be translated into concrete success only as we fully realize that unity of labor, while fully desirable, is not in itself the ultimate goal. The unity of labor in California will be what we make of unity. If we make of unity only the convenience of the status quo, unity will do little to advance the cause of California labor and to build a better state for our people. But if we meet the challenges, we will be able to make real and tangible progress. We think that the merger spirit of the AFL-CIO, a spirit of practical idealism, will permeate the new state labor organization.

We will be more effective in the legislative halls of government. As citizens we will be able to elect the best possible candidates for public office. We can work even more effectively for the strengthening of civil liberties and of civil rights; we can fight corruption, totalitarianism, discrimination and intolerance far more effectively than in the past in divided organizations. We can march forward together to a new beginning and real success in a new, united state labor organization devoted to our democratic traditions.

It is no secret that there have been disagreements in the joint AFL-CIO State Merger Committee or in the CIO committee itself. Disagreements there have been, of course. Facing so many problems it is natural for disagreements to exist. There have been no precedents or guide posts to bring about the merger of two state federations such as this. However, we did have faith in our objective; loyalty to the ideals of our respective organizations; and understanding of the difficult, practical matters in which we had to find agreement. Disagreement in the CIO committee has been decided on the basis of majority decisions. All members of the committee understood that labor in California needed the creation of a great new organization better able to serve the workers and all the people. So the minority opinion has gone along with the majority opinion in order to help bring about this merger on a voluntary basis. The record shows that the agreements have far transcended the disagreements. The product of our common deliberations, the merger agreements, the constitutions and the agree-

ment on procedure and personnel problems, represent the practical solutions of our problems.

It should also be said here that the officers express special appreciation of the aid and assistance given periodically during the past two-and-a-half years by the CIO counsel, Mr. Ralph Nutter and Mr. Jay Darwin.

In the final analysis, the merger documents represent the spirit of merger and compromise necessary to make the California AFL-CIO merger a reality.

SUMMARY OF C.I.U.C. ACTIVITIES

The present California Industrial Union Council was established at a convention in Long Beach, June 3, 4 and 5, 1950. The previous state CIO organization, had been dissolved by CIO for failure to follow the policy decisions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and for domination by the Communist Party.

Richard T. Leonard, National CIO Representative, was sent to California as the Chairman of the Convention to establish CIUC. The present Constitution was adopted and President Manuel Dias and Secretary-Treasurer Despol were elected to the offices they now hold.

The ten years previous to June 1950 had been marked by the continuous struggle on the part of the trade-unionists within the CIO to regain control of their own state council from those who followed the Communist Party line. The long struggle culminated in the formation of the California National CIO-PAC, formed to carry out political action in conformity with national CIO policy, of which John Despol was Secretary-Treasurer. This committee was dissolved during the founding convention in 1950.

In introducing Brother Leonard as the permanent Chairman of the Convention, Irwin DeShetler, then Southern California CIO Regional Director, said, "You are here to set up the machinery which will henceforth carry out the business of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in California. As all of you know, it became increasingly clear that the (old) Council was in fact not a CIO organization, but an anti-CIO organization, and so the long and bitter fight was begun, the fight to return the council to the rank and file of California. It has been your fight, this is your convention and the new Council will be your Council."

At the first Executive Board meeting, following the end of the founding Constitution Convention, seven state council Vice-Presidents were elected from the

members of the Board in accordance with the Council Constitution. The Executive Board approved the appointment of Anthony Ramuglia as Director of the Department of Education and Research and George Douglas as California CIO PAC Coordinator for the Helen Gahagan Douglas Senatorial campaign. Morris Zusman, former Chairman of the California National CIO-PAC became National CIO-PAC Representative for California for the duration of the campaign.

Created during the middle of the 1950 election campaign, the new state council officers worked diligently on many fronts. Starting from scratch, council offices were established, personnel hired, a budget adopted and labor saving equipment purchased.

The new state Council began the policy of mailing to all affiliated local unions and California CIO leaders, political leaders, legislators, libraries, newspapers and other interested organizations and community leaders, publications dealing with union and community problems which the officers believed would provide useful information and the basis for citizenship action. This policy has prevailed during the entire history of the Council and has played a large part in creating a "climate of opinion" among a wide section of the public favorable to the aims, objectives and principles of organized labor.

Since June of 1950 the Secretary-Treasurer, and other officers of the Council, have pursued the policy of addressing community organizations, appearing on radio and TV forums, and before the Educational Conferences of local unions and international unions, whenever requested to do so.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

While one of the responsibilities of Council officers was to represent CIO policies and viewpoints in discussions with state legislators, this was not by any means the only legislative function of the State Council.

In order to educate the membership and build "grass-roots" support for the legislative program, the State Council began in 1953 to hold Area Legislative Conferences in all parts of the state.

At these conferences the CIO program was discussed and questions answered. "Tool Kits" were prepared and distributed containing "do it yourself" information. These kits were (1) How to Run a Union Meeting, (2) How to Collect PAC Dollars and (3) How to Write your Legislators.

Autotype machines were purchased for the Los An-

geles office, and later additional machines of the same type were purchased for the Oakland office. One of the uses of these machines was to individually type letters to legislators on all the issues of importance on which the CIO had a policy. Another use of these machines was to type campaign letters for endorsed state candidates, but this will be discussed more fully in the political action report.

The Council officers early began to build a list of names and addresses of "political campaign workers" in all Assembly Districts in California. These people were kept alerted, through Council publications, of the liberal and labor issues and urged to write their legislators.

In addition, the names and addresses were available on addressograph plates so that endorsed candidates could easily contact these "activists"

As each legislative session drew near, the Secretary-Treasurer had drafted numerous bills conforming to policy resolutions passed at conventions and requested that such legislation be introduced by the proper Assemblyman or Senator. These included bills on civil rights, election reform, education, mental health and other matters, as well as the "bread and butter" issues.

During legislative sessions much of the Secretary-Treasurer's time was consumed in appearing before Committees, appointed by their respective houses, to study potential legislation.

A summary of the previous legislative sessions follows:

→ 1951

The Secretary-Treasurer represented the affiliated CIO unions during the 1951 regular session of the state legislature. Blocking measures designed to outlaw the union shop and maintenance of membership contracts, and all secondary boycotts, secondary picketing, and secondary strikes represented a major defensive victory for labor in 1951. Yet the attack of certain employer interests was defeated by the narrowest of margins. Test votes showed that labor had but one extra vote to spare in defeating the "Hot Cargo" bills.

Many Assemblymen and Senators who went along with Governor Warren's announced opposition to anti-labor legislation were unwilling to support progressive legislation supported by the CIO and AFL. Important measures which were killed either in committee or on the floor of the Senate and Assembly, included a state "Little Wagner Act", FEPC, a FEPC study commission, minimum wage legislation, inclusion of farm labor in the unemployment insurance system, a right of collective bargaining for employees of municipal util-

ity districts, a labor dispute mediation board, a "Little Hoover" state commission on governmental reorganization, aid to the totally disabled, health insurance and equal rates for the same job for telephone workers.

A significant gain for organized labor was accomplished with the passage of increases in Workmen's Compensation benefits. Benefits were increased from \$30 to \$35 per week, and death benefits increased from \$6000 to \$7000; death benefits for a widow with children were raised to \$8750 and disability insurance benefits were increased \$5.00 to a maximum of \$30.00 per week when sick.

Just before the automatic, midnight constitutional adjournment of the session, the Senate resurrected and passed a bill by Assembly Speaker Sam Collins under which the political party registration of every California candidate for a partisan office would be shown after his name on the primary election ballot. This measure later appeared on the 1952 General Election ballot as Proposition 7.

→ 1952

During the second year of the Council's activity there was no regular session of the State Legislature. However, the Secretary-Treasurer appeared before the interim committees of the state legislature, including the hearing on the minimum wage for women.

In this instance, the State Council was successful in obtaining a 15 per cent increase—although the minimum wage for women remained inadequate.

→ 1953

Labor's accomplishments during the 1953 session of the California legislature must be evaluated on the basis that organized labor was confronted with a legislative stalemate. While the major efforts to shackle the labor movement in California failed—although a few bills adversely affecting organized labor did pass—it must also be recognized that the positive or affirmative program presented by labor and liberal groups was stymied.

When the 1953 General Session of the California legislature convened on January 5, 1953, the CIO-California Industrial Union Council was faced with the obvious fact that a difficult session for labor-liberal forces was to take place in Sacramento. It was obvious that such would be the case as a result of the 1952 primary and general election results. During the bill-introducing period the Council representatives were able to have introduced nearly all of the more than 50 bills prepared by the Council office. When the session reconvened on February 24, 1953, the Secre-

tary-Treasurer of the Council and the Education and Research Director, Anthony Ramuglia were faced with a two-fold task:

(1) to arrange for committee hearings on CIO sponsored bills and to prepare sound, factual presentations for committee hearings:

(2) to prepare sound, factual arguments against bills harmful to organized labor and to the well-being of the community as a whole.

The State Council representatives carefully watched the struggle over the Speakership for the Assembly because of the Speaker's important job of committee assignments and exerted every influence, consistent with the CIO policy, of opposing untractable enemies of labor. The Democrats, because of the split in Republican ranks, were in an advantageous position to determine who should get the powerful post of Speaker, but in this—as in other matters—the liberal bloc split wide open.

Assemblyman Silliman came to the post with the distinction of never having given labor a vote in his three terms in the lower house. As a result of the new Speaker's Committee appointments, their composition was worse than in 1951. Out of the 23 standing committees only one—the important Industrial Relations Committee—had a majority of liberal Assemblymen. This was not a gain—the 1951 Legislative Committee was similarly composed.

The only real “positive” victory for labor as opposed to its “defensive” victory of defeating anti-labor and reactionary legislation was the \$5,400,000 increase in disability insurance benefits.

Many bad bills in the field of disability insurance legislation were thrown into the hopper and defeated by the efforts of organized labor. Various CIO measures were introduced with the objective of increasing unemployment insurance benefits, extending coverage to agricultural workers and newsboys and eliminating the unfair merit rating system. All died in committee.

CIO efforts helped defeat SB 1873 which would have prohibited workers from collecting unemployment insurance benefits until their severance pay was depleted. CIO received a setback when the Governor signed AB 1825, a measure which denied unemployment insurance to a worker leaving his or her employment for marital or domestic reasons, until such person earns \$200 in subsequent employment.

→ **Legislation on Civil Rights**

The 1953 legislature had a negative record of achievement in the field of civil rights. Surviving par-

liamentary maneuvers, CIO came up with a “moral” victory in getting AB 2812, a policy declaration on fair employment practices, on the floor of the Assembly. This marked the second time in the legislature's history that such a measure had ever reached the floor, and the first time in which the Assembly voted on such a bill before adjournment. The vote, 35-35. 41 votes were needed for Assembly passage. The State Council joined with other liberal groups in the state in an effort to seek passage of AB 900—a measure that would have established a Fair Employment Practices Committee in the State of California. A straight party line vote was handed the bill, with the Democrats for it and the Republicans voting against it. Recognizing that civil rights problems extended beyond employment practices, the CIO State Council introduced civil rights measures to cover other phases of human activity. Some of these were a FEP measure which would have prohibited discrimination against minority groups by schools and colleges, excluding religious institutions; a Civil Peace Act aimed at improving relations among racial groups and preventing inter-group conflicts through special training of law enforcement officers; a Civil Rights Study Commission. These civil rights measures were all defeated in committee.

→ **“Defensive” Victories Common**

One notable “defensive” victory accomplished by organized labor was the defeat of several “right-to-work” proposals. The effective job was done by organized labor in the defeat of these measures. Labor won the parliamentary battle over SB 1619; the bill would have attempted to remove agricultural labor disputes from the jurisdiction of the State Mediation and Conciliation Service. Through labor's parliamentary efforts the bill finally landed in the Industrial Relations Committee where it was killed.

Effective AFL-CIO arguments against the so-called “millionaires tax” amendment helped defeat it in committee. The CIO proposed the setting up of a California Tax Study Commission with the task of investigating and studying state and local taxation structures. The measure was bottled up in committee.

→ **1954**

In the even-numbered years the California Legislature convenes only for a budget session unless the Governor calls a special session to run concurrently with the budget session. When Governor Knight stated that he intended to call a special session, the California CIO Council immediately wrote a letter directing his attention to a list of pressing problems and requesting that these items be added to the Call to the Special Session.

These issues included: (1) Action to increase unemployment insurance benefits, (2) Legislative action to increase benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act, (3) The creation of a California Tax Study Commission to study and review the entire tax problem, with the object in mind of eliminating present tax inequities, (4) The creation of a Civil Rights Study Commission and (5) The creation of an Industrial Development Study Commission.

The Governor included the subject of unemployment insurance on the agenda although he failed to include the other items.

After a long and bitter fight, the Legislature voted to increase maximum unemployment insurance benefits from \$25 to \$30 per week. Numerous crippling amendments were defeated.

Legislative activity is a year round job. In addition to legislative sessions, committees are continuously holding hearings in various parts of the state on a variety of issues. Council officers have been kept informed of these hearings and have on many occasions presented testimony either personally or by a qualified representative.

In June of 1954, the Secretary-Treasurer presented CIO's program on the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped children and adults before the Senate Interim Committee concerned with the matter.

The Secretary-Treasurer represented the national CIO and presented the CIO's farm price support program, aiding small farmers etc. before the Congressional Committee on Agriculture when it met in Whittier.

→ 1955

As the January 1955 regular session of the Legislature got under way, the political affiliations of Senators and Assemblymen stood as follows: In the State Senate there were 24 Republicans and 16 Democrats: In the Assembly there were 47 Republicans and 32 Democrats with one vacancy.

The 1955 session was characterized as the best session for organized labor, in the matter of monetary gains, since 1939. Bills designed to destroy or weaken unions never really got rolling. In all three worker insurance proproms Labor sought a \$50 maximum.

The final outcome was that increases were made, but were below the goal set by labor.

Unemployment insurance maximum weekly benefits were increased from \$30 to \$33.

Under the Workmen's Compensation program, benefits for permanent disability were increased from \$30 to \$35; for temporary disability from \$35 to \$40.

Unemployment disability insurance was increased by \$5—from \$35 to \$40 for non-occupational illness or injury.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the 1955 session was the passage through the Assembly of FEPC legislation. Although both bills were killed by the Republican majority in the Senate Labor Committee (despite an FEP plank in the Republican platform) IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY THAT THIS LEGISLATION HAD EVER BEEN APPROVED BY A HOUSE OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

→ 1956

During this even numbered year, the state legislature met in the budget session ,and, as a result of a special Call by the Governor, in a special session to deal with flood relief. The problems of Water and Flood Relief dominated both sessions.

After a long and bitter fight a compromise water bill passed the legislature which left California's complicated water problem largely unsolved.

Legislation was approved which called for an appropriation of nearly \$25 million for flood rehabilitation to cities, counties and public districts which suffered damage by the Christmas floods. Several measures designed to give individual tax payers relief for flood losses were passed by the Assembly but met defeat in tht Senate Finance Committee.

→ 1957

When the 1957 regular session of the California Legislature convened in January, the political complexion of the law-making body was as follows:

Assembly	State Senate
42 Republicans	20 Republicans
38 Democrats	20 Democrats
80 Total	40 Total

Four years ago our officers characterized the 1953 California legislative session as "the worst in 20 years."

From that year on progress has been made in electing more liberal candidates from both parties with the result that advances in legislation have been made—not to the degree and extent desired, but nevertheless advances.

In a thumb-nail description of the 1957 regular session of the State Legislature your legislative representative stated in the Council Newsletter of June 18:

"This session was the best in a long time when measured by what the Legislature did as compared with the performance of past legislative sessions. Many constructive measures were passed covering such subjects as disability insurance, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation insurance, old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the totally disabled, substantially increased tidelands oil royalties to the state, enabling legislation for the establishment of local community mental health programs, increased medical service for pensioners, the needy and blind, permanent child care centers, providing that scores of public agencies must hold meetings open to the public with certain limited practical exceptions, licensing debt adjusters, state regulation of psychologists, increased aid to education, and improved language in the law providing comparable pay for women when they are doing comparable work in the same classification of work as men.

"The 1957 session was not so good if you measure the legislative record of performance on those subjects the Legislature failed to act on. These subjects include many which involve the solutions of major state problems of the present and future. Some examples are: the inequities in the present state tax structure, the complex water problems including who will pay for the additional water, on what basis and will the cost of the water projects pay out to the benefit and advantage of the general welfare. Other important legislation not passed by the Legislature included: a state minimum wage law, public financing of the election campaigns of party nominees, complete reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures, civil liberties and civil rights legislation including FEP, reform of the legislative process, measures designed to provide the tools that really bring about more economy in government, implementing the right of public employees including teachers—to organize into unions of their choice, more solutions to the existing problems in transportation, education and recreation, many health measures including health insurance for those who now have no means to secure same on an economical basis.

"Considering fairly the political composition of the Legislature and the legislative tools and processes the

State Legislators have to work with, the 1957 session emerged as one of the busiest, most hectic and most productive session in the state's history."

→ Civil Rights

Late in the 1957 session, the Senate Labor Committee having tabled the Assembly approved FEP legislation, the Assembly amended the original FEP legislation into another measure.

Again FEP was defeated, but this method of amending the measure into other legislation at the last minute served a useful purpose. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CALIFORNIA HISTORY THERE WAS A RECORDED ROLL CALL ON THE ISSUE OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN THE STATE SENATE.

The recorded roll call occurred on a motion to table the entire measure.

FOR TABLING (Bad vote)—Abshire (R), Berry (R), Breed (R), Brown (D), Burns (D), Busch (R), Byrne (R), Desmond (D), Dilworth (R), Dolwig (R), Donnelly (D), Erhart (R), Gibson (D), Grunsky (R), Ed Johnson (R), Kraft (R), McBride (D), John McCarthy (R), Murdy (R), Thompson (R), Williams (R),—21

AGAINST TABLING (Good vote)—Arnold (D), Beard (D), Collier (R), Coombs (R), Dorsey (R), Farr (D), Hollister (D), Robert McCarthy (D), Montgomery (D), Regan (D), Richards (D), Short (D), Teale (D),—13.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Christensen (D), Cobey (D), Cunningham (R), Harold Johnson (D), Miller (D), Sutton (R)—6

→ 1958

In this even numbered year, the state legislature was scheduled to meet in the budget session only. The Executive Council of the California Industrial Union Council, concerned with the growing economic recession, adopted a resolution calling on Governor Knight to include on the agenda for the 1958 special legislative session, new and broader programs to combat spreading unemployment. These included a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour, a public works program and increased unemployment insurance coverage and benefits.

Despite the urgency of the situation, and the nearly half million unemployed in California at that time, The Governor failed to include or recommend any type of program to meet the state's unemployment problem.

LEGISLATIVE MOBILIZATIONS

Beginning in 1953 the California CIO Council sponsored the "Citizen in Action" conference in Sacramento. In 1953, 1955 and again in 1957, at the regular sessions of the legislature, more than 200 delegates from CIO affiliated unions participated in a three day conference devoted to (a) a discussion of several important issues before the legislature and (b) two days of visiting each delegate's own Assemblyman and State Senator to appraise the legislator of his constituent's viewpoint on issues of importance to citizens in his own district as well as to the CIO.

Through these three important mobilizations, many CIO members had their first contact with their elected representatives. Many became active in the campaign to re-elect (or defeat) the incumbent who had been visited during the mobilization.

In addition, CIO delegates—well prepared by the work-shops which preceded the visiting of legislators—were often able to present excellent arguments and effectively persuaded Assemblymen and Senators that the CIO viewpoint was the correct one.

FEP MOBILIZATIONS

Beginning in 1953, the CIO State Council was one of the most active co-sponsors, and aided financially in setting up the California Committee on Fair Employment Practices. The Secretary-Treasurer served as co-chairman, the Research Director and members of the CIO Council staff assisted in a major portion of the pre-conference paper work.

Mobilizations were called in 1953, 1955 and 1957. As it became evident that the conference was successfully convincing legislators of the importance of FEPC, more groups and individuals participated in the 1957 mobilization than ever before. As a direct result of this activity, FEPC has passed the Assembly twice, and has, as reported earlier, received its first roll call vote in the Senate. Further activity along this line should assure the passage of FEPC at the forthcoming session of the Legislature.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

Immediately after the founding convention in June 1950, the Department of Education and Legislative Research was established with Anthony Ramuglia as its first Director. After the untimely passing of Brother Ramuglia while attending a Summer School in September of 1953, Geraldine Leshin became Director of the Department, and served until February, 1958.

→ Summer Schools

One of the many achievements of the Department of Education and Legislative Research was the successful preparation of a series of Summer Schools for delegates from CIO affiliated local unions. In this undertaking, the Department had the aid and assistance of the Chairman of the State Council Committee on Education, Ruth Miller, ACWA.

For seven consecutive summers, the school continued the important job of labor education. These annual affairs began in August of 1950—immediately after the founding of the new Council. The first summer school was held at Asilomar, and included representatives of nearly every international union affiliated with the new Council.

The Second Summer School at Asilomar in 1951 found the school divided into three sections. The United Steel Workers constituted one group. Their program was outlined and staffed with the help of the industrial Relations Division of UCLA. The United Auto Workers formed the second section. Their classes were staffed and planned by the UAW Department of Education. All other local union participants received instruction by teachers supplied mainly by the Education Department of the National CIO.

The third summer school in August of 1952 was held at Montecito, near Santa Barbara, had 135 students who gathered for general discussions and evening programs. The United Auto Workers, the United Steel Workers and the Communication Workers ran separate sections of the school devoted to their special problems.

By 1953 the Summer School had moved to California Hot Springs, and all the remaining schools were held there. By 1954 the United Auto Workers, the United Steel Workers and the Communication Workers were holding entirely separate schools and the

State Council Summer School was run for the members of the smaller unions who would otherwise not have had such an opportunity.

These summer schools were co-sponsored, and partially staffed, by the National CIO Department of Education. CIO members were most fortunate to have George Guernsey at each of the institutes as an instructor.

No 1958 Summer School was planned for two reasons: Merger of the State CIO and State AFL was pending, and the campaign against "right-to-work" had to take precedence over everything else.

➔ **Other Functions**

The Department of Education and Legislative Research has been responsible for the publication of the Legislative Bill Digest. This analysis of the important legislation introduced at each session of the Legislature has been mailed to the Assemblymen, Senators, and those leaders in organized labor primarily concerned with the legislative field.

The Department also had the responsibility of preparing the basic educational materials for conferences, conventions and activities in which the officers participated.

A regular COUNCIL NEWSLETTER was published, as well as a Voting Record.

Much factual information and background material on matters of national and State legislation was prepared by the Department and distributed to endorsed candidates and incumbents.

The Director appeared before student groups, community organizations and political clubs for the purpose of explaining CIO policy.

For California CIO-PAC and later for California CIO-COPE, the Department prepared an analysis of election results of every partisan race in California. These were made available to the political action committees of unions, political activists in the community, and to students of the subject.

Much of the background material for the State Council's numerous activities can be directly attributed to this Department.

PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY OR CIVIC ACTIVITIES

Your Council officers have long felt that organized labor, and the CIO in particular, would increase its

effective influence in the community in direct relation to participation in all manner of community and civic activities. Over the years California CIO conventions have developed policy resolutions on many subjects other than wages, hours and working conditions.

CIO delegates to conventions have always been cognizant of the fact that taxes, educational facilities, hospitals, highways, housing, playgrounds, recreational programs, foreign policy, innumerable other issues are as important to a CIO member as his wage scale. All of these problems require the time and attention of large organizations if solutions are to be found.

Since the inception of the new State Council in 1950, your officers have made every effort to implement the policy resolutions of CIO conventions by active participation in all manner of community and civic functions. No resolution of a policy nature was "filed" and allowed to go without appropriate action.

Space in this summary does not permit an extensive discussion of all these community and civic functions. Some significant examples have been selected.

➔ **Health Plan Consultants Committee**

One of the major undertakings in 1954 was the initiation by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Health Plan Consultants Committee—established by a Ford Foundation grant to UCLA and labor for the purpose of increasing participation by union people in the health affairs of the community. Membership in the committee grew from 90 members to over 200 and included CIO directors, staff representatives and local union leaders and become an important force in the community for better health service.

➔ **AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee**

Upon the initiative of the Council officers early in 1956 the State Federation of Labor agreed to join with the CIO in the creation of the AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee. The objective of the Committee was to appeal to individual trade unionists and unions to make financial contributions in behalf of the stricken flood victims.

The contributions sent to the joint committee were turned over to the American Red Cross. The liaison work by Community Service Committee Director Arthur Hellender and Ray Haeckle, Chairman of the State Council Community Services Committee, assured organized labor representation on the local committees which passed on applications for financial assistance that were filed in the various local areas.

The labor union funds collected—well over \$150,000

—were used specifically to repair and rebuild homes and to replace essential home furnishings. Neither the federal nor state government makes provision for such losses.

During the summer of 1958, the California Industrial Union Council served as one of the co-sponsors of the "Unemployment and Consumers" Conference called by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California and Consumer's Union, and held at the conference grounds at Asilomar. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Council served as a resource consultant at the conference, which had a number of CIO members in attendance.

The Council office, through the Secretary-Treasurer, lent assistance to the Foreign Student Conference sponsored by the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations.

In November of 1957, delegates to the 8th Annual Convention unanimously endorsed the objectives of the Coro Foundation and pledged cooperation and financial support to the Foundation's programs. Acting on this endorsement, the State Council, through its affiliates, participated in the Coro Foundation's fund-raising drive to raise its quota of the Ford Foundation matching grant. As a result of local union financial response, the Coro Foundation was able to qualify for the full matching grant.

The Secretary-Treasurer participated in the presentation of the Jewish Labor Committee's case for a budget appropriation from the United Jewish Welfare fund. This aid and assistance was acknowledged in a letter to the Council's Secretary-Treasurer from the Chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee in which he wrote "your statement constituted the very heart of our presentation and had a vital effect on influencing the decision of the United Jewish Welfare Fund Committee."

State Council officers, throughout the history of the organization, have cooperated with the NAACP, the CSO, and other organizations, in an active campaign to guarantee civil rights to all.

The Secretary-Treasurer has, for some years, been active with the Foreign Policy Association and the Los Angeles Committee on Foreign Policy and has, on numerous occasions, expressed the national and state CIO opinions on this vital subject.

The State Council has been represented on a wide variety of community and civic organizations and has participated in many community activities. On many occasions, Vice-Presidents, or Committee Chairmen, have represented the State Council in addition to the full time officers. Space does not permit a complete

summary, but a partial and representative list will give the delegate an idea of the scope of these activities.

Your Council officers, including the Vice-Presidents and Committee Chairmen, have participated in the following organizations and activities, along with others too numerous to list.

1. The American Association for the United Nations has availed itself of the use of the auto-typist machines for fund raising and membership drives.

2. The Council has continued to work with the NAACP, the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices, the Jewish Labor Committee and other community groups devoted to achieving first class citizenship for all Americans.

3. Cooperation has been extended to the Community Services Organization in its registration drives.

4. The American Federation for the Physically Handicapped, a national non-profit organization, has received financial aid from the Council as permitted by its budget.

5. Support has been given to fund raising affairs for Histadrut; the Council participates in the "Magazine for Friendship" project, a singular effort initiated by a college professor. The current affairs and non-fictional magazines collected by the Council are sent overseas for use by people of other nations.

6. To cite other community organizations and or activities with which the Council is associated:

- a. Advisory Council of Occidental College.
- b. Labor Advisory Committee of Los Angeles State College
- c. American Foundation for Political Education
- d. East Bay Advisory Committee for Minority Group Employment
- e. Advisory Board of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the California Education Study Committee
- f. Community Advisory Committee of the Institute of Industrial Relations, UCLA and the Health Plan Consultants Committee
- g. Freedom Agenda Committee. The objective of the Committee is to encourage the formation of discussion groups on a small scale. The project involves training discussion leaders, financial underwriting and an agenda for such groups.
- h. Mental Health Foundation
- i. Travelers Aid Society of Los Angeles
- j. USO Community Advisory Committee
- k. Southern California Citizenship Clearing House (for greater participation in practical politics by college men and women)
- l. Los Angeles World Affairs Council.

REPRESENTATION IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

The State Council, since its inception has kept up a letter writing campaign to the 32 man California Congressional delegation. When notified by the national organization that a measure is pending before the House of Representatives, the Senate, or before a Committee of either body, the autotypist machines went into immediate operation. All representatives were notified of California CIO opinions, based on convention resolutions. Copies of the correspondence were sent the national organization so that they were appraised of local action at all times.

In addition, however, it has been necessary for your officers to appear before commissions and committees on matters concerning California. Only a brief resume is possible here.

1. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Council participated in the Joint Civilian Orientation Conference sponsored by the Department of Defense.

2. An additional example of activity on the federal front was the attendance of the Secretary-Treasurer at the San Diego meeting of the Joint United States-Mexican Trade Union Committee. This committee is an official international committee of the International Committee of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), affiliated with the ICFTU. The United States section represents the AFL, CIO, United Mine Workers and the Railway Brotherhood affiliated with the Railway Labor Executive Association. The meeting centered around a discussion and approval of an inter-change of trade unionists, stricter controls on the entrance of illegal immigrants from Mexico, elimination of artificial barriers and the approval of the principle of an international agreement between Mexico and the United States regarding Mexican workers. (This type of undertaking while not **TECHNICALLY** part of our participation in federal government activity does effect federal government policies.)

3. The Council participated in federal hearings held in 1955 regarding the federal government's charge that the State of California was not in conformity with the federal law in the matter of unemployment insurance.

4. It should be noted that the Council representative at the President's Conference on Education was Vice-President Sam Eubanks (SFONG), who also participated in the preliminary work of, and in the state

conference on, education called by the Governor—the state conference was a prelude to that held on the national level.

5. The Council office has directed communications to the State Department setting forth the official AFL-CIO position in the matter of the Middle East, in addition to legislative correspondence in the matter.

6. Another example of Council participation in federal undertakings of worth was the attendance of your President at the dedication ceremonies of the American River Project. The importance of Council representation rests with the fact that this was a manifest demonstration of organized labor's support of expanding and improving our water and power resources in the most practical manner possible.

7. The President of the Council continues to serve on the Manpower Committee of the U.S. Department of Employment.

8. The Secretary-Treasurer has been appointed to the California Advisory Committee of the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

REPRESENTATION IN STATE GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

In addition to their duties during regular sessions of the legislature, the officers, Committee Chairmen, and staff of the State Council have represented the CIO viewpoint on many advisory committees of the state government. In the past few years, at the urging of the State Council, representation of CIO organizations has been greatly increased. A few are listed here.

1. Your Secretary - Treasurer and CWA Director Louis Knecht were members of the Citizen's Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention established by the Attorney General.

2. On the legislative level, the Secretary-Treasurer is a member of a committee which served as an Advisory Group to the Senate Intrim Judiciary Committee concerned with county tax equalization, and was a member of the Citizens Legislative Advisory Commission, authorized by an Assembly Concurrent Resolution.

3. Your Secretary-Treasurer served on the Special Advisory Committee on selection of a New State Director of Social Welfare. This is the type of public service organized labor can and should perform. It is the type of service which notwithstanding the lack of fanfare and publicity, is of major importance be-

cause the men and women selected to carry out laws can be of either two basic types: those in sympathy with the program they are asked to administer or those in opposition to the very philosophy behind the program over which they assume jurisdiction. Thus the choice affects every citizen directly or indirectly.

4. The Council's activities in state government extend to all phases of activity related to the preservation of human and natural resources. An example is its participation in the California Fire Prevention Committee on which executive committee your Secretary-Treasurer serves. It is sponsored by the California Division of Forestry, county fire departments and the U.S. Forest Service.

5. The Director of the Department of Education and Legislative Research served on the advisory committee of the special research project on "Rehabilitation of the Industrially injured." This special project, authorized by the Legislature, is being conducted by the Department of Education and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

6. The Council participated in (a) the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, hosted by the California Department of Employment; (b) the Governor's Conference on Education, and (c) the Governor's Conference on Mental Health.

7. Bernard Simon (UAW) performed a first rate job on the California Apprenticeship Council.

8. Through the recommendation of the Council officers, James Daniels, IUMSWA Director, served on the Governor's Committee on Shipbuilding and Repair.

9. CWA Director Louis Knecht has done an outstanding job as a member of the Correctional Industries Commission.

10. Jerome Posner, manager of the Los Angeles Joint Board, ACWA, has also performed an outstanding public service as a member of the Clothing Trade Advisory Committee of the State Prisons.

11. Carl Allen (OCAW) as Chairman of the Council Committee on Safety and Workmen's Compensation represented this organization as well as his own in the matter of state safety orders. In addition, he was a member of the steering committee of the Governor's Safety Conference, an annual event.

12. One of the Vice-Presidents of the Council, Sam Eubanks, Executive Secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, ably represents the Council in the field of education. He served on the California Education Study Council which was actively engaged in the planning of the Governor's State Con-

ference on Education (September 30-October 1, 1955.) E. A. King (CWA) was appointed as alternate.

13. Your President and Secretary-Treasurer and Herbert Wilson served on (a) the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth; (b) the Governor's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped; (c) the Labor-Management Committee of the Department of Employment.

14. Ray Bilskie served with the Division of Industrial Safety.

15. Affiliates, through the State Council, are able to have their voice heard in the matter of Executive appointments. The Council supported, for example, the appointment of Charles Hanna as chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, left vacant by the resignation of the previous Director. Mr. Hanna was appointed by the Governor.

16. Your Council has, from time to time, made known either by verbal or written testimony labor's position on rate increases in transportation, etc.

In addition, through the liaison work of the State Council, all unions are now notified of hearings conducted by the Industrial Welfare Commission. The mailing facilities and membership roster of the State Council were made available to the State Department of Insurance in its efforts to contact local unions to secure information from participating local unions in existing health, welfare and pension programs.

The officers would like to end this phase of the Report by stressing that this matter of participating in State government activities, either through participation in state agencies or committees or through the legislative and elective processes, is a daily job made necessary not only to protect the rank and file citizens of the state, but is an expression of organized labor's philosophy that a worthy citizen is a participating citizen. This is equally true of organizations which are, in the final analysis, groups of individual citizens banded together for mutual objectives. In the case of organized labor we can all be proud of the fact that these mutual objectives are geared not only for the privileged few but for the many.

COUNCIL COOPERATION WITH UNIONS

Whenever a union on strike or in financial straits has sought the assistance of the Council in "spreading the word" for financial or physical help, your Council has responded promptly and with sincere interest.

The autotypist service and other office equipment have been made available to unions desiring to avail themselves of these facilities.

The General Board at the 1957 post convention meeting voted unanimously to support the efforts of one of its representatives (John Janasco, staff representative of the Packinghouse Workers Union) fighting a deportation case lodged against him by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Council participated in forming a labor committee for the purpose of securing moral and financial support in behalf of Brother Janasco. The mailing facilities of the State Council office were used to acquaint local unions in California, and throughout the nation, with the facts in the case and to urge financial assistance in order to meet the legal expenses involved.

Contributions to the "Friends of John Janasco" came from local unions, rank and file members, and many unions throughout the nation. In subsequent hearings the court's ruling was handed down in favor of Brother Janasco.

At the request of the AFL-CIO Regional Office, the State Council office joined with other members of organized labor in lending its support to the American Bakery and Confectionary Workers, AFL-CIO, in an NLRB election for recognition of that union as the collective bargaining agent for all workers in that industry. They were opposed by an organization expelled from the AFL-CIO. A direct appeal was made to the voting membership by the Secretary-Treasurer. It is regrettable that despite the united efforts of organized labor, the election went in favor of the expelled organization.

In past years the California Industrial Union Council has aided in publicizing the Kohler Strike, the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. strike and boycott, and has intervened as a "friend of the court" and filed briefs involving union disputes in various courts in California.

Early in its history the Council assisted National CIO Representative Richard T. Leonard in the NLRB elections successfully won by CIO in the campaign to bring the fruit and vegetable workers of California back into CIO, lent support to the successful efforts of CIO Regional Directors Irwin DeShetler and Tim Flynn in establishing new County CIO Councils in San Diego, San Francisco, Alameda and Contra Costa.

PUBLICATIONS

The State Council, early in its history, became convinced that the best, and the least expensive, method of communication with local unions, international

unions, and interested members of the community was through the publication and mailing of important information.

In 1951, after the discontinuance of the California Edition of the CIO News, the State Council Department of Education and Legislative Research began to publish the COUNCIL NEWSLETTER. This has been published monthly, except during the summer, and often at weekly intervals during the legislative session and during campaigns. It has been mailed to local union officials, staff members of all CIO unions, to libraries throughout California, to newspapers and to the national legislators, and some of the leadership elements in the community have received many of the issues.

The last issue of the COUNCIL NEWSLETTER was mailed early in 1958. From that date until this convention the California CIO-COPE has published SCOPE. This publication, of the same size and type as the NEWSLETTER, has been devoted to the political issues and endorsed candidates of 1958, and has attempted to provide as much useful information as possible against "right-to-work" and Proposition 18 on the November 1958 ballot.

The State Council published and distributed the Voting Records of state and national legislators from 1951 through 1957. These were made available to incumbents, to candidates, to libraries and schools, to nearly 20,000 political campaign workers, and to a large number of interested citizens. Interest in all the Voting Records was very great, and requests are still received for old issues.

The California CIO-PAC and in 1958, California CIO-COPE, published and distributed slate cards listing endorsed candidates by areas in the state. In addition, a folder listing the recommendations on ballot propositions has been printed and distributed. In each case the reason for the recommendation is set forth, as well as the recommendation to vote "Yes" or "No". These recommendations on both candidates and propositions have been published in every election year, both primary and general elections, since the council's inception.

These are a few of the published documents which have helped make the State Council's work effective. In addition, the national CIO, and more recently, the national AFL-CIO, have made available educational material and pamphlets which the State Council has mailed to the local union leadership.

→ "Right to Work" Publications

In 1957 the officers became alert to the possibility of a "right-to-work" initiative being placed on the bal-

lot. The Secretary-Treasurer, at the direction of the General Board of California CIO-COPE, had a Speaker's Manual prepared, printed and published.

This Manual has had wide circulation to local unions, international unions, local councils, candidates, incumbents, and others interested in speaking on the subject. It had wide circulation in states other than California. Requests for the Manual were filled from every part of the country.

A series of pamphlets against "right-to-work" explaining the evils of the measure from every conceivable community angle were printed, published and given the widest possible distribution. Orders for this preliminary educational material were received from CIO unions and from many AFL unions and community groups as well.

As a result of these preliminary publications, the campaign against "right-to-work" got off to an early start.

AFFILIATION REPORT

Delegates will realize from the Affiliation Report contained in the convention kit, that total affiliation to the California Industrial Union Council has decreased somewhat since the last convention. A large portion of this decrease is due to the recession which resulted in numerous layoffs in heavy industry. Some plants have closed, and as a result, some local unions have disappeared entirely.

In addition, the attacks on organized labor in the press, at the ballot box, in legal proceedings, and in strikes have produced heavy expenses which had, in many cases, to be borne by the local unions. It is to be hoped that the coming year will see an improvement in the total number of affiliations to the new California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

For Summary of Affiliation as of August 1958, see page 25.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT

The President of the California Industrial Union Council carries on his activities in the Oakland office of the council at 7208 E. 14th St. The President has been

a delegate and actively participated in the affairs of the following organizations:

- (1) Alameda County Central Labor Council
- (2) Northern California Citizenship Council
- (3) United Bay Area Crusade
- (4) The Governor's Committee for the Employment of the Physically Handicapped.
The President has represented the California Industrial Union Council and has attended or spoken before the following organizations:

- (1) California Democratic Council in Fresno
- (2) Alameda County Democratic Convention in Oakland
- (3) Santa Clara Central Labor Council Annual Dinner
- (4) Various meetings of East Bay Labor Seminar
- (5) Contra Costa County Council (installation of officers)
- (6) Int'l Woodworkers of America District Convention in Auburn
- (7) The Encampment for Citizenship (in San Francisco).
- (8) Labor Relations Conference (May 20)
- (9) Western States Area Conference of COPE (San Francisco, June 7-8)
- (10) Union Label and Service Trades Dept. Conference (July 24)
- (11) AFL Council and I.W.A. Right-to-Work Rally in Auburn
- (12) American Newspaper Guild Convention (San Jose)

This office has typed letters for endorsed candidates, for the Committee for Fair Employment Practices and for other unions.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The last annual Financial Report of the California Industrial Union Council, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1958 is published in Appendix I of this Officer's Report. A supplementary financial report for succeeding months will be given delegates to this convention.

A WORD OF THANKS FROM COUNCIL OFFICERS

Previous Officer's Reports have contained special Reports from many of the officers engaged in important work on behalf of the State Council. While time did not permit the preparing of such special reports in this issue, the Officers would like to express appreciation for their fine work to:

Louis Knecht, Director, District 9, CWA, who has frequently reported on his important activities as a member of the Correctional Industries Commission. Ray P. Haeckel, USWA, Chairman of the State Council Community Services Committee, has been of invaluable assistance in all the community service work of the CIO. Carl Allen (OCAW) has represented the State Council on the Industrial Safety Committee, and has participated in the preparation of many of its reports. E. J. Franklin, UAW, Chairman of the State Council Civil Rights Committee, has reported to past state conventions on his important activities on this issue. Jerome Posner, Manager Los Angeles Joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has served on the Clothing Trade Advisory Committee of the California State Prisons. Irwin D. Shetler, Assistant Regional Director of AFL-CIO in California, has made frequent reports to past conventions on his office's cooperation and participation with the state and local councils in the co-sponsorship of Summer Schools, Regional Conferences, and in the field of national legislation. Sam Eubanks, ANG, has been particularly active with the California Education Study Council.

To these able state council representatives goes the thanks and appreciation of the officers for difficult and important work on behalf of the community done enthusiastically and efficiently.

A special word of appreciation is due the members of the California CIO Merger Committee for the long hours, and many meetings necessary to work out an acceptable solution to the problems of merger.

This year the officers special appreciation is directed to those local unions, international unions, and COPE committees who have worked so diligently to collect the \$1.00 per member to contribute to the 1958 California Labor Defense Fund.

To these unions, and their leadership, should go the thanks and appreciation of all organized labor, and the community as well. Many unions worked long hours in the registering of voters, distribution of literature, and other campaign work, and much of the success of the past election is due to their efforts.

These officers, local union leadership, staff, committees and their officers, must now bring their experience and ability to aid in solving community problems into a new, stronger, merged labor organization. There is still much that needs to be done and many problems left unsolved. The new California Labor Federation will need all of the combined leadership which is available if solutions to the many problems of a growing state and nation are to be found.

Submitted by

Manuel Dias, *President*

John A. Despol, *Secretary-Treasurer*

SECTION II

**OFFICER'S REPORT TO THE CONVENTION OF
CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION**

San Francisco

December 8, 1958

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CALIFORNIA CIO COPE GENERAL BOARD

PRESIDENT

MANUEL DIAS
7208 E. 14th Street
Oakland 21, Calif., LOckhaven 2-4825

SECRETARY-TREASURER

JOHN A. DESPOL
117 West 9th Street
Los Angeles 15, Calif. MADison 3-3187

VICE PRESIDENTS

ROBERT CLARK (USA)	Steel	JEROME POSNER (ACWA)	Clothing Workers
SAM EUBANKS (ANG)	Newspaper Guild	EDWARD SHEDLOCK (UWUA)	Utility
E. A. KING (CWA)	Communication Workers	DEWITT STONE (UAW)	Auto
EMMET O'MALLEY (OCAW)	Oil	HERBERT WILSON (URW)	Rubber

INTERNATIONAL UNION DIRECTORS

CHARLES ARMIN (OCAW)	Oil	WILLIAM DANIELS (UTSEA)	Transport
CHARLES BIOLETTI (UAW)	Auto	JOHN DUFFY (IUE)	Electrical
CHARLES SMITH (USA)	Steel	NEIL GRIFFIN (TWUA)	Textile
LOUIS KNECHT (CWA)	Communications	JOE OLLMAN (UPWA)	Packinghouse
FLOYD GARTRELL (URW)	Rubber	PHILIP O'ROURKE (ARA)	Radio Assn.
ROBERT CRIMMINS (IWA)	Woodworkers	SYD ROSE (NABET)	Broadcast, Engineers & Tech.
JAMES DANIELS (IUMSWA)	Ship	FRED STEFAN (UFW)	Furniture

GENERAL BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED BY CONVENTION

GORDON LAUGHLIN (CWA)	Communications	FRANK NICHOLAS (TWUA)	Textile
FRANK STACK (IAW)	Insurance	CLARENCE STINSON (UAW)	Auto
WILLIAM HOOE (IUMSWA)	Ship	ANTHONY SCARDACI (UFW)	Furniture
JOHN LAIRD (IWA)	Woodworkers	JOHN JANOSCO (UPWA)	Packinghouse
WILLIAM BUTTRAM (MEBA)	Marine Engineers	STEVE RAY (UPW)	Paper
ROBT. PENNEBAKER (NABET)	Broadcast Eng. & Tech.	EDWIN PORRECA (URW)	Rubber
PETER BOCKER (NMU)	Maritime	JOSEPH ANGELO (USA)	Steel
LEO FOCHA (OCAW)	Oil, Chemical & Atomic	IRENE EVANS (UTSEA)	Transport
RAY B. CROSBY (TWU)	Transport	FRANK WHITE	Municipal

AFL-CIO REGIONAL DIRECTORS

DANIEL FLANAGAN	Director	IRWIN DESHETLER	Asst. Regional Director
-----------------------	----------	-----------------------	-------------------------

NATIONAL AFL-CIO COPE REPRESENTATIVE

GEORGE B. ROBERTS

INTERNATIONAL UNION COPE REPRESENTATIVES

MARIE BRUCE (CWA)	Communications	SPENCER WILEY (UAW)	Auto
HOMER COFFMAN (OCAW)		Oil, Chemical & Atomic	

COUNTY COUNCILS

ALBERT T. LUNCEFORD, Secty.-Treas., Greater Los Angeles CIO Council
THOMAS MONROE, Secty.-Treas., San Francisco Industrial Union Council
WILLIAM MILANO, Secty.-Treas., Contra Costa Industrial Union Council
ROBERT ASH, Exec. Secty., Central Labor Council of Alameda County, CIO-AFL

UAW CITIZENSHIP COUNCILS

SOUTH

WALTER P. McLOGAN	CARTER PAINE
ALLAN HAYWOOD	RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

NORTH

JACK TOBLER	HARVEY STRAY
JOE DOLIN	

USA LEGISLATIVE AND EDUCATION COMMITTEES

THOMAS CONSIGLIO	WILLIAM P. BRUNTON	PERRY NETHINGTON
MICHAEL YAVENDITTI	A. B. ALLISON	STANLEY O'NEILL
TONY CANNATA		

WOODWORKERS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

EMMETT R. LAWSON

GREETINGS:

Your officers are reporting to this California CIO-COPE Convention in a separate section of the Report due to the recent change in the political organization of CIO affiliated unions.

From the formation of the new California Industrial Union Council in 1950 until December 1, 1956, the CIO-Political Action Committee reported the political activities of the CIO and its affiliated local unions under the sub-section "Political Action Committee" in the regular Officer's Report. On December 1, 1956, in Oakland, the CIO California Council on Political Education, a delegated body, was formed in preparation for the merger with the AFL Labor League for Political Education. We are, therefore, making a separate Officer's Report to the delegates to this second CIO California Council on Political Education (CIO-COPE) convention. We are including with the Officer's Report of the current year's activities, a summary of the successes and failures of its predecessor, the California CIO-PAC.

It is the hope of the officers that all delegates will read the summary of past activities, as well as the current Officer's Report. Careful attention to this analysis will make clear that, while great gains have been made, much remains to be accomplished if organized labor's program in the interest of all citizens is to be realized.

This will be the task of the new, merged organization, California Labor COPE and can only be accomplished with the aid and assistance of all local unions in California.

→ 1950

The Founding Convention of the CIO California Industrial Union Council received a telegram during that convention dissolving the old California National CIO-PAC. The new Council therefore set up a California CIO-PAC. Formed on August 3, 1950, after the primary election in June 1950, the CIO-PAC worked diligently for the endorsed candidates which included James Roosevelt for Governor and Helen Gahagan Douglas for the United States Senate.

California CIO-PAC participated in forming the United Labor Policy Committee, together with the AFL and the local councils throughout the state. A CIO-PAC fund raising drive was begun, and although started late, every effort was made to use the limited funds available for the endorsed candidates. By unanimous vote PAC Dollars were allocated on a per-

centage formula basis to those candidates in "marginal" districts, those in which the final vote was estimated to be close and extra dollars might make the difference between winning and losing. This policy, worked out in 1950, has been generally followed by the organization in every election since then.

An "emergency" registration drive was organized. With the cooperation of local councils, district councils of international unions, and local union leadership, registration of CIO members reached the highest point in the history of the organization to that date.

The CIO-PAC made available for distribution by local unions well over one million pieces of campaign literature on behalf of endorsed candidates and important propositions.

The November 1950 election occurred at the height of the "red" scare when "McCarthy" tactics reached their most effective proportions. This single issue was responsible for the defeat of Helen Gahagan Douglas for U.S. Senate and for many of the endorsed candidates for Congress and Assembly. In addition organized labor, and the CIO in particular, was under heavy attack.

→ 1951

Following the defeat of many of CIO-PAC endorsed candidates in the 1950 election, the Executive Board warned "failure to win a clear liberal majority in the State Assembly will mean a ten year gerrymander of the Assembly and Congressional districts."

Assemblyman Waters steered the gerrymander bill successfully through the legislature just as the Executive Board warned. The CIO-PAC was, thereafter, faced with the enormously more difficult task of attempting to elect liberal labor-endorsed candidates from districts gerrymandered so that the conservative and anti-labor forces had an extreme advantage.

During 1951 California CIO-PAC distributed thousands of anti-Cross-Filing petitions to local unions throughout the state in support of placing the initiative to eliminate cross-filing on the ballot. The California CIO-PAC, in cooperation with local councils, the League of Women Voters, old age pension organizations, the AFL, and with the financial assistance of Democratic leader John B. Elliott, succeeded in getting enough signatures to place the anti-cross filing measure on the ballot. It later received the ballot number of Proposition 13.

Late in 1951 California CIO-PAC began a fund-

raising drive in preparation for the election campaigns of 1952.

→ 1952

The former CIO-PAC (Political Action Committee) faced a bitter fight in 1952. In the primary election of that year cross-filing (the appearance of a candidate's name on both the Republican and Democratic ballots, without any designation of his actual party affiliation) still plagued the liberal-labor forces of California.

In preparation for that campaign, and for others to follow, CIO-PAC collected and "assembled" the names and addresses of the active campaigners in behalf of liberal, labor-endorsed candidates. These names and addresses were typed on addressing plates and filed by Assembly District. It was then possible for California PAC, and its endorsed candidates, to contact 20,300 "political activists" outside CIO ranks in virtually every city and town in the state, plus 5,000 CIO local union officers, stewards and committeemen.

While this PAC machinery had been primarily established to accomplish "grass roots" letter writing to legislators, it served the additional purpose of activating liberal and labor people in behalf of CIO-PAC endorsed candidates in local political campaigns. In past California political campaigns, the political "activist" leadership had been lost between campaigns. It was necessary for new, labor-endorsed candidates to build new contacts without the aid of previous records. Of the 92 CIO-PAC endorsed candidates, 73 candidates called on and put to work the thousands of political activists whose names and addresses were made available by California PAC in the 1952 primaries.

In the contest for United States Senate, the California CIO-PAC endorsed Congressman Clinton McKinnon, Democrat. He was opposed by Senator William Knowland, Republican, running for reelection. Due to cross filing, the Senator won both party nominations and there was no contest in the final election.

In the race for the 30 Congressional seats (an increase in the number due to the 1951 redistricting), CIO-PAC endorsed 25 candidates out of the possible 30. Of the 25 CIO-PAC endorsed candidates, 15 were nominated and 6 incumbents reelected in the primary. In addition 8 incumbents, not endorsed by CIO-PAC, were also reelected in the primary. Thus a total of 14 races were decided in the primary election. Of 15 CIO-PAC endorsed candidates, 5 won the election in November and 10 lost. The composition of the 23 man Congressional Delegation in the previous 82nd

Congress had been 13 Republicans and 10 Democrats. After the 1952 November election, the delegation stood at 19 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

Of the 20 State Senate seats up for election, California CIO-PAC endorsed in only 9 districts. Six of those nine candidates were incumbents who were re-elected in the primary. The other three candidates were defeated by incumbents. Out of a total of 20 races, there were only two contests in November. Due to the effect of cross-filing, voters in November had no opportunity to express an opinion in 18 races.

In the race for the 80 State Assembly seats, the CIO-PAC endorsed in 58 districts. Of this number, 14 were nominated in the primary and 20 incumbents were elected by receiving both party nominations. Of a total of 17 CIO-PAC endorsed candidates, seven won in the November election. In the final campaign, there were only 18 contests out of a possible 80. The line up for the 1953 legislature stood at 54 Republicans and 26 Democrats.

The Officer's Report of that year states that "organized labor has lost its 'defensive majority' in the State Assembly." Prophetically, the Secretary-Treasurer of the California CIO-PAC suggested as a partial solution to the problem that two things needed to be done. They were (1) The finding and perfecting of political machinery for selecting candidates to file for public office and (2) the necessity of building a monthly dues paying party organization in each of the two major political parties.

During the fall of 1952, all of organized labor campaigned vigorously for the presidential and vice presidential candidates endorsed by the national organization, Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman. The Officers Report of that year reports that the voluntary dollar drive had been a failure. A total of \$1040.00 was collected and turned in to State and County PAC in 1952—a Presidential year! Estimates of all reliable authorities placed the cost of a statewide campaign at close to \$500,000. The results of that campaign are history. Stevenson and Sparkman lost California by 699,762 votes. Eisenhower and Nixon received 57% of the vote.

During the course of the campaign, the officers arranged with the National CIO-PAC for a series of six CIO-TV programs designed to stir interest in the presidential race. Your Secretary-Treasurer participated and spoke on numerous radio and TV debates. The California CIO-PAC presented to the State Conventions of both political parties, the recommendations for planks in the platform based on CIO principles and policies. That year the Republicans allowed the Secretary-Treasurer only five minutes to present the

CIO-PAC recommendations. The Democrats allowed sufficient time for the presentation and adopted many of the CIO-PAC recommendations as planks in their platform.

One of the significant accomplishments of 1952 was the adoption, in November of that year, of Proposition 7 on the ballot which thereafter required the party designation to appear after a candidate's name. California CIO-PAC had endorsed and supported Proposition 13, an initiative measure which would have completely eliminated "cross-filing". Had it passed, a Democrat could not have filed on the Republican ticket, and vice versa. This measure was defeated by a narrow margin but Proposition 7, requiring the party designation following a candidate's name on the ballot, passed. Although the 1952 election defeated many of the CIO-PAC endorsed candidates, the adoption of this measure by the voters set the stage for improvements in later years.

→ 1953

The California CIO-PAC has always considered political action to be work which must be carried on for 365 days of every year. Only in this way will campaign years produce the kind of candidates and issues which will lead to the successful realization of organized labor's principles and program.

In 1953, California CIO-PAC addressed thousands of documents to CIO local union leaders, and to other liberal leaders throughout the state. The information mailed was designed to inform the leadership on the principle issues of the time and to help develop a favorable "climate of opinion". The task of contacting new groups for new names was a continuous task. Keeping a "live" list by dropping the "deadwood" was a time-consuming chore.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Research Director, and others, were kept busy as CIO spokesmen on radio, TV and public forums.

The CIO-PAC voluntary "dollar drive" was begun early in 1953 in preparation for the 1954 campaign.

→ 1954

In preparation for the 1954 campaign, the California CIO State Council determined to know as much as possible about the candidates requesting endorsement of this body. To that end a detailed "Candidates

Questionnaire" was developed, inquiring into the potential candidate's thinking on the wide variety of issues important to CIO affiliates.

Incumbent legislators were judged on the basis of the "Voting Record", a special edition of the Council NEWSLETTER, which listed votes as "good" or "bad" in accordance with CIO policy resolutions adopted at conventions. Since it was important to know the attitude of incumbents on issues which do not receive a recorded roll call vote, the officers undertook to write the legislators asking how they stood on such issues as FEPC, a state minimum wage law, "Right-to-Work" laws etc. In addition, CIO-PAC conducted numerous interviews with candidates for state-wide office.

Candidates endorsed by CIO-PAC included Richard Graves for Governor, Edmund G. "Pat" Brown for Attorney General, Sam Yorty for U.S. Senate.

Following the endorsements, the California CIO-PAC conducted a fund raising drive to (a) raise voluntary dollars to be used for those endorsed candidates running for national office and (b) raise money for the State Election Fund to be used for candidates and issues confined to the state only.

In addition autotypist machines were kept busy in Oakland and in Los Angeles in the typing of thousands of fund raising letters for candidates, thank you letters for candidates etc. Campaign envelopes were addressed for endorsed candidates by the thousands.

The staff of the Department of Education and Research provided candidates, campaign managers, local union officers and campaign workers with literature and facts on the important issues of the time.

Slate cards and ballot proposition recommendations were distributed to all local unions in sufficient quantity to cover the membership. Additional supplies were sent to political clubs and community organizations.

The California CIO-PAC was instrumental in placing \$100 per month pension measure (Proposition 4 on the 1954 General Election ballot) on the ballot. Petitions were circulated to every CIO local union; as a result thousands of signatures were obtained to help qualify the measure for the November election.

RESULTS OF CROSS FILING DIMINISH

Following the primary election of June 1954, the Education and Research Department issued a factual report of the primary election results. This included a statistical analysis of every partisan race in the state.

As a result of the 1954 primary election, of the 28

incumbents who ran for Congress only two, (both Democrats) were re-elected in the primary. This represented a favorable win for incumbents of 7.1% as compared to the 1952 figure of 66.6%.

In the Assembly races, it was found that in the 1954 primary, 69 incumbents cross-filed. Twenty-two were elected (15 unopposed). This represented a 30.8% primary election win for incumbents as compared with the 1952 figure of 88.5% win in the primary.

For the first time since cross-filing was initiated, CIO-PAC saw all of the endorsed candidates for top state-wide office nominated by their party in the direct primary.

Party designation after the candidate's name (this was the first election in which that occurred) cut down on the number of incumbents who could be nominated on both the Republican and Democratic ballots—thus assuring election in the primary and preventing a contest for that office in the November election. Party designation (Rep. or Dem. after a candidate's name on the ballot) is not sufficient for 100% party responsibility in primary elections. The California CIO-PAC still called for complete repeal of cross-filing.

In November of 1954, California CIO-PAC endorsed candidates for state-wide partisan office did not fare so well. Only one, Edmund G. "Pat" Brown was reelected to the office of Attorney General.

A total of eight CIO-PAC endorsed candidates for State Senate were elected. A total of 36 CIO-PAC endorsed Assemblymen were elected. The CIO-PAC made 67 endorsements out of 80 races for the Assembly.

Of the 20 Propositions on the November 1954 ballot, CIO-PAC supported 15. Eleven were carried. CIO-PAC opposed five measures and only one of these carried.

THE 1954 ELECTION POINTED UP THE HARSH REALITIES. OUR TOTAL LOSSES STILL OUTNUMBERED THE TOTAL GAINS. WHILE GAINS WERE MADE, THE FACT REMAINED THAT UNTIL THERE WERE ADEQUATE CAMPAIGN DOLLARS, AND A WORKING COALITION OF LIBERALS AND ORGANIZED LABOR, THE PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CIO-PAC WOULD REMAIN IN A MINORITY STATUS.

→ 1955

Although this was technically an "off-year" as far as elections were concerned, the CIO-PAC made en-

dorsements and participated in a number of special elections to fill vacancies created by death or resignation.

In the 31st Senatorial District, CIO-PAC endorsed and participated in the election of Senator Jack Hollister (D) of Goleta. The seat was left vacant by the death of Republican Senator Ward. Special Elections were called in the 8th Assembly District and the 1st Senatorial District, where CIO-PAC participated in the election of Assemblyman Thomas MacBride (D) and Senator Stanley Arnold, respectively. In the 25th Senatorial District, Fred Farr defeated ex-Speaker of the Assembly, James Silliman (R) for that seat. In this case the United Packinghouse Workers, as well as the CIO-PAC played a significant roll. Senator Farr defeated his opponent by capturing 53% of the total vote cast. Silliman got 47%. This was a "marginal" area, and the extra money and effort helped elect a Senator who has since had a good voting record.

Again, in an off-year, CIO-PAC made an appeal to local unions for campaign contributions to two funds. The State Election Fund, both in 1954 and 1955 was largely sustained by the 30¢ per capita treasury contributions. The 30¢ appeal in both years had been the result of an Executive Board decision. Without these funds it would not have been possible to have printed the ballot proposition folders, the newspaper advertisements, and contributions to candidates running for state office. To the locals who contributed to this fund goes a great deal of credit for the successes of CIO-PAC.

In the off-year, CIO-PAC again made use of the auto-typists to give service to candidates, incumbents, and organizations who worked for many of the CIO principles and objectives.

The CIO-PAC again participated in the affairs of the the major political parties by presenting the CIO viewpoint to the conferences of both the Republicans and the Democrats.

→ 1956

California CIO-PAC again endorsed candidates for election on the basis of (a) incumbents voting records and an analysis of their activities in committees and (b) answers to detailed questionnaires submitted to all candidates other than incumbents by the California CIO-PAC.

The 1956 primary pointed up the fact that the cross-filing incumbent no longer was in a position to walk away with both nominations when his opposition put on an active campaign.

In 1956, as in other elections, the Council office prepared and distributed slate cards listing the endorsed candidates in the area. In addition, in the November election, a folder listing CIO-PAC recommendations on ballot propositions, together with the reasons for such recommendation was issued.

Endorsed candidates were again aided as much as physical and financial resources permitted. Letters were typed, press releases sent out, factual material was researched and provided the candidate, and contributions were made when funds from the State Election Fund or the Voluntary Fund were available.

→ 1957

The officers of California CIO-COPE spent a large part of 1957, at the Direction of the General Board, in preparation for the campaign against "right-to-work".

To this end, educational material, a speaker's manual, and a number of pamphlets were prepared and distributed.

In order to pay for these extra publications, and for the research, design, and distribution of the printed material, it was necessary to create the 1957 California CIO Labor Defense Fund. All local unions were requested to contribute to this fund.

A mailing piece was designed so that an individual could merely sign his name and mail it to a friend. Thousands of these were distributed. Each one urged the recipient not to sign a "right to wreck" petition.

Press releases and special issues of the NEWSLETTER were devoted to an education campaign against the measure.

The officers appeared at local union meetings, educational conferences, at service organizations and political clubs as well as on radio and TV forums to explain the reasons for opposing "right-to-work".

In addition, a Voting Record was published, listing the "good" and "bad" votes of all Assemblymen, State Senators, United States Senators and Congressmen.

→ 1958

Early in 1958 California CIO-COPE made preparations for its 1st endorsing convention. Detailed questionnaires were mailed to all candidates filed for all partisan public office. The Voting Records were widely distributed so that all the leadership engaged in in-

terviewing potential candidates would be appraised of incumbents' records on specific issues.

On April 17-18, the California CIO-COPE General ly distributed so that all the leadership engaged in in-Board met in Fresno for the purpose of interviewing candidates for statewide office.

On April 19-20 at the Memorial Auditorium in Fresno, 450 delegates heard Attorney General Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, candidate for Governor, Congressman Clair Engle, candidate for U.S. Senator, Senator William Knowland, candidate for Governor, as well as National AFL-CIO COPE Director James McDevitt, and UCLA Professor Currin Shields. A digest of the remarks of each speaker was printed in an edition of SCOPE under date of May 12, 1958.

Acting on the recommendations of the General Board, the convention voted to endorse Attorney General Brown for Governor, Glenn M. Anderson for Lt. Governor, Henry Lopez for Secretary of State, Alan Cranston for Controller, Bert Betts for Treasurer, Judge Stanley Mosk for Attorney General and Dr. Everett T. Calvert for the non-partisan office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Convention also endorsed Congressman Clair Engle for U.S. Senator and for Board of Equalization, George R. Reilly, 1st District; James H. Quinn, 2nd District, and made no endorsement in the 3rd district. At a later date, due to the recommendation of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, the name of Richard Nevins for Board of Equalization, 4th District, was added to the list of endorsements.

On Sunday, April 20th, the Convention ratified the recommendations of local councils for Congress, State Assembly and State Senate.

In addition to endorsing candidates, the convention adopted a resolution urging each affiliated local union to contribute \$1.00 per member to the 1958 California CIO Labor Defense Fund. Such funds were earmarked for the defeat of "right to wreck".

Following the primary election of June 1958, it was evident that cross-filing was no longer a major threat. An incumbent could only receive the nomination of his own and his opposition party if the opponent failed to put up a campaign. In some cases, party organization was so poor and weak that no candidate filed against an incumbent.

All the California CIO COPE endorsed candidates for partisan office received the nomination of their party.

The California CIO COPE officers made an appeal to local unions, local councils, throughout the state,

and other organizations to embark on an immediate drive to register the unregistered voter. The publication SCOPE reported the registration activities of local councils. In addition, forms were distributed by California CIO COPE to aid local union offices and committeemen in analyzing registration problems in their own shops and plants.

At the close of registration, it was apparent that local unions, local councils, COPE committees, and the political and educational organizations of international unions had been successful in the registration drives. More union members, their wives and families, had been registered than ever before.

Following the primary elections, the Education and Research Department of California CIO COPE, compiled and prepared the Council's 1958 Primary Election Analysis based on the primary vote received by a candidate and his party. This analysis, because of the nature of the information and predictions contained therein, was given limited and confidential distribution.

During the summer, California CIO COPE distributed over 100,000 Voting Records of California Congressmen in the 85th Congress prepared by the National AFL-CIO COPE. These Voting Records were distributed to local unions, local councils and interested community organizations throughout the state.

After "right to wreck" qualified for the ballot under the title "Employer Employee Relations—a Constitutional Initiative Amendment", and as Proposition 18, the council officers participated in drafting additional literature urging a "NO" vote on the measure. Millions of pamphlets were distributed from the California CIO-COPE office in Los Angeles.

At a September General Board meeting of California CIO-COPE, all 18 propositions to appear on the November 4th ballot received careful attention. Recommendations for a "YES" or "NO" vote on each proposition were made. Thereafter, a folder was designed and written listing the recommendations, together with an explanation of why the General Board felt that such a recommendation was wise. 250,000 of these folders were distributed to all local unions and community groups.

Area slate cards, listing the names of endorsed candidates for all offices, were distributed to local unions.

The California CIO-COPE office followed the procedure of mailing order blanks and requesting the proper local union officer to fill in the amount of literature desired.

California CIO-COPE cooperated with the Citizens

Committee Against Proposition 18 in purchasing billboards, radio and TV spot announcements, newspaper advertisements, and additional literature against Proposition 18. The additional literature included bumper strips, car stickers, quarter cards, small campaign cards and window and bulletin board display signs.

This kind of campaigning cost a great deal of money. A diligent effort was made by the officers to collect the \$1.00 per member voted at the April COPE convention. Many unions, notably the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, the American Newspaper Guild, the United Steel Workers and Amalgamated Lithographers, contributed, or exceeded, their quota of \$1.00 per member. Other unions, plagued by lay-offs and recession problems, contributed to the limit of their resources. Their contributions are detailed in the Financial Report in Appendix II and in the supplemental report in the convention kit. Without the financial assistance of affiliated unions, the campaign against "right to wreck" would not have been possible.

In addition to the above literature, the California office made a conscientious effort to see that all local unions received an adequate supply of endorsed candidate's literature, as well as sufficient supplies of informative literature on propositions on the ballot.

As this last edition of the Officer's Report goes to print the November general election is still some weeks away. Whatever the outcome, many problems will be left unsolved and some new ones created. The officers hope that the new, merged California Labor COPE will receive the same enthusiastic cooperation in their efforts as California PAC and California CIO-COPE have always had from locals affiliated with these organizations.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The last annual Financial Report of California CIO-COPE, for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1958, will be found in Appendix II. A supplementary report for the succeeding months will be given to all delegates.

Submitted by,

Manuel Dias, *President*

John A. Despol, *Secretary-Treasurer*

SUMMARY OF AFFILIATION

as of

AUGUST 18, 1958

International Unions	Affiliated Local Union	Unaffiliated Local Unions	Total Locals	Affil. Mem.	Unaffil. Mem.
Auto Workers	24	0	24	43,367	.....
Brewery Workers	1	1	2	97	50
Broadcast Employees	3	1	4	1,093	25
Clothing Workers	9	7	16	3,570	700
Communications Workers	41	19	60	21,522	6,399
Electrical Workers	12	1	13	1,334	50
Furniture Workers	3	0	3	1,772	.....
Insurance Workers	2	3	5	206	177
Lithographers	2	1	3	2,922	26
Marine Engineers	1	1	2	572	2,000
Marine & Shipbuilding	1	1	2	2,408	150
Maritime Union	2	0	2	500	.....
Newspaper Guild	4	3	7	2,712	474
Office Employees	1	0	1	80	.....
Oil, Chemical & Atomic	11	3	14	11,821	1,048
Packinghouse Workers	3	1	4	1,225	3,400
Paperworkers & Papermakers	1	0	1	169	.....
Radio Association	1	0	1	250	.....
Retail, Wholesale	2	1	3	72	100
Rubber Workers	26	7	33	8,685	404
Shoe Workers	0	1	1	.....	2,000
State, County & Municipal	2	2	4	212	252
Steelworkers	45	28	73	27,740	2,530
Textile Workers	8	3	11	1,685	150
Transport Service	4	1	5	102	10
Transport Workers	4	1	5	800	145
Utility Workers	12	7	19	2,827	483
Woodworkers	10	6	16	2,231	792
TOTALS	235	99	334	139,974	21,365
Joint Boards					
Clothing Workers	2	0	2		
Textile Workers	2	0	2		
TOTALS	4	0	4		
District Councils					
Oil Workers	1	0	1		
Packinghouse	1	0	1		
Woodworkers	2	0	2		
TOTAL	4	0	4		
County Councils					
County Councils	3	0	3		
Merged County Councils	1	1	2		
TOTAL	4	1	5		

APPENDIX I

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

Financial Statements

May 31, 1958

TILLES AND GEST

Certified Public Accountants

4058 Wilshire Boulevard

Los Angeles 5, California

July 10, 1958

General Board of the
California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Gentlemen:

We have examined the cash receipts and disbursements records of the California Industrial Union Council for the period from June 1, 1957 through May 31, 1958. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records, and other auditing procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In connection with this examination, we trace recorded receipts to the bank deposits, examined the acknowledgements issued for collections, inspected cancelled checks together with supporting vouchers and invoices, and examined the minutes of the Executive Board and Committee meetings. We did not independently communicate with the unions and other groups to confirm the contributions received; however, a summary has been prepared indicating the amounts received from all contributing organizations and the funds to which these amounts apply. All bank accounts were reconciled.

We have prepared, and submit herewith, statements and supporting schedules reflecting receipts and disbursements of the organization for the period under audit. We have also prepared a summary of the various bank accounts to show the increase or decrease of funds on deposit for each of the three funds maintained.

EXHIBIT I—Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Three Funds Maintained as of May 31, 1958.

EXHIBIT II—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the General Fund from June 1, 1957 through May 31, 1958.

Schedule A—Convention Expenses.

Schedule B—Conferences and Committees.

Schedule C—Contributions.

EXHIBIT III—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Education Fund from June 1, 1957 through May 31, 1958.

EXHIBIT IV—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Relations Fund from June 1, 1957 through May 31, 1958.

These statements have been prepared from the books and records without independent audit or verification.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jesse Gest

TILLES AND GEST
Certified Public Accountants

JG/mv

EXHIBIT I

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

Summary of Three Funds Maintained

As of May 31, 1958

	Total	General Administrative Fund	Education Fund	Public Relations Fund
Total Receipts	\$120,554.62	\$102,241.63	\$ 9,156.49	\$ 9,156.50
Total Disbursements	117,927.83	92,825.48	12,652.37	12,449.98
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE....	\$ 2,626.79	\$ 9,416.15	\$ (3,495.88)	\$ (3,293.48)
Bank Balance June 1, 1957	\$ 19,080.60	\$ 10,291.61	\$ 4,495.88	\$ 4,293.11
Net Increase or Decrease	2,626.79	9,416.15	(3,495.88)	(3,293.48)
BANK BALANCE MAY 31, 1958....	\$ 21,707.39	\$ 19,707.76	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 999.63

Subject to report letter comments.

EXHIBIT II

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL GENERAL FUND—C.I.U.C.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

R E C E I P T S

BANK BALANCE JUNE 1, 1957		\$ 10,291.61
RECEIPTS		
Per capita dues collected		91,550.52
Less: Allocations to other funds		
10% to Public Relations Fund	\$9,156.50	
10% to Education Fund	9,156.49	18,312.99
		73,237.53
Registration fees		1,596.00
Sale of multilith machine		500.00
Affiliation fees		45.00
Sale of used auto-typist record assemblies		29.00
Transfers from other funds		
Education Fund	9,948.96	
Public Relations Fund	9,385.14	
California CIO-COPE	7,500.00	26,834.10
TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$102,241.63
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE		112,533.24
DISBURSEMENTS		\$ 92,825.48
Cash on deposit May 31, 1958 at the California Bank, 625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, California.....		\$ 19,707.76
Less: Reserve for severance pay		3,957.28
CASH AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION		\$ 15,750.48

Subject to report letter comments.

EXHIBIT II

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL GENERAL FUND—C.I.U.C.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

DISBURSEMENTS

SALARIES

Officers

Manuel Dias	\$10,399.46
John A. Despol	1,399.84
	\$11,799.30

Office Staffs

Regular pay	\$20,526.84	
Severance pay	3,102.80	23,629.64

\$35,428.94

Less: Payroll deductions payable	1,284.37	\$34,144.57
--	----------	-------------

1957 State convention (Schedule A)	13,924.92
Officers, staff and personnel travel, and activities	8,443.74
Paid to United Steel Workers	6,750.00
Conferences and committees (Schedule B)	6,022.53
Rent	5,280.00
Payroll taxes, insurance, and property taxes	3,793.76
Telephone and telegraph	3,699.58
Printing and supplies	2,845.14
Postage, shipping, and storage	1,879.56
Legal and accounting	1,703.52
Sacramento legislative session—balance	1,488.58
Payroll taxes—prior period	762.18
Office services	683.71
Literature and publications	454.57
Machine rent and service contracts	265.94
Contributions (Schedule C)	243.00
Officers bond	195.00
Flowers	132.27
AFL-CIO dues	60.00
Memberships	40.00
Miscellaneous	12.91

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 92,825.48
---------------------------	--------------

Subject to report letter comments.

Schedule A

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL GENERAL FUND—C.I.U.C.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

1957 CONVENTION EXPENSES

Printing, reports, and proceedings	\$ 7,802.90
Staff and committee expense	2,311.78
Badges and plaques	1,025.70
Supplies, postage, and printing	526.37
Hotel	516.60
Signs and kits	464.32
Calls and credentials	336.60
Publicity, press, and entertainment	335.49
Hauling and tips	223.44
Equipment rental	231.10
Transportation	90.62
Donations to clergy	50.00

TOTAL CONVENTION EXPENSES	\$13,924.92
---------------------------------	-------------

Subject to report letter comments.

Schedule B

**CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
GENERAL FUND—C.I.U.C.**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958**

CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES

Merger Committee expenses	\$ 4,295.09
National AFL-CIO Convention	830.98
Executive Council	489.54
Pension Plan Conference	273.10
Education Study Council	76.35
Governor's Conference on Youth	44.07
Miscellaneous local union meetings	13.40
TOTAL CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES	\$ 6,022.53

Subject to report letter comments.

Schedule C

**CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
GENERAL FUND—C.I.U.C.**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958**

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contra Costa Fair Exhibit	\$ 100.00
United Negro College Fund	100.00
Cerebral Palsy	30.00
Firemen's Fund	10.00
Miscellaneous charity tickets	3.00
	\$ 243.00

Subject to report letter comments.

EXHIBIT III

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL EDUCATION FUND—C.I.U.C.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

BANK BALANCE JUNE 1, 1957		\$ 4,495.88
RECEIPTS: 10% OF FIVE-CENT PER CAPITA DUES...		9,156.49
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE		\$13,652.37
DISBURSEMENTS		
Education Conferences		
California Education Conferences	\$ 492.25	
National Education Conference (Council Representative expense)	472.18	
Sacramento Legislative Conference—Balance	183.78	\$1,148.21
Transfer to General Fund—C.I.U.C.		9,948.96
Literature, publications, and memberships		545.48
Postage		500.00
Legal fees		200.00
Educational films		125.00
Israel Fund for Training		100.00
Salaries		43.84
Printing		40.88
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		\$12,852.37
CASH ON DEPOSIT MAY 31, 1958 at the Bank of America, Ninth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles 14, California.....		\$1,000.00
Subject to report letter comments.		

EXHIBIT IV

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL PUBLIC RELATIONS FUND—C.I.U.C.

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

BANK BALANCE JUNE 1, 1957		\$ 4,293.11
RECEIPTS: 10% OF FIVE-CENT PER CAPITA DUES....		9,156.50
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE		\$13,449.61
DISBURSEMENTS		
Public Relations Projects		
Newsletter Special Edition	\$2,500.00	
National Planning Association	100.00	
Public speaking engagements expense	89.03	
American Federation of Physically Handicapped	50.00	
Holifield testimonial	45.00	
Los Angeles World Affairs Council	25.00	
Town Hall	20.00	
CIO Community Services Awards	15.00	
Navy League of The United States	10.00	
Brotherhood Week (U.S.A. and U.A.W.)	8.75	2,862.78
Transfer to General Fund—C.I.U.C.		9,385.14
Contribution—Israel Histadrut		200.00
Bank charges		2.06
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		\$12,449.98
CASH ON DEPOSIT MAY 31, 1958 at the Bank of America, Ninth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles 14, California.....		\$ 999.63
Subject to report letter comments.		

GENERAL FUND—C.I.U.C.

Detail Supporting Cash Receipts

For the Twelve Months June 1, 1957-May 31, 1958

International and Local Union	5¢ Per Capita	Affiliation Fees	Registration Fees
ACWA			
Joint Board, S.F.	9.00	5.00	3.00
Joint Board, L.A.			3.00
No. 42	360.00		
No. 55D	200.00		
No. 81	24.00		
No. 108	24.00		
No. 278	1,200.00		6.00
No. 288	195.00		
No. 297	23.25		
No. 372	105.00		
No. 408	225.00		3.00
No. 522 .....	.50		
No. 524	3.75		
No. 558 .....	.75		
ALA			
No. 17	1,183.20		24.00
No. 22	558.75		18.00
ANG			
No. 52	904.70		6.00
No. 69	642.15		3.00
No. 92	80.00		
No. 98	95.45		
No. 202	14.00		
ARA	162.50		
BREWERY			
No. 293	56.10		
CWA			
No. 9401	90.85		
No. 9402	308.05		6.00
No. 9404	187.40		
No. 9405	150.35		
No. 9406	159.35		
No. 9407	51.90		
No. 9409	301.85		3.00
No. 9411	75.00		
No. 9412	295.90		6.00
No. 9415	1,367.80		9.00
No. 9416	198.95		3.00
No. 9417	272.65		
No. 9418	186.10		6.00
No. 9421	423.00		3.00
No. 9422	74.55		
No. 9423	200.80		
No. 9427	47.10		
No. 9429	87.35		
No. 9430	255.65		9.00
No. 9431	73.00		
No. 9490	1,074.14		3.00
No. 9501	766.35		18.00
No. 9503	457.70		12.00
No. 9505	651.95		12.00
No. 9506	525.00		6.00
No. 9507	417.90		6.00
No. 9508	268.75		
No. 9509	713.75		6.00
No. 9510	293.70		
No. 9571	388.60		27.00
No. 9572	218.85		
No. 9573	123.90		3.00
No. 9574	726.40		
No. 9575	101.55		3.00
No. 9576	170.25		
No. 9579	253.35		6.00
No. 9580	179.00		
No. 9581	16.75	5.00	3.00
No. 9590	1,110.50		42.00
No. 9595	246.65		6.00

International and Local Union	5¢ Per Capita	Affiliation Fees	Registration Fees
GCEOC			
No. 800	49.05		
No. 1136	40.50		6.00
IAW (nsurance)			
No. 73	25.00		
No. 83	91.40		
IUE			
No. 850	151.65		
No. 852	103.75		3.00
No. 853	59.50		
No. 854	134.85		3.00
No. 1501	153.85		9.00
No. 1502	59.50		
No. 1503	85.35		
No. 1504	26.25		
No. 1505	76.80		
No. 1506	25.60	5.00	
No. 1511	19.50	5.00	
No. 1514	22.00		
IUMSWA			
No. 9	1,202.05		60.00
IWA (Woodworkers)			
Dist. Co. No. 13			9.00
No. 6-64	554.15		6.00
No. 13-86	86.99		3.00
No. 13-269	66.30		
No. 13-286	29.55		
No. 13-338	55.10		
No. 365	59.80		
No. 370	112.80		
No. 372	30.85		
No. 398	34.70		
No. 433	420.90		3.00
MEBA			
No. 79	324.25		6.00
NABET			
Hollywood	578.25		
San Diego	26.75		
San Francisco	84.00		3.00
NMU			
Los Angeles	162.50		6.00
San Francisco	162.50		3.00
OCAW			
No. 5	1,085.40		9.00
No. 19	377.15		
No. 120	386.25		3.00
No. 128	3,849.20		15.00
No. 326	361.25		6.00
No. 356	71.45		3.00
No. 519	555.00		30.00
No. 534	77.05		
No. 547	404.90		
No. 561	165.30		
No. 587	65.20		3.00
No. 589	219.95		
RWDSU			
No. 112	24.00		
No. 768	27.50		
TWU (Transport Workers)			
No. 502	340.00		
No. 505	130.00		6.00
No. 518	24.75		
No. 3005	77.05		6.00
TWUA (Textile Workers)			
No. 71	215.45		
No. 99	124.80		
No. 146	79.95		
No. 158	146.05		3.00
No. 818	27.30		
No. 915	126.85		
No. 1291	39.85		

International and Local Union	5¢ Per Capita	Affiliation Fees	Registration Fees
No. 1378	91.70		
Joint Board, S.F.			3.00
Joint Board, L.A.	12.00		30.00
UAW			
No. 76	493.90		18.00
No. 109	126.95		6.00
No. 148	5,740.00		48.00
No. 179	1,183.80		6.00
No. 216	1,345.65		15.00
No. 230	2,232.50		24.00
No. 333	405.95		6.00
No. 406	854.20		21.00
No. 506	1,711.30		12.00
No. 509	1,404.30		75.00
No. 560	1,498.55		
No. 567	26.00		
No. 645	1,581.55		15.00
No. 792	50.85		
No. 805	411.65		18.00
No. 808	601.35		9.00
No. 809	154.05		3.00
No. 811	2,396.90		51.00
No. 844	20.00		
No. 887	6,190.15		21.00
No. 923	618.65		12.00
No. 1026	64.95		
No. 1031	585.90		6.00
No. 1124	76.95		
No. 1151	207.30		
UFW			
No. 262	608.95		9.00
No. 577	26.20		
No. 1010	493.30		12.00
UPW (Paperworkers)			
No. 1400	97.70		18.00
UPWA			
Dist. No. 5			3.00
No. 12	1.05		
No. 67	380.80		12.00
No. 68	32.75		
No. 78	340.10		6.00
No. 107	21.80		3.00
No. 200	295.40		24.00
No. 263	25.95		3.00
No. 401	27.00		
URW			
No. 43	390.00		21.00
No. 44	880.40		30.00
No. 60	96.95		3.00
No. 64	182.50		3.00
No. 78	59.05		
No. 100	1,843.45		21.00
No. 131	1,142.60		15.00
No. 141	60.00		6.00
No. 142	6.65		
No. 146	31.10		
No. 158	88.10		
No. 171	164.25		
No. 225	190.25		
No. 300	40.35		
No. 335	52.85		6.00
No. 357	48.15		
No. 393	219.55		12.00
No. 417	82.25		3.00
No. 428	78.85		
No. 430	24.00		
No. 433	26.95		
No. 451	119.45		6.00
No. 458	213.25		
No. 476	24.10		
No. 490	239.15		9.00
No. 510	3.95	5.00	
USA			
No. 168	30.00		3.00
No. 1069	890.00		15.00

International and Local Union	5¢ Per Capita	Affiliation Fees	Registration Fees
No. 1304	837.95		12.00
No. 1414	250.00		18.00
No. 1440	1,478.60		9.00
No. 1441	162.00		
No. 1502	276.20		18.00
No. 1547	196.35		6.00
No. 1549	618.30		15.00
No. 1586	128.00		
No. 1684	540.00		15.00
No. 1798	310.85		3.00
No. 1835	144.05		
No. 1845	935.75		9.00
No. 1981	520.00		33.00
No. 1986	87.70		
No. 2018	2,760.70		36.00
No. 2029	17.85		3.00
No. 2058	1,236.15		15.00
No. 2172	150.00		6.00
No. 2273	107.60		
No. 2571	190.05		6.00
No. 2586	35.85		6.00
No. 2869	2,200.00		45.00
No. 3367	284.30		12.00
No. 3677	381.60		6.00
No. 3702	12.00		6.00
No. 3941	147.65		9.00
No. 4113	35.20	5.00	
No. 4155	101.20		3.00
No. 4233	37.90		
No. 4383	53.20		
No. 4468	180.00		
No. 4511	198.05		12.00
No. 4534	34.30		6.00
No. 4670	1,115.90		30.00
No. 4765	143.80		6.00
No. 5004	134.60		6.00
No. 5038	96.00		
No. 5119	10.75	5.00	
No. 5188	21.90		6.00
No. 5303	87.75		6.00
No. 5415	38.30		3.00
No. 5450	26.35		
No. 5504	54.60	5.00	6.00
UTSEA			
No. 95	22.00		
No. 904	29.55		
No. 905	24.00		
No. 908	22.00		
UWUA			
No. 132	760.65		42.00
No. 160	44.00		
No. 160-B	38.05		
No. 160-C	33.60		
No. 168	60.50		
No. 170	15.05		
No. 193	23.25		
No. 243	138.00		
No. 246	226.60		6.00
No. 259	37.80		3.00
No. 283	38.70		3.00
No. 289	18.00		
No. 389	214.40		15.00
LOCAL 30, OEIUS (Formerly LIU 1729)	48.00		6.00
COUNTY COUNCILS			
Alameda	6.00	5.00	6.00
Contra Costa			
Los Angeles			9.00
San Diego			9.00
San Francisco			6.00
MISCELLANEOUS			
Overpayment of Per Capita	7.49		
GRAND TOTALS	\$91,550.52	\$45.00	\$1,596.00

APPENDIX II

CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

Financial Statements

May 31, 1958

**TILLES AND GEST
Certified Public Accountants
4058 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 5, California**

July 10, 1958

General Board of the
California CIO Council on
Political Education
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Gentlemen:

We have examined the cash receipts and disbursements records of the California CIO Council on Political Education for the period from June 1, 1957 through May 31, 1958. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records, and other auditing procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In connection with this examination, we traced recorded receipts to the bank deposits, examined the acknowledgments issued for collections, inspected cancelled checks together with supporting vouchers and invoices, and examined the minutes of the General Board and Committee meetings. We did not independently communicate with the unions and other groups to confirm the contributions received; however, a summary has been prepared indicating the amounts received from all contributing organizations and the funds to which these amounts apply. All bank accounts were reconciled.

We have prepared, and submit herewith, statements and supporting schedules reflecting receipts and disbursements of the organization for the period under audit. We have also prepared a summary of the various bank accounts to show the net increase of funds on deposit for each of the three funds maintained:

EXHIBIT I—Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Three Funds Maintained as of May 31, 1958.

EXHIBIT II—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the COPE Two-Cent General Fund from June 1, 1957 through May 31, 1958.

Schedule A—Political Education Conferences.

Schedule B—First Annual California CIO-COPE Convention.

EXHIBIT III—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the State Election Fund from June 1, 1957 through May 31, 1958.

EXHIBIT IV—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Federal Election Fund from June 1, 1957 through May 31, 1958.

These statements have been prepared from the books and records without independent audit or verification.

Respectfully submitted,

*/s/ JESSE GEST

TILLES AND GEST
Certified Public Accountants

JG/mv

EXHIBIT I

CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

Summary of Three Funds Maintained

Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

	TOTAL	GENERAL COPE FUND 2c PER CAPITA	LABOR DEFENSE	STATE ELECTIONS FUND	FEDERAL ELECTIONS FUND
Total Receipts	93,846.91	36,634.85	46,720.61	6,820.45	3,671.00
Total Disbursements	85,330.32	37,288.52 (653.67)	38,904.67 <u>7,815.94</u>	5,800.00	3,337.13
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS		<u>7,815.94</u>			
OVER DISBURSEMENT	<u>8,516.59</u>	<u>7,162.27</u>		<u>1,020.45</u>	<u>333.87</u>
Bank Balance June 1, 1957	10,182.96	5,631.98		2,585.33	1,965.65
Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements	<u>8,516.59</u>	<u>7,162.27</u>		<u>1,020.45</u>	<u>333.87</u>
BANK BALANCE MAY 31, 1958	<u>18,699.55</u>	<u>12,794.25</u>		<u>3,605.78</u>	<u>2,299.52</u>

Subject to report letter comments.

EXHIBIT II

CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION COPE—TWO-CENT GENERAL FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

BANK BALANCE		5,631.98
RECEIPTS: PER CAPITA DUES COLLECTED		<u>36,634.85</u>
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE		42,266.83
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salaries	14,968.04	
COPE SCOPE Newsletter	8,920.13	
Transfer funds to C.I.U.C. General Fund	7,500.00	
California CIO COPE First Annual Conv. (Sched. B)	2,081.03	
Shipping and Postage	1,182.81	
Printing, paper, supplies and literature	999.99	
Machine rent and servicing	610.08	
Political and educational conferences (Sched. A)	569.00	
Research	243.00	
Furniture and equipment	101.61	
Officers bond	65.00	
Transportation	47.83	
TOTAL TWO CENT COPE DISBURSEMENTS		<u>37,288.52</u>
BALANCE TWO-CENT COPE FUNDS		4,978.31
Add: LABOR DEFENSE FUND		
RECEIPTS 1957		
Union donations	16,725.35	
Literature	12,766.66	
Donation—State Election Fund	5,000.00	
Loan from Public Relations Fund—CIUC	5,000.00	39,492.01
RECEIPTS 1958		
Union donations	5,931.10	
Literature	1,297.50	7,228.60
TOTAL RECEIPTS		<u>46,720.61</u>
DISBURSEMENTS 1957		
Printing and Supplies	24,623.29	
Repayment of loan—Public Rel. Fund	5,000.00	
CIUC		
Postage and Shipping	4,435.88	
Salaries	2,513.60	
Research	1,922.75	
Meetings	158.90	
Machine rent and services	125.25	
Legal	125.00	
TOTAL LABOR DEFENSE DISBURSEMENTS		<u>38,904.67</u>
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS		<u>7,815.94</u>
CASH ON DEPOSIT MAY 31, 1958 AT THE CALIFORNIA		
BANK, 625 South Spring St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.		<u><u>12,794.25</u></u>

Subject to report letter comments.

Schedule A

**CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION
COPE—TWO-CENT GENERAL FUND**

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

POLITICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCES

Meeting costs	257.79
C.D.C. Convention	123.71
Bonelli testimonial	100.00
Miscellaneous union meetings—Council Representative expenses	87.50
TOTAL CONFERENCES	<u>569.00</u>

Subject to report letter comments.

Schedule B

**CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION
COPE—TWO-CENT GENERAL FUND**

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

FIRST ANNUAL CALIFORNIA CIO COPE CONVENTION

Staff expense	641.99
Calls and credentials	336.91
Shipping, telegrams, and postage	258.07
Rent for chairs, tables, and machines	244.54
Hauling, tips, etc.	168.45
Officers report	150.80
Committee expense	100.00
Badges	83.20
Donations to clergy	50.00
Executive Council	19.90
Supplies	18.85
Signs	8.32
TOTAL CONVENTION EXPENSES	<u>2,081.03</u>

Subject to report letter comments.

EXHIBIT III

CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION STATE ELECTIONS FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

BANK BALANCE JUNE 1, 1957		2,585.33
RECEIPTS		
Local union contributions		6,820.45
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE		<u>9,405.78</u>
DISBURSEMENTS		
Contributions to Labor Defense Fund	5,000.00	
Printing	250.00	
Research	200.00	
Contributions to Candidate in Special Elections		
Stanford Shaw Committee	200.00	
Paul Roest Committee	150.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		<u>5,800.00</u>
CASH ON DEPOSIT MAY 31, 1958 at the BANK OF AMERICA, Ninth and Spring Streets Los Angeles 15, California		<u>3,605.78</u>

Subject to report letter comments.

EXHIBIT IV

CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION FEDERAL ELECTIONS FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1958

BANK BALANCE JUNE 1, 1957		1,965.65
RECEIPTS		
Voluntary contributions to COPE collected by local unions		3,671.00
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE		<u>5,636.65</u>
DISBURSEMENTS		
ONE-HALF OF CONTRIBUTIONS PAID TO COUNTY COUNCILS		
Alameda	108.75	
Contra Costa	98.75	
Los Angeles	982.25	
San Diego	23.00	
San Francisco	259.75	
		<u>1,472.50</u>
Printing	1,238.27	
Harry Truman Jefferson Day Testimonial	400.00	
Postage and shipping	128.36	
National COPE share of UPWA contribution	98.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		<u>3,337.13</u>
CASH ON DEPOSIT MAY 31, 1958 at the CALIFORNIA BANK, 625 South Spring Street Los Angeles 14, California		<u>2,299.52</u>

Subject to report letter comments.

CALIFORNIA CIO COPE

Detail Supporting Cash Receipts

2¢ General Fund (Including Labor Defense Fund)

State Elections Fund and Federal Elections Fund

For the Twelve Months June 1, 1957 - May 31, 1958

International and Local Union	2¢ GENERAL COPE FUND 2¢ Per Capita	Labor Defense Fund Contributions	Literature	STATE ELECTIONS FUND Contributions	FED. ELECTIONS FUND Contributions
ACWA					
Joint Board, S.F.	9.00		20.00		78.50
Joint Board, L.A.	12.00	100.00	6.87		
No. 42	144.00				
No. 55D	80.00	50.00			
No. 81	9.60	25.00			
No. 108	9.60	40.00			
No. 278	480.00				
No. 288	78.00				
No. 297	9.30	25.00			
No. 372	42.00				
No. 408	90.00				
No. 522	.20				
No. 524	1.50				
No. 558	.30				
ALA					
No. 17	473.28	200.00		100.00	190.00
No. 22	223.50	181.30	27.50	262.50	181.00
ANG					
No. 52	361.88	200.00		450.00	
No. 69	256.86	400.00			
No. 92	32.00				
No. 98	38.14	100.00			
No. 202	2.32				
ARA					
No. (San Francisco)	65.00				
BREWERY					
				27.00	
No. 293	23.41				
CWA					
No. 9401	36.34				11.50
No. 9402	123.22				34.00
No. 9403		25.00			
No. 9404	74.96				
No. 9405	60.14				
No. 9406	63.74	25.00		46.00	58.50
No. 9407	20.76				
No. 9408				17.25	
No. 9409	120.74				
No. 9410		40.00	60.00		
No. 9411	30.00		4.00		
No. 9412	118.36				
No. 9415	547.12	40.00	16.00		

International and Local Union	2¢ Per Capita	GENERAL COPE FUND Labor Defense Fund Contributions	Fund Literature	STATE ELECTIONS FUND Contributions	FED. ELECTIONS FUND Contributions
No. 9416	79.58			31.00	
No. 9417	109.06				
No. 9418	74.44	50.00		8.00	
No. 9419		25.00			
No. 9421	169.20		8.00		
No. 9422	29.82				
No. 9423	80.60			117.00	
No. 9427	18.84				8.50
No. 9429	34.94		6.75		
No. 9430	101.10	50.00	5.00		
No. 9431	29.20				
No. 9478				10.50	
No. 9490	435.66	200.00	4.75	644.20	154.00
No. 9501	306.38		2.00		22.50
No. 9503	183.08				
No. 9505	260.78	1,046.00	144.00		81.00
No. 9506	210.00	100.00	2.00	225.00	151.00
No. 9507	167.16	100.00	37.00		
No. 9508	109.50				
No. 9509	285.50		30.00		46.00
No. 9510	117.48				
No. 9571	155.44			50.00	16.00
No. 9572	87.54				
No. 9573	49.56	5.00			
No. 9574	290.56			244.55	
No. 9575	40.62				4.00
No. 9576	67.88	25.00			35.00
No. 9579	101.34				6.00
No. 9580	70.60			7.50	
No. 9581	6.70				
No. 9590	444.20	200.00	10.00	594.00	81.00
No. 9595	98.66		10.00	187.80	142.50
GCEOC					
No. 800	19.62	50.00	13.75		
No. 1136	16.20				
IAW (Insurance)					
No. 30				47.00	
No. 73	9.60				10.00
No. 83	36.56	100.00			
IUE					
No. 850	60.66	260.00		75.90	13.00
No. 852	41.50	175.00	8.00		26.00
No. 853	23.84	25.00	8.00		
No. 854	53.90	83.60	8.25	76.80	
No. 1501	61.54	250.00	8.25	75.00	
No. 1502	23.80	50.00		29.70	
No. 1503	34.14	136.00	3.00	43.50	
No. 1504	10.50	40.00		13.80	12.50
No. 1505	30.72				
No. 1506	10.24				
No. 1511	7.58	77.00			
No. 1514	7.70				
IUMSWA					
No. 9	480.82	200.00	213.50		
No. 52		25.00	12.00		
IWA (WOODWORKERS)					
District Council No. 13			22.00		
No. 6-64	221.66		17.50	150.00	
No. 13-86	34.78	25.00			
No. 13-98			45.00		
No. 13-269	26.52				3.00
No. 13-286	8.14			17.40	
No. 13-338	21.88				
No. 365	23.92	25.00	2.00		
No. 370	45.12	100.00			
No. 372	7.46	50.00	4.75		
No. 428	13.88	50.00		15.60	10.00
No. 433	168.36				4.00
MEBA					
No. 79	129.70	774.00	35.00	150.00	

International and Local Union	2¢ Per Capita	GENERAL COPE FUND Labor Defense Fund Contributions	Fund Literature	STATE ELECTIONS FUND Contributions	FED. ELECTIONS FUND Contributions
NABET					
Sacramento		35.00			
Hollywood	231.30		28.25		
San Diego	10.70				
San Francisco	33.60	25.00		42.00	
NMU					
Los Angeles	65.00				
San Francisco	65.00				
OCAW					
District Council No. 1					
No. 5	434.16				136.50
No. 6			11.00		
No. 19	150.86	100.00		180.00	
No. 120	154.50			197.55	5.00
No. 128	1,539.68	200.00	16.50	1,596.65	606.00
No. 326	144.50		2.00		
No. 359	28.58	25.00	3.00		28.00
No. 519	222.00	100.00	6.00		331.50
No. 534	30.82	25.00			
No. 547	161.96	100.00	41.00		15.00
No. 561	66.12	100.00			
No. 587	26.08				
No. 589	89.48		4.00		63.50
RWDSU					
No. 112	3.96	17.00			
No. 768	11.00			16.50	
TWU (TRANSPORT)					
No. 502	136.00	150.00	62.50		
No. 505	52.00	150.00		60.00	
No. 518	6.48			8.10	
No. 3005	30.82	200.00	13.00	33.30	
TWUA (TEXTILE)					
Joint Board, S.F.	12.00				
Joint Board, L.A.	12.00	85.00	10.75	138.60	
No. 71	86.18				150.00
No. 99	49.92				
No. 146	31.98				
No. 158	58.42	25.00			
No. 818	10.92				
No. 915	50.74				
No. 1291	15.94				
No. 1378	36.68				75.00
UAW					
No. 76	197.56				
No. 109	54.12	50.00	6.87	73.50	
No. 148	2,296.00				
No. 179	473.52				
No. 216	538.26	200.00	20.00		
No. 230	893.00		6.00		
No. 333	162.38	14.00			
No. 406	341.68				
No. 506	684.52	200.00	134.25		
No. 509	561.62	50.00			
No. 560	599.42		14.00		
No. 567	7.28				
No. 645	632.62		2.00		
No. 792	20.34				
No. 805	164.66	656.00	50.00		
No. 808	240.54		50.00		
No. 809	61.62				
No. 811	958.76		100.00		
No. 844	3.20				
No. 887	2,476.12		2.00		
No. 923	247.46				
No. 1026	25.98				
No. 1031	234.36		2.75		
No. 1124	30.78				
No. 1151	80.52				
UFW					
No. 262	243.58				104.50

International and Local Union	2¢ Per Capita	GENERAL COPE FUND Labor Defense Fund Contributions	Fund Literature	STATE ELECTIONS FUND Contributions	FED. ELECTIONS FUND Contributions
No. 577	8.18				
No. 1010	197.32				
UPW (PAPERWORKERS)					
No. 1400	39.08	25.00			
UPWA					
District 5	12.00				
No. 12	.42				10.00
No. 67	152.32		12.00		
No. 68	3.50				
No. 78	146.04		24.00		71.50
No. 107	5.58			9.60	13.50
No. 200	118.16	231.90	24.00	101.20	21.00
No. 263	10.38	67.00			
No. 401	3.94		6.00	2.20	
URW					
No. 43	156.00		22.00		
No. 44	352.16			225.00	181.50
No. 60	38.78	200.00		50.40	15.50
No. 64	73.04		7.00		
No. 78	23.62				
No. 100	737.38				
No. 131	457.04				
No. 141	24.00			20.05	
No. 142	2.66				
No. 146	13.40	25.00			
No. 158	35.24	50.00			
No. 171	66.10				
No. 225	76.13				
No. 300	16.14	25.00			
No. 335	9.24				
No. 357	19.30				
No. 393	87.52	394.00			84.50
No. 417	32.76				
No. 428	31.54				
No. 430	1.88				
No. 433	10.78				
No. 451	47.78	25.00		44.10	
No. 458	85.30				
No. 476	8.96			10.80	1.50
No. 490	95.66		2.00		37.50
No. 510	1.58				
USA					
District 38		1,500.00	15.00		
No. 168	12.00				
No. 1069	356.00				
No. 1304	335.18				
No. 1414	100.00				
No. 1440	591.44				
No. 1441	64.80				
No. 1502	110.48		38.75		
No. 1547	78.80		6.50		
No. 1549	247.32		8.75		
No. 1586	51.20				
No. 1687	216.00	50.00	48.00		
No. 1798	124.34		14.00		
No. 1835	57.62	25.00			
No. 1845	374.30				
No. 1981	208.00				
No. 1986	35.08				
No. 2018	1,104.28		104.00		
No. 2029	6.82				
No. 2058	494.46		10.25		
No. 2172	60.00				
No. 2273	43.04				
No. 2571	76.02				
No. 2586	14.34	25.00			
No. 2869	880.00		50.00		
No. 3367	113.72				
No. 3677	152.64				
No. 3702	.48				
No. 3941	59.06				
No. 4028			30.00		
No. 4155	40.48				
No. 4113	14.08				

International and Local Union	2¢ GENERAL COPE FUND 2¢ Per Capita	Labor Defense Fund Contributions	Fund Literature	STATE ELECTIONS FUND Contributions	FED. ELECTIONS FUND Contributions
No. 4233	15.16				
No. 4383	21.28		4.00		
No. 4468	72.00		8.25		
No. 4511	79.22				
No. 4534	13.72				
No. 4670	446.36		8.00		
No. 4765	57.52	25.00			
No. 5004	53.84				
No. 5038	38.40				
No. 5119	4.30		16.75		
No. 5188	8.76	25.00			
No. 5303	35.10				
No. 5415	15.32				
No. 5430			2.75		
No. 5450	8.26				
No. 5493			2.00		
No. 5504	21.84				
UTSEA (TRANSPORT SERVICE)					
No. 95	8.80			11.10	
No. 904	11.82				
No. 905	5.94			5.40	
No. 908	2.24				
UWUA (UTILITY)					
No. 132	304.36		2.00		10.00
No. 152					2.00
No. 160	17.60				
No. 160-B	15.22	25.00			
No. 160-C	13.44	79.00			
No. 168	24.20	25.00		29.40	
No. 170	6.02				
No. 193	8.95	10.00			
No. 243	55.20		15.00		
No. 246	90.64	100.00	13.00		
No. 259	15.12	25.00			5.00
No. 283	15.48	211.00		-19.80	
No. 289	3.82				
No. 290				16.80	
No. 389	85.76			126.00	14.50
LOCAL 30, OEIU					
(Former LIU 1729)	19.20	25.00		24.00	
COUNTY COUNCILS					
Alameda	18.00		24.00		
Los Angeles			8,687.41		
Contra Costa	12.00		12.00		
San Diego	12.00	50.00			
San Francisco		100.00			
Misc.—Overpayment of Per Capita	3.76				
INTERNATIONAL UNIONS					
Amal. Lithographers					181.00
United Steelworkers		2,800.00			
Oil Workers		100.00			
United Rubber Workers		1,000.00			
Communications Workers		500.00			
Textile Workers		1,500.00			
National Maritime		500.00			
Amal. Clothing Workers		500.00			
OTHER UNION COUNCILS IN CALIFORNIA					
UAW Citizenship Councils		700.00			
UWUA Calif. Water Council		500.00			
ANG Calif.-Nev. Dist. Council		50.00			
OUT OF STATE LOCALS					
OIL WORKERS					
11-50 Newark, Ohio		10.00			
10-628 Clendenin, W. Va.		25.00			
5-364 Covington, Okla.		10.00			
7-663 Granite City, Ill.		10.00			
Dist. Co. No. 8, St. Louis, Mo.		25.00			
2-477 Denver, Colorado		25.00			
3-207 Kilgore, Texas		10.00			
2-373 Cody, Wyoming		25.00			

International and Local Union	2¢ GENERAL 2¢ Per Capita	COPE FUND Labor Defense Fund Contributions	Fund Literature	STATE ELECTIONS FUND Contributions	FED. ELECTIONS FUND Contributions
503 Lovell, Wyoming		38.00			
15-615 Buffalo, N.Y.		10.00			
4-500 Lake Charles, La.		25.00			
6-659 Carelton, Minn.		10.00			
11-108 Detroit, Mich.		15.00			
6-104 West Allis, Wisc.		10.00			
10-552 Ironton, Ohio		25.00			
13-397 Cartuct, N.J.		50.00			
7-222 Lockport, Ill.		10.00			
6-661 St. Paul, Minn.		5.00			
5-401 Barterville, Okla.		25.00			
12-646 Upper Darby, Penna.		25.00			
11-196 Trenton, Mich.		25.00			
13-510 Hoboken, N.J.		5.00			
7-368 Lawrenceville, Ill.		10.00			
8-194 St. Louis, Mo.		50.00			
15-477 Newark, N.J.		5.00			
5-385 Cyril, Okla.		25.00			
2-656 Greybull, Wyo.		15.00			
5-220 Enid, Okla.		25.00			
6-430 Red Wing, Minn.		25.00			
360 Prospect Park, N.J.		50.00			
602 Denver, Colo.		5.00			
7-517 Lockport, Ill.		25.00			
5-232 Oklahoma City, Okla.		25.00			
11-151 Cleveland, Ohio		20.00			
12-548 Chester, Pa.		10.00			
5-669 Pryor, Okla.		25.00			
15-480 Willsville, N.Y.		10.00			
4-228 Port Nichols, Tex.		25.00			
8-404 Flat River, Mo.		100.00			
391 Barnsdall, Okla.		25.00			
443 Laurel, Mont.		50.00			
624 Lima, Ohio		50.00			
2-493 Cutbank, Mont.		10.00			
403 Arlington, Va.		10.00			
4-612 Brooklyn, N.Y.		20.00			
522 Chalmette, La.		25.00			
6-75 St. Paul, Minn.		25.00			
334 East Chicago, Ind.		25.00			
478 Chicago, Ill.		10.00			
337 Linden, N.J.		25.00			
14-138 New York, N.Y.		25.00			
6-528 St. Paul, Minn.		5.00			
2-269 Rawlins, Wyo.		25.00			
11-509 Ashtabula, Ohio		10.00			
11-389 Detroit, Mich.		25.00			
2-470 Billings, Mont.		50.00			
6-418 St. Paul, Minn.		50.00			
13-447 Hawthorne, N.J.		10.00			
6-505 Fairmont, Minn.		15.00			

OCAW

6-395 St. Paul, Minn.	15.00
Dist. Council No. 13, Newark, N.J.	50.00
12-579 Wilmington, Dela.	5.00
9-244 Nashville, Tenn.	10.00
13-559 Delawanna, N.J.	10.00
8-109 St. Louis, Mo.	10.00
2-574 Cheyenne, Wyo.	100.00
8-6 St. Louis, Mo.	50.00
13-575 Rahway, N.J.	10.00
16-675 British Col., Can.	25.00
6-662 Hastings, Minn.	34.00
6-18 Milwaukee, Wisc.	25.00
2-632 Pocatello, Idaho	10.00
3-586 Odessa, Texas	10.00
6-664 Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
12-667 Philadelphia, Penn.	50.00
14-366 Quincy, Mass.	5.00
12-398 Philadelphia, Penn.	10.00
Dist. Co. No. 12, Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00
Dist. Co. No. 4, Houston, Tex.	50.00
13-406 Bayonne, N.J.	155.00
7-641 Marshall, Ill.	25.00
12-372 Phoenixville, Pa.	15.00
13-286 Berkeley Hgts., N.J.	5.00
13-1 Edgewater, N.J.	25.00

International and Local Union	2¢ GENERAL COPE FUND Per Capita	Labor Defense Fund Contributions	Fund Literature	STATE ELECTIONS FUND Contributions	FED. ELECTIONS FUND Contributions
10-295 Clarksburg, W. Va.		10.00			
16-658 Lloydminster, Sask., Can.		10.00			
13-328 Hawthorne, N.J.		25.00			
14149 Rosslyn, N.Y.		100.00			
7-666 Hammond, Ind.		10.00			
11-623 Ashtabula, Ohio		38.00			
13-438 New Brunswick, N.J.		25.00			
14-283 Everett, Mass.		25.00			
Dist. Co. No. 14, N.Y.		25.00			
13-624 Elizabeth, N.J.		50.00			
13-333 Jersey City, N.J.		10.00			
MISCELLANEOUS					
Miscel. Contributions for Right-to-Work Literature (Other than affiliated Locals)			3,452.01		
INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS					
Delegates at CIUC					
'57 Conv.		292.15			
Jay Darwin		150.00			
Anonymous		2.00			
J. Watson		2.00			
Jack Paull		10.00			
John Simpson		4.50			
Henrietta Gaston		10.00			
L. Fried					10.00
D. Younger					2.00
UPWA Dist. No. 5 (Payable to Nat'l COPE)					98.00
Harold Grady		2.00			
TOTALS	\$36,634.85	\$22,656.45	\$14,064.16	\$6,820.45	\$3,671.00

Notes